

Report to the Learning, Culture and Physical Activity Overview & Scrutiny Committee

August 2018

A Progress Report on the Education Sufficiency Programme

Purpose of the Report

To brief the Learning, Culture and Physical Activity Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the current position regarding mainstream school places in Birmingham.

The briefing explains our forecasting methodology and outlines our supply and demand for primary and secondary school places

Recommendation

That the Committee note the information contained in the report.

Contact Officer Details

Jaswinder Didially
Head of Service / Education Infrastructure
Email: jaswinder.didially@birmingham.gov.uk

Dave Marlow
School Place Planning Lead Officer / Education Infrastructure
Email: dave.marlow@birmingham.gov.uk

Lucy Dumbleton
School Organisation Manager / Education Infrastructure
Email: lucy.dumbleton@birmingham.gov.uk

Tel: 0121 303 8847

Table of Contents

The current picture of sufficiency of mainstream school places	3
How is the demand for primary school places changing?	4
Births	4
Cohort Growth	4
How is the demand for secondary school places changing?	6
Cohort growth	6
Parental Preference	7
How is the supply of primary school places changing?	9
What is our approach to meet the changes in demand and supply in primary provision?	10
Process for Decommissioning School Places	10
Meeting local demand	11
How is the supply of secondary school places changing?	12
What is our approach to meet the changes in demand and supply in secondary provision?	13
Process for Commissioning School Places	14
Criteria for evaluation	15
What is our approach to delivering pupil place requirements?	16
Appendices	18
Appendix 1 – Number of births by planning area	19
Appendix 2 – Cohort Growth Update	20
Primary	20
Secondary	21
Appendix 3 – Forecasting Methodology	22
Housing demands	23
Appendix 4 - Free Schools	24
Appendix 5 – School Places Scorecard (DfE 2017/18)	25
Primary	25
Secondary	26
Appendix 6 – Additional Places Projects	27

The current picture of sufficiency of mainstream school places

It is the aim of Birmingham City Council to provide a local high quality school place for each of its resident children. Our Basic Need programme is an essential strand of the LA's wider school organisation and improvement strategy to deliver our ambition for every Birmingham child to benefit from a great education. Having access to a local school place is a key factor in supporting pupil attendance and attainment.

Birmingham's school estate is two-tier and is governed by a mixture of providers with 261 maintained schools, 167 academy schools and 17 free schools. 275 mainstream schools offer non-faith provision and 101 offer faith provision. There are 11 boys' schools and 13 girls' schools in Birmingham. Overall 81% of schools are judged as good or outstanding. This diverse school landscape provides both opportunities and challenges to meet Birmingham's place planning needs.

Our statutory duties related to pupil place planning and sufficiency is as follows:

- To be responsible for securing sufficient education to meet the needs of the population in Birmingham
- To be responsible for securing sufficient primary and secondary schools in Birmingham
- To reasonably consider parental representations regarding the provision of schools

It remains a challenge to ensure there are sufficient places and financially sustainable schools in each area of the city without creating over provision and destabilising existing schools.

The Department for Education (DfE) require local authorities to submit an annual School Capacity (SCAP) return. This comprises of:

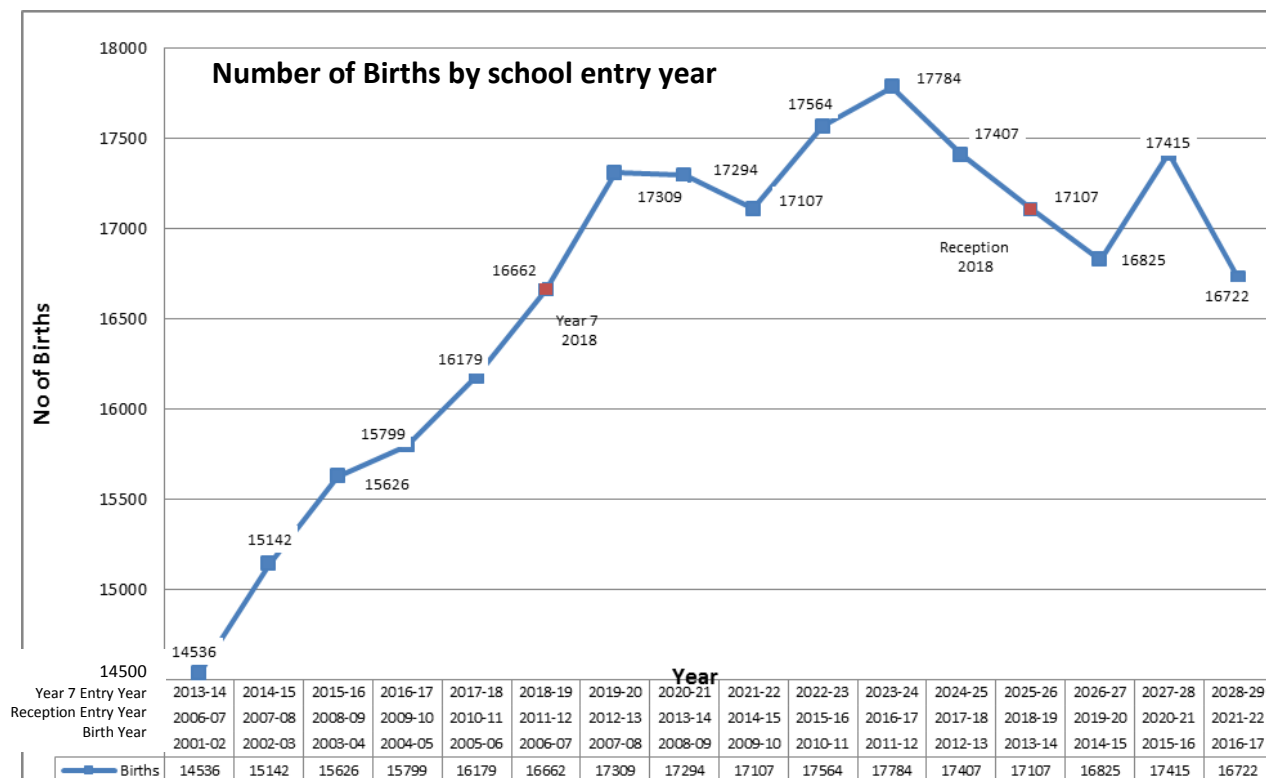
1. **Demand** - School forecasting for mainstream primary year groups (5 year forecast) and mainstream secondary year groups (7 year forecast) – this covers the demand for places across the city, by planning area
2. **Supply** - School capacity across the mainstream estate – this covers the current and planned supply of places across the city
3. **Capital Spend** – this provides a record of all capital spend for projects which have provided additional mainstream places or where Basic Need funding has been used to provide additional SEN, nursery or sixth form places
4. **Place Planning commentary** – providing information to support analysis of place planning pressures

As well as demonstrating how we are meeting our statutory duties, the SCAP return drives our Basic Need capital grant funding. The funding enables us to create additional places through extending and refurbishing existing schools as well as commissioning new schools. A record of Basic Need funding allocations received to date can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/basic-need-allocations>

How is the demand for primary school places changing?

Between January 2016 and January 2017 a rise of 2,016 primary aged pupils in Birmingham was reported. Demand for primary school places has grown substantially over recent years. This position is now changing.

Births: Birth rates in Birmingham have increased by 20% since 2001/02. The birth rate trend now shows a decline following the peak in 2011/12 (Reception entry 2016/17). Birth numbers recover somewhat for Reception entry 2020/21 before falling further for Reception entry 2021/22.



Graph 1: Total number of births in Birmingham, by birth year and school year of entry (sources Office of National Statistics, ONS or Public Health, PH)

Birth rates vary across the city. Please see **Appendix 1** for further detail around the change in birth rates across planning areas.

Birth rates are the base measure by which we start our Reception forecasting. There is always likely to be some difference between the numbers born in an area (age '0') and the numbers that will require a Reception place (age '5'). We undertake analysis to understand supply and demand at planning area level in order to inform our annual submission of pupil forecasts to the DfE. We anticipate the need to manage falling intake numbers (directly related to the number of births) whilst sustaining a sufficient level of surplus (available) places in areas.

Cohort Growth: Families and their children arrive and leave the city at different points in the year. Cohort growth is a net measure of the number of pupils who join existing year groups throughout an academic year. Birmingham's school population is continuing to increase in size however latest data suggests that the rate of growth is slowing. Recent

migration data published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) indicates statistically significant changes in migration patterns and a net decline in migration to the UK.

“Net migration in the year to March 2017 was +246,000; a decrease of 81,000 compared with the previous year” which “indicate that the EU referendum result may be influencing people’s decision to migrate into and out of the UK, particularly EU and EU8 citizens... “ (ONS, August 2017).

