

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

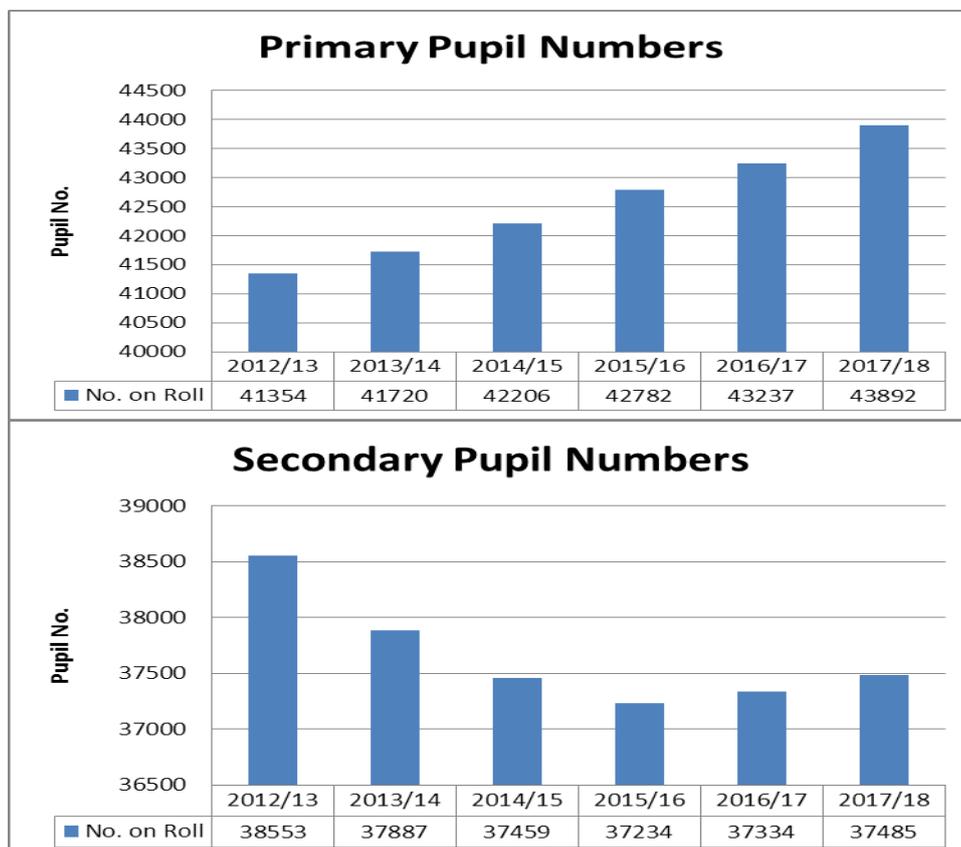
4 April 2014

**PUPIL PLACE PLANNING
2014 to 2017****1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

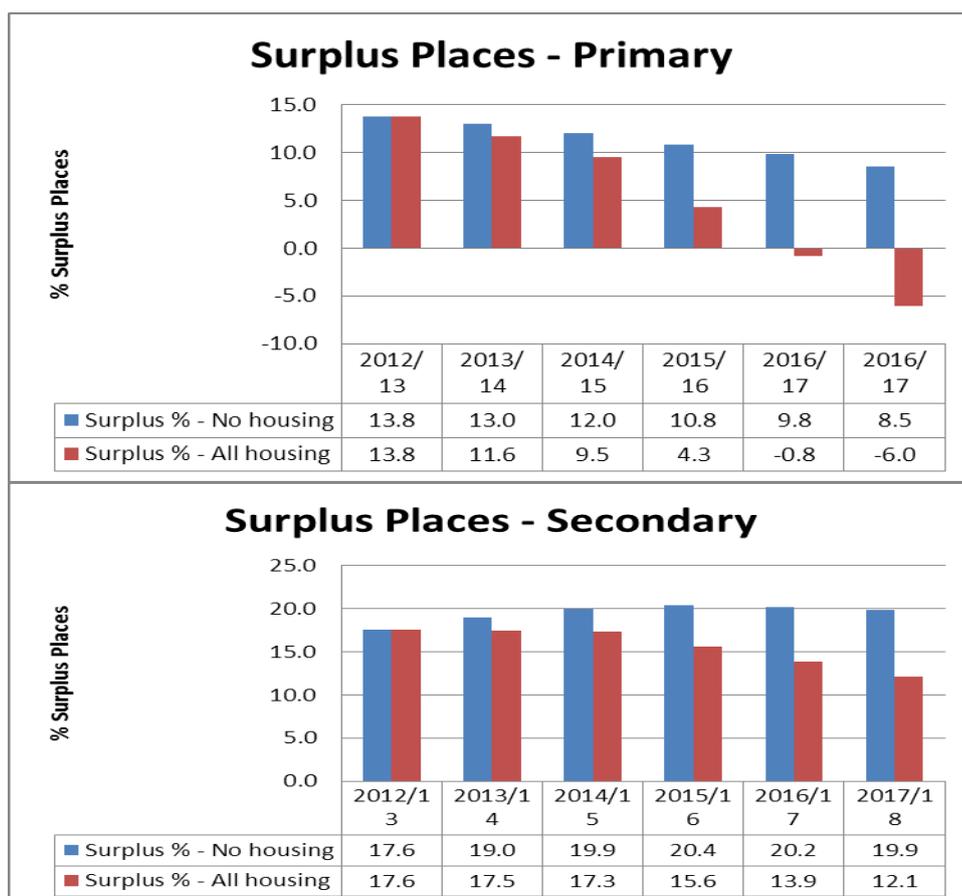
To brief Overview and Scrutiny Committee on the need for additional primary pupil places up to September 2017 and the actions being taken to meet this demand.

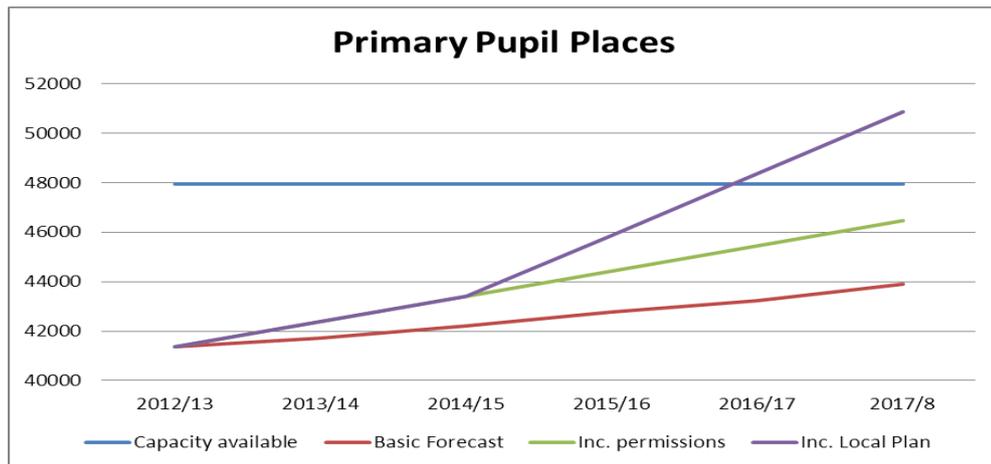
2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure an adequate supply of school places for children in their area. After many years of falling pupil rolls primary pupil numbers are now growing due to increased birth rates. Primary numbers are predicted to increase by 6% over the next five years on average across North Yorkshire. At secondary phase and Post 16 numbers will continue to fall until 2015/16 beyond which initial growth will be slow and uneven and will only start to gather pace towards the end of this period if significant housing comes forward.



