Pupil Place Planning in North Tyneside

Spring 2024

Data Source: SCAP 23, Jan 23 school census, DSG Safety Valve intervention modelling May 2023

North Tyneside Council

Contents

1. Summary

This annual document seeks to set out pupil planning information with can be used to support school place planning.

Mainstream Place Planning

- There are **82 schools** in North Tyneside. 4 of these are independent or non-maintained schools, 17 are academies and there are plans for more schools to become academies over the next year.
- There are **70 mainstream schools** which are included in the mainstream projection model which projects pupil numbers across the borough, and in each school, from Reception to Yr13.
- The model for the AY 22/23 was **99.2% accurate**, with overall 238 more pupils in our mainstream schools in the January 23 census than had been projected. 70 of these pupils were in year 7, a 3.1% increase on the number projected.
- Currently (Jan 23) there is **12% surplus capacity in primary** and **11% in secondary age groups**. With **no housing** added these are expected to increase to 22% in primary and 14% in secondary by 2032/33. If **all the housing included in the local plan** is added to the model the surplus capacity would be 20% in primary and 4% in secondary by 2028/29.
- Peak birth rates (2,455 and 2,447) were seen amongst the pupils currently in school years 11 and 8. Since 2018/19 there has been a **decline in the birth rate** and in the last academic year (22/23) there were 387 fewer births, compared to 2018/19, across North Tyneside, which equates to 13 forms of entry across the school system. The **largest reduction** in terms of number and percentage of births has been seen in the **South East** planning area.
- Whilst there are some significant differences in the surplus capacity in schools within each planning area, the current surplus capacity is **lowest in the North East** planning area (3% primary phase and 8% secondary phase) and **largest is in the South West** planning area (18% primary phase and 19% secondary phase). There is only a small amount of surplus capacity in the secondary phase within the South East; some of this is affected by one school having an admission number higher than their agreed capacity.

There is however another school within this planning area where capacity previously removed could be reinstated if required.

- Considering **all possible housing** developments within the local plan, the **North West** planning area will likely see the **greatest increase in pupil yield** as it contains the two significant developments at Killingworth Moor and Murton. Were the impact of all housing to be realised there would be **no surplus capacity** (there would be excess pupils) in the secondary phase in both the **South East and North West** planning areas by 2028/29 (this will be realised sooner in the South East).
- Not all pupils attend their **catchment area** school. 42% attend a school outside of the catchment area in which they live.
- If they were to remain within the planning area they live then the **North East** planning area would have the highest number of **surplus** places in every year group, the **North West** and **South East** would not have enough places from Yr7-Y10, and the South West would not have enough places in Yr7 and Yr8. The secondary Catholic provision is located only in the North East planning area and so removing all faith schools from the calculations still shows a surplus of places in the **North East**, particularly from yr9 upwards. The **North West** does not have enough capacity in Yr7 to Yr9 and the South West does not have enough capacity in Yr7. However, we know that (excluding the faith and special schools) **12%** of pupils living in the North West planning area attend a school in the North East planning area.

SEND Place Planning

- Place planning for provision for children and young people with EHCPs is based on the DSG Safety Valve submission made to the DfE. This place planning includes all those children and young people **aged 0-25** who have **a North Tyneside EHCP**, not just those who attend schools within North Tyneside.
- In North Tyneside schools we have a **significantly lower percentage** of children and young people supported at **SEN Support** than there are regionally or nationally.
- Conversely, we have a much **higher rate** of **EHCPs**. **Requests** for assessment are much **higher** than nationally and regionally, and although not all requests result in an assessment the rate of plans issued remains higher than national.

- The highest prevalence **needs** in both the SEN Support and EHCP cohorts are: **Autistic Spectrum Condition**; **Speech, Language and Communication**; and **Social, Emotional and Mental Health**.
- As a result of various interventions, we project to maintain just over 2000 EHCPs by January 2028.

2. Introduction

Each local authority, under the responsibilities of the Director of Children's Services (DCS), has a statutory responsibility to ensure the provision of services to meet the needs of all children and young people, ensuring fair access to all schools for every child in line with the statutory School Admissions code. They must ensure that there are enough school places available for the local population. As part of these statutory responsibilities the local authority must submit the School Capacity Survey (SCAP) to the DfE on an annual basis.

The Government publishes guidance in relation to the processes required for making changes to the organisation of schools, whether maintained (Community, Foundation, VA schools) or academies. The guidance provides advice for all proposers; Local Authorities, Governing Bodies and Schools Adjudicator.

For maintained schools, the guidance is set out in two documents: Opening or closing a maintained school and Making Significant changes to Maintained schools this includes:

- Enlargement of premises (expansion)
- Examples of when mainstream schools do/do not need to publish 'enlargement' proposals
- The quality of new places created through expansion
- Expansion onto an additional site (or 'satellite sites')
- Expansion of existing grammar schools
- Changes to the published admissions number (PAN) where an enlargement of premises has not taken place
- Change in number of pupils in a special school
- Change of age range
- Adding a sixth form
- Closing an additional site
- Transfer to a new site
- Changes of category
- Single sex school becoming co-educational (or vice versa)
- Mainstream school: establish/remove/alter special educational needs (SEN) provision
- Change the types of need catered for by a special school
- Boarding provision
- Remove selective admission arrangements at a grammar school

- Amalgamations

North Tyneside Council is undertaking a Strategic Education and Inclusion Review. The key challenges this work is seeking to address are:

- financial sustainability of schools, in particular, secondary provision;
- increasing demand in relation to provision for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND);
- post-16 provision; and
- the impact of local plan proposals on school places and catchment areas.

The most recent update was reported to Cabinet on 18 September 23 and can be found here (page 281-314).

The purpose of this pupil place planning report is to provide an annual statement explaining the place planning process in North Tyneside. This includes detailing projected pupil numbers and capacity at a planning area and borough level, and modelling the impact of proposed housing developments on surplus capacity.

Historically, this report has been specifically in relation to the projection model for mainstream schools for pupils in Reception upwards and it did not reflect any work to model the demand for provision for children and young people with EHCPs. Any pupils attending ARPs are on roll at a specific school and included in the projections for that school.

In light of changes to the DfE annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP) which now collects individual ARP and special school capacity, current pupil numbers, and forecasts of places required in specific types of provision (ARP, special schools, alternative provision and independent special schools), and the Local Authority's involvement in the DfE Safety Valve programme, this plan will now include place planning modelling for provision for children and young people with EHCPs.

For the purposes of mainstream pupil place planning, North Tyneside is split into eight planning areas; four primary and four secondary. Although they are borough wide provisions, St Thomas More (a RC secondary academy) is included in the North East Secondary planning area and Kings Priory (an all-through academy) is included in the South East Primary and South East Secondary planning areas.

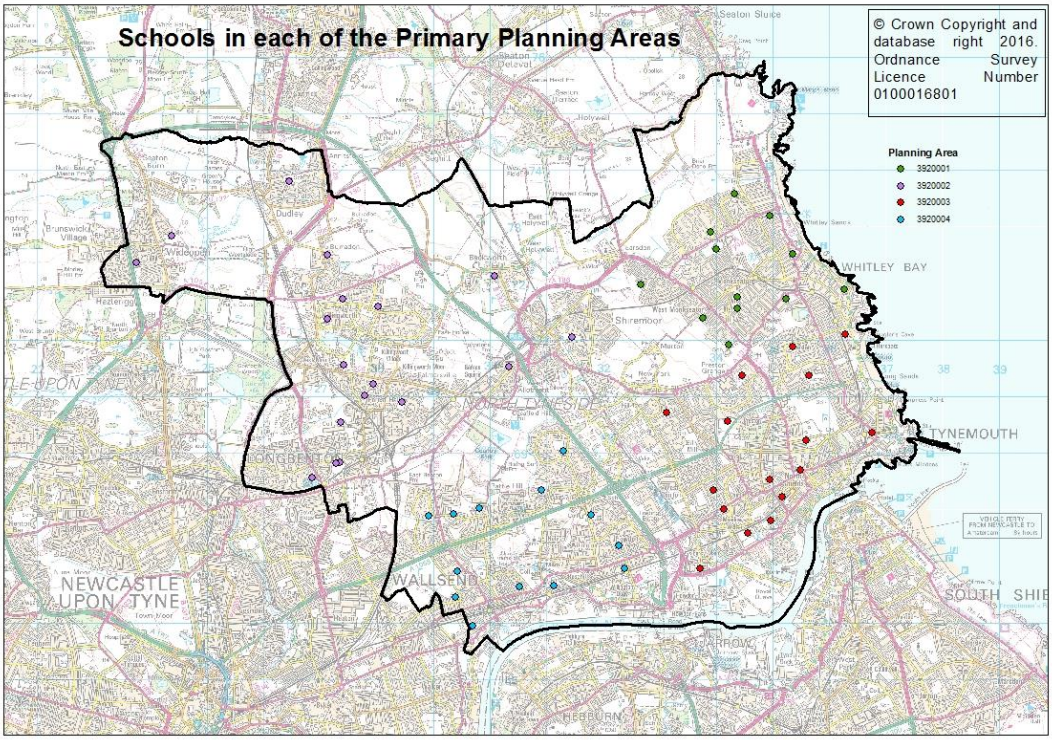

Image 1: schools in each primary planning area

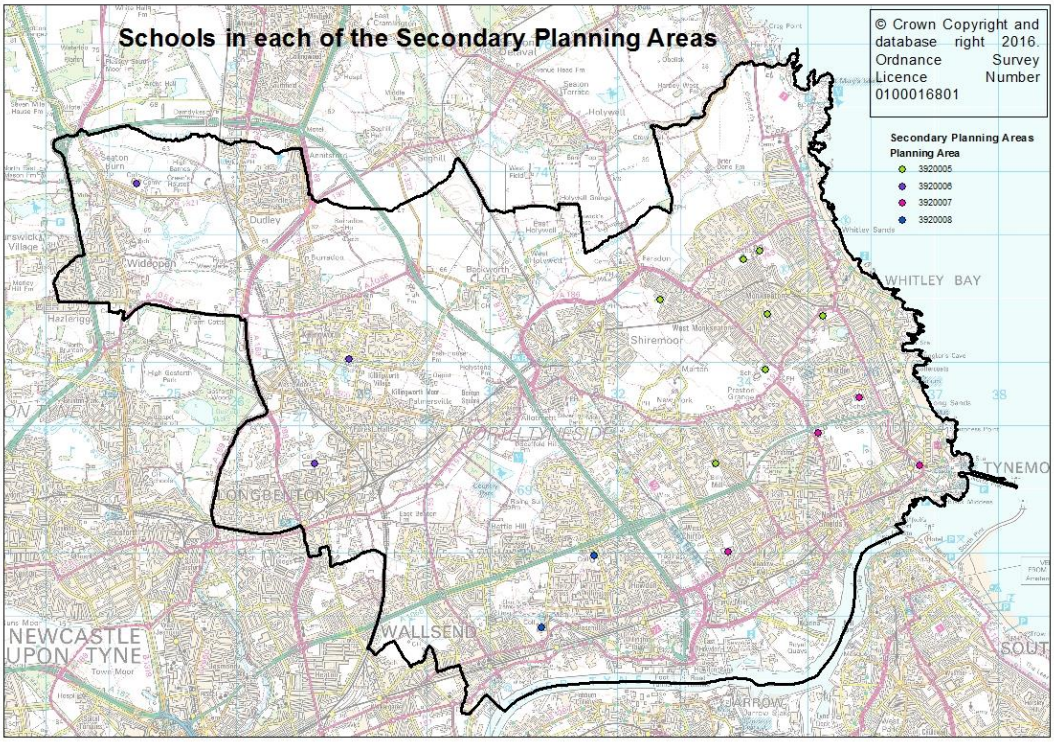

Image 2: schools in each secondary planning area

The maps above show the locations of the schools in each of the eight planning areas. The relevant year groups from the middle schools and the all-though

school (Kings Priory) are included in the relevant primary and secondary planning areas.

