

School Organisation Plan 2014 -19

“Delivering Local Places for Local Children”

Revision Date – June 2015

SECTION A – BACKGROUND

1. Legislation

The local authority has a statutory duty to provide school places under the 1944 Education Act and subsequent legislation. This duty remains with the local authority even with the increasing diversity of provision that is developing. In 2012 the Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University requested that a school organisation plan should be written to reflect the rapidly changing situation in Peterborough. This was completed in April 2013. The current document is the first revision.

2. Scope of the Plan

1. The current position as at June 2014
2. Processes of school place planning
3. Planning area profiles
4. City growth issues and other external issues
5. Funding
6. Admissions
7. Summary of actions and conclusion

The main plan is followed by a series of annexes:

- Annex 1 Demographic data
- Annex 2 Types of schools
- Annex 3 Statement on academies and free schools
- Annex 4 Legislation
- Annex 5 Pupil yields from housing developments
- Annex 6 Indicative costs of school places
- Annex 7 Ethnicity data

SECTION B – THE PLAN

1. Current position as at June 2014 and summary of changes since April 2013

Population Expansion

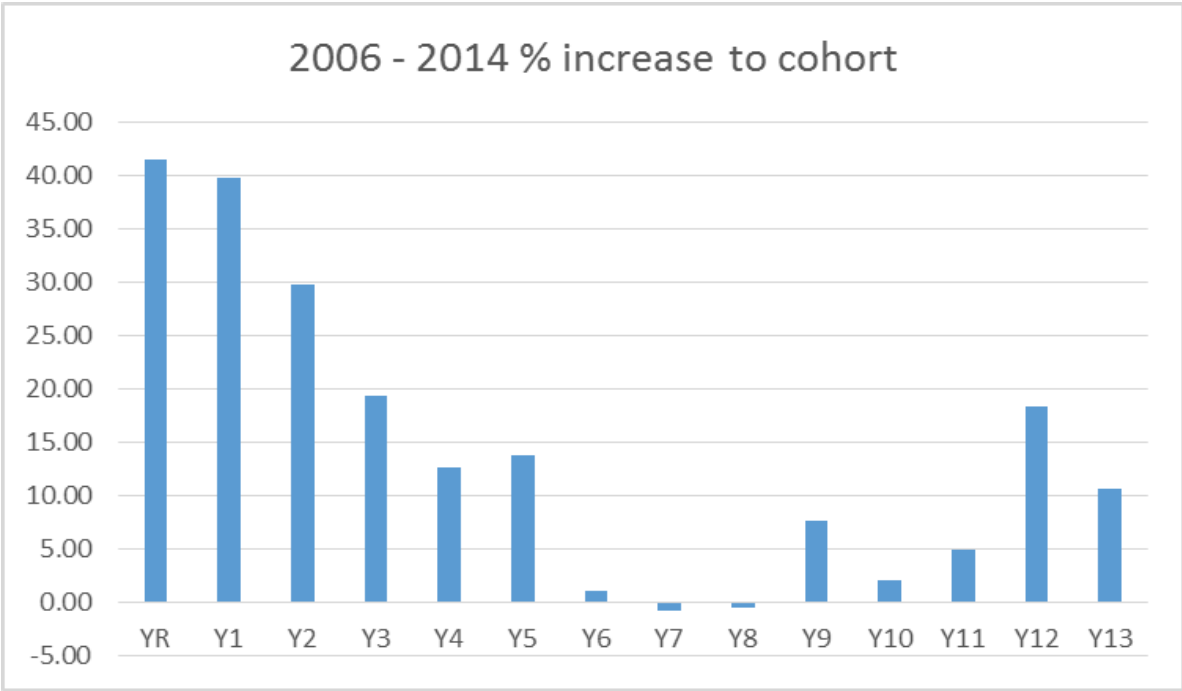
Since the 2013 plan was published works have been completed to create an additional 1170 primary places. These are not all required as yet but are part of the overall strategy of ensuring sufficient places are available as the rapidly increasing Reception cohorts move through primary education. The City of Peterborough Academy, which will ultimately offer 180 places per year group has opened for Year 7 students.

This increase is needed as Peterborough is the fastest growing city in the UK, with the second highest private sector employment growth at 5.5%. The birthrate is the second highest in the country which combines with the second highest rate of 'in-year' school admissions – those outside the normal admissions rounds of starting primary or secondary school. Between October 2012 and October 2013 there was an overall increase in pupil numbers of 1,013. Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2013 there was a net increase of 3,329 new dwellings in the city. This covers a period of recession and low growth. There are planning permissions in place for over 8,000 further dwellings that have not yet been started. It is anticipated that as the economy recovers the rate of house building will increase.

The 2011 census showed that the total Peterborough population had increased from 156,072 to 183,631 since 2001. Over that period the total number of dwellings increased by 8708 and the overall school population increased by 1610, only 18 new pupils per 100 new dwellings. In practice the pupil yield from new housing was higher than this would suggest but the school population in established areas of the city was declining. Between 2011 and 2013 the number of dwellings increased by a further 1513 but the overall pupil numbers by 2232, 147 new pupils per 100 dwellings. Up to 2011 the pupil number growth could be mainly attributed to an expanding housing stock, since then the school population has risen at a much faster rate, as new families have moved into areas that previously had a relatively elderly population.

	Primary pupils	Secondary pupils	Total Peterborough population	Increased dwellings since 2001	Primary increase per 100 new dwellings	Secondary increase per 100 new dwellings
2001	15,688	12,889	156,072			
2011	16,432	13,579	183,631			
Increase 2001-2011	744	690	27,559	8708	8.54	7.92
% increase	4.74	5.35	17.66			
January 2014	18,409	13,822	187,100	11,083		
Increase 2001-2014	2721	933	31,028	11,083	24.55	8.41
% increase	17.34	7.24	19.88			
Increase 2011-2014	1977	243	3469	2375	83.24	10.19
% increase	12.6	1.79	1.89			

Between 2006 and 2014 most of the rise has been to primary pupil numbers, particularly in the Reception cohort. There has been little change to secondary student numbers.



	Reception	All Primary	Year 7	Year 7 - 11
2012 actual	2875	17524	2215	11288
2013 actual	2898	18330	2209	11264
% Difference	+0.8	+4.59	-0.28	-0.12

Comparing the April 2013 forecast with the October 2013 census return shows:

	Reception	All Primary	Year 7	Year 7 - 11
Forecast	3074	18969	2210	11380
Actual	2898	18330	2209	11264
% Difference	-5.7	- 3.37	-0.45	-1.02

The Year 7 forecast was accurate but the take up of Reception places was lower than anticipated. NHS data showed a cohort for 2013 of 3119 but only 92.9% were in school for the October census return. By February 2014 that number had risen to 2934 and previous experience suggests some pupils will not start school until September 2014 as the youngest in the cohort are not obliged to be in school until then. The overall school totals suggest that the in-year increases to cohorts are not as high as forecast. However, pupil mobility remains very high, both through pupils moving within the city and new arrivals replacing pupils who have moved away.

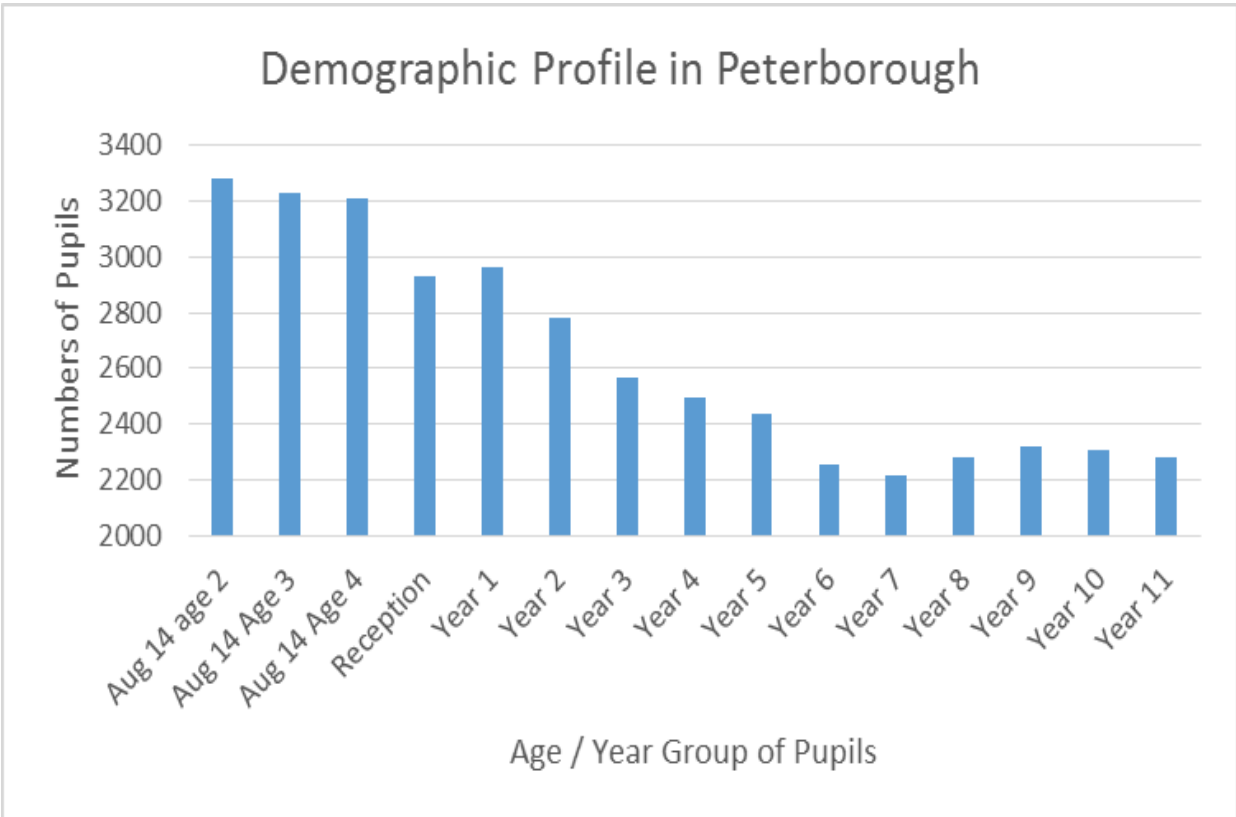
The Peterborough mainstream school population has increased over the past few years as follows:

	January 2006	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	October 2013	Change since 2006
Primary	15,067	15,389	15,578	15,900	18,330	+ 21.65%
Secondary	13190	13,230	13,402	13,499	13681	3.7%
Total	28,257	28,619	28,980	29,399	32,011	+ 13.28%

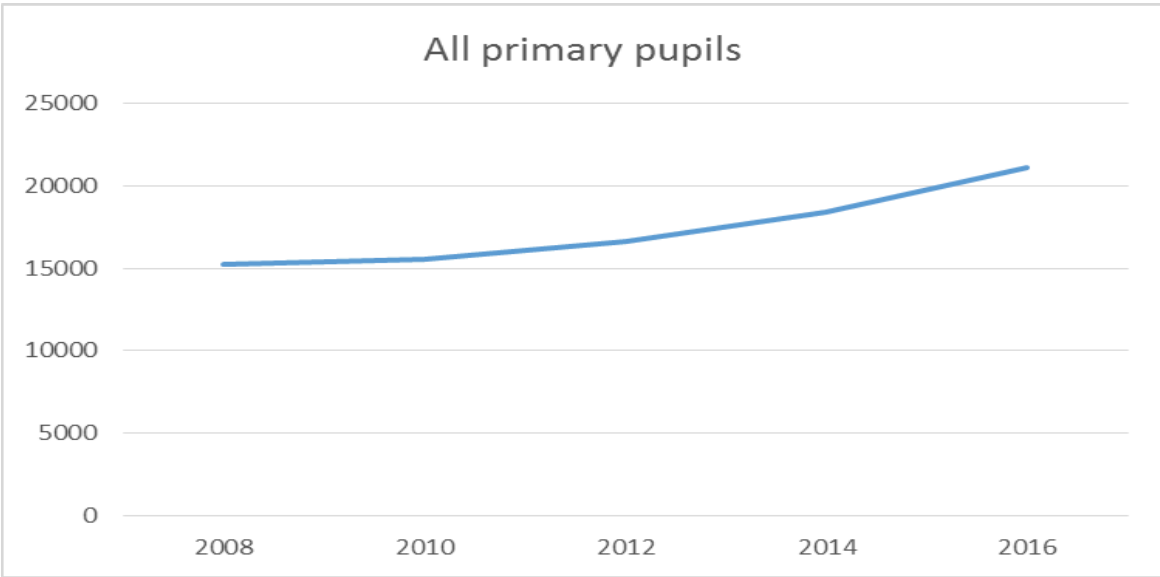
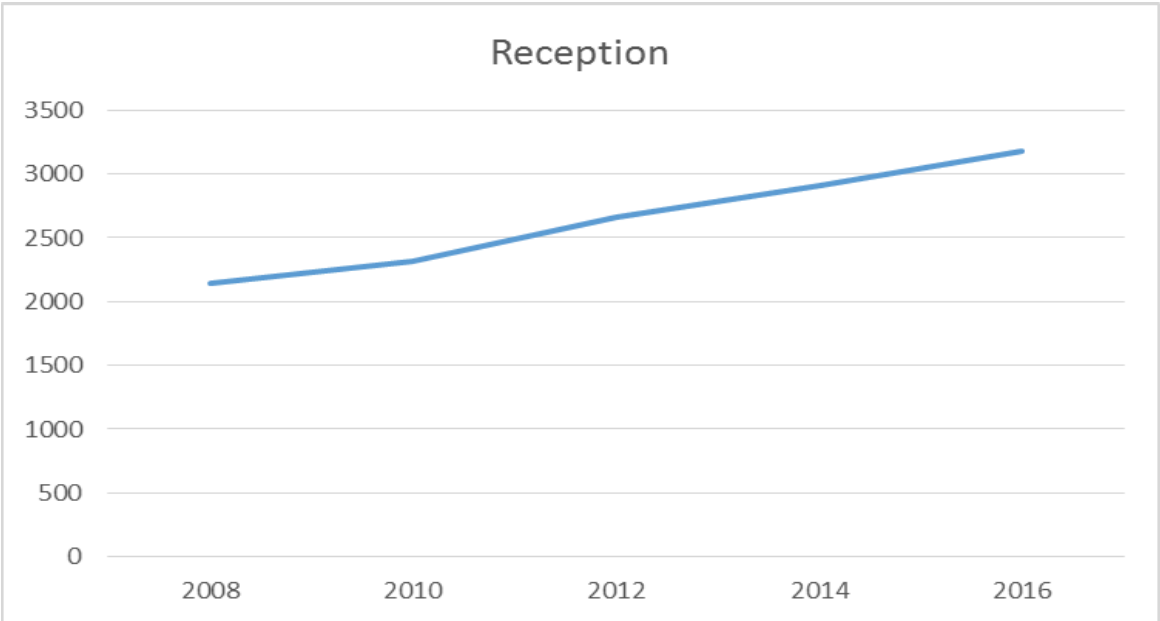
This table shows that the majority of the increase has been at primary school level, within the primary sector the biggest growth has been in Reception pupils, up by **40.74%** - details of current figures and future projections are in Annex 1. There is no evidence in previous data of cohorts reducing as they progress through the year groups. The birth rate is known to be rising so the overall school population will be rising each year for the foreseeable future.

