



Craven Local Plan Examination

Matter 12

Appendix 2

**Proposed Modification to (full replacement of)
Appendix B: to Draft Policy INF6:
Education Provision**

Matter 12 – Infrastructure Provision (Policies SP12, INF1, INF5 and INF6)

Hearing Day 7 – Friday 19th October 2018 (Week 2)

September 2018

APPENDIX 2

1.0 Introduction

1.1 In accordance with paragraph 162 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the Craven Local Plan seeks to ensure that forecast demands for education from the housing requirement of the plan, and its distribution across the plan area can be provided for.

1.2 Paragraph 72 of the NPPF states that:

“The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. They should:

- *give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; and*
- *work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.”*

1.3 A Government policy statement “Planning for Schools Development” August 2011 also recognises the importance on the provision of school places.

1.4 Education provision is recognised in the NPPF (paragraph 162) and the NPPG as a type of infrastructure for which planning obligations may be sought from developers (Paragraph: 026 Reference ID: 23b-026-20150326).

1.5 The Craven Local Plan Draft Policy INF6: Education Provision, of the Craven Local Plan, seeks to ensure that appropriate residential developments contribute to the provision of school places where such development will result in a need for new school places.

1.6 This policy, Draft Policy SP5: Strategy for Skipton, safeguards land for two new primary schools in the town. This safeguarded land is located within the following residential developments:

- SK0081,82 and 108: Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, and
- SK089 and SK090: Land to the north of Airedale Avenue and Elsey Croft and east of railway line.

1.7 Also, Draft Policy SP7: Strategy for Bentham allocates land for a primary school extension within the residential allocation of HB038.

- 1.8 This appendix B sets out the justification for Policy INF6. It includes the evidence to support the need for additional school capacity, and how developer contributions are calculated, so as to conform with the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010, as amended, on planning obligations.
- 1.9 North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) is the Local Education Authority (LEA) and Craven District Council (CDC) is the local planning authority.
- 1.10 An increased number of children in an area will add to the number of pupils attending local schools. This increased number of children may or may not be able to be accommodated at a particular school, dependent upon its capacity. Where there is insufficient capacity at local schools arising from the impact of a proposed new residential development, planning regulations allow local planning authorities to seek developer contributions which would fund, or contribute to the funding of, the 'infrastructure' deficit. To determine whether a school place deficiency exists and whether this policy should apply to development proposals, CDC and NYCC will undertake the following steps, using the evidence given below:

2.0 STEP 1: Screening out inappropriate developments.

- 2.1 Developer contributions will not be required for retail and employment development where residential development does not form part of the proposal.
- 2.2 Developer contributions will not be sought for the following types of accommodation:
- Sheltered
 - Elderly
 - Student, or
 - Holiday
- 2.3 Such accommodation will be that which clearly is incapable of occupation for general residential purposes by virtue of its internal layout, ownership or management or which has occupancy restricted by planning condition or legal agreement. Nor will developer contributions be sought for temporary housing or bedsits and one bedroom dwellings.
- 2.4 Developer contributions will not be sought from changes of use, conversion or redevelopment schemes where there is no net increase in the number of residential units to which contributions would apply.
- 2.5 For primary school places, developer contributions will not be sought from residential developments of less than
- 15 dwellings in all parts of the plan area outside Skipton, and

- 25 dwellings in Skipton
- 2.6 For secondary school places, developer contributions will not be sought from residential developments below 100 dwellings across the whole plan area.
 - 2.7 Whilst these thresholds could be lower in terms of the evidence given below on pupil to dwelling ratio, and the advice given in the NPPG (Paragraph 031 Ref ID: 23b-031-20161116), the LEA seek to focus the operation of this policy on a scale of development that is likely to have a clear and significant impact on school capacity in the area.
 - 2.8 Where proposed developments seek planning permission for a smaller part of a local plan housing allocation or a small part of a clearly larger development site, the size of the whole allocation site or the larger development site will be used to determine whether developer contributions will be sought. Otherwise, there could be a significant 'education infrastructure' deficit.
 - 2.9 Developer contributions will only be sought for qualifying development proposals (at, and, above the site size thresholds) where a school place deficit is identified in Step 5 below.

