

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE



Cambridgeshire  
County Council

**Date: Tuesday, 28 February 2017**

**Democratic and Members' Services**

Quentin Baker

LGSS Director: Law and Governance

**14:00hr**

Shire Hall

Castle Hill

Cambridge

CB3 0AP

**Kreis Viersen Room**

**Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge, CB3 0AP**

## **AGENDA**

**Open to Public and Press**

### **CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**

**1 Apologies for absence and declarations of interest**

*Guidance on declaring interests is available at  
<http://tinyurl.com/cccd-dec-of-interests>*

**2 Minutes of the Meeting on 17 January 2017 and Action Log 5 - 22**

**3 Petitions / Public Questions**

### **KEY DECISION**

**4 Review of Secondary Education in Cambridge City 23 - 80**

### **DECISIONS**

**5 Free School Proposals**

Standing item. There are no proposals to discuss

**6 Agenda Plan and Appointments**

**81 - 94**

**7 Exclusion of Press and Public**

*To resolve that the press and public be excluded from the meeting on the grounds that the agenda contains exempt information under Paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, and that it would not be in the public interest for this information to be disclosed (information relating to any individual).*

**INFORMATION ITEM**

**8 Senior Management Restructure of the Children Families and Adults Directorate**

The Children and Young People Committee comprises the following members:

Councillor Joan Whitehead (Chairwoman) Councillor David Brown (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor Sir Peter Brown Councillor Simon Bywater Councillor Daniel Divine Councillor Peter Downes Councillor Samantha Hoy Councillor Maurice Leeke Councillor Mervyn Loynes Councillor Zoe Moghadas Councillor Lucy Nethsingha Councillor Simone Leigh Taylor and Councillor Julie Wisson

Rachel Beeson (Appointee) Flavio Vettese (Appointee)

*For more information about this meeting, including access arrangements and facilities for people with disabilities, please contact*

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**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE: MINUTES**

**Date:** Tuesday 17 January 2017

**Time:** 2.00pm to 4.50pm

**Present:** Councillors Sir P Brown, S Bywater, D Divine, P Downes, S Hoy, M Leeke, Z Moghadas, L Nethsingha, S Taylor, J Whitehead (Chairwoman) and J Wisson  
Co-optee: F Vettese

**Apologies:** Councillors D Brown (Vice Chairman) and M Loynes  
Co-optee: R Beeson

**Also in Attendance:** Councillors G Gillick, J Hipkin, M Mason and D Jenkins

**235. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Apologies for absence were noted as recorded above. Councillor Nethsingha declared a personal interest in Item 3: Petitions as the parent of a child attending Chesterton Community College. Councillor Hoy declared a personal interest in Item 5: Review of Secondary Provision in Fenland as a member of Wisbech Town Council.

**236. APPOINTMENT OF A VICE CHAIRMAN FOR THE DURATION OF THE MEETING AND ORDER OF BUSINESS**

In the absence of Councillor D Brown it was resolved to appoint Councillor P Downes as Vice Chairman for the duration of the meeting.

With the agreement of the Committee, the Chairwoman proposed to vary the order of business from the published agenda to take Item 5: Review of Secondary School Provision in Fenland and Item 8: Future Pattern of Primary Provision in Histon and Impington immediately after Item 3: Petitions in view of the large number of members of the public present with a particular interest in those items.

**237. MINUTES OF THE MEETING ON 6 DECEMBER 2016 AND ACTION LOG**

The minutes of the meeting held on 6 December 2016 were agreed as a correct record by those present and signed by the Chairwoman.

The following updates to the Action Log were noted:

- **Minute 168: Building Community Resilience:** The Interim Executive Director for Children, Families and Adults had chaired a meeting with partners the previous day and would circulate an update outside of the meeting;
- **Minute 231: Business Planning:** Councillor Hoy asked that the update on the outcome of the meeting which took place between herself, the Headteacher of Meadowgate School and officers regarding her concerns about the footpath should be expanded.  
**(Action:** Service Director, Strategy and Commissioning)

It was resolved to:

1. Approve the minutes of the meeting held on 6 December 2016 as a correct record;
2. Note and comment on the action log.

## **238. PETITIONS/ PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

The Committee received a petition from Mateja Jamnik, the parent of a child attending Chesterton Community College. The full text of the petition is attached at Appendix A.

Ms Jamnik said that her on-line petition had been signed by over 1140 parents and prospective parents of children and young people attending Chesterton Community College and called on the Children and Young People Committee to make a firm decision to support the expansion of Chesterton Community College, beginning in 2018. Ms Jamnik said that the local authority's work on demography proved that there was a basic educational need for more secondary school places in the local area and that by 2019 there would be 80 children unable to attend a local secondary school. It was Government policy to support successful schools and to encourage parental choice in relation to schooling. To this end she called upon the Committee to support the expansion of Chesterton Community College with a clear timetable to make additional places available in 2019. Ms Jamnik said that consideration of the Chesterton proposals should not be linked with the number of pupils attending North Cambridge Academy as both schools would be full by 2019.

The Chairwoman noted that the Committee would not be debating the issue at this time as a review of secondary school provision in Cambridge would be considered at the Committee's next meeting on Tuesday 28 February. She therefore asked that Members should restrict themselves to asking only factual questions or for clarification of the points raised.

Councillor Nethsingha noted the work carried out by the local authority on projected demographic figures in the area and the substantial development occurring on the edge of the Cambridge.

Councillor Downes sought clarification of the current published admission number (PAN) for Chesterton Community College and its future aspirations with regard to student numbers. With the permission of the Chairwoman the Headteacher of Chesterton Community College replied from the public gallery that Chesterton Community College currently had a PAN of 180 students, but was accepting 210 students. It aspired to adding two additional forms of entry which would take it to a PAN of 240.

The Chairwoman thanked Ms Jamnik for presenting her petition and sharing her views with Members. She would receive a written response to the points raised following the Committee's consideration of secondary school provision in Cambridge on 28 February 2017.

## KEY DECISION

### 239. REVIEW OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PROVISION IN FENLAND

The Committee received a report from the Interim Executive Director for Children Families and Adults and presented by the 0-19 Area Education Officer describing the outcome of the Phase 2 consultation on a review of secondary provision in Fenland District and the additional site evaluation work undertaken to identify a preferred site for a new secondary school in Wisbech.

Phase 1 of the consultation had been considered by the Committee in February 2016 and it was resolved that a new secondary school should be established in Wisbech with the preferred site being on land owned by the College of West Anglia (CWA) and adjacent to Meadowgate School. However, the Committee had expressed some significant reservations about this location and wished to be satisfied that no better alternative sites were available in Wisbech. This concern was addressed through the Phase 2 consultation which sought stakeholders' views both for and against the Meadowgate site and also on whether any better alternative sites were available locally. 71% of respondents supported the proposal to establish a new secondary school in Wisbech, but 79% opposed the location of a new school secondary school on the CWA site. The consultation exercise had identified a number of potential new sites and the revised proposals reflected this. It also contained proposals to manage the demand for new places prior to the opening of the new school and in response to anticipated rising demand for places in Chatteris and Whittlesey.

Councillor Gillick addressed the Committee in his capacity as a local member and questioned whether current and future demographics in Fenland justified the need for a new secondary school. The Chairwoman said that the County Council had an obligation to provide a school place for every child in the county and officers confirmed that demographic studies indicated a forecast shortfall of 247 Year 7 places by 2024, based on existing pupil cohorts.

The following points were raised in discussion and in response to questions from Members:

- Members thanked officers for producing a much improved plan in response to the Committee's comments on the original proposals submitted in February 2016;
- Officers confirmed that full account would be taken of the emerging position on the wider development taking place in the Wisbech area as part of the detailed evaluation of the proposed sites;
- Councillor Yeulett said that the Neale-Wade Academy in March was near capacity and noted that it was hoped that the proposed new school in Wisbech would reduce the pressure for places at Neale-Wade pending a longer term review of secondary provision in March;
- Members welcomed confirmation that the on-going work could include a travel assessment to ensure that the needs of the whole of the community of Wisbech were taken into account;
- Officers confirmed that examining potential providers' track record of working with existing schools formed part of the overall evaluation process;
- Members asked that a map of the whole of the catchment area should be provided when the plans returned to Committee.

**(Action: Head of 0-19 Place Planning and Organisation)**

In light of the discussion it was resolved to:

1. Provide a new secondary school in Wisbech in response to the identified need for additional places for children aged 11-16 year either on land east of the town, north and south of Sandy Lane or land to the north west of the town at Dowgate Road allotments, subject to completion of a more detailed feasibility study;
2. Make provision in the capital programme of £23m in 2019/20 for a new secondary school in Wisbech to open in September 2020;
3. Approve officers working with the Brooke Weston Trust as the sponsor of the Thomas Clarkson Academy (TCA) to manage the potential demand for the additional places needed in Wisbech prior to the opening of the new secondary school in the town;
4. Make provision in the capital programme for the one form of entry (FE) (150 place) expansion of both Cromwell Community College, Chatteris and Sir Harry Smith Community College, Whittlesey in response to the anticipated rising demand for places within their respective catchment areas;
5. Make the provision of a new secondary school in March dependent on the major housing allocation sites identified in the Local Plan coming forward.

## **DECISIONS**

### **240. THE FUTURE PATTERN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PROVISION IN HISTON AND IMPINGTON**

The Committee received a report from the Head of 0-19 Place Planning and Organisation on an identified basic need requirement for additional primary school places in Histon and Impington in response to changing demographic needs. A public consultation on four possible options in 2016 had proved inconclusive so officers had worked with the Cambridge Primary Education Trust (CPET), Impington Village College and local members to consider how best to provide sufficient current and future capacity. The proposal was to extend the age range of both schools in line with the Local Authority's established preference for continuity in a single school throughout a child's primary provision. This was predicated on the ability to re-locate the existing infant school onto a new site and it was noted that the future use of the existing infant school site if vacated was a key area of concern to the local community. If the proposals were agreed this would be a decision for the County Council's Assets and Investment Committee in due course.

The Committee noted that a request to speak on this item had been received from Lesley Birch, the Executive Principal of Cambridgeshire Primary Education Trust (CPET). Ms Birch said that this was an important issue across both villages. CPET was a local Trust which was committed to working with families, the local community, Impington Village College and the Local Authority to provide the best education in the best possible environment. In response to questions from Members Ms Birch



confirmed that CPET was happy to work with the Parish Council to ensure the successful implementation of the proposals and that the next phase of discussion with officers would address the issues of safe routes to school and safe access to the school sites.

Councillor Jenkins addressed the Committee in his capacity as a local member, but noted that his interest in this issue related not only to his role as a county councillor but also as a trustee of the Morris Education Trust which ran Impington Village College and as the Chairman of Histon and Impington Parish Council. He described Histon and Impington as a vibrant community with a changing demography. In his role as a county councillor he favoured the proposals which would enable young children to be educated close to home, whilst as the Chairman of the County Council Health Committee he was mindful of the importance of early education to long-term life chances. Work between CPET and the Morris Education Trust was consistently constructive even when disagreements occurred and the Parish Council had the previous evening agreed to support in principle the re-organisation of primary provision in the area, although it had sought an assurance that this would be achieved through working closely with the local community and taking account of their views.

Councillor Mason addressed the Committee in his capacity as a local member. He noted the issues surrounding the proposed expansion of the two existing primary schools and thanked officers for their work in carrying out a difficult demographic exercise. He had attended the Parish Council meeting the previous evening and had listened carefully to the variety of opinions expressed by local residents and parents. Particular concern had been expressed regarding the need for a proper highways infrastructure to support access to the new and existing school sites, the development of a green belt site and the legacy issue relating to the existing infant school site which local residents would like to see re-used for a community purpose.

In response to questions from Members officers said that there was a strong and well-established relationship between CPET and the Regional Schools Commissioner and Ms Birch confirmed that CPET had already shared their plans with the Regional Schools Commissioner.

It was resolved to:

1. Endorse the strategy for securing the expansion of primary school places in Histon and Impington in permanent accommodation by September 2019, the elements of which are:
  - i. The relocation of the current Infant School to a new site and expansion of its age range to serve children aged 4-11 to provide a total of 420 places (two forms of entry (FE)); and
  - ii. The expansion of the Junior School on its current site and expansion of its age range to serve children aged 4-11 to provide a total of 420 places (2FE), with the accommodation necessary to provide 630 places (3FE) to meet future demand;
2. Give approval to progress work on a formal proposal to relocate Histon and Impington Infant School from its current site to the Buxhall Farm site and extend its age range to become an all-through primary school in consultation with the Cambridge Primary Education Trust (CPET); and

3. Note and endorse the identified need for an additional £10m capital investment to secure the delivery of the education strategy, resulting in a total allocation in the Council's capital programme of £16m;
4. Ask officers to engage with Histon and Impington Parish Council, which had indicated its willingness to play a positive role in enabling the strategy to be implemented successfully.

The Committee adjourned for a short break from 3.15-3.20pm.

#### **241. CAPITAL PROJECT – CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND ENGAGEMENT IN ARTS, TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION (CREATE)**

The Committee received a report from the Interim Executive Director for Children Families and Adults and presented by the Head of Cambridgeshire Music describing work to date on a project to convert a council-owned community arts building in north Cambridge into a state of the art national Centre for Research and Engagement in Arts, Technology and Education (CREATE).

The importance of cultural education and its wider benefits was widely recognised by senior leaders in schools. This project sought to export opportunities to engage with the arts beyond the immediate community to schools, children and families across Cambridgeshire through the use of technology. Funding opportunities were being pursued across multiple streams in relation to the start-up costs and the revenue business plan would be sustainable without on-going funding from the County Council.

The following points were raised in discussion of the report and in response to questions from Members:

- The Chairwoman endorsed the proposals in principle, but said that the General Purposes Committee would probably want to investigate the possibility of a new build as well as the proposed refurbishment of the existing building. A new build might also include the option of some form of adequately sound-proofed housing above the arts space which would offer an additional stream of income generation;
- A number of Members described the proposals as innovative and exciting;
- Members expressed some concern about access to the proposed site and transport links, but noted that the majority of users were expected to live locally or to access services remotely via digital interaction;
- Access to services would combine a mixture of free at the point of contact and buy-in options, but the buy-in cost to schools would be minimal at around £50 per year;
- Further additional sites were planned longer term for bases in the Wisbech, March or Huntingdon areas which would bring physical access to the arts to more rural areas of the county in addition to the virtual access being offered via the north Cambridge project;
- In response to Members' questions about proposed income generation the Head of Cambridgeshire Music said that a cautious business model had been produced regarding future use of the space by local cultural groups in addition to income from Trusts, charities and central government;
- Existing community use of the premises would be accommodated where possible. Councillor Moghadas asked to be advised of whether the Bangladeshi community group which used the existing premises would continue to have access in the future;

**(Action:** Head of Cambridgeshire Music)

- Members asked that the split of public income between the County Council, the Arts Council for England (ACE) and Cambridge City Council should be made more clear (paragraph 4.1.3 refers).

Summing up the discussion, the Chairwoman said that the Committee endorsed the proposals in principle, but that further detailed work was required before they were submitted to the General Purposes Committee for a decision. The question of transport links and access issues should be addressed and it should be made more clear that most access would be virtual. A much clearer and more detailed business plan was required, including more information on income generation proposals and how these would cover running costs. The possibility of a new build should be addressed including the potential income generation opportunities this might offer via housing on the site or increased paid use of the facilities if transport and access issues could be addressed. It should also make clear the extent to which rural communities would be actively involved in and benefit from the project.

**(Action:** Head of Cambridgeshire Music)

It was resolved to:

1. Endorse the proposals in principal, subject to further detailed work
2. Request that a revised report be submitted to a meeting of CYP Spokes in February 2017 and circulated to all members of the Committee for comment. Subject to Spokes' approval the report would be submitted to the General Purposes Committee in March 2017.

## **242. FREE SCHOOL PROPOSALS**

Standing item. There were no proposals to discuss.

## **243. EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE 2016**

The Committee received a report from the Director of Learning about educational performance in Cambridgeshire in 2016 at Key Stages 1 – 4. With the agreement of the Chairwoman an additional paper was tabled showing the results obtained by the best and worst performing local authorities to provide a comparison with the results in Cambridgeshire.

The Director of Learning reported a good performance in children aged five with outcomes rising to slightly above the national average. Results at the end of Key Stage 1 (age seven) showed a slight decline and a robust action plan had been instigated for the coming year to target performance in phonics and writing. The Cambridgeshire School Improvement Strategy 2016-18 which had been approved by the Committee on 11 October 2016 had included measures relating to Key Stage 1 phonics and an update on the impact of this would be provided in due course. A pleasing performance was noted at the end of Key Stage 2 (age eleven) with performance in reading, writing and maths all in line with national figures for the first time since 2011. The proportion of children in the county attending a primary school rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted had also continued to rise steadily and stood at 84% in November 2016, its highest level to date. Performance at Key Stage 4 (age sixteen) was good, but a meaningful comparison with previous years' figures was difficult as this was the first year since the introduction of the new Attainment 8 and Progress 8 measures.

A key area of concern remained the performance of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in Cambridgeshire in comparison with other local authorities. Progress was being made, but there was still more to be done. Performance within these groups was the weakest in Fenland, but encouragingly the fastest rates of progress were also being seen in Fenland. Since September 2016 both the Cromwell Academy and the Neale-Wade Academy had moved from an Ofsted rating of 'requiring improvement' to 'good'. Encouraging progress was also being seen at the Thomas Clarkson Academy.

The following points were raised in discussion of the report and in response to questions from Members:

- Members were pleased to note improvement in many areas, but expressed disappointment that many figures remained below the national average;
- It was noted that significant changes in the way that primary and secondary educational performance was measured meant that the new Key Stage 1 and 2 benchmarks and many of the Key Stage 4 benchmarks were not directly comparable with those in previous years;
- Cambridgeshire's school funding levels currently stood at 130 out of 152 local authorities and represented the continuation of historically low funding levels;
- Members were keen that best practice from the county's most successful schools should be shared with those performing less well;
- Members noted that an Ofsted report for Ernulf Academy had been published that day and had rated it as requiring improvement in all areas. The Director of Learning offered to discuss the findings direct with the local member Councillor S Taylor once he had had the opportunity to consider them fully;  
(**Action:** Director of Learning)
- Outcomes for Looked After Children (LAC) in Cambridgeshire schools continued to be below that of their peers both within the county and nationally. This was an area of concern, but it was noted that LAC represented a relatively small cohort consisting of young people with very particular needs which made meaningful comparison less easy. Robust plans were in place to support these young people on an individual basis according to their needs to enable them to achieve to the best level possible;
- Councillor Downes reported that 14% of children and young people in Cambridgeshire attended independent schools compared to a national average of 7%. The Director of Learning said that he had a paper on this issue which he would circulate to the Committee for information, although there were a number of caveats on the figures;  
(**Action:** Director of Learning)
- The Interim Executive Director said that it was hoped that the Devolution 2 deal would offer new opportunities to tackle inequality in provision in partnership with other providers such as health.

In light of the discussion it was resolved to:

1. Note and comment on the report.

## **244. BUSINESS PLANNING**

The Interim Executive Director for Children Families and Adults (CFA) said that savings proposals across CFA totalling £19.8m had been reported to the Committee before Christmas together with investment opportunities of £9m across the next four years. She would circulate a short paper later in the week setting out the main savings and

investment proposals for Members' information in preparation for the budget setting debate at Full Council on 14 February 2017. Should Members require any additional information she invited them to contact her direct.

**(Action:** Interim Executive Director CFA)

It was resolved to note a verbal update from the Interim Executive Director for Children, Families and Adult Services.

## **245. SCHOOLS FUNDING 2017-18**

The Committee received a report from the Strategic Finance Manager which set out the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocations published by the Department for Education (DfE) on 20 December 2016 and sought the Committee's approval of the local approach to funding schools for 2017-18.

There had been relatively little change to the DSG for 2017-18 and no inflationary increase had been included so schools would need to absorb any pay increases or other inflationary costs. Significant growth within the county had resulted in the need for new and expanding schools and in recognition of this the Cambridgeshire Schools Forum had agreed by a majority at its meeting on 14 December 2016 to increase the centrally held Growth Fund from £2m to £2.5m. There were increasing pressures on the High Needs Block relating both to increasing numbers of pupils within this category and higher levels of assessed need amongst those pupils. The Cambridgeshire Schools Forum had discussed these issues in detail on 14 December 2016 and had agreed to endorse the transfer of up to £2.25m to accommodate pressures on the High Needs Block, less any uplift received from central government, with the commitment that officers would work with schools to minimise this figure. The final DSG settlement contained an uplift for Cambridgeshire of £1.58m which meant that the actual amount to be transferred from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block would be £0.67m (£2.25m less the £1.58m uplift from the DfE). To minimise turbulence for individual schools no major changes were proposed to the local funding formula for 2017-18. However, in light of the funding of pressures on the Growth Fund and High Needs Block the estimated Basic Entitlement values for primary and secondary schools in 2017-18 were expected to be at lower levels than in 2016-17. No changes were proposed to High Needs funding levels per pupil. A paper on the National Funding Formula would be considered by the Schools Forum when it met next on 27 January 2017 and a report would be submitted to the Children and Young People Committee at a later date.

