

Schools Capacity Survey 2015

Local Authority Commentary

Local Authority Name	Luton Borough Council
Local Authority Number	821
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You are asked to provide a commentary to assist the Department in its analysis of current and projected pupil place pressures and available capacity. It provides an opportunity to qualify the impression that might be obtained from capacity data and Local Authority pupil forecasts. This commentary should link to your LAs planning area information. The commentary should provide a brief explanation where school capacity is an issue, notably where schools/planning areas currently have or are projected to have a shortfall of places, which is impacting on the Local Authority and the steps being taken to address these. Please use the commentary to explain where there is planned action to secure additional capacity for 2015/16 and beyond. Also, please use the commentary to provide an explanation of any other significant changes to capacity and the affect this would have of school places available.

The commentary is distinguishable from the separate Methodology Statement in which you will indicate how these issues have been factored into your projections. You should refer to the separate guidance for detail of requirements.

We do not expect the Commentary to exceed more than 2 sides of A4 paper.

1. General LA overview indicating LA wide trends (Primary and Secondary age)

Forecasts for Luton show that pupil numbers in the primary sector will increase by 11.5% between January 2015 and January 2020. Secondary numbers are forecast to increase by 24.2% between January 2015 and January 2020. Places in the special school sector are also under significant pressure with a 61% increase predicted in the primary sector (Years R-6) between January 14 and September 2018 and 139% increase in the secondary special school sector (Years 7-11) between January 2014 and September 2020.

The pressure on school places is not spread evenly, with some areas showing an adequate supply of places and other areas requiring significant expansion. The shortage of primary school places has been most acute in central and southern Luton and the pressure that has been seen in the primary sector since September 2007 is now having an impact in the secondary sector.

A map, illustrating the planning areas for primary schools, is attached at Appendix A. The location of secondary schools is given at Appendix B.

SHORTAGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PLACES

Current localised shortage of primary school places - impact on parents and children:

As mentioned above there are not always sufficient local school places for primary aged children in central and southern areas of the town. This situation creates the following difficulties for families:

- a. Where a place cannot be offered within two miles of the family home, children (under 8 or on a low income) are being bussed to alternative schools and, as a consequence, are being separated from their community and friends.
- b. It is not always possible to agree places for all catchment area children whose parents have applied on time in the normal admissions round.
- c. In some families, siblings are attending different schools, and this creates practical problems for parents.
- d. Parents of children bussed to school find it difficult to engage with their child's school and to feel

- part of the school community because of where they live.
- e. There is an increased turnover of pupils at schools receiving transported children. This turnover is due to pupils moving to schools closer to their home as and when places become available.
 - f. Transferring school is difficult for pupils and impacts on their education.
 - g. Settling in new pupils is also resource intensive for schools where there is a high turnover of children.
 - h. A long journey to school or having siblings attending different primary schools often has a negative impact on a particular school's level of attendance and its pupils' punctuality.

The localised pressure on school places is occurring in areas such as Biscot and Dallow wards that are ranked in the top 10% most nationally deprived areas.

The current Year 2 cohort is our largest cohort and there have been low levels of surplus since the initial allocation in the Starting School 2012 admissions round. As things currently stand, this is still a year group causing concern due to a sudden recent increase in in-year admissions. At the time of writing there are ten vacancies across Luton for this year group and the Council will need to open up a further bulge class in this year group.

SHORTAGE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PLACES

The Council faces its biggest challenge, in terms of school capacity, in the secondary sector. It is important to create places in the central and southern areas of Luton to better match supply and demand.

The pressure on school places experienced by the primary sector since September 2007 has started to impact upon the secondary sector. Between 2007 and 2014 21.5 permanent forms of entry will have been created in the primary sector; this will eventually translate into 4,515 additional school places. The expansion of school places in the primary sector will need to be replicated in the secondary sector.

Even with plans to rebuild Stopsley High School, with an increased capacity, under the Priority Schools Building Programme, the Council will still need to create 600 new Year 7 places (20 forms of entry) between September 2015 and September 2021. This level of demand will require at least one new co-educational secondary school to be built in the southern/central area of the town. Land is in short supply and is very expensive; the Council is currently seeking to purchase a site at a cost of circa £5m. In addition to the cost of the building programme, enabling works are required, costing an estimated £4-6m, to either redirect a sewer or overhead power lines. The Council only has sufficient Basic Need Funding to purchase the land.