Whilst in-year net migration is indicating an easing, it is still reasonable for us to expect a cohort starting in Reception to have grown significantly before the pupils leaves primary school at the end of Year 6. Based on recent trends, this growth could be by anything up to 840 additional places (28FE) for one cohort. The compound effect of growth year on year means that we will need to monitor the supply of places in upper KS2 (Y5 and Y6) in some areas of the city. Please see **Appendix 2** for further detail around the change in primary cohort growth over recent years.

In additional to births and in-year net migration, housing developments also add to our population growth. Details of how this is factored into our forecasting methodology can be found in **Appendix 3**.

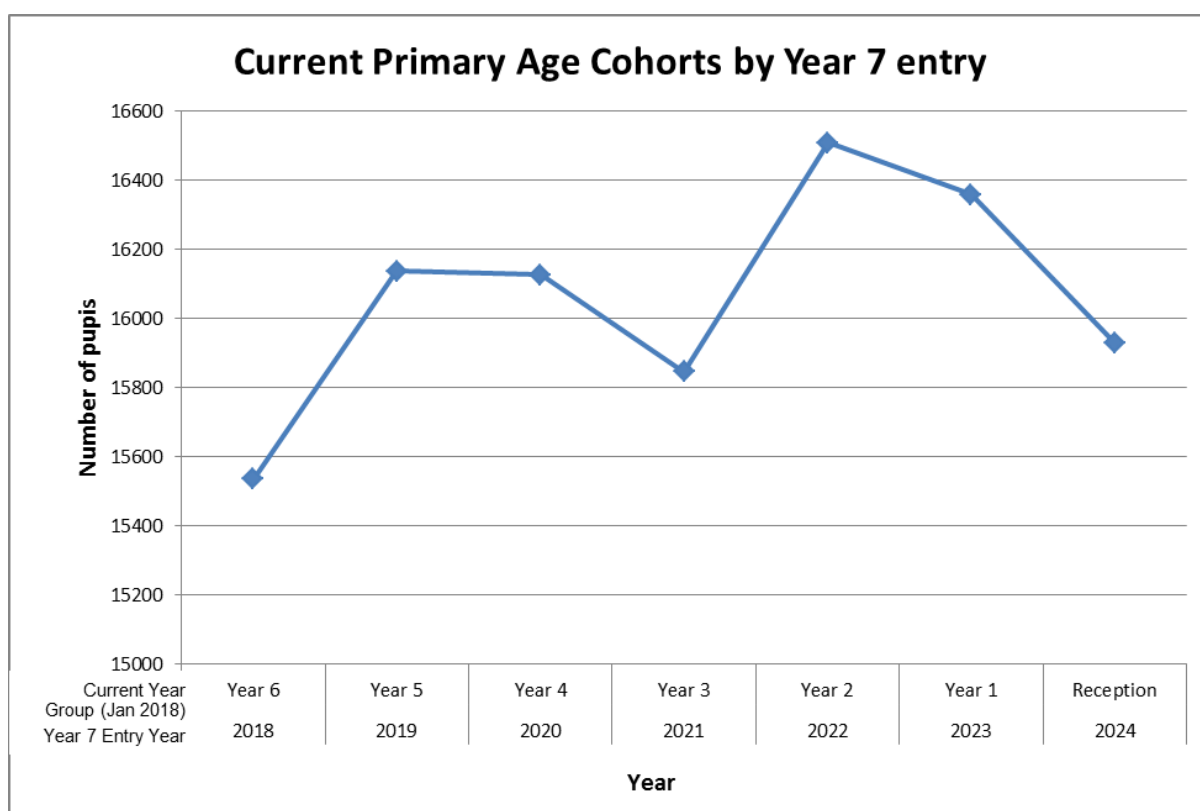
Parental preference is an important consideration when planning and organising schools. The number of families receiving their first preference has increased year on year since 2015 as a measurement of National Offer Day statistics. In the same period of time the number of families who were placed at a school that is not one of their preferences has also fallen.

How is the demand for secondary school places changing?

Between January 2016 and January 2017 there was a rise of 2,382 secondary aged pupils in Birmingham. Demand for secondary school places is now rapidly increasing as larger primary cohorts reach secondary age. Secondary aged pupils are mobile and do travel to attend particular types of school, however some pupils are being displaced as they are having to travel further to access a school place.

Existing primary cohorts are a base measure by which we start our Year 7 forecasting. Since 2013 the number of Year 6 pupils in Birmingham has increased by 14% or nearly 2000 pupils. Fewer Year 7 pupils arrive in Birmingham schools than are in Year 6 each year. This is due to pupils attending other types of provision including schools in neighbouring authorities and independent settings. We expect this to change in the future as we are aware of the population growth being experienced by our neighbouring authorities.

We anticipate an increase in the Year 7 intake numbers (directly related to the number of Year 6 pupils) due to a level of 'push back' from the neighbouring authorities as they can no longer admit the numbers from Birmingham that has historically been the case. Graph 2 illustrates the primary age cohorts as at January 2018. It shows the current Year 6 cohort for 2018 Year 7 entry through to 2018 Reception for entry to Year 7 in September 2024. The largest cohort of children is currently in Year 2 and set to start school at Secondary in Year 7 in September 2022.



Graph 2: Primary age year groups as at January 2018 Census by year of entry to year 7 at Secondary school. The numbers do not include any cohort change in future years.

Cohort growth: Whilst cohort growth is slowing down, it is still reasonable for us to expect a cohort starting in Year 7 to have grown significantly before it enters Year 10.

This growth could be by up to 500 additional places (16FE). The compound effect of growth year on year means that there are significantly lower surplus places in Years 9 in some areas.

Please see **Appendix 2** for further detail around the change in secondary cohort growth over recent years. We anticipate the need in the future to require additional places to accommodate cohort growth in some areas.

As with primary, additional housing developments also add to our population growth. Please see **Appendix 3** for further details and our forecasting methodology.

Parental Preference: An important factor in planning places is parental preference however this is not a driver for expansions as popularity is changeable.

Birmingham City Council's objective is to ensure all schools are supported on their journey to becoming good or outstanding. It is a key priority to ensure our least popular schools are effectively supported on their improvement journey to become schools of choice within local communities.

There is substantial variation in the degree to which parental preference is met across planning areas. Low parental preference does not necessarily reflect a lack of local school places. The quality of local provision is a significant factor. The picture of parental preference in our secondary schools is skewed by the number of unsuccessful applications for grammar schools. The DfE have produced a scorecard of metrics following SCAP 2017. This is included at **Appendix 5** and provides a summary of how well preference is being met for entry rounds as well as the quality of places being created.

It is possible that figures for meeting parental preference at secondary will reduce over the next 3 years as the number of surplus places reduces; this is also likely to have a positive impact on school improvement. We may see preference rates for primary schools increase as birth rates decrease.

Preference statistics for Birmingham are released by School Admissions on an annual basis following the Offer Day round.

How reliably do we forecast where additional places will be needed?