The following points were raised in discussion of the report and in response to questions from Members:

- The Schools Block figure based on all under 16 school aged pupils at paragraph 1.3 of the report was corrected from £4,257 to £4,311;
- The illustrative data received from the DfE on the National Funding Formula and High Needs reform suggested that Cambridgeshire's schools would benefit by a net £4.4m (1.4%) in 2018/19, rising to £6.3m (2%) in 2019/20 compared to 2016/17 baseline figures. However, there would be a significant redistribution of funding between schools within the county which would result in gains and losses dependent on individual circumstances. This could potentially be mitigated in 2018-19 by local formula decisions, but the impact from 2019-20 onward would be dependent on the extent to which the 'hard' national formula was implemented;

- The second stage consultation was open until 22 March 2017 and officers were working closely on this with the Schools Forum and through wider engagement such as school governor briefing meetings.

Summing up the discussion, the Chairwoman noted that the proposed hard funding formula would remove the flexibility which existed under the current arrangements to redistribute some funds to address local need. The Committee would wish to keep a close watch on this issue going forward.

It was resolved to:

1. Approve the transfer of funding between the Schools Block and High Needs Block;
2. Approve the local schools funding formula for primary and secondary schools as set out in Appendix A to the report, prior to submission to the Education Funding Agency (EFA).

## **246. FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE REPORT**

The Committee received a report from the Strategic Finance Manager setting out the financial and performance position for those services for which the Committee held responsibility as at the end of November 2016. An overspend was of £1,969k was forecast which represented a slight improvement from the previous month when the forecast overspend had been £2,012k. The Interim Executive Director reported continued pressures on children's services budgets, but no significant changes from the previous month. At present CFA was £1.8m short of achieving a balanced budget, but the Chief Finance Officer was reasonably confident that this would be resolved by the end of the financial year. If this was not the case it would be carried forward to 2017/18.

The Chairwoman noted that the nature of the finance reporting cycle meant that the figures reviewed by the Committee were always out of date. It would be helpful in future if the report included a statement of the original budget agreement, expenditure to date and an indication of whether the budget was on course for an over or underspend.

**(Action:** Strategic Finance Manager)

It was resolved to review and comment on the report.

## **247. AGENDA PLAN, APPOINTMENTS TO INTERNAL ADVISORY GROUPS AND PANELS OR PARTNERSHIP LIAISON AND ADVISORY GROUPS AND COMMITTEE TRAINING PLAN**

The Committee agreed that the Spokes meeting which was planned to take place on 28 February 2017 following the conclusion of the meeting of the full committee should be rescheduled.

**(Action:** Executive Officer, Children Families and Adults Directorate)

The Chairwoman asked Members to continue to hold the 11 April 2017 reserve committee date in their diaries in case it became necessary to meet on that date.

It was resolved to note the Committee Agenda Plan.

**248. DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

The Committee would meet next on Tuesday 28 February at 2.00pm at Shire Hall, Cambridge.

Chairwoman

**Item 3: Petitions**

Text of a petition from Mateja Jamnik:

'We the undersigned ask that the County Council's Children and Young People's Committee make a clear commitment, with a date, to fund the expansion of Chesterton Community College, and the building investment which supports that expansion. Chesterton Community College is a popular local school, and one which is already over-subscribed. The population statistics demonstrate the need for a significant increase in secondary school places in North West Cambridge, and Chesterton School has been working with the County Council to plan to meet this need. Parents and residents in the Chesterton area are concerned that unless a clear date is set for the expansion of Chesterton, the school will not be able to take all the children from the local area who would like to attend. Chesterton is the only secondary school in Cambridge which has not received significant capital investment in recent years, and it is time the County Council showed support for this very successful local school.'



# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE

## Minutes-Action Log

### Introduction:

This log captures the actions arising from Children and Young People Service Committee meetings and updates members on progress in delivering the necessary actions.

This is the updated action log as at **20 February 2017**

<b>Minutes of 8 March 2016</b>					
<b>168.</b>	<b>Building Community Resilience</b>	<b>Sarah Ferguson</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need for co-ordinated engagement between partners in respect of community hubs to be raised at forthcoming meeting of Cambridgeshire Public Services Board.</li> </ul>	The Interim Executive Director chaired a meeting with partners on 16 January 2017. A report has been prepared and is being presented to GPC in March 2017. A paper in relation to Children Centres will be presented to CYP Committee in March 2017.	<b>In progress</b>
<b>Minutes of 11 October 2016</b>					
<b>210.</b>	<b>Children's Centre Service Delivery and Proposed Future Developments in 2017-18</b>	<b>Theresa Leavy / Jo Sollars</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide more detail on the precise nature of where potential reductions would fall and the impact of those reductions, both in terms of buildings and staff, and to</li> </ul>	Work is in hand to align the work of Children's Centres with the Children's Transformation programme, in order to	<b>In progress</b>

			bring this back to a future meeting before any budget decisions are made.	build on effective practice, and bring about suggested service adaptation. Further detail will be brought to Committee for discussion prior to consultation about changes to service delivery, this will be presented to CYP Committee in March 2017.	
<b>Minutes of 8 November 2016</b>					
<b>218.</b>	<b>Children's Change Programme</b>	<b>Theresa Leavy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide more information on exactly how Locality Teams would change.</li> </ul>	A report is being presented to CYP Committee in March 2017.	<b>In progress</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To bring back to the Committee a detailed statement of the new staffing structure and the proposed redundancies.</li> </ul>	Details of the current and proposed CFA structure was included as part of the Members' seminar on the Children' Change programme on 10.01.17 and is available on Camweb as part of the CFA Staff Consultation.	<b>Completed</b>
<b>221.</b>	<b>Finance and Performance Report – September 2016</b>	<b>Wendi Ogle-Welbourn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To look at the Council's practices in relation to early interventions to reduce legal costs.</li> </ul>	Wendi pursuing with LGSS.	<b>In progress</b>

## Minutes of 6 December 2016

		<b>Meredith Teasdale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide Cllr Hoy with a briefing note on Meadowgate School free school proposal and footpath, including a review of the assumption that students would no longer require transport to school when the footpath was complete.</li> </ul>	<p>Cllr Hoy, Meredith Teasdale, Judith Davies and the Headteacher of Meadowgate met in December at the school. The Headteacher fed back that the new footpath was already having a huge impact on the school allowing pupils to leave the school premises with parental consent and access local provision. She reported that this was supporting preparation for adulthood work.</p> <p>It was agreed at the meeting that any changes to transport route for what was likely to be a very small number of parents would not take place until September. The school were clear that they were working closely with the LA to implement any changes and that parents of those pupils potential</p>	<b>In progress</b>
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				<p>affected would be involved in the process and their views would be listened to. It was also agreed that Parent Partnership would be involved in supporting the changes. Cllr Hoy made clear that she needed to be involved in any changes and kept up to date with progress so that she could support and work with her constituents.</p> <p>The Headteacher reported that the community were very pleased with the footpath.</p>	
233.	<b>Agenda Plan, Training Plan and Appointments</b>	<b>Richenda Greenhill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To review Cllr Harty's appointments in the light of his illness.</li> </ul>		<b>On-going</b>
<b>Minutes of 17 January 2017</b>					
239.	<b>Review of Secondary School Provision in Fenland</b>	<b>Hazel Belchamber</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To include a map of the whole of the catchment area when the plans are return to Committee.</li> </ul>	This is currently in hand	<b>In progress</b>

241.	<b>Capital Project – Centre for Research and Engagement in Arts, Technology and Education (CREATE)</b>	<b>Matthew Gunn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To advise Cllr Moghadas of whether the Bangladeshi community group which use the existing premises will have continued access in the future.</li> </ul>	This is currently being looked at.	<b>In progress</b>
		<b>Matthew Gunn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To revise the proposals as requested by the Committee for submission to Spokes in February 2017.</li> </ul>	A revised paper was submitted to CYP Spokes on 07.02.17.	<b>Completed</b>
243.	<b>Educational Performance in Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>Keith Grimwade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To discuss the Ernulf Academy Ofsted report with Cllr S Taylor.</li> </ul>		<b>In progress</b>
		<b>Keith Grimwade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To circulate an existing paper on attendance figures at independent schools in Cambridgeshire compared with the national average.</li> </ul>		<b>In progress</b>
244.	<b>Business Planning</b>	<b>Wendi Ogle-Welbourn</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To circulate a short paper setting out the main budget and transformation proposals for information.</li> </ul>	Circulated to all committee members by email on 20.01.17.	<b>Completed</b>



**REVIEW OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN CAMBRIDGE CITY**

*To:* Children and Young People's Committee

*Meeting Date:* 28 February 2017

*From:* Wendi Ogle-Welbourn, Interim Executive Director; Children, Family and Adult Services

*Electoral division(s):* Abbey; Arbury; Castle; Cherry Hinton; Coleridge; East Chesterton; King's Hedges; Market; Newnham; Petersfield; Queen Edith's; Trumpington; Romsey; West Chesterton; Cottenham, Histon & Impington; and Fulbourn.

*Forward Plan ref:* **2017/013**                      *Key decision:*        **Yes**

*Purpose:*                      **To:**

- **Describe and explain the growing demand for secondary education provision across Cambridge City; and**
- **Present and seek approval for the proposed strategy for commissioning additional provision to meet this demand.**

*Recommendation:*        **Members are asked to:**

- a) **Endorse the six principles in Sections 1.5 and 1.6 identified for reviewing and commissioning provision across the City;**
- b) **Endorse officers continuing to work with the Local Planning Authorities to secure site(s) for new school(s) as needed in line with Local Plan policies;**
- c) **Support the expansion and redevelopment of Chesterton Community College with a planned completion date of 2019/20, noting its willingness to come to a mutual agreement with the Council, the RSC (Regional Schools Commissioner), and CMAT (Cambridge Meridian Academies Trust, the sponsor of NCA, the North Cambridge Academy) about the timing at which new places beyond its current intake of 210 will be opened up;**

**and**

- d) **Support the proposal that officers work with North Cambridge Academy to develop plans for the expansion of the school to meet anticipated further growth in demand.**

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## 1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide a school place for every child living in its area of responsibility who is of school age and whose parents want their child educated in the state-funded sector. The Education Act 2011 and the government's academies and free schools programme have led to a changed role for the local authority to that of a commissioner rather than a direct provider of schools. This change places greater emphasis on partnership working with existing and new providers in planning school places to meet identified demand.
- 1.2 In 2007, the Council undertook a detailed review of the pattern of secondary provision across the City reflecting the major development proposals known about at the time. This led to decisions to provide a 150 place extension to Coleridge Community College effective from September 2015 and two new schools: Trumpington Community College, which opened in September 2015 as a Foundation School and the Northwest Fringe, currently planned to open in 2020, which will be part of the Cambridge Meridian Academies Trust (CMAT).
- 1.3 Since 2008, the Council has faced significant pressure on primary school places in Cambridge, as a result of a rise in the birth rate. This has led to the expansion of, and opening of new schools providing an additional 9.5 forms of entry (FE) across the City. This does not include the new capacity secured as part of the major urban fringe housing developments.
- 1.4 Starting in 2013, officers held the first of several meetings with City Secondary Headteachers, both collectively and individually, to examine options for increasing secondary school capacity in preparation for the transfer of larger primary school cohorts. Officers presented their initial conclusions for discussion in late 2014. It was envisaged that a strategy for securing the additional provision required would be presented to Members in 2015. However, before this strategy could be finalised, officers were asked to review their work in light of changes which had emerged in relation to education provision and patterns of development. This work also provided the opportunity to re-examine a number of assumptions within the demographic forecasts.
- 1.5 In the discussions with the Secondary Headteachers, the following principles were identified to inform and underpin the future planning of provision across the City:
1. All Cambridge City pupils should be able to attend a secondary school in the City.<sup>1</sup>
  2. There should be minimal turbulence for young people and communities as a result of the commissioning and implementation of education provision.
  3. Schools should continue to play a central role and act as a community resource within the communities which they serve.

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<sup>1</sup> Whilst this principle has been identified by City secondary headteachers it is recognised that well established patterns of parental preference for schools outside Cambridge exist. It would be inappropriate to disregard these patterns, it is important to also consider that increasing demographic demand within these schools' catchment areas may reduce the extent to which these can continue. For this reason the impact of potential capacity at schools around the City, notably Impington has been considered.

4. Sustainable travel to school should continue to be supported through the commissioning of additional school places.
5. Commissioning additional school places should not undermine the viability of existing schools.

1.6 Officers have subsequently identified a sixth principle of securing appropriate flexibility as being of particular importance if the unpredictability of demand is to be managed effectively, taking account of:

- The historic recommendation from the National Audit Office that Local Authorities should plan to have around 5% surplus school places across local areas. This was predicated on needing to retain flexibility to accommodate mid-phase transfers, linked to inward migration. This is particularly relevant to areas, such as Cambridge, where there is a highly transient population.
- The need to accommodate significant cohort change arising from major housing developments.

## 2.0 CHANGING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 In the period since the previous review of secondary education provision in 2007 and the subsequent work commenced in 2013 there have been a number of changes in circumstances, including:

- Delays in the adoption of the Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils' Local Plans.
- Potential for an early review of Local Plans linked to City Deal.
- Changes in the pattern and pace of major housing developments:
  - Delays to commencement of the Darwin Green housing development.
  - Review of the potential for housing development in the Northern Fringe East, linked to the new Chesterton Station.
  - Emerging development proposals in Cambridge East.
- Emerging City Deal and Devolution agendas and implications for continued and extended housing development pressures.

2.2 **Appendix A** provides an overview of the current position and changes associated with the major development sites around the City. The map in **Appendix B** shows the location of the development sites in relation to existing secondary schools.

2.3 The uncertainty arising from these changes has reinforced the need for the sixth principle set out in section 1.6 of ensuring that the wider planning of secondary school provision allows flexibility to meet changes in demand. This is particularly important in the context of new housing development, where experience demonstrates that the timescales and pace of development can vary significantly.

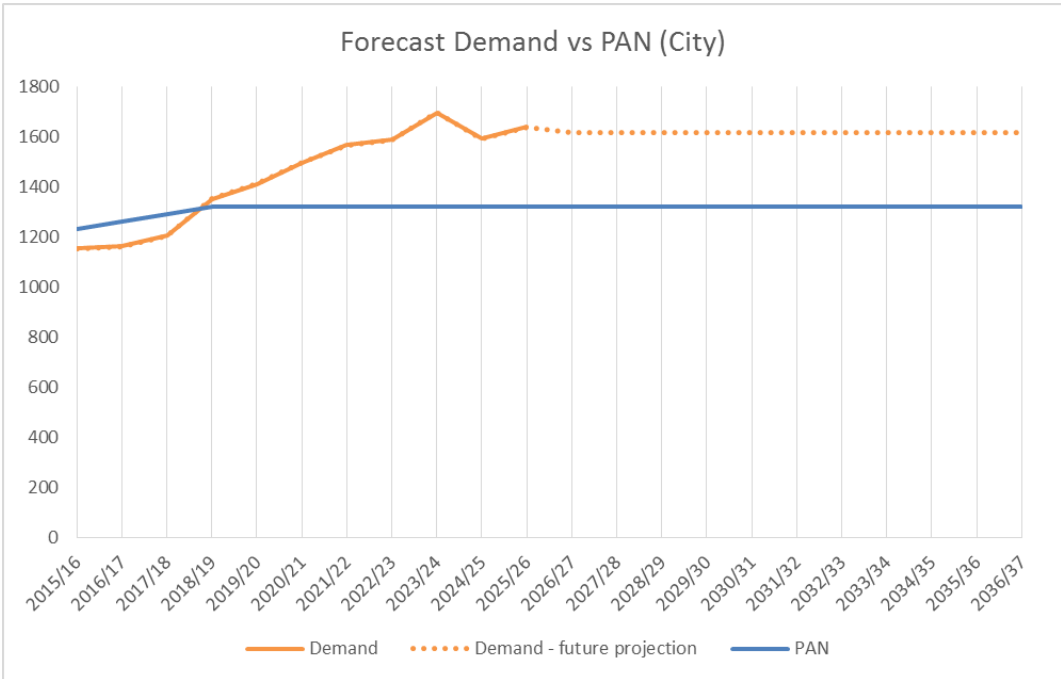
## 3.0 SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC MODELLING WORK

3.1 In the period since 2012/13 the Council has undertaken and commissioned reviews of the demographic forecasts and underpinning assumptions. This included an independent review undertaken by Cambridge Analytics as well as work undertaken by the Council's Research Group. In each case, the broad

outcomes of the review of future demand demonstrated that the growing demand for places would create a shortfall in provision across the City towards the end of the current decade.

- 3.2 Following the conclusion of the Cambridge Analytics work, officers have undertaken further more detailed assessment of how the demand for places may grow. This includes reflecting on the potential impact of parental preference on demand for specific schools. It also allows for different scenarios for the major housing developments, and delivery of associated schools, to be modelled.
- 3.3 **Appendix C** provides a more detailed overview of the work which has been undertaken and the conclusions reached. An assessment of the current baseline position in relation to school capacity and anticipated demand is shown in Chart 1 below. This reflects catchment level data, outlined in **section 3.3.4 of Appendix C**, and provides a comparison of the forecast year 7 cohorts with the current Published Admission Numbers (PANs) of schools in the City, as set out in **section 6.3 of Appendix C**.
- 3.4 It should be noted that this includes Impington VC, as outlined in **Appendix C, paragraph 4.5**. It also takes account of St Bede's, which as the county's only Ecumenical Secondary School, does not operate a catchment area. As admissions come for a wide geographical area it is possible that the actual shortfall in provision could be greater than shown.

**Chart 1: Comparison of demand and capacity – City-wide position (excluding major developments)**



- 3.5 This baseline analysis does not include the impact of the new housing developments, other than those in the Southern Fringe which are well advanced. It does not, therefore, include the proposed new schools as part of these developments. The increase in PAN between 2015/16 and 2019/20 accounts for the anticipated growth of Trumpington Community College in response to demand for places from the Southern Fringe developments it has been established to serve.
- 3.6 This analysis demonstrates that the demand for school places across the City would be expected to exceed the capacity across the existing schools from

2018/19. The detailed charts in **section 9 of Appendix C** illustrate that the in-catchment demand exceeds the current PANs of all of the current City schools.

- 3.7 A more detailed analysis of the forecasts, including the impact of new housing developments and associated secondary schools is set out in **section 7 of Appendix C**. This explores a range of different scenarios, specifically regarding the rate at which the housing developments may progress and the impact that these may have on the delivery of new school sites. This work suggests that, even accounting for the new schools, there could be expected to be a further shortfall in places unless action is taken to secure additional capacity through the expansion of existing schools.

#### **4.0 SITE ASSESSMENTS AND OPTIONS APPRAISALS**

- 4.1 As part of the review process, officers have undertaken an assessment of the potential for expansion of the capacity of existing secondary schools. This work, a summary of which is set out in **Appendix D**, reflects desktop site assessments commissioned by the Council and consultations with Headteachers and Trust representatives since 2013 around their aspirations and views in relation to expansion.

- 4.2 This review of potential opportunities for the expansion of existing provision suggests that there is:

- limited potential for expansion of existing provision in the south of Cambridge; but
- potential for the expansion of both existing schools in the north of Cambridge.

#### **4.3 South of Cambridge**

- 4.3.1 The only opportunities for the expansion of existing provision are:

- 1FE increase in PAN at Coleridge – accommodation has already been secured. Agreements are in place with the Trust to increase the school's PAN as demand increases; and
- 1FE expansion at Trumpington Community College – to meet increased demand from the Cambridge Southern Fringe developments.

- 4.3.2 Given the limited opportunities for expansion of existing schools, and reflecting the outcomes from the 2007 Review, the need to identify a site for a new school has been identified. The Council has undertaken an extensive review and assessment of potential site options as part of discussions around the Local Plans. A summary of this work, undertaken in consultation with housing developers and the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), is included as **Appendix E**. The stage reached with this work is that agreement has been reached in principle with the LPAs of a potential secondary school site being provided as part of the North of Cherry Hinton development, shown on the map in **Appendix E**. This is subject to the adoption of the Local Plan.

- 4.3.3 It is recognised that this site is not ideally located in terms of improving the geographical balance of secondary school provision in the south of the City. However, this is likely to be the only site on which a new school could be delivered in the near future given the Cambridge Green Belt restrictions. The

Council remains open to working with the LPAs to identify alternative sites if there is a review of the local planning policy framework. However, it is likely that the new school will be needed ahead of any such review.

#### **4.4 North of Cambridge**

- 4.4.1 Assessment of existing sites shows that there is potential to expand both Chesterton and North Cambridge Academy (NCA). When combined with the new school planned as part of the Northwest Fringe housing developments, for which CMAT is the approved sponsor, there is sufficient potential capacity to address the additional demand in the north of Cambridge.

#### **4.5 Chesterton**

- 4.5.1 Chesterton Community College is a popular and frequently oversubscribed school. It consistently delivers high quality outcomes and strong exam results. However, in recent years there has been no meaningful investment in the school to address historic condition and suitability concerns.
- 4.5.2 Following the commencement of the review work in 2013, Chesterton was one of only two schools, the other being St Bede's, which expressed an interest in working with the Council to provide additional secondary school places. A feasibility study was subsequently commissioned to determine the potential for expansion of the school to provide a total of 1200 places (8FE). Further work on proposals was initially placed on hold in 2015 in response to concerns raised about the demographic forecasts. Officers have been clear from the outset of discussions that final decisions regarding the proposed expansion would be subject to review of the forecast information and pupil numbers.
- 4.5.3 In 2015, Chesterton made over admissions above their PAN of 180, to provide places for up to 210 young people, to meet increased demand from the Milton Road Primary catchment area. The school also made over admissions in 2016 and has indicated that they will continue to admit up to 210 pupils in the future.
- 4.5.4 A summary of the expansion proposals is set out below:
- The development at Chesterton would allow the school to increase its PAN by 60 to 240; enabling the school to accommodate in-catchment demand, as set out in **section 9 of Appendix C**.
  - A new build, as well as replacement and refurbishment of existing accommodation: addressing condition and suitability concerns as well as providing additional capacity at a cost of around £10m.
- 4.5.5 In recognition of the fact that the Council would need to commit to prudential borrowing of around £6m to meet the shortfall between the available Basic Need funding and the total project cost, officers propose to work in collaboration with the Trust to support them to submit a bid for Grant Funding from the Education Funding Agency (EFA). The focus of such a bid would be to address the school's identified, long-standing condition needs. Any funding secured from the EFA would be used to reduce the level of the Council's prudential borrowing.
- 4.5.6 This approach for expansion and redevelopment schemes for secondary schools is one which the Council has previously adopted in partnership with other academy trusts. Other schools where projects have been supported,

successfully, include; Bottisham Village College, City of Ely College and Swavesey Village College.