- 2.2 Currently at primary phase an average of 13.8% of all primary places are unfilled and at secondary phase 17.6%. Based on population growth alone this County wide surplus is forecast to reduce over the next five years to 8.5% at primary but to increase to 19.9% at secondary. These figures are county-wide and do not reflect actual need in individual communities. (see 2.5 below)
- 2.3 This position is very sensitive to housing growth at a local level. If all current planning approvals come forward in the next five years surplus places at primary schools will reduce much more quickly to only 3% which will create shortfalls in some places. The impact of this at secondary is less significant.
- 2.4 In addition to housing developments which have already achieved planning approval there are significant new site allocations being included to increase the supply of housing in the longer term. If additional housing allocations from Local Plans are factored in and start to come forward in the next few years the position becomes very different, with an emerging shortfall of 6% of primary places and surplus places at secondary reducing to 12.1%. This means that at an aggregated County level some 2,889 additional primary places may be needed by September 2017. At secondary phase 5,674 places will still available.





2.5 Surplus places in some parts of a locality may mask shortfalls in other parts of the wider area. **If no new places were provided, the total extent of oversubscription at an individual school level would total 7,256 primary places (the equivalent of 34 1FE primary schools) and 1,446 secondary places by September 2017. This represents the total extent to which individual schools might exceed their net capacity if no action were taken and all housing came forward. It is a theoretical worst case scenario.** The report will discuss the extent to which this is likely to translate into the need for additional physical capacity in schools.

2.6 It is clear that in some places significant numbers of additional primary places will be needed. The scale and timing will be determined by the speed at which housing comes forward. This is unpredictable and largely uncontrollable particularly as some Districts are moving away from a phased approach to housing delivery towards a more market driven approach. In some cases planning applications are being submitted ahead of inclusion of sites in local plans. This will create a challenge in terms of strategic planning and potentially the requirement for significant capital resources in the medium to long term.

3.0 MEDIUM TO LONG TERM IMPACT OF HOUSING GROWTH

The headline impacts of existing permissions combined with proposed Local Plan site allocations for new housing up to 2026 is as follows:

Selby Town –It has been established that an additional 1FE primary school will be required by September 2016 to serve the Staynor Hall development. It was agreed following consultation last year that this would be a new Academy. Some temporary expansion of Barwic Parade Community Primary School has already been undertaken in the short term.

Barlby Bridge Community Primary School will need to be relocated onto a new site and enlarged to accommodate the Olympia Park development which recently obtained planning approval. Significant additional housing which may be located in the Crosshills Lane area in the Selby CP catchment would require a significant expansion or an additional primary school if agreed. A planning application is expected for expansion of housing in Barlby which would impact on primary provision. It will be difficult to accommodate on existing sites. Expansion of some rural Selby primary schools will also be needed.

Harrogate town – If all current permissions come forward additional capacity will be needed in Harrogate town in the next five years. Housing in West Harrogate at Pennypot and Cardale Park (Bluecoates Site) will potentially create the need for two additional primary schools at the end of this period. Discussions are underway with developers to secure financial contributions. A number of other primary schools will need to be expanded in the short term and discussions are taking place with local schools. There may be an impact on secondary provision in the longer term as a result of a planned reduction to the capacity of Harrogate High School arising out of the rebuilding programmed by DfE after 2015. Additional capacity may be needed at secondary phase in some schools.

Scarborough town – Although it will not result in the requirement for additional pupil places, the Middle Deepdale development may create the opportunity to relocate Overdale Primary School. The timing of this remains unclear but the aspiration is for this to be delivered by September 2015. A number of other Scarborough town primary schools are likely to need additional capacity in the short and medium term based on current permissions. The Local Plan has yet to firm up longer term housing allocations but it is likely that local plan housing will be concentrated in Scarborough town.

Knaresborough – Housing at Manse Farm which already has planning approval will create the need for an additional primary school site and/or the significant expansion of existing primary schools. It is intended to consult on options during 2014. Additional capacity has already been put into two schools in recent years to ensure adequate places in the short term.

Northallerton – An additional primary school site will be needed to serve the North Northallerton Development Area for which a planning application will be made in the next few months. Some expansion of existing primary schools has been undertaken to provide capacity until the new school is developed. It is intended to consult on options during 2014.

Thirsk – An additional primary school or the significant expansion of existing primary schools will be needed to serve the Sowerby Gateway development. It is intended to consult on this during 2014. Feasibility work has already been undertaken to establish whether existing schools are capable of expansion.

