

Report To:	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IMPROVEMENT BOARD
Date:	15 January 2019
Reporting Officer:	Tim Bowman, Assistant Director, Learning
Subject:	SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING ANNUAL REPORT
Report Summary:	The following report outlines the way that school place planning in Tameside takes place and outlines current issues particularly with secondary school for September 2021 onwards.
Recommendations:	That the board note the content of the report.
Links to Sustainable Community Strategy:	The report supports three elements of the Community Strategy - Prosperous, Learning and Supportive Tameside.
Policy Implications:	There are none arising from this report.
Financial Implications: (Authorised by the Section 151 Officer)	<p>The place planning within the borough, will present financial challenge for schools as the pupil population starts to drop as the authority and schools are funded on a per pupil basis.</p> <p>Place planning is kept under review and close working between the admissions team and finance will be necessary to ensure schools are supported effectively where they are likely to see a drop in future funding.</p>
Legal Implications: (Authorised by the Borough Solicitor)	<p>A debate has been raging for many years about the role that councils should play in education given the very wide range of legal duties to promote high educational standards locally, ensure fair access to schools, and protect the interest of the most vulnerable pupils. What is not in dispute is the unique responsibility that councils have in making sure there are enough school places available to local children and young people (section 14 (1) Education Act 1996). No other local or national body shares with the Council the duty “to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools”, although councils increasingly have to work with schools and other partners to deliver the places needed. There is no dispute, either, that councils are facing an enormous challenge in responding to the recent surge in demand for school places. We need to be clear about the needs over the next decade or more (certainly for secondary as children already born) and in particular clarity as to the delivery and implementation of those places whilst ensuring improved access to quality places.</p>
Risk Management:	It is a statutory duty of the local authority to provide sufficient school places for all pupils living in the borough.
Access to Information :	<p>The background papers relating to this report can be inspected by contacting Catherine Moseley, Head of Access Services</p> <p> Telephone:0161 342 3302</p> <p> e-mail: catherine.moseley@tameside.gov.uk</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that there are sufficient school places to meet demand in the area. These may be school places available at provision maintained by the local authority, academies, or other non-maintained schools.

Planning for fluctuations in demand for school places is an important function which needs to be carried out at a local level and will differ depending on the phase of learning, for example, pupils will travel further to secondary schools than primary schools. The compact geography of Tameside and the mix of types of school eg single sex means that place planning happens at a level higher than wards or towns.

School place planning is a complex process, that takes account a range of factors including the number of births in the borough, in year movement and cohort survival rates as well as parental preference and planned housing development. With rapid shifts in economic conditions for families and changing patterns of migration, planning for basic need for school places requires a proactive approach to best respond to both short and medium-term demand for places. By taking this approach, the Council has managed to ensure sufficient places to meet increasing demand over the last 15 years which has seen a 27% rise in birth rates in the borough and a 24% increase in pupils coming into primary schools.

This report sets out how the forecasting of demand is matched to need and where there is a need for additional places to be created, how this is achieved.

The report looks at the factors affecting demand which are birth rates, in year movements within and without the borough, travel to learn patterns of pupils into schools in other local authorities, and equally pupils travelling to schools in Tameside from other boroughs, housing developments and availability of social housing and parental preference. Many of these are subject to quite short-term uncertainty and are difficult to plan for on a long-term basis. An analysis of this data gives a cohort survival rate which is used to give an estimate of demand. Currently, with a falling birthrate, the need for additional places is in the secondary sector for four years from September 2021 to September 2024.

Then we look at the factors affecting supply which are the availability of capital funding, land and premises. Expansion of existing schools is affected by the capacity of premises, the size of sites as well as wider considerations of their location. Establishing any new schools requires a longer lead in time through the competition framework. Equally, additional places can be introduced into the system through expansion proposals by governing bodies or admission authorities that increase admission numbers into a school and the establishment of Free Schools that receive approval by central government.

All our secondary schools are aware of the issues relating to the need for additional places and the relative number of places that are still needed for these four years. It is not anticipated that September 24 will pose a great deal of problems as many schools have offered to take small number of additional pupils as a flexible intake into Year 7 as happened in September 2017 where several schools took up to 6 extra pupils to meet the predicted shortfall in places. September 2021 - 2023 pose greater issues as additional classes will be needed to accommodate predicted demand. These numbers however will be accommodated on a temporary basis and will not necessitate permanent increases in published admission numbers as this will generate significant levels of surplus capacity in future years. Officers will continue to work with all secondary schools to identify where additional capacity can be found to meet the forecast demand.

1. FUTURE SCHOOL PLACES REQUIREMENTS IN TAMESIDE

Context

- 1.1 All local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that there are sufficient school places to meet demand in the area. These may be school places available at provision maintained by the local authority, academies, or other non-maintained schools. In order to carry out this statutory duty, Councils need to carry out school place planning and forecasting.
- 1.2 Planning for fluctuations in demand for school places is an important function which needs to be carried out at a local level and will differ depending on the phase of learning, for example, pupils will travel further to secondary schools than primary schools. The compact geography of the borough and the mix of types of school eg single sex means that place planning happens at a level higher than wards or towns.
- 1.3 School place planning is a complex process, that takes account a range of factors including the number of births in the borough, in year movement and cohort survival rates as well as parental preference and planned housing development. With rapid shifts in economic conditions for families and changing patterns of migration, planning for basic need for school places requires a proactive approach to best respond to both short and medium-term demand for places.
- 1.4 In 2006, the Council reviewed its secondary school provision under the Building Schools for the Future programme. The review led to some fundamental changes to the secondary school landscape in the borough including closing six schools and opening three including the creation of two new academies and the building of five new mainstream secondary schools.