Table 1 below lists each of the mainstream schools within each of the planning areas.

North East Primary	Appletree Gardens	**North East Secondary**	Marden Bridge
3920001	Coquet Park	**3920005**	Monkseaton High
	Langley		Monkseaton Middle
	Marden Bridge		St Thomas More
	Marine Park		Valley Gardens
	Monkseaton Middle		Wellfield
	Rockcliffe		Whitley Bay High
	South Wellfield		
	Southridge		
	Star of the Sea		
	Valley Gardens		
	Wellfield		
	Whitley Lodge		
North West Primary	Amberley	**North West Secondary**	George Stephenson
3920002	Backworth Park	**3920006**	Longbenton
	Bailey Green		North Gosforth
	Balliol		
	Benton Dene		
	Burradon		
	Fordley		
	Forest Hall		
	Grasmere		
	Greenfields		
	Hazlewood		
	Holystone		
	Ivy Road		
	Shiremoor		
	St Bartholomew's		
	St Mary's (FH)		
	St Stephen's		
	Westmoor		
South East Primary	Christ Church	**South East Secondary**	John Spence
3920003	Collingwood	**3920007**	Marden
	Cullercoats		Norham
	King Edward		Kings Priory
	Monkhouse		
	New York		
	Percy Main		
	Preston Grange		
	Riverside		
	Spring Gardens		
	St Cuthbert's		
	St Joseph's		
	St Mary's (NS)		
	Waterville		
	Whitehouse		
South West Primary	Battle Hill	**South West Secondary**	Burnside
3920004	Carville	**3920008**	Churchill
	Denbigh		
	Hadrian Park		
	Redesdale		
	Richardson Dees		
	St Aidan's		
	St Bernadette's		
	St Columba's		
	Stephenson Memorial		
	Wallsend St Peter's		
	Wallsend Jubilee		
	Western		

Table 1: Mainstream maintained schools and academies in each planning area

The types of schools in North Tyneside can be seen in table 2:

	Community	Foundation	Church of England VA	Academy	Independent	Non-Maintained	
Nursery	1						**1**
First	6	2					**8**
Primary	11	23	3	13			**47**
Middle		4					**4**
High		2					**2**
Secondary		7		3	1		**10**
All through				1			**1**
Special		5			2	1	**8**
Pupil referral unit	1						**1**
TOTAL	**19**	**43**	**3**	**17**	**3**	**1**	**82**

Table 2: School status as at 01/24

North Tyneside has a low number of schools which are academies. At January 23, there were 13 academies, just 16% of all schools in the borough (LA maintained, Academy, Independent). This compares to 47% regionally and 42% nationally. By January 24 there 17 academies in North Tyneside, 21% of the schools in the borough. There are a number of schools currently considering the move to academy status.

- 3 primary schools are considering forming a new North Tyneside Primary MAT.
- There is one primary school that has received approval to convert to an academy and joint SMART MAT along with one of the existing academies.
- There are two schools who have been issued, or are expecting, academy orders following receiving Inadequate OFSTED grades.

3. The Model - Mainstream

How does it work?

The North Tyneside pupil projection model was developed a number of years ago and is updated each year based on the January school census. This update forms the basis of the data required for the annual SCAP return to the DfE. Schools are provided with five years' worth of projections, in their annual school data pack. In addition, further information has been provided to schools including the proportion of pupils living in their catchment and attending their school.

There are a number of assumptions and caveats which should be considered:

- This model is only for mainstream schools and only for Reception upwards (not nursery);
- Projections don't take into account the postcode of birth - though a separate analysis provides trend data of births in a catchment area;
- Intake numbers are only capped for those schools who agreed this, and it is only the intake year which is capped; and
- Implications of housing are not included in the projections and are added separately at a planning area level for the purposes of the SCAP return.

The starting point each year is birth data (ONS GP registrations) for the relevant academic year.

- Using the reception data from the school census, the average (3 year) proportion of pupils transferring between births and reception is calculated (this is currently over 100%). This then gives us a total Reception cohort (adjusted birth rate) to be divided between all mainstream schools.
- Using data from the past three years, which is weighted towards the most recent year (the model allows different weightings to be applied), the proportion who have traditionally attended each school is calculated. These proportions are applied to the Reception cohort (adjusted birth rate) resulting in the projected intake for each school in each of the next 5-10 years.

Over recent years we have seen a decline in the birth rate in North Tyneside, and since 2020/21 they have been at the lowest levels since 2001/02. Chart 1 below shows the number of births (GP registrations) each academic year (blue line) and the number of pupils in the equivalent Reception year (red line- dotted for future projections)

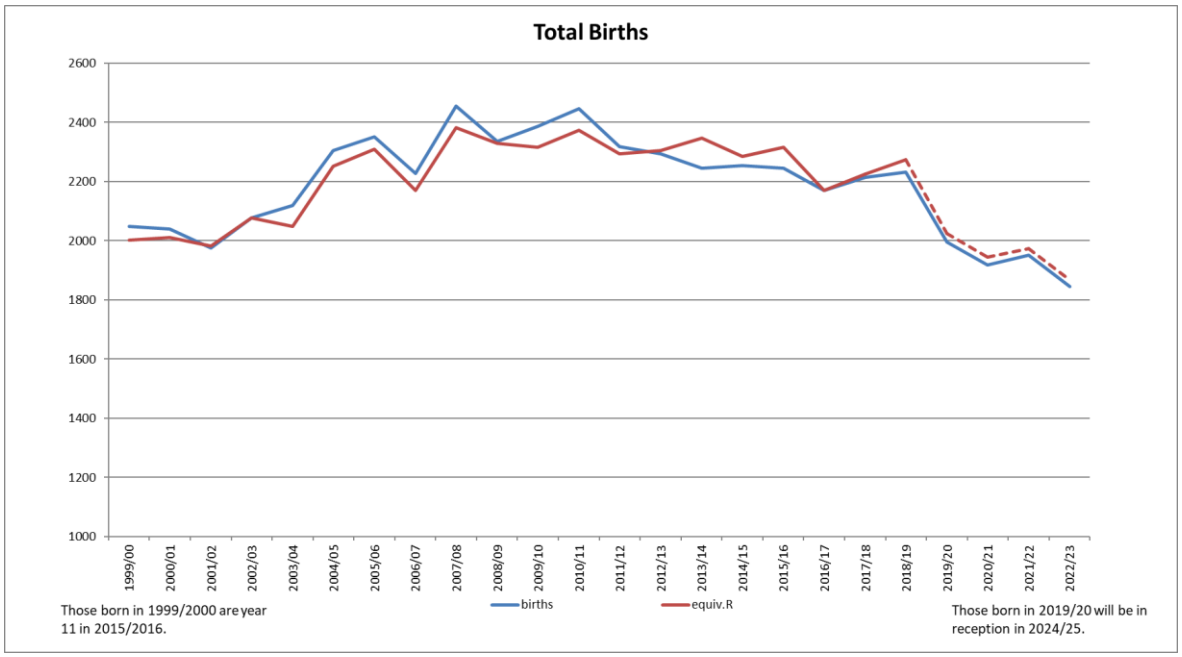

Chart 1: GP registrations/births and equivalent reception year intakes

The peak birth rate years were 2007/08 with 2,455 births and 2010/11 with 2,447 births; in the current academic year (2023/24) these pupils are in Yr11 and Yr8. Over the ten year period 2009/10 to 2018/19 the average number of births was 2,281. Since this point we have seen some reductions which will have a significant impact on surplus capacity in schools. Between 2018/19 and 2019/20 there was a reduction of 236 births (11% reduction); equivalent to almost 8 forms of entry. A further reduction of 78 births was seen between 2019/20 and 2020/21. There was a slight increase (34 births) the following year. Data relating the births in 2022/23 shows a further reduction, with a birth rate of 1,845. Compared to 2018/19 (the point from which we started to see a decline) there has been a reduction of 387 births; 13 forms of entry. Further information, considering the impact by catchment area can be found in section 5 'Births by catchment area'.

The model recognises that pupils may leave, or join a school in any year and so a transfer rate between year groups is calculated based on 3 years school census data. As standard, figures are produced which put greatest weight on the most recent years data (twice as much weight given to most recent data compared to

the data from two years previously). The weighting allows changes in preference to be incorporated at the earliest point into the model.

Using the projected intakes and the rates of transfer between year groups, projections are made at a school level for the next five years for primary schools and ten years for secondary schools.

The model does not have the capability to automatically restrict intake numbers at the PAN and redistribute an 'excess' pupils. However, where a school has agreed to cap their pupil intake, the 'excess' pupils are re-distributed manually based on historic patterns of second preference application for school places.

The standard model does not take into account the implications of pupil yield from housing developments. For the purposes of the SCAP return, the pupil yield from housing where building has commenced is added. In addition, this report investigates the impact of the potential pupil yield from all developments included within the Local Plan. When calculating the pupil yield (expected new pupils to be accommodated within our schools) the number, size and build out rate of properties is taken into account. The formula is summarised as follows:

3+ bed houses – 3.3 pupils / 100 houses for each compulsory year group (R-Y11)
<3 bed houses – 1.98 pupils / 100 houses for each compulsory year group (R-Y11).

The resulting figures are then weighted 70% primary aged pupils and 30% secondary aged pupils.

This means that if 1000 homes are built half of which have 3 or more bedrooms and half have fewer than 3 bedrooms, we would expect the pupil yield to be 317 pupils ((3.3*5*12)+(1.98*5*12)). Of these 222 would be allocated to primary year groups and 95 to secondary year groups.

Accuracy of the model

Comparing the January 23 school census with the projections for the academic year 2022/23 we can consider how well the model is projecting the future pupil populations.

Overall, there were 238 more pupils in the January 2023 census than had been projected, this represents a 99.2% accuracy.

Pre-16 there were 219 more pupils then we thought, post-16 there were 18 more pupils than we projected. This reflects a change since the previous comparison when we had fewer pupils in our schools that projected.