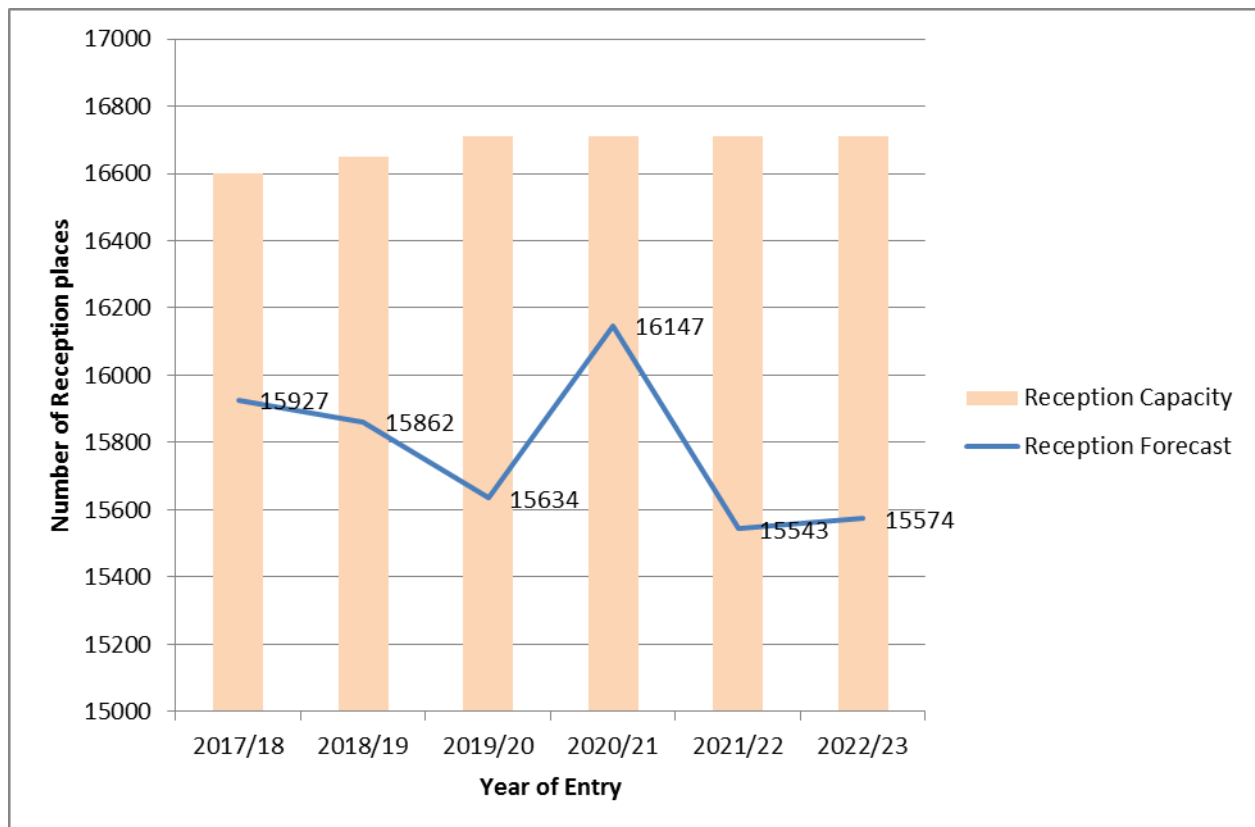
Forecasts of demand for the total number of places required in Birmingham are highly reliable. The DFE score card in **Appendix 5** measures how accurate our forecasts are for Birmingham in comparison with other authorities. For three year forecasts, we score a 99.8% accuracy rate for primary forecasts and 99.3% accuracy rate for secondary forecasts. It should be noted that whilst we are performing well on the scorecard when compared with others, the reliability of forecasts at planning area (District and Ward level) is more variable due to the changing patterns of parental preference and the changing supply of places.

There are challenges to ensure we achieve reliable forecasts. Planning of medium to long-term requirements takes into account a number of factors such as birth rates, housing and migration patterns. Demand for school places is therefore subject to ongoing change. Changing levels of supply also mean that we have to consider carefully when and where to commission places in some areas, and particularly if we are considering decommissioning places elsewhere. We constantly review and update our methodology, making continual improvements and reliability checks. A copy of our current forecasting methodology can be found in **Appendix 3**.

How is the supply of primary school places changing?

The Additional Primary Places programme started in September 2010 in Birmingham. Since then 16,944 additional primary places will have been provided across mainstream school provision, including schemes planned for delivery by 2019/20. To date we have expanded 75 schools to provide additional primary places.

Reception numbers are now showing a decline. This means that there are some areas of the city that are seeing a significant number of surplus places. Graph 3 below compares forecast intakes from now to 2022/23 compared to available capacity.



Graph 3: Forecast Reception intakes for Birmingham schools against available admission capacity (SCAP 2018 and schools master database)

We are working towards a sustainable level of surplus places in the city. There are local fluctuations in birth rates and migration rates which create challenges. It is the intention of the Local Authority to ensure sufficient places whilst avoiding oversupply and without exceeding 5% surplus places within a planning area. In practice we are planning to 2.5%, however in some year groups we are currently seeing some planning areas with less than 1% surplus.

Our city surplus levels in primary at May 2018 can be seen below.

Year Group	R	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Unfilled Places	714	386	320	510	362	392	336
% Surplus	4.5%	2.4%	1.9%	3.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.2%

Table 1: Number of available (unfilled places) by primary year group and surplus level for 2017/18 academic year (School census and schools master db)

What is our approach to meet the changes in demand and supply in primary provision?

The emphasis going forwards is to adjust supply to meet future reductions in demand. The process of removing places declared as 'surplus to requirements' will need to take place in some areas. This is called decommissioning.

Whilst we identify the potential for a number of places to be decommissioned, if birth rates and cohort growth rates change again we will need to address and review supply for the future. It is also important for us to recognise the challenge for Early Years provision over the next few years as lower birth numbers mean fewer nursery places.

Birth Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 ₁	Total
Reception entry year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	FE
Number of estimate FEs ₂	0-2	2	9.5	3.5	17

Table 2: Number of Reception places that may require decommissioning.

₁ Forecasts based on birth year trend. No actual data received yet for birth data for 2017/18.

₂ 1FE (1 form of entry) is the equivalent of 30 places

We also estimate that we may need further decommissioning in Year 3 in 2022.

Process for Decommissioning School Places

When determining whether places are surplus we will need to:

- Determine which places are unfilled or 'available'
- Define how many places are surplus to requirements – will they be needed in the future?
- Decide how the surplus space will be managed – this could include removal of poorer assets where possible or reconfiguration of space

Key considerations:

- Parental choice – does a reduced number of places mean children will need to travel further. What impact would removing places have on parental preference?
- Quality of provision – if the standards are below 'good' consider decommissioning, closure or co-location with another provision
- Financial implications – will the reduction in pupil numbers have an impact on the school's future financial viability?

A decommissioning strategy will be developed and will be shared with Cabinet Member in due course.

Currently we are in conversation with a number of schools who have expressed concerns from lower intake numbers. We will offer support to schools through the following routes, as appropriate:

- Planning area and school level analysis of future demand
- Support to reduce admission limits at the school following the closure of an admissions round, or through formal variation if appropriate
- Consideration of school business case under Falling Pupils fund

Meeting local demand

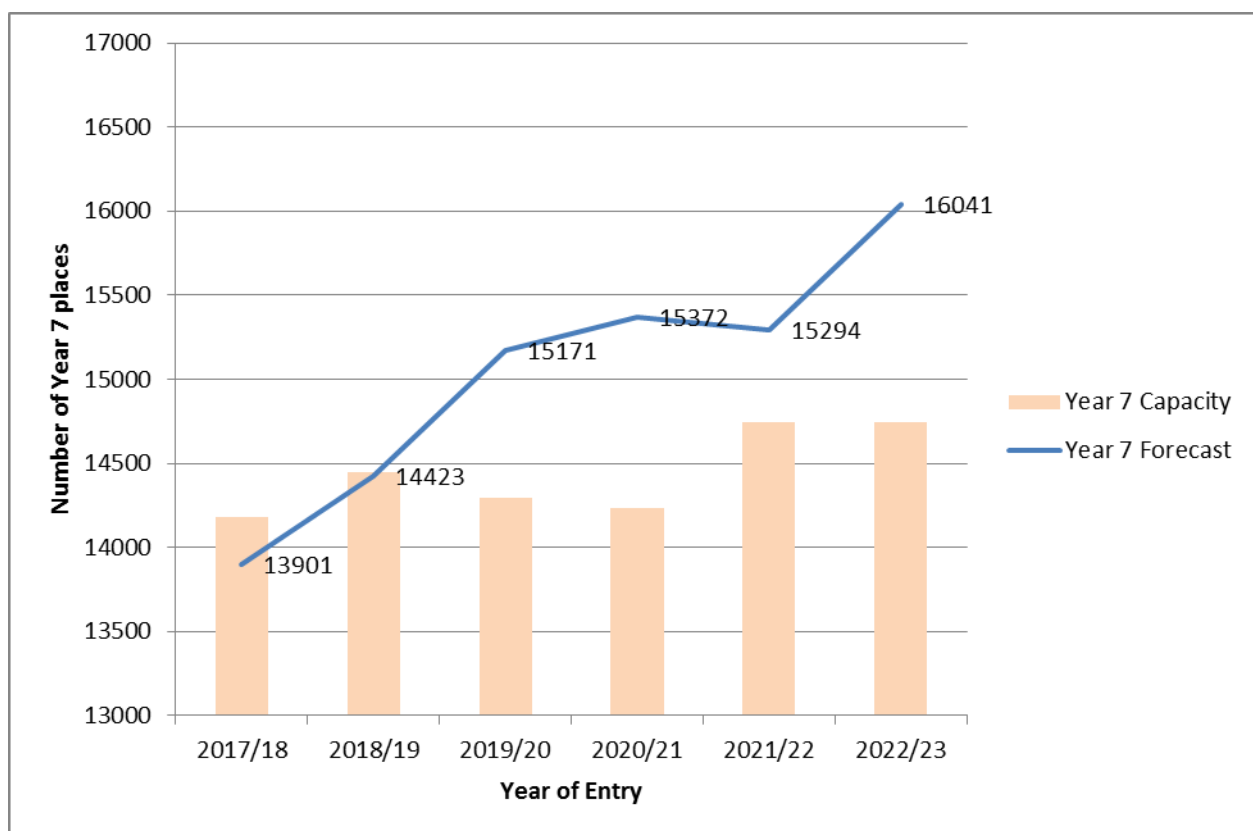
Where additional places are needed to manage local variations in demand; temporary and bulge provision will continue to be the preferred solution in order to create additional places without creating overprovision. .