Strategic Planning

- 1.5 Planning school places is a dynamic process. Tameside Council has taken the view that, in the current situation of rising demand for places, our strategy needs to be refreshed on a regular basis to be responsive to fluid and contemporaneous data. In order to do this, the Council's Executive Cabinet receives recommendations on an annual basis through the annual determination of admission arrangements process. The annual reports highlight current issues and potential solutions in advance of the annual consultation on admission arrangements which includes consultation on changes to published admission numbers. By taking this approach, the Council has managed to ensure sufficient places to meet increasing demand over the last 15 years which has seen a 27% rise in birth rates in the borough and a 24% increase in pupils coming into primary schools.

Factors affecting Demand

- 1.6 The main factors affecting demand for school places are birth rates, in year movements within and without the borough, travel to learn patterns of pupils into schools in other local authorities, and equally pupils travelling to schools in Tameside from other boroughs, housing developments and availability of social housing and parental preference. Many of these are subject to quite short-term uncertainty and are difficult to plan for on a long-term basis.

Factors affecting Supply

- 1.7 The main factors affecting the supply of school places are the availability of capital funding, land and premises. Expansion of existing schools is affected by the capacity of premises, the size of sites as well as wider considerations of their location. Establishing any new schools requires a longer lead in time through the competition framework. Equally, additional places can be introduced into the system through expansion proposals by governing bodies or admission authorities that increase admission numbers into a school and the establishment of Free Schools that receive approval by central government.

Challenges affecting Planning to Meet Demand

- 1.8 The main issues that can affect the Council's strategic plans are late applications and in-year admissions which complicate planning both at school and at local authority level. Previously well-understood trends are changing and are proving difficult to predict, including short term tenancies, mobile populations and other changes in the housing market. Changes in parental preference are also difficult to predict.
- 1.9 As demand increases, there are new challenges. An increase in demand for primary school places mean lower levels of surplus places which could have helped to meet demand for in year transfers and any surplus places are often not in the right geographical area. At secondary level, the right levels of existing unfilled places need to be protected so that they will be available when they are needed, as primary growth feeds through.

Tameside Track Record

- 1.10 The Council has been proactive in tackling the issue of rising births over recent years. The Published Admission Number (PAN) has been increased at many primary schools and overall by almost 18% as illustrated in the table below.

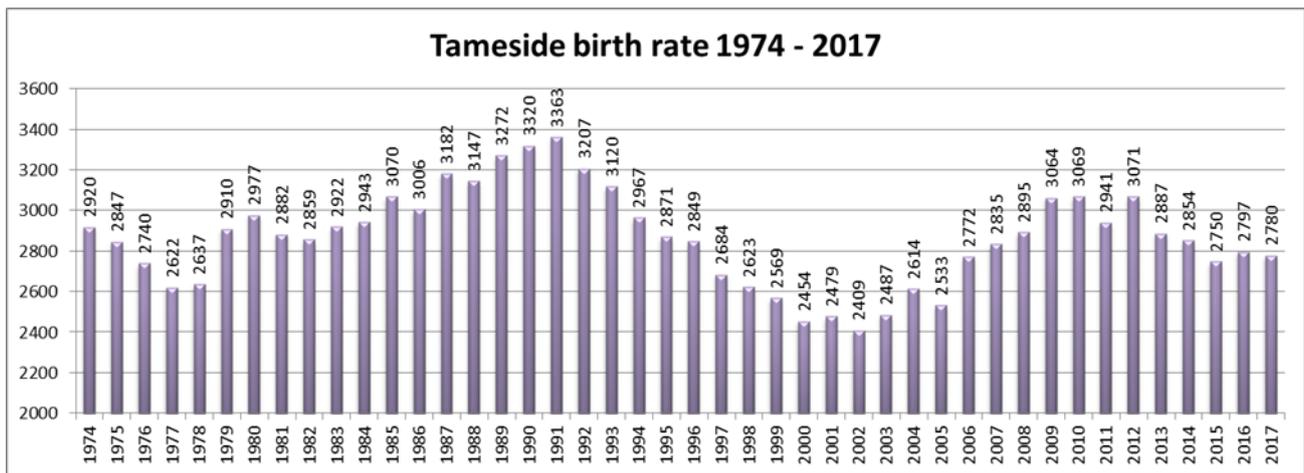
TAMESIDE PRIMARY SCHOOL PLACES – TOTAL PLACES FOR RECEPTION ENTRY											
07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
2810	2764	2734	2802	2907	2917	3085	3125	3190	3220	3195	3195

- 1.11 By being proactive, the Council has been able to meet its statutory duty to provide sufficient primary places in the face of a 27% increase in birth rate and 24% increase in pupils starting primary schools over the last few years whilst also managing to maintain high levels of meeting parental preference.