Specifically, there were 70 more pupils in Yr7 in January 2023 than we had projected; this represents 3% of this year group. In particular, Burnside received 25 more pupils than projected, Norham 16 and North Gosforth 15. On the other hand, Longbenton received 22 fewer pupils than expected. The difference at Burnside may have been impacted by having a low proportion of the overall year group (7% compared to 9% in other years) in what was also the smallest year 7 cohort in recent years. A similar picture can be seen in the intake proportions for Norham. Longbenton saw a drop in the proportion of Yr7 pupils the received in 20/21 but this drop has remained.

There were 40 more pupils in Yr3 than projected. Specifically, Wallsend St Peter's saw 8 more pupils than projected based on previous transfer rates which saw less than 100% of pupils moving from one year group to the next during KS1. A similar conclusion could be drawn for Stephenson Memorial who also had 8 more pupils in Yr3 than projected. Both these schools are in the South West Primary planning area and both saw an increase in pupils in all KS1 year groups compared to what was projected. In particular, Stephenson Memorial has 18 more pupils in Reception than had been projected, taking them to a full two forms of entry, which is more than in recent years; the simple average of the previous three years intake was 42 pupils.

The previous year's model continued to include the impact of the transfer rate into post 16 dropping the year that North Gosforth ceased to have Yr12 pupils. Since then, the transfer rate has seen a slight increase. In particular, the other two schools in the North West Secondary planning area, Longbenton and George Stephenson have both seen an increase compared to the projected number; totalling 35 pupils across the two schools. In contrast, both Monkseaton and Whitley Bay High have been seeing a reduction in the transfer rate into post 16 and this has resulted in us over projecting by a total of 33 pupils.

Obviously, there are variations in the accuracy of the model between schools. Amongst primary and first schools this ranges from a 22 pupil over-projection to a 30 pupil under-projection across all year groups. In middle, high and secondary schools this ranges from a 13 pupil over-projection to a 45 pupil under-projection across all year groups.

The detail by year group can be seen in the table below. A positive figure represents an under-projection i.e. we projected fewer pupils that were at the schools in the January census.

R	**Y1**	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	**Y6**	**Y7**	**Y8**	**Y9**	**Y10**	**Y11**	**Y12**	**Y13**
-30	16	27	40	-1	13	31	70	2	25	28	-1	18	0
1.4%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	3.1%	0.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%

Table 3: Difference between number on roll and projected number

4. Surplus Capacity (at borough and planning area level)

The projected surplus capacity within North Tyneside is based on current school capacities (and in the case of academies, their funding agreements or admission numbers, as appropriate). If capacity were removed from a school in the future this would obviously have an effect on the amount of surplus capacity in the system. As a guide, the charts below show a threshold at 10% surplus/ 90% occupancy (black line); this is a nationally agreed level which allows for parental preference.

In order to calculate the surplus capacity in schools, as presented in this section, it is the physical calculated capacity which is used and not the sum of the published admission numbers. There are some schools where due to a reduction in the PAN, the sum of the PANs would be smaller than the capacity of the school.

The primary capacity in North Tyneside is 18,214 places and the secondary capacity is 14,096 places. Therefore 10% equates to 1,821 pupils and 1,408 pupils in the primary and secondary sector respectively. This represents an increase in primary capacity of 164 places since the last place planning document was written. There has also been a small increase in secondary capacity. The majority of this additional capacity is within Kings Priory school (in the South East planning area and whose capacity, as an academy, was initially based on their funding agreement and since they have increased their admission number and have a higher number on roll, is now calculated based on admission numbers as opposed to a net capacity assessment)

Housing has been added at a planning area level but not a school level. As a result, the surplus capacity is reported at a planning area and borough level.

The model has been updated based on the January 2023 school census. This reflects the latest school census data available to us.

Four different models of housing impact are investigated in this section.

- Firstly, surplus capacity is calculated with no consideration given to housing.

- The second model includes housing which is included in the SCAP. This is housing where planning permission has been granted and building work has commenced. This is the housing we know will happen and that will impact on pupil numbers over the next few years.
- The third model includes all housing for which there is planning permission i.e. model two plus any housing with planning permission where the work has not yet started.
- The final model includes all the housing proposed in the local plan. This includes housing with and without planning permission.

No Housing

Including no impact of housing, across the borough, we can see the surplus capacity in the primary phase increasing. From 2028/29 this is at least 20%. This demonstrates the potential impact of the falling birth rate. We started to see the birth rate drop in 2019/20 and these children will start in reception in September 2024 and by 2030/31 they will be in Yr6. We should bear in mind that primary projections from 2028/29 include children who are not yet born.

The surplus capacity in the secondary phase reduces to 9% by 2025/26. This increases to 14% by 2032/33 by which time those born in 2019/20 and 2020/21, the first two years of the lower birth rate, will be in Yr7 and Yr8.

			Surplus capacity										
	Cap.	10% cap	Jan-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	18214	1821	12%	12%	13%	15%	17%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	22%
Secondary Phase	14096	1410	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	11%	14%

Table 4: overall surplus capacity by phase

The charts show the projected number of pupils (blue) and therefore the projected surplus capacity (red).

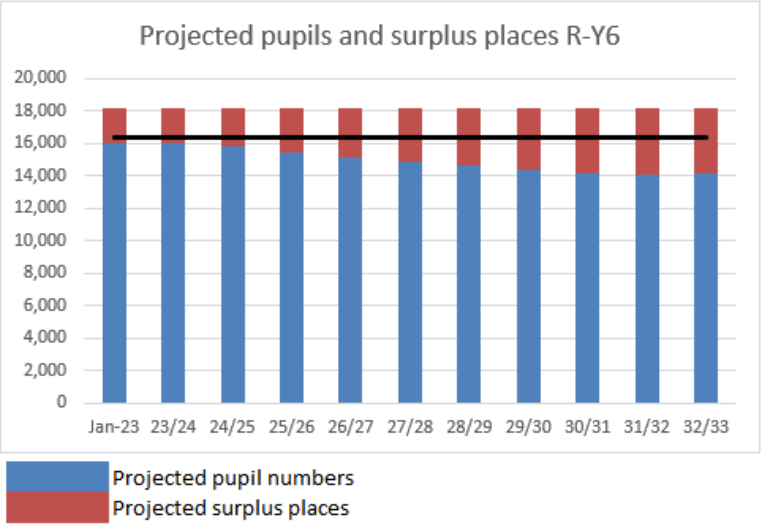

Chart 2: Primary projected surplus places

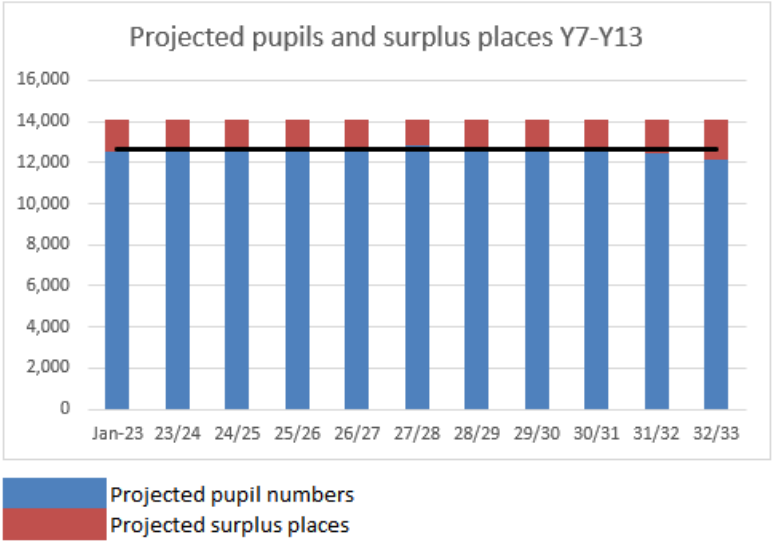

Chart 3: Secondary projected surplus places

The tables below illustrate the surplus capacity at a planning area level.

North East			Surplus capacity										
	Cap.	10% cap	Jan-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	3615	362	3%	3%	5%	8%	10%	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%
Secondary Phase	5223	522	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%

North West			Surplus capacity										
	Cap.	10% cap	Jan-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	5434	543	14%	14%	15%	16%	18%	19%	20%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Secondary Phase	3245	325	18%	16%	17%	16%	17%	16%	17%	17%	17%	19%	21%

South East			Surplus capacity										
	Cap.	10% cap	Jan-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4797	480	10%	11%	12%	14%	16%	18%	20%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Secondary Phase	3080	308	3%	0%	0%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	1%	4%

South West			Surplus capacity										
	Cap.	10% cap	Jan-23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4368	437	18%	18%	19%	21%	22%	24%	24%	26%	27%	28%	28%
Secondary Phase	2548	255	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	17%	18%	18%	19%	20%	22%

Table 5: Surplus capacity at planning area level

We can see that there are some stark differences in the surplus capacity within each of the planning areas, particularly in the secondary phase. The North East planning area has low levels of surplus capacity, however we are aware that there

is movement from other planning areas, particularly the North West, into this area. This is discussed on more detail in section 5 'School Attending v. Catchment Living'.

Within the South East secondary planning area there is just one school with 6th form provision (Kings Priory). The increase of the PAN and the number of pupils attending this school above the funding agreement has had a knock on effect of projecting a number of 6th form pupils higher than the current capacity. These elements have likely had the effect of reducing the surplus capacity in this planning area to a point where there is no capacity. The capacity in one of the schools in this area was reduced in previous years, but were this required this capacity could be re-instated to bring back into use 450 places.

The highest levels of surplus capacity, in both the primary and secondary phase, are in the South West planning area.

Housing reflected in School Capacity Survey

When submitting the School Capacity Survey we include any new housing where planning permission has been granted and building work has started. It is the housing that was added to the 2023 School Capacity Survey which is included here. The yield is calculated as explained on page 13, section 3.

Based on these housing developments we would expect to require places, across Reception to Y11, amounting to the numbers shown for each year in the table below.

	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Total	259	246	228	210	185	159	131	101	74	44
North East	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
North West	119	114	106	98	88	76	62	49	37	23
South East	13	13	12	11	9	8	7	5	4	2
South West	123	115	106	98	86	73	60	46	32	18

Table 6: Pupil yield from housing where building has commenced

This shows the impact of particular development which are taking place in the North West and South West planning areas.

The tables below show the impact of this on the projected surplus capacity across the borough and within individual planning areas.

			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	18214	1821	11%	12%	15%	16%	18%	19%	21%	22%	23%	22%
Secondary Phase	14096	1410	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	13%

Table 7: overall surplus capacity by phase including impact of SCAP housing

Overall, the impact of the SCAP housing reduces the surplus capacity by around 1% each year. The impact in each planning area can be seen below.

North East			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	3615	362	3%	5%	7%	10%	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%
Secondary Phase	5223	522	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%

North West			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	5434	543	12%	13%	16%	17%	19%	20%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Secondary Phase	3245	325	15%	15%	14%	15%	14%	15%	16%	16%	18%	20%

South East			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4797	480	10%	12%	14%	16%	18%	20%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Secondary Phase	3080	308	0%	0%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	1%	4%

South West			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4368	437	16%	18%	20%	21%	23%	24%	26%	27%	28%	28%
Secondary Phase	2548	255	17%	17%	15%	15%	15%	15%	16%	17%	19%	21%

Table 8: Surplus capacity at planning area level including SCAP housing

Most of the reduction in surplus capacity is in the secondary phase in the North West and South West.