Catterick – Significant planned expansion around the Garrison in the Local Plan will create the need for at least one additional primary school and/or expansion of existing provision. MOD rebasing plans may create temporary bulges in demand for primary places and impact on secondary provision. An officer working group is looking at how this can best be managed.

Gatherley Road, Richmond – If housing comes forward on this site it would be necessary to develop a small new school site due to the constraints of existing school sites. This may be managed as a satellite of an existing school.

Pickering – Significant housing will have an impact on Infant and Junior Schools on constrained sites which may require a wider review of primary provision in Pickering town once Ryedale housing allocations are clear.

Malton and Norton – Existing permissions will create a significant shortfall of places in the next five years. An additional primary school site is likely to be needed in both communities in the long term based on likely Local Plan allocations. Proposals have been drafted to expand two schools in Malton and a site is being sought for an expansion of primary provision in Norton.

Sherburn – It is likely that there will be a requirement for the significant expansion of one primary school and some expansion of other primary schools in the area to accommodate current permissions and likely Local Plan allocations. A site has been acquired to enlarge Sherburn Athelstan Primary School and one other primary school is currently being expanded.

Other areas -There are a number of places in addition to the above where planned growth will potentially create the need to expand existing primary provision e.g.

- Bedale
- Central Ryedale, particularly Kirkbymoorside
- Easingwold
- Ripon
- Richmond.
- Leyburn

Most Local Plan housing is concentrated in urban areas or market towns although there are some individual village primary schools which will need additional capacity to deal with localised growth.

At secondary phase pupils rolls are generally still falling and will continue to do so until 2016/17. However, there are forecast shortfalls in some places during that period which will need to be managed e.g.

- Knaresborough
- Boroughbridge

4.0 NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PLACES 2014-2015

4.1 Pupil place planning is now based on 22 secondary and 54 primary planning areas. The primary planning areas subdivide the town and rural areas. This ensures that growing urban demand is not masked by surplus places in surrounding rural areas which may not be realistic alternatives for parents due to geography or travelling distances.

4.2 Knaresborough is the only locality which has so far experienced a shortfall of places. This is being addressed through the expansion of existing schools. Other isolated shortfalls have been successfully addressed through capital investment and other measures. In other localities there are varying degrees of surplus still remaining.

4.3 A level of surplus places between 5% and 10% is historically considered to be a reasonable level to ensure an adequate buffer against fluctuating numbers and to maintain some element of parental choice. Ripon, Easingwold and North Ryedale now have surpluses which have dropped below that level. In contrast, in some rural areas the surplus exceeds 25%. For example,

Wensleydale has 29.8% surplus places, spread across a number of rural primary schools.

- 4.4 At secondary level Boroughbridge, Knaresborough, South Craven, Swaledale and Wensleydale all have less than 10% surplus, largely as a result of individual popular secondary schools. Catterick has 50% surplus at Risedale but this is an area where surplus capacity has been purposely retained due to troop movements.
- 4.5 So, the picture is a mixed one across the County but the general theme is one of surplus places quickly being absorbed by population and housing growth and an emerging build-up of demand for primary places in the urban areas compared with lower growth or continuing decline in rural areas.
- 4.6 **Based on the underlying population trend plus housing already with planning approval, there are around 40 primary schools which will be 30 or more places short (i.e. a full class) by September 2017 and others with varying degrees of shortfall below 30 places where additional capacity may be needed to ensure schools do not become excessively overcrowded.** This is a snap shot and forecasts do vary year on year.
- 4.7 **If an additional classroom were to be provided only for every multiple of 30 places this would be equivalent to 94 additional primary classrooms, the equivalent of 13 or 14 new 1 form entry primary schools. To give some impression of the scale of capital funding potentially required to address this shortfall, using the current multiplier (2008/9) for providing permanent additional primary places of £13,596 per place this would equate to more than £38m. The same proposition for secondary schools would indicate demand for 26 additional classrooms at an estimated cost of £15m.**

| Phase | Places per classroom | No. of classes potentially needed (multiples of 30) | Total number of places needed | Cost per place | Total cost |
|-----------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Primary | 30 | 94 | 2820 | £13,596 | £38,340,720 |
| Secondary | 30 | 26 | 780 | £20,293 | £15,828,540 |
| Total | | | | | £54,169,260 |

- 4.8 So, the developing demand for additional places over the next five years could theoretically cost in excess of £54m to deliver. The costs would be significantly higher where wholly new schools on new sites need to be provided as there are additional costs for site acquisition, external site development and ancillary accommodation. Also, some existing sites are constrained meaning that split site schools may need to be created to deliver additional places.
- 4.9 900 additional places have already been provided or will have been provided by September 2014 funded through the School's Capital Programme and developer contributions – 720 in primary schools and 180 in secondary.