SHORTAGE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL PLACES

The number of children with special educational needs is increasing at a faster rate than the overall growth in pupil numbers would indicate. Between January 2007 and January 2014 the number of pupils attending Lady Zia Wernher Special School increased by 90% and the numbers attending Richmond Hill Special School increased by 61%. Despite recent small scale expansions at both schools they will have insufficient capacity from January 2015. There is a 61% increase in special school pupil numbers predicted in the primary sector (Years R-6) between January 14 and September 2018 and a 139% increase in the secondary special school sector (Years 7-11) between January 2014 and September 2020. The number of places required will need to be increased further if the presumption of mainstream education for pupils with special educational needs is diluted and local authorities need to provide additional places in special schools to accommodate parental preference.

Numbers of children with significant and complex needs are increasing nationally, largely due to the improved survival rates for very premature babies but with little improvement in long-term outcomes. There is also evidence that pupils of South Asian origin are more likely to have significant needs. Luton has a relatively high proportion of pupils of South Asian heritage. Furthermore there is a steady flow of pupils from overseas who require a place in a special school.

The Council has already expanded Richmond Hill Special School by 30 places; this school has now been

enlarged to the site's maximum capacity. The Council has also undertaken a small expansion to Lady Zia Wernher Special School to deliver an additional 19 places; this expansion will see the School enlarged to its maximum capacity. In order to meet demand, a further expansion of Richmond Hill Primary School will be accommodated on land on Wigmore Primary School's site which will provide an additional 110 places from September 2016. This project will be funded from the Council's allocation of Basic Need funding.

The Council's Targeted Capital Funding bid for an expansion to Woodlands Secondary School was successful and this should ensure that there are sufficient school places in the secondary special school sector until 2020.

DEMOGRAPHY OF LUTON

With an area of 4336 hectares, the latest mid-year population estimate from the ONS translates into a population density of 49.0 persons per hectare. This figure is greater than many London Boroughs.

According to the 2011 Census, the age structure of Luton's population differs from that of the population of the country as a whole. Luton has a younger population than that of England and the Eastern Region. The under-15 age group account for 22% of the population compared with 18% regionally and nationally. The 15-64 age group account for 67% of the Luton population compared with 66% nationally and 65% in the eastern region. The over 65 age group represents 12% of the Luton population compared with 16% nationally and 18% regionally. Over 50% of children aged 0-15 are of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) origin.

The town is ethnically diverse, with approximately 55% of the population being of BME origin, with significant Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Indian, Eastern European and African Caribbean communities.

There has been a significant shift in the population over recent years, primarily driven by those arriving from newly EU acceded A8 countries of Eastern Europe. Since May 2004, there have been nearly twenty thousand new National Insurance registrations by people from A8 countries, with over 80% of these coming from individuals whose country of origin is Poland. The recent Mayhew Harper study showed concentrations of new communities of Congolese, Somali, Ghanaian, Nigerian, Turkish and Zimbabweans in Luton. There is increasing acceptance that Luton is a "super-diverse" community.

Luton is ranked as the 69th (out of 326) most deprived local authority. In 2007 Luton was ranked as the 87th most deprived local authority and in 2004 as the 101st. This indicates that Luton is becoming relatively more deprived in comparison to the other local authorities in England. Luton has nine output areas in the top 10% most deprived areas in the country, seven of the nine areas are in the south and central areas where the shortage of school places is most acute.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITY COHESION

The Council is concerned that the lack of school places may undermine community cohesion within the town, with certain ethnic groups at risk of being blamed for creating/exacerbating the problem. As set out above, Luton has significant levels of socio-economic deprivation and many children face language barriers in accessing learning.

The critical issues facing Luton include the need to continue to raise attainment and to support community cohesion. Luton has a strong reputation for innovative work in developing preventative strategies and for inclusion in education and partner agencies are committed to co-operating to improve outcomes for Luton children and young people.

SUMMARY

In summary, Luton continues to need Basic Need Funding to ensure there are sufficient good quality school places for its growing population. The shortage of school places has a disproportionate impact on Luton's most vulnerable pupils, living in some of the most deprived areas in the country. The Council is concerned that a shortfall of school places will adversely impact on community cohesion and will put us in breach of our

statutory obligations to secure sufficient school places.