Analysis of the increase in primary pupil numbers shows that the majority of the increase comes from the rising number of Reception pupils rather than increases to cohorts that are already in school. The average increase to existing primary cohorts between October 2012 and October 2013 was 1.04% – with the greatest growth (2.48%) between Reception and Year 1 which can partly be accounted for by pupils not starting school until they are of compulsory age. This rate of cohort increase is significantly lower – less than half – than that reported in the 2013 School Organisation Plan.

The secondary school population growth has been fairly static recently. The total Year 7 – Year 11 group has risen by 1.13% between January 2006 and October 2013. Numbers of Year 7 pupils are forecast to rise to 3252 in 2021. Pressures are starting to develop and will increase. The table below shows how cohort sizes are increasing year on year.



The next two graphs show how the growth in Reception numbers is forecast to slow slightly while the increase in primary pupils overall will continue as the smaller cohorts higher up primary schools are replaced by the larger Reception ones.



The increase in the participation age will oblige young people to be in education, employment or training up to the age of 18. The current post-16 capacity in secondary schools is about 3,000. The latest available data (October 2013) shows 2530 post-16 students, 74 of whom attend special schools. About 13% of post 16 students in school come from outside the Peterborough area. Schools currently offer predominantly A-level (NVQ level 3) courses, usually requiring students to have achieved at least 5 GCSEs at A* - C. There are many young people for whom an academic sixth form in school is not appropriate. It is likely that the increased provision for the raised participation age will be in the form of college placements and apprenticeships and that the current school provision will be sufficient for the next ten years.

While the majority of pupils with special educational needs, including those with statements, can be provided for in mainstream schools, some children and young people need the additional

facilities offered by special schools. In 2008 there were 364 pupils attending Peterborough special schools 1.27% of the total school population, in October 2013 that number had risen to 534 – 1.62% of the total. This is mainly as result of earlier diagnosis and higher premature birth survival rates. As the overall pupil population increases the number of special school places required will also rise. There has been an increase in the number of children diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorders requiring special education, which is likely to continue. The capacity of existing special schools has been increased by extension works at Heltwate and provision of mobile classrooms at The Phoenix and Marshfields. A new free special school (supporting needs on the autistic spectrum), The City of Peterborough Academy Special School, opened in September 2012. 53 children and young people are presently placed in special schools outside the local authority at forecast total cost for 2014/2015 of £2.8m. While there will always be a need for some placements because of particular needs that cannot be met within the local authority, an increase in places at Peterborough schools would be both cost effective and of benefit to those children and young people who can be educated nearer to home. Work is starting to develop a project to expand capacity at The Phoenix School as the use of mobiles is not viable in the long term.

Enhanced resource provision is a key part of being inclusive and supporting our SEN strategy. In line with national reforms around special education needs, we intend to review both the number and type of enhanced resource provision to ensure that emerging needs are met and resources at targeted at areas of greatest need. Currently there are 8 schools with ERP units, as detailed below.

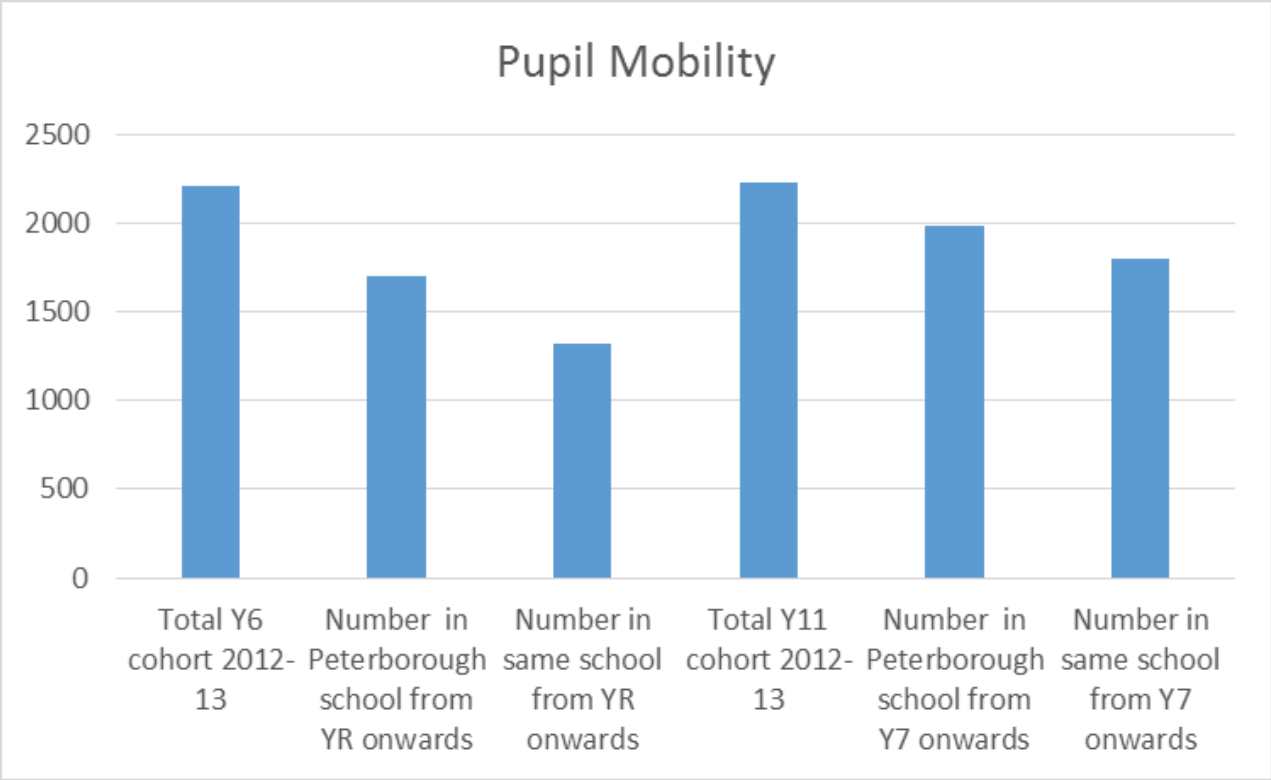
School	Specialism	Number of places
Leighton Primary School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	4
Ormiston Meadows Academy	Physical disabilities	12
Southfields Primary School	Speech and language needs	18
Welbourne Primary School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	6
Jack Hunt School	Hearing impairment and physical disabilities	19
Nene Park Academy	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	11
Ormiston Bushfield Academy	Specific Learning Difficulties	34
The Voyager Academy	Visually Impaired and Specific Learning Difficulties	35

Mobility

The 2012-13 cohort of Year 6 pupils was 2207 at the 2013 spring census. When they started in 2006 in Reception the cohort was 2100 – an increase of 5%. Analysis of previous census data shows 74% of these Year 6 pupils started their school career at a Peterborough school. Of the remainder, 4 - 5 % joined each academic year. However, the overall cohort increase of only 5% over the seven years is explained by over 400 children moving out of the city. Of the 1699 who completed their entire primary career in Peterborough schools, 1324 were in the same school all through, 375 changed school at least once. This has an impact on standards; the RSA report of 2013, *Between the Cracks*, estimates the effect of each change of school as equivalent to the loss of one term's worth of progress.

The admissions team received an average of 119 in-year applications per week during the autumn term 2013. Of these, 58% were new to Peterborough schools, the remainder were families trying to change their child's school place, either because of moving house or because the initial allocation made to them was not what they wanted. As the number or spare places reduces there is less choice, leading to more families not getting the school they want and further mobility as they try to change their child's school.

The secondary school population was less mobile. The 2012-13 cohort of Year 11 pupils was 2226 at the 2013 spring census. When they started in 2008 in Year 7 the cohort was 2218 – an increase of only 0.35%. Of the 2226, 89% (1981) started Year 7 in a Peterborough school. The cohort therefore gained 245 pupils new to Peterborough and lost 235 pupils who moved away. Of the 1981 who completed their entire Y7-Y11 career in Peterborough schools, 1803 were in the same school all through, 423 changed school at least once. 63% of students were in Peterborough schools from Reception through to Year 11. 83 students had attended more than three Peterborough schools by the time they were in Year 11.



In spite of place pressures, the majority of families still get their first choice school places. 88% of on time applicants for September 2014 Reception places were allocated their first choice, with only 3.7% being directed to a school for which they had not expressed a preference. The equivalent figures for Year 7 places were 81% and 8%. The table below shows that Peterborough’s performance at Reception level is in line with national averages but fewer Year 7 applicants achieve their first choice despite there being relatively more capacity at Year 7.

	YR first preference	YR any preference	Y7 first preference	Y7 any preference
Peterborough	88	96.3	81	92
Nationally	87.7	96.8	85.2	95.5

Recent Expansion

An additional 438 Reception Year places have been created over the past five years. These are permanent places and the schools will expand year by year until the increased PAN applies across all year groups. Temporary places (bulge years) have also been created where the increase is limited to a specific cohort. Since the 2013 plan the following works have been completed or are on site:

School	Scheme	PAN Increase	Extra Places	Year	Cost Estimate
Queen's Drive	2 classroom extension	20	60	2013	£1.3M
Abbotsmede	2 classroom extension	15	105	2013	£300K
Old Fletton	Conversion of former children's home	15	105	2013	£750K
Hampton Vale	6 classroom extension	30	210	2013	£2.7M
All Saints	New primary school	KS1	180	2013	£6.4M
Bishop Creighton	Bulge class		30	2013	£100K
Hampton College	Primary phase (excludes community facilities)	60	420	2013	£6M
City of Peterborough Academy	New secondary school	180	900	2013	£13M
Orton Wistow	Expansion to 2FE using S106 funding	15	105	2014	£1.2M
Gladstone	Detached extension to Gladstone Primary School	60	420	2014	£8M
Woodston	1 FE extension	30	210	2014	£2.5M
Thomas Deacon Academy	KS 2 accommodation	90	360	2014	£7m
Fulbridge	Detached extension	30	210	2015	£3M
Ravensthorpe	Increase to 2 FE	30	210	2015	£3.5M

Early Years Education

Under the Childcare Act of 2006 Local authorities are required to secure sufficient early years education and childcare. This includes an entitlement to 570 hours of free early education per year for eligible two-year-olds, starting the funding period following their second birthday; and all three and four-year olds, starting the funding period following their third birthday. This entitlement must be taken over no fewer than 38 weeks, which equates to an average of 15 hours a week. Peterborough mainly fulfils this obligation via the private and voluntary sector, there is only one nursery school in Peterborough and five primary schools include nursery provision.

Between the 2001 and 2011 censuses the 0-4 population grew by 36%. Current evidence is that this growth is continuing, with an academic year cohort of 3221 one year olds identified in August 2013.

The eligibility of two year olds to receive free early years education is assessed based on parental income. Peterborough data suggests that 54% of two year olds will be eligible in September 2014, up to 1545 children. By this time the total number of registered places for 0-4 year olds will be:

Provider type	Number of settings	Number of registered places
Childminder	197	615
Day nursery	38	2,249
Maintained nursery school/unit	6	213
Nursery unit of independent school	1	56
Pre-school playgroup	67	2,301
Total	308	5,434

Assessments of the sufficiency of Early Years places shows potential shortfalls in Dogsthorpe, East, Eye and Thorney, Fletton, North, Orton Longueville, Orton with Hampton, Park, Paston, Ravensthorpe and Walton wards.

Grant funding is available for providers who increase the number of places available for two year olds. The council is encouraging providers to apply from areas of potential shortage.

Peterborough Schools

The following table details the number and types of schools within each phase with effect from 1 April 2014 (see Annex 2 for an explanation of the different types of schools).

Type	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Academy	Free School	Total
Nursery	1						1
Infant	3						3
Junior	1		1				2
Primary	31	5	6	1	9		52
All through schools	1				1		2
Secondary	1		1	1	6	1	10
Special	4					1	5
PRU	3						3
Totals	45	5	8	2	16	2	78

The main change over the past year has been in the number of primary academies. By September 2014 there will be 10 primary academies, three convertor academies, one with the Elliott Foundation Academy Trust, one with the Ormiston Academy Trust, three with Greenwood Academies Trust, one with Cambridge Meridian Academy Trust and one with the Diocese of Ely. More are expected to follow this route. The council's statement on academies and free schools is set out in annex 3.

The availability of places for September 2014 will be:

Type	Published Admission Numbers	Total capacity
Nursery		
Junior	165	660
Primary	2845	18,625
Secondary (11-16)	2647	12,385
Post-16		2,735

Special (actual numbers)		534
PRU (actual numbers)		178
Totals		35,837

The capacity of each school is calculated using the government's net capacity methodology. This calculates the total number of pupils a school can physically accommodate and the indicated admission number (IAN) that derives from it. It is based on the number and type of teaching spaces, with different formulae for primary and secondary schools. It does not apply to special schools. The net capacity is no longer used for admission appeals but helps to determine the published admission number (PAN) in discussion with schools and still forms the basis of the SCAP (capacity) return to the Department for Education.

There are two independent schools in the Peterborough City Council area, The Peterborough School offering 365 places from age 4 to 18 and The Iqra Academy registered for 205 places for girls aged 11 to 16 but with 68 on roll in 2014. The school has been granted permission to extend its age range to include post 16 students.

About 1400 pupils from outside the City Council area attend Peterborough schools – about 4.3% of the total school population. (This includes those living in Yaxley for whom Stanground College is their catchment school). Lincolnshire reports 340 Peterborough pupils being taught in Lincolnshire, 58 at primary, 278 at secondary and 4 at special schools. Cambridgeshire had 147 primary and 116 secondary in October 2013.

There is currently a proposal to establish a University Technical College (UTC) on the Peterborough Regional College site with a view to opening by September 2015. The Greater Peterborough UTC will support pupils aged from 14 to 19 years with entry points at 14 (Year 10) or 16 (Year 12) focusing on enhancing opportunities for them to develop the technical and employability skills to support key local employment sectors such as sustainable manufacturing and engineering, biosciences and computing. At maximum capacity the student numbers will total 500, 200 places for Key Stage 4 for Years 10 and 11 and 300 for Key Stage 5 for Year 12 and Year 13. Admissions arrangements are being finalised and the impact on school place planning is being monitored and will be reported in the next school organisation plan.

Catchment areas

For primary pupils the entire local authority is divided into school catchment areas. Under admissions criteria in-catchment pupils get priority over others, apart from those who are in care. In addition to the schools with catchments, All Saints CE, Sacred Heart RC and St Thomas More RC admit pupils on faith grounds and do not have designated catchments.