Housing with Planning Permission

In addition there are new housing developments where planning permission has been granted but where building has not yet commenced. The information below reflects the pupil yield from both the building which has commenced and also that which has not yet commenced but for which planning permission has been granted.

Based on this housing development we would expect to require places, across Reception to Y11, amounting to the numbers shows for each year in the table below.

	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Total	440	446	432	423	404	376	343	289	234	172
North East	13	13	13	13	12	10	8	7	6	5
North West	159	152	142	135	122	104	87	68	52	32
South East	70	74	69	62	56	50	42	34	26	17
South West	198	207	208	213	214	212	206	180	150	118

Table 9: Pupil yield from housing with planning permission

Initially, the pupil yield from this housing would have the effect of reducing the overall surplus capacity by 1% in the primary phase and then from 2027/28 by 1% in the secondary phase.

			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	18214	1821	10%	12%	14%	16%	18%	19%	21%	22%	22%	22%
Secondary Phase	14096	1410	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%	10%	13%

Table 10: overall surplus capacity by phase including all housing with planning permission

The tables below show the impact by planning area. The build out of housing with planning permission will result in no further reduction of surplus capacity in the North East, or in the primary phase of the South East primary phase, and there is only a 1% reduction in 2025/26 in the primary phase of the North West.

Again, most of the impact on the surplus capacity is in the secondary phase of the South West where from 2027/28 the surplus capacity would reduce by a further 3% to 4% in each year.

North East			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	3615	362	3%	5%	7%	10%	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%
Secondary Phase	5223	522	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%

North West			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	5434	543	12%	13%	15%	17%	18%	20%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Secondary Phase	3245	325	14%	14%	13%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	17%	20%

South East			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4797	480	10%	11%	14%	16%	18%	19%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Secondary Phase	3080	308	0%	-1%	-3%	-3%	-3%	-3%	-2%	-2%	0%	3%

South West			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4368	437	15%	17%	18%	20%	22%	23%	25%	26%	27%	27%
Secondary Phase	2548	255	16%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%	13%	13%	15%	18%

Table 11: Surplus capacity at planning area level including all housing with planning permission

All Housing in Local Plan

Finally, there is housing expected as a result of the Local Plan but for which planning permission has not yet been granted. This final model includes all potential housing based on a current, expected build out rate. If the commencement of this housing happens later, or earlier, than expected this will have a knock-on effect to this model.

Based on this housing development we would expect to require places, across Reception to Y11, amounting to the numbers shows for each year in the table below.

	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Total	703	898	1065	1499	1953	2209	2352	2324	2095	1830
North East	13	15	15	16	22	26	22	20	16	13
North West	341	499	651	872	1123	1311	1437	1448	1313	1154
South East	131	153	164	311	432	465	469	469	425	372
South West	218	231	235	300	376	407	424	387	341	291

Table 12: Pupil yield from all housing in the Local Plan

The impact of the pupil yield from all housing included in the local plan could be a further 5% or 6% reduction to surplus capacity in the primary phase between 2027/28 and 2030/31. The impact to the secondary phase increases over the 10 year projection period and from 2028/29 sees a further 6% reduction in surplus capacity, rising to a 9% reduction by 2032/33.

			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	18214	1821	9%	10%	12%	12%	13%	13%	15%	17%	19%	20%
Secondary Phase	14096	1410	8%	8%	6%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%

Table 13: overall surplus capacity by phase including all housing within the Local Plan

The majority of the impact of the pupil yield from this housing is seen in both the primary and secondary phases in the North West. The surplus capacity in the South East had already fallen below 0%. However, by 2028/29 there is projected to be no surplus capacity in the secondary phase in the North West.

Within the local plan there is provision put aside for both primary and secondary education. The projections suggest that were all this housing to be realised then secondary provision would need to be provided and therefore the build out will continue to be monitored and annual updates are provided to the planning department in relation to the impact of housing developments on the number of pupils in North Tyneside.

North East			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	3615	362	3%	5%	7%	10%	12%	13%	14%	15%	15%	15%
Secondary Phase	5223	522	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	10%

North West			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	5434	543	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	9%	11%	14%	17%
Secondary Phase	3245	325	12%	11%	8%	5%	1%	-2%	-5%	-7%	-7%	-4%

South East			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4797	480	9%	10%	13%	12%	13%	14%	16%	18%	20%	21%
Secondary Phase	3080	308	-1%	-2%	-4%	-6%	-8%	-8%	-9%	-9%	-8%	-5%

South West			Surplus capacity									
	Cap.	10% cap	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
Primary Phase	4368	437	15%	16%	18%	18%	19%	20%	22%	24%	25%	26%
Secondary Phase	2548	255	16%	15%	13%	12%	10%	9%	9%	9%	11%	14%

Table 14: Surplus capacity at planning area level including all housing within Local Plan

5. Catchment Analysis

Catchment areas

Maps of primary, middle and secondary catchment areas are available on the council website.
https://maps.northtyneside.gov.uk/Catchment/schoolCatchDiscl.html

Primary:

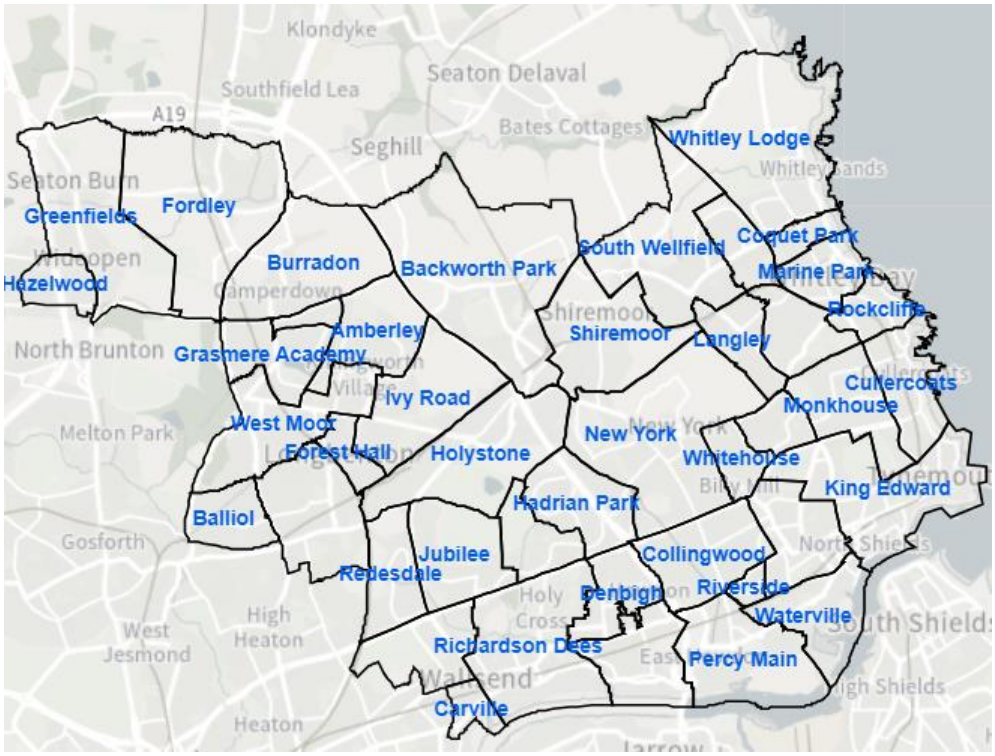

Image 3: Primary and First school catchment areas
https://ntcouncil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=803b009547e94beebbf806240062f2eb

Middle:

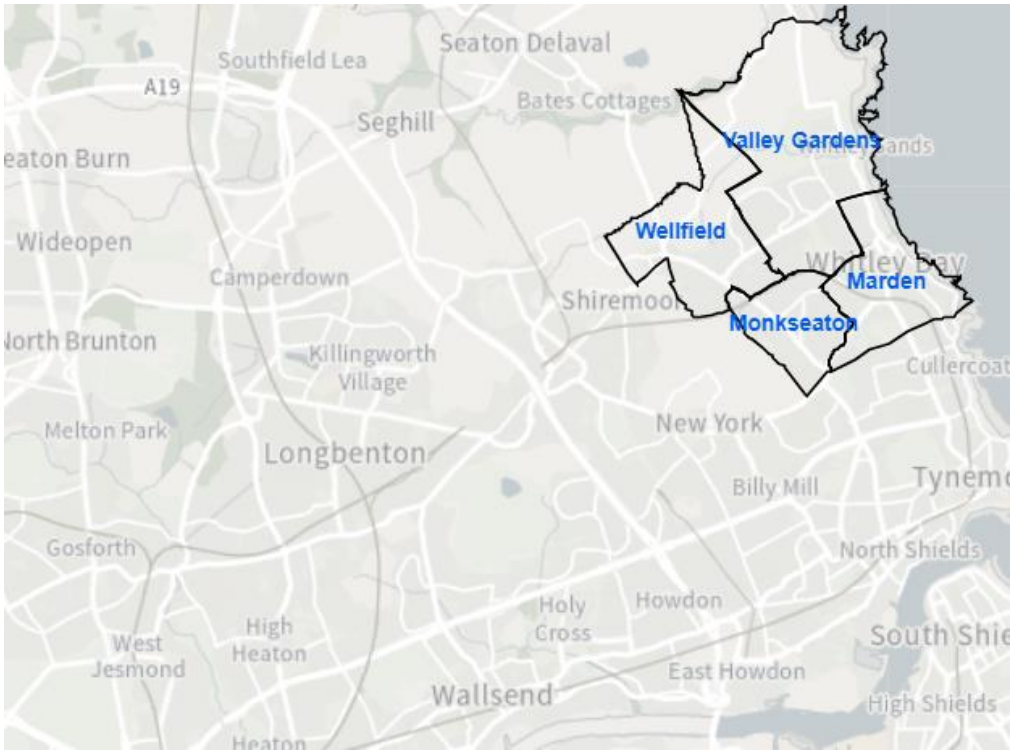

Image 4: Middle school catchment areas
https://ntcouncil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ced4e5e135e84c6da900f9d679023e76

Secondary:

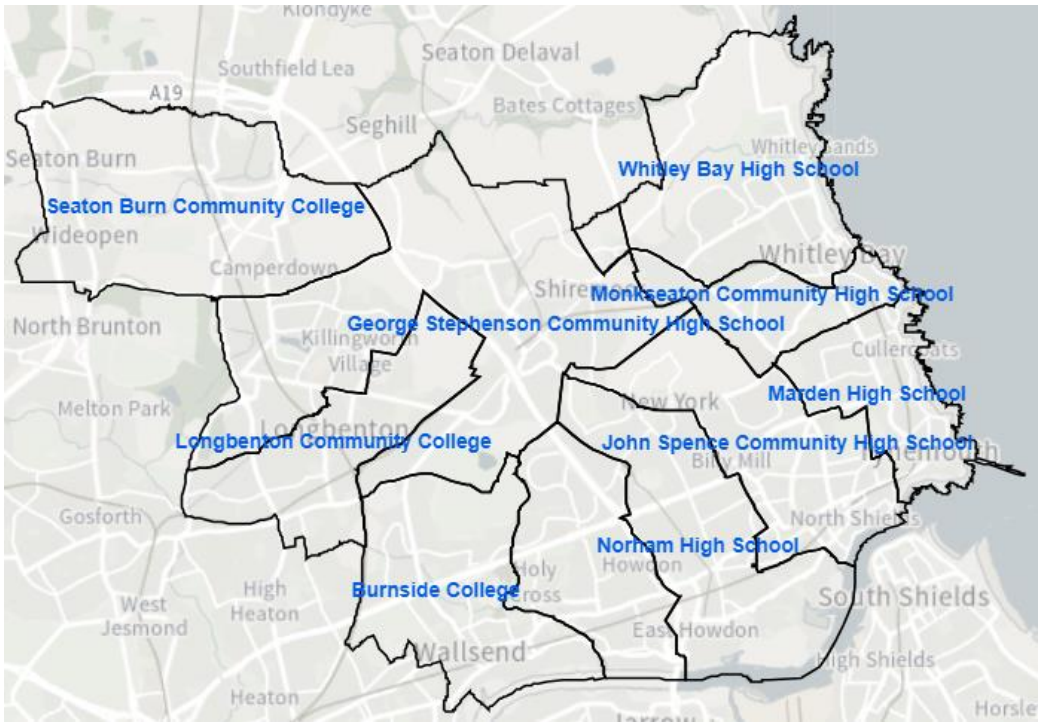

Image 5: Secondary and High school catchment areas
https://ntcouncil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c3c6ecaa7aed41549d2b4185b82dd9fd

Births by Catchment Area

Although it is total births in North Tyneside that the pupil projection model is based on, we are able to analyse the data received in order to determine how many children are born in each catchment area, in each academic year. It should be noted that faith schools, Kings Priory Academy and special schools do not have catchment areas in the same way that other schools do.

By planning area, we can see that, using a 10 year average, over a third of the birth population have an address in the North West at the point of birth. This area has seen a number of large housing developments over recent years. Although, like other planning areas there has been a decline in the birth rate over the past 10 years, this area has seen the smallest decline, 7%. However, we should note that this area has seen the largest reduction in births between 2021/22 and 2022/23, equivalent to 2.5 forms of entry.

The South East planning area has seen the largest percentage reduction in births over the past 10 years, 28%. This equates to 180 fewer births in 2022/23 compared to 2013/14. The biggest drop was seen between 2018/19 and 2019/20 when there were over 100 fewer births.

	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	*10yr Ave*	*10yr change*	*10yr change #*
North East	337	345	327	321	317	336	275	279	253	257	*305*	*-24%*	-80
North West	712	743	707	738	782	787	732	707	735	661	*730*	*-7%*	-51
South East	644	636	665	622	608	611	507	494	509	464	*576*	*-28%*	-180
South West	552	526	545	489	506	497	482	438	455	463	*495*	*-16%*	-89

Table 15: births by planning area

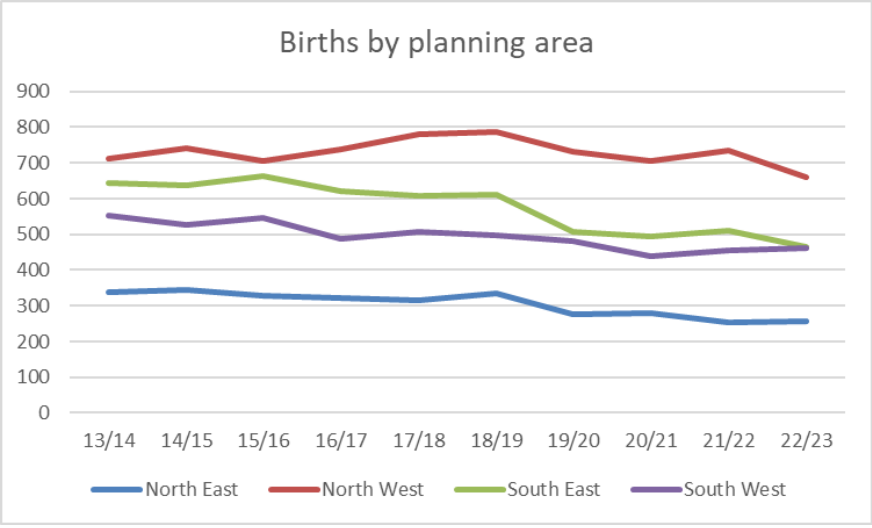

Chart 4: births by planning area

Schools within planning areas may be affected differently by the reducing birth rate and the tables below show how births by catchment area have changed over the past 10 years. Whilst the published admission number (PAN) is given for comparative purposes we should bear in mind that each of these planning areas has additional capacity available in the form of the Roman Catholic, Church of England, all through, and special schools. There are some catchment areas where the number of births is much lower than the PAN.

Six of the eight catchment areas in the North East have fewer births in 2022/23 than they did 10 years ago. In particular, the Langley, Rockcliffe and Appletree Gardens catchment areas have more than 20 fewer births than in 2013/14.

	Locality	PAN	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	*10yr Ave*	*5yr Ave*	*10yr change*
Appletree Gardens	North East	60	53	68	42	61	49	67	41	31	44	31	*49*	*43*	*-42%*
Coquet Park	North East	30	18	17	19	19	14	13	11	10	19	9	*15*	*12*	*-50%*
Langley	North East	60	55	38	52	50	39	54	39	41	39	32	*44*	*41*	*-42%*
Marine Park	North East	75	71	68	52	55	69	62	57	66	53	56	*61*	*59*	*-21%*
Rockcliffe	North East	45	68	52	62	45	45	45	49	41	31	47	*49*	*43*	*-31%*
South Wellfield	North East	60	32	36	45	32	42	45	33	49	34	42	*39*	*41*	*31%*
Southridge	North East	60	17	21	25	20	20	18	19	16	10	15	*18*	*16*	*-12%*
Whitley Lodge	North East	45	23	45	30	39	39	32	26	25	23	25	*31*	*26*	*9%*

Table 16: North East births by first school catchment area

In the North West, Amberley and Forest Hall have seen the largest percentage reduction in births in 2022/23 compared to 2013/14. Amberley has also seen the largest reduction in the number between these two points.

	Locality	PAN	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	*10yr Ave*	*5yr Ave*	*10yr change*
Amberley	North West	60	51	51	28	49	45	26	41	37	33	22	*38*	*32*	*-57%*
Backworth Park	North West	45	65	48	49	50	67	80	72	95	99	66	*69*	*82*	*2%*
Bailey Green	North West	60	12	18	14	21	14	11	13	14	10	15	*14*	*13*	*25%*
Balliol	North West	30	69	91	93	97	91	84	76	57	70	72	*80*	*72*	*4%*
Benton Dene	North West	60	54	62	77	66	64	77	70	64	69	74	*68*	*71*	*37%*
Burradon	North West	27	43	39	39	31	28	28	33	20	38	41	*34*	*32*	*-5%*
Fordley	North West	60	34	64	49	62	60	58	57	52	58	48	*54*	*55*	*41%*
Forest Hall	North West	30	32	25	31	32	21	28	26	33	22	17	*27*	*25*	*-47%*
Grasmere	North West	30	26	28	21	34	40	39	37	43	49	43	*36*	*42*	*65%*
Greenfields	North West	60	35	35	45	41	58	65	54	46	41	46	*47*	*50*	*31%*
Hazlewood	North West	44	31	26	26	29	24	21	22	12	25	20	*24*	*20*	*-35%*
Holystone	North West	60	79	85	57	66	62	67	65	69	65	56	*67*	*64*	*-29%*
Ivy Road	North West	30	62	62	70	59	82	67	64	50	47	51	*61*	*56*	*-18%*
Shiremoor	North West	60	83	74	61	66	93	94	74	73	80	59	*76*	*76*	*-29%*
Westmoor	North West	45	36	35	47	35	33	42	28	42	29	31	*36*	*34*	*-14%*

Table 17: North West births by primary school catchment area

All but three of the catchment areas in the South East have seen a reduction in births compared to 10 years ago. The largest percentage reduction is in the Percy Main catchment area (72%, 50 to 14) and the largest numerical reduction is 47 in King Edward catchment area.

	Locality	PAN	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	*10yr Ave*	*5yr Ave*	*10yr change*
Collingwood	South East	60	89	72	84	80	81	54	48	55	62	60	*69*	*56*	*-33%*
Cullercoats	South East	60	56	45	52	50	50	59	47	43	54	40	*50*	*49*	*-29%*
King Edward	South East	60	121	118	119	110	80	103	83	83	81	74	*97*	*85*	*-39%*
Monkhouse	South East	30	40	54	56	52	63	54	47	46	46	51	*51*	*49*	*28%*
New York	South East	44	59	58	56	57	55	48	51	40	41	27	*49*	*41*	*-54%*
Percy Main	South East	30	50	23	35	28	20	39	24	15	26	14	*27*	*24*	*-72%*
Preston Grange	South East	30	20	18	20	23	25	29	17	23	23	16	*21*	*22*	*-20%*
Riverside	South East	30	18	35	25	28	27	33	17	23	9	20	*24*	*20*	*11%*
Spring Gardens	South East	60	120	108	130	109	115	99	100	88	84	90	*104*	*92*	*-25%*
Waterville	South East	30	41	57	42	38	54	54	43	47	48	33	*46*	*45*	*-20%*
Whitehouse	South East	30	30	48	46	47	38	39	30	31	35	39	*38*	*35*	*30%*

Table 18: South East births by primary school catchment area

In the South West, Wallsend Jubilee is the only catchment area to have seen an increase in the birth rate in 2022/23 compared to 10 years ago; an increase of 105%, from 41 to 84 births. This is likely to be as a result of recent housing developments within the catchment area. On the other hand, the largest reduction in the number of births has been seen in the Richardson Dees catchment area, a reduction of 52 births.

	Locality	PAN	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	*10yr Ave*	*5yr Ave*	*10yr change*
Battle Hill	South West	60	61	55	45	35	38	47	42	33	35	37	*43*	*39*	*-39%*
Carville	South West	30	18	11	16	16	14	22	21	12	11	17	*16*	*17*	*-6%*
Denbigh	South West	60	79	68	77	78	74	67	70	72	58	79	*72*	*69*	*0%*
Hadrian Park	South West	60	51	44	56	44	56	42	49	36	39	25	*44*	*38*	*-51%*
Redesdale	South West	45	36	38	31	35	26	37	27	33	35	31	*33*	*33*	*-14%*
Richardson Dees	South West	30	122	130	144	121	120	105	86	88	90	70	*108*	*88*	*-43%*
Stephenson Memorial	South West	60	95	76	89	74	86	66	63	52	56	87	*74*	*65*	*-8%*
Wallsend Jubilee	South West	60	41	52	43	51	53	75	83	72	95	84	*65*	*82*	*105%*
Western	South West	60	49	52	44	35	39	36	41	40	36	33	*41*	*37*	*-33%*

Table 19: South West births by primary school catchment area

School Attending v. Catchment Living

Our model for pupil projections is not based on postcodes but on the proportions historically attending each school and as such reflects parental preference. This means that in some areas of the borough there are more places than resident children and pupils from other planning areas attend these schools and fill up places.