2. Factors affecting overall LA pupil numbers e.g. migration, housing development, live births

The methodology commentary outlines the factors taken into consideration in producing the forecasts. There is an expectation that changes to housing benefit legislation will have an impact on Luton in the shape of families relocating from London. Luton would be particularly attractive due to its excellent transport links and the comparatively low cost of housing. Anecdotally, the Admissions Team have already noticed that there is starting to be a move out of London by some families; the longer term impact cannot yet be predicted, although it is likely to increase pupil numbers in Luton further. The Council recently became aware that a block of flats in central Luton had been purchased by a London Borough for the purpose of relocating some of their own homeless families; this led to 10 applications for one school year group being received in the same week. This dimension has not been built into the pupil projections and therefore we would consider that our pupil projections are likely to be on the conservative side.

The increased demand for primary school places since 2007 has been due to the rising birth rate, housing developments on brownfield sites, inward migration and multi-occupancy of housing. In particular the number of live births in 2009/10 (i.e. feeding into the September 2014 Year R intake) was 34% higher than the number in 1999/2000. The map at Appendix C shows that central and south of Luton experienced the greatest population growth between the 2001 and 2011 Census.

3. Summary of PRIMARY AGE pupil places in individual planning areas experiencing pressure on places either currently or projected and for which action is required to address.

You should include the local factors affecting each area identified and the impact of those factors, relating them, where appropriate, to the Local Authority wide factors described in 2 above in addition to area specific issues. Schools experiencing particular short fall of places, current or projected, should be identified here.

If you plan at Local Authority level only and do not use planning areas you should complete this section to illustrate regional variations where these create pressures on places that require actions to address impacts. Where there are no regional variations you should provide all the information in 3a only.

Please copy and paste additional rows as needed.

Total number of planning areas across the Local Authority. 5

Planning area name / ID	Overview (NB the cells will expand)
a. South (8210001)	<p>This planning area includes the following schools: Beech Hill, Dallow, Foxdell, Hillborough, St Margaret’s, Surrey Street, Tennyson Road, Whipperley and Farley.</p> <p>Luton’s South ward had the highest population growth between the 2001 and 2011 Census. The population rose from 10,364 in 2001 to 13,987 in 2011, a rise of 35.0%. The birth rate increased by 16.2% between 2004/05 (Sept 2009 Year R cohort) and 2011/12 (September 2016 cohort).</p> <p>The South of the town has seen significant pressure on school places. The birth rate in the South has risen in recent years and this is allied with the development of additional housing. The demand for places in the South has been increasing for some time and all schools in the area have already undergone expansion.</p> <p>From September 2017 the Council will need to further increase the supply of school places in this area to ensure that families have local places available to them. In particular, pupils in the south would have trouble accessing places outside of their area if insufficient places were available locally. Places across the Borough boundary are not particularly abundant</p>

and there is not a safe walking route to the nearest village with a primary school. This area of the town has seen a high increase in population in recent years and is also the area where a high level of additional housing is planned.

The table below sets out the projections for the for Reception Year intakes:

South:	PAN	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Beech Hill	120	120	112	108	119	113
Dallow	90	90	101	86	93	93
Foxdell	90	90	88	92	81	87
Hillborough	90	90	76	100	114	97
St Margaret's	90	61	87	87	87	87
Surrey Street	90	90	84	70	70	80
Tennyson Road	90	90	82	110	109	99
Whipperley/Farley	90	90	92	111	107	98
Total:	750	721	722	764	779	754
Combined PAN:		750	750	750	750	750
Shortfall of places		+29	+28	-14	-29	-4

This table shows that levels of surplus in this area of the town remains relatively low and additional places will be required for September 2017. A number of significant house building projects are scheduled to take place in this area of the town. In addition to extra capacity needed for new Reception Year intakes, significant in-year growth in pupil numbers is forecast (pupil population is forecast to increase by 20.8% between 2014/15 and January 21) requiring that further pupil places are secured for this planning area.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include the number of places to be added or removed in each school and by what date.

The following expansions have/will be financed from Basic Need funding:

- Beech Hill Primary School - This School has admitted an additional form of entry into both Year R and Year 1 in September 2010 and subsequent Year R intakes have/will continue to admit an additional 30 pupils. Permanent accommodation has now been built and the School is expected to be at full capacity (i.e. 840 pupils on roll) by September 2015.
- St Margaret of Scotland – The School has admitted an additional form of entry into to its Reception Year intake since September 2008. Permanent accommodation has now been put in place and the school is working to a capacity of 630.
- Surrey Street Primary School – The School was originally a one form entry school but is now is operating three classes for Years R-3 and two classes for Years 4 and 5 and one class for year 6. Its recent relocation to a nearby site will ensure that the school can continue to admit three classes to its Reception Year.
- Farley Junior School – This School increased its Year 3 intake from September 2012 from 64 to 90 places to accommodate the increased output from Whipperley Infant School (its linked feeder school). Basic need funding has provided a basic permanent class based expansion, specialist facilities will need to be enhanced when funding is available.
- Tennyson Road Primary School admitted an additional two forms of entry in September 2013 and a permanent expansion will provide additional

accommodation.