3.0 STEP 2: Identifying School Capacity

- 3.1 North Yorkshire County Council, the LEA, maintains and regularly updates its database of existing and forecast school capacity for schools across Craven and North Yorkshire as a whole.
- 3.2 This database will be used by the LEA to provide the baseline information on school capacity when planning applications for residential development are submitted to Craven District Council. This data will identify the net capacity of, and the number of pupils in, the appropriate primary and secondary school within the catchment area of the proposed residential development over a three year period.
- 3.3 **The primary school pupil forecasts** are prepared using information on historical trends in admissions, current numbers on the roll and the historic birth rate from the Office of National Statistics. An average percentage of the current district birth rate is taken against numbers on the roll in the past three reception years. This percentage is then applied to forecast and actual district birth rates to provide forecast Yr1 Reception numbers. Numbers are then rolled forward a year group. A migration trend based on a three year average of past numbers on the roll, excluding reception is then applied to further primary year groups to provide for the next and subsequent years. Annex 1 illustrates the approach taken by the LEA in making these forecasts
- 3.4 **Pupil forecasts for secondary schools** are constructed using current numbers on the roll and historic trends in admissions from primary school

feeder schools. Secondary school numbers on the roll are taken from the October School Census count. Admission factors are calculated as the percentage of entry to secondary school compared to the numbers of pupils leaving the last year at primary school in the previous year. This three year average is then applied to the total pupils leaving the feeder primary schools to provide forecasts for the first year of entry to the secondary school. In a similar way to the primary school forecasts a migration trend is applied to the current numbers on the roll to provide forecasts for the next and subsequent years.

3.4 The above methodology for both primary and secondary schools is an accepted method of forecasting used by many local authorities (See Education and Skills Funding Agency School Capacity (SCAP) Survey 2017: Guide to forecasting pupil numbers in school planning (July 2017).

3.5 The population projections suggest an overall increase or decrease in the population of school age children generally. However, the projections from additional housing development better forecast the impact of that housing on a particular area. This tends to be over and above what would be expected from population and migration projections alone. For example by 2022/23 the general population projections only forecast an increase of 7 pupils in total across the catchment areas of all five Skipton town primary schools. This shows that the expected increase in pupil number across these schools is mainly housing related.

4.0 STEP 3: Measuring the impact of new residential development on school capacity.

4.1 The next step in this process requires an estimate of the likely number of children of primary and secondary school age that are likely to be generated by the number of dwellings proposed in the development. The LEA's evidence to support this estimation has recently been updated. Annex 2 provides the results of this updating for Craven District. These results have been derived from the following information:

- Residential developments of 25 dwellings or more completed in the Craven Local Plan area since between 2008 and 2018.
- The identification of the number of primary and secondary school pupils generated by each residential developments by comparing: School pupil roll data, including home addresses with the street names of the completed developments

4.2 The results in Annex 2 show a Craven District 'pupil to dwelling' ratio which is slightly higher than the North Yorkshire average. Clearly the Craven District evidence more than supports this North Yorkshire average and it is this county wide lower average that is used in the plan. This is a pupil to dwelling ratio of

'1 in 4' for primary schools and '1 in 8' for secondary schools. This pupil to dwelling ratio will be reviewed within 5 years of the plan's adoption.

