

10 School Level Data: explanatory notes to tables

Projection methodology

Primary provision

Forecasting is not an exact science. Nevertheless, forecasts based on local births do reflect whether an area's potential future school population is growing or shrinking.

The Plan presents projections of Reception intakes by individual schools. These are generated by applying the proportions of children recently admitted into a school from post-code areas to pre-school children living in the area served. The proportions are applied as a weighted average, with the greatest weight given to the most recent intake year. This means that if the numbers of births in a post-code area have increased or decreased, this will impact on Reception projections. If a Reception projection exceeds a school's admission number, the school will only admit up to its admission number and intakes into other schools will be higher than projections indicate.

Projections are also included for denominational schools. Catholic projections, however, are not based on post-code areas as they serve a much wider and distinct community than Church of England or community schools.

There are many factors that can affect the number of children attending an individual school and Reception projections should be viewed with this in mind. Such factors will tend to redistribute children between schools within an area.

Data on individual schools in the following tables are organised on a wedge basis. Within each wedge, Primary Planning Areas have been grouped into geographic clusters. Primary Planning areas as far as possible represent natural groupings of schools and attempt to reflect physical boundaries. They are not catchment areas and do not preclude the movement of pupils who live in one area accessing schools in a different area.

Secondary provision

The forecasts for pupils entering secondary schools are generated by applying the proportions of pupils from feeder primary schools recently admitted into a school to children coming up through those primary schools. Projection methods employ a three year weighted mean. If a Year 7 forecast exceeds a school's admission number, the school will only admit up to its admission number and intakes at other schools will be higher than projections indicate.

Data on individual secondary schools are presented in wedge tables.

Additional pupils from new housing developments

Information on future housing has been provided by the Council's Development Department. It covers sites with planning permission at 31 March 2003 and sites allocated (proposed) for housing in the draft Unitary Development Plan (UDP) Review, published for consultation in December 2002 and on formal deposit since the Summer of 2003. The Council is considering representations received and a public enquiry is expected to take place in Spring 2004. However, all but four of the Review Plan proposal sites are already allocated in the adopted UDP.

The overall objective of the Review plan strategy is to concentrate development on brownfield sites, chiefly in the main urban area. To this end, phasing policies are introduced to manage the release of allocated sites, and criteria are specified to control proposals for development on unallocated or windfall sites.

In relation to allocated sites, three phases are identified; a first phase running up to 2011, a second phase commencing from 2011, and a third reserve phase to start if and when supply problems emerge after 2011. These timescales are reflected in the housing commentary provided in this plan. The map of City-wide Housing Developments identifies developments by size and the phase they fall into. Detailed commentary is available below the relevant primary tables.

Most sites which already have planning permission are expected to be developed in the next five years, and the commentary allows for this. But it is anticipated that there will also be significant building on windfall sites not yet identified. By definition the location of this development is unknown and cannot therefore be taken into account in the commentary.

When projecting the number of children that are generated by new private housing the following simple formula is applied. This is based on research originally commissioned by Cambridge LEA and by reference to the formulas used by neighbouring metropolitan LEAs. It has been validated in different areas of Leeds:

Number of primary age pupils = number of new houses x 0.25

Number of secondary age pupils = number of new houses x 0.1

On average 100 houses generate around 25 additional primary age pupils (around four per year group) and around 10 additional secondary age pupils. This is an average and some developments may generate more than this ratio, whilst others will generate less, depending on various factors such as the cost of housing.

Key to tables

- ★ **Number on roll** = number of pupils attending a schools on date of Pupil Level Annual School Census in January 2003.
- ★ **Net capacity** = The capacity of a school, calculated by applying a DfES formula to the available teaching space in a school. It represents the physical capacity of the building, expressed in terms of the number of pupils a school is deemed able to accommodate. Nursery space and nursery numbers on roll are excluded from primary school capacities. Net capacities in the plan were measured at the end of September 2003.
- ★ **Surplus places** = the difference between the number on roll and the net capacity of a school. A surplus does not necessarily mean that a school has the capacity to admit more children.
- ★ **Admission limit** = available places for entry into a high school at year 7 or for entry into a primary school at Reception as published annually by the LEA. Admission numbers in the tables are those applied in 2002/3. Any changes for September 2003 and September 2004 are noted under the tables.
- ★ **Nursery** = information is on school maintained nurseries only.