#### **4.6 North Cambridge Academy**

4.6.1 The Manor School, the predecessor to NCA, suffered from poor parental perception. However, since NCA opened, as part of CMAT, in September 2013, the Trust has effected significant change, providing parents with greater confidence in the school. For example, it has:

- improved NCA's Ofsted (Office for Standards in Education) rating to 'Good'
- improved educational outcomes for pupils, including exam results; and
- overseen the significant redevelopment of the school site.

4.6.2 In 2015, CMAT, raised concerns about the potential adverse impact of the proposed expansion of Chesterton, combined with the opening of the new Northwest Fringe Secondary, on pupil numbers and, therefore, the financial viability of NCA.

4.6.3 They also indicated that there could be potential for the expansion of NCA as a means of meeting the growth in demand across the north of the City. This has previously been acknowledged by the Council as evidenced by the financial support provided to enable corridors in NCA's new build to be widened to facilitate future expansion. The proposals they have suggested for the school can be summarised as:

- A 1FE expansion by adding a new teaching block.
- Potential future expansion utilising land currently leased to Bellerby's, an International College that occupies part of the site, and if agreed by the EFA, capital from sale of part of the site. Costs would be lower than Chesterton, in part because the recent rebuild has removed major condition issues.
- Smaller year groups higher up the school could allow an initial increase in intake prior to delivery of new accommodation.
- It would enable the school to accommodate in-catchment demand, as set out in **section 9 of Appendix C**.

4.6.4 The design of the new buildings would facilitate the delivery of a 1FE expansion with relative ease. The potential for further expansion is linked to the expiration of the Bellerby's lease, in 2021, and demolition of this accommodation. This means that it would be unlikely that any further expansion of the school could be delivered until 2023 at the earliest, though this is subject to confirmation.

#### **5.0 CONCLUSIONS**

5.1 The demographic forecasting demonstrates that the demand for secondary education provision in the City is increasing and will exceed the capacity of existing schools.

5.2 With regards to provision in the south of the City:

- There is limited potential for expansion of existing provision beyond that which has already been commissioned but has not yet been implemented.

Whilst it is expected that these schemes will help to mitigate some of the additional demand, these will not be sufficient to accommodate the overall growth in demand. This is especially the case when considering the demand from proposed housing developments.

- Officers are committed to working with the LPAs and developers to secure a site for a new secondary school as soon as possible within the context of the proposed Local Plan policies and allocations for the East of Cambridge. Opportunities for exploring alternative sites are restricted to future reviews of the Local Plans.

### 5.3 With regards to provision in the north of the City:

- The principle that commissioning additional school places should not undermine the viability of existing schools means that the timing of the proposed expansion at Chesterton is a critical consideration.
- The number of children living in Chesterton's catchment area exceeds its intake from 2018/19 (**Appendix C, Section 9**) but not all of its catchment children attend the school.
- Therefore, a reasonable interpretation of the data suggests that its proposed expansion is needed in 2019/20. This is the point at which projected demand exceeds capacity in both the north and south of the City (**see charts 1 and 2 in Section 7 of Appendix C**), and only 1FE can be accommodated in the south (see **Appendix D**).
- Should its expansion be approved by Committee for 2019/20, Chesterton has confirmed its willingness to come to a mutual agreement with the Council, the RSC and CMAT about the timing at which new places beyond its current intake of 210 will be opened up.
- The Council's funding from the DfE is to meet basic need. However, there is an opportunity to increase capacity and address historic condition issues at Chesterton, which has not had significant investment. Whilst there can be no assurance that a bid for EFA Grant Funding would be successful, the fact that this opportunity exists provides a potential way to offset some of the additional costs of the expansion. There is no guarantee that this funding stream would be available in the future.
- The potential for further development and expansion at NCA would provide a more cost-effective way of meeting basic need. This opportunity is significant post 2021 when the Bellerby's lease arrangement ends. Officers are committed to work with NCA to develop plans for the expansion of the school to ensure that any further increases in demand from anticipated further housing development can be accommodated in a local school judged Good by Ofsted.

In summary, officers are recommending a two stage strategy: expanding Chesterton in 2019/20 for the reasons outlined above and working with NCA to develop plans to meet anticipated further increases in demand.

## 6.0 ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES

### 6.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all

- 6.1.1 Providing access to local and high quality mainstream education will enhance the skills of the local workforce.

### 6.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives

- 6.2.1 If pupils have access to local schools and associated services, they are more likely to attend them by either cycling or walking rather than through local authority provided transport or car. They will also be able to more readily access out of school activities such as sport and homework clubs and develop friendship groups within their own community. This will contribute to the development of both healthier and more independent lifestyles.

### **6.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

- 6.3.1 Providing a local school will ensure that services can be accessed by families in the greatest need within its designated area.

## **7.0 SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

### **7.1 Resource Implications**

- 7.1.1 The approved Capital Programme identifies £18 million for expansion of secondary school provision across the City. This would provide for the proposed expansion and redevelopment at Chesterton as well as works commissioned at St Bede's.
- 7.1.2 The Council does not have a statutory duty to fund investment to meet parental preference or to address condition and suitability issues for academies. However, as set out in paragraph 4.5.6, the Council has a record of working closely with academy trusts to combine Basic Need and improvement projects to enable better utilisation of funding and support Trusts in applying for grant funding to address condition issues. Taking this approach for Chesterton would enable the Trust to apply for EFA Grant Funding; which, if successful, would allow either:
- A reduction in the level of borrowing, or
  - The reallocation of this money to other capital projects, subject to Member approval.
- 7.1.3 The Council has secured contributions from each of the major development sites currently approved. There is the expectation that negotiations on future sites would also enable the Council to generate additional contributions. The Council would need to demonstrate that this funding was being utilised to mitigate the impact of the proposed housing developments. Basic Need funding would be required to meet the expansion of provision to meet demand from demographic change.
- 7.1.4 The strategy proposed relies on delivering the new schools at their ultimate size in a single construction phase. Whilst this approach would be expected to deliver savings on the capital project, it would require expenditure in advance of the S106 contributions being received. Some elements could require the Council to undertake borrowing at risk against housing developments which do not currently have planning consent, being approved. This approach would, therefore, require additional levels of prudential borrowing to be made, with the associated impact on revenue budgets. As the decision to forward fund this work would need to be made in advance of the housing development being delivered, the Council would not be in a position to secure interest payments from developers.



- 7.1.5 The demand for an additional school in the south of the City will require further capital funding to be secured. It is anticipated that the growth in demand across the City would enable the Council to secure capital allocations as part of the annual SCAP (School Capacity) return process to the Department for Education. However, it is possible that the SCAP allocation would not be sufficient to meet the level of capital investment required to deliver the new schools, as well as meeting wider demand across the county. This could add to borrowing pressure within the capital programme.
- 7.1.6 Finally, the future revenue implications of opening new schools are unknown. Currently, the Council, through the Schools Growth Fund – top sliced from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), provides significant revenue support for new schools as they open and grow. As this money is top sliced from the DSG allocation, it reduces the level of funding available to existing schools across the county. The future funding arrangements for new schools are subject to the outcome of the national funding reforms, currently underway. This could have significant implications for the funding of both new schools and existing schools.

## **7.2 Statutory, Risk and Legal Implications**

- 7.2.1 The Council has a duty to secure a school place for all children and young people of statutory school age whose parents want them educated in the state-funded sector. The current capacity and growth in demand for school places mean that the Council would be unable to meet this duty without an increase in capacity across the City. This duty does not extend to meeting parental preference.

## **7.3 Equality and Diversity Implications**

- 7.3.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that children with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) are able to attend their local mainstream school where possible, with only those children with the most complex and challenging needs requiring places at specialist provision.
- 7.3.2 Accommodation provided by the Council complies with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty and current Council standards.

## **7.4 Engagement and Consultation Implications**

- 7.4.1 Since 2013 officers have undertaken consultation with Headteachers to identify appropriate mechanisms for increasing capacity across the City. Throughout this time a number of detailed briefings have been offered to local Councillors, both County Members and those from the City Council and affected South Cambridgeshire wards.

## **7.5 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

- 7.5.1 See comments in paragraph 7.4.1 above.

## **7.6 Public Health Implications**

- 7.6.1 Schools will be accessible to pupils as either pedestrians or cyclists. If children had to attend secondary schools some distance away (more than 3 miles) they would be provided with free transport in accordance with the

Council's statutory duty. This expansion will put extra pressure on the Public Health commissioned School Nursing service.

Source Documents	Location
Cambridge Analytics Review of demographic pressures – including presentation to Cambridge City Heads Cambridgeshire County Council Review of demographic pressures	Octagon, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Shire Hall, Cambridge

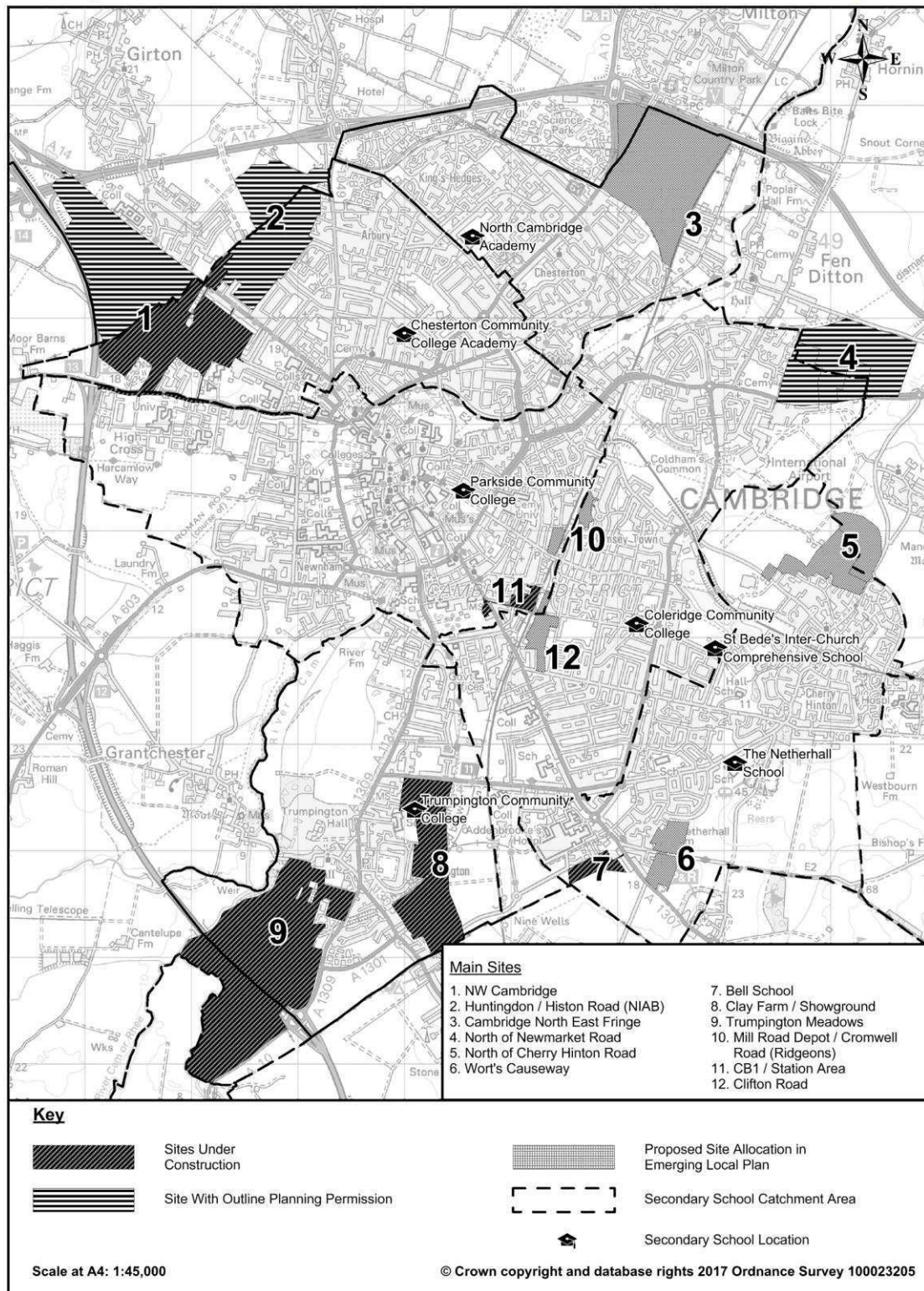
## Appendix A – Overview of City Fringe development sites

Site summary	Current position	Commentary
Cambridge Southern Fringe		
Trumpington Meadows (1,200 homes)	Slight delays from 2006 assumptions Currently under construction.	New Trumpington Community College opened in Sept 2015, promoted by CCEF as part of Parkside Academy Trust. Planned to meet demand from both the new and existing Trumpington community.
Clay Farm / Glebe Farm (2,400 homes)	Slight delays from 2006 assumptions Currently under construction.	
Cambridge Northwest Fringe		
Northwest Cambridge (1,500 key worker homes: 1,500 market homes)	Slight delays from 2006 assumptions Currently under construction.	Planned to be part of the new Northwest Cambridge Secondary (to be promoted by CMAT)
Darwin Green 1 (1,496 homes)	Significant delays from 2006 assumptions Planning consent granted 2010. Development yet to commence.	Delivery of the Northwest Cambridge Secondary is linked to the Darwin Green site.
Darwin Green 2 & 3 (up to 1,100 homes)	Significant delays from 2006 assumptions Planning application not yet submitted	Planned to be part of the new Northwest Cambridge Secondary (to be promoted by CMAT)
Cambridge East		
WING - north of Newmarket Road (1,200 homes)	Significant delays from 2006 assumptions Planning	No onsite secondary provision. S106 contributions towards off-site expansion.

	consent approved 2016	
Cambridge Airport	Planned development deferred until post-2031	
North of Cherry Hinton (1,200 homes)	Significant delays from 2006 assumptions Planning application not yet submitted	Potential for new secondary school site to be delivered on site. Subject to successful allocation in Local Plan.
<i>Northeast Fringe</i>		
Northeast Fringe (up to 2,500 homes)	Significant delays from 2006 assumptions Planning application not yet submitted	Development potential being re-examined following development of Chesterton station. Previously considered unviable due to relocation of Waste Water Treatment Works. Work to develop and Area Action Plan and development options for this site is underway. Unlikely to be brought forward for development until mid-2020's at the earliest. Will generate additional demand for secondary education provision, regardless of scale of development. However, will not provide opportunity for onsite provision. Previously identified (2007 Review) as being mitigated through the redevelopment of The Manor (now NCA).

## Appendix B – Major Urban Extensions and current Secondary School

Housing Commitments on Sites of 150 or more  
Dwellings as at 31/03/2016





## **Appendix C – Review of demographic forecasts and assessment of future demand for secondary education provision in Cambridge City**

### **Executive Summary**

In considering the future demand for secondary school provision across Cambridge there are a wide range of factors which need to be considered. As well as considering the likely impact of increasing demand from within the City, there is a need to consider the impact of major housing developments and the introduction of additional capacity through the delivery of new schools.

There has been a clear increase in the demand for education provision as a result of demographic changes. This is reflected by actions taken by the Council to secure additional primary school provision across the City. This has come in the form of expansion of existing primary schools across a number of years, as well as opening two new primary schools solely to meet the increased in demand within existing communities.

Beyond this, there has been a significant level of planned housing development identified as major urban extensions for Cambridge. In response to these emerging sites, in 2007 the Council undertook a review of provision and identified the need for additional secondary schools to be secured to meet the additional demand arising from these major developments.

In the period since the release of these urban extension sites from the Green Belt there have been a number of significant changes to the proposed pattern of housing development. This is particularly linked to the timescales for sites being brought forward for development, in part linked to changes in the economic and market conditions. The consequences of these changes mean that the responses identified in the 2007 Review may not be delivered in the way it was initially envisaged.

Reviewing the impact of these changes, demographic and development, show that there is likely to be a shortfall in the number of secondary school places. This shortfall is projected to be City-wide, with the demand from places within each of the six secondary school catchment areas across the City exceeding the capacity of the respective schools.

When patterns of parental preference, and the capacity at St Bede's is factored into analysis of future demand, analysis of the forecast demand suggests that there will still be a shortfall in capacity. This shortfall will, in part, be met through the opening of new schools, in the northwest fringe and east of Cambridge. However, these schools are predicated on the progression of housing developments.

The sites with which these schools are associated are not yet under construction. In the case of the east of Cambridge, the site is not formally allocated with a policy requirement to secure a school and pre-application

discussions are at an early stage. Therefore, there must remain a degree of uncertainty about the timescales for delivery of these new schools.

Even accounting for these new schools, the demographic projections suggest that there will be limited surplus capacity for year 7 pupils throughout the next decade. Depending on future patterns of birth rate and inward migration there could even be a further shortfall in provision. This could pose challenges to the Council in meeting the demand for places from mid-phases admissions arising from the major housing developments.

It is clear, therefore, from the analysis of the current demographic information that there is not sufficient capacity within the existing schools in the City to meet the growth in demand for secondary school places. There is a pressing need to secure additional capacity from the start of the next decade, 2020 onwards. This is needed to:

- meet the existing demand for places;
- respond to changes in birth rate and inward migration; and
- secure the flexibility required to address the impact of inward migration and housing development on mid-phase admissions.



## **1.0 PURPOSE**

- 1.1 To provide a detailed overview of the demand for secondary school provision in Cambridge. Including providing details of the methodology, assumptions made in developing the forecasting model.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Since 2008, demographic changes within Cambridge have necessitated the expansion of primary education provision across the City. Following reviews of provision in both the north and south of the City in 2009/10, the Council has secured an additional 9.5 forms of entry (FE), or round 2,000 additional primary school places, solely to mitigate the impact of demographic changes. This has been achieved through the expansion of existing schools as well as opening two new schools, Chesterton Primary and Queen Emma Primary.
- 2.2 As well as the significant demographic changes, Cambridge has long been identified as an area for extensive housing developments. The '2005 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan' released significant amounts of land from the Cambridge Green Belt to facilitate the delivery of major urban extensions around the City. As well as significant levels of housing development, these sites are planned to secure additional primary and secondary education provision.
- 2.3 Since 2008, economic challenges have seen a slowdown in the pace of delivery of these sites. To date meaningful progress has been made on the delivery of sites in the Cambridge Southern Fringe. Associated with these sites, the Council has expanded Fawcett Primary School and opened Trumpington Meadows Primary. A third primary, Trumpington Park, is scheduled to open in September 2017. Ultimately these three schools will provide 7FE of primary school provision. Trumpington Community College, the new secondary school serving these sites opened in September 2015. The school opened with reduced pupil numbers, but will ultimately offer 750 places, 5FE.
- 2.4 The combination of these pressures, demographic and development, and the scale of additional primary education provision which has been secured has led the Council to examine the demand for secondary school provision. Since 2013, the Council has undertaken, and commissioned independent assessment of future demand as part of developing a response to meeting this demand. This paper provides an overview of the outcomes of the detailed pupil forecasting work which has been undertaken.

## **3.0 DEMOGRAPHIC FORECASTING METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The Council has its own research service, the Research Group. This team undertakes research and analysis of population data, including birth data supplied by the NHS, school census data and the Government's ten year

census. From this data, a range of population and school place forecasts are produced.

### 3.2 Pupil forecasts for existing communities

3.2.1 This section sets out the different datasets and forecasts that are used to plan future education provision.

### 3.3 Statutory School Age Forecasts

3.3.1 District and county level forecasts are produced once a year. These show the number of pupils forecast to attend schools within each district council area. The key inputs to the forecasting model are the latest data on actual school rolls (taken from the annual January school census counts) and NHS GP Registration data, showing the number of 0-4 year olds in each district. The forecasts are based on the assumption that recent trends - generally those in the past three years - will continue over the next ten years. In detail, the assumptions used are as follows:

- 4 year-old pupils: Intake of 4 year-olds into reception classes the following year is projected on the basis of the relationship over the last three years between the numbers of children aged 4 arriving at school and the numbers of births five years earlier – currently an average arrival rate of 99% across Cambridgeshire; however, this varies greatly across districts, as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Arrival rate of birth: 4 year olds\*

District	Arrival Rate
Cambridge City	83%
East Cambridgeshire	106%
Fenland	100%
Huntingdon	103%
South Cambridgeshire	101%
Cambridgeshire	99%

Source: CRG Jan 2016 based LEA forecasts

\*Note that this table conceals the complexity about the relationship between residents and schools attended.