Based on the January 23 census pupils attending North Tyneside maintained schools (i.e. excluding special schools and PRU), the following tables compare the total admission number within each planning area and the pupils resident in North Tyneside attending North Tyneside schools.

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North East PAN	495	495	495	495	495	546	546	756	756	880	880	880	1,079	
North East Resident	380	383	433	444	446	416	457	450	439	450	459	412	257	261
NE PAN-Resident (cap)	*115*	*112*	*62*	*51*	*49*	*130*	*89*	*306*	*317*	*430*	*421*	*468*	*561*	

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North West PAN	791	791	791	791	791	791	786	528	528	528	577	577	264	
North West Resident	707	673	708	678	702	704	692	565	633	575	595	504	181	131
NW PAN-Resident (cap)	*84*	*118*	*83*	*113*	*89*	*87*	*94*	*-37*	*-105*	*-47*	*-18*	*73*	*-48*	

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South East PAN	689	689	689	689	689	689	689	578	578	578	573	573	200	
South East Resident	580	586	624	615	628	606	599	648	654	616	654	558	198	176
SE PAN-Resident (cap)	109	103	65	74	61	83	90	-70	-76	-38	-81	15	-174	

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South West PAN	600	600	585	585	585	585	585	398	398	450	450	450	350	
South West Resident	491	465	504	497	493	506	495	499	456	430	438	404	177	138
SW PAN-Resident (cap)	*109*	*135*	*81*	*88*	*92*	*79*	*90*	*-101*	*-58*	*20*	*12*	*46*	*35*	

Table 20: PAN compared to resident NT pupils by planning area

We can see that the total admission number for the relevant year group is much larger than the resident population in the North East, particularly from Yr9 upwards where the population living in the North East and attending a North Tyneside school is only 51% in Yr9, 52% in Yr10 and 47% in Yr11 of the available space in the area. We should note, that the North East planning area does include the Roman Catholic secondary school in the borough.

In contrast, we see that in the North West and South East planning areas there are more pupils resident than there are places in the schools and data suggests that many of these "extra" pupils are attending schools in the North East.

Considering these figures excluding those who attend Roman Catholic or Church of England schools results in the following.

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North East PAN	435	435	435	435	435	486	486	486	486	610	610	610	779	
North East Resident	365	363	410	423	422	396	432	435	407	408	422	385	233	236
NE PAN-Resident (cap)	*70*	*72*	*25*	*12*	*13*	*90*	*54*	*51*	*79*	*202*	*188*	*225*	*310*	

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North West PAN	701	701	701	701	701	701	696	528	528	528	577	577	264	
North West Resident	610	590	599	579	598	600	592	550	606	559	577	489	171	125
NW PAN-Resident (cap)	*91*	*111*	*102*	*122*	*103*	*101*	*104*	*-22*	*-78*	*-31*	*0*	*88*	*-32*	

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South East PAN	554	554	554	554	554	554	554	578	578	578	573	573	200	
South East Resident	469	488	508	471	516	478	478	512	529	501	530	441	135	122
SE PAN-Resident (cap)	85	66	46	83	38	76	76	66	49	77	43	132	-57	

	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
South West PAN	465	465	450	450	450	450	450	398	398	450	450	450	350	
South West Resident	389	364	397	384	378	391	385	410	380	345	360	317	133	99
SW PAN-Resident (cap)	*76*	*101*	*53*	*66*	*72*	*59*	*65*	*-12*	*18*	*105*	*90*	*133*	*118*	

Table 21: PAN compared to resident NT pupils by planning area – excluding those attending RC and CofE schools

This highlights again the lack of secondary places in the North West for the pupils living there. This is also the area where there is a significant about of housing planned as part of the local plan. There are approximately 170 fewer places in secondary year groups than in primary year groups in this planning area and between 50 and 80 fewer places in secondary year groups for the children currently coming through the primary phase. The number of secondary places available in this area is also affected by the reduction in the PAN and the removal of the 6th form at North Gosforth Academy.

The limited space inYr7 and Yr8 in the South West reflects the reduction in the PAN at Burnside in these year groups.

In order to understand school preferences it is also useful to consider where the pupils attending a particular school live. This is done by looking and the postcodes of the pupils attending each school and matching this to the postcode in which they live.

This process is carried out on an annual basis using the information held within the January school census.

Where there are less than five pupils attending a particular school and living in a particular catchment area this figure has been supressed.

The latest update to this analysis was carried out based on the information held in the January 2023 census therefore it is only possible to know about the pupils attending schools in North Tyneside and this analysis is not able to provide us with any indication as to how many pupils living in North Tyneside choose to attend a school which is outside of North Tyneside. Also, this is just for the pupils attending mainstream schools and academies and not special schools. Pupils attending special schools will be attending a particular school based on their need and not the catchment in which they live. The analysis is only for pupils in Reception to Yr11 as the secondary schools in the South East do not have 6th form provision and so any Yr12 or 13 pupils would have to attend a school in another planning area.

Yr7-Yr11

Using the table below we can see, for example, that there are 933 pupils attending Churchill and of these, 833 (89%) live in the Churchill catchment area. On the other hand, only 22% of the pupils attending Monkseaton High live in the school's catchment area and 32% of those attending the school live in the George Stephenson catchment area.

		Catchment area														
School name	**Grand Total**	Burnside	Churchill	George Stephenson	Longbenton	North Gosforth	John Spence	Marden	Norham	Marden Bridge	Monkseaton Middle	Wellfield	Monkseaton high	Valley Gardens	Whitley Bay	not NT
Grand Total	**10,929**	**889**	**1,338**	**1,654**	**665**	**553**	**1,269**	**792**	**1,069**	**306**	**188**	**110**	**600**	**284**	**722**	**490**
Burnside Business and Enterprise College	**883**	532	211	17	12	~	9	~	30		~		~			67
Churchill Community College	**933**	61	833	~	~	~	~		19				~			7
George Stephenson Community High School	**1,079**	~		886	63	93	~	~	~				~			23
Longbenton High School	**806**	13		166	533	18	~		~				~			72
North Gosforth Academy	**554**			21	~	415			~							112
John Spence Community High School	**846**	11	21	15	~	~	412	15	338	~	~		11	~	~	9
Marden High School	**910**	~	7	79	~	~	292	371	69	20	~	~	44		13	6
Norham High School	**364**	18	26	6	~	~	71		224		~		~			7
Marden Bridge Middle School	**297**	~		7	~		15	15	8	189	44	~	~	9		~
Monkseaton Middle School	**152**	~	~	46	~	~	20	~	~	17	36	~		10		~
Wellfield Middle School	**177**	~		59		~	~			~	28	64		12		9
Monkseaton High School	**420**	9	9	136	~	~	42	18	34				94		14	60
Valley Gardens Middle School	**384**	~		~			~		~	48	50	33		243		~
Whitley Bay High School	**1,115**		~	61	~	~	20	11	8				356		645	9
Kings Priory	**677**	22	19	70	27	~	135	266	42	11	~	~	14	~	14	46
St Thomas More RC High School	**1,332**	209	206	78	7	6	243	87	287	16	20	6	72	~	34	56

Table 22: Catchment grid- school attended vs catchment of residence – Yr7+

Catchment areas where less than 40% of those living in catchment attend their catchment school (and attending a North Tyneside mainstream

school/academy) are: Norham; Monkseaton High; Monkseaton Middle; John Spence; Marden; and George Stephenson. Most of those living in the Norham catchment but not attending Norham go to John Spence (32%) or St Thomas More (27%). In terms of those living in Monkseaton High catchment area, most attend Whitley Bay High (59%). 23% of those living in John Spence catchment area attend Marden, 19% St Thomas more and 11% Kings Priory. 34% of those living in Marden catchment area attend Kings Priory; this is likely to be as a result of part of the catchment area previously being the catchment area for Priory Primary School before they amalgamated to become Kings Priory Academy (without a defined catchment area). Those living in George Stephenson catchment area seem to attend the widest range of schools and we can see that there is a large amount of movement into schools in the North East planning area.

Monkseaton High has the highest percentage of imports from other catchment areas. 32% live in the George Stephenson catchment area, 14% don't live in North Tyneside, 10% live in the John Spence catchment and 8% live in the Norham catchment.

The primary school table can be found on the next page.

There are 20 catchment areas where at least 50% of their resident population attending a North Tyneside mainstream school do not attend their catchment school. There are six areas where at least 75% do not attend their catchment school: Monkseaton Middle; Waterville; Riverside; Spring Gardens; Grasmere; and Richardson Dees.

- Only 10% of the Yr5 and Yr6 pupils living in Monkseaton Middle catchment area attend the school; 30% attend Valley Gardens, 28% Marden Bridge and 14% Wellfield.
- 12% of the Riverside catchment pupils attend the school. 30% attend St Joseph's the Roman Catholic School in the planning area and most of the remainder attend another school in the same sub-planning area, particularly Collingwood or Waterville. This is not surprising as Riverside Primary school is located within Waterville's catchment area.
- There are more than twice as many pupils living in Grasmere's catchment area and attending Bailey Green than there are attending Grasmere. Those living in Grasmere catchment area and attending another school tend to attend another school in Killingworth.

- 79% of the pupils living in Richardson Dees catchment area attend a mainstream school outside of their catchment. However, 15% attend a Roman Catholic school and 12% attend the local Church of England school in the South West planning area. 14% attend Western.
- 17% of those living in Spring Gardens catchment area attend a Roman Catholic schools in the planning area and 8% attend the local Church of England school. 9% attend Kings Priory which does not have a defined catchment area. 14% attend King Edward. 24% attend a school which although also in the South East planning area are in a different sub-area, particularly Riverside and Waterville.
- Whilst 52 pupils from Spring Gardens catchment area attend Waterville, there are 40 pupils who live in Waterville catchment area and who attend Spring Gardens. 15% of those living in Waterville catchment area attend a local Roman Catholic schools and 8% attend the local Church of England school.