5.0 STEP 4: Identifying the need for developer contributions

- 5.1 Step 2 of the process will produce a figure which represents a surplus, deficiency or balance of capacity at the local primary and secondary school without taking into account the increased pressures of the proposed new development (A minus B in Figure 1). Step 3 will provide the number of additional school places generated by the proposed new development. Hence step 4 will use the conclusions of steps 2 and 3 to determine whether the proposed new dwellings will result in a deficiency in school places in the local area.
- 5.2 Forecasts of future school capacity and national population growth are made by the CSA over a three year period. If, following these calculations the primary or secondary school is deemed to be at capacity or in shortfall in year three, contributions will be sought at the full rate. (This means the cost to the developer will be the total number of school places generated by the development multiplied by the cost required to increase the school capacity by one school place – see Step 5 below).
- 5.3 If there is a surplus of capacity in year three by 'x' amount and the development generates 'y' school places, contributions will be sought on the difference between 'x' and 'y'. The example given in Figure 1 illustrates this type of situation where there is a surplus of 5 school places at year three and the proposed development generates 15 new school places. Hence the developer contribution is for the 'net' school place deficiency caused by the development proposal of 10 school places.
- 5.4 The number of children generated by each individual residential development will vary dependent upon the type and size of dwelling and by its location. In some cases, it may be argued that the dwellings built are for a particular market, for example couples, starter homes, or that a development is not within easy reach of a primary school. However, CDC and the LEA will not normally reduce the basis for the calculations. Over time any dwelling (excluding sheltered, elderly person only, or one bedroomed units) in any location has the potential to accommodate children of school age.

6.0 STEP 5: Estimating the level of developer contributions

- 6.1 Where a deficiency of school places is not identified as a result of the proposed residential development, then no developer contributions will be sought. Where, in step 4, a deficiency does exist from the impact of the proposed development a calculation is made by NYCC to estimate an appropriate level of cost to the developer.

- 6.2 The Department for Education (DfE) publishes a cost multiplier per pupil place for primary and secondary school places. It is the average of multipliers for new schools and extensions to existing schools, weighted to reflect the national balance of such projects. An 'area per pupil' estimate is multiplied by a cost per square metre to provide a cost per school place.
- 6.3 The 2009 DfE cost multiplier, currently used by the LEA is:
- £12,257 per primary school place, and
 - £18,469 per secondary school place.
- 6.4 These costs are adjusted to take account of regional cost factors. contingencies and professional fees (10%), plus furniture and equipment (£383 per school place) (All costs have been normalised to a common UK average price level using regional location factors published by BCIS to accord with the UK Mean 100. Index taken at November 2016).
- 6.5 This results in a total cost per school place deficiency to the developer of:
- £13,596 per primary school place, and
 - £20,293 per secondary school place.
- 6.6 For a 10 school place deficiency identified for a primary school, a contribution of £135,960 would be sought (See the final row of calculation in Figure 1).
- 6.7 Calculations will be based on the number of dwellings included in the planning application. Any increase in the number of dwellings approved through, for example, a revised application, is likely to generate additional contributions. No account will be taken of the rate of housebuilding on the site, as this is an uncertain variable. A review of the cost multiplier will take place on an annual basis.

7.0 Procedure and practice

- 7.1 Applicants are encouraged, at the earliest opportunity through pre-application dialogue with NYCC and CDC, to identify the likely need for education related developer contributions and a preliminary estimate of their scale.
- 7.2 Upon receipt of a formal and relevant planning application, CDC will contact NYCC who will formalise the position regarding the need for, and scale of developer contributions for each proposal. The applicant and CDC will be notified accordingly and where necessary, negotiations can then take place between NYCC and the applicant on the details of this matter.
- 7.3 The decision on the application and the need for a Section 106 legal agreement is a matter for CDC. As a general principle the Council will not issue a decision notice on an application until such agreement, when necessary, has been

reached between the two parties. Any contribution due will be made payable to the North Yorkshire County Council (as the LEA) and not the District Council as local planning authority.