- 5-10 year-old pupils: Projected on the basis of the average change in the size of year-groups over the last three years.
- 11 year-old pupils: Projected on the basis of the average proportion transferring from the top primary year-group to secondary school over the last three years – currently a transfer rate of 95% averaged across the county. The net loss on transfer mainly represents moves into the private sector.
- 12-15 year-old pupils: Projected on the basis of the average change in the size of year-groups over the last three years.

- 3.3.2 While the district and county level forecasts of pupil numbers are the most robust for planning future provision at a strategic level, they do not give sufficient geographical detail to enable planning at a local level or to assist individual schools with their plans. Therefore, two other kinds of pupil forecasts for existing schools and communities are produced, these are:
- future pupil numbers, determined by the school they are forecast to attend (**trend based**);
  - future pupil numbers, determined by catchment areas (**catchment based**).
- 3.3.3 **Individual (trend based) school forecasts** are produced once a year. These forecasts apply recent trends of parental preference, as well as taking current catchment numbers into account. These forecasts are primarily used to support individual schools' budgetary and organisational planning.
- 3.3.4 For strategic planning purposes, **catchment area forecasts** are produced. These forecasts take full account of all pupils living within each primary school catchment area, and are not limited by the capacity at any school. These forecasts make no assumptions about which school pupils will go to; therefore they do not attempt to model the impact of parental preference. Experience has shown that parental preference can change dramatically over relatively short periods of time. The catchment forecasts also follow a trend-based approach, specifically:
- Numbers of 4 year olds living in each catchment and attending a school are forecast on the basis of the relationship between the numbers of children recorded as living in the catchment in the NHS GP Registration data and the numbers attending maintained schools and living in each area (as shown by the January school census) over the previous three years.
  - Year-groups are assumed to progress through the school phases, within the same catchment area, adjusted for the average net gains and losses experienced within those areas over the past three years.
- 3.3.5 This approach provides a sound basis for ensuring that the over-riding statutory duty to provide a school place for all pupils who want one is met. It is particularly effective when considering not just capacity and demand for places at individual schools, but those within geographical areas, enabling effective utilisation of resources. Using this approach and not looking specifically at demand and capacity of individual schools also means it is possible to make allowances for parental preference.
- 3.3.6 The County Council is able, through data gathered during the admissions process to collate data about parental preference. This information, in combination with other information gathered, provides a means of assessing patterns of parental preference. A range of information is available through

the [Cambridgeshire Atlas](#) web tool, which can also be used to show where children are not attending their catchment school. Although patterns of parental preference, can and often do, change on a regular basis, it is important that due consideration is given to promoting choice during reviews of education provision.

- 3.3.7 Whilst accepting the rights of parents to express a preference for a school place, this is considered to be secondary to the council's duty to secure sufficient school places. This is especially important in terms of making efficient use of limited capital resources. However, where pressures are identified, due consideration is given to parental preference in determining solutions to providing additional capacity.

### 3.4 **Exceptions**

- 3.4.1 There are a limited number of instances where schools have shared or overlapping catchment areas. In these cases, the numbers of pupils in the catchment area are shared equally between both schools to ensure that demand for places are not double-counted where possible. Where the catchment area is shared across a number of schools, for example, Queen Emma primary school, in the south of Cambridge, to avoid generating discrepancies within the forecasts no pupils are allocated to the school. However, the capacity available at the school is accounted for in determining whether pressure on school places exists.
- 3.4.2 There are three church schools, St Alban's Catholic Primary, St Laurence Catholic Primary and St Bede's Inter-church Secondary School which do not have defined catchment areas. For these schools the approach outlined above for catchment areas shared with a number of schools is adopted. This ensures that the capacity of these schools is accounted for, but that pupils are not double counted.

### 3.5 **Demographic Changes**

- 3.5.1 One of the major sources of demographic pressures is from new housing developments. The scale and likely impact of housing growth within the County is assessed from each district council's<sup>1</sup> development plans, and specifically their Core Strategies and Site Specific Development Plans. It is important to emphasise that these Plans do not provide assurance that this level of development will occur, as housing development is driven by economic conditions and market forces. Likewise, these strategies do not preclude additional 'speculative' development being proposed. However, they provide the best information available on which to base planning of future education provision in relation to proposed development.

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<sup>1</sup> Each district council is also the Local Planning Authority, overseeing the planning process for their geographical area.

- 3.5.2 Housing developments range in size from major development sites, often of 100+ homes, to smaller windfall developments which can be as small as 1-2 dwellings.<sup>2</sup>
- 3.5.3 Whilst windfall developments are not identified within them, most Core Strategies will include references to areas and circumstances under which such development may be welcomed.
- 3.5.4 As the scale of development is lower on windfall sites, the impact on demographic pressures from these sites is less than from major developments and can be incorporated within general forecasts. In contrast, major developments require specific forecasts, and often require additional provision to be made. However, as this can be over extended periods, it is important to understand the likely short and long-term impact of these developments to support strategic planning of future provision.
- 3.5.5 The scale and pace of development is assessed by the County Council's Strategic Planning Research and Monitoring Team, who prepare and publish an annual [development survey](#) of housing development across the county.

### 3.6 New Community Forecasts

- 3.6.1 All forecasting is an inexact process, heightened by the number of unknowns that exist in relation to future developments. While some key variables - such as dwelling size and tenure mix - can be identified, many – for example, the impact of place and design influencing the desirability of a development – cannot. Added to this is the need for infrastructure to evolve to meet the needs of the population as the development settles and matures.
- 3.6.2 To aid its forecasting for new housing developments, in 2009, the council adopted assumptions for the numbers and age-range of children likely to live in different types of housing. These assumptions are known as multipliers, the current figures are listed below as approved by the Children and Young Peoples Committee in September 2015:
- 20-30 pre-school aged pupils per 100 dwellings
  - 25-35 primary children per 100 dwellings
  - 18-25 secondary pupils per 100 dwellings

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<sup>2</sup> Windfall housing is any residential development that is granted consent on land or buildings not specifically allocated for residential development within a Core Strategy or Local Plan. Typical examples of a windfall development include:

- Infill plots in settlements;
- Development on unexpected brownfield sites such as at a factory which suddenly closes down;
- Properties in people's gardens or the intensification of sites by demolishing one property and replacing it with several new ones; and
- Conversions of rural buildings to residential properties.

- 3.6.3 Underpinning the 'general multipliers' are detailed multipliers for different tenures and dwellings sizes. The full details of this methodology are outlined in a paper discussed and approved by the Children and Young Peoples Committee in September 2015:

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/education/pupil-projections/child-yield-multipliers-new-developments>

- 3.6.4 The general multipliers, together with projections of the pace of housing delivery, enable the build-up of demand for school places to be modelled and planned at an early stage. As development proposals progress, the forecasts continue to evolve, as details of housing and tenure mix and pace of development become confirmed. These forecasts will be monitored alongside pupil numbers obtained from school census data and NHS GP Registrations, and revised forecasts are produced.

## 4.0 APPLYING THE FORECASTS

- 4.1 For the purposes of assessing the future demand for secondary education provision in the City, the modelling work referred to in this paper is underpinned by the **catchment area forecast**. As referred to in paragraph 3.3.4, these are considered to be the most appropriate forecasts for the purposes of strategic planning.
- 4.2 Using the catchment area forecasts provide the most appropriate recognition of the fact that historic trends do not necessarily provide the best predictor of future trends. This is especially true in the context of parental preference and pupil movement, where it would be expected that changes in Ofsted rating and outcomes, specifically exam performance, would have an impact over the period of these forecasts.
- 4.3 The catchment forecasts are provided for a 10 year period, up to 2025/6. For the period beyond 2025/6, to allow the model to cover the period of the emerging Local Plans, the average of the period 2020/21 – 2025/6 has been used to formulate a forecast. It is recognised that taking this approach makes these forecasts significantly less robust than those produced by the Council's Research Group. In particular, this approach assumes that the recent patterns of increased birth rate, migration and cohort change will continue.
- 4.4 It is the view of officers, that the changes in circumstances, specifically the:
- Level of infill / windfall housing development projected within the Local Plan period beyond the scope of the forecasts; and
  - Aspirations for continue housing development underpinned by both the City Deal and emerging Devolution agenda.

make this a reasonable assumption for the basis of identifying future demand. Making this assumption does reinforce the need to consider that these projections are forecasts.

4.5 Adopting the catchment area forecasts as the main data input for the modelling work does not discount the need to consider how patterns of parental preference influence the growth in pressure on existing school places. For example:

- St Bede's does not operate a catchment area, attracting pupils from a wider area than Cambridge City. Whilst there may be a reduction in the number of pupils who secure a place at the school from outside the City, it is unlikely that this will cease.
- Impington Village College currently admits a large number of pupils from outside its catchment area. Primarily from the north of Cambridge. This reflects a low level of demand from within its catchment as well as historic parental perceptions of other schools. There is a need to consider how far, if at all, this pattern of parental preference may be sustainable in the future, especially in the context of the demographic changes experienced since 2002.

## **5.0 INCLUSIONS AND EXCLUSIONS**

5.1 Through lengthy discussions with a range of stakeholders a number of potential variables which need to be considered within the modelling of future demand. These variables include:

- The impact of new models of education provision across the City, notably an increase in Key Stage 4 provision at the University Training College (UTC) and Cambridge Regional College (CRC);
- The impact of infill housing development across the City, as proposed within the City Council's emerging Local Plan;
- Changing patterns and pace of development across the major urban extensions around the City;
- The impact of the opening of new secondary schools planned as part of these urban extensions;
- Changes in birth rate and migration patterns;

5.2 Consideration has been given to how to best reflect these variables within the assessment of future demand. The approach identified in each case is summarised in the table 2 below:

## **6.0 FORECASTING FUTURE DEMAND**

6.1 For the purpose of forecasting demand for school places, the Council's main focus is on ensuring that there are sufficient places to meet demand in year 7. This is to ensure that the Council is in a position where it can meet its statutory duty to secure sufficient school places.

6.2 It is accepted that some schools, especially in the short-term, may have additional capacity as a result of smaller cohorts in some year groups. However, in the medium-to-long term, as this analysis shows, this would

cease to be the case. Likewise, some schools may find that they have additional capacity as a result of the increase in KS4 provision linked to the CRC and UTC provision. Reliance on this capacity as a means of securing additional places in KS3 would be risky for the Council as there can be no assurances that this provision would become available, or that it would be in the right place to meet demand.

- 6.3 The baseline considered for analysing the impact of growing demand against the current capacity of existing schools. The assumed capacity of each school is set out below:

**Table 2: Current School Admission numbers for baseline modelling**

<b>School</b>	<b>PAN</b>	<b>Capacity (assumed as 5 x PAN)</b>
Chesterton	210 <sup>3</sup>	1050
Coleridge	120 <sup>4</sup>	600
Netherhall	180	900
North Cambridge Academy	150 <sup>5</sup>	750
Parkside	120	600
Trumpington	150	750
St Bede's	180	900

#### 6.4 Current demand

- 6.4.1 These forecasts provide the basis for assessing the demand for future secondary education provision in Cambridge. Taking the catchment level data and comparing this with the identified capacity of each catchment school provides an overview of future demand. The charts in section 9 provide an indication of how a simple analysis of in-catchment demand would look across the City.
- 6.4.2 Looking at the whole City in this way does give an indication of overall pressures. However, considering demand for a specific school(s) in isolation is a challenging proposition as it ignores the inter-relationships and dependencies across the City.
- 6.4.3 Simply relying on the catchment level data is, therefore, provides for a blunt analysis of what should be considered a rather nuanced set of data. Specifically, this analysis does not allow for the impact of capacity and parental preference for other schools to be taken into account. This is

<sup>3</sup> It is recognised that Chesterton's PAN is currently published as 180. However, in a number of recent discussions with officers, the Headteacher and Chair of Governors have indicated that they envisage continuing to offer 210 places in Year 7.

<sup>4</sup> Recent capital work at the school has created capacity for an additional 1FE. This increase has not yet been implemented, but the potential for this is noted in the analysis of the forecast pressures.

<sup>5</sup> The school's PAN is currently published as 132. However, as part of the recent redevelopment the school was built to have capacity for 750 pupils.



especially important in considering the impact of the places available at St Bede's.

- 6.4.4 In developing this analysis into a more robust model of how patterns of demand may change, consideration needs to be given to the inter-relationships between schools, including patterns of parental preference. This can be achieved through undertaking a more detailed analysis of the catchment level forecasts and the individual school PLASC returns, to identify a trend of demand for places at each school. This work allows for trends ranging from 1-5 years to be identified.
- 6.4.5 Officers consider that using a five-year trend could mis-represent patterns of demand. This reflects in large part the potential distortion of a number of key drivers of parental preference, including:
- The expansion of Acadamisation of schools and changes to school sponsors;
  - Changes of school Ofsted ratings; and
  - Variations in exam result performance.
- 6.4.6 At the same time, reliance on a single year of data would be expected to have the same outcome of distorting the data. It is, therefore, the view of officers that using a three-year trend for analysing future patterns of demand represents a suitable compromise. This does mean that, as with any forecast model, there is a need to consider the outcomes, not in absolute terms, but as a best estimate based on the assumptions made.
- 6.4.7 The one exception to taking this assumption is in analysing the demand for Trumpington Community College. This school, which serves the Cambridge Southern Fringe developments only opened in September 2015. This means that within the model, it is only possible to provide any analysis of demand for the school based on a single year trend.
- 6.4.8 Taking a different period to analysing the demand for places at Trumpington to other schools will inevitably have an impact on the overall conclusions. However, with the historic patterns of parental preference from Trumpington having been overwhelmingly for Sawston Village College, the impact of this approach is considered to be minimal, allowing this to be considered a reasonable approach for assessing demand for the new school.

## **6.5 Impact of major housing developments**

- 6.5.1 The other aspect of forecasting the future demand for secondary school places is an assessment of the major housing developments planned around the City.
- 6.5.2 With the level of uncertainty and change which, has occurred, and remains around some of these developments, a range of scenarios have been identified to help reflect the potential impact of these developments. In all

cases these reflect the housing trajectories, provided by developers within the City and South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Reports 2015-16 (AMR).

- 6.5.3 By grouping these developments into quadrants, officers have identified scenarios for each quadrant, section 10, table 5, for projecting the additional demand for secondary school places. These scenarios provide for a range of increased demand, which allows for the potential impact of development to be accounted for across the City. The inter-relationship between housing development sites and the ability to secure new school sites are reflected in the variations identified for opening new schools, shown in section 10, table 6.

## **6.6 Assessment of likely development scenarios**

- 6.6.1 Officers have identified the most likely mix of development scenarios for inclusion within the modelling work from those set out in the tables in section 10. This assumption is based on experience of housing developments, the status of the different development sites and proposals and information garnered through discussions with developers and planners.

## **6.7 Northwest Fringe Assumptions**

- 6.7.1 In terms of the northwest fringe developments officers consider that scenario 2 in table 5 represents the most appropriate assumption for housing delivery. This is based on:
- The development of the Northwest Cambridge site is underway, with the first 700 new homes expected to be released in mid-2017. With the site already under construction there is no basis for assuming an alternative development timescale from that set out in the AMR.
  - Darwin Green 1 has outline planning consent, with full approval for the main infrastructure works, local centre and first phase of residential development. Although the planning consent has yet to be implemented, the level of progress suggests that it is not unreasonable for there to be occupations from 2019, as indicated in the AMR.
  - There is no planning application for the development of the Darwin Green 2 site. Additionally, it has been a number of years since the developers and local authorities engaged in pre-application discussions. It is the view of officers that, in the absence of a planning application, let alone a consent, the prospect of development in line with the AMR timescales is not realistic. Given the lack of detailed discussions, it is the view of officers that a realistic expectation for this site would be for a significant delay in the delivery of this development.

6.7.2 In line with the assumed pattern of housing delivery, it is considered reasonable to assume that the new school could be opened by 2023 and would open as a 900 place (6FE) school, scenario 1 in table 6. This assumes:

- a two year construction period once the site has become available. Whilst there may be potential for the site to be secured at an earlier point, there is no certainty this could be achieved. Therefore, for the purposes of planning provision, the triggers secured within the S106 agreement represent the most realistic timescales
- assumed that, in the interests of minimising disruption and securing best value, the Council will opt to forward fund elements of the project. This would allow the school to be built as a 900 place (6FE) school from the outset. This would need to be approved separately by Members as part of a future review of the Council's Capital Programme.

6.7.3 In reaching this conclusion, officers are mindful of the large numbers of false starts which have been indicated in relation to development of the Darwin Green 1 development. This could lead to there being further delays in the implementation of the development. If this were to occur, whilst there would be no additional demand generated, the Council would not be in a position to secure the site identified for the new secondary school.

6.7.4 The lack of certainty available, combined with the fact development on the Northwest site is underway does highlight the need to secure flexibility to respond to any future delays in the delivery of the new school.

## 6.8 **East of Cambridge**

6.8.1 In terms of the east of Cambridge developments officers consider that scenario 4 in table 5 represents the most appropriate assumption for housing delivery. This is based on:

- Recent discussions with the Wing master developer who have indicated that the final programme for delivery has yet to be determined. Any decisions and clarity about the programme will depend on the choice of housing developer. Whilst there remains the possibility that the site could be underway and deliver homes by 2019, as set out in the AMR, the current uncertainty makes this timetable increasingly challenging. On this basis, officers consider that assuming a delay of up to two years is appropriate.
- Pre-application discussions on both the North of Cherry Hinton and Wort's Causeway sites is at an early stage. A planning application has yet to be submitted on either site. There also may remain challenges in terms of securing the allocation through the Local

Plan allocation. There may also be delays arising from securing a planning consent and undertaking key infrastructure works. Considering these factors, it is the view of officers that assuming a delay of up to 5-years from the AMR housing trajectories is reasonable.

6.9.2 In line with the assumptions for the housing development, it is the view of officers that the earliest that a new secondary school could be delivered on the North of Cherry Hinton site would be 2023. For the purposes of modelling demand and capacity, this is scenario 4 in table 6. This assumes:

- That the North of Cherry Hinton site is allocated through the Local Plan and that the development master plan and infrastructure enables early delivery of the school.
- That the Council undertakes delivery of the new school in a single construction phase. This would require Basic Need funding to be allocated alongside forward funding of S106 contributions secured against the major housing development sites.

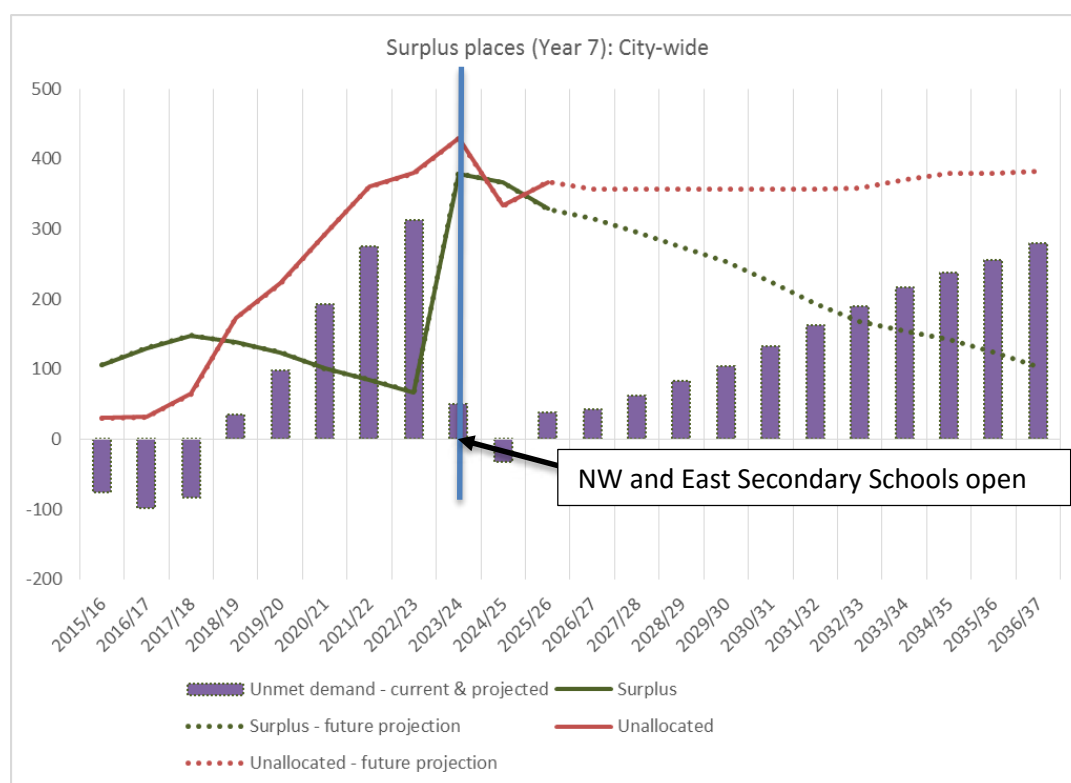
6.9.3 In making these assumptions it is important to highlight the lack of certainty about the timescales for the developments in the east of the City. Discussions between housing developers and the local authorities are at an early stage on these sites. Although there is a positive commitment from all parties to bring these development sites forward, there are many issues which could further delay or prevent this being achieved. This is illustrated by the lengthy discussions around the Wing housing development which have taken a number of year to bring to a resolution.

## **7.0 COMMENTARY ON ANALYSIS**

### **7.1 City-wide projections**

7.1.1 Taking the assumptions made about the current demand and patterns of preference alongside those about the lack of development and timescales for opening new schools it is possible to model the demand for places in Year 7 in the coming years. Chart 1 below provides a projection of the capacity and pressure on places across the City, and including IVC.