Preference allocations on national offer day	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS									
	T'side	Eng	T'side	Eng	T'side	Eng	T'side	Eng	T'side	Eng
% 1 st preference	88.2%	85.2%	86.8%	84.2%	87.6%	84.1%	82.2%	83.5%	84.6%	82.1%
% any preference	98.0%	96.8%	97.2%	96.4%	96.9%	96.5%	94.9%	96.1%	96.6%	95.5%
PRIMARY SCHOOLS										
% 1 st preference	86.9%	87.7%	88.0%	87.8%	88.7%	88.4%	90.9%	90.0%	93.5%	91.0%
% any preference	95.6%	96.4%	96.5%	96.5%	96.8%	96.9%	97.5%	97.7%	98.6%	98.1%

2 Current Demand

- 2.1 In common with many areas of the country, Tameside has experienced a surge in births. The birth rate rose from a low of 2,409 in 2002 to a recent high of 3,069 in 2010, a 27% increase.
- 2.2 As can be seen from the graph below, over the last 43 years, the birth rate in the borough has followed a distinct cycle which appears to repeat over a 25 year period. The peak of births in the borough was reached in 1991 when 3,363 babies were born. The most recent peak was in 2010 with 3,069 babies born. In 2017, this had dropped back to 2,780. Birth rates form the basis for any school place planning model. It can also be seen that the surge in births is not predicted to be a permanent issue as it has begun to fall. Therefore, proposals to increase the number of school places need to be a mix of permanent and temporary as these will become surplus in years to come.



2.3 A number of factors are used to predict how many year 7 places will be needed in the borough and to some extent planning to meet secondary needs is easier as pupils are in primary schools already. These include birth rates, the number of pupils in primary schools, in year pupil movement and planned housing developments. These factors give a range within which demand for school places need to be assessed. For many years, the Council has used an average of Year 6 numbers plus 5% to give an indication of demand; however, this has increased to 6% in recent years.

In Year Transfers

2.4 The School Admissions Team in the Council deal with approximately 3,000 transfer movements every year. Around 2,000 are primary school movements and 1,000 are secondary. This is in common with most areas of the country where house moves are the commonest reason for moving schools. The tables below shows pupil numbers in each year group from 2004 onwards. As can be seen the number of children in Tameside primary schools has increased steadily over the years in line with the increase in the birth rate.

All Tameside primary schools January census numbers in each year group								
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Total
2004/05	2460	2562	2593	2618	2712	2712	2745	18402
2005/06	2397	2472	2550	2591	2615	2706	2718	18049
2006/07	2406	2396	2463	2553	2598	2611	2695	17722
2007/08	2453	2384	2429	2457	2535	2619	2617	17494
2008/09	2586	2463	2400	2427	2470	2536	2617	17499
2009/10	2549	2589	2499	2411	2404	2461	2531	17444
2010/11	2681	2549	2600	2453	2414	2397	2473	17567
2011/12	2760	2690	2574	2581	2467	2420	2369	17861
2012/13	2908	2770	2701	2544	2544	2430	2394	18291
2013/14	2926	2953	2773	2699	2567	2581	2465	18964
2014/15	3104	2929	2931	2761	2692	2597	2580	19594
2015/16	3002	3128	2929	2942	2790	2725	2606	20122
2016/17	3066	3029	3127	2936	2951	2789	2727	20625
2017/18	2998	3089	3009	3118	2917	2926	2779	20836
Updated Oct 18	Total % Change							113%

2.5 The table below shows the percentage change in numbers due to in year transfers from one year to the next in Tameside.

Change in numbers year to year								
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Overall R to Y6
2004/05								
2005/06		12	-12	-2	-3	-6	6	
2006/07		-1	-9	3	7	-4	-11	
2007/08		-22	33	-6	-18	21	6	
2008/09		10	16	-2	13	1	-2	
2009/10		3	36	11	-23	-9	-5	
2010/11		0	11	-46	3	-7	12	-13
2011/12		9	25	-19	14	6	-28	28
2012/13		10	11	-30	-37	-37	-26	12
2013/14		45	3	-2	23	37	35	-12
2014/15		3	-22	-12	-7	30	-1	6
2015/16		24	0	11	29	33	9	-57
2016/17		27	-1	7	9	-1	2	-46
2017/18		23	-20	-9	-19	-25	-10	-19