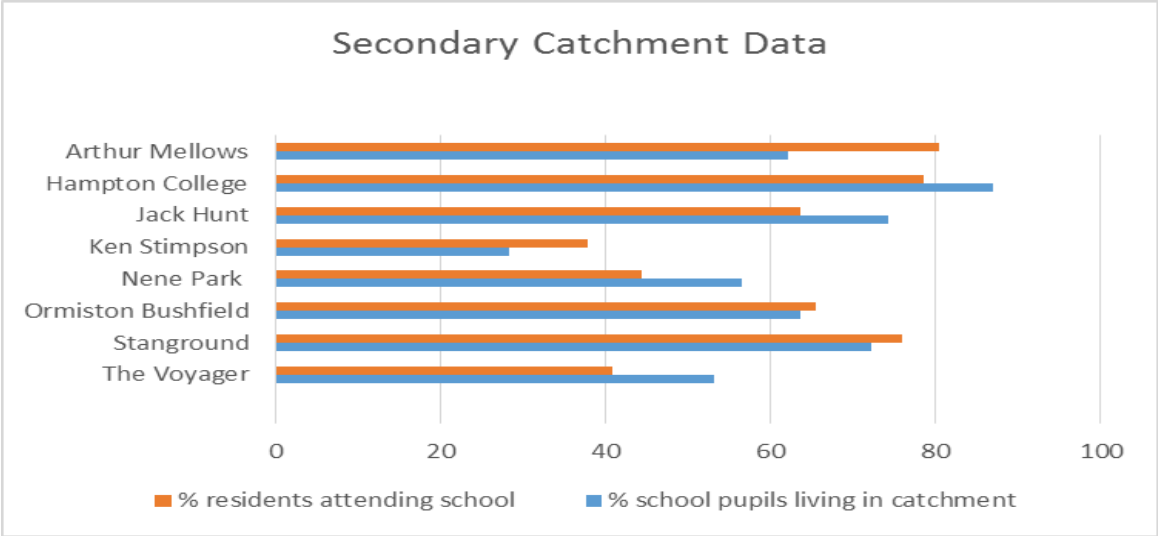
Most of the local authority area is covered by secondary school catchment areas but the central area, east of Lincoln Road, is not. The Thomas Deacon Academy, City of Peterborough Academy, St John Fisher RC and The King's School CE are all in this geographical area. The Thomas Deacon Academy admits on the basis of ability banding and then proximity; City of Peterborough Academy admits on the basis of having attended a primary school within the area; the other two schools admit on faith grounds.

The vast majority of young people in Peterborough are allocated to their first preference school, 88% for 2014 Reception pupils and 81% for 2014 Year 7 students. Analysis of October 2013 census data showed that 55% of primary pupils were attending their catchment school and 44% of secondary students. This suggests that many families are opting for a school other than their catchment school and that in many cases the authority is able to meet that preference. These figures are based on young people attending Peterborough schools only as we do not have data on individuals resident in Peterborough but attending other local authority schools or independent schools.

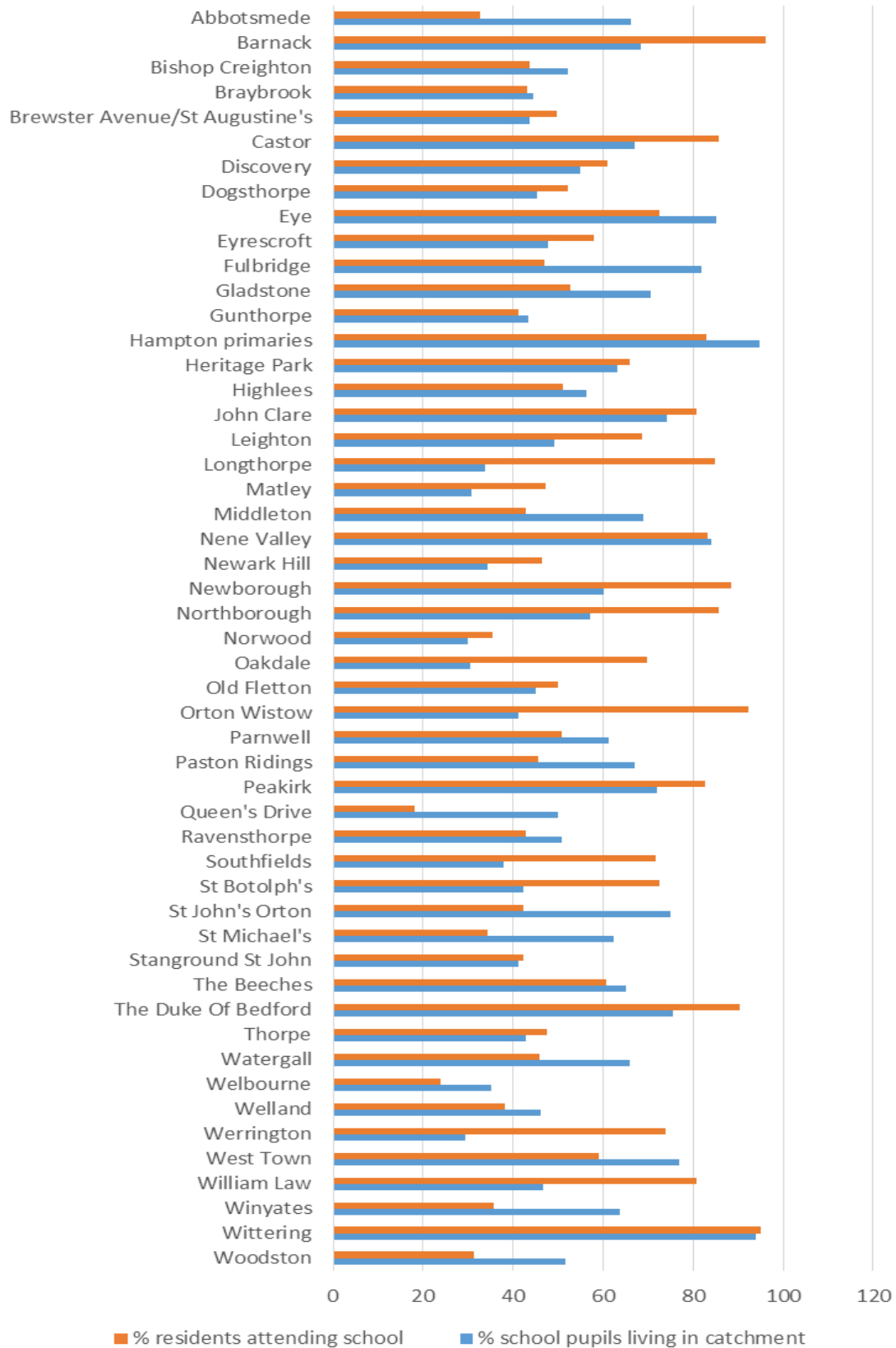
Of the secondary schools, Hampton College has the highest percentage of in-catchment pupil and Ken Stimpson the lowest.

For primary schools, Hampton College, Hampton Hargate and Hampton Vale, which share a catchment, and Wittering Primary School have the highest number of in-catchment pupils in school, above 90%, and Werrington the lowest at below 30%. Werrington takes 74% of the pupils living in its catchment area but has many more places than needed for in-catchment children.

The charts below show the percentages of young people resident in each catchment area attending that school and the percentage of in-catchment pupils out of each school's total roll.



Primary Catchment Data



Diversity

The 2011 census showed an increase in the total Peterborough population from 156,072 to 183,631 but the number of residents defining themselves as white British decreased by about 3500. The proportion of residents from a minority ethnic background increased from 13% to 29.1%. In 2001 the largest single minority ethnic group was Pakistani heritage at 4.5% of the population. By 2011 this had risen to 6.6% but the largest minority group was 'other whites' at 10.6% - up from 2.7% in 2001. While this term includes many different groups, the main reason for the increase was the impact of arrivals from the states that joined the European Union in 2004 and whose nationals were eligible to work in the UK from 2007.

From January 1 this year Romanian and Bulgarian nationals have been eligible to work in the UK. It is too early to judge how this will affect the demand for school places in Peterborough but evidence so far nationally is that there has not been a major increase in the number of people moving from those countries.

Croatia joined the European Union on 1 July 2013. For a transitional period of up to seven years Croatian nationals will need authorisation to work in the UK. Negotiations are in place with Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. A similar transition period is likely before nationals of any of these countries will have the right to work freely in the UK but there is likely to be an eventual impact.

As well as an increasingly ethnically diverse population, Peterborough also has a young population. The overall population increased by 16.6% between 2001 and 2011 but the 0-4 age group increased by 36.3%.

The chart below shows the largest ethnic groupings plus the total minority ethnic pupil population in 2012 and 2013. Annex 7 shows the total current ethnic make-up of the school population and how it has changed over the past year.



2. Processes of School Place Planning

The basis of school place planning is to achieve a balance between the number of places available and the pupils for whom they are required. The local authority has a statutory duty to provide sufficient places without having surpluses as they are not cost effective. In Peterborough the main issue is shortfalls leading to families being unable to access places at their local or preferred school.

Demographic forecasts and preferences on admission applications are used to anticipate where the greatest pressures will be. The major limiting factors on increasing school places are funding and land availability. There has to be sufficient time built into the forward planning process. Typically a new build can take two years to complete from start to finish and an extension around 12 -15 months.

Peterborough's policy has been to avoid long term use of mobiles wherever possible. They will be used as a short term solution either as a bulge year (expansion for one specific year cohort without affecting the overall admission number) while a more permanent extension is built. The local authority aspires to achieve high quality learning environments for all pupils. There are a number of issues associated with using mobiles other than for short term deployment, including limited planning permission and suitable location on a school site.

Because of the overall growth strategy for the city, the local authority anticipates that the increased pupil numbers will continue. Expansion by one or two forms of entry, with the school expanding year on year as pupils progress through the school and a permanent build is therefore the preferred solution.

The only new schools that can now be opened are academies or free schools, which are effectively the same. The majority of secondary schools in Peterborough are already academies. As the increased cohorts progress through school and pressures increase at secondary level, working with academies will be essential to achieve sufficient capacity.

Academies receive their funding direct from central government. Academies remain an essential part of the overall school provision and as the local authority has the duty to provide sufficient school places there needs to be close co-operation. Capacity is being increased at Fulbridge Academy and The Thomas Deacon Academy is being expanded to include Key Stage 2 Pupils. Funding for the Fulbridge scheme is from the Targeted Basic Need Funding, supplemented from council's capital programme and for The Thomas Deacon scheme is entirely from the capital programme. West Town Primary converted to academy status from 1 June 2014. It is scheduled for rebuild and expansion under the Priority Schools Building Programme, with additional funding coming from the capital programme.

The Department for Education has recently published a scorecard for Local Authorities which covers where investment has been made and the Ofsted judgements of those schools which have been expanded. Peterborough focus is to create places in the areas which need them most but due regard is taken to the schools educational position and their capacity to expand and will only agree expansion where it will not impact upon the education of the pupils in those schools. Where options exist, we would look to expand schools which are rated by Ofsted as being 'Good' or 'Outstanding' as our first preference.

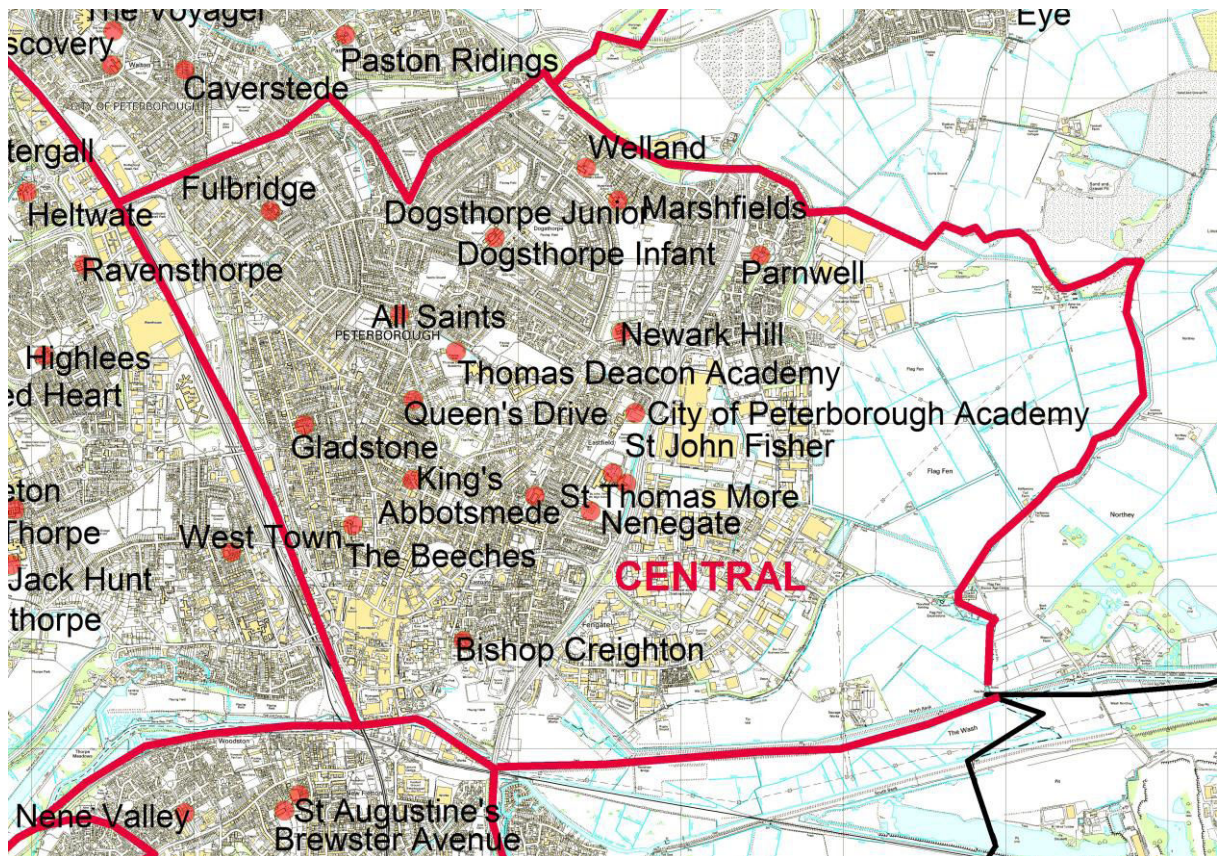
3. Planning Area Profiles

The planning areas used in the summaries below are groups of school catchments, as used for the School Capacity Survey (SCAP) annual return to the Department for Education. They are based on geographical proximity with areas divided by physical barriers such as the river, the railway and major roads.

These areas are –

1. Central
2. North
3. West
4. Ortons
5. Stanground
6. Fletton/Woodston
7. Hampton
8. Rural areas

3.1 Central

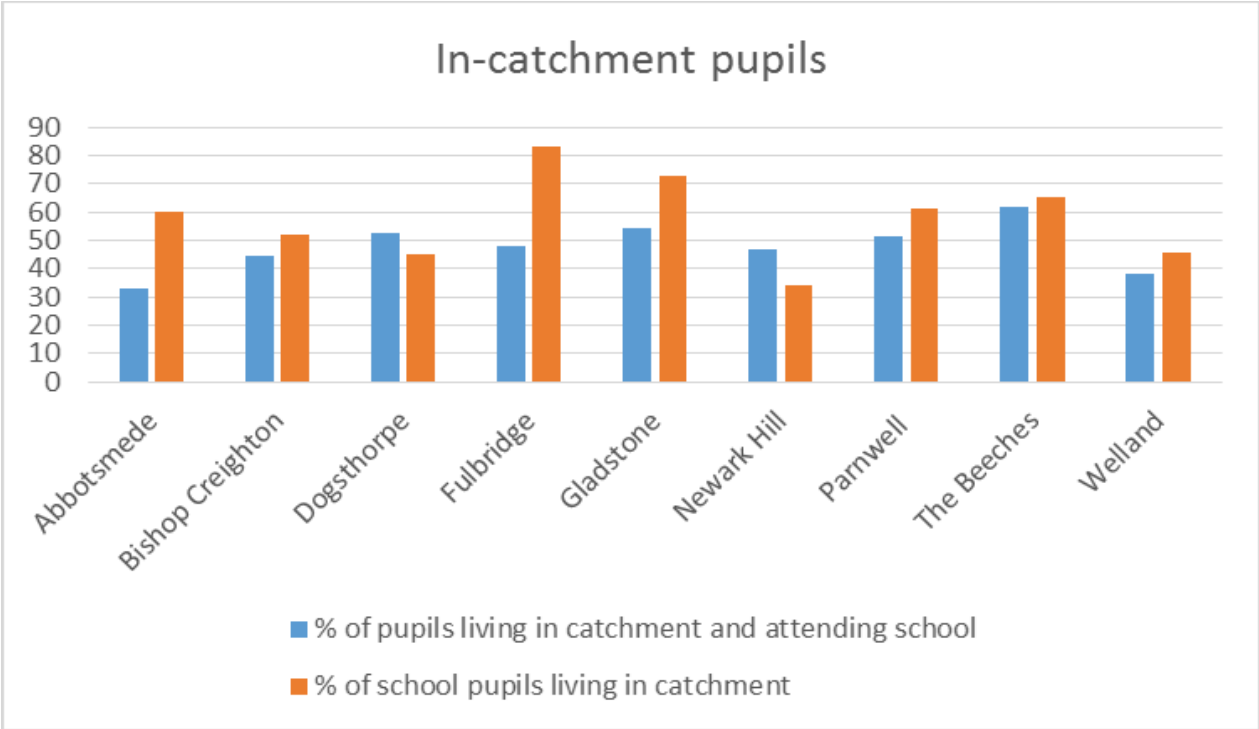


Primary forecast – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	1002	781	826	797	708	695	655	637
2014/15	1013	880	816	834	814	705	694	659
2015/16	1024	880	885	822	836	817	706	696
2016/17	1090	885	885	885	836	837	824	706
2017/18	997	869	885	885	900	840	838	828

This is the area of the city with the highest birth rate and the most mobile population. It covers the Central, East, Park, Dogsthorpe and North wards which between them saw a population increase of 9968 between the 2001 and 2011 census, an average of 25.4%. It has the highest level of inward migration and the greatest pressure for school places. All schools are on tight urban sites and none would be easy to extend.