**Chart 1: Projection of capacity and pressure for Year 7 places across Cambridge**



- 7.1.2 As the chart illustrates, across the City currently, there are projected to be surplus places in Year 7. There will be a small deficit in capacity in 2018/9, which is forecast to increase to around 3FE in 2019/20. From this point on, it is projected that the demand for year 7 places will continue to exceed the currently available capacity. This forecast surplus provision reflects recent experience, with a number of schools, specifically having a large number of surplus places.
- 7.1.3 Within these assumptions, the two new schools would open in September 2023 and, if built as a single phase, would add an additional 13FE. Whilst this would be projected to reduce the shortfall in capacity, there could continue to be a shortage in provision which may require additional capacity to be secured.
- 7.1.4 In the period that the capacity and projected demand for year 7 places is closely aligned, these cohorts would be close to capacity as they aged through the school. This would be a particular concern, especially in the new housing development areas, as it would be expected that pupils would moving into the area across all cohorts. With such limited capacity this could lead to challenges in continuing to meet the growth in demand for mid-phase movements into the City.
- 7.1.5 Beyond 2025/6, there could potentially be a further increase in demand for school places, driven mostly by the continued increase in demand arising from the urban extensions. This assumes that the infill development and birth rate / migration across the rest of the City remains reasonable

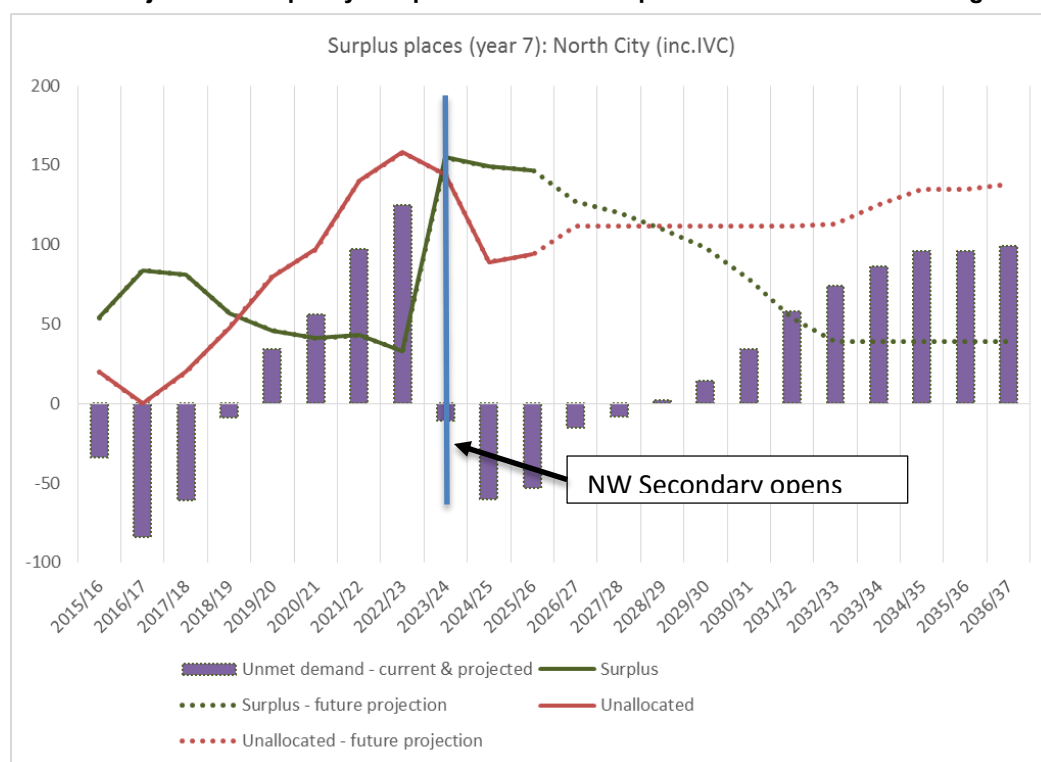
constant. If this were to fall then the scale of this additional shortfall could decrease.

- 7,1,6 The additional charts provided in section 12, show that this pattern is broadly repeated for the other trend based analysis of demand for the current schools. No detailed commentary is offered, although the consistency of the patterns are noted.

## 7.2 North of Cambridge

- 7.2.1 If the position for schools in the north of Cambridge, Chesterton, NCA and IVC, are considered in isolation then a slightly different picture emerges. This is illustrated in chart 2 below.

**Chart 2: Projection of capacity and pressure for Year 7 places across north Cambridge**



- 7.2.2 This analysis suggests that the shortfall in provision of year 7 places across these three schools is likely to be relatively low. In many ways this is not unexpected, given the difference in cohort size in schools north, and south of the river.

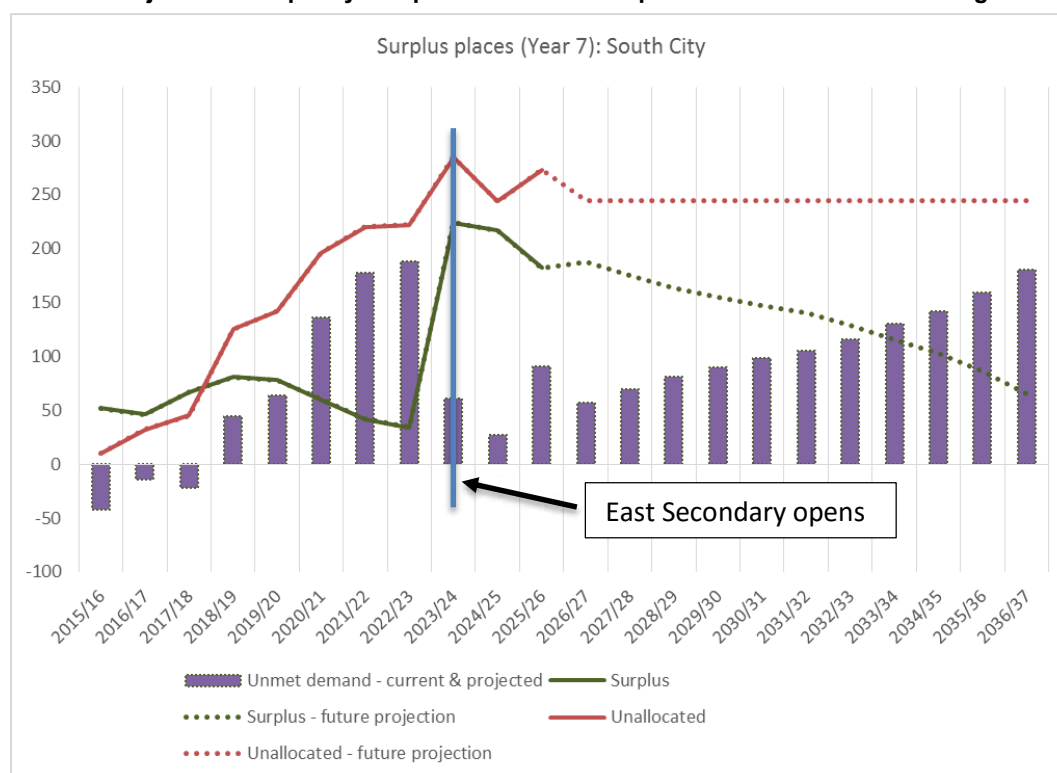
- 7.2.3 Between 2019/20 and 2020/21 this could be between 1FE and 2FE, rising to around 4FE by 2022/23. If the new northwest secondary were to open in 2023, as predicted, as a 6FE school, this would be expected to generate sufficient capacity until 2028/9, with the potential for up to 2FE surplus capacity in some years. At this point, with the demand for secondary school places from the new housing developments growing, the demand for places would begin to exceed the available capacity.

- 7.2.4 Based on current patterns of parental preference, it would be expected that, in the short-term, the majority of the surplus provision would be retained in one school, NCA. This is illustrated in the individual school projection charts, included in section 14. It would be hoped that the recent work which CMAT have undertaken to improve outcomes at the school, combined with the recent redevelopment of the site, there might be a shift in parental preference. This is, however, something which cannot be modelled with any certainty.

### 7.3 South of Cambridge

- 7.3.1 Chart 3 below provides an overview of the projected position for the schools south of the river. It should be noted that this analysis includes St Bede's.

**Chart 3: Projection of capacity and pressure for Year 7 places across south Cambridge**



- 7.3.2 This analysis suggests that there would be a significant shortfall in provision across the south of the City. This could be 2FE in 2019/20 and could increase to around 6FE in 2022/3. If the new school in the East of the City were to open as predicted this would meet this shortfall. However, as the chart shows, once the additional demand which would be anticipated from the major housing developments increases there would rapidly be a return to having a shortfall in provision.
- 7.3.3 This analysis does not include the addition of a 1FE increase in capacity at Coleridge. Whilst this may go some way to meeting the initial shortfall in provision projected in 2019/20, it is unlikely that this would fully meet the demand for places.

## 7.4 North / South City divide

- 7.4.1 The north / south of the river divide exists primarily to aid planning of provision of primary aged pupils. For families of primary aged pupils, it is considered that the river, and limited crossing points is a significant barrier to movement. As the demographic analysis shows, this is less of a barrier for secondary aged pupils – especially given that it would be anticipated that these pupils would be more self-sufficient in terms of travel to school.
- 7.4.2 More detailed analysis of the breakdown of individual school pressures, using the charts in section 14, illustrates the need to consider the growth in demand as a City-wide issue. Chart 21 in section 14, shows the growth in demand within the Parkside catchment area. This suggests that the demand for places within the catchment, would be expected to exceed the school's 4FE capacity.
- 7.4.3 Analysis of the distances between the secondary schools in the City (measured school to school as the crow flies), in table 4 below, shows that that Chesterton is the nearest alternative school, 1 mile away. Coleridge is second nearest, at 1.3 miles, though as chart 19, section 14, suggests that the school would also be over capacity. NCA is the next nearest, 1.5 miles away.

Table 4: Comparison of distances between City secondary schools (Miles)

School	Chesterton	Coleridge	Netherhall	NCA	Parkside	St Bede's	Trump
Chesterton		2.2	3.2	0.7	1	2.6	2.8
Coleridge	2.2		1	2.4	1.3	0.5	1.7
Netherhall	3.2	1		3.4	2.2	0.7	1.9
NCA	0.7	2.4	3.4		1.5	2.8	3.4
Parkside	1	1.3	2.2	1.5		1.7	1.9
St Bede's	2.6	0.5	0.7	2.8	1.7		2
Trump	2.8	1.7	1.9	3.4	1.9	2	

## 8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 This analysis of future demand for secondary school places across the City suggests that there is both an immediate, and longer-term requirement to increase capacity across the City.
- 8.2 It is likely that the new schools proposed for the northwest and east of the City will meet a significant proportion of the demand for additional places. However, the delivery of these schools is very reliant on the pace of the housing developments with which they are associated. It is possible, therefore, that there could be delays in these schools being delivered.
- 8.3 Moreover, the analysis suggests that there is likely to be a significant shortfall in provision across the City, prior to the potential delivery of these new schools. This would require additional capacity to be secured with the

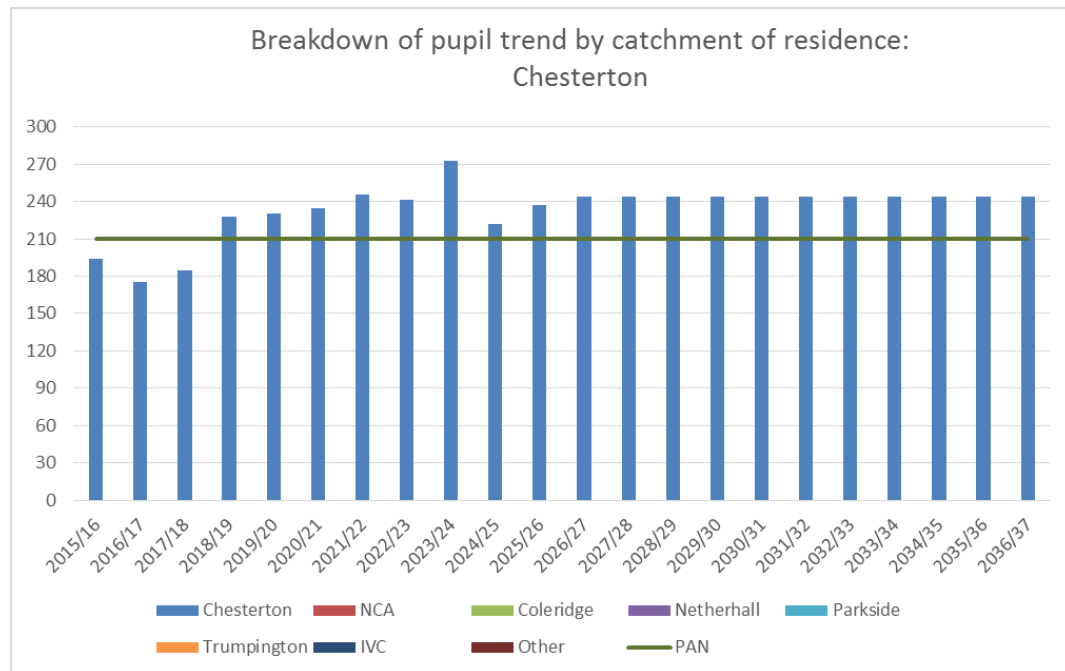


existing schools in order to meet this more immediate demand for provision.

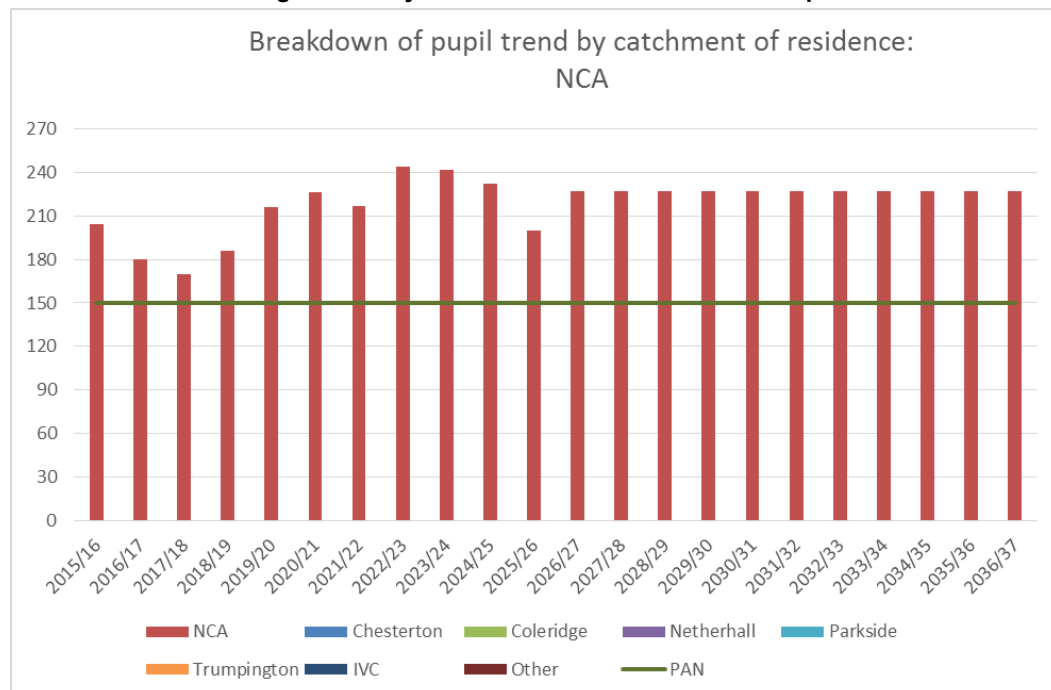
- 8.4 Taking a whole view of the position across the whole City, the majority of the demand for additional capacity can be linked to south of Cambridge. However, a significant proportion of this pressure is within the Parkside catchment area. Geographically, the schools in the north of Cambridge are likely to be the nearest alternative schools for these catchment areas.
- 8.5 Given the lack of flexibility at schools in the south of the City, especially at Parkside; taking a whole City perspective of the shortfall in demand, and the geographical spread of pressures, providing additional capacity in north of Cambridge may provide the most appropriate mitigation for the immediate growth in demand.
- 8.6 A final consideration is the fact that these projections suggest that, although there may be a number of years where surplus provision exists, in reality that the new schools would lead to there being a balance between demand for places and capacity. This would suggest that there would be limited flexibility within these cohorts to facilitate increases in mid-year admissions. These would be expected in the context of increasing demand from the major urban extensions.
- 8.7 As well as increasing the challenges faced by the Council in meeting its statutory duty, this approach and lack of places could undermine the development of community cohesion within these new communities. Furthermore, if these schools end up being used to meet existing demand and pupils from the new communities being unable to secure a school place could lead to challenges from the developers.

## 9.0 CATCHMENT LEVEL DEMAND

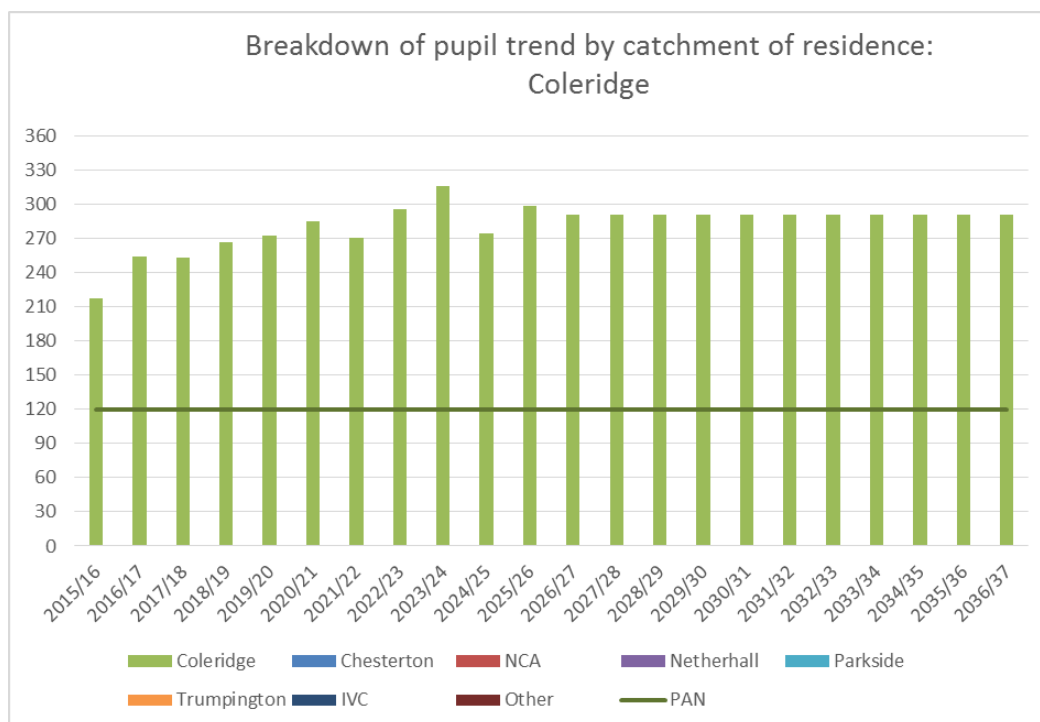
**Chart 4: Chesterton catchment demand and PAN comparison**



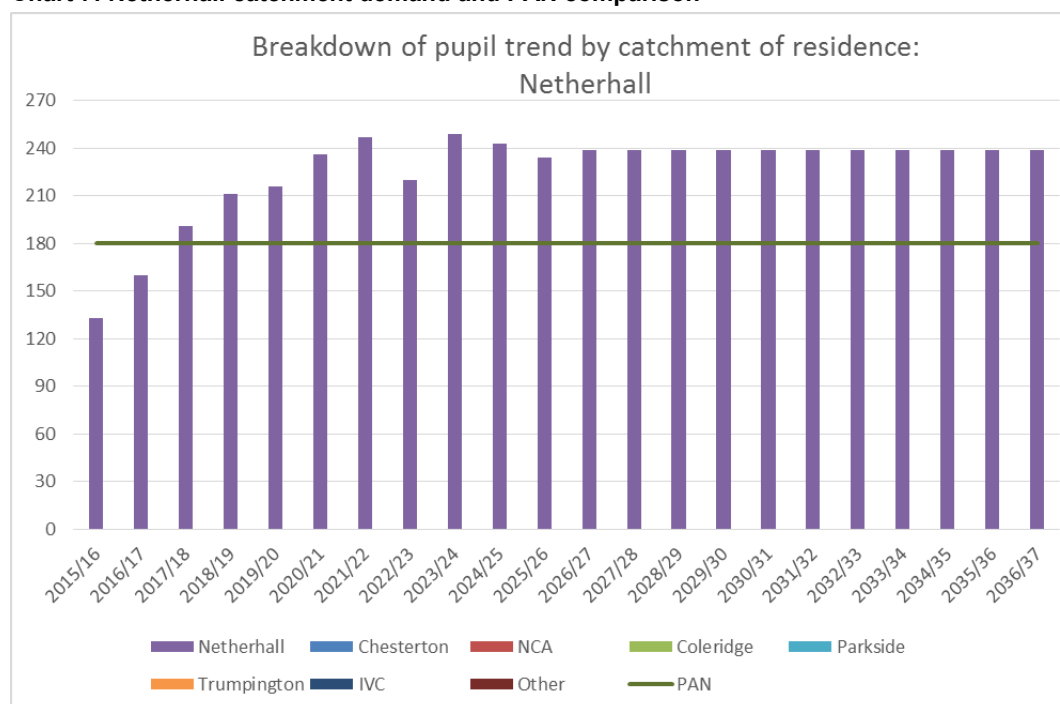
**Chart 5: North Cambridge Academy catchment demand and PAN comparison**