Percentage change year to year								
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Overall R to Y6
2004/05								
2005/06		0.49%	-0.47%	-0.08%	-0.11%	-0.22%	0.22%	
2006/07		-0.04%	-0.37%	0.12%	0.27%	-0.15%	-0.41%	
2007/08		-0.92%	1.36%	-0.24%	-0.71%	0.80%	0.23%	
2008/09		0.41%	0.67%	-0.08%	0.53%	0.04%	-0.08%	
2009/10		0.12%	1.44%	0.46%	-0.96%	-0.37%	-0.20%	
2010/11		0.00%	0.42%	-1.88%	0.12%	-0.29%	0.49%	-0.53%
2011/12		0.33%	0.97%	-0.74%	0.57%	0.25%	-1.18%	1.18%
2012/13		0.36%	0.41%	-1.18%	-1.45%	-1.52%	-1.09%	0.50%
2013/14		1.52%	0.11%	-0.07%	0.90%	1.43%	1.42%	-0.49%
2014/15		0.10%	-0.75%	-0.43%	-0.26%	1.16%	-0.04%	0.23%
2015/16		0.77%	0.00%	0.37%	1.04%	1.21%	0.35%	-2.19%
2016/17		0.89%	-0.03%	0.24%	0.30%	-0.04%	0.07%	-1.69%
2017/18		0.74%	-0.66%	-0.29%	-0.65%	-0.85%	-0.36%	-0.68%

2.6 For secondary schools, the same data is as follows:

All Tameside secondary schools January census numbers in each year group							
	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	TOTAL
2004/05	2746	2991	3213	3213	3123	2996	15536
2005/06	2720	2918	2984	3202	3185	3061	15350
2006/07	2695	2858	2915	2983	3177	3159	15092
2007/08	2617	2874	2851	2895	2956	3150	14726
2008/09	2617	2712	2861	2851	2901	2942	14267
2009/10	2531	2714	2705	2829	2830	2876	13954
2010/11	2473	2582	2712	2713	2813	2819	13639
2011/12	2369	2519	2582	2710	2721	2809	13341
2012/13	2394	2438	2504	2581	2697	2683	12903
2013/14	2465	2538	2445	2528	2580	2686	12777
2014/15	2580	2538	2553	2431	2513	2551	12586
2015/16	2606	2677	2552	2548	2429	2475	12681
2016/17	2727	2694	2701	2549	2517	2411	12872
2017/18	2779	2791	2680	2674	2506	2496	13147
Updated Oct 18	Total % Change						85%

Change in numbers year to year						
	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Overall Y7 to Y11
2004/05						
2005/06	172	-7	-11	-28	-62	
2006/07	138	-3	-1	-25	-26	
2007/08	179	-7	-20	-27	-27	
2008/09	95	-13	0	6	-14	-49
2009/10	97	-7	-32	-21	-25	-42
2010/11	51	-2	8	-16	-11	-39

2011/12	46	0	-2	8	-4	-65
2012/13	69	-15	-1	-13	-38	-29
2013/14	144	7	24	-1	-11	-28
2014/15	73	15	-14	-15	-29	-31
2015/16	97	14	-5	-2	-38	-44
2016/17	88	24	-3	-31	-18	-27
2017/18	64	-14	-27	-43	-21	-42

Percentage change year to year						
	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Overall Y7 to Y11
2004/05						
2005/06	5.9%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-2.0%	
2006/07	4.8%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.8%	
2007/08	6.2%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%	
2008/09	3.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.5%	-1.7%
2009/10	3.6%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.5%
2010/11	2.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-1.4%
2011/12	1.8%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	-2.3%
2012/13	2.8%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.1%
2013/14	5.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.4%	-1.0%
2014/15	2.9%	0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.2%
2015/16	3.6%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.5%	-1.8%
2016/17	3.3%	0.9%	-0.1%	-1.2%	-0.7%	-1.1%
2017/18	2.3%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-1.7%

2.7 The data in the tables shows that whilst there might be a large number of transfers in any given year, the overall change in pupil numbers is relatively small. In effect, for primary schools, the number of pupils that start in Reception are then relatively steady whereas in secondary schools, there is a steady decline in numbers as pupils move through the year groups.

Cohort Survival Rate

2.8 When taken together, all of the above factors gives a cohort survival rate. This is the ratio of the relationship of number of pupils from one point in time to another, for example, the birth rate number compared to the number of pupils allocated a place in Reception or the number of pupils in Year 6 in a Tameside school compared to the number of pupils allocated a place in Year 7. In order to effectively plan for changes to school places in secondary schools, which starts two years in advance of entry into Year 7, a cohort survival rate based on year 4 numbers is also calculated. A five year rolling average of this ratio is the method used in Tameside to predict the number of places needed in any particular intake year.

2.9 The cohort survival rate for Year 7 is shown in the table below:

YEAR 7 ACTUALS						
	2103	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total on time applications	2547	2611	2797	2821	2949	3008
Tameside schools 1 st pref inc SEN	2419	2470	2618	2605	2739	2613
Tameside resident out of borough 1 st prefs	128	141	179	216	244	203
Out of borough 1 st prefs for Tameside schools	253	324	334	374	327	340
Total allocated – Sept	2758	2742	2976	2953	3069	3125

Total allocated for Tameside schools - Sept	2547	2552	2758	2761	2824	296
Total allocated to out of borough and independent	166	154	218	192	201	174
Primary school Year 6	2420	2430	2581	2606	2727	2779
Cohort survival rate (Y6-Y7)	105.2%	105.0%	106.9%	105.9%	103.6%	104.6%
Primary school Year 4	2414	2467	2544	2567	2692	2790
Cohort survival rate (Y4-Y7)	105.5%	103.4%	108.4%	107.6%	104.9%	104.2%
Birthrate	2,409	2,487	2,614	2,533	2772	2835
Cohort survival rate (birth – Y7)	105.7%	102.6%	105.5%	109.9%	101.9%	102.5%

2.10 The five-year rolling cohort survival rate for entry into secondary schools over the last six years can be seen to have risen steadily to its present level of 106%. The rise in the birth – Y7 cohort survival rate mirrors the in-year changes to primary numbers.