5.0 NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL CAPACITY

- 5.1 The net capacity of each school, which is the baseline for assessing whether a school is full or not, reflects both the physical space in the building plus the number of funded places available in terms of classes being run and teachers employed.
- 5.2 In some cases, it will not be necessary to provide all of these extra places through the provision of additional physical classrooms. Where schools reach their Published Admission Number (PAN) it is possible for small numbers of additional pupils to be accepted above the PAN. Admissions staff will continue to work with schools to agree this. This scenario also may occur as a result of successful appeals at popular schools.
- 5.3 In some schools the net capacity of the school as it is currently organised is lower than the actual physical capacity of the building and it may be possible to increase the PAN to allow the school to grow without needing further physical space. This will involve discussions with schools about how they organise themselves. In some cases it may mean asking schools to change their class structure from single to mixed year groups. Care must be taken not to allow schools to become too overcrowded or classes too large. Class size legislation still constrains infant classes to 30 pupils. Where such expansion is agreed by governing bodies it is no longer necessary to undertake formal statutory processes to enlarge schools.
- 5.4 Some schools are popular and have attracted children from outside their catchment area in significant numbers. Over time as numbers grow within the catchment pupils will be displaced back to their 'normal' schools or to others with space available. This may mean that other schools in the area become fuller rather than needing to expand accommodation. This may have an impact on the extent to which it is possible in future to meet parental choice for places in popular schools. It may also mean on rare occasions being unable to offer a place at the normal school serving the child's home address and having to transport children to other nearby schools with places rather than providing additional physical capacity. This is something which North Yorkshire County Council has tried to avoid in the past.
- 5.5 In some schools there are spaces which, as numbers have fallen, have been taken into use as specialist spaces like art or music rooms or leased to third parties. Consideration will need to be given on a school by school basis as to whether it is possible to bring these spaces back into use as classrooms to avoid the capital cost of expansion. There may be concerns expressed by schools about the impact on the curriculum of doing so. Some of these spaces may be occupied by early year's providers or Children's Centre where there may be an impact on other children's service delivery. In some cases, though, the return of children's centre accommodation for school use may be of mutual benefit as the Council seeks to meet MTFs savings targets, which include an element covered by reducing the numbers of buildings used for the delivery of children's centre services.
- 5.6 In some cases housing with planning permission may not come forward to the full extent. There is considerable additional housing identified in the District Council's Local Plans and if any of that receives planning approval and begins to come forward the numbers may build up more quickly. Historically it has advanced more slowly than anticipated. The position on housing

completions is monitored with Districts annually and forecasts updated termly. Indications are that housing growth is now starting to accelerate but the actual rate of completion will be driven by market conditions.

- 5.7 The need to prioritise the provision of additional places in particular locations or at specific schools is under continuous review taking account of the above factors. A review of the impact of the current round of capital investments in addressing basic need has been undertaken as part of the annual capacity return to DfE and officers are now analysing the most recent set of pupil forecasts to determine the next set of priorities. There are proposals for the provision of a further 240 primary places in the 2014/15 capital programme to address pupil place need up to September 2015 (and the start of work on the new Staynor Hall primary school). A further report will be made to the Executive in September 2014 to agree additional places up to September 2017.
- 5.8 For the first time in many years it has been necessary for the County Council to consider how it can deliver whole new school sites and find significant blocks of capital funding amounting to several million pounds to bridge the gap between the building of a new school to serve a new development and the developer contribution being made, whilst continuing to address smaller scale growth needs and the maintenance of the existing estate.