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How is the supply of secondary school places changing?

The Additional Secondary Places programme started in September 2014 in Birmingham. Since then, 1405 additional secondary places will have been provided across mainstream school provision, including further schemes planned for delivery by 2019/20. To date we have expanded 16 schools to provide additional secondary places.

Year 7 numbers are now on a significant increase. This means that additional places are required and 2018/19 will see some areas of the city experiencing a pressure for places. Graph 3 compares forecast intakes from now to 2022/23 compared to available capacity. Please note the reduced capacity for 2019/20 may increase if bulge provision for 2018/19 becomes a permanent expansion. The increase in capacity indicated for 2021/22 is as a result of new free school proposals expected to open that year (see Appendix 4) and so may change.



Graph 3: Forecast Year 7 intakes for Birmingham schools against available admission capacity (SCAP 2018 and schools master db)

We are working towards a sustainable level of surplus in the city. There are local fluctuations in pupil numbers and migration rates which create challenges. It is the intention of the Local Authority to ensure sufficient places whilst avoiding oversupply and without exceeding 5% surplus places within a planning area. In practice we are planning to 2.5%, however in some year groups we are seeing less than this. We will therefore consider injecting additional bulge and temporary provision in key areas.

Our city surplus levels in secondary at May 2018 can be seen below.

Year Group	7	8	9	10	11
Number of Unfilled Places	386	158	252	343	795
% Surplus	2.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.6%	6.6%

Table 3: Number of available (unfilled places) by primary year group and surplus level for 2017/18 academic year (School census and schools master db)

What is our approach to meet the changes in demand and supply in secondary provision?

A significant number of secondary places are needed going forwards in order to meet demand. The process of creating additional places is called commissioning.

Meeting the increased demand for secondary school places presents its own challenges as some schools have managed with significantly lower numbers until recently. Surplus places remain concentrated in a small number of schools situated on the edges of the city, with the majority in the south west of the city. We continue to work with schools to review their admission numbers and provide stability around finance and resource planning to enable their improvement journey. It is also important for us to recognise the challenge for Post-16 provision over the next few years as lower numbers exit secondary provision into sixth form age.

Whilst we identify the potential for a number of additional places to be commissioned below, these are the minimum required and are subject to annual updates around cohort growth. This is an update from previous publications.

Number of additional Year 7 places required

District Year 7 entry year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total	Priority area of district
Edgbaston					1	1	
Erdington	3			3.5	2	8.5	South
Hall Green	6	2 ₁		3.5 ₁	1	12.5	North
Hodge Hill	9			5	0.5	14.5	West
Ladywood	2	2				4	North
Northfield		2				2	
Perry Barr				2 ₁		2	South
Selly Oak		2		4		6	
Sutton Coldfield				1		1	
Yardley	4	3 ₁				7	North West
Total	24	11	0	19	4.5	58.5	

Table 4: Number of Year 7 places that will require commissioning.

₁ An assessment of future requirements will inform the nature of these additional places. For example some may be temporary/bulge expansions in order to avoid future oversupply at Year 7.

₂ 1FE (1 form of entry) is the equivalent of 30 places

The authority seeks to coordinate admissions with all schools and admission authorities to ensure the supply of places can meet any unforeseen demands in a meaningful and timely way. Each year we request coordination from all schools to understand future admission limits and policies. We are seeking to improve the data collection and strengthen collaboration to support place planning and effective school admissions in future years. Visibility of available school places across all schools also continues to be a challenge however we are continuing to seek enhanced ICT processes to support this recording and analysis.

The long term emphasis will be to manage temporary and bulge supply post-2024 to ensure future fluctuations are managed without introducing over supply. Where additional places are needed to manage local variations in demand temporary and bulge provision will be the preferred solution in order to support the need for a flexible estate.

Process for Commissioning School Places

We are co-designing the solutions with our secondary schools and with the DfE. The co-designing will consider different routes to providing additional capacity including:

- **Uncoordinated** – each year we have a significant number of additional places offered by schools that are their own admission authority after the National Offer Day and above PAN and sometimes to the detriment of local schools. For 2018 Year 7, 161 (5.5E) additional places have been offered without any coordination with the LA.
- **Surplus places** – to date a significant number of unfilled places have been in schools that are less popular or on improvement journeys. We have tolerated a certain level of surplus places in the system in order to support these schools to fill and improve. This has led to some pupils to be displaced in search of an available school place locally. We have also decommissioned places in some circumstances (this includes the DfE closure of Baverstock Academy in July 2017). Schools that traditionally held surplus places are now filling; however we still expect approximately 80 places to remain available in our least popular schools for 2018.
- **Existing** – we are expanding our existing school estate and have four school capital projects in delivery. So far we have expanded 16 schools. Future projects could include reorganisation of provision to best meet local demand (e.g. change of age range) to make best use of existing infrastructure.
- **Free School** – we continue to work closely with the DfE to ensure any free school proposals are aligned to meet our basic need. Further information and the latest known proposals are in **Appendix 4**.
- **Meeting Diversity** - We need to ensure that we provide the right type of school places to meet the needs of Birmingham's changing demographics and growing population. A School Organisation Plan will be developed and shared with Cabinet Member in due course and will cover faith, gender and selective provisions.

It is important to recognise that admission authorities should admit in accordance with Birmingham's [Fair Access Protocol](#) to make sure that unplaced children are offered a school place quickly. The Fair Access Protocol sits outside the arrangements for the

coordination of school places and is triggered when a pupil hasn't secured a school place under the in-year admissions procedures.

To enable us to commission the places we need, we will:

- Share requirements for additional places regularly with all schools
- Invite expressions of interest from schools that wish to grow
- Evaluate expressions of interest with a range of service areas
- Invest capital funding for any refurbishment, remodelling or new build
- Work with school networks, the RSC and the Diocese to agree sustainable solutions to meet demand in an area
- Work with the DfE and the RSC to optimise any free school proposals

Schools will be asked to:

- Coordinate their expansion intentions so that requirements can be modified to meet our basic need
- Express interest in expanding their provision in order to identify optimum solutions to meeting Basic Need (see criteria below)
- Contribute to the capital costs
- Meet revenue related costs

Criteria for evaluation

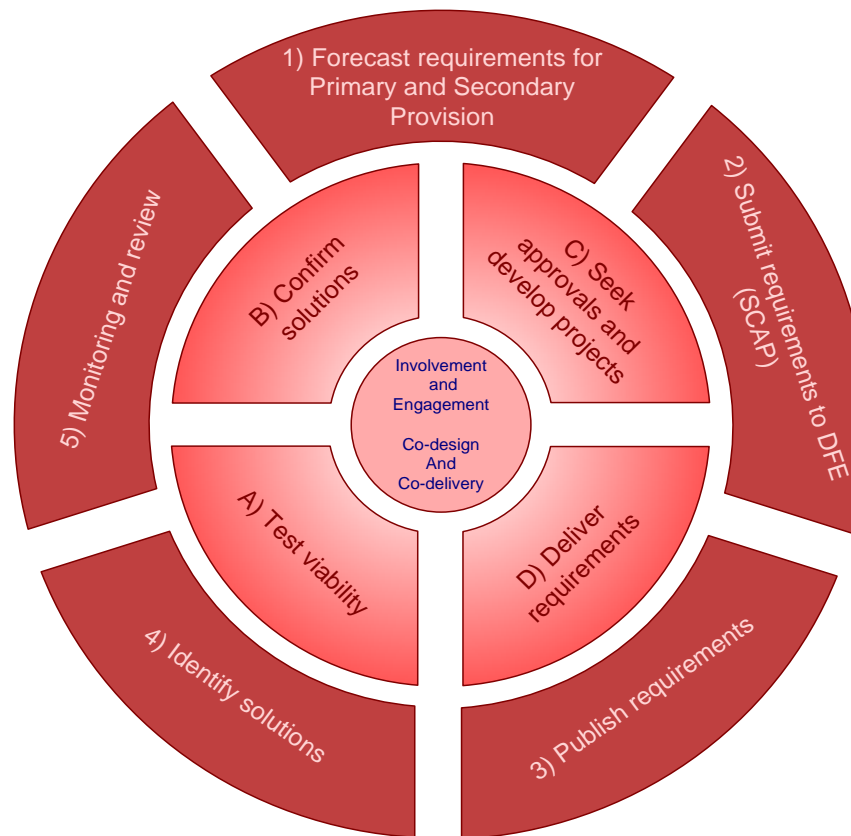
Expressions of Interest in expansion will be evaluated against the following key criteria:

- Location in relation to Basic Need** – are the proposed additional places in the right place to meet growth?
- School leadership and governance** – it is expected that schools that expand will be Outstanding or Good, or be able to provide robust evidence of their improvement trajectory. It is also expected that schools have a strong governance practice in place. We will seek input from Birmingham Education Partnership and School Governor Support.
- The capacity of the school to provide suitable accommodation on the site** – this could be within existing space internally or externally and within planning / buildability constraints. An additional place project should present value for money
- Popularity of the school** – whilst this is not a driver for expansion it is important that we recognise parental preference
- Potential of the expansion to create overprovision or reduce diversity of provision in an area** – this would be unwelcomed. Waiting list analysis will be carried out to understand the impact of any expansion on local schools.