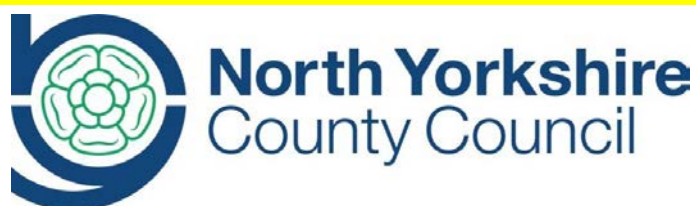
- 7.4 As stated earlier, developer contributions will only be required where a local need for/‘net deficit’ of school places has been identified. NYCC will show to the Council and the applicant how funds received will be spent within a prescribed period. Contributions will normally be spent within a five year period after receipt, but some flexibility on this period is necessary to allow the pooling of developer contributions where necessary to make the best use of the monies available to meet the local plan’s proposed level of growth in an area.
- 7.5 In the majority of cases, funds will be spent on the local primary and secondary school. However, NYCC reserves the right to allocate the funds to other schools if overall education strategy or changes in catchments or parental choice so demand and the agreement of CDC is secured.

8.0 Site specific issues

- 8.1 The land being safeguarded for these schools is located within the following residential developments:
- SK0081,82 and 108: Land north of Gargrave Road and west of Park Wood Drive and Stirtonber, and
 - SK089 and SK090: Land to the north of Airedale Avenue and Elsey Croft and east of railway line.
- 8.2 Annex 3 provides the LEA’s calculations to justify the potential need for two new primary schools in Skipton during the plan period up to 2032. The LEA has identified a potential need for these schools. There remains some uncertainty over this element of planning for schools. This is caused by the potential for ‘Free Schools’ to meet some or all of this need outside the control of the LEA. Also there is uncertainty around pupil place planning for Academy schools. Notwithstanding these uncertainties, unless otherwise clarified by the LEA, those parties interested in developing these sites should seek to negotiate and agree with the LEA and CDC, an appropriate delivery process for the building of these new schools as soon as possible and prior to any planning application. The LEA has been involved in discussions with developers across the county on new primary schools within residential developments. There are a number of ‘models’ and options that can be used to deliver such sites. Furthermore on both sites referred to above, Craven District Council own land.
- 8.3 Annex 4 provides the justification for the proposed extension to the Bentham Primary School.

Figure 1: Assessment Form used by the CSA to determine the need for developer contributions towards Primary school buildings

EXAMPLE



ADVICE ONLY - PLEASE CONSULT RELEVANT PLANNING AUTHORITY

Assessment of need for contributions towards school buildings from development sites - 2016

District/ Borough Council	Craven	Site Address	<i>site location</i>	Our Ref	Pri 2016 Dev 103
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Planning Application Number/ Ref	99/2016/12345 example
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Contact Email	housebuilder@example.org	Contact Telephone Number	01234 567890
Contact Name/ Case Officer	John Smith	Developer / Agent or District/Borough	House Builder
		Details requested for	ASAP

School	An example Primary School		DFE No.	9999
Current Net Capacity of School (A)				210
Number of pupils on roll				200
Forecast pupils on roll 2021/2022 (B)				205
Surplus/Deficit in academic year 2021/2022 (A-B)				5
Estimated pupils from a development of	60	2+ bedroom dwellings	15.00	
Shortfall of places				10
Anticipated need for new school places from the proposed number of properties as shown above				10.00
Amount per pupil place				£13,596.00
Contribution sought.				£135,960.00

Notes:	
CYPS Strategic Planning Officer for above school	John Lee
	☎ 01609 533182
Officer providing information	Nicola Howells (01609 532258)
Date	10 October 2016

Pupil numbers are revised on a termly basis, this can result in a change to the number of pupils both actual and forecast every term. The figures shown above are current as at the date shown and additional requests will be subject to re-calculation. Please be aware that this may result in the contribution sought increasing or decreasing. PLEASE NOTE that in some circumstances additional land may also be required.

The Local Education Authority's methodology for forecasting future pupil numbers at primary schools in North Yorkshire.

Overview:

The forecast methodology is, in simple terms,

1. to consider what proportion of a district's live births have historically become reception pupils at a particular primary school, and
2. to use a running average of that proportion against live births forecasts (based on ONS projections) to attempt to forecast future years reception cohorts for the school.
3. Use historic data on the increase or decrease of cohorts as they move through the school to produce what is termed 'migration trends' and
4. These are used to attempt to model what will be the pattern of increase or decrease of the future reception cohorts as they pass through the school.
5. Thus ultimately there is a model of the future population of the school.