6.0 CREATION OF NEW SCHOOLS

- 6.1 Where it is necessary to create wholly new schools there is a legal presumption that they will be Academies. This means that the County Council is unlikely to be able to create new community schools. The local authority has the statutory responsibility to provide both capital funding and the pre and post opening revenue funding until such time as the school is at full capacity. This makes the decision about when and how to bring new schools on stream financially very significant. Revenue funding is provided through the retained Growth element of the Dedicated Schools Grant. If a number of new schools are opened at the same time this could be a significant level of expenditure.
- 6.2 There are various processes involved in opening an Academy including the appointment of an Academy sponsor. Once the school is built the site is transferred to the Academy sponsor on a 125 year lease and is no longer the responsibility of the local authority to run or maintain.

7.0 CAPITAL FUNDING

- 7.1 There are a limited number of sources of capital to resource additional pupil places:

LA Capital Allocations – Basic Need

- 7.2 Local authorities receive funding for additional places in the form of Basic Need grant. It is calculated on the basis of an annual return on capacity but weighted nationally to address relative need. It is not expected to meet the full costs of providing additional places. The allocations in recent years have been volatile:

| Financial Year | Basic Need Capital allocation |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 2011/2012 | £3,262,822 |
| 2012/2013 | £5,099,199 |
| 2013/2014 | £1,563,312 |
| 2014/2015 | £1,563,312 |

- 7.3 In 2013 and 2014 the government made available further capital for additional places in the form of Targeted Basic Need which was a funding pot into which local authorities could bid. This was for places needing to be provided up to September 2015. It was not possible to demonstrate that the criteria for additional basic need funding could be met in North Yorkshire in 2012 when bids were submitted. Half of all that funding was subsequently allocated to London, the remainder mainly to large urban local authorities. This funding stream has been discontinued from April 2015. Instead DfE have made capital announcements for Basic Need in 2015/16 and 2016/17.

| Financial Year | Basic Need Capital allocation |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 2015/2016 | £19,168,081 |
| 2016/2017 | £20,126,485 |

The allocations to North Yorkshire are significantly larger than in previous years and reflect the work that was undertaken in 2013 to adjust North Yorkshire planning areas to expose the true level of demand for places. This allocation will make a significant contribution towards the need for additional places up to September 2017 and will allow a full three year Basic Need programme for 2014 to 2017 to be approved in September 2014.

LA Capital Allocations – Other Funding

- 7.4 The remaining element of capital funding for schools which comes to local authorities is Capital Maintenance which may be used to meet any local priority including the provision of new places.
- 7.5 Other local authorities faced with mounting need for new places have needed to use elements of capital maintenance funding to support their growth programmes – in some cases up to 100%. To date it has not been necessary to do that in North Yorkshire but this may need to be considered. The annual allocation of Capital Maintenance has also been reducing:

| Financial Year | Capital Maintenance allocation |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 2011/12 | £14,073,091 |
| 2012/13 | £11,803,443 |
| 2013/14 | £11,363,467 |
| 2014/15 | £11,048,236 |

- 7.6 The funding level beyond April 2015 will be unpredictable due to a change in the way it is being calculated by central government.
- 7.7 Other capital funding streams such as LCVAP (for VA schools only) and Devolved Formula Capital can be used to support Basic Need.

- 7.8 There are implications for the on-going maintenance of the school estate if insufficient investment is made in maintaining the physical condition of buildings. It may also constrain other investment needs such as the need to reconfigure accommodation around changing patterns of provision or curriculum delivery. The capital maintenance backlog currently exceeds £33m and if expenditure is reduced the County Council's efforts to keep pace with this growing need are likely to be compromised.
- 7.9 The risks of reducing expenditure on capital maintenance could be an increase in building failure leading to disruption of children's education, increased risk of non-compliance with building related regulations, increased risk of health and safety issues on school sites including safeguarding issues and the ensuing reputational damage. For these reasons it has not been proposed to use any element of Capital Maintenance funding in 2014/15 to support the delivery of new places.
- 7.10 It is proposed to bring forward a revision to the Local Investment Priority statement which lays out the County Council's priorities for investment in schools to take account of this changed context. This document forms part of the County Council's policy framework and would be agreed by the Executive following consultation with schools.