What is our approach to delivering pupil place requirements?

Our approach to delivering school places is part of a timeline on an annual cycle. Basic need requirements and funding is based upon our submission of the SCAP return.

Each year new solutions are identified that either add or remove school places from supply. We then monitor progress and collect information for the cycle to begin again. Our core stakeholders (schools, trusts, diocese, DfE) are at the heart of our additional places programme. Engagement with them is critical to delivering best solutions and outcomes for children and young people in the city.



Infograph 1 – Basic Need and Commissioning Cycles

A limited pot of funding is available to meet all school place requirements. Projects within our Additional Places Programme therefore need to present good value for money. Requirements need to be delivered on time and in line with DfE/BCC gateways and approvals.

The scorecard of metrics at **Appendix 5** provides a summary of the quantity and cost of places.

A copy of all additional place projects to date or in progress can be found in **Appendix 6**.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Number of births by planning area

The following planning areas are based on the 2004 wards.

Birth Year		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Overall Change 2016- 2021
Reception Entry Year		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Code	Planning Area	ONS	ONS	ONS	PH	PH	
3301001	Acocks Green	473	492	489	493	489	-79
3301002	Aston	741	672	632	711	646	-16
3301003	Bartley Green	375	411	377	388	367	-15
3301004	Billesley	426	377	372	445	373	-47
3301005	Bordesley Green	803	745	731	739	752	-66
3301006	Bournville	334	328	326	322	300	-31
3301007	Brandwood	404	357	383	374	353	-41
3301008	Edgbaston	269	292	300	313	273	-34
3301009	Erdington	346	371	353	339	352	-23
3301010	Hall Green	362	355	363	393	350	-17
3301011	Handsworth Wood	419	406	408	450	353	-77
3301012	Harborne	318	331	285	347	336	41
3301013	Hodge Hill	533	551	540	577	541	-19
3301014	Kings Norton	370	346	353	352	363	-20
3301015	Kingstanding	441	412	396	403	387	-78
3301016	Ladywood	365	372	397	399	394	-12
3301017	Longbridge	378	421	407	390	396	17
3301018	Lozells & East Handsworth	615	594	636	604	641	-12
3301019	Moseley & Kings Heath	367	346	298	339	318	-62
3301020	Nechells	734	717	713	690	699	23
3301021	Northfield	390	345	357	386	328	-69
3301022	Oscott	373	322	366	356	331	-39
3301023	Perry Barr	359	372	340	355	372	-13
3301024	Quinton	371	336	355	362	330	-51
3301025	Selly Oak	205	196	225	191	208	-6
3301026	Shard End	490	445	464	440	447	-65
3301027	Sheldon	292	277	295	311	312	9
3301028	Soho	606	619	609	652	591	-80
3301029	South Yardley	554	606	564	580	538	-35
3301030	Sparkbrook	721	695	621	641	644	-32
3301031	Springfield	655	673	639	649	636	-13
3301032	Stechford & Yardley North	449	431	448	456	439	-5
3301033	Stockland Green	404	412	382	406	394	-15
3301034	Sutton Four Oaks	245	219	244	229	238	36
3301035	Sutton New Hall	199	201	194	200	195	-11
3301036	Sutton Trinity	274	282	270	285	284	-7
3301037	Sutton Vesey	211	231	231	259	242	-2
3301038	Tyburn	360	367	365	366	395	-14
3301039	Washwood Heath	819	826	723	831	747	-70
3301040	Weoley	357	356	374	392	368	-12
Total		17407	17107	16825	17415	16722	-1062
Year on Year change		-377	-300	-282	590	-693	-913

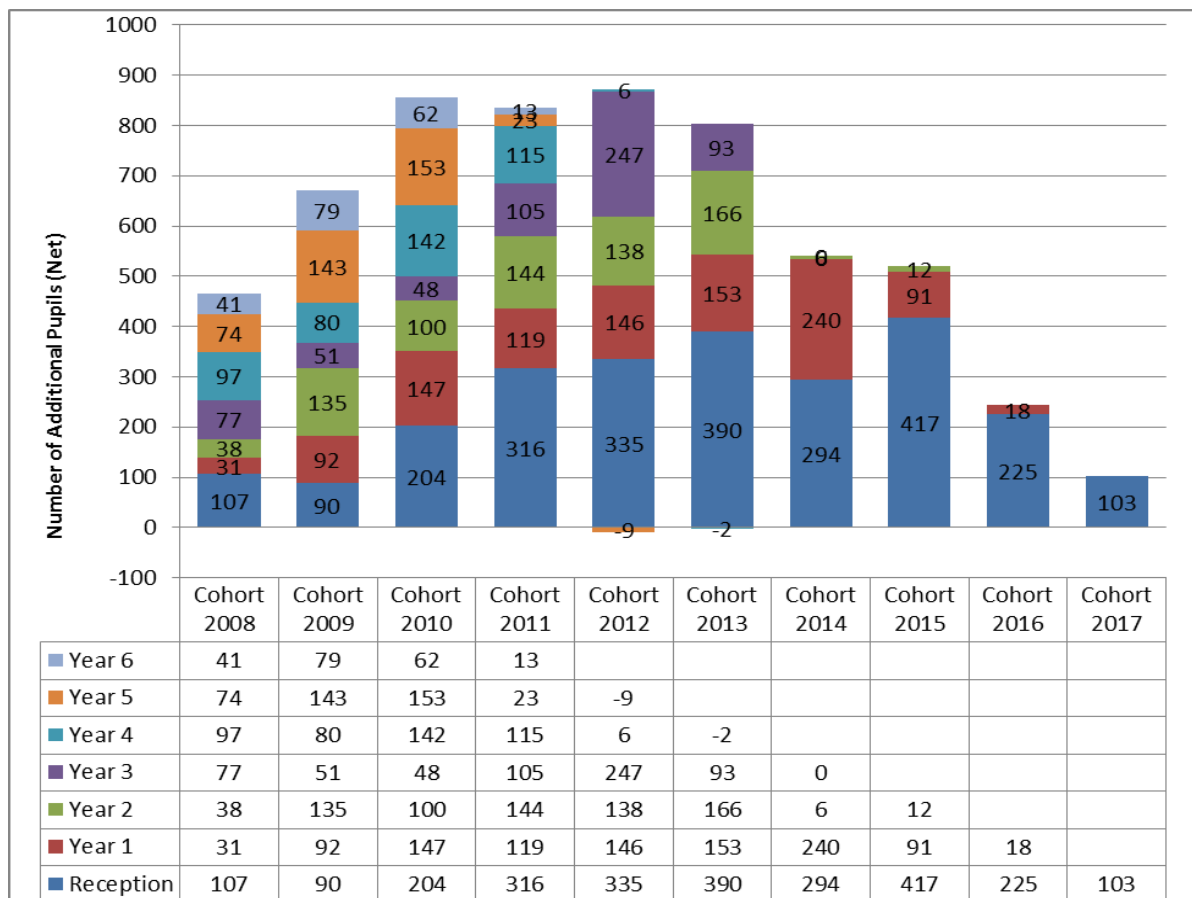
Table 1: Birth rates in Birmingham by ward (sources ONS or PH)

Appendix 2 – Cohort Growth Update

Primary

The latest full year of census information received (Oct 2016 – Oct 2017) shows continued but significantly slower net growth across all primary year groups. This may be as result of changes in migration rates or reduced capacity to accommodate additional admissions.

We will continue to monitor this picture and work with schools to manage the challenges presented by in-year cohort changes.