Five yrs rolling average to	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Average cohort survival rate (Y6-Y7)	105.1%	105.1%	105.0%	105.8%	106.2%	105.3%	105.1%
Average cohort survival rate (Y4-Y7)	105.1%	105.1%	104.6%	105.7%	106.5%	106.0%	105.7%
Average cohort survival rate (birth-Y7)	103.6%	104.2%	103.7%	104.5%	105.5%	104.9%	104.3%

2.11 Taking a five-year rolling average of the cohort survival rate from Year 6 to Year 7; from Year 4 to Year 7 and from birth to Year 7 is very similar and so current secondary school place predictions are based on 106% of Year 4 pupils.

Housing Development

2.12 Another core factor in planning school places, is the amount of new housing development being planned in the borough. Tameside's Core Strategy is the key compulsory Local Development document. Every Local Development document is built on the principles set out in the Core Strategy, regarding the development and use of land in Tameside's planning area. The Core Strategy is currently being reviewed and it is predicted that an additional 8,000 houses, will be built in the borough, over the next 15 years.

2.13 The Council undertakes a housing yield analysis on a regular basis and this has been updated in 2018. The analysis looks at ten new development sites and matches new housing development postcodes to new pupil data from the January 2018 school census together with housing information from the Land Registry and Royal Mail to give intelligence on house move statistics and geographical distribution of the population movement into new development postcodes.

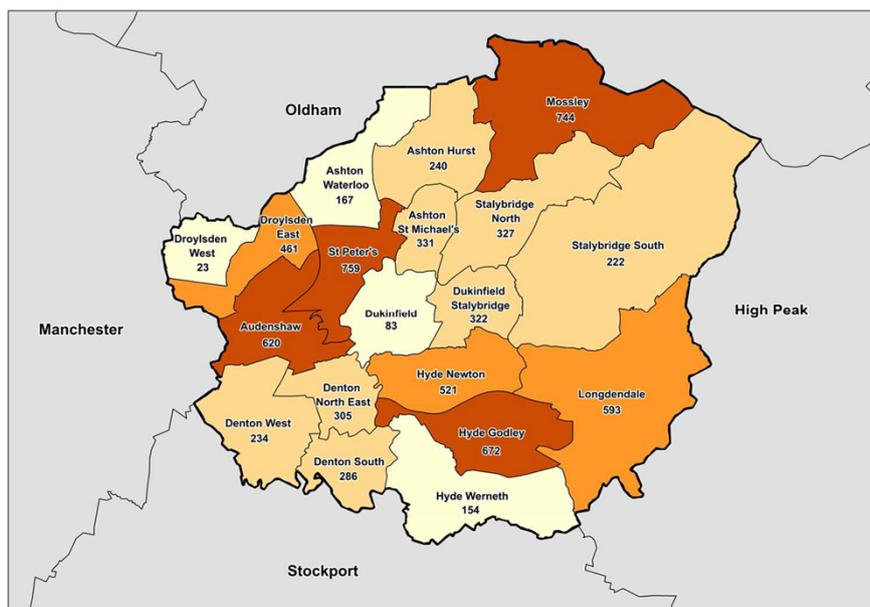
2.14 The ten development sites have been categorised based upon the type of housing present at each location, with pupil yield statistics generated for each category. The categorisation is as follows:

- Category A: Market housing, mostly semi-detached and terraced properties
- Category B: Market housing, larger proportion of detached properties
- Category C: Social housing

2.15 The Local Plan housing growth trajectory for Tameside suggests that the number of new developments in the borough could be as high as 850 units per year to 2020/21 (graph below). Since 2012/13, completions have averaged 491 per year but the Local Plan is estimating an uplift in housing growth to 815 per year between 2016/17–2020/21, reducing to 598 per year between 2021/22–2025/26 and 438 per year between 2026/27–2030/31.

2.16 Over the next ten years, housing growth is anticipated in each of Tameside's nineteen wards, with the highest levels of growth expected in the wards of Audenshaw (+620 units),

Hyde Godley (+672 units), Mossley (+744 units) and St Peter's (+759 units).



2.17 Using all of the above, pupil yield is anticipated to be:

- Category A: Market housing, mostly semi-detached and terraced properties**
 The school census data suggests a primary pupil yield of 0.15–0.36 per new home and a secondary pupil yield of 0.04–0.10 per new home. An estimated 44% of moves to these developments originate from outside Tameside.
- Category B: Market housing, larger proportion of detached properties**
 The primary pupil yield averages 0.29 per new home. The secondary pupil yield averages 0.08 per new home. An estimated 45% of moves to these developments originate from outside Tameside.
- Category C: Social housing**
 The school census data suggests a primary pupil yield of 0.36–0.55 per new home and a secondary pupil yield of 0.31–0.34 per new home. However, it is estimated that only 20% of moves to these new developments originate from outside Tameside.