A consequence of the mobile population and close proximity of schools is a relatively low percentage of pupils attending their catchment schools, 48.2% at primary level. The chart below shows the figures for the various schools, the position is further complicated by the presence of two schools, St Thomas More and All Saints, which admit on the basis of faith and parental preference rather than catchment.



Primary Schools

At the October 2013 census date there were 16 available places in reception classes in this area but other classes were over capacity by a total of two, leaving a net surplus of 14. Pupil numbers are constantly changing, effectively all the schools are full in all year groups, apart from a small amount of capacity in Years 4, 5 and 6.

The former All Saints Junior School has now been rebuilt as an all through primary school, Queens Drive Infants has been expanded to become a full three form entry infant school by a remodelling providing two additional classrooms.

A new block is under construction at Thomas Deacon Academy to facilitate an extension of age range at Thomas Deacon Academy to take three forms of entry for key stage 2 from September 2014. This will be the ey stage 2 destination for most of the Queen’s Drive pupils as All Saints will no longer be available to them.

Fulbridge Academy is expanding by an additional form of entry to give an overall capacity of 840. This is being achieved by a detached extension on the former Belvedere Bowls Club site. Works are scheduled for completion in January 2015 but the academy has taken in additional Year 1

pupils and will increase its PAN for the whole of Key Stage 1 from September 2014. Part of the funding is coming from a successful Targeted Basic Need Programme bid. Gladstone Primary School is doubling in size with a detached extension, reception numbers will increase to 120 from September 2014.

The current numbers on roll and projected capacity situation for 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Abbotsmede	367	420	60	134	-74
All Saints	397	420	60	N/A	60
Bishop Creighton	221	210	30	57	-27
Dogsthorpe Infant	267	270	90	103	-13
Dogsthorpe Junior	350	360		N/A	
Fulbridge	657	780 *	120	208	-88
Gladstone	443	630**	120	119	1
Newark Hill	473	420	60	64	-4
Parnwell	282	315	45	68	-23
Queen's Drive	244	270	90	135	-45
St Thomas More	407	420	60	N/A	60
The Beeches	617	630	90	120	-30
Thomas Deacon Academy (Key Stage 2)	N/A	270 ***		N/A	
Welland	280	420	60	82	-22
Total	5005	5835	885	1090	-205

* School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 840 in 2018

** School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 840 in 2020

*** School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 360 in 2017

Working on the basis of a 97% take up rate of places by in catchment four year olds, there will be a need for an additional 172 places for children already resident in the area – equivalent to six new reception classes. Some of these children will be accommodated out of the central area but numbers are rising across the city reducing this potential.

Secondary Schools

The secondary schools in this area are The Thomas Deacon Academy, The King's School, St John Fisher and the new City of Peterborough Academy Free School which opened in September 2013. The combined Year 7 PAN of these schools will be 693. These schools do not use catchment areas, although pupils to the west of Lincoln Road in the Gladstone primary catchment are in Jack Hunt secondary catchment and those living in the Beeches primary catchment are in Voyager. The King's School takes 85% of its pupils from outside the central area, including 39% from other local authorities. St John Fisher takes 77% of its pupils from PE1. 67% of students living in the area attend secondary schools located in PE1 with a further 20% at The Voyager and Jack Hunt.

Examination of total numbers of pupils resident in the PE1 area shows cohorts will rise as follows. Although there appears to be a reduction in cohort size for the current reception cohort, this group will increase because children of this age are not legally required to be in school.

Current Year Group	Y6	Y5	Y4	Y3	Y2	Y1	YR
Starting Y7 in	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total PE1 residents	752	753	799	816	917	925	888

Growth

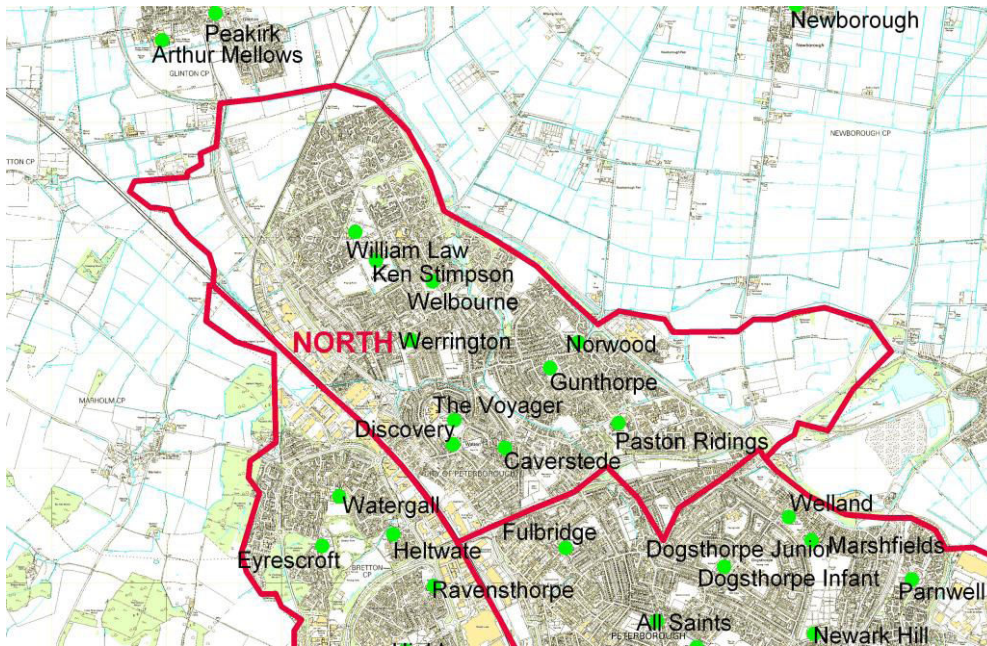
The City Centre Area Action Plan (CCAAP) is proposing around 700 additional dwellings in the City Core Policy Area – bordered by Bourges Boulevard, Bright Street, Stanley Recreation Ground and St John’s Street – and 510-610 in the Fengate South development. The central school place planning area extends well beyond the remit of the CCAAP. Under the local site allocations plan 290 dwellings are proposed for the former John Mansfield sites and 166 for the Millfield district centre. The type of housing is not yet known but, based on Peterborough’s formula, a primary pupil yield of 600 and 11-16 year old of 463 could be expected. If all this development takes place it will be over a long period but without additional school provision it will not be viable.

Cohort increases from inward migration and housing expansion make it probable that there will be shortfall in higher year groups in this area. Fulbridge is increasing its admission number to 120 across the whole of Key Stage 1 from September 2014.

Future Action

The 2013 School Organisation Plan proposed expansion at Gladstone and Fulbridge. As reported above, these works are now being undertaken. The demographic data shows that, even without expansion of the housing stock, there will still be a shortfall in both primary and secondary school places. Further schemes need to be identified, including the possibility of expanding popular and successful schools outside the PE1 area that would take out of catchment pupils. These plans will emerge as our demography forecasts are refined and spatial shortfalls are identified.

3.2 North



Primary forecast – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	423	427	417	430	386	378	380	337
2014/15	449	441	438	422	428	388	381	381
2015/16	449	446	450	441	426	430	393	383
2016/17	414	450	450	450	442	431	433	395
2017/18	412	434	450	450	450	444	434	435

This area has a more settled population than the central area and there is still capacity at primary school level. Overall the population increased by only 99 between the 2001 and 2011 census, although the population to the south rose and to the north declined. There are higher pupil numbers to the south but the schools to the north are popular and many families choose to send their children to them.

Primary Schools

The area has benefited from two extension schemes which increased both Discovery and Paston Ridings to three form entry schools. The Paston Ridings scheme is complete but the second phase of Discovery, to increase capacity in Key Stage 2, will be undertaken in 2014-15.

The current numbers on roll and projected capacity situation in 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2014)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Discovery	490	600*	90	97	-7
Gunthorpe	371	420	60	76	-16
Norwood	198	210	30	18	12
Paston Ridings	490	630	90	108	-18
Welbourne	165	210	30	42	-12

Werrington	417	420	60	17	43
William Law	624	630	90	56	34
Total	2755	3120	450	414	36

* School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 630 in 2017

Working on the basis of a 97% take up rate of places by in catchment four year olds, there could be nearly 50 surplus places which could be used for out of catchment pupils.

Secondary Schools

The secondary schools in this area are The Voyager Academy and Ken Stimpson Community School. There is currently capacity at both of them.

Growth

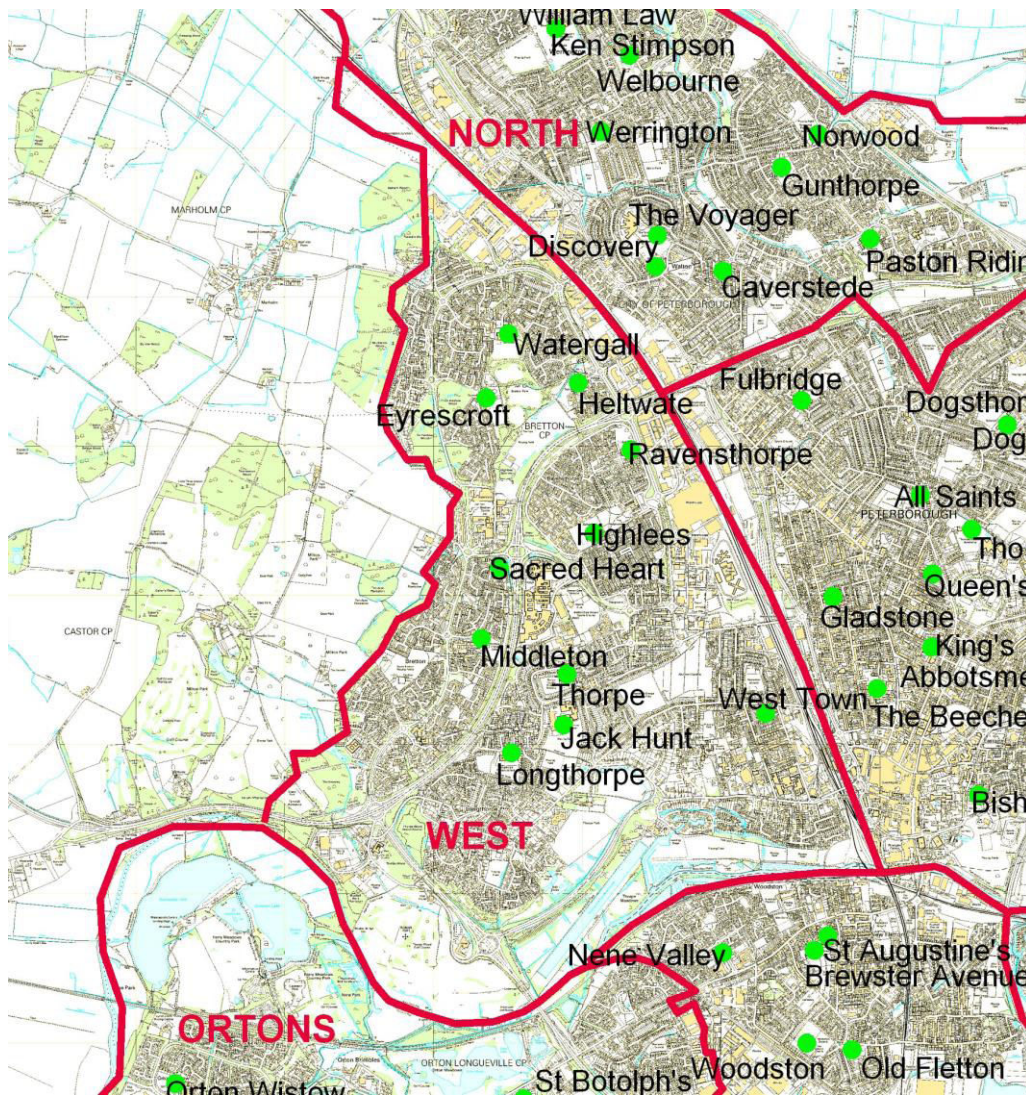
The new development at Paston Reserve will ultimately have its own schools (see below) but pupils from the first phase are in the catchment areas of Gunthorpe Primary School and The Voyager Academy.

The local plan proposed 100 new dwellings for the Werrington district centre and a further 250 across the area. This could produce a further 88 primary age children plus 77 secondary age students. These are likely to be accommodated within existing provision but this would then impact on the capacity to take out of catchment pupils.

Future Action

There is currently no need for further expansion but the situation will need reviewing if demographic forecasts show increases.

3.3 West



Primary forecast – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	503	450	460	445	412	409	399	392
2014/15	544	474	455	469	445	416	414	402
2015/16	507	523	495	459	475	445	417	416
2016/17	542	540	540	495	459	478	446	419
2017/18	473	510	540	540	495	461	479	451

Primary Schools

This area has a diverse population. Thorpe and Longthorpe catchments have stable demography and Longthorpe takes many out of catchment children as the birthrate within it is very low. West Town has a wide range of ethnic groups and many newly arrived migrant families. Much of the rest of the area has former development corporation housing, which is relatively inexpensive, and a fairly mobile population. The population of Ravensthorpe ward increased by 17.2% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, but the overall increase for the area was 3.9%.

The current numbers on roll and capacity situation in 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Eyrescroft	402	420	60	48	12
Highlees	364	420	60	90	-30
Longthorpe	418	420	60	29	31
Middleton	318	420	60	92	-32
Ravensthorpe	220	330*	60	42	18
Sacred Heart	209	210	30		30
Thorpe	417	480**	90	73	17
Watergall	320	420	60	77	-17
West Town	299	360***	90	91	-1
Totals	2967	3480	570	542	28

* School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 420 in 2020

** School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 630 in 2021

*** School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 630 in 2022

Working on the basis of a 97% take up rate of places by in catchment four year olds, there will be a surplus of 15, which would provide some capacity for out of catchment pupils or higher than anticipated growth.