Developer Contributions

- 7.11 Where there are major housing developments under consideration agreement will be sought to the provision of land and financial contributions towards additional places through Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy. This helps to support the capital allocations received by the local authority. There are already agreements in place which would provide approximately £5 in terms of contributions which may help to address need in the next five years. The majority of this relates to the Staynor Hall, Selby Development and Sowerby Gateway where new schools or major expansions will be required if housing advances.

Other sources of funding

- 7.12 Other potential sources of funding are:

- Capital receipts
- County Council borrowings
- County Council reserves
- PFI
- Free School applications

Given the depressed state of the housing market and general economy in recent years, capital receipts have been hard to come by. There are a number of former schools already on the market with little interest shown from developers.

Other local authorities have found it necessary to allocate corporate resources to support the provision of additional educational places. This may be something which may need to be considered in North Yorkshire in future. This may be a significant challenge in the face of reducing budgets over the coming years.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 There is a growing demand for pupil places. Initially this will predominantly be in primary schools but later on this will be seen in the secondary sector. The demand is volatile and sensitive to housing growth. Officers will continue to work closely with District colleagues and developers to monitor the scale and speed of housing growth.
- 8.2 There are a range of measures which local authorities can take in conjunction with schools to minimise the extent to which this demand needs to be met through additional buildings. There are some risks and potentially some difficult decisions that may need to be taken as a result. Officers will continue to have these conversations with individual schools. In some cases this will be to seek agreement to expansion. In others it will be to agree the alternative use of existing physical capacity, the increase in admission numbers or to discuss the potential for new school sites.
- 8.3 Where appropriate, consultation will be undertaken with local stakeholders particularly parents to agree future patterns of educational provision in an area. Where wholly new schools are needed officers will be responsible for working with DfE to secure an appropriate Academy sponsor.
- 8.4 The capital funding available to meet the demand for places is limited and not likely to be adequate to meet the full need, particularly where whole new school sites need to be provided. Officers will continue to seek developer contributions and to maximise the availability of funding from central government.
- 8.4 Members may need to take decisions about reprioritising other aspects of capital funding or allocating funding from other sources to support the provision of school places in the future in order to meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places.

9.0 RECOMMENDATION

That members of Overview and Scrutiny Committee note the current position.

CORPORATE DIRECTOR – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Report prepared by Suzanne Firth, Strategic Planning Manager