- 1 The initial data for this type of forecast is the number of live births in the county at district/borough level, both the actual data for past years from the ONS Vital Statistics tables, and the forecasts made for future years on the basis of ONS sub-national population projections, these are apportioned to academic years by using 5 months data from eg 2008 and 7 months data from 2009 to give birth rates for the academic year 2008/09.

District / School Year	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
CRAVEN	460	465	471	452	475	476	473	500	500	500	500	500
HAMBLETON	820	854	872	830	804	856	858	892	900	912	920	920
HARROGATE	1560	1646	1664	1622	1644	1630	1653	1692	1700	1700	1712	1720
RICHMONDSHIRE	545	549	558	556	551	547	569	540	540	540	540	540
RYEDALE	453	457	444	445	470	456	479	492	500	500	500	500
SCARBOROUGH	1036	1088	1112	1065	1078	1078	1063	1092	1100	1112	1132	1140
SELBY	891	966	931	920	940	929	993	1032	1052	1072	1080	1092
	Act	Act	Act	Act	Act	Act	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj	Proj
County	5765	6025	6052	5890	5962	5972	6088	6240	6292	6336	6384	6412
Updated 31.10.2013												

- 2 The latest available four years of full-time pupil data taken from the termly census returns for 4+ (reception) are then calculated as fractions of the appropriate year's livebirths (e.g. 4+ pupils in 2013-14 are calculated as a fraction of livebirths in 2008-9)

	Live births %	Migration	Workings		District:	ISM Area:
Actual:	15.36	1	Mig.	1.47	Ryedale	Ryedale
					36UF	

School Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14
Live Births	453	457	444	445	470	456	479	492
% actual live births from District						13.25	16.63	16.22
4+ (R)	48	56	53	51	59	60	76	72

- 3 The reception number of pupils (ie 60, 76 and 72) as shown in the example above are taken as a percentage of the live birth rates (ie 453, 457 and 444). This is then divided by three to get a three year birth rate average (15.36%). This percentage is the used to get forecast Reception pupils by multiplying the average % birth rate against the forecast birth rate. Therefore, as shown below the live birth figure of 445 x 15.36% = 68 pupils forecast for the reception year group for 14/15.

	Live births %	Migration	Workings		District:	ISM Area:	Locality:	Strategic Planning
Actual:	15.36	1	Mig.	1.47	Ryedale	Ryedale/ Selby	Central Ryedale	Andrew Dix
					36UF		8150004	

School Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Live Births	453	457	444	445	470	456	479	492	500	500	500	500	500	500
% actual live births from District						13.25	16.63	16.22						
4+ (R)	48	56	53	51	59	60	76	72	68	72	70	74	76	77

- 4 Reception cohorts are transferred to the following year 1.

School Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Live Births	453	457	444	445	470	456	479	492	500	500	500	500	500	500
% actual live births from District						13.25	16.63	16.22						
4+ (R)	48	56	53	51	59	60	76	72	68	72	70	74	76	77
5+ (Y1)	44	48	50	58	51	63	60	75	72	68	72	70	74	76

- 5 To forecast the following cohorts throughout the school range (Year 1 to Year 6), the last four available years of actual data are used as follows:-

	Live births %	Migration	Workings		District:		ISM Area:		
Actual:	15.36	1	Mig.	1.47	Ryedale		Ryedale/ Selby		
					36UF				

School Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Live Births	453	457	444	445	470	456	479	492	500
% actual live births from District						13.25	16.63	16.22	
4+ (R)	48	56	53	51	59	60	76	72	68
5+ (Y1)	44	48	50	58	51	63	60	75	72
6+ (Y2)	54	44	51	53	58	54	63	61	76
7+ (Y3)	63	54	43	52	54	62	56	66	62
8+ (Y4)	65	62	60	43	54	54	64	57	67
9+ (Y5)	68	66	62	61	39	58	54	66	58
10+ (Y6)	59	67	68	62	60	40	57	54	67
Total	401	397	387	380	375	391	430	451	470

To get the migration figure of 1.47

$$(54-51)+(62-58)+(54-54)+(58-54)+(40-39)+(63-63)+(56-54)+(64-62)+(54-54)+(57-58)+(61-60)+(66-63)+(57-56)+(66-64)+(54-54)= 22/15 \text{ (the number of sums)}$$

The figure is then rounded to the nearest whole number (+/-) to get the migration trend.