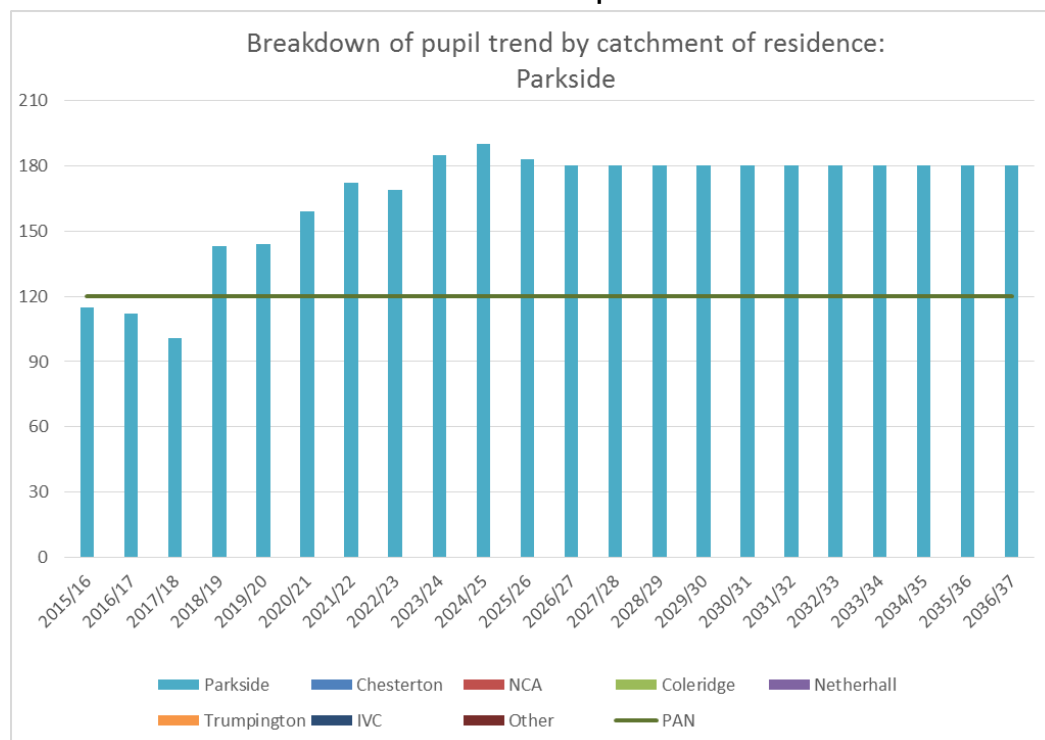
**Chart 6: Coleridge catchment demand and PAN comparison**



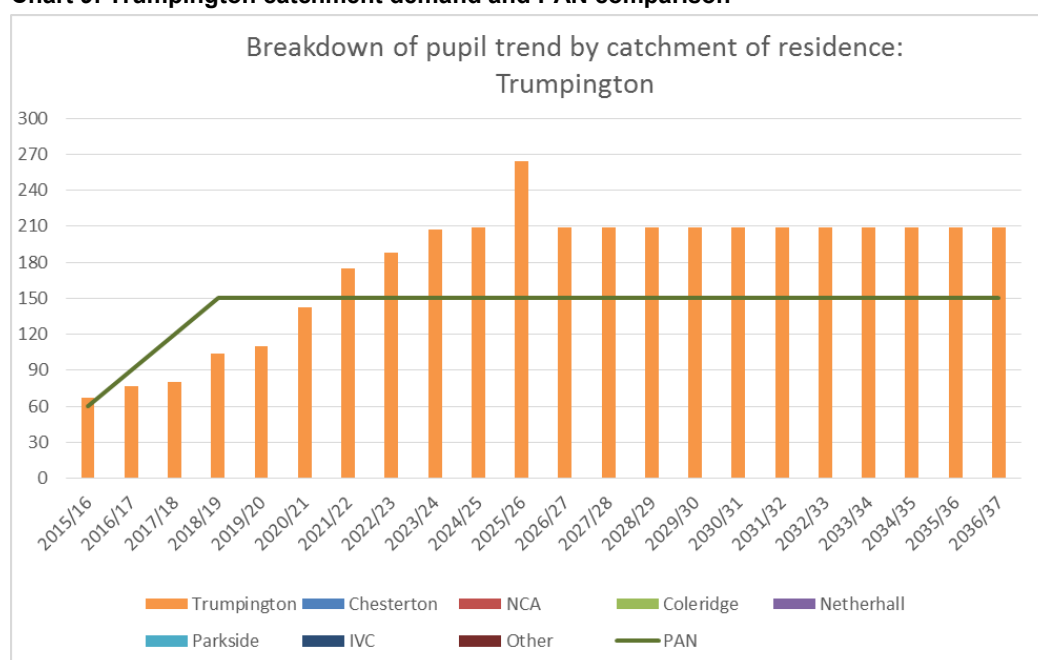
**Chart 7: Netherhall catchment demand and PAN comparison**



**Chart 8: Parkside catchment demand and PAN comparison**

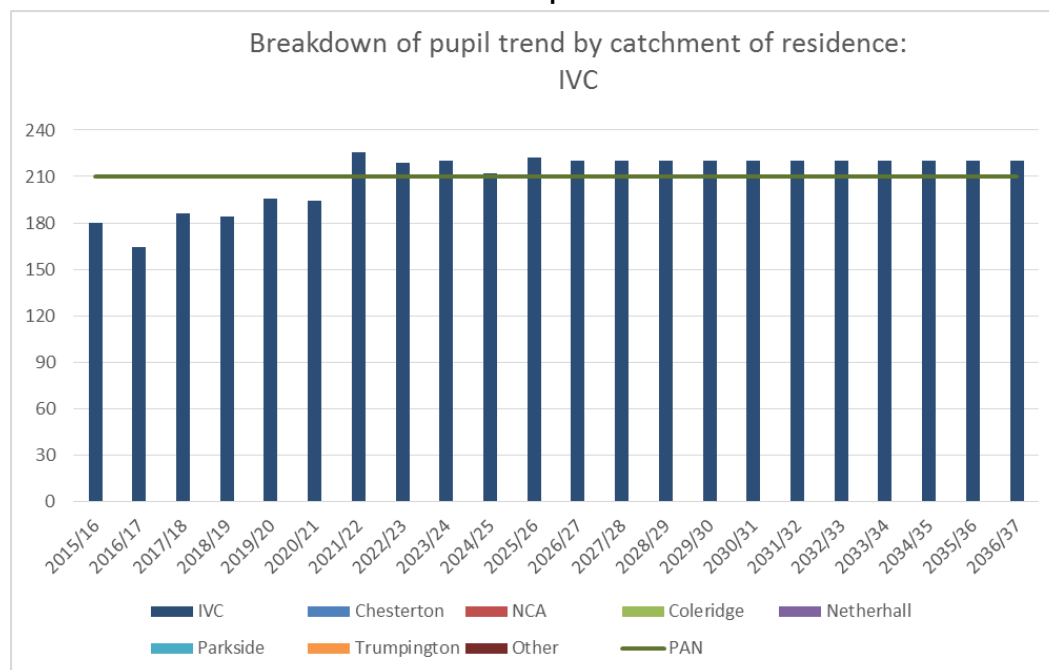


**Chart 9: Trumpington catchment demand and PAN comparison**



- It should be noted that the pattern of growth in the Trumpington catchment area will distort the future projections beyond 2026/7

**Chart 10: IVC catchment demand and PAN comparison**



## 10.0 CONSIDERATION OF VARIABLE WITHIN MODELLING WORK

Table 2: Approach to incorporating different variables within modelling future demand

Variable	Approach and justification
Changing pattern of education provision	<p>Having given consideration to the opening of the UTC and CRC provision officers are of the view that there is no basis including the impact of these changes within the modelling work. The main reasons for this view are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both provision only caters for KS4 (years 10 and 11), although it is noted that the UTC is consulting on extending the age range, whilst keeping the same number of places, to include year 9. This means that school places would still need to be identified for years 7, 8 and 9, regardless of places being taken up at either provision;</li> <li>• The two provisions have different characteristics, which make forecasting the likely implications with the model very challenging. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Both provisions have an undefined catchment and, due to the very specific nature of the curriculum / offer, it would be reasonable to expect pupils seeking a place at either provision to come from a wider area</li> <li>○ CRC has an undefined admission criteria, including a fixed admission number.</li> <li>○ The UTC's curriculum is very tailored and specific and may not be attractive for all pupils. This could lead to the geographic spread of applications varying significantly from year to year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The Schools Admission Code prevents places being taken away from pupils. Given this, and the points raised above, it is unclear how any 'surplus capacity' in other City schools could realistically be taken into account.</p>
Impact of infill housing development	<p>The local plan identifies the potential for significant levels of infill and windfall housing developments. However, trying to identify a clear forecast of demand arising from these sites is challenging, particularly because of the lack of certainty about the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• timing of these development sites coming forward within the local plan period; and</li> <li>• housing / tenure mixes which will be delivered across each site.</li> </ul> <p>The local plan also allows for potential windfall development, on sites not currently allocated. Whilst these developments are likely to be much smaller in nature, they would undoubtedly have an impact on demand for secondary provision.</p>

	<p>It is the view of officers, as outlined in paragraph x above, that there is no need to make a specific change to the modelling work to account for this type of development. The impact of these developments are assumed within the approach taken for forecasting potential demand beyond the period of the catchment level forecasts.</p>
<p>Changing patterns and pace of development the urban extension sites</p>	<p>It is recognised that reflecting the additional demand arising from the major urban extensions is a significant challenge. There have, since the initial allocation of these site as part of the 2005 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure plan, been significant changes to the pattern and pace of these developments coming forward.</p> <p>The mitigations identified in the 2007 Review of Secondary Education provision were based on assumptions and information available from developers at the time. Based on these assumptions, the majority of the housing developments would have been well advanced, if not completed, by 2016. However, this does not reflect the current position.</p>
<p>Impact of new secondary schools opening within the urban extensions</p>	<p>It is accepted that there is a need to account for the additional secondary school capacity which will be provided by the new schools proposed within the urban extensions, as identified within the 2007 Review and subsequent negotiations on planning applications.</p> <p>There are a number of factors which need to be considered as part of modelling the impact of these schools, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the schools are planned to open part way through each development. This will mean that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ they are likely to have greater capacity than the demand than has been generated by the development at that point;</li> <li>○ the demand for places within each cohort is likely to continue to grow as the developments progress.</li> <li>○ If all schools are at capacity in year 7, there would be limited flexibility to accommodate further cohort changes, necessitating the need to secure appropriate flexibility across all schools.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the schools are closely linked to the pace of development on the specific site they are located. Delays and changes to the pace of development of these sites would have an impact on the ability to secure the school sites.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there are multiple development sites within each quadrant of development. These sites are independent of each other and demand for additional capacity may emerge in advance of the new schools opening.</li> </ul> <p>In order to accommodate the different scenarios which may arise in each case, a number of different scenarios have been identified for each of the new schools proposed. These allow for the impact of changes to the opening timescales and size of schools to be modelled. These are set out in section 11, table 6. Section 6 includes an analysis by officers of the likely most likely scenario in each case.</p>
Changes in birth rate and migration patterns	<p>The current catchment level demographic forecasts reflect recent birth and GP registration data. Beyond 2025/6 there is no information actual cohort size on which to base a robust forecast.</p> <p>As set out in paragraph 4.3, officers have assumed an average of the past five years. This is based on the continued level of housing development, specifically infill housing development, as well as assumptions about future growth, under pinned by the City Deal and Devolution agendas.</p> <p>If there is a significant shift in demographic patterns this approach could end up being either an under or over estimate. This underpins the need to ensure that the approach to securing sufficient capacity allows for further expansion, if required.</p>



## 11.0 SCENARIOS FOR DELIVERY OF NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS AND ASSOCIATED SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Table 5: New housing development scenarios

Scenario	Outline	Assumptions / Rationale
<b><i>Northwest Fringe</i></b>		
<b>Baseline</b>	NWC – as AMR DG1 – as AMR DG2 – as AMR	AMR trajectories provided by developers. AMRs are public documents setting out the expectations for housing land supply.
<b>1</b>	NWC – as AMR DG1 – as AMR DG2 – 2-year delay	Reflects planning consents for NWC and DG1 granted but not for DG2. Assumption that planning application submitted imminently for DG2.
<b>2</b>	NWC – as AMR DG1 – as AMR DG2 – 5-year delay	Reflects planning consents for NWC and DG1 granted but not for DG2. Assumption that delay in planning application for DG2 being submitted, based on lack of pre-application discussions with developer.
<b>3</b>	NWC – as AMR DG1 – 2-year delay DG2 – 2-year delay	Reflects development has commenced on NWC site. No planning consent for DG2 but assumes application being submitted imminently.
<b>4</b>	NWC – as AMR DG1 – 2-year delay DG2 – 5-year delay	Reflects development has commenced on NWC site. Planning consent granted for DG1, but developer has yet to implement consent. Assumption that delay in planning application for DG2 being submitted, based on lack of pre-application discussions with developer.
<b><i>East of Cambridge</i></b>		
<b>Baseline</b>	Wing – as AMR NCH – as AMR WCW – as AMR	AMR trajectories provided by developers. AMRs are public documents setting out the expectations for housing land supply.

<b>1</b>	Wing – as AMR NCH – 2-year delay WCW – 2-year delay	Wing has planning consent, but has not yet been implemented. Other sites have not yet submitted planning applications, assumes applications will be submitted imminently.	
<b>2</b>	Wing – as AMR NCH – 5-year delay WCW – 5-year delay	Wing has planning consent, but has not yet been implemented. Other sites have not yet submitted planning applications, assumes a delay in applications being submitted lined to Local Plan delays.	
<b>3</b>	Wing – 2-year delay NCH – 2-year delay WCW – 2-year delay	Wing has planning consent, but developer delays the implementation Other sites have not yet submitted planning applications, assumes a delay in applications being submitted lined to Local Plan delays.	
<b>4</b>	Wing – 2-year delay NCH – 5-year delay WCW – 5-year delay	Wing has planning consent, but developer delays the implementation. Other sites have not yet submitted planning applications, assumes a delay in applications being submitted lined to Local Plan delays.	

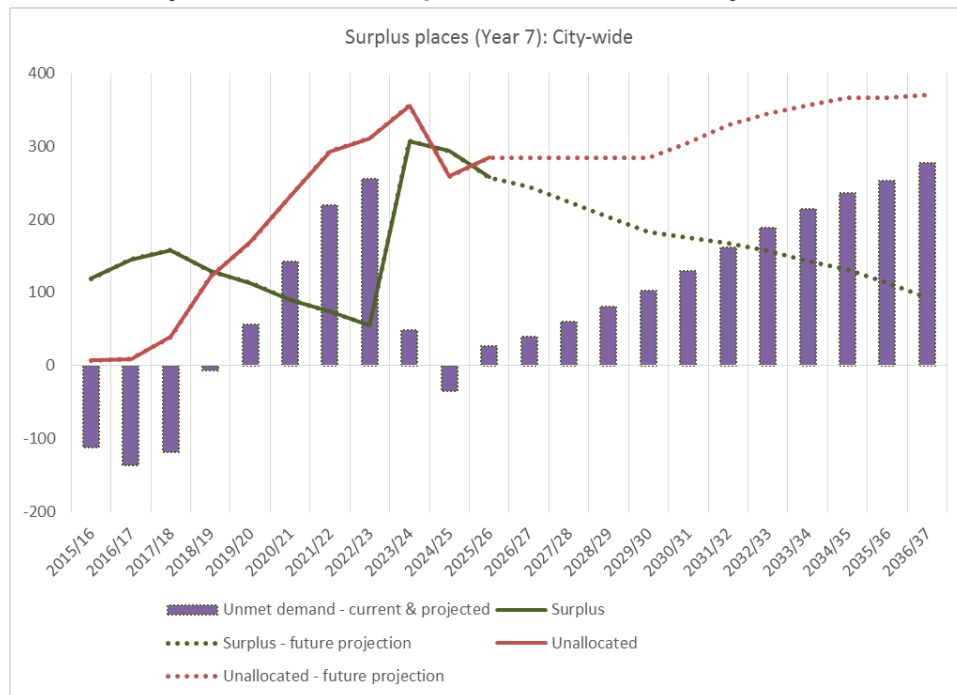
Table 6: New secondary school development scenarios

Scenario	Outline	Assumptions / Rationale
<b>Northwest Cambridge</b>		
<b>1</b>	School opens in 2023 with a PAN of 180	School site only becomes available on the occupation of the 450 <sup>th</sup> dwelling across the DG1 and DG2 developments. AMR housing trajectories suggest that 2021 is the earliest this will be reached. Opening date allows for a 2 year construction period. Assumes the Council forward funds construction in a single phase, especially if DG2 not yet implemented.
<b>2</b>	School opens in 2023 with a PAN of 120	School site only becomes available on the occupation of the 450 <sup>th</sup> dwelling across the DG1 and DG2 developments. AMR housing trajectories suggest that 2021 is the earliest this will be reached. Opening date allows for a 2 year construction period. Assumes the Council does not take risk of forward funding, especially if DG2 not yet implemented.
<b>3</b>	School opens in 2025 with a PAN of 180	School site only becomes available on the occupation of the 450 <sup>th</sup> dwelling across the DG1 and DG2 developments. AMR housing trajectories suggest that 2023 is the earliest this will be reached if DG1 is delayed by 2 years. Opening date allows for a 2 year construction period. Assumes the Council forward funds construction in a single phase, especially if DG2 not yet implemented.
<b>4</b>	School opens in 2025 with a PAN of 120	School site only becomes available on the occupation of the 450 <sup>th</sup> dwelling across the DG1 and DG2 developments. AMR housing trajectories suggest that 2023 is the earliest this will be reached if DG1 is delayed by 2 years. Opening date allows for a 2 year construction period. Assumes the Council does not take risk of forward funding, especially if DG2 not yet implemented.
<b>5</b>	School opens beyond current forecast period	School site only becomes available on the occupation of the 450 <sup>th</sup> dwelling across the DG1 and DG2 developments. Assumes significant delays in the implementation of the planning consent across the DG1 and DG2 development sites.

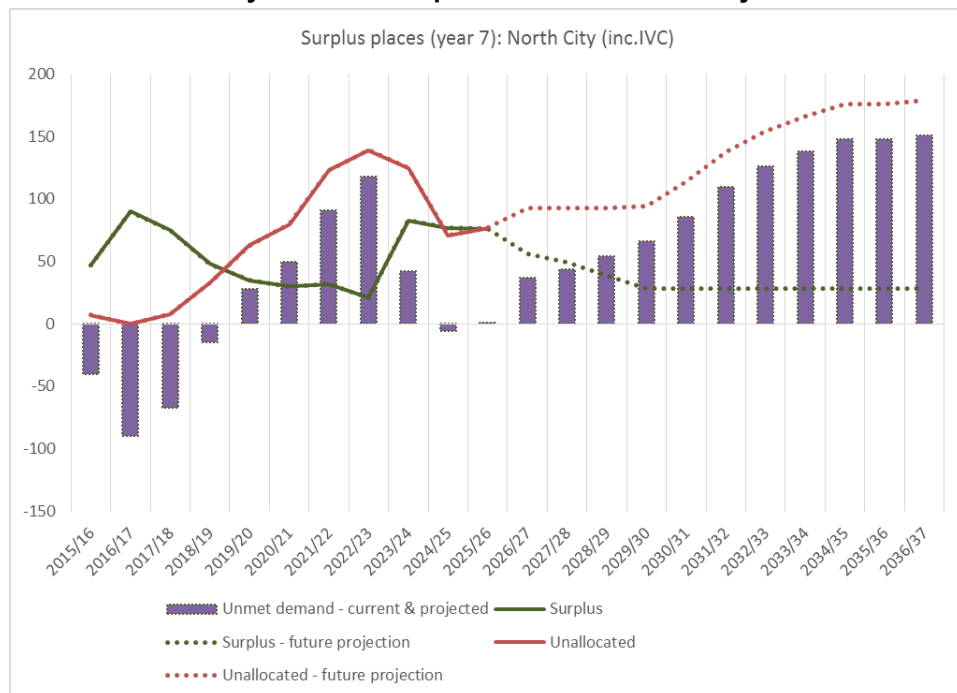
<b>East of Cambridge</b>		
<b>1</b>	School opens in 2021 with a PAN of 150	Assumes that the proposed site is allocated through the Local Plan process and that the NCH developer is prepared to allow access to the site ahead of housing development progressing. Would require the Council to identify forward funding for additional infrastructure (to be recouped from developer).
<b>2</b>	School opens in 2021 with a PAN of 210	Assumes that the proposed site is allocated through the Local Plan process and that the NCH developer is prepared to allow access to the site ahead of housing development progressing. Would require the Council to identify forward funding for additional infrastructure (to be recouped from developer). Assumes a single phase of development with Council forward funding additional capacity ahead of housing development.
<b>3</b>	School opens in 2023 with a PAN of 150	Assumes that the site only becomes accessible with commencement of development NCH once site allocated through the Local Plan process. Also assumes rapid progress of NCH housing development proposals. Would require the Council to identify forward funding for additional infrastructure (to be recouped from developer).
<b>4</b>	School opens in 2023 with a PAN of 210	Assumes that the site only becomes accessible with commencement of development NCH once site allocated through the Local Plan process. Also assumes rapid progress of NCH housing development proposals. Would require the Council to identify forward funding for additional infrastructure (to be recouped from developer). Assumes a single phase of development with Council forward funding additional capacity ahead of housing development.
<b>5</b>	School opens beyond current forecast period	Assumes that the site is delayed in coming forward for development and that there is no prospect of securing site ahead of wider development proposals.