Catchment->

School name	Grand Total	Carville	Redesdale	Richardson Dees	Wallsend Jubilee	Western	Battle Hill	Denbigh	Hadrian Park	Stephenson	Amberley	Backworth Park	Bailey Green	Grasmere	Holystone	Shiremoor	West Moor	Balliol	Benton Dene	Forest Hall	Ivy Road	Burradon	Fordley	Greenfields	Hazelwood	King Edward	Preston Grange	Spring Gardens	Whitehouse	Cullercoats	Monkhouse	Collingwood	New York	Percy Main	Riverside	Waterville	Appletree Gardens	Langley	Marine Park	Rockcliffe	South Wellfield	Marden Bridge	Monkseaton Middle	Wellfield	Coquet Park	Southridge	Whitley Lodge	Valley Gardens	Not NT
Grand Total	**16,058**	**68**	**250**	**676**	**501**	**265**	**376**	**514**	**329**	**472**	**298**	**561**	**135**	**252**	**454**	**581**	**308**	**361**	**408**	**170**	**435**	**230**	**345**	**236**	**90**	**612**	**162**	**637**	**318**	**426**	**532**	**524**	**386**	**199**	**208**	**234**	**319**	**256**	**352**	**280**	**254**	**313**	**183**	**105**	**142**	**184**	**302**	**269**	**546**
Carville Primary School	**175**	33	~	45	~	18		~		9					~																					~													60
Redesdale Primary School	**268**		122	16	80	13	11		~	~		~			6						~											~		~															6
Richardson Dees Primary School	**204**	6	~	143	~	6	~	17	~	8																						~				~													13
Wallsend Jubilee Primary School	**324**	~		32	21	197	22	28	6	~	~		~			~	~		~			~											~		~															~
Wallsend St Peter's Primary School	**140**	~	~	79	~	~		18	~	22										~															~		~												~
Western Community Primary School	**401**	19	23	94	25	136	6	10	~	10					~						~						~									~		~											65
Battle Hill Primary School	**295**			37	14	~	180	20	24	7		~																	~			~	~	~															~
Denbigh Community Primary School	**406**			38	~		8	205	~	138																~		~				~		~	~		~												~
Hadrian Park Primary School	**377**		~	22	9	~	65	19	232	5		~			~	~		~								~			~			~	~	~															6
Stephenson Memorial Primary School	**332**		~	34	~	~	6	87	~	181					~	~					~	~										~	~	~	~														~
Amberley Primary School	**371**				~						192	17	19	38	~		27	~	~	~	28	22	~	~	~												~												7
Backworth Park Primary School	**276**						~		~		~	216			15	30	~				~							~															~			~	~		~
Bailey Green Primary School	**421**			~	~						64	12	89	94		~	18	~	~	6	25	82	8	~	~																	~							10
Grasmere Academy	**96**			~	~			~	~		6		13	43	~		~	~	~	~	~		~					~			~		~	~	~		~				~	~							~
Holystone Primary School	**415**				~					~		67		~	309	17	~				8										~			~							~			~		~	~		~
Shiremoor Primary School	**352**						~				~	75			17	226		~	~		7			~				~		~		~	7			~	~									~			~
Westmoor Primary School	**313**				~						12	~	~	47	~	~	179	~	~	15	33	7																						~					~
Balliol Primary School	**164**			~	~			~				~				~		120	25	~	~																												10
Benton Dene Primary School	**408**		~	~	11	~		~			~			~	~	~	7	70	208	43	42	~																				~							7
Forest Hall Primary School	**147**										~	~		~	6		28	~	9	45	48														~														
Ivy Road Primary School	**152**				~						~	~		~	~		~	7		16	113	~			~								~																
St Bartholomew's C Of E Primary School	**194**				11						~	~	~	~	~	~	6	48	73	6	14	~	~	~																									15
Burradon Community Primary School	**143**										~	~	7	~							~	94	20	~									~																9
Fordley Community Primary School	**342**						~				~	~	~							~		9	294	11	~																								19
Greenfields Community Primary School	**203**												~									~	8	117	14							~																	58
Hazelwood Community Primary School	**264**										~											~	~	96	69																								92
Christ Church C Of E Primary School	**171**							~			~				~			~								51	~	48	~	~	6	20	~	~	~	18				~		~							
King Edward Primary School	**415**									~		~									~					231	17	92	6	7	15	16	~	~		8				~	~	~	~						7
Preston Grange Primary School	**204**			~					~						~	~										6	89	~	42	~	13	~	17	~		~	~			~			~						
Spring Gardens Primary School	**327**			6	~		~	~		~						~										20		139	18	~	~	42	~	12	22	40	~		~			~	~						~
Whitehouse Primary School	**157**		~	~			~	~				~				~		~	~		~					~	~	6	85			17	23			~	~					~						~	~
Cullercoats Primary School	**432**			~				~				~			~	~					~					6	~	~	~	208	120	6	~			~	~	~	~	28	~	24	~		~		~		~
Monkhouse Primary School	**210**							~		~											~					~	~	~		~	182	~	~				~						~						
Collingwood Primary School	**316**		~	~	~				~	~		~									~					~		30	8		~	212	7	9	29	~													~
New York Primary School	**334**			~	~		~	~		~		~			~	7												6	50		~	17	219	~	6	~								~			~		
Percy Main Primary School	**168**			~				~	~	~									~							~		7	~			12		107	17	6													
Riverside Primary School	**141**															~			~							~		55	~			6	~	12	24	35					~								~
Waterville Primary School	**183**						~	~		~		~			~			~			~					~		52	~		~	15	6	~	25	52							~						~
Appletree Gardens First School	**279**											~		~	~	7					~		~			~	~	~	17	6	~	~	9		~	~	143	24	15	~	7				~	~	8		~
Langley First School	**280**						~			~		~			~	~										~	~	~	~				~				39	184	~	~	11				~	6	10		~
Marine Park First School	**449**			~				~				~				~	~										~	~	~	~	~		~			~	46	13	273	34	~				22	13	18		~
Rockcliffe First School	**229**											~		~		~										~			~	15	~	~	~			~	~		~	186	~				~		~		
South Wellfield First School	**296**				~							21			~	115					~							~	~				~			~	~	~	~		123					~	~		7
Marden Bridge Middle School	**300**					~						7			~	~	~	~								~			~	13	~	~	~									199	52	~				~	~
Monkseaton Middle School	**78**			~	~	~	~			~		~		~	~	9	~									~			~		~	~	~			~						16	19	~				~	~
Wellfield Middle School	**177**			~								14			~	55										~						~	~								~	~	25	57				~	7
Coquet Park First School	**151**																		~																			~	25	~	~				92		29		
Southridge First School	**303**											~				~													~		~						13	7	7	~	78				10	144	29		~
Whitley Lodge First School	**233**											~				6												~					~				~		~		6				~	8	195		~
Valley Gardens Middle School	**388**											~				~										~																41	55	35			~	251	~
Kings Priory	**637**			~	~			~		6	~	13			~	~		~	~		~					242	~	58	~	129	91	6	~	~	~	13	~	~	~	6		6	~		~		~	~	15
St Aidan's RC Primary School	**194**		~	33	~		6	79	21	25		~			~	~					~								~			~	~	~				~					~						~
St Bernadette's RC Primary School	**283**	~	31	21	80	14	45	10	23	16		~			7	~		~		~	~			~					~				6							~									13
St Columba's RC Primary School	**184**	~	17	50	17	44	6	~		14		~			~	~					~					~	~	~			~	~	~	~															14
St Cuthbert's RC Primary School	**195**		~	~		~		~	~	~		~			~											7		70	12	~	~	30	~	8	8	28							~						~
St Joseph's RC Primary School	**222**			~	~			~		~				~	~	~												38	~			81	~	12	63	7													
St Mary's RC Primary School (FH)	**200**			~	~						~	~	~	15	9	6	29	~	12	26	76		~	~				~																					~
St Mary's RC Primary School (NS)	**192**			~				~	~	~		~				~				~	~					15	11	~	~	32	73		~			~	9	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	~			~
St Stephen's RC Primary	**202**				~						~	~		~	10		~	89	64	~	6	~																											15
Star of the Sea RC Primary School	**345**			~	~		~		~	~		30			13	50		~					~			~	25	6	30	~	8	8	28	~			34	16	7	~	17	8	17	~	~			~	14

Table 23: Catchment grid- school attended vs catchment of residence – R-Y6

6. Background – SEND

SEN Support

In addition to those pupils with EHCPs, there are other children and young people with additional needs who are supported in schools at SEN Support. Data relating to the number of children with SEND and their needs is collected each year in the January school census.

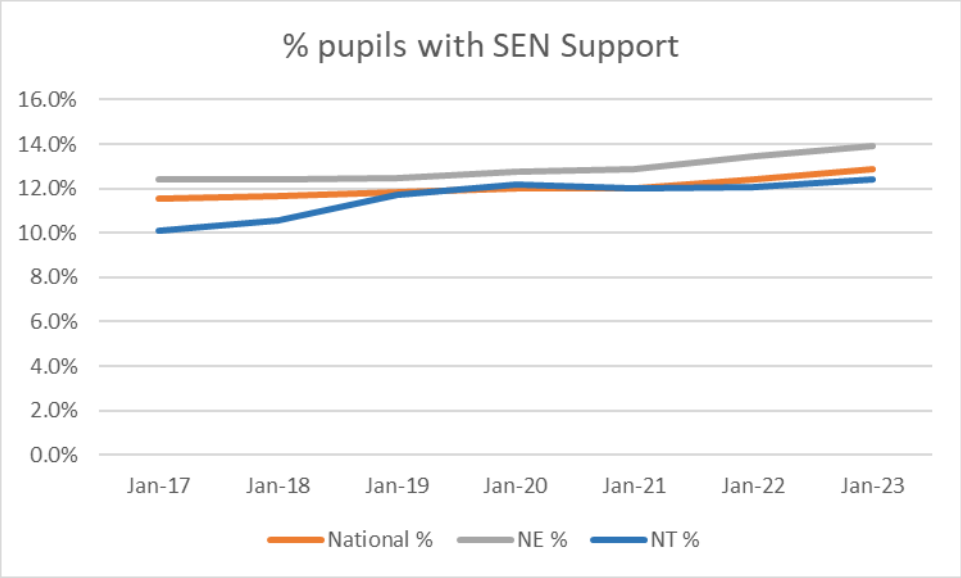

Chart 5: Local, regional and national % of SEN Support in schools

Back in 2017 and 2018 the percentage of children with SEN Support in schools within North Tyneside was significantly smaller than both regionally and nationally. Across this full timeseries we have continued to have a significantly lower percentage of pupils with SEN Support compared to regionally. Between 2019 and 2022 we were in-line with national, but in 2023 fell to significantly lower than national again.

The primary needs of these children and young people as recorded in the January school census can be seen in the table below

	Jan 17	Jan 18	Jan 19	Jan 20	Jan 21	Jan 22	Jan 23
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	80	119	114	142	136	152	196
Hearing Impairment	53	53	50	52	48	48	50
Moderate Learning Difficulty	408	358	381	310	248	255	208
Multi-sensory Impairment	2	3	5	6	6	6	7
Physical Disability	61	69	80	79	76	76	70
Profound and Multiple LD	5	7	6	3	1		1
Severe LD	7	7	5	8	2	1	5
Social, Emotional &Mental Health	640	664	881	930	910	878	960
Specific LD	526	554	596	660	636	644	638
Speech, Lang. & Com. Needs	1040	1159	1209	1247	1326	1381	1452
Visual Impairment	24	21	24	28	23	22	25
Other	207	212	254	317	301	279	234
No assessment of need	63	27	32	22	35	34	65

Table 24: Primary needs of SEN Support cohort as recorded in January school census

Overall, there has been a 26% increase in the number of children and young people with SEN Support between January 2017 and January 2023. There has been a particular increase in the number of children and young people who have Autism and who receive SEN Support, rising by 145% over this seven year period. There has also been a 50% rise in the number of children and young people who have social, emotional and mental health needs and 40% rise in those who have speech, language and communication needs. On the other hand, there has been a 49% reduction in the number of children and young people who have moderate learning difficulties identified as their primary area of need.