Foxdell Infant and Junior Schools, Whipperley Infant Academy and Hillborough Infant and Junior Schools have also been permanently expanded by a form of entry in the past and all year groups are working at their enlarged capacity. Dallow Primary School was also expanded prior to September 2007.

Additional places will be required in this area of the town in addition to the projects as described above.

b.
Central
(8210002)

This planning area includes the following schools: Bushmead, Denbigh, Maidenhall, Norton Road, River Bank, St Joseph's, St Matthew's and William Austin.

The Central area has also seen significant pressure on school places. A number of the schools in this area have already undergone expansion to accommodate rising pupil numbers, but many of the schools are on small sites making expansion difficult without demolishing the current buildings and rebuilding the school higher on a smaller footprint, which there is not adequate funding to achieve. A new Free School, River Bank Primary, opened in September 2013. This new school falls into the Central area of Luton and will provide 120 places for future Reception Year intakes.

The table below sets out the projections for the for Reception Year intakes:

Central:	PAN	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Bushmead	120	120	118	121	114	118
Denbigh	90	90	104	96	105	106
Maidenhall	90	90	76	82	71	76
Norton Road	60	60	58	43	45	50
River Bank	120	117	120	120	120	120
St Joseph's	120	120	120	120	120	120
St Matthew's	120	120	121	136	143	136
William Austin	150	150	139	132	121	137
Total:	870	867	855	850	837	863
Combined PAN		870	870	870	870	870
Shortfall of places		+3	+15	+20	+33	+7

This table shows with the addition of River Bank Primary, there appears to be a small level of surplus in this area of the town (although less than 2% in 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2019/20). However, given the in-year growth in pupil numbers, additional capacity needs to be created in this planning area.

The birth rate has increased by 16.9% between September 2004/05 (Year R cohort in September 2009) and September 2011/12 (Year R cohort in September 2016). Multi-occupancy of housing is a known factor associated with the population increase in this area of town.

All schools in central Luton are currently full in Years 1-5. Even with River Bank Primary School operating at 120 places for new Year R intakes the level of surplus is less than 2% for Year R intakes in 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2019/20.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include the number of

places to be added or removed in each school and by what date.

The following expansions have/will be financed from Basic Need funding:

- Bushmead Primary School – The School has admitted an additional form of entry into its Reception Year since September 2009. A basic building programme has provided the School with 210 permanent school places, across seven year groups to enable the School to continue to admit an enlarged Year R intake. The School will be at full capacity (i.e. 840 pupils on roll) by September 2015.
- St Matthew’s Primary School – The School has admitted an additional form of entry into its Reception Year since September 2009. A building programme has provided the School with 210 permanent school places to enable the School to continue to admit an enlarged Year R intake. The School reached full capacity (i.e. 840 pupils on roll) in September 2013 as additional classes were set up to accommodate current pressure on places in Years 5 and 6.
- Denbigh Primary School – the Council arranged for this school to admit a ‘bulge’ year group into its Reception Year for September 2012. A small amount of Basic Need funding was used to facilitate this project.
- River Bank Primary School – This new free school will provide 120 places for future Year R intakes. Basic Need funding (£4.3m) contributed to this project.

William Austin Infant and Junior Schools and Norton Road Primary School have also been permanently expanded in the past and all year groups are working at their enlarged capacity (the William Austin Schools have five forms in each year group and Norton Road Primary School operates at two forms for each year group).

c.
East
(8210003)

This planning area includes the following schools: Crawley Green/Wenlock, Putteridge, Ramridge, Sacred Heart, Someries, Stopsley and Wigmore.

The East area of Luton is somewhat geographically separated from other areas of the town by being situated on the top of a steep hill. Until recently, the supply and demand for places in this area of the town was well balanced, with sufficient places to allow some choice for parents in selecting a local school. Only one school in the East of the town (Stopsley Primary School) has so far seen an expansion, from September 2011, and this was predominantly to take pressure off of neighbouring schools in the Central area of the town, where supply is outstripped by demand. In the September 2012 Year R intake all places were filled and the Council is monitoring the places in this area of the town. A bulge year expansion has been provided at Wigmore Primary School to accommodate the particularly large pupil population in current Year 2; this will be followed with a permanent expansion to the School for new Year R intakes from September 2016.