Secondary Schools

Jack Hunt covers the southern end of this planning area and also takes students from the Gladstone primary school catchment area in the city centre. Students from north Bretton are in The Voyager catchment area. Jack Hunt is effectively full and pupil demography shows it will continue to be so. There is some capacity at The Voyager but this will not sufficient for the long term. Pupils living in this area are within travelling distance of the new City of Peterborough Academy that will relieve some of the pressure.

Growth

An outline planning application for the former district hospital site will be submitted this year, this is likely to be for 350 dwellings. Construction has started on 156 dwellings at the Grange site and the local plan identifies 231 potential additional dwellings for Bretton Centre, 460 for the Freemans site and 200 for the station west opportunity area.

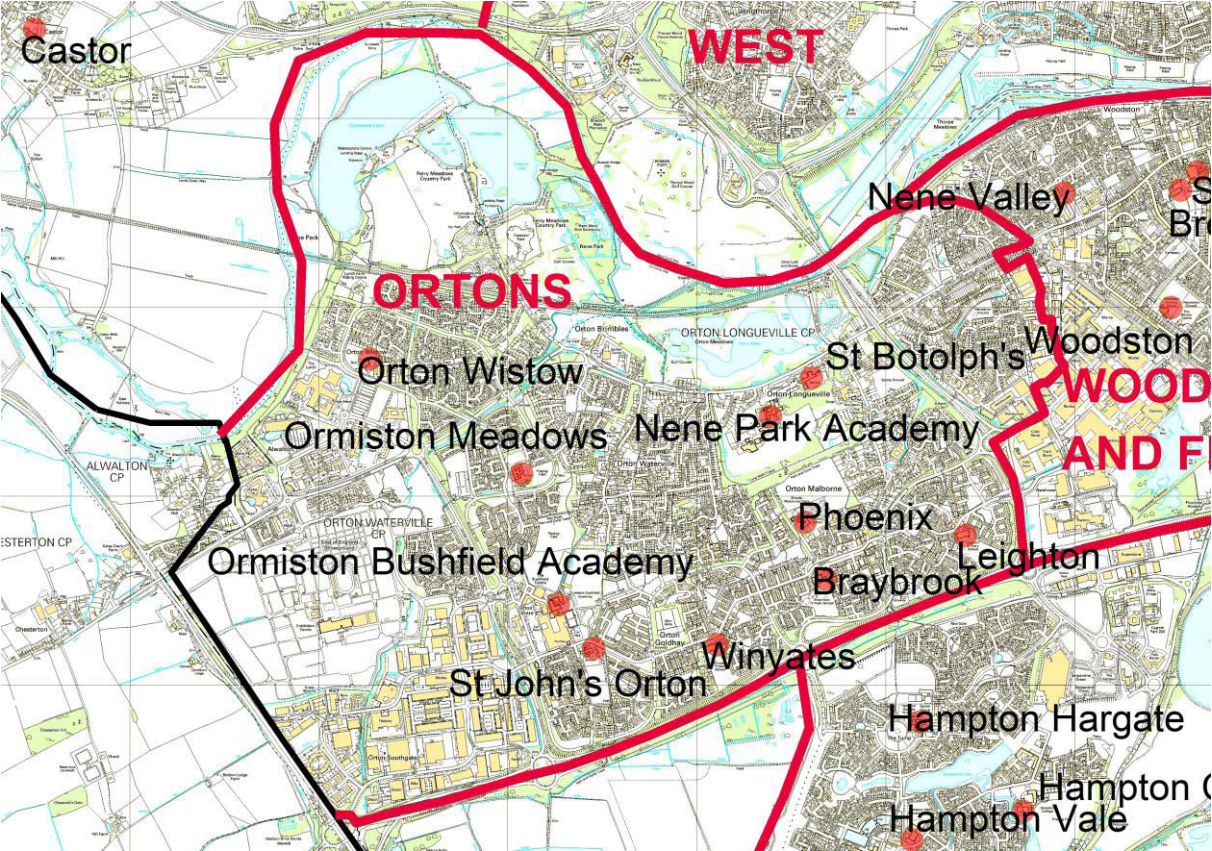
The potential 490 primary age and 375 secondary age children and young people would further increase pressure in the area and require expansion.

Future Action

West Town has been accepted on to the Priority Schools Building Programme and will be rebuilt as a three form entry school on the former district hospital site, in a project that includes preservation of the memorial wing. The anticipated opening date is September 2016. Ravensthorpe is being expanded to two form entry and will have an admission number of 60 from September 2014.

Thorpe will be expanded to 3 forms of entry from September 2015. The scheme is currently being designed.

3.4 Ortons



Primary forecasts – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	307	303	331	297	297	294	281	259
2014/15	315	302	324	337	296	298	294	281
2015/16	319	335	315	338	337	297	299	295
2016/17	311	345	345	315	339	339	298	299
2017/18	290	323	345	345	315	346	338	299

This area was developed during the new town expansion of Peterborough. Schools in the area have also taken pupils from the Hampton development when there were too many to be accommodated there. There was hardly any change to the population between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Primary Schools

The current numbers on roll and projected capacity situation in 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016surplus / shortfall
Braybrook	254	270	30	43	-13
Leighton	386	420	60	54	6
Ormiston Meadows	261	210	30	28	2
Orton Wistow	321	375*	60	25	35
St Botolph's	382	420	60	33	27
St John's	259	320**	60	74	-14
Winyates	199	210	30	54	-24
Totals	2062	2225	330	311	19

* School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 840 in 2019

** School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 420 in 2021

Working on the basis of 97% take up of Reception places, in 2016 there would be 29 spare Reception places for out of catchment pupils or if growth exceeds current expectations.

Secondary Schools

The area is divided into the catchments of Nene Park Academy and Ormiston Bushfield Academy, both schools having been rebuilt. Ormiston is largely full but there is still some capacity at Nene Park Academy to accommodate increasing pupil numbers from September from 2014.

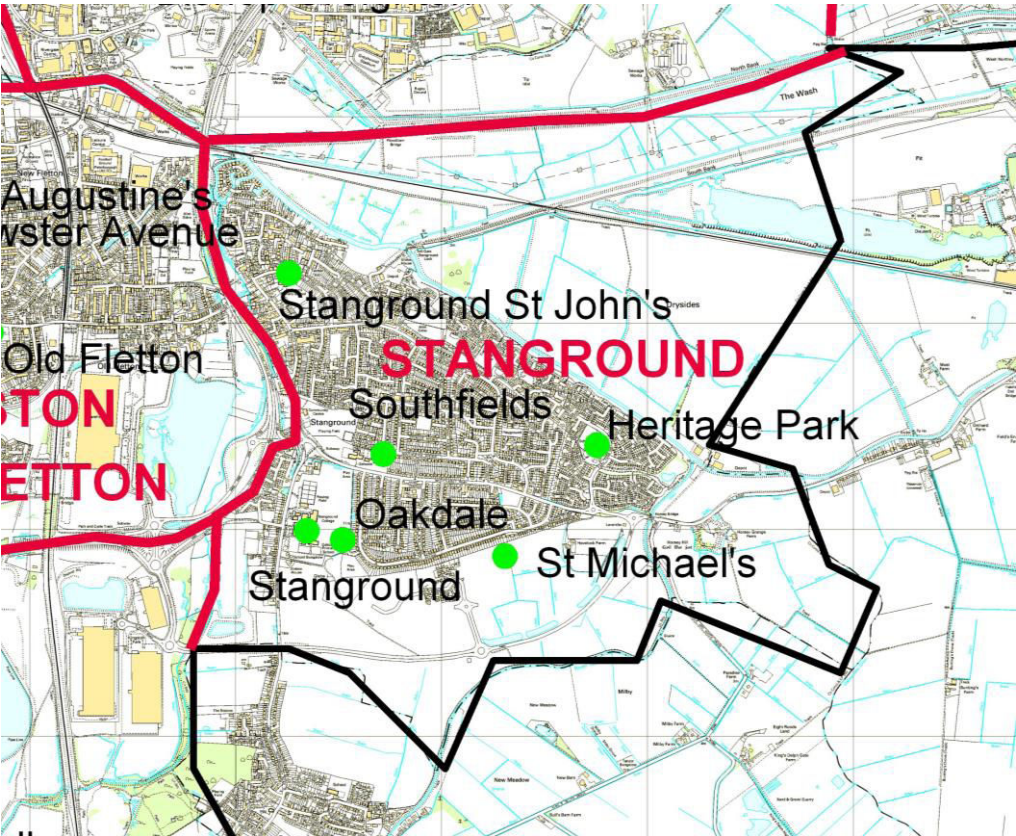
Growth

The local plan identifies 600 potential new dwellings for the area. Of these 330 are on the East of England showground site where construction has started and a further 210 in Alwalton. There is S106 funding from the Showground development which is being used to increase capacity at Orton Wistow. The likely pupil yield from these dwellings is 210 primary pupils and 162 secondary students.

Future Action

St John's Church School has been accepted on to the Priority Schools Building Programme and is being redeveloped as a two form entry primary school. Orton Wistow is being expanded to two form entry with a four classroom extension, part funded by the East of England Showground S106 agreement. Braybrook has a double mobile, used for bulge reception classes in 2012 and 2013. Currently a permanent expansion to two forms of entry is not required but the situation will be reviewed if pupil forecasts suggest it is needed.

3.5 Stanground



Primary forecasts – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	154	203	190	158	162	148	150	126
2014/15	182	180	200	196	161	165	148	149
2015/16	179	180	180	210	202	166	168	149
2016/17	182	180	180	180	210	203	169	170
2017/18	194	180	180	180	180	210	208	171

Until recently this was one of the more settled areas of the city, although the Heritage Park development was built in the late 20th century. There was a small increase (2.1%) in the population between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. The new development south of Stanground, Cardea, has grown rapidly and attracted many families with young children. In February 2014 the number of completed dwellings was calculated at 656, out of a total planning permissions of 1650. The October 2013 school census identified 122 primary school age children living on the development, although only 44 were attending the new St Michael’s primary school in Cardea which was part funded from a developer contribution. It is likely that the number of children on the development will have increased since October.

Primary Schools

The October 2013 numbers on roll and projected capacity situation in 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Heritage Park	209	210	30	29	1
Oakdale	204	210	30	11	19
St Michael's	69	300*	60	44	16
Southfields	463	570**	90	58	32
Stanground St John	192	210	30	40	-10
Totals	1137	1500	240	182	58

* School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 420 in 2020

** School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 630 in 2018

The in-catchment four year olds figure is based on current residents. The Cardea development is likely to continue rapid growth so the 2016 in-catchment four year olds figure are likely to have increased significantly by the time they start school. The Stanground primary schools have until recently had spare capacity and attracted out of catchment pupils, this has helped to ease pressures elsewhere in the city but rising numbers in Stanground will make this less likely.

Secondary Schools

Stanground Academy has been rebuilt and will provide sufficient capacity for the next few years. Its catchment includes Yaxley and Farcet in Cambridgeshire. If the proposed additional secondary school for Hampton Gardens is built in conjunction with Cambridgeshire County Council it will free up places at Stanground for Peterborough students.

Growth

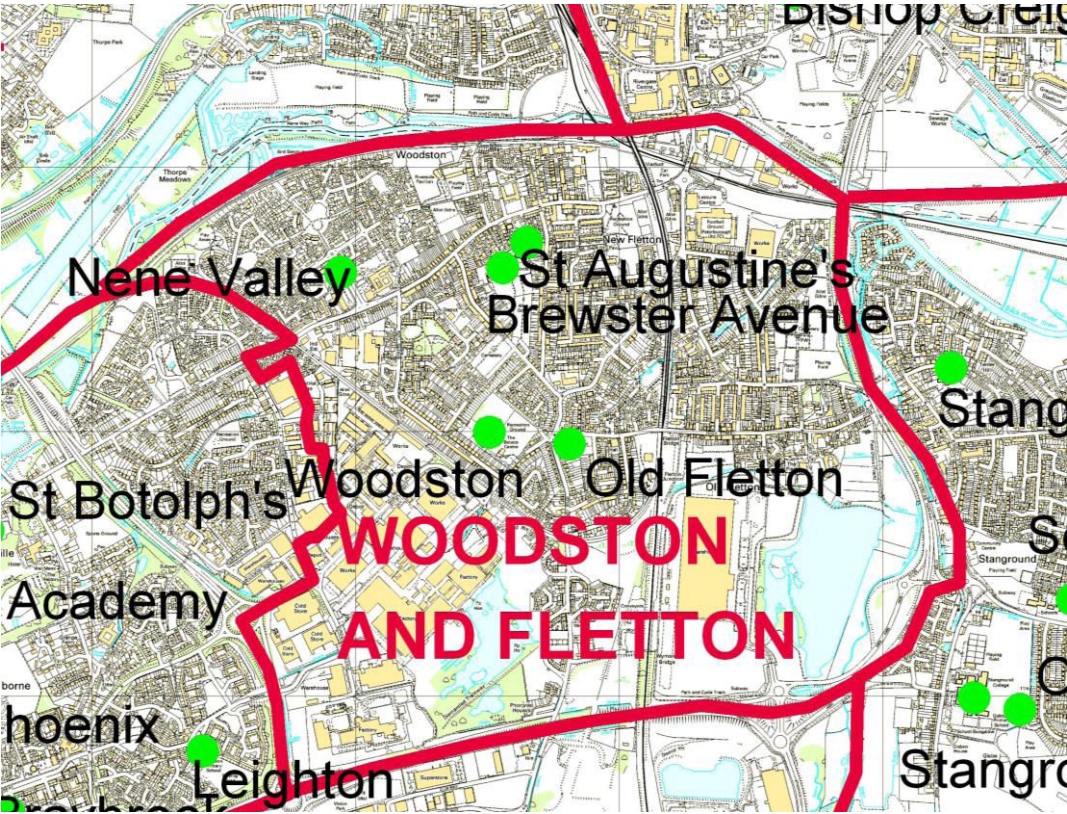
Sites have been identified for about 220 new dwellings in addition to those planned for Cardea. St Michael's has been funded from S106 money to provide primary school places in the development and there was also a contribution towards the new Stanground Academy building.

Future action

There is land provision for a second phase at St Michael's which can extend the intake to 60 but only £400,000 funding. The council has applied to the developer for the land to extend the school to be released and has started discussions with the school and the Diocese of Ely to expand and develop a design for the school.

Southfields was formerly separate infant and junior schools. The site is large and can accommodate expansion to three forms of entry. The design process to expand the school has now commenced.

3.6 Fletton / Woodston



Primary forecasts – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	260	222	193	177	168	169	147	144
2014/15	276	225	224	195	174	169	171	148
2015/16	280	225	225	225	190	175	171	173
2016/17	301	225	225	225	222	190	175	171
2017/18	261	224	225	225	225	222	190	175

Demographic forecasts show a rapid increase in pupil numbers across this area. The population increased by 45% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. Woodston increased its PAN from 20 to 30 with an extension funded by S106 money in 2010. Nene Valley, which was built for the Riverside development using S106 funding, increased its PAN from 30 to 45 with an extension funded from government basic need grant. Old Fletton has been expanded to a capacity of 420 with an admission number of 60 by conversion of the former children’s home adjacent to the site. Woodston is currently being further expanded to increase its capacity to 420, with an admission number of 60. Works will be completed by September 2014 but the school started admitting to the increased PAN in September 2013 by using a mobile classroom.