2.18 As an overall model for calculating pupil yield and developer contributions, the Council uses a pupil yield per new home of 0.22 for primary aged pupils and 0.09 for secondary aged pupils. This is predicted to lead to the following number of additional pupils:

	Housing numbers	Primary places	Secondary places
2018/19	815	179.3	73.35
2019/20	815	179.3	73.35
2020/21	815	179.3	73.35
2021/22	598	131.56	53.82
2022/23	598	131.56	53.82
2023/24	598	131.56	53.82
2024/25	598	131.56	53.82
2025/26	598	131.56	53.82
2026/27	438	96.36	39.42

2027/28	438	96.36	39.42
2028/29	438	96.36	39.42
2029/30	438	96.36	39.42
2030/31	438	96.36	39.42
TOTAL	7625	1677.5	686.25

2.19 Taking all the above into consideration, projected demand for places is shown in the tables below:

PRIMARY SCHOOL PLACES

Primary school planning area	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
357001 (Ashton, Droylsden, Mossley)					
Predicted intake	1090	1100	1126	1099	1090
Places available	1160	1160	1160	1160	1160
357002 (Audenshaw/ Dukinfield / Stalybridge)					
Predicted intake	854	869	888	850	841
Places available	915	915	915	915	915
357003 (Denton / Hyde/ Longdendale)					
Predicted intake	1051	1038	1031	1029	1021
	1120	1120	1120	1120	1120
Total					
Predicted intake	2995	3007	3045	2978	2952
Places available	3195	3195	3195	3195	3195

SECONDARY SCHOOL PLACES

SECONDARY SCHOOL PREDICTIONS 6% COHORT SURVIVAL 2018 (JAN 18 PUPIL CENSUS)											
	Sep 2018	Sep 2019	Sep 2020	Sep 2021	Sep 2022	Sep 2023	Sep 2024	Sep 2025	Sep 2026	Sep 2027	Sep 2028
Primary nos	2779	2926	2917	3118	3009	3089	2998	2839	2740	2807	2806
Predicted Intake	2946	3102	3092	3305	3190	3274	3178	3009	2904	2975	2974
Places available	3035	3080	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3110	3310	3110	3110
Balance of places	89	-22	48	-165	-50	-134	-38	101	206	135	136

3 SUPPLY

Primary Places Supply

- 3.1 The Council plans primary places using three geographical planning areas. The planning areas are based on linked towns, specific geography and travel to learn patterns. The number of primary school places has increased substantially over the last 10 years through a mixture of permanent and temporary places.
- 3.2 As shown in 2.20 above, taking into account the demand for primary school places combined with a predicted declining birth rate should ensure that Tameside has sufficient school places for another 10 to 15 years even taking into account the increased housing levels predicted in the borough. This will be kept under review annually through the report to Executive Cabinet.

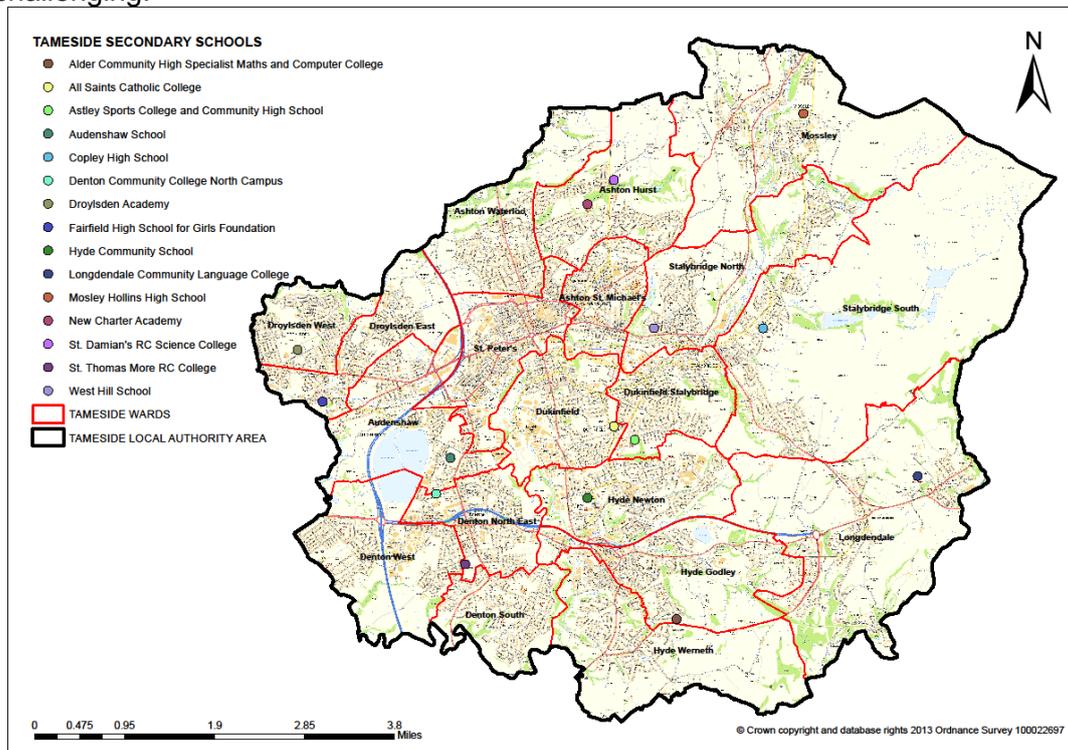
Secondary Places Supply

- 3.3 The Council plans secondary school places in a single borough wide planning area. The

demographics of the borough are complicated with 15 high schools of which:

- 11 out of 15 are voluntary aided or academies
- 10 out of the 15 being on the outskirts of the borough leading to high levels of cross local authority area travel to learn patterns
- three Roman Catholic high schools
- two single sex boys schools
- one single sex girls school
- a new free school

3.4 All of these factors mean that ensuring sufficient places for secondary schools is challenging.



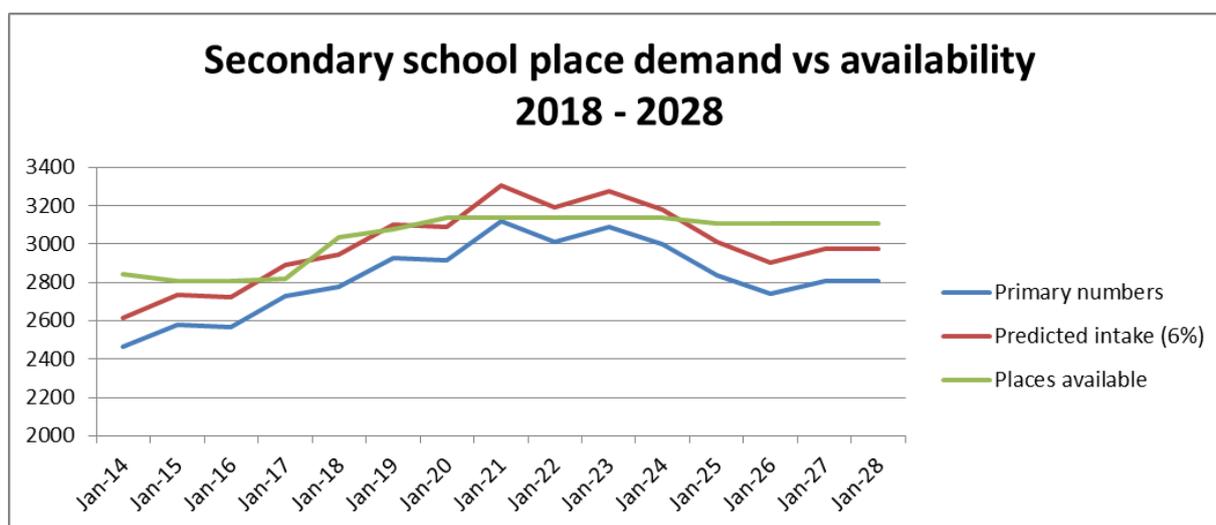
3.5 Due to the rising numbers of pupils in primary schools, the focus of increasing places has been on the secondary phase. Tameside has used a mixture of permanent and temporary places in primary schools to accommodate the increase in population. A bulge group in secondary schools is somewhat different to a bulge class in a primary school due to the different nature of how learning takes place. Primary provision is largely based in one classroom so a bulge class can be accommodated with the addition of one classroom which were often accommodated in either surplus accommodation such as a room that was used as a community room or IT suite within a school or in a demountable classroom. Secondary schools pupils move around school for different lessons and also learn in specialist resources such as science labs and so a bulge group requires a more detailed look at the accommodation required. However, secondary schools usually have much smaller average class sizes than primary schools.

3.6 Tameside Council has a statutory duty to secure sufficient places for all pupils resident in the borough but the ability to directly procure these places is limited to its community schools. Officers from the Council have been talking to Headteachers at all schools in Tameside but particularly from voluntary aided schools and academies for a number of years to encourage them to put forward proposals to increase their admission numbers in view of the increase in numbers coming through from primary schools. Tameside Council is the admission authority for four community schools in the borough and therefore can propose increases in published admission numbers at its own schools.

3.7 By being proactive in discussions with secondary headteachers has resulted in an increased number of secondary places being agreed and the number of places available has increased by 11% from its lowest point of 2796 in 2010 to 3140 in September 2020.

TAMESIDE YEAR 7 PUBLISHED ADMISSION NUMBERS (CURRENT)									
School	Type	Ward	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
St Damians	Vol Aided	Ashton Hurst	150	150	150	165	165	165	165
Great Academy Ashton	Academy	Ashton Hurst	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
Denton Comm College	Community	Denton North East	270	270	270	270	270	330	330
St Thomas More	Vol Aided	Denton North East	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Audenshaw (boys)	Academy	A'shaw	196	210	210	210	210	210	210
Fairfield (girls)	Academy	Droy East	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Droylsden Academy	Academy	Droy West	240	240	240	180	180	180	180
Laurus Ryecroft	Free School	Droy East					150	150	210
Rayner Stephens	Academy	Duk/Staly	150	150	150	150	180	180	180
Copley	Academy	Staly South	180	150	150	165	165	150	150
All Saints	Academy	Dukinfield	170	150	150	150	150	150	150
West Hill	Academy	Staly North	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
Alder	Community	Hyde Godley	155	155	155	155	180	180	180
Hyde Comm College	Community	Hyde Newton	210	210	210	210	240	240	240
Longdendale	Academy	Longdendale	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Mossley Hollins	Community	Mossley	156	156	156	156	180	180	180
		Total	2842	2806	2806	2776	3035	3080	3140

3.8 The increased places that have been determined and /or agreed with our secondary schools means that supply is now able to meet demand for all but four years between now and 2028 based on the assumption that the cohort survival rate does not exceed 106%.