Pupil numbers in the East look to remain reasonably stable; an additional form of entry will be created at Wigmore Primary School from September 2016 as there is predicted to be very little surplus and schools in the adjoining South and Central areas will not have surplus capacity for children from the East.

The table below sets out the projections for the for Reception Year intakes:

East	PAN	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Crawley Green/Wenlock	90	90	74	94	73	88
Putteridge	90	88	110	110	91	108
Ramridge	60	60	66	58	55	63

Sacred Heart	60	60	60	60	60	60
Somerley	60	60	53	82	70	65
Stopsley	90	86	85	61	101	85
Wigmore	60 (90 from 2016)	60	63	50	70	61
Total:	510	504	511	516	520	530
Combined PAN:		510	540	540	540	540
Shortfall of Places		+6	+29	+24	+20	+10

The birth rate increased by 17.1% between September 2004/05 (Year R cohort in September 2009) and September 2011/12 (Year R cohort in September 2016). The pupil population in this area of town is forecast to increase by 18.5% between 2014/2015 and January 2021.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include the number of places to be added or removed in each school and by what date.

- Stopsley Primary School has been permanently expanded to admit an additional Reception Year class from September 2011.
- Wigmore Primary School will be permanently expanded to accommodate an additional form of entry from September 2016.
- A bulge class has been created at Wigmore Primary for Year 2, in the current academic year, as all schools in the east were full in this year group.

d.
North
(8210004)

This planning area includes the following schools: Bramingham, Cheynes/Sundon Park, Icknield, The Meads, Warden Hill, Waulud and Whitefield.

There has been some expansion of schools in the north and this has ensured a sufficient supply of local school places. Population growth appears to have stabilised in this area of the town, although this will continue to be monitored as current projections indicate the need for expansion in school places for the Reception Year intake in 2018/19.

The table below sets out the projections for the for new Reception Year intakes:

North:	PAN	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Bramingham	60	60	70	46	61	59
Cheynes/Sundon Park	90	87	109	81	87	90
Icknield	90	90	73	96	110	94
The Meads	90	82	65	88	87	79
Warden Hill	120	120	133	117	130	120
Waulud	60	60	54	53	53	55
Whitefield	60	56	44	45	50	48
Total:	570	555	549	525	577	546
Combined PAN:		570	570	570	570	570
Shortfall of Places		+15	+21	+45	-7	+24

The birth rate increased by 5.5% between September 2004/05 (Year R cohort in September 2009) and September 2011/12 (Year R cohort in September 2016).

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include the number of

places to be added or removed in each school and by what date.

- The Meads Primary School – The School has admitted an additional half form of entry since September 2007; thereafter it has admitted a further form of entry to its Reception Year since September 2008. A building programme has been completed to enable the School to admit additional pupils at the Year R intake point. This project was funded from Basic Need funding.
- Warden Hill Infant and Junior Schools – The Infant School has admitted an additional Reception Year class since September 2011. A building programme has been completed to enable the School to admit 120 pupils into its Reception Year. A basic class based expansion of the Junior School has now been completed; this will cater for enlarged Year 3 intakes from September 2014. Basic Need funding has funded the expansion of both schools.

e.
West
(8210005)

This planning area includes the following schools: Beechwood, Chantry, Downside, Ferrars, Legrave, Moorlands, Pirton Hill, Southfield and St Martin’s.

The west area of the town has seen some significant expansion in a number of schools, particularly of those schools which neighbour the central area of Luton where the pressure on school places has been intense. There are sufficient places in this area to accommodate local children. Currently some children are transported from the central, east and south areas to Legrave and Pirton Hill where a place cannot be offered within two miles of the family home.

The table below sets out the projections for the for Reception Year intakes:

West:	PAN	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Beechwood	120	120	131	127	133	124
Chantry	90	88	99	77	92	85
Downside	150	140	143	135	129	137
Ferrars	90	90	76	95	77	82
Legrave	60	60	70	70	54	63
Moorlands	54	54	54	54	54	54
Pirton Hill	90	40	51	47	44	47
Southfield	60	47	58	50	66	52
St Martin's	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total:	774	699	742	714	709	705
Combined PAN:		774	774	774	774	774
Shortfall of Places		+75	+32	+60	+65	+69

The birth rate has increased by 18.1% between September 2004/05 (Year R cohort in September 2009) and September 2011/12 (Year R cohort in September 2016). The pupil population in this area of town is forecast to increase by 5.5% between 2014/15 and September 2021.