## 13.0 ALTERNATIVE TREND BASED MODELLING

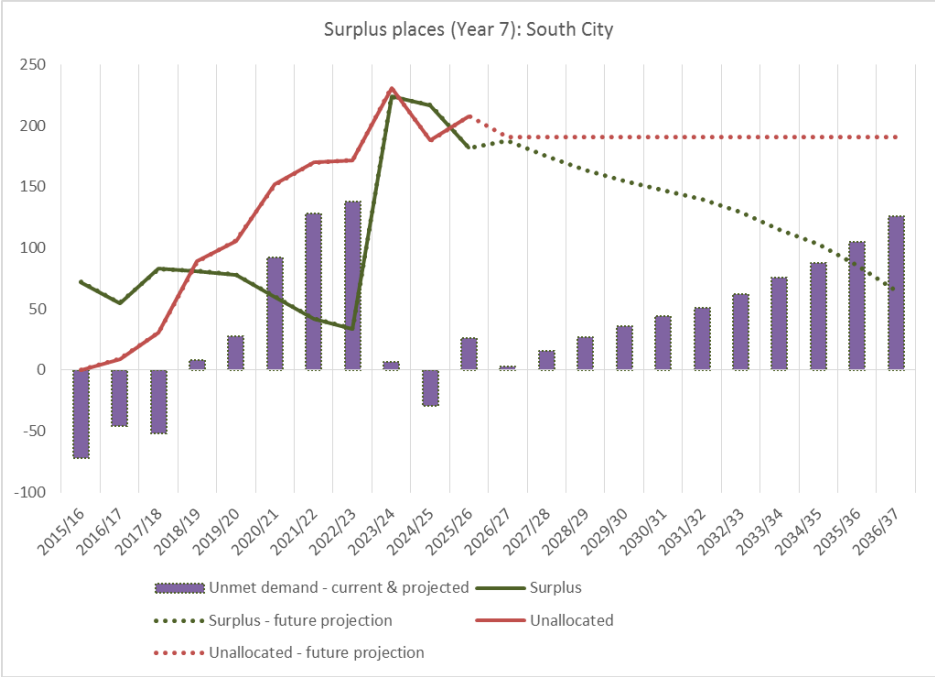
**Chart 11: City-wide demand and pressures based on a 1-year trend**



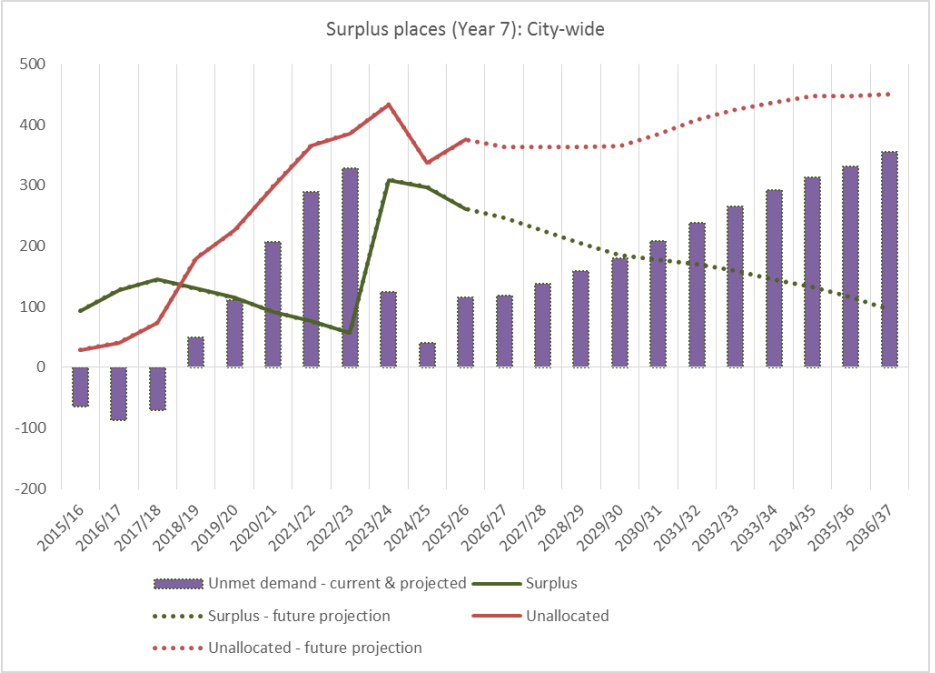
**Chart 12: North City demand and pressures based on a 1-year trend**



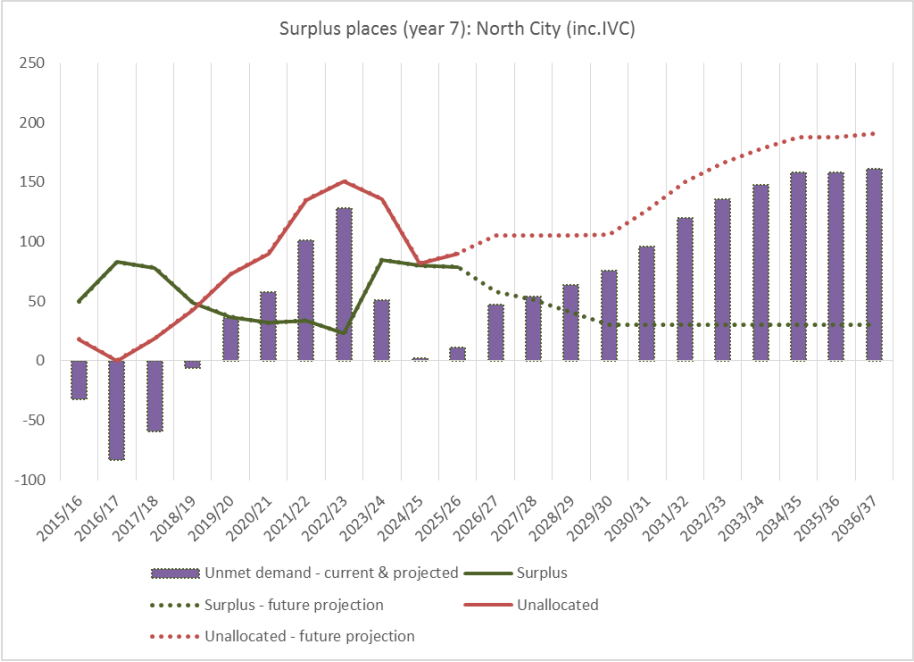
**Chart 13: South City demand and pressures based on a 1-year trend**



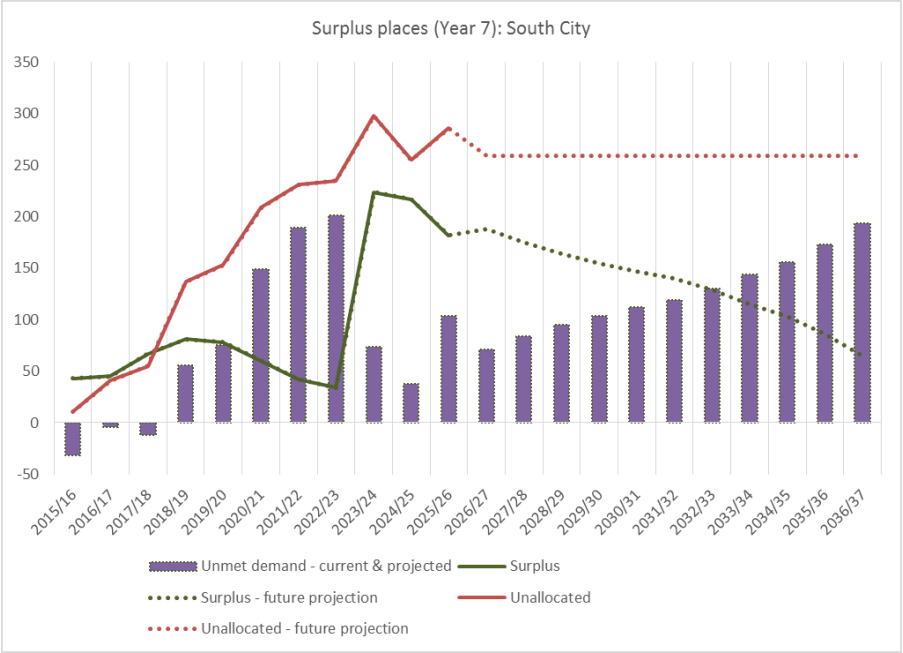
**Chart 14: City-wide demand and pressures based on a 5-year trend**



**Chart 15: North City demand and pressures based on a 5-year trend**

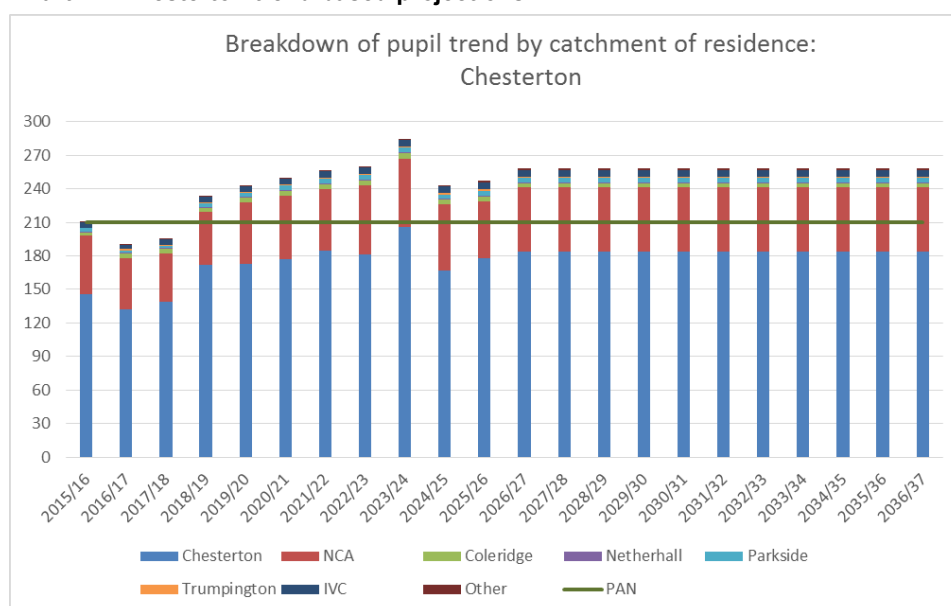


**Chart 16: South City demand and pressures based on a 5-year trend**

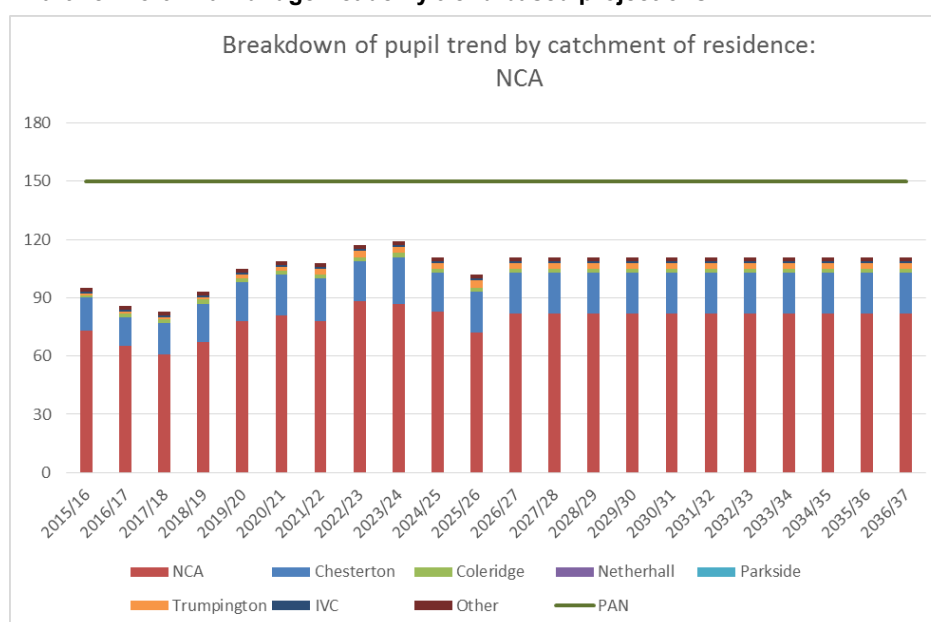


## 14.0 SCHOOL BASED PROJECTIONS – 3-YEAR TREND ASSUMPTIONS

**Chart 17: Chesterton trend based projections**

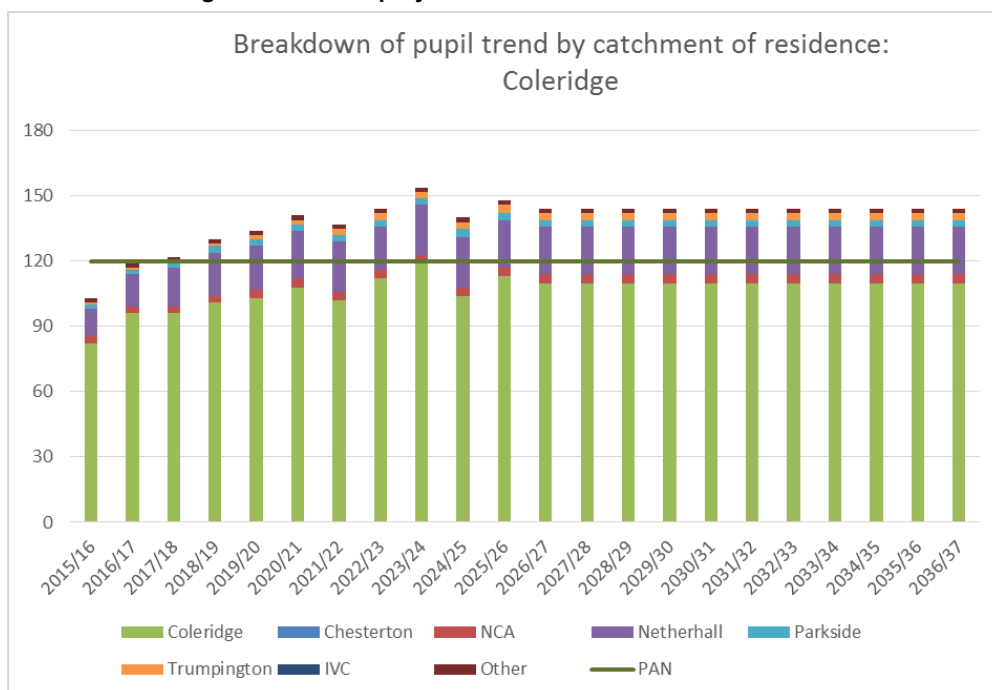


**Chart 18: North Cambridge Academy trend based projections**

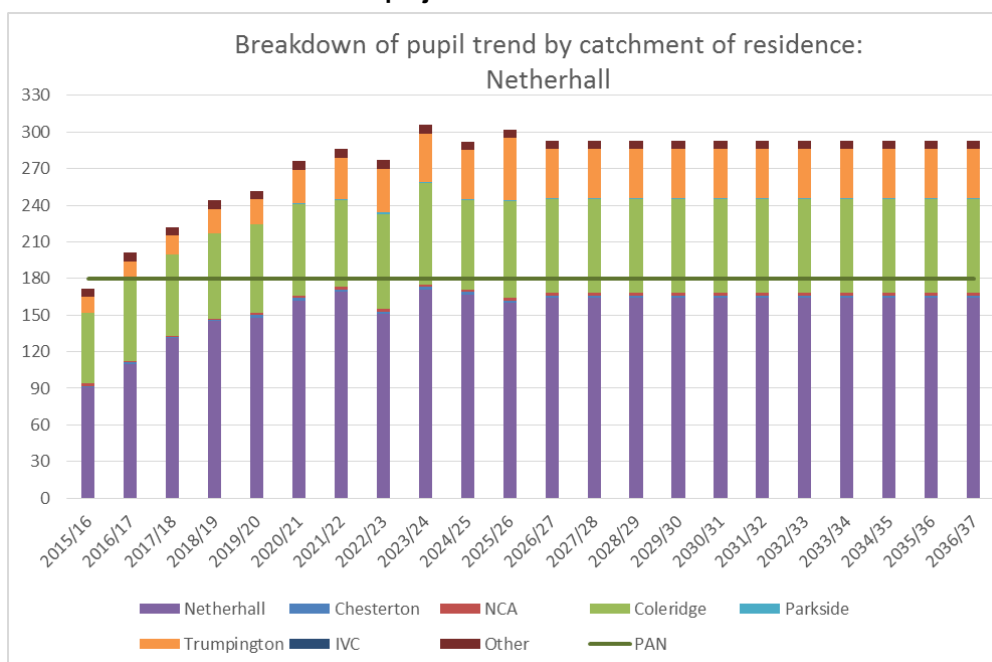




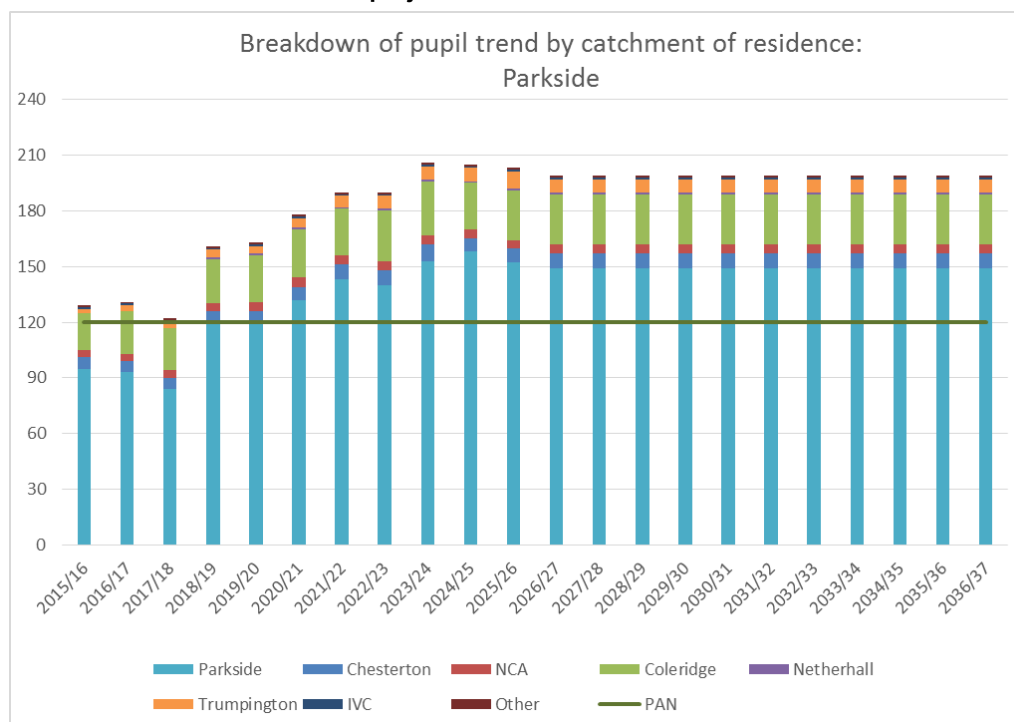
**Chart 19: Coleridge trend based projections**



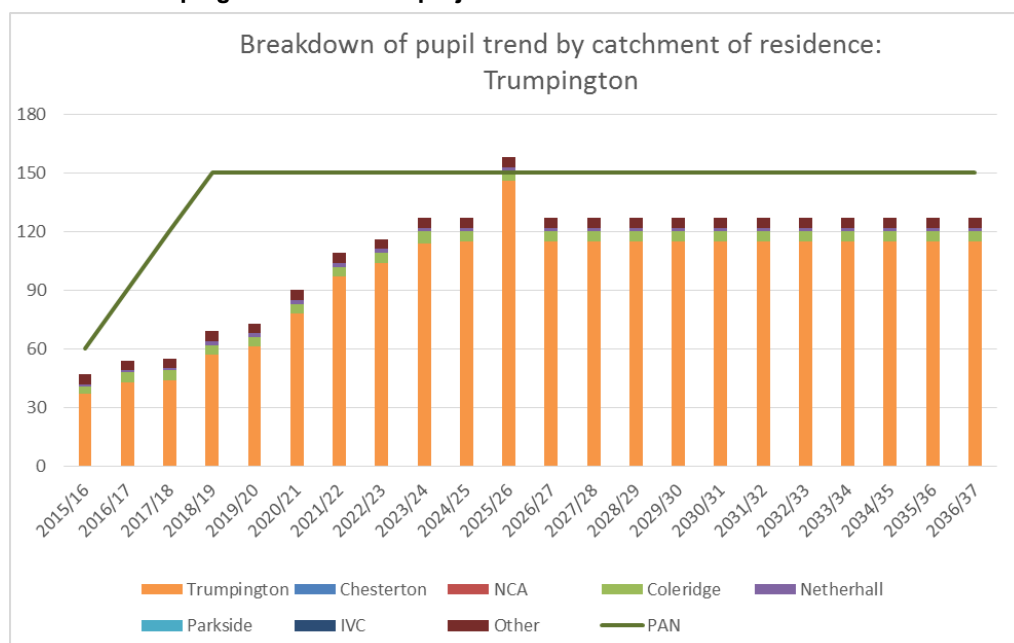
**Chart 20: Netherhall trend based projections**