4 PLANS TO MEET FORECAST DEMAND

- 4.1 The Council's strategy and plans to meet future forecast demand are approved by Executive Cabinet at least on an annual basis when school admission arrangements are also determined. The latest approval was on 7 February 2018.
- 4.2 The table in section 2.20 demonstrates that currently, additional places are needed for September 2021, September 2022 and September 2023 and September 2024. After that point, predicted demand begins to fall and there is sufficient surplus capacity to begin to reduce published admission numbers again. The predicted shortfall in places equates to:

Year Group	Either	Or additional places across all schools
September 21	4 additional classes of 30	165 places (every school takes 10 extra pupils)
September 22	2 additional classes of 30	50 places (every school takes 3 extra pupil)
September 23	4 additional classes of 30	134 places (every school takes 8 extra pupils)
September 24	1 additional class of 30	38 places (every school takes 2 extra pupils)

- 4.3 All schools are aware of the issues and the relative number of places that are still needed for these four years. It is not anticipated that September 24 will pose a great deal of problems as many schools have offered to take small number of additional pupils as a flexible intake into Year 7 as happened in September 2017 where several schools took up to 6 extra pupils to meet the predicted shortfall in places. September 2021 - 2023 pose greater issues as additional classes will be needed to accommodate predicted demand. These numbers however will be accommodated on a temporary basis and will not necessitate permanent increases in published admission numbers as this will generate significant levels of surplus capacity in future years.
- 4.4 Possible solutions have already been identified which includes working with the Academy schools that have closed their sixth form provision with no increase in published admission numbers:

	Date of sixth form closure	Capacity released
Droylsden Academy	September 2015	200 places
All Saints Catholic College	September 2015	150 places
New Charter Academy	September 2017	300 places
Audenshaw School	CONSULTING	200 places
Places made available for September 2018 using following sixth form space		
Hyde Community College	September 2015	180 places
Total places released due to sixth form closures		1030 places

4.5 As happened with Hyde Community College for September 2018, sixth form accommodation can be remodelled to provide Year 7 - 11 places and there is sufficient capacity in these three academies to achieve the places required to meet predicted demand.

4.6 The necessity for temporary accommodation using basic need funding is also an option if schools with spare capacity are reluctant to take additional pupils on a temporary basis but public consultation on options will only start in autumn term of 2019 giving a further two years lead in time.

Risk posed by the opening of an additional Free School

4.7 None of the above scenarios would indicate that an additional free school is necessary in the borough. The predicted numbers start to fall from 2024 and levels of surplus capacity would rise. Numbers are currently predictable up to 2028 using known births to 2017. The Office for National Statistics is currently predicting that Tameside’s overall population will grow to 2024 by 3.8% as compared with a national predicted growth of 7.5%.

4.8 Some of our schools currently have substantial deficit budgets due to a combination of factors but the main one is surplus capacity. The predicted increase in pupils will wipe out any current capacity within 3 years but when pupil numbers drop as they are now doing in primary schools, the level of surplus will increase again. It was only in September 2012 that we had our smallest Year 7 for 25 years with approximately 2450 pupils going into year 7 (those that were born in 2001/02). Should numbers fall following the same demographic pattern, it is predicted that levels of surplus capacity could be as follows:

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total current places	3035	3080	3140	3140	3140	3140	3140	3110
Additional free school			210	210	210	210	210	210
Total Places	3035	3080	3350	3530	3350	3350	3350	3320
Predicted demand	2946		3305	3190	3190	3178	3178	3009
Surplus places (with additional free school)	89	-22	258	45	160	76	172	311
Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Total current places	3310	3310	3080	3080	3080	3080	3080	3080
Additional free school	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Total Places	3320	3320	3290	3290	3290	3290	3290	3290
Predicted demand	2904	2975	2974	2754	2693	2639	2665	2590
Surplus places (with additional free school)	89	345	536	536	651	651	625	700

4.9 The data used in the table above takes known birth rates up to intake year 2028 (2017 births) and projects forward based on previous population patterns. As can be seen, this leads to significant levels of surplus places per year group in the borough up to the equivalent level of the Year 7 intake for 3 of our larger schools. This would seriously jeopardise the financial viability of some schools as inevitably, some schools would remain parental favourites and therefore be full whilst others would bear the brunt of the spare capacity as has recently happened with two schools having significant deficit budgets due to high levels of surplus capacity in Pfi schools.

4.10 The Council would not wish to see any schools close in the borough and so would not advocate opening any further secondary provision without clear evidence of demand.

5 RECOMMENDATION

5.1 The Board are asked to note the content of the report