- 6 This average migration fraction is then applied to the future years cohorts, beginning with Year 2's migration from Year 1 and working down through the school range, so as to produce forecast year group numbers for each future year.

	Live births %	Migration	Workings		District:		ISM Area:		Locality:			
Actual:	15.36	1	Mig.	1.47	Ryedale		Ryedale/ Selby		Central Ryedale			
					36UF				8150004			

School Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Live Births	453	457	444	445	470	456	479	492	500	500	500	500
% actual live births from District						13.25	16.63	16.22				
4+ (R)	48	56	53	51	59	60	76	72	68	72	70	74
5+ (Y1)	44	48	50	58	51	63	60	75	72	68	72	70
6+ (Y2)	54	44	51	53	58	54	63	61	76	73	69	73
7+ (Y3)	63	54	43	52	54	62	56	66	62	77	74	70
8+ (Y4)	65	62	60	43	54	54	64	57	67	63	78	75
9+ (Y5)	68	66	62	61	39	58	54	66	58	68	64	79
10+ (Y6)	59	67	68	62	60	40	57	54	67	59	69	65
Total	401	397	387	380	375	391	430	451	470	480	496	506

- 7 It is necessary to round forecast pupil numbers to the nearest whole pupil (rounding up any fraction of 0.5 and above), but this is done only at the point of calculating each cohort for a year. No rounding is done either in the initial three years' individual actual migration fractions, or in the three year average migration fraction.

	Dwellings	1 bedroom	Total 2+ bedroom	Total Primary pupils	Primary pupil % occupancy on dwellings of 2+ bedrooms	Total Secondary pupils	Secondary pupil % occupancy on dwellings of 2+ bedrooms
1 Elsley Croft, Skipton	103	4	99	11	11.11	5	5.05
2 Providence Place, Skipton	39	39	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
3 Former Granville Street Offices, Skipton	57	3	54	12	22.22	9	16.67
4 Land to South of Ingfield Lane, Settle	37	0	37	7	18.92	4	10.81
5 Greenroyd Mills, High Street, Sutton	95	1	94	17	18.09	17	18.09
6 Woodturner's site, Holme Lane, Sutton	30	0	30	23	76.67	12	40.00
7 Low Demesne, Ingleton	20	0	20	11	55.00	5	25.00
8 Belle Vue Square, Broughton Road, Skipton	39	21	18	0	0.00	0	0.00
9 Firth Mills, Firth Street, Skipton	32	23	9	0	0.00	0	0.00
10 Gargrave House, West Street, Gargrave	32	9	23	0	0.00	0	0.00
11 Glista Mill, Broughton Rd, Skipton	65	25	40	6	15.00	0	0.00
12 Cononley Business Park, Cononley	34	0	34	13	38.24	7	20.59
13 Land adjacent to Wesley Close, Bentham	34	0	34	19	55.88	4	11.76
14 Acre Shed, Acre Road, Cowling	31	0	31	17	54.84	11	35.48
15 Former Burnside Allotments, Carleton Rd	38	0	38	34	89.47	16	42.11
16 Low Demesne, Ingleton	24	0	24	0	0.00	0	0.00
17 Station Road, Hellifield	23	0	23	12	52.17	7	30.43
Grand Total (Average)	733	125	608	182	29.93	97	15.95
					North Yorkshire % average		
						25	13