Primary Schools

The current numbers on roll and projected capacity situation in 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Brewster Avenue	176	180	60	86	-26

Nene Valley	280	315	45	57	-12
Old Fletton	335	420	60	76	-16
St Augustine's	201	240	N/A	N/A	
Woodston	228	330*	60	82	-22
Total	1220	1485	225	301	-76

* School is expanding year on year, final capacity will be 420 in 2019

On the basis of 97% take up of reception places, there would be a shortfall of 67 places. Previously pupils from this area have travelled to Stanground as there was some capacity there, this is ceasing to be an option as the Stanground schools are now filling with local pupils as numbers expand there.

Secondary Schools

Stanground and Nene Park Academies cover the area. There is likely to be pressure on Year 7 places in this area from 2018. If the proposed additional secondary school for Hampton Gardens is built in conjunction with Cambridgeshire County Council it will free up places at Stanground for Peterborough students.

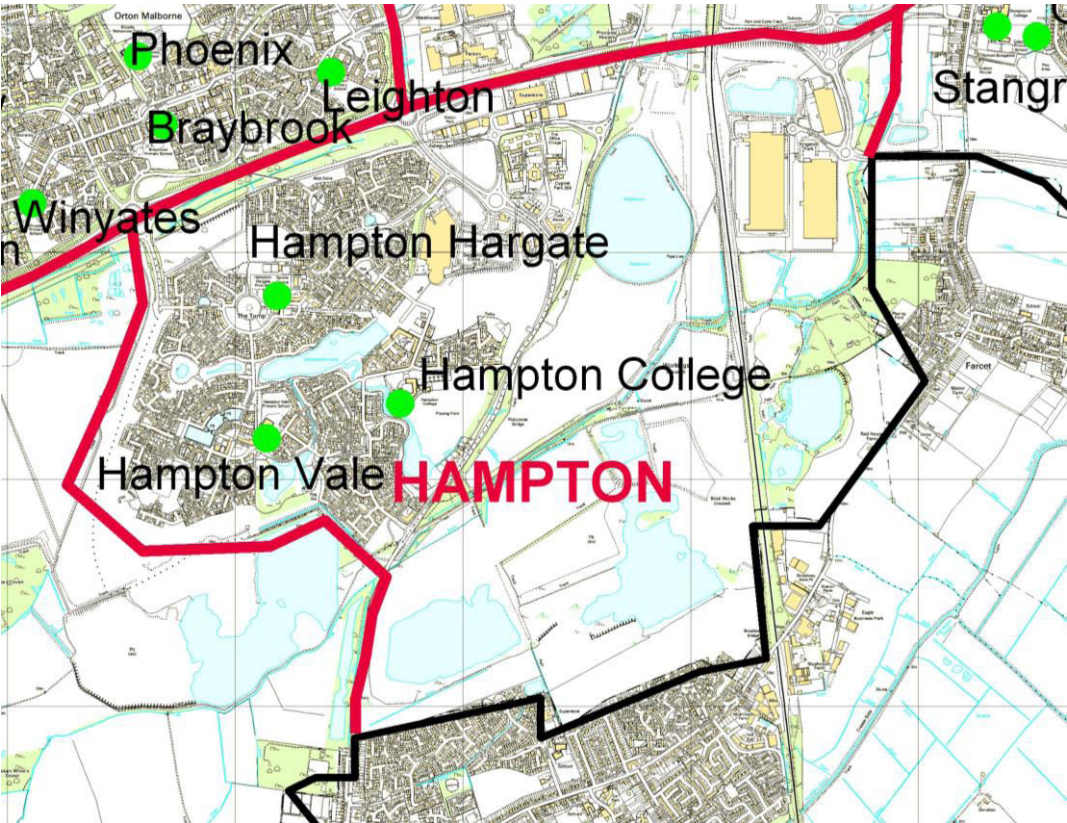
Growth

Sites have been identified for about 1550 new dwellings including the south bank development and the remainder of the almost completed Hempsted development, for which the S106 funding has already been spent on the first expansion of Woodston. Apart from the south bank and Hempsted, most of the proposed developments are fairly small, none will provide land and the S106 funding will not be sufficient to provide the places required – approximately 542 primary school places and 418 secondary, using the S106 formula.

Future action

This area is densely populated with little surplus land. The 'green backyard' currently operates from a site at the corner of London Road and Oundle Road. In the long term there may be potential to develop it as a school site.

3.7 Hampton



Primary forecast – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	267	231	238	179	179	150	148	119
2014/15	212	240	238	240	179	180	150	150
2015/16	276	240	240	240	240	180	180	150
2016/17	238	240	240	240	240	240	180	180
2017/18	234	240	240	240	240	240	240	180

This is an area with a very rapidly increasing school population. Changes to the expected tenure of the properties from owner occupier to private rental and the late construction of the social housing element has resulted in approximately 40 primary children coming from 100 dwellings against the 25 anticipated in the original S106 agreements. There are currently about 4500 dwellings completed. The S106 agreement for the development allowed for two two-form entry primary schools to the west of the development (Hampton Hargate and Hampton Vale) and two to the east (Hampton Leys). There was also provision for a secondary school, Hampton College with seven forms of entry and the option of an eighth if required at the very end of the development.

Primary Schools

Hampton Hargate opened in 2000, by 2008 it was accommodating bulge classes in mobiles and has now been increased to three forms of entry with a permanent extension. Hampton Vale’s permanent extension to three forms of entry was completed in 2014. Demographic forecasts showed that even this would be insufficient and, following consultation, Hampton College has expanded to an all through 4 – 18 school. A new primary block combined with community

facilities was completed in 2013 adjacent to the existing building. 60 reception pupils were admitted in September 2012, accommodated for the year at Hampton Hargate. Local consultation showed that the addition of a new school gave rise to concerns in families about younger children being able to attend the same school as older siblings. It was therefore decided that the three Hampton schools would run on a combined catchment area covering the whole Hampton development.

The current numbers on roll and projected capacity situation in 2016 are as below. The township is covered by one catchment so the four year olds are given in total only. In 2015 the forecast number of reception age pupils increases to 276 – giving a shortfall of 27 based on 97% take up. This appears to be a peak year as the numbers for 2016 and 2017 are currently forecast to be below the available capacity. Current indications are that house sales are increasing locally and nationally making it probable the rate of house building at Hampton will increase. This in turn will lead to higher pupil numbers.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Hampton College (Primary Sector)	115	300*	60		
Hampton Hargate	593	630	90		
Hampton Vale	536	630	90		
Totals	1244	1560	240	238	2

* School is opening year on year, final capacity will be 420 in 2018

Secondary Schools

Under the S106 agreement Hampton College is to provide for the whole township, with a planned admission number of 210 and the possibility of an additional form of entry if required when the final primary school on Hampton Leys is completed. Demography for the 4500 dwellings already built shows that this will be insufficient by 2017 but in practice the number of houses being completed each year and the number of families moving in to the township make it likely that Year 7 places will run out before then.

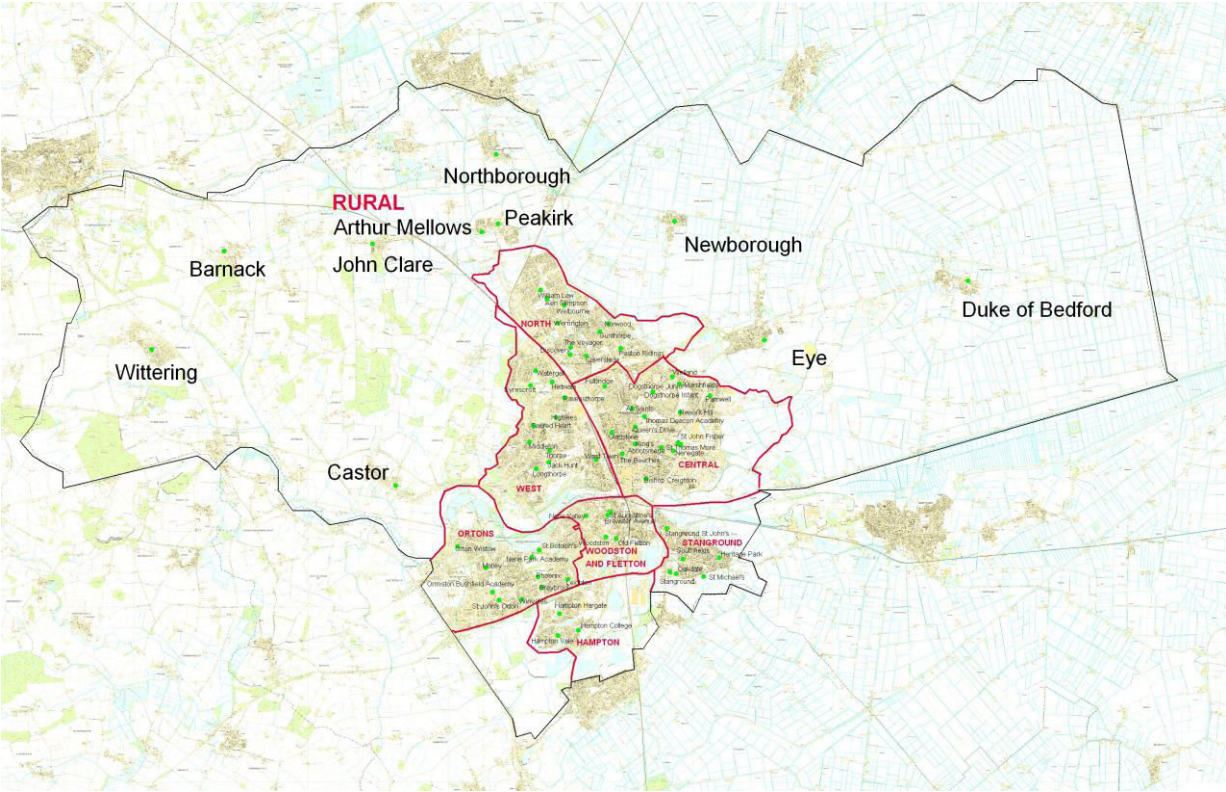
Growth

The total projected number of dwellings in Hampton is about 7200. There is still some building taking place to the west of the A15 but the majority of the new housing will be to the east in Hampton Gardens. The S106 agreement for the township gives two further primary schools in Hampton Gardens but they will only be delivered when agreed numbers of homes have been built.

Future Action

The most urgent priority is to deliver additional secondary school capacity. There is no room for further expansion on the existing College site. Discussions have started with the developers, planners and Cambridgeshire County Council for a jointly funded secondary school in Hampton Gardens, probably on a shared site with one of the primary schools. A site feasibility assessment was completed in April 2014. The school would take students from Hampton and from Yaxley and Farcet in Cambridgeshire and would relieve pressure on Hampton College and also Stanground Academy. A further new township – Great Haddon – is proposed to the south of Hampton. Primary and secondary schools will be built under the Section 106 agreement but the first families to move in will have to use existing schools in the area until these are delivered.

3.8 Rurals



Primary forecast – based on admitting up to capacity

School Year	4 year olds	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2013/14	203	281	280	291	237	246	270	241
2014/15	219	308	290	286	291	240	249	272
2015/16	190	266	324	295	288	292	241	252
2016/17	199	285	282	327	297	291	291	247
2017/18	193	274	292	292	327	297	297	291

The rural areas are put together for school place planning but cover a very wide geographical area; it is 14.5 miles between Wittering in the west and The Duke of Bedford (Thorney) in the east. The distances between schools are such that some children will qualify for transport to their catchment school and any child directed outside their catchment will almost inevitably qualify. Given the cost of transport, it is important to ensure that the majority of rural children can access their catchment school. The population of the villages increased by 14% between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Primary Schools

The main area of growth has been at Eye, which has been extended to two form entry. The number of in-catchment four year olds for 2014 exceeded the available places but the parental choices made meant that pupils could be accommodated without expansion. As the village continues to expand the capacity situation will be kept under review. Wittering Primary School takes service children from the Wittering base. It was extended to three form entry in 2001 when the Ministry of Defence planned to increase personnel levels at the base. There was then a change of plan and the forces went elsewhere. Since then there has always been a high number

of surplus places at the school and the admission number was reduced to 60. Barnack has built a small extension with S106 funding; this increased the admission number from the current to 23.

The current numbers on roll and projected capacity situation in 2016 are as below.

School	NOR	Capacity (2016)	Reception PAN (2016)	2016 in catchment 4 year olds	2016 surplus / shortfall
Barnack	146	161	23	13	10
Castor	152	154	22	14	8
Eye	350	420	60	63	-3
John Clare	101	105	15	6	9
Newborough	205	210	30	23	7
Northborough	198	210	30	16	14
Peakirk	197	210	30	13	17
The Duke of Bedford	188	210	30	19	11
Wittering	309	480	60	32	28
Totals	1846	2160	300	199	101

Because of the relatively small number of families involved there is often a greater fluctuation in pupil numbers for rural areas compared to urban areas. Pupil forecasting has been made more difficult by problems with obtaining accurate data for under 5s as many of the pupils in rural areas are registered with GP practices based outside Peterborough.

As new homes are built the numbers will increase. Contributions for education provision will be required from all housing developments in the rural areas. It may be necessary to look at temporary accommodation in the short term if numbers go beyond capacity.

Birth data shows low numbers for the other primaries but Northborough takes about 13% of its pupils from Lincolnshire and pupils are travelling increasing distances to these schools because of the shortage of places nearer to home.

Secondary Schools

Arthur Mellows Village College Academy covers the whole of the rural area. Many of the students are eligible for school transport. It has been refurbished and extended with targeted capital funding and has an admission number of 264. Some students in the rural area have previously chosen to attend schools in Lincolnshire, including St Guthlac's College in Crowland. Lincolnshire County Council has now amalgamated this with the George Farmer Academy in Holbeach. The St Guthlac's site has closed and will re-open as a replacement primary school. Pupils living in Peterborough will not be offered transport to attend the school in Holbeach. Forecast numbers for Year 6 pupils in the rural areas suggest the cohorts will be larger than the capacity at Arthur Mellows but some of these pupils will be from outside Peterborough and they, and others, are likely to opt for schools in other areas. The rural primary schools have in the past also sent a higher than average percentage of their pupils to The King's School.

Growth

Eye and Thorney are both identified as key service areas in the growth strategy. There has already been significant house building at Eye, as a result of which the capacity of the primary school has been increased from 336 to 420.

Future action

The demography of the rural areas needs to be monitored carefully because of the distances involved and transport costs if children are unable to access their nearest primary school. There may be a requirement to support large individual cohorts through mobiles / internal alterations on the school sites. There is space for expansion at The Duke of Bedford Primary School in Thorney which could accommodate pupils from house building in that area.

Barnack and Castor both have non-standard admission numbers that do not readily organise into classes of 30. Both schools are over-subscribed. If funding can be secured (including any developer contribution) and it can be demonstrated that the sites are feasible to expand and value for money, the council will support expansion to more viable PANs.