Graph 2: Primary Cohort Net Growth Oct to Oct growth – up until Jan 2018 census

Explanation of graph

If we take the cohort that started Reception in (September) 2013:

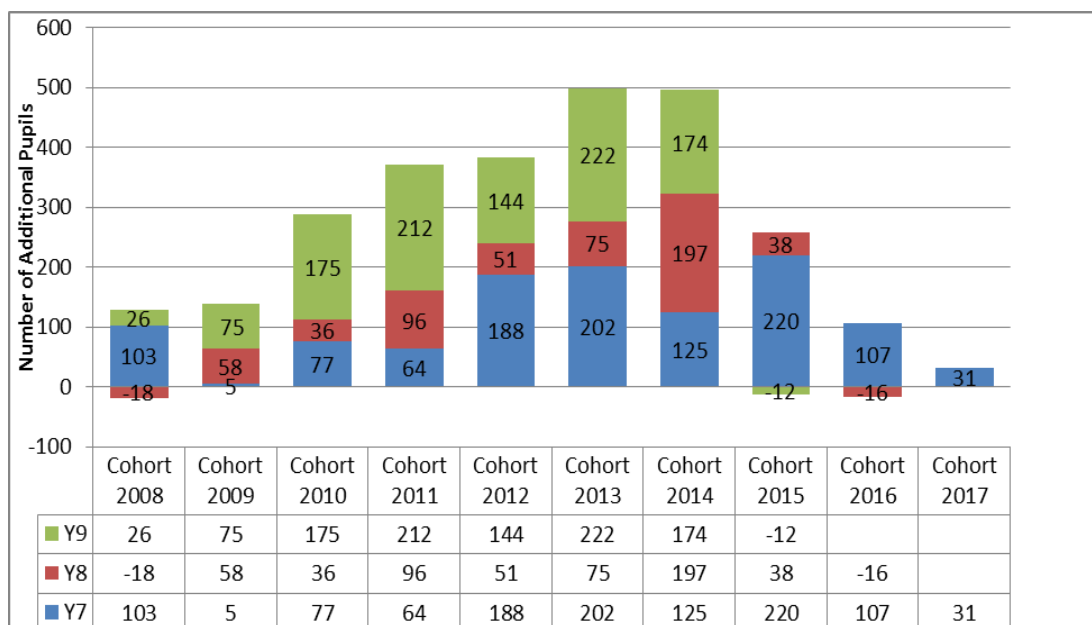
By the time that cohort had entered Year 1 in 2014 there were 390 (13FE) more pupils that had joined that year group in Birmingham. A further 153 (5FE) pupils had joined the same cohort by the time they entered Year 2 in 2015. A further 166 (5FE) by the time they entered Year 3 in 2016 and a further 93 (3FE) by the time they entered Year 4 in 2017. This is already an additional 800 pupils (27FE) across the period of the cohort from Reception to Year 4.

Secondary

The latest full year of census information received (Oct 2016 – Oct 2017) shows continued but significantly slower net growth across secondary year groups. This may be as result of changes in migration rates or reduced capacity to accommodate additional admissions.

Traditionally Year 10 and 11 see an overall decrease in cohort size as schools are far less likely to take new students in during the GCSE phase however this is starting to change as a result of cohort growth, and is likely to be reported on in the future. The additional specialist 14-19 provision at Year 10 also impacts on these numbers as they attract a significant number of out of city residents.

We will continue to monitor this picture and will work with all schools to manage the challenges presented by in-year cohort changes.



Graph 3: Secondary Cohort Net Growth Oct to Oct growth – up until Jan 2018 census

Explanation of graph

If we take the cohort that started Year 7 in (September) 2013:

By the time the cohort had entered Year 8 in 2014 there were 202 (7FE) more pupils that had joined that year group in Birmingham. A further 75 (3FE) pupils had joined the same cohort by the time they entered Year 9 in 2015. A further 222 (8FE) by the time they entered Year 10 in 2016. This is already an additional 499 pupils (17FE) across the period of the cohort from Year 7 to Year 9.

Appendix 3 – Forecasting Methodology

School Place Planning remains a citywide strategy and our forecasting reflects the range of factors that influence demand for school places including:

- Birth rates: actual births data from Office of National Statistics (ONS) and validation against birth data received through Public Health Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- Conversion of birth rates to applications for Reception places: uptake rates for the past 3 years
- Conversion of Y6 pupil numbers to Y7 applications: uptake rates for the past 3 years
- Demand for Birmingham school places from neighbouring and other authorities: out of city uptake for the past 3 years
- Cohort growth by year group: termly school census data from last 3 years
- Parental preference: last 3 years admissions data
- Housing growth: permitted housing developments₁
- Longer term ONS projections for Birmingham

Primary places are currently planned over 40 ward areas, using former (2004) political boundaries. Attention is paid to super-output areas and communities when identifying increased demand and localised need.

Secondary places are currently planned over 10 larger district areas to accommodate the greater mobility of secondary aged pupils. These planning areas are based on political boundaries. There is a range of selective and faith provision admitting pupils from across the city and out of authority which is factored into our projections.

Birmingham remains focused on Special Educational Needs sufficiency, despite its omission from the DfE's annual School Capacity (SCAP) return.

We have created and introduced a more comprehensive moderation process for SCAP 2018 by comparing entry year forecasts to known capacity in each planning area. Where an area has more pupils forecast than available places in the area we have displaced pupils into adjacent planning areas, in accordance with recent trends. If there is an increase in births locally then as a general principle we have not displaced these pupils in full thereby denoting where there is pressure for places locally. This process is responsive to sufficiency requirements and less responsive to preference trends in historic data. We have also reduced growth factors for our primary and secondary forecasts and updated our ratios by looking at the last 3 years of weighted growth.

We are looking to change our planning areas for SCAP 2019 to reflect groups of schools and communities more closely. We are currently working with our DfE Place Planning Advisor on this. By redesigning our planning areas we will be able to understand and more accurately address the current imbalances between residents and place supply.

1Housing demands

The housing demands for Birmingham have increased significantly in order to meet the growth agenda of the city. Housing development plans are shared to us via the Strategic Housing & Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and permitted developments are incorporated within our forecasting. There is greater alignment with our planning colleagues to seek the prioritisation of education requirements within any section 106 contributions or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) arrangements. There are a number of smaller housing developments in the city where we are not in receipt of S106. We are also a recent CIL authority but have not yet benefitted from any CIL arrangements to date.

In our forecasting we have identified expected pupil yields from developments and captured any places that can be fully funded through outstanding S106 balances. Given the pressure on school places it is likely that pupil yield generated from housing growth will require the need for both additional mainstream and special school places. We currently apply 0.042 per year group per house, which is in line with other cities. We have applied an interim reduction on our secondary factor after a recent review, and apply 0.034 per year group per house.

Plans for large housing estates present a challenge as school places will be required in advance of occupation.

Appendix 4 - Free Schools

Part of the solution for creating the number of additional places required will be through new schools. We are working with the EFA and free school proposers to provide information on where the greatest need for additional provision is required in line with Basic Need. The size, location and type of provision are all key determining factors for whether a proposal will meet the needs of the authority.

The following table indicates proposals approved to pre-opening stage at Wave 12 of the Free School application process (announcement in April 2017).

School	Opening	Type	Capacity	Phase	Gender	Faith	Postcode (proposed site)
Eden Boys Leadership Academy, Birmingham East	2018	Mainstream	800	Secondary 11-19	Boys	Islam	B8 3HX (opening in 2018 on a temporary site at B6 6EL)
ARK Birmingham Secondary	tbc	Mainstream	1200	Secondary 11-19	Mixed	-	tbc
Christ Church CE Secondary Academy	2021 ₁	Mainstream	1150	Secondary 11-19	Mixed	Christianity	B14 4EP ₁
Prince Albert High School	2021 ₁	Mainstream	1260	Secondary 11-19	Mixed	-	B42 7UG ₁
BOA Digital (Specialism: Digital Technologies)	2021 ₁	Mainstream	900	Secondary 11-19	Mixed	-	B1 2PJ ₁