DFE No.	Establishment - Primary School	Type	Scap** Locality area	Age Range	Net Capacity	Max Workplaces	Number On Roll 2018 - May	Current +/- Capacity	Forecast based on May 2018 NOR						Outstanding Permissions	Pupil Yield*	Housing			
									18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	30/31			Anticipated Position 22/23	Local Plan Proposals where known ¹	Pupil Yield*	Anticipated Position 30/31
2003	St Stephen's Catholic Primary School and Nursery, A Voluntary Academy	Academy	Skipton	3 - 11	196	205	163	33	156	153	138	139	136	137	0	60	0	0	59	
3273	Christ Church Church of England Voluntary (Controlled) Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Skipton	4 - 11	140	150	156	-16	151	150	147	148	145	147	294	74	-79	134	34	-114
3274	Skipton Parish Church of England VC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Skipton	4 - 11	350	360	260	90	274	283	294	297	306	314	86	22	23	412	103	-89
2365	Skipton, Greatwood Community Primary School	Community	Skipton	3 - 11	210	210	212	-2	210	208	207	206	206	209	120	30	-26	425	106	-135
2356	Skipton, Water Street Community Primary School	Community	Skipton	4 - 11	210	240	224	-14	224	224	225	222	222	228	227	57	-69	431	108	-183
					1106	1165	1015	91	1015	1018	1011	1012	1015	1035	727	182	-91	1402	351	-461

Net Capacity and Maximum Workplaces

The net capacity is the number of pupil places available and is calculated on the basis of the number and size of spaces designated as 'classbases'. For secondary schools it is based on the number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school.

In both cases this is checked against the total useable space available to support the core teaching activities.

The allocation of basic workplaces to a space indicates that it is a potential classbase or teaching space. This is based purely on the size and type of space. It is not a reflection of the current use of the space, nor is it expected that all basic workplaces should be used for teaching. For example a large staffroom maybe designated some basic workplaces but it is unlikely this would ever be used for teaching.

It is the net capacity figure that is used in our forecasting methodology.

Forecast Figures

The primary pupil forecast figures in columns L to Q are prepared using information on historical trends in admissions, current numbers on roll and the historic district birth rate from the Office of National Statistics data. An average percentage of the current district/ borough birth rate is taken against numbers on roll in the past three Reception years. This percentage is then applied to forecast and actual district/borough birth rates to provide forecast Reception numbers. Numbers are then rolled forward a year group. A migration trend based on a three year average of past numbers on roll excluding Reception is then applied to further primary year groups to provide forecasts for the next and subsequent years.

Pupil forecasts for secondary schools are constructed using current numbers on roll and historic trends in admissions from primary feeder schools. Secondary numbers on roll are taken from the October School Census count. Admission factors are calculated as the percentage of entry to secondary school compared to the numbers of pupils leaving the last year at primary school in the previous year. This three year average is then applied to the total pupils leaving the feeder primary schools to provide forecasts for the first year of entry to secondary school. In a similar way to the primary forecasts a migration trend is applied to the current numbers on roll to provide forecasts for the next and subsequent years.

** SCAP (School Capacity Survey) is a national survey carried out by Local Authorities annually each June to collect forecast and capacity data which is submitted to the Department of Education in line with The Information as to Provision of Education (England) Regulations 2016

Forecast data

Year	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	....	31/32	32/33
Birth data	114	107	108	109	109	....	112	112
Outstanding Permissions	117	113	116	120	123	....	126	126
Local Plan housing	117	113	124	136	147	....	225	233

If all the proposed local plan housing within the Bentham CP catchment area is built out, the forecast total number of pupils by the end of the plan period would increase to 225. At present the school could accommodate up to 210 pupils, with some changes to room useage. To enable future expansion of the school, additional site area would be required in order to continue to meet the Department for Education requirements for outdoor play space and recreation areas. (The first row is the pupil yield based on births only, the second row is pupil yield based on births plus outstanding permissions and the third row is pupil yield based on births, permissions, plus local plan housing allocations)

entham up to 2031/32