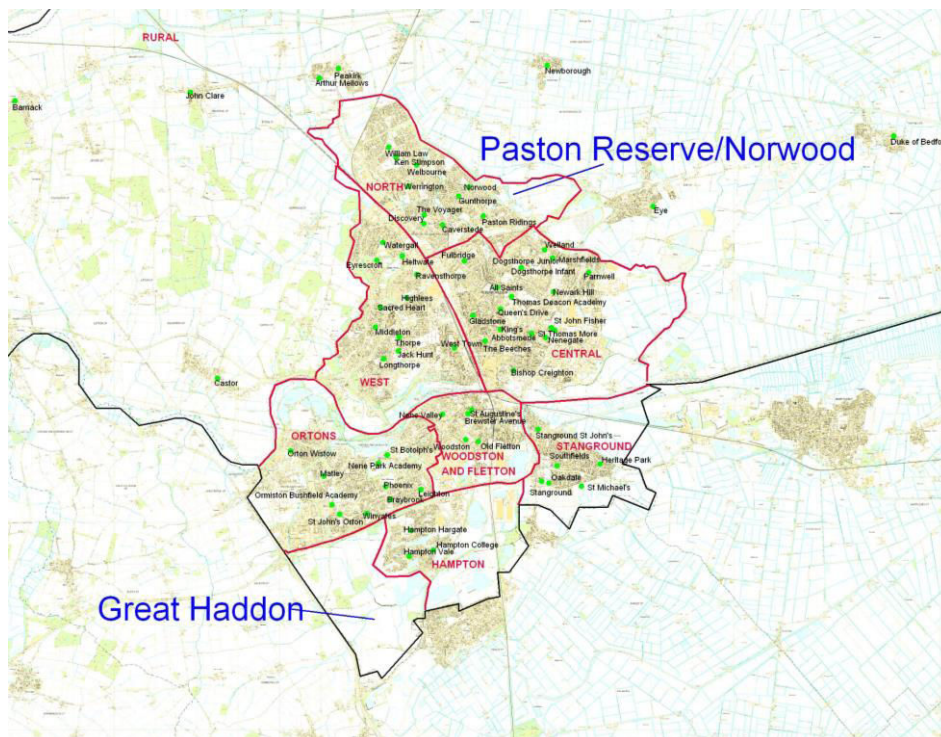
4. Peterborough City Growth Issues and Other External Issues

Peterborough City Council has published its aspirations for growth in the Local Development Framework (2011) and the proposed City Centre Area Action Plan. Sites have been identified for 20,495 new dwellings plus approximately 3000 in the city centre between 2010 and 2026. Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2013 3329 dwellings were completed. The rate of growth appears to have increased, with Cardea and the East of England Showground site expanding fast. If the growth aspirations are to be achieved the number of new homes per year will need to increase from the 800 per annum recently to over 1400.

Growth can have a serious impact on the existing infrastructure if that infrastructure is already under pressure. Whereas Section 106 contributions (to be replaced by the Community infrastructure levy (CIL) in due course) should help towards additional school places, this will never pay for all aspects of providing new school places.

The accumulative effect of many small developments cannot provide the land needed for new schools and many existing schools are unable to expand on their current sites. Larger development sites are easier to manage as new schools are planned within the land development brief and there is an expectation of providing enough land for them.

As well as the growth outlined in the planning areas (above) two further urban extensions are proposed, for Great Haddon, to the south of Hampton and near to Yaxley and Paston Reserve/Norwood to the east of the city.



There are 1050 dwellings proposed for Paston Reserve, 2300 for Norwood, and 5300 for Great Haddon. Developments of these sizes include education provision as part of the planning process and S106 agreement. An example of the detailed analysis used is in Annex 5.

The first phases of the Paston Reserve development have started and will include 190 homes. There is S106 funding for education but no land. The next phase will provide land for a one form entry primary and further funding. The Paston Reserve development is next to the proposed Norwood development, which should provide further primary schools and a secondary school.

Planning for Haddon includes three primary schools and a secondary school. While these new developments will be largely self-contained for education, there are issues with school places for the first residents before schools are built and with over-subscription leading to pupils being allocated places at other schools. S106 funding does not provide the full costs of building new schools and has to be supplemented by other capital.

5. Funding

Until recent years all Education Capital funding has been provided by direct grants or supported borrowing from the Government. A three year settlement from 2008-2011 saw record amounts of capital allocated to meet Peterborough's needs. Successful bids and Primary Capital Programme (PCP) funding plus a Basic Need contribution to help with a shortage of school places meant many projects were planned and begun.

The change of Government and the sudden withdrawal of the Primary Capital and Building Schools for the Future programmes have led to uncertainty over future capital funding. The government set up the James review to consider their approach to capital funding but this has not yet been implemented. Capital funding settlements for 2011-2013 were made on an annual basis rather than a longer cycle which would allow for planning. The March 2013 announcement of Basic Need funding of £22,273,538 for 2013-15 allowed the council to adopt a more strategic approach. However, uncertainties remain about funding beyond 2015 and, while there has been success with bids under the Priority Schools Building and Targeted Basic Need Programmes, Peterborough has otherwise been funded no money for increasing school places in 2015-2016.

The financial pressures are leading to a change in approach to school buildings. Following government policy the council is proposing to build basic functional buildings to meet educational needs, using framework agreements to deliver best value. While it has been Peterborough policy to install sprinklers in new builds, these are not cost effective in terms of reducing insurance premiums. The national record for school fire safety is excellent but depends on quick evacuation rather than deployment of sprinkler systems. It is therefore intended that future projects will be designed without sprinklers.

The Council is also investigating the feasibility and costs associated with built off site modular construction.

Following government guidance the council is now building to space standards 5% below the building bulletin for primary schools and 15% for secondary, in line with Building Bulletin 103.

6. Admissions

All aspects of school admissions are based on the Schools Admissions Code. It governs the way **all** schools set their admission criteria, ensures compliance with a co-ordinated scheme, makes offers of places and allows for school admission appeals.

It also places the local authority as a regulator for all other admission authorities within its boundaries with the expectation of the local authority reporting those admissions authorities whose admissions arrangements are not in line with the Schools Admissions Code to the schools adjudicator.

The Schools Admission Code of 2010 placed the co-ordination of **all** school admissions with the local authority (previously the local authority was only responsible for entry into Reception Year, transfer between Years 2/3 and transfer from primary school to secondary school). The in-year co-ordination has brought with it a number of problems that the local authority has had to overcome. The School Admissions Code of 2012 removed the need for in-year co-ordination; however it has been agreed with all schools that Peterborough will keep this going as it is felt to

abandon it leaves the way open to safeguarding issues for children who are not tracked from school to school.

The admissions processes begin approximately 18 months before the relevant school year and it is difficult to work this far ahead for some aspects of school place planning. An example is the desperate need for an additional primary school. Proposed PANs and admissions criteria need to be published in the January of the year preceding entry (i.e. January 2013 for September 2014 entry). At this point in time the building plans are by no means certain and it is therefore impossible to include such a new school in the consultation and then in the preparation of the admissions booklet.

Guidance issued in January 2014 has relaxed the requirements for expanding schools. If building works are not required, pupil numbers can be increased by altering the admission number as part of the annual admissions consultation. A statutory consultation process still applies for local authority led expansion of premises, changes to special schools, extension of age range by more than three years and for schools transferring to a new site.

7. Conclusions – Summary of Future Action

The demographic forecasts (annex 1) show the projected total number of pupils exceeding the available places for Reception in 2014 (although there should be just enough space for the number of pupils likely to take up places) and for Year 7 in 2018. This is based on existing known pupils with some allowance for future expansion and migration. The guideline for surplus capacity is 5%, to allow for parental choice and movement within the area. Work to expand capacity has been outlined above. In summary the plans now include:

School	Proposal	PAN Inc-rease	Extra Places	Year	Cost Estimate	Status
St Johns Primary	New 2 FE primary school	30	210	2015	Priority Schools Building Programme	Design
Nenegate Special School	2 additional classes to extend age range to primary	NA	14	2015	£350K	Design
Phoenix Special School	New dedicated 6 th form centre on the Tunnel site creating a split site school	N/A	30	2015	£4m	Design
Discovery Primary	Completion of 1 FE expansion	30	210	2015	£700k	Design
Thorpe Primary	1 FE expansion	30	210	2015	£3m	Design
St Michael's Primary	1 FE expansion	30	210	2016	£3m	Design
Southfields Primary	1 FE expansion	30	210	2016	£2m	Design
Paston Reserve Primary	1 FE primary school (part funded by S106)	30	210	2016	£3.5m	Feasibility

West Town Primary	New 3 FE primary school on hospital site	45	315	2016	Priority Schools Building Programme	Feasibility
Hampton Gardens Primary	2 FE primary school (part funded by S106)	60	420	2017	£6.5m	Feasibility
Hampton Gardens Secondary School	Joint development with CCC - 4 FE for PCC, 4 FE for CCC - saves places at Stanground	270	1200	2017	£25m	Feasibility
New Norwood Development Primary	2 FE primary school (S106 land contribution)	60	420	2017	£7m	Feasibility

SECTION C - ANNEXES

Annex 1

January 2006 Primary Census Data

School Year	NHS Data	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Totals
2005/06	2139	2059	2117	2144	2151	2218	2141	2237	15067

Primary demographic forecasts for the whole of Peterborough – based on January 2014 data.

School Year	NHS Data	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Totals	PAN
2013/14	3119	2913	2959	2781	2566	2496	2435	2259	18409	3025
2014/15	3210	3049	3000	3003	2795	2578	2508	2447	19380	3125
2015/16	3224	3095	3140	3045	3018	2809	2591	2520	20218	3165
2016/17	3277	3179	3188	3188	3060	3033	2823	2604	21075	3225
2017/18	3054	3054	3273	3236	3204	3075	3048	2837	21727	3225

The NHS data figure represents children known to be in the area who will be eligible for a reception place in the given year. The total admission number represents the number of reception places that are planned to be available. Highlighted figures are cohorts where the projected number of pupils exceeds the projected number of places.

Primary Forecasting Methodology

Forecasts are based on actual data of pupils in school and under 5s known to the NHS. The forecasts are then calculated based on growth trends from previous years. Each year cohort is treated as a whole and multipliers used to forecast its growth.

Growth in Reception cohorts is anticipated by increasing the percentage of known four year olds predicted to be in school year on year, so that for 2014 it is 95%, 2015 96%, 2016 97% and 2017 100%. The 2017 figure reflects that figures for the most recent births tend to miss the very youngest children in the age group.

For subsequent years the increases are:

YR to Y1	3%
Y1 – Y2	1.5%
Y2 – Y3	0.5%
Y3 – Y4	0.5%
Y4 – Y5	0.5%
Y5 – Y6	0.5%

These cohorts are then allocated to schools based on previous popularity. The forecast above indicates that there will be shortfalls in school places in certain year groups from 2015.

January 2006 Secondary Census Data

School Year	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Total
2005/06	2237	2292	2157	2262	2174	1163	905	13190

Secondary demographic forecasts for the whole of Peterborough – based on October 2013 data.

	11 year olds	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Totals
2013/14	2210	2209	2266	2299	2267	2223	1393	1024	13720
2014/15	2255	2255	2242	2294	2328	2267	1395	1184	13965
2015/16	2442	2442	2289	2270	2323	2328	1423	1191	14266
2016/17	2514	2514	2479	2317	2299	2323	1459	1215	14606
2017/18	2587	2587	2552	2510	2346	2299	1459	1244	14997
2018/19	2830	2830	2626	2584	2541	2346	1455	1244	15626
2019/20	3039	3039	2872	2659	2616	2541	1482	1244	16453
2020/21	3091	3091	3085	2908	2692	2616	1597	1266	17255
2021/22	3252	3252	3137	3123	2945	2692	1639	1354	18142

The 11 year olds figure represents children in mainstream education in Year 6 in the year preceding the given year. This has tended to correlate very closely with the number of students admitted to Year 7. Data re out of city students indicates that there are many more from outside Peterborough in Year 7 than Year 6 because Stanground College serves Yaxley and Farcet and the King's School attracts students from a wide area. The reduced number of Peterborough students in Year 7 is partly explained by a higher percentage attending special schools in Year 7, by students going out of Peterborough, e.g. to grammar schools in Lincolnshire and to the independent sector. The overall PAN for 2014 admission is 2647.

Year 7 cohorts are forecast to equal the previous Y6 cohort. 2017/18 Y5 is used for 2019, increased by 0.5, 2017/18 Y4 for 2020, increased by 1%, 2017/18 Y3 for 2021, increased by 1.5%, 2017/18 Y2 for 2022 increased by 2% and 2017/18 Y1 for 2023 increased by 2.5%.

Y7 – Y11 secondary cohort growth is based on the average for the past 4 years, slightly uplifted to allow for possible immigration increases after January 2014.

Y7 – Y11 figures are initially calculated on a whole city basis, this is then compared with overall PANs and previous trends to create school by school forecasts.

Each school's % of the overall cohorts is calculated. Y7 places are allocated on this basis up to PAN. Where the proportion would exceed PAN pupils are reallocated. As a new school COPA is the exception, places are allocated on a 'best estimate' basis. Post 16 numbers are based on a combination of averages and trends.

Annex 2

Types of Schools

Community

The local authority runs the school, owns the land and buildings, employs the staff and determines the admission arrangements. It is no longer possible to set up a new community school. Funding for expansion, repairs and maintenance comes from the school budget or the local authority.

Voluntary Controlled

The local authority runs the school, employs the staff and determines the admission arrangements. The building, playground and other hard surfaces are the responsibility of the diocese. Funding for expansion, repairs and maintenance comes from the school budget or the local authority. The playing field is the responsibility of the Local Authority.

Voluntary Aided

The governing body runs the school, employs the staff and determines the admission arrangements. The building, playground and other hard surfaces are the responsibility of the diocese. Funding for expansion, repairs and maintenance comes from the school budget or a dedicated finance stream – the locally controlled voluntary aided programme (LCVAP). The playing field is the responsibility of the Local Authority.

Foundation and Trust

The governing body runs the school, has responsibility for the land and buildings, employs the staff and determines the admission arrangements. Funding for expansion, repairs and maintenance comes from the school budget or the local authority.

Academy

These are independent of the local authority and answerable directly to the government. The governing body runs the school, has responsibility for the land and buildings, employs the staff and determines the admission arrangements. Funding comes directly from central government.

Free School

Free schools are effectively academies but can be set up by independent groups, e.g. parents, teachers, educational charities. Groups wishing to set up free schools must apply to government and demonstrate a local demand. Funding comes directly from central government.

Annex 3

Peterborough City Council Statement on Academies and Free Schools

Support for the establishment of Academies and Free Schools

The Local Authority has a duty and responsibility under the Education and Inspection Act 2006 to ensure that all children in Peterborough have access to a good school which can enable them to have the best opportunities in life.

Government Policy

National Government policy since the Education Reform Act (1988) has been to promote school autonomy as a means to raise educational standards and outcomes through improvement and innovation in teaching and the ability to deploy all resources flexibly. The Academies Act (2010) has widened the range of schools able to seek to become an academy. The Government is also promoting the creation of new "Free Schools", where there is proven demand for them, to improve parental choice and quality of education provided. The Local Authority will continue to consider soft and hard federated arrangements between maintained schools where this is deemed to be appropriate.

Peterborough Stance

The Local Authority welcomes the diversification of the schools sector and the Government's stated aim of improving standards of attainment and closing the achievement gap between the most deprived children and young people and their more socially advantaged peers. The authority takes the view that all local schools are an intrinsic part of the social, professional and political context of Peterborough irrespective of their formal designation. All schools educate our children and young people and as such will be supported and challenged to be the best that they can for all of our children. The authority welcomes diversity of provision including a range of different types of schools managed in different ways and with a variety of teaching approaches.

We champion parental choice, not simply to help children to find the school that best suits their needs but also to help to improve the system as a whole. We have responsibility for the whole system, and will support the development of a market that provides for diversity, choice and sufficiency; encouraging collaboration to ensure that the system works well for all children and that choices exist for parents for different schools.