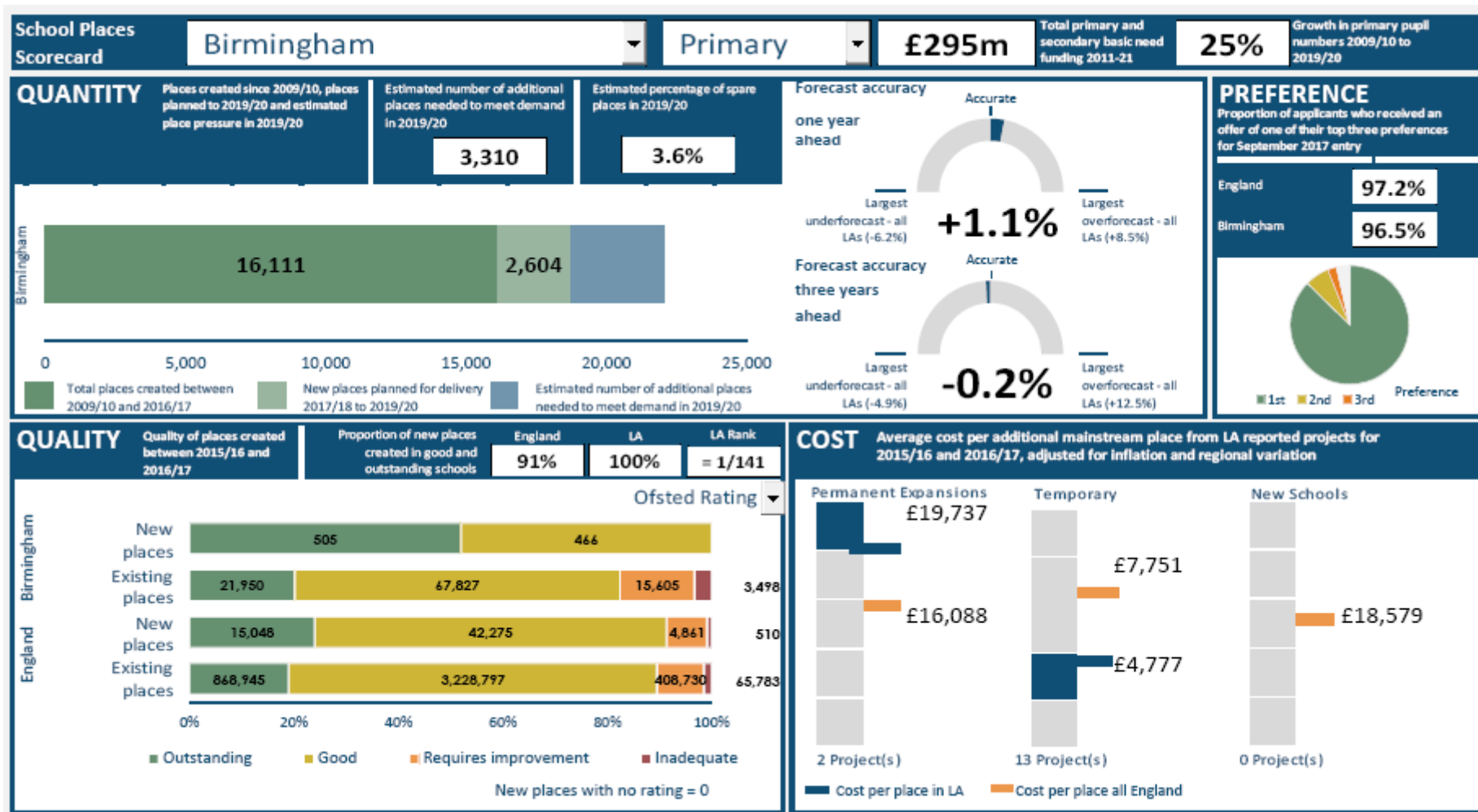
₁ Indicative at August 2018 and subject to change if there are any delays in site acquisition, planning and construction

We are aware of three proposals that have been registered under Wave 13. The window for applications closes in November 2018 and a decision on any successful applications is expected in Spring 2019. We have been advised that the earliest opening date if any of these schools were approved would be 2020.

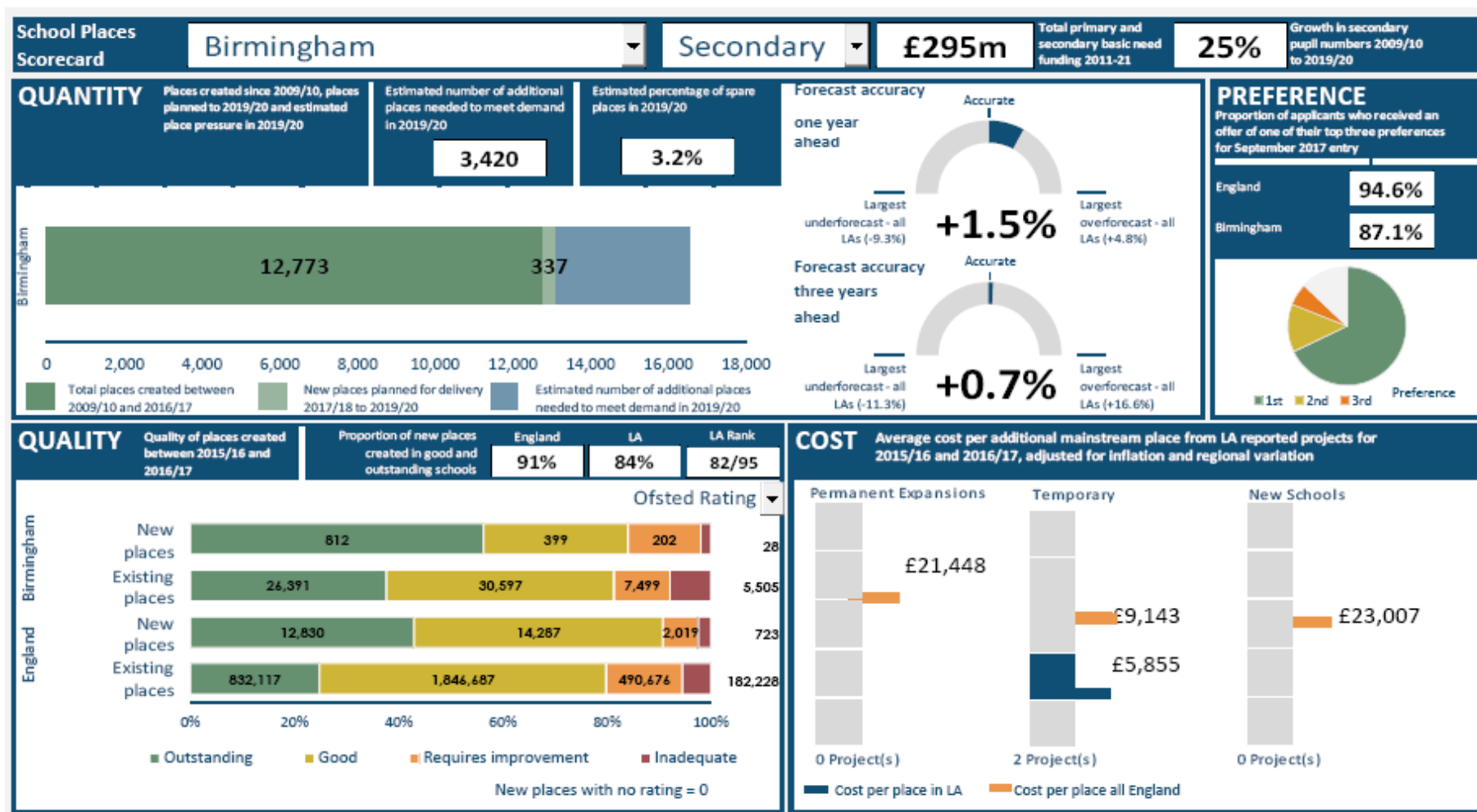
Trust/ Proposer	Opening	Type	Capacity	Phase	Gender	Faith	Postcode (proposed site)
BOA Group	tbc	Mainstream	300	Further education 16-19	Mixed	-	B4 7QD
A plus sixth form	tbc	Mainstream	500	Further education 16-19	Mixed	-	B11 4LP
Avanti Schools Trust	tbc	Mainstream	Nursery: 52 Primary: 420 Secondary: 900 16-19: 360	All-through 4-18	Mixed	-	B4 7UL

Appendix 5 – School Places Scorecard (DfE 2017/18)

Primary



Secondary



Appendix 6 – Additional Places Projects

A list of all school expansions providing additional places that are already created or are in the process of creation. This is derived from the Capital Spend submission for SCAP 2018.