Additional places may be required in this area of the town as Barnfield Moorlands Free School is due to relocate from September 2016. This is likely to have an impact as the majority of the children attending the school are from the local area.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include the number of places to be added or removed in each school and by what date.

	<p>The following expansions have/will be financed from Basic Need funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beechwood Primary School – The School has admitted an additional form of entry into to its Reception Year intake since September 2008. Additional permanent accommodation has been put in place and the school is operating at full capacity with four classes in every year group. • Chantry Primary Academy – the school has admitted an additional form of entry into its Reception Year intake since September 2011. Additional permanent accommodation has now been put in place to ensure that the School can continue to admit an extra form of entry at the Year R intake point. The School is expected to be at full capacity (i.e. 630 pupils on roll) by September 2017, when all year groups will have three classes. • Downside Primary School - Since September 2007 the Reception Year intake expanded from a three to four forms of entry. The School subsequently agreed to a further expansion (from four to five forms of entry) from September 2010. A permanent building programme has now been completed. • Leagrave Primary School – A limited amount of accommodation has been put in place to enable the School to admit two bulge years for Year R intakes in September 2011 and 2012.
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4. Summary of SECONDARY AGE pupil places in individual planning areas experiencing pressure on places either currently or projected and for which action is required to address.

You should include the local factors affecting each area identified and the impact of those factors, relating them, where appropriate, to the Local Authority wide factors described in 2 above in addition to area specific issues. Schools experiencing particular shortfall of places, current or projected, should be identified here.

If you plan at Local Authority level only and do not use planning areas you should complete this section to illustrate regional variations where these create pressures on places that require actions to address impacts. Where there are no regional variations you should provide all the information in 4a only.

Please copy and paste additional rows as needed.

Planning area name / ID	Overview (NB the cells will expand)
a. Luton (821000)	<p>The map at Appendix B sets out the location of high schools in the town.</p> <p>The following schools are predicted to be under intense pressure in terms of the supply of school places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challney High School for Boys – this is an oversubscribed Academy which usually has waiting lists for all year groups. In recent years this Academy has not always been able to offer all of its catchment area children a place in the Year 7 intake. • Denbigh High School – this is an oversubscribed Academy which usually has waiting lists for all year groups. In recent years this Academy has not always been able to offer all of its catchment area children a place in the Year 7 intake. • Icknield High School – this is an oversubscribed Academy which usually has waiting lists for all year groups. • Barnfield South Academy – this school is predicted to become oversubscribed due to the population increases in the South of the town. The forecasts show a 78.6% increase in demand between January 2014 and

January 2021.

The above schools serve catchment areas in central and southern Luton; the forecasts reflect the population pressure currently being experienced in the primary sector.

The forecasts show that there is a need to create the following new Year 7 places:

- 30 places for the Year 7 intake in academic year 2015/16.
- 120 for September 2016
- 90 for September 2017
- 180 for September 2018
- 180 for September 2019

In total, an extra 20 forms of entry need to be created between 2015-2019; this will translate into 3000 new high school places.

At present, the vast majority of surplus is held at Putteridge High School which is on the outskirts of the town, in the east of Luton. As set out above the demand for places is in central and southern Luton; the majority of parents do not want their children to travel across the town on two buses to access a school place. The challenge for Luton is to create additional school places in central and southern Luton where land is in short supply and expensive to purchase.

Actions (current and planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include the number of places to be added or removed in each school and by what date.

- Stopsley High School will be rebuilt under the Priority Schools Building Programme. The new school will have an increased capacity of 1350 places (its current capacity is 990). The new school should open in November 2016.
- The Council has increased the capacity at Cardinal Newman Catholic School to cater for the increased output from its Catholic feeder schools. This expansion was in place from September 2015 and provides an extra 22 places at the Year 7 intake point. Limited Basic Need funding has been identified to contribute to the expansion of this school.
- Lealands High School - an additional 28 Year 7 places have been provided for new Year 7 intakes from September 2013. This project was funded by the BSF programme.
- Ashcroft High School - an additional 36 Year 7 places will be provided for new Year 7 intakes from September 2014. This project was funded by the BSF programme.
- Putteridge High School is due to be rebuilt/refurbished under the Priority Schools building Programme. Despite current high levels of surplus. The Council has made the case to the EFA for retaining the school at its existing capacity to cater for the increasing demand for places in the secondary sector.
- The Council needs to create another 20 forms of entry between 2015 and 2019.

Any further information

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