Approach to Academies

We have a presumption of support for the creation of academies and free schools, and will take our responsibility to actively manage their introduction into the existing system of schools.

We will actively support academy proposals in the following circumstances. The level of support will vary according to the particular proposal:

- a) The authority will promote the conversion of a school to a sponsored academy where performance is consistently below national minimum floor standards and other interventions have failed to bring about the required improvement rapidly enough. We will do this by linking the academy to a high performing school or other partner who can help to turn the school around and raise attainment.

- b) The authority will support the formation of sponsored academies where schools are rated as 'Inadequate'. The Local Authority will advise and support the selection of the most appropriate sponsor.
- c) The authority will support academies as part of any restructuring of local schools in a creative or different way to meet the specific needs of a locality. For example we would support a group of primary schools to become a multi academy trust to allow local provision to be maintained in a cost effective way.

The authority will not support proposals for academies designed to protect underperforming schools from challenge. We will make this clear to the schools involved and to the Department for Education (DfE), and will find alternatives which meet our objectives of raising attainment.

Free Schools

When a demand for a free school emerges, the authority will always offer information and advice to the parental or other sponsorship group. It will offer positive support to the proposal in the following circumstances:

- where it is required to meet basic need for school places in an area and is a more cost effective way of doing so than alternatives;
- where a free school is adding to diversity of provision.

The authority will provide advice, support and data to enable decisions on free school proposals to be taken on an informed basis. It will also facilitate consultation on proposals.

The authority will not support proposals that would result in surplus places in other schools or where the type of school may draw in children from other areas and have an unacceptable drain on other public services such as health and social care.

Ongoing Support to Academies and Free Schools

Once established, academies and free schools are outside of the remit of the local authority, being directly accountable to the Secretary of State through the Education Funding Agency (EFA). However, they would continue to be part of the Peterborough family of schools. Academies and free schools are also represented on the Schools Forum which is a key decision-making body. Academy governors are represented on the Governor Leadership Group and it is intended that the Local Authority maintains links with Academies through the provision of some school funded services.

The authority will champion standards and the interests of pupils, particularly vulnerable children, in all Peterborough schools.

Annex 4 Legislation and policies

There has been a variety of new legislation and guidance since the last School Organisation Plan was produced. Some legislation and guidance relating to school place planning can appear in other associated areas e.g. the School Admissions Code.

New legislation:

Education Act 2005
Education and Inspections Act 2006 (E&IA)
Education and Skills Act 2008 (E&SA)
The Academies Act 2010
Education Act 2011
New School Admissions Codes 2010
Revised School Admission Codes 2012

Existing legislation that applies to school place planning:

The Education Act 1996
School Standards and Framework Act 1998 (SSFA)

The Education Act 1996
Section 13

SSFA
Created School Organisation Committees
Added a Section 13A
Local Authorities were to have explicit duty to use all their educational functions to promote high standards of education

E&IA 2006
Abolished School Organisational Committees
Part 1 extended the duty to secure high standards and to embrace the well being of the whole child, to emphasise diversity and choice and to enshrine an enhanced role for parents.

Schedule 2: Proposals for establishment or discontinuance of schools in England
LEA became the decision maker for all proposals (with referral to Schools Adjudicator if necessary)

Sections 7-14 Establishment of new schools – competitions
Sections 15-17 Closing or discontinuing schools
Sections 18-24 Alterations to schools

E&SA 2008
Sections 150-151 Major restatement of the law of Admissions. Resulted in a new Schools Admissions Code (February 2009)

Education Act 2011
Allowing LAs to find an Academy provider for any new school
The establishment of Free School opportunities

Local Authorities are no longer required to produce various plans (e.g. Educational Development Plan) but have a strategic role in school place planning and a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are available.

Annex 5

Pupil Yields from Housing Developments

Peterborough has followed the formula below to calculate the number of school pupils likely to be living on housing developments.

Number of bedrooms	1-2	3	4	5	Overall figure
Primary per 100 dwellings	0	30	60	90	20-30
11-16 per 100 dwellings	0	20	40	60	15-20
Post-16 per 100 dwellings	0	5	10	15	3-5

This formula was developed in consultation with other local authorities, including Cambridgeshire, and has been the basis for negotiations and school planning for larger developments and to calculate contributions for individual dwellings and small developments.

With larger developments the S106 contribution can sometimes be determined and the school provision planned before the dwelling mix is known. This has given rise to shortfalls in school provision, as shown in the examples below.

Riverside

This is a development of 899 dwellings about one mile from the centre of Peterborough. It is a new development, with most of the housing less than ten years old. The housing mix was:

One bedroom	9
Two bedroom	112
Three bedroom	313
Four bedroom	429
Five bedroom	32
Eight bedroom	1

The provision of a 210 place primary school was based on the overall calculation of 25 pupils per 100 dwellings, which would have resulted in 225 pupils. Application of the detailed formula based on the number of bedrooms would have suggested 384. Currently there are 277 pupils, giving a figure of 30.8 per 100 dwellings. This is a development with a high number of three and four bedroom homes so a higher pupil yield is to be expected. Future forecasting shows the number will rise further as the Year 6 cohort is only 23 pupils while the NHS figure for the Reception cohort for 2012 and 2013 are both 62. If there is no significant movement of pupils, then the likely total primary pupils in 2013 will be 336, 37 per 100 dwellings. Current births are registering about 60 per year, meaning the 384 figure will eventually be exceeded.

Currently there are 112 11-16 year olds, a relatively low yield of only 12.46 pupils per 100 dwellings. This is a new development and the higher primary numbers should work their way through to the secondary age group.

If there is a low level of mobility, the primary and secondary pupil numbers will rise for the next few years, level off and then start to decline, starting with the youngest age groups. If the

development proves to be popular with families with young children only, these families will eventually move out to be replaced by other families with young children and primary numbers will remain high and secondary ones lower. The type of housing, moderately expensive with many four bedroomed properties, suggests the former scenario.

Hampton

Hampton is a larger development, further from the city centre but again with a high percentage of family accommodation. The rate of completions of dwellings has been fairly slow, an average of 350 per year since January 2002. In January 2012 there were 4193 occupied properties. The increase in the number of pupils over this period is shown below:

Age	Jan-12	Jan-10	Jan-09	Jan-08	Jan-07	Jan-06	Jan-05	Jan-04	Jan-03	Jan-02
4	218	191	156	130	103	95	90	62	44	68
5	222	182	149	117	102	92	77	52	51	22
6	188	168	128	121	105	87	71	66	37	27
7	181	146	130	117	93	84	86	49	41	24
8	167	150	135	111	96	94	61	46	37	25
9	158	153	120	114	101	75	61	48	33	15
10	163	143	118	124	85	76	62	41	23	16
11	182	138	132	110	87	70	50	28	11	7
12	165	150	107	101	86	66	33	19	13	12
13	140	125	97	98	76	41	36	22	18	7
14	152	115	96	103	46	42	33	25	15	12
15	149	108	87	61	47	35	36	12	16	4
Total	2085	1769	1455	1307	1027	857	696	470	339	239
Total 4-10	1297	1133	936	834	685	603	508	364	266	197
Total 11-15	788	636	519	473	342	254	188	106	73	42
Dwellings (approx)	4193	3770	3290	2890	2550	2060	1700	1300	900	600
Pri pupils per 100 dwellings	30.9	30.1	28.4	28.9	26.9	29.3	29.9	28.0	29.6	32.8
Sec pupils per 100 dwellings	18.8	16.9	15.8	16.4	13.4	12.3	11.1	8.2	8.1	7.0

The number of primary age pupils per 100 dwellings over this period has remained relatively steady, but there has been a marked increase in the number of secondary age pupils. At all stages in the development the number of Reception age pupils has exceeded the number of Year 6s. If the under fives in Hampton are added to the existing pupils, the forecast number of primary age children for January 2014 from the existing 4193 dwellings is 1465, which equates to 34.9 per 100 dwellings.

The increasing number of secondary age pupils per 100 dwellings suggests that families are staying as their children grow older. There is no corresponding decline in primary age pupils, which indicates either large families with both primary and secondary age children or that the newer dwellings have a higher ratio of children living in them. The average number of school age

children per family with school age children is 1.61. About 20% of the Hampton households include school age children.

Current birth data shows an average of about 250 births per year, this is 6.2 per 100 dwellings and would result in a primary pupil yield of 43 per 100 dwellings.

Park Farm

Park Farm in Stanground has about 600 dwellings. Planning permission was granted in 1990 and most of the development was complete by 2000. A 17 year average of pupil cohorts gives 28.8, an average of 4.8 per 100 dwellings. This would give a primary pupil yield of 33.6 and 11-16 of 24 per 100 dwellings.

Social/Affordable Housing

The above examples are relatively similar developments, with a mix of open-market, affordable and social housing. Hempsted, to the south of the city, and Century Square in Millfield, are both currently averaging 10 births per year per 100 dwellings. This would give rise to a primary pupil yield of 70.

Revised Formula

The formula in current use has underestimated the number of school places required from a development. To provide clarity for planners and developers, a realistic formula is needed. This involves upward revision, to reflect the higher pupil yield that has been experienced. The revised formula, below, reflects the higher pupil yield, particularly from smaller dwellings.

Number of bedrooms	1	2	3	4	5	Overall figure
Primary per 100 dwellings	0	10	35	65	90	35
11-16 per 100 dwellings	0	5	25	45	60	22
Post-16 per 100 dwellings	0	0	5	10	15	5

Applied in detail to the Riverside development this would give a yield of 423 primary age pupils, which corresponds with the current birth cohorts averaging 60. The overall formula would give 313 pupils, below the current yield but this is a development with a high proportion of family housing.

A spreadsheet to calculate developer contributions has been devised in consultation with planners which will be made available via the city council website. The formula takes account of levels of basic need grant funding received and will be adjusted in future years as this level changes.

School Place Developer Contribution Calculator

Dwelling Multipliers	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Post-16
1 bed dwelling	0	0	0	0
2 bed dwelling	0.02	0.1	0.05	0
3 bed dwelling	0.03	0.35	0.25	0.05

4 bed dwelling	0.04	0.65	0.45	0.1
5+ bed dwelling	0.05	0.9	0.6	0.15
School Place Costs				
	Without Grant	With Grant (2013-2014)		
Cost of pre-school place	£15,476.00	£10,076.00		
Cost of primary school place	£15,476.00	£10,076.00		
Cost of secondary school place	£23,987.00	£17,229.00		
Cost of post-16 place	£23,987.00	£17,229.00		
Proposed Dwelling Mix (Insert Dwelling Mix Totals)				
1 bed	0			
2 bed	0			
3 bed	0			
4 bed	0			
5+ bed	0			
Proposed Total Number of Dwellings	0			
Developer Contributions Required				
	Without Grant	With Grant (2013)		
primary and pre-school contribution	£0.00	£0.00		
secondary and post-16 school contribution	£0.00	£0.00		
Total Contribution	£0.00	£0.00		

Pre-school Places

Based on birth data from all the developments included above, there is an average birth rate of 6.35 per 100 dwellings per year. Translating this into pre-school places is more complicated. Pre-school education is an entitlement but is not compulsory. It is mostly provided in Peterborough by the private and voluntary sector. For most children the entitlement starts in the term after the third birthday. The oldest children in the school year will have five terms of pre-school entitlement, the youngest will have three.

Assuming children's birthdays are evenly distributed throughout the year and that all children will start school in the September following their fourth birthday, the totals eligible for places are:

Term	Calculation for number of children	Number per 100 dwellings
Autumn	1 year cohort	6.35
Spring	1 year cohort plus 1/3	8.46
Summer	1 year cohort plus 2/3	10.58

The entitlement is to 15 hours per week, over a minimum of 3 days. Sufficient space must be allowed for the summer term number of children, i.e. 10.58 per 100 dwellings. This leads to a need for 31.74 day sessions to be available per week per 100 dwellings, i.e. 6.34 places for 5 days a week.

Following discussions with Early Years colleagues, possible take up of places is estimated at 50%, i.e. 3.17 per 100 dwellings. This is because:

- pre-school education is an entitlement but parents are not obliged to take it up
- some parents will make alternative provision – using private full day care as they are working
- some parents will choose to take their children to other pre-school providers

Many pre-school places are provided in existing buildings, e.g. community centres, church halls and private businesses. Pre-school contributions will therefore be requested only for larger developments where they will be built as part of an on site primary school. Based on the overall formula of 33 primary age pupils per 100 dwellings, this means developments of about 600 dwellings or more. 600 dwellings would generate a need for a one-form entry primary school and about 20 pre-school places so one pre-school room will be required for each form of entry in an on-site primary school.

Number of bedrooms	1	2	3	4	5	Overall figure
Pre-school places per 100 dwellings	0	2	3	4	5	3.5

Annex 6

Indicative Costs of School Places

The Department for Education used to publish indicative prices for school buildings, based on a per pupil place cost and subject to location factors to reflect variable costs across the country. These are no longer in use and were last updated in 2008. In 2008 the primary school figure for Peterborough was £11,766 per pupil, making a one-form entry primary school £2,470,860.

Norfolk County Council did a small survey of local authorities' building costs. The average price per primary pupil place was £16,711 for primary places and £23,987 for secondary places. The range for construction of a 2 FE primary school (420 places) was between £5.34 M (Lincolnshire) and £8.5 M (Norfolk). Peterborough's estimate is at the lower end of this at about £6.5M, which would equate to £15,476 per primary place. The average for a 900 place secondary school was £25,062,000 equating to £27,847. Again Peterborough's estimate is lower than this at £23,987 per place. These figures will be used as the basis for the developer contribution formula calculation.

Annex 7

Ethnicity

The ethnic make-up of the school population has also changed over the years, following the increase in pupils from the 2004 and 2007 accession countries. The change in position between January 2012 and January 2013 was:

Ethnic category	Primary			Secondary		
	2012 %	2013 %	Change in % points	2012 %	2013 %	Change
White - British	57	54.9	-2.1	64.8	63	-1.8
White Other	13.2	15.3	+2.1	10.4	11.3	+0.9
White - Irish	0.2	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	-0.1
White - Irish Traveller	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	+0.1
Gypsy/ Roma	0.7	0.7	0	0.4	0.5	+0.1

Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	1.8	1.7	+0.08	1.6	1.6	0
Mixed - White and Black African	0.7	0.8	+0.21	0.6	1.6	+1
Mixed - White and Asian	1.3	1.5	+0.14	1.1	1.1	0
Mixed - Any Other Mixed Background	1.4	1.3	+0.23	1.1	1.2	+0.1
Black/Black British - Caribbean	0.4	0.4	-0.13	0.5	0.5	0
Black/Black British - African	0.7	2.1	+1.4	0.6	1.7	+1.1
Black/Black British - Any Other Black Background	0.4	0.5	+0.01	0.4	0.5	+0.1
Asian/Asian British - Indian	2.6	2.5	-0.1	2.2	2.2	0
Asian/Asian British - Pakistani	14.3	14	-0.3	10.9	11.2	+0.3
Asian/Asian British - Bangladeshi	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	+0.1
African Asian	0.2		-0.13	0.4		-0.09
Asian Other	1.7		+0.63	1.7		-1.11
Chinese	0.3	0.3	+0.02	0.5	0.5	0
Any Other Ethnic Group	0.8	0.9	+0.19	0.8	0.9	+0.1
Minority ethnic total	42.5	45.1	+2.6	34.2	37	+2.8