DFE	School Name	Phase	Type	Total number of additional mainstream places being provided	Total number of additional SEN places being provided	Amount spent on additional places being provided (£), mainstream	Amount spent on additional places being provided (£), SEN
4009	Waverley School	All Through	Academy Converter	830	21	£14,643,982.66	£0.00
4084	Washwood Heath Academy	All Through	Academy Converter	480		£14,589,544.00	
4001	Ark Kings Academy	All Through	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£0.00	
4017	Bournville School	All Through	Academy Sponsor Led	420		£1,700,000.00	
2179	Starbank School	All Through	Community School	1740		£19,579,986.73	
4334	Al-Hijrah School	All Through	Voluntary Aided School	60		£0.00	
2054	Colmore Infant and Nursery School	Infants	Community School	90		£1,033,350.00	
2093	Hall Green Infant School	Infants	Community School	90		£957,519.00	
2161	Rednal Hill Infant School	Infants	Community School	30		£0.00	
2183	St Benedict's Infant School	Infants	Community School	252		£1,500,000.00	
2239	Bellfield Infant School (NC)	Infants	Community School	60		£459,254.00	
2317	Worlds End Infant and Nursery Sc	Infants	Community School	90		£1,198,212.00	
2053	Colmore Junior School	Juniors	Community School	120		£1,378,115.00	
2092	Hall Green Junior School	Juniors	Community School	120		£1,276,780.00	
2160	Rednal Hill Junior School	Juniors	Community School	30		£62,629.50	
2225	World's End Junior School	Juniors	Community School	120		£1,768,463.00	
2241	Bellfield Junior School	Juniors	Community School	75		£0.00	
2283	Marlborough Junior School	Juniors	Community School	30		£318,585.67	
2064	The Oaklands Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£2,341,185.00	
2085	Greenholm Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£2,688,937.00	
2086	Greet Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£2,701,540.00	
2195	Timberley Academy	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£3,556,868.00	
2309	Heathfield Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	30		£127,228.00	
2315	Nonsuch Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	30		£0.00	
2447	The Oval School	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£2,109,175.00	
2453	Leigh Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	150		£216,824.00	
2458	Parkfield Community School	Primary	Academy Converter	30		£84,000.00	
2460	Robin Hood Academy	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£1,202,842.00	
2463	Mere Green Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£1,515,990.00	
3015	St Marys C of E Primary Academy	Primary	Academy Converter	105		£2,976,557.44	
3401	St Joseph's Catholic Primary (B75)	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£3,389,228.00	
3412	Audley Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	210		£1,386,563.00	
3430	Hodge Hill Primary School	Primary	Academy Converter	301		£3,619,765.00	
2037	Slade Primary School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	210		£1,237,312.00	
2038	Nansen Primary School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	630		£6,867,039.00	
2058	The Shirestone Academy	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£119,078.00	
2072	Billesley Primary School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	210		£1,996,130.00	
2073	Kings Rise Academy	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	105		£67,315.00	
2078	Moor Green Primary School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	210		£383,861.00	
2096	Lea Forest Primary Academy	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£0.00	
2105	Oasis Academy Woodview	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	210		£1,489,225.00	

DFE	School Name	Phase	Type	Total number of additional mainstream places being provided	Total number of additional SEN places being provided	Amount spent on additional mainstream places being provided (£),	Amount spent on additional SEN places being provided (£),
2152	Brownmead Primary Academy	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	210		£2,258,539.00	
2165	Highfield Junior & Infant School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£198,455.00	
2171	Bordesley Village Primary School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£151,767.00	
2186	Birchfield Primary School	Primary	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£163,202.00	
2005	Kings Heath Primary School	Primary	Community School	24		£995,809.00	
2018	The Oaks Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£1,336,214.00	
2021	Paganel Primary School	Primary	Community School	240	12	£1,877,137.00	£13,361.00
2030	Bordesley Green Primary School	Primary	Community School	60		£403,702.00	
2034	Brookfields Primary School	Primary	Community School	221		£683,146.00	
2062	Anderton Park Primary School	Primary	Community School	103		£1,152,366.00	
2063	Regents Park Community Primary	Primary	Community School	210		£3,316,035.00	
2067	Summerfield Junior and Infant Sc	Primary	Community School	105		£2,113,524.00	
2087	Grendon Junior and Infant School	Primary	Community School	210		£838,490.00	
2108	Ward End Primary School	Primary	Community School	420		£3,239,703.00	
2119	Lakey Lane Junior and Infant Sc	Primary	Community School	28		£0.00	
2142	Nelson Junior and Infant School	Primary	Community School	210		£1,155,878.00	
2149	Paget Primary School	Primary	Community School	210	12	£573,337.00	£579,329.00
2150	Park Hill Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£1,767,768.00	
2153	Allens Croft Primary School	Primary	Community School	210	12	£3,230,785.00	£70,000.00
2176	Somerville Primary (NC) School	Primary	Community School	30		£211,985.00	
2178	Stanville Primary School	Primary	Community School	30		£0.00	
2184	Stechford Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£1,762,184.00	
2192	Thornton Primary School	Primary	Community School	240		£1,041,476.00	
2227	Yardley Wood Community Primary	Primary	Community School	210		£3,024,929.00	
2246	The Meadows Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£2,326,026.00	
2294	Featherstone Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£2,624,607.00	
2312	Chad Vale Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£2,121,099.00	
2420	Maney Hill Primary School	Primary	Community School	240		£2,055,919.00	
2435	Benson Community School	Primary	Community School	120		£1,690,839.14	
2436	Osborne Primary School	Primary	Community School	180		£3,546,666.67	
2454	Elms Farm Community Primary	Primary	Community School	105		£362,539.00	
2469	New Hall Primary and C'n Centre	Primary	Community School	75		£0.00	
2477	Harborne Primary School	Primary	Community School	270		£6,302,545.00	
2479	Anglesey Primary School	Primary	Community School	30		£239,074.00	
2482	Wattville Primary School	Primary	Community School	60		£0.00	
2485	Yenton Primary School	Primary	Community School	270		£2,594,842.00	
3421	Yardley Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£1,678,556.00	
3432	Clifton Primary School	Primary	Community School	210		£2,030,984.00	
2289	Cofton Primary School	Primary	Foundation School	210		£1,344,097.25	
2416	Moor Hall Primary School	Primary	Foundation School	240		£3,207,215.00	
2478	Whitehouse Common Primary	Primary	Foundation School	60		£497,710.00	
3302	Saint Barnabas CofE Primary Sc	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	240		£1,236,911.77	
3316	Guardian Angels Catholic Primary	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	30		£0.00	
3317	Holy Family Catholic Primary	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	30		£11,000.00	
3325	The Rosary Catholic Primary	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	140		£0.00	
3344	St Marys Catholic Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	210		£1,522,217.00	

DFE	School Name	Phase	Type	Total number of additional mainstream places being provided	Total number of additional SEN places being provided	Amount spent on additional mainstream places being provided (£),	Amount spent on additional SEN places being provided (£),
3349	St Thomas More Catholic Primary	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	105		£610,345.56	
3359	St Wilfrids Catholic J and I School	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	210		£2,800,536.00	
3361	St Margaret Mary RC J and I Sch	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	105		£800,000.00	
3363	St Dunstons Catholic Primary Sc	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	105		£1,804,624.00	
3406	St Clares Catholic Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	15		£5,654.00	
5949	Al-Furqan Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided School	105		£2,454,000.00	
3025	St Marys CofE Primary	Primary	Voluntary Controlled Sc	210		£2,925,521.00	
4206	Stockland Green School	Secondary	Academy Converter	5		£0.00	
4240	Hamstead Hall Academy	Secondary	Academy Converter	50		£0.00	
4241	Holyhead School	Secondary	Academy Converter	150		£1,069,000.00	
4246	Yardleys School	Secondary	Academy Converter	30		£0.00	
4323	Rockwood Academy	Secondary	Academy Converter	300		£8,000,000.00	
4661	Bishop Walsh Catholic School	Secondary	Academy Converter	25		£92,973.00	
4018	Saltley Academy	Secondary	Academy Sponsor Led	210	40	£2,810,000.00	£2,500,000.00
6905	Heartlands Academy	Secondary	Academy Sponsor Led	30		£0.00	
6908	Ark St Albans Academy	Secondary	Academy Sponsor Led	365		£0.00	
4301	John Willmott School	Secondary	Community School	15		£104,155.00	
4173	Queensbridge School	Secondary	Foundation School	150		£349,186.00	
5416	Colmers School and Sixth Form	Secondary	Foundation School	75		£540,000.00	
7013	Calthorpe Teaching Academy	Special	Academy Converter		33		£671,819.00
7031	Wilson Stuart School	Special	Academy Converter		52		£774,455.00
7038	Brays School	Special	Academy Converter		128		£885,147.00
7049	The Bridge School	Special	Academy Converter		50		£4,643,613.00
7063	James Brindley School	Special	Academy Converter		12		£200,417.00
7000	Hallmoor School	Special	Academy Sponsor		10		£5,375.00
7006	Hamilton School	Special	Community School		18		£1,427,470.00
7009	Victoria School	Special	Community School		10		£325,142.00
7014	Uffculme School	Special	Community School		150		£9,588,575.00
7016	Baskerville School	Special	Community School		9		£1,363,439.00
7035	The Dame Ellen Pinsent School	Special	Community School		10		£1,061,130.00
7036	Queensbury School	Special	Community School		8		£496,662.00
7040	Mayfield School	Special	Community School		30		£277,220.00
7045	The Pines Special School	Special	Community School		95		£4,248,727.00
7047	Springfield House	Special	Community School		8		£199,948.00
7050	Fox Hollies School and Perf Arts C	Special	Community School		12		£596,883.00
7051	Cherry Oak School	Special	Community School		34		£1,928,571.00
7033	Selly Oak Trust School	Special	Foundation School		10		£300,908.00
7060	Langley School	Special	Foundation School		6		£423,187.00
Grand Total				18349	782	£191,798,357.39	£32,581,378.00

¹ Project spend comes from a number of funding sources, including Basic Need funding, Council reserves, Section 106 (developer funding), Local Authority Coordinated Voluntary-Aided Programme (LCVAP) or through school contribution.

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