**Chart 21: Parkside trend based projections**



**Chart 22: Trumpington trend based projections**



- This is based on a 1-year trend for the reasons set out above.
- It should be noted that the pattern of growth in the Trumpington catchment area will distort the future projections beyond 2026/7

Chart 23: St Bede's trend based projections

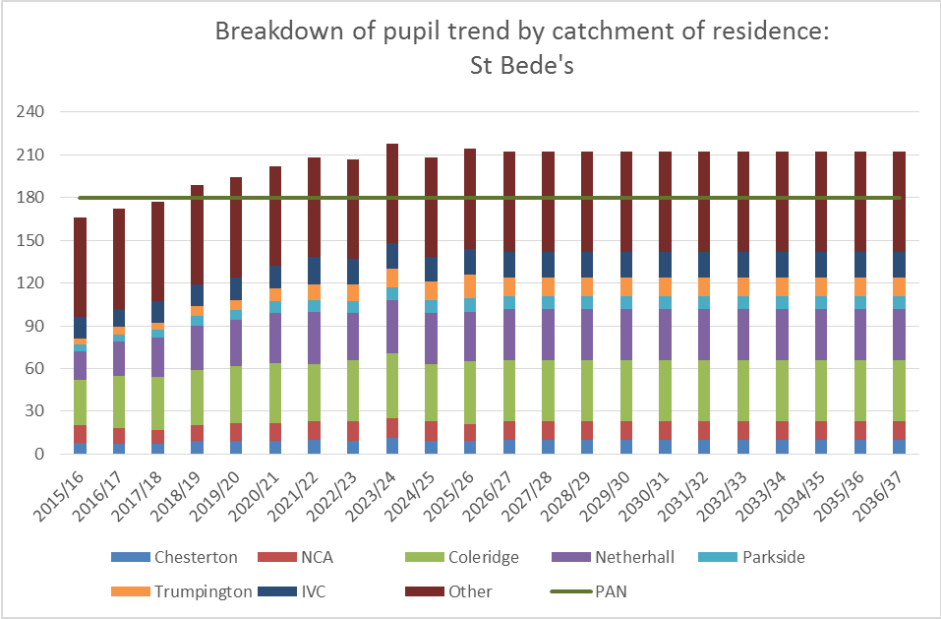
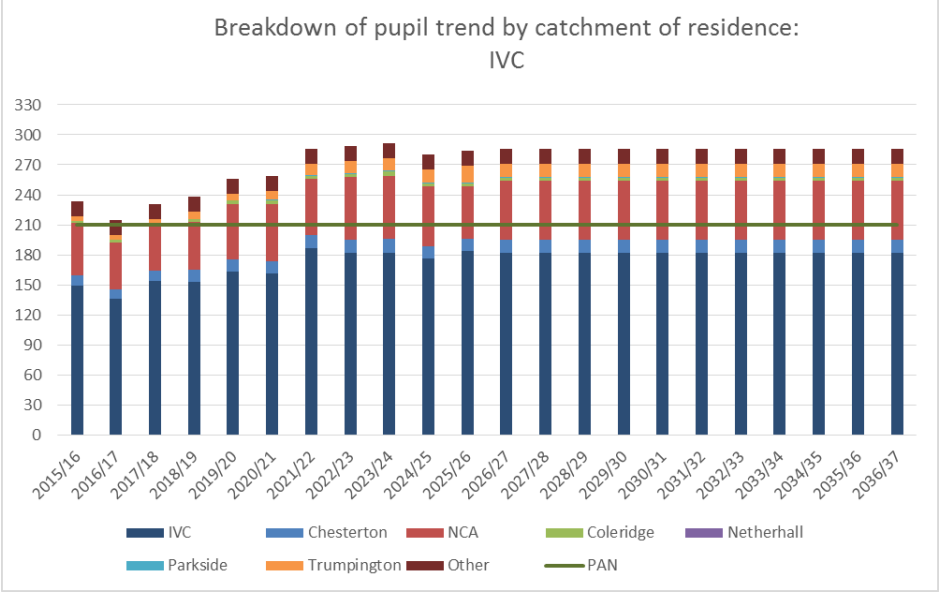


Chart 24: IVC trend based projections





## Appendix D – Existing School site assessment

**Table 1 – Summary of existing provision and opportunities and constraints of school sites**

School	Current Capacity (FE)	Potential site Capacity (FE)	Opportunity / Constraints for expansion	Comments
Chesterton Community College	6 FE	8 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential need for significant remodelling of existing site</li> <li>• Building site constrained, with some elements identified as Protected Open Space</li> <li>• Redevelopment of site could address existing condition and suitability issues</li> </ul>	Redevelopment would allow existing condition and suitability issues to be addressed in a holistic manner.
Coleridge Community College	5 FE	5 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent capital investment has provided accommodation for school to expand PAN to 150.</li> </ul>	The school is currently operating with a PAN of 120. It has been agreed with the Trust that the school will expand to a PAN 150 as demand increases.
Netherhall School and Sixth Form	6FE	8 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Split site recently (2008) redeveloped on to a single site as 8FE (1,200 place school).</li> <li>• Recently investment reduces condition and suitability concerns.</li> </ul>	The Anglia Learning Trust have indicated that they have no aspirations for increasing the school's PAN above 180 in the near future.
North Cambridge Academy	5 FE	8 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recently redeveloped.</li> <li>• Design allows for some expansion of capacity.</li> <li>• Redevelopment means previous suitability and condition issues have been rectified.</li> </ul>	NCA has recently been redeveloped as a 5FE school. New build has addressed suitability and condition issues. The design and wider site would facilitate further expansion.

Parkside Community College	4 FE	4 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A constrained site with no potential for significant expansion of provision.</li> <li>• Currently use Parker Piece for outdoor sports provision.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
St Bede's Inter-Church School	6 FE	8 FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAN recently expanded to 180 following capital project.</li> </ul>	Trust have indicated that they consider 6FE to be the maximum size for the school.
Trumpington	5FE	6FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part of strategic planning response to major housing development in Cambridge Southern Fringe.</li> <li>• Design allows for potential 1FE expansion, but site is already constrained.</li> </ul>	School opened in September 2015. The school's intake is planned to increase in line with demand from surrounding housing developments are completed. Potential that demand could exceed the capacity of the school.
UTCC (University Technical College Cambridge)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capacity for expansion on current site.</li> <li>• Specialised curriculum may limit the UTC meeting general demand. Small in-take (50 places) from Year 10 only, although currently consulting on lowering age-range to Year 9.</li> <li>• Pupils from a wider area than Cambridge City</li> </ul>	Currently the UTC has a low-uptake, but this could be expected to increase with a change in age-range. Would still require the Council to secure sufficient capacity for years 7 and 8.
CRC (Cambridge Regional College)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for small numbers of pupils to be admitted from Year 10 only.</li> <li>• No fixed PAN and admission criteria makes assessing demand impossible.</li> <li>• Likely to attract applications from a wider area than just City.</li> </ul>	Would still require the Council to secure sufficient capacity for years 7 and 8. Considered unlikely to admit large numbers of pupils.
IVC (Impington Village College)	7FE	8FE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals submitted for a Special School. If approved, the development of the site could reduce site capacity.</li> </ul>	Growing in-catchment demand will limit current patterns of parental preference.

**Appendix E - Comparison of potential secondary school sites in the east of Cambridge**



**Table 1: Comparison of potential site options**

<b>Local Plans allocation land north of Cherry Hinton</b>	
<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenfield site</li> <li>• Already released from the Green Belt as part of the Cambridge East Area Action Plan.</li> <li>• Supported by both Local Planning Authorities – reflected by inclusion in revisions to emerging Local Plans and requirement for issue to be addressed at an early stage in the North of Cherry Hinton master planning and delivery process.</li> <li>• Proximity to urban areas</li> <li>• May reduce costs of providing services and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Potential to save transport costs from Fulbourn and Teversham (possibly also Fen Ditton depending on available routes). However, may require discussions and consultation about changes in catchment area.</li> <li>• Will become part of wider North of Cherry Hinton development.</li> <li>• Understood to have a landowner willing to sell / transfer to Council – may depend on links to wider development proposals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proximity to Airport and impact on acoustics.</li> <li>• Surrounding roads major commuter routes in and around Cambridge.</li> <li>• Location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Relatively remote from Abbey and Wing – identified as areas with limited access to secondary provision.</li> <li>○ Proximity to three existing schools – may not alleviate challenges around accessibility.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Site size may be limited reducing potential for future proofing.</li> <li>• Need to ensure available route to site along Coldham's Lane and Airport Way.</li> </ul>
<b>Consultants identified land east of Fen Ditton</b>	
<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenfield site.</li> <li>• Proximity to Abbey and Wing – identified as areas with limited access to secondary provision.</li> <li>• Potential to support integration of Wing and existing Abbey community and promote community cohesion.</li> <li>• Creates a more balanced spread of secondary schools across Cambridge.</li> <li>• Potential to save transport costs from Fen Ditton and Teversham (subject to availability of routes). Possibly also Fulbourn – subject to distance. Would require discussions and consultation about catchment changes.</li> <li>• Potential for segregated cycle and pedestrian access if access to disused railway can be secured.</li> <li>• Large greenfield area may allow larger site, either initially or in future to be secured providing some element of future proofing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenbelt site with need to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' to secure potential planning consent. This may be challenging with alternative sites available.</li> <li>• Opposed by the Local Planning Authorities because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Greenbelt.</li> <li>○ Concerns about encouraging future development around Fen Ditton.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Poor vehicular access links if via High Ditch Road. Narrow historic core to Fen Ditton to the west and narrow road and Railway Bridge to east.</li> <li>• Existing traffic constraints on Horningsea Road.</li> <li>• Potential concerns regarding Air Quality and noise from A14 (depending on final site location) and Airport.</li> <li>• Poor cycle and pedestrian links if the disused railway cannot be used.</li> <li>• Relatively remote from urban areas.</li> <li>• May increase costs and challenges in relation to services and infrastructure.</li> </ul>



# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE POLICY AND SERVICE COMMITTEE AGENDA PLAN

Published on 1 February 2017  
Updated 20 February 2017

**Agenda Item No: 6**

## **Notes**

Committee dates shown in bold are confirmed.

Committee dates shown in brackets and italics are reserve dates.

The definition of a key decision is set out in the Council's Constitution in Part 2, Article 12.

\* indicates items expected to be recommended for determination by full Council.

+ indicates items expected to be confidential, which would exclude the press and public. Additional information about confidential items is given at the foot of this document.

Draft reports are due with the Democratic Services Officer by 10.00am eight clear working days before the meeting.

The agenda dispatch date is six clear working days before the meeting.

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Spokes meeting date	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
<b>28/02/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	10/01/17	15/02/17	17/02/17
	Review of Secondary Provision in Cambridge	H Belchamber/ R Lewis	2017/013			
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	R Greenhill	Not applicable	07/02/17	15/02/17	17/02/17
	Senior Management Restructure of the Children Families and Adults Directorate +	W Ogle-Welbourn	Not applicable			
<b>14/03/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	07/02/17	01/03/17	06/03/17

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Spokes meeting date	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Extended Entitlement to an additional 15 hours free childcare for eligible 3 and 4 year olds nationally from September 2017 and Early Years Funding Formula	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Children's Change Programme: Update	T Leavy	Not applicable			
	Children's Centres Consultation	T Leavy/ J Sollars	Not applicable			
	Cambridgeshire Culture	K Grimwade/ M Gunn	Not applicable			
	Gamlingay VC Primary School	C Buckingham	Not applicable			
	Risk Register	W Ogle-Welbourn	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<i>[11/04/17] Provisional Meeting</i>				28/02/17	29/03/17	03/04/17
<b>06/06/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	27/04/17	23/05/17	26/05/17
	0-19 Joint Commissioning of Children's Services	M Teasdale				

<b>Committee date</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Lead officer</b>	<b>Reference if key decision</b>	<b>Spokes meeting date</b>	<b>Deadline for draft reports</b>	<b>Agenda despatch date</b>
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<b>11/07/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		28/06/17	30/06/17
	Cambridgeshire Catering and Cleaning Services: Future Options +	K Grimwade/ R Imhoof	2017/010			
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	R Greenhill	Not applicable			
<i>[15/08/17] Provisional Meeting</i>					02/08/17	04/08/17
<b>12/09/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		30/08/17	01/09/17
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Risk Register	W Ogle-Welbourn	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<b>10/10/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		27/09/17	29/09/17

<b>Committee date</b>	<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>Lead officer</b>	<b>Reference if key decision</b>	<b>Spokes meeting date</b>	<b>Deadline for draft reports</b>	<b>Agenda despatch date</b>
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<b>14/11/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		01/11/17	03/11/17
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<b>05/12/17</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		22/11/17	24/11/17
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<b>09/01/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		22/12/17	28/12/17
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Spokes meeting date	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
<i>[13/02/18] Provisional Meeting</i>						
<b>13/03/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		28/02/18	02/03/18
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			
<i>[10/04/18] Provisional Meeting</i>						
<b>22/05/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable		09/11/18	11/05/18
	Free School Proposals	H Belchamber	Not applicable			
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable			
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable			

**Notice made under the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 in compliance with Regulation 5(7)**

1. At least 28 clear days before a private meeting of a decision-making body, public notice must be given which must include a statement of reasons for the meeting to be held in private.
2. At least 5 clear days before a private meeting of a decision-making body, further public notice must be given which must include a statement of reasons for the meeting to be held in private, details of any representations received by the decision-making body about why the meeting should be open to the public and a statement of the Council's response to such representations.

Forward	Intended	Matter in	Decision	List of	Reason for the meeting to be held in private
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plan reference	date of decision	respect of which the decision is to be made	maker	documents to be submitted to the decision maker	
n/a	21 March 2017	Senior Management Restructure of the Children Families and Adults Directorate	Staffing and Appeals Committee	Report by the Interim Executive Director of Children, Families and Adults Directorate	The decision is exempt within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Schedule 12 A of the Local Government Act 1972 in that it would not be in the public interest for the information to be disclosed (information relating to any individual).
2017/010	11 July 2017	Cambridgeshire Catering and Cleaning Services: Future Options	Children and Young People Policy and Service Committee	Report by the Director of Learning	The decision is an exempt item within the meaning of paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as it refers to information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

### **Decisions to be made in private as a matter of urgency in compliance with Regulation 5(6)**

3. Where the date by which a meeting must be held makes compliance with the above requirements impracticable, the meeting may only be held in private where the decision-making body has obtained agreement from the Chairman of the Council.
4. Compliance with the requirements for the giving of public notice has been impracticable in relation to the business detailed below.
5. The Chairman of the Council has agreed that the Committee may hold a private meeting to consider the business referred to in paragraph 4 above because the meeting is urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred for the reasons stated below.

<b>Date of Chairman's agreement</b>	<b>Matter in respect of which the decision is to be made</b>	<b>Reasons why meeting urgent and cannot reasonably be deferred</b>

For further information, please contact Quentin Baker on 01223 727961 or [Quentin.Baker@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:Quentin.Baker@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)





## **APPOINTMENTS TO INTERNAL ADVISORY GROUPS AND PANELS**

<b>NAME OF BODY</b>	<b>MEETINGS PER ANNUM</b>	<b>REPS APPOINTED</b>	<b>REPRESENTATIVE(S)</b>	<b>CONTACT DETAILS</b>
<b>Adoption Panel</b>  The function of the Adoption Panel is to make quality and appropriate recommendations, and to review recommendations proposed by the Adoption Service. This is in relation to whether the child should be placed for adoption; whether a prospective adopter(s) is suitable to adopt a child; and whether the child should be placed for adoption with a particular prospective adopter.	11	2	<b>Councillor P Brown</b> (Con)	Barbro Loader Adoption Partnership Manager  <a href="mailto:Barbro.Loader@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Barbro.Loader@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Cambridgeshire Culture Steering Group</b>  The role of the group is to give direction to the implementation of Cambridgeshire Culture, agree the use of the Cambridgeshire Culture Fund, ensure the maintenance and development of the County Art Collection and oversee the loan scheme to school and the work of the three Cambridgeshire Culture Area Groups.	3	3	<b>1. Councillor D Harty</b> (Con)  <b>2. Councillor N Kavanagh</b> (Lab)  <b>3. Councillor P Downes</b> (LD)	Keith Grimwade  Service Director - Learning  01223 507165  <a href="mailto:Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Cambridgeshire Schools Forum</b> The Cambridgeshire Schools Forum exists to facilitate the involvement of schools and settings in the distribution of relevant funding within the local authority area	6	3 Observer Status	<b>1. Councillor P Downes</b> (LD) <b>2. Councillor D Harty</b> (Con) <b>3. Councillor J Whitehead</b> (Lab)	Richenda Greenhill Democratic Services Officer  01223 699171 <a href="mailto:Richenda.Greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Richenda.Greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Children, Families and Adults Management Information Systems Mosaic Implementation Members' Reference Group</b>		1	<b>1. Councillor B Chapman</b> (Indep) <b>2. Councillor P Clapp</b> (UKIP) <b>3. Councillor David Brown</b> (Con) <b>4. Councillor I Manning</b> (LD) <b>5. Councillor M Tew</b> (UKIP) <b>6. Councillor P Topping</b> (Con) <b>7. Councillor G Wilson</b> (LD)	Chris Rundell Head of Information Management  01223 699010 <a href="mailto:Chris.rundell@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Chris.rundell@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Corporate Parenting Partnership Board</b>  The Corporate Parenting Partnership Board looks after the interests of all children and young people who are looked after. As corporate parents, the Council will strive to ensure we provide our Looked After children with safe and supportive care which promotes their talents, skills and potential and encourages them to be the best that they can be	4	6	<b>1. Councillor D Brown</b> (Con) <b>2. Councillor D Divine</b> (UKIP) <b>3. Councillor P Downes</b> (LD) <b>4. Councillor Z Moghadas</b> (Lab) <b>6. Councillor J Whitehead</b> (Lab)	Cheryl Phillips Business Support Assistant and LAC Health Liaison  01223 703236  <a href="mailto:Cheryl.Phillips@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Cheryl.Phillips@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Fostering Panel</b>  Recommends approval and review of foster carers and long term / permanent matches between specific children, looked after children and foster carers.	2 all-day panel meetings a month	2	<b>1. Councillor P Topping*</b> (Con) <b>2. Councillor S Bywater*</b> (Con)  ( *Subject to completing the Panel's own application process)	Carol Revie Policy & Practice Standards Manager Cambridgeshire County Council Fostering Service  01480 376310  <a href="mailto:Carol.Revie@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Carol.Revie@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>New Street Ragged School Trust</b>  Management of the Cambridge Learning Bus, which visits Cambridge City schools to provide additional learning experiences for primary aged children.	2	1	<b>1.Councillor L Nethsingha (LD)</b>  <b>2. Councillor J Whitehead (Lab)</b>	Keith Grimwade  Service Director – Learning  01223 507165  <a href="mailto:Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Next Steps Board</b>  To oversee continued improvement in social care.		2	<b>1. Councillor D Brown (Con)</b>  <b>2. Councillor J Whitehead (Lab)</b>	Clare Rose  Project Manager  01223 703889  <a href="mailto:Clare.rose@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Clare.rose@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Places Planning Project Board</b>  An internal meeting bringing together all services involved with school and setting place planning.	6	1	<b>Councillor D Harty (Con)</b>	Keith Grimwade  Service Director – Learning  01223 507165  <a href="mailto:Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Children's Health Joint Commissioning Board</b>  Health and Local Authority Commissioners work together to improve the quality of provision of services delivered to children and families and comment on the performance of health contracts which affect children and young people in Cambridgeshire.	6	2	1. <b>Councillor Sir P Brown</b> (Con) 2. <b>Councillor L Nethsingha</b> (LD)	Meredith Teasdale Service Director: Strategy and Commissioning  01223 714568  <a href="mailto:Meredith.teasdale@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Meredith.teasdale@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education (SACRE)</b>  To advise on matters relating to collective worship in community schools and on religious education.	As required	3	1. <b>Councillor E Cearn</b> s (LD) 2. <b>Councillor T Orgee</b> (Con) 3. <b>Councillor P Sales</b> (Lab)	Keith Grimwade Service Director – Learning  01223 507165 <a href="mailto:Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Virtual School Management Board</b>  The Virtual School Management Board will act as “governing body” to the Head of Virtual School which will allow the Member representative to link directly to the Corporate Parenting Partnership Board.	As required	1	<b>Councillor P Downes</b> (LD)	Keith Grimwade Service Director – Learning  01223 507165 <a href="mailto:Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Keith.Grimwade@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS TO PARTNERSHIP LIAISON AND ADVISORY GROUPS

<b>Cambridge University Technical College</b>  A specialist science college for 14-19 year olds providing a curriculum closely aligned to the local and national labour markets in Biomedical and Environmental Science and Technology		1	<b>Cllr T Orgee (Con)</b>	Miss A Constantine  Chair of Governors UTC Cambridge Robinson Way CAMBRIDGE CB2 0SZ  Tel: 01223 969004  Email: <a href="mailto:aconstantine@camre.ac.uk">aconstantine@camre.ac.uk</a>
<b>Cambridgeshire Children's Trust Executive Partnership</b>  The Cambridgeshire Children's Trust Executive Partnership is a partnership which oversees the work of the Area Partnerships, the work that it co-ordinates and provides synergy between work areas.	2	1	<b>Councillor J Whitehead (Lab)</b>  (Sub: Councillor D Brown (Con))	Richenda Greenhill  Democratic Services Officer  01223 699171  <a href="mailto:Richenda.Greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Richenda.Greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>