As a proportion of the total number of children and young people supported at SEN Support, in Jan 17 2.6% had a primary need of Autism, 20.5% a primary need of SEMH and 33.4% a primary need of SLCN. These proportions have increased to 5% with ASD, 24.5% with SEMH and 37.1% with SLCN.

Education, health and care plans

Over recent years North Tyneside has seen a significant increase in the number of children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). As at January 2023 we were responsible for 2112 EHCPs. The chart below shows the

number of EHCPs we maintain as a rate per 10,000 population as collected by the annual SEN2 return each January.

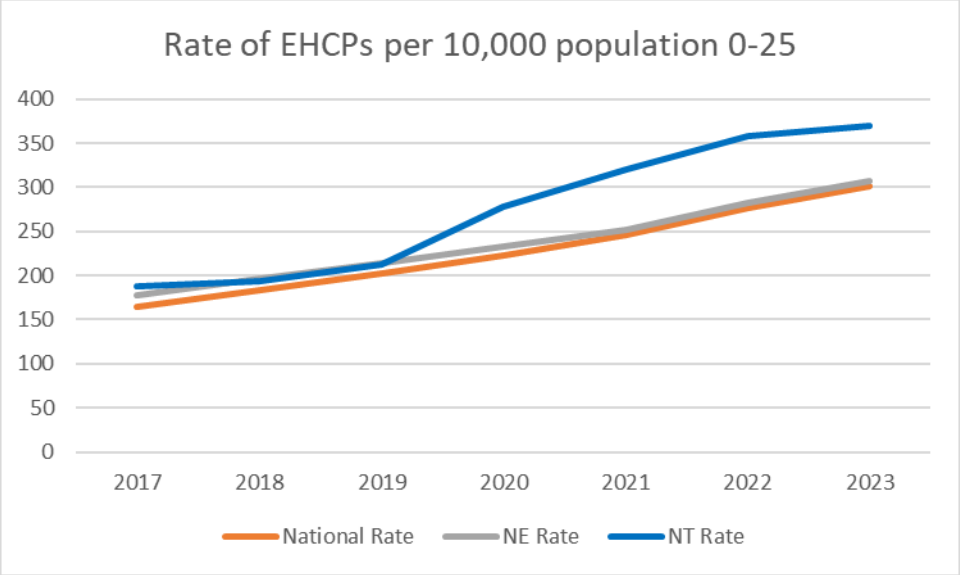

Chart 6: Local, regional and national rate of EHCPs maintained

Whilst the rate in North Tyneside was similar to national and regional rates between 2017 and 2019, there was a steep increase in the number of plans we were responsible for in North Tyneside between 2019 and 2020. This increase equated to a 32% rise in the total number compared to a 10% increase nationally and a 9% increase regionally. Another way of looking at this is that North Tyneside were responsible for around 320 more EHCPs than you might expect for a local authority of our size. The steeper rise in the number of plans maintained by North Tyneside continued between 2020 and 2022. Over this two year period, the increase locally was 27% compared to 21% nationally and 17% regionally. At January 2023, the rate of EHCPs per 10,000 population in North Tyneside was 369, 68 higher than nationally, indicating that we maintained 388 more plans than might be expected for a local authority of our size.

A number of service improvements have taken place and we can see in the chart that the rate of increase in North Tyneside has slowed whilst regionally and nationally it has maintained a steady annual rate (3% increase between 2022 and 2023 in North Tyneside compared to 9% nationally and 9% regionally)

We also have a much higher rate of requests that has been seen regionally and nationally. The rate of requests for Education, Health and Care Needs Assessments

increased from 60.8 per 10,000 0-25 population in 2020 to 83.1 in 2022. This compares with a rate of 70.2 regionally and 66.7 nationally.

Not all requests for assessment will result in a needs assessment being carried out, or in fact an EHCP being issued. In North Tyneside the rate of EHCPs issued in 2019 was 65.3 per 10,000 0-25 population compared to 30.8 nationally, and 32.7 regionally. Since then this has reduced to 48.4 in 2022, in-line with the regional rate or 46.3, but still higher than the national rate 38.7.

As at January 2023 we were responsible for 2112 EHCPs. Of these children and young people, 26% have a primary need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder, 26% have a primary need of social, emotional and mental health needs, 20% have a primary need of speech, language and communication needs, and 12% have a primary need of moderate learning difficulties.

Over recent years we have seen a change in the need profile of the children and young people with an EHCP. Comparing the January 23 SEN2 cohort with the January 20 SEN2 cohort we see that the proportion of the cohort who have ASD, SEMH and SLCN identified as their primary need has increased whilst the proportion who have MLD identified as their primary need has reduced.

	Jan 20	Jan 23	% change
TOTAL EHCPs	1606	2112	+32%
ASD	364 (23%)	549 (26%)	+51%
MLD	282 (18%)	259 (12%)	-8%
SEMH	347 (22%)	544 (26%)	+57%
SLCN	263 (16%)	415 (20%)	+58%

Table 25: Changes in primary need of EHCP cohort- highest prevalence needs

We need to ensure that the provision available meets the current and future projected needs of the children and young people in North Tyneside.

On 1st April 2023, North Tyneside Council entered the Department for Education Safety Valve Intervention Programme. The impact of various interventions on both the number of pupils with an EHCP and the associated costs have been modelled over the next five years. These have been designed to ensure that the needs of children and young people are met whilst achieving an in year balance in the DSG high needs block by 2027/28.

The overall number of EHCPs we projected in the DSG Management plan broken down by age band is as follows.

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Under 5	107	88	67	53	40	28
5-10	651	670	655	628	595	560
11-15	829	858	868	871	867	858
16-19	463	436	416	470	514	548
20-25	94	82	71	54	36	8
Total	2144	2134	2077	2076	2052	2002
increase in plans		*-0.47%*	*-2.67%*	*-0.05%*	*-1.16%*	*-2.44%*

Table 26: Safety Valve projections – number of EHCPs maintained by North Tyneside by age band

7. The model - SEND

Initially the model is based on a three year average net increase in the number of EHCPs in each age band: under 5s; 5-10; 11-15; 16-19; and 20-25. It is worth noting that as a result of plans being ceased when young people no longer require their EHCP to access education, or move on to higher education, employment or training, the net change in the 16-19 and 20-25 age bands is an average reduction in the number of EHCPs maintained for young people in these cohorts. A 'move on' rate between age bands is calculated based on the proportion in each band who are in the eldest year group.

If all things were to remain the same, then the **un-mitigated** forecast number of EHCPs in North Tyneside would be as in the table below. Data from 2020 to 2022 is published data and data from 2023 onwards is projected.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Under 5	61	56	96	107	110	111	111	111	111
5-10	526	590	607	651	692	726	753	774	790
11-15	583	682	779	829	879	928	975	1019	1059
16-19	324	396	444	496	549	604	660	716	772
20-25	112	126	121	116	120	132	152	181	217
Total	*1606*	*1850*	*2047*	*2199*	*2350*	*2501*	*2651*	*2801*	*2949*
increase in plans		*15.19%*	*10.65%*	*7.43%*	*6.87%*	*6.43%*	*6.00%*	*5.66%*	*5.28%*

Table 27: Unmitigated number of EHCPs maintained by North Tyneside by age band

Based on the profile of provision attended at January 22 (un-mitigated) we would expect to see the following numbers of children and young people in each type of setting.

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
ARPs	109	116	122	127	132	136
Mainstream	615	652	684	713	737	758
Special	782	832	877	919	957	990
NMSS & indep	111	119	127	135	144	153
Hospital and AP	77	81	86	90	95	98
Post 16 and FE	427	467	513	567	627	692
Other	78	84	91	100	110	121

Table 28: Unmitigated number of EHCPs maintained by North Tyneside by provision type

The impact that various interventions are expected to have on the number of children and young people in North Tyneside with an EHCP and the type of provision they are

educated in were each assessed one at a time and a final combined impact determined the number of EHCPs we expect to have.

The resulting, **mitigated** forecasts can be seen in Table 26 above, and provision in Table 29 below.

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
ARPs	116	138	167	199	230	253
Mainstream	614	623	608	592	570	546
Special	771	768	737	711	673	637
NMSS & indep	107	97	81	65	53	42
Hospital and AP	76	79	80	80	80	79
Post 16 and FE	388	361	339	363	380	382
Other	72	68	64	66	66	64
Total	2144	2134	2077	2076	2052	2002

Table 29: Mitigated number of EHCPs maintained by North Tyneside by provision type

As at Jan 23 (SEN2) we were responsible for 2,112 EHCPs, 32 fewer than the forecasted number.

Interventions

Early Years Assessment Hub

The aim of the hub is to identify need at the earliest opportunity and put in place strategies to hopefully meet a child's needs and reduce the need for requests for a statutory needs assessment to be made.

The intention of this intervention is to reduce the number of EHCPs issued for pupils in the 0-5 age band by 20% by Jan 24, rising to 70% fewer by Jan 28. Overall, this equates to a reduction of 64% between Jan 2023 and Jan 2028.

We currently have a 36/63 special/mainstream (including PVI) split. This intervention aims to see this become a 30/70 split and so we have modelled an increase in the proportion educated in mainstream and PVI settings to increase from 63% to 70%. Maintaining the proportion educated in PVI settings at 12.5% across the timeframe of the plan, this means that the proportion educated in a mainstream school would rise from 50% to 57.5%.

Preparation for adulthood

A newly established preparation for adulthood team focusses on the annual reviews of those young people who are post-16 ensuring that placements are appropriate, and plans are ceased as appropriate when a young person no longer requires an EHCP to access education or training, including those with no costs attached.

In addition to reviewing EHCPs for those post 16, this team would also free up capacity in the annual reviews team for staff to attend more reviews and in particular those where the provision in the current plan is 12 hours or less to consider whether their needs could be met through the graduated response and without the need for an EHCP.

Funding for inclusion

Through providing resource to schools, this intervention is aimed at reducing the number of lower level plans issued each year i.e. EHCPs with less than 12 hours support attached.

Mental health support teams in schools

We have seen an increasing number of requests for assessment and subsequently plans issued for children and young people with SEMH. The average number of requests for EHCNAs for pupils with SEMH (where need is recorded) is 122 and on average 83% of these have an EHCP issued. The intention is that the support provided by these teams will reduce requests for a needs assessment for this cohort of children as they will be supported in alternative ways. Where a child or young person already has an EHCP it is hoped that this intervention will mean that the amount of support detailed in the EHCP can reduce for this cohort.

ARP review

The work to increase the number of ARP places in mainstream schools is not expected to result in a reduction of the total number of EHCPs we have in North Tyneside but rather moving pupils out of maintained special schools and into ARPs and then utilising the spaces in maintained special schools to avoid the use of INMSS.

The model starts by filling up all existing spaces in ARPs and then increasing spaces so that by Jan 28 there will be 100 ARP places in primary and 151 ARP places in secondary.