Appendix 1: Summary of Capacity, Pupil Roll and Forecast Data – Primary

| Planning Area | Capacity | Roll Sept 2013 | Current Surplus/ Shortfall | Forecast Sept 2017 | Forecast Surplus/ Shortfall | Notes |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Barlby | 454 | 480 | -26 | 568 | -114 | Plan to relocate and enlarge Barlby Bridge CP |
| Bedale | 330 | 328 | 2 | 393 | -63 | Exploring feasibility of expansion - some surplus in village schools |
| Bedale Outer | 943 | 640 | 303 | 675 | 268 | |
| Boroughbridge | 413 | 423 | -10 | 472 | -59 | Exploring feasibility of expansion - some surplus in village schools |
| Boroughbridge Outer | 705 | 504 | 201 | 515 | 190 | |
| Catterick Garrison | 1079 | 1031 | 48 | 1228 | -149 | Feasibility undertaken on potential expansion. Rebasing plan creates complexity |
| Catterick Outer | 729 | 633 | 96 | 663 | 66 | |
| Easingwold | 315 | 317 | -2 | 387 | -72 | Exploring feasibility of expansion - some surplus in village schools |
| Easingwold Outer | 962 | 915 | 47 | 999 | -37 | |
| Filey | 551 | 470 | 81 | 554 | -3 | |
| Filey Outer | 391 | 333 | 58 | 357 | 34 | |
| Harrogate Outer | 1440 | 1173 | 267 | 1241 | 199 | |
| Harrogate Urban Central | 2397 | 2013 | 384 | 2288 | 109 | |
| Harrogate Urban East | 1040 | 1058 | -18 | 1111 | -71 | Exploring feasibility of expansion with a number of schools |
| Harrogate Urban West | 1883 | 2025 | -142 | 2135 | -252 | Proposal for significant enlargement of one school and potential for smaller enlargement of others |
| Knaresborough | 1142 | 1197 | -55 | 1261 | -119 | Adding capacity to two schools. Will consult on new site in 2014 |
| Knaresborough Outer | 420 | 388 | 32 | 416 | 4 | |
| Malton and Norton | 1066 | 1066 | 0 | 1253 | -187 | Proposal for enlargement of two schools in Malton. Exploring potential sites in Norton. |
| Malton and Norton Outer | 939 | 774 | 165 | 829 | 110 | |
| Masham Area | 119 | 155 | -36 | 193 | -74 | |
| Nidderdale Outer | 266 | 258 | 8 | 288 | -22 | |
| North Craven Outer | 870 | 580 | 290 | 592 | 278 | |
| North Ryedale | 972 | 990 | -18 | 1072 | -100 | Some capacity being added to two schools and further planned. Additional site area acquired. |
| North Ryedale Outer | 566 | 455 | 111 | 501 | 65 | |
| Northallerton | 1330 | 1268 | 62 | 1467 | -137 | Adding capacity to one school. New school site will be needed by 2017. |
| Northallerton Outer | 714 | 632 | 82 | 714 | 0 | |
| Pateley Bridge Area | 120 | 113 | 7 | 122 | -2 | |
| Ripon | 1364 | 1337 | 27 | 1436 | -72 | Exploring feasibility of expansion. |
| Ripon Outer | 658 | 569 | 89 | 601 | 57 | |
| Scarborough Central | 2500 | 2180 | 320 | 2435 | 65 | |
| Scarborough North | 1239 | 1319 | -80 | 1472 | -233 | Undertaking feasibility of expansion. Housing has stalled. |
| Scarborough Outer | 1064 | 999 | 65 | 1048 | 16 | |
| Scarborough South | 1053 | 784 | 269 | 950 | 103 | |
| Selby | 1297 | 1163 | 134 | 1458 | -161 | Capacity added to one school. Planning a new 1FE school for 2016. |
| Selby Outer North | 948 | 950 | -2 | 1052 | -104 | Adding capacity to three schools in 2014 |
| Selby Outer South | 2093 | 1843 | 250 | 2009 | 84 | |
| Settle | 210 | 196 | 14 | 219 | -9 | |
| Sherburn | 629 | 609 | 20 | 781 | -152 | Adding capacity at two schools. Additional site area acquired for future significant enlargement. |
| Sherburn Outer | 908 | 837 | 71 | 925 | -17 | Additional capacity planned at one school |
| Skipton | 1130 | 1019 | 111 | 1080 | 50 | |
| Skipton Outer | 1226 | 1013 | 213 | 1049 | 177 | |
| South Craven | 617 | 548 | 69 | 617 | 0 | |
| South Craven Outer | 508 | 488 | 20 | 508 | 0 | |
| Stokesley | 447 | 355 | 92 | 368 | 79 | |
| Stokesley Outer | 984 | 776 | 208 | 812 | 172 | |
| Swaledale | 1196 | 1127 | 69 | 1149 | 47 | |
| Swaledale Outer | 599 | 450 | 149 | 461 | 138 | |
| Tadcaster | 649 | 554 | 95 | 625 | 24 | |
| Tadcaster Outer | 223 | 210 | 13 | 226 | -3 | |
| Thirsk | 663 | 608 | 55 | 773 | -110 | Consulting on major expansion or new school site in 2014 |
| Thirsk Outer | 862 | 768 | 94 | 855 | 7 | |
| Wensleydale | 210 | 179 | 31 | 159 | 51 | |
| Wensleydale Outer | 457 | 307 | 150 | 279 | 178 | |
| Whitby | 1183 | 945 | 238 | 1027 | 156 | |
| Whitby Outer | 953 | 691 | 262 | 693 | 260 | |
| Totals | 48026 | 43043 | 4983 | 47361 | 665 | Surplus capacity reduces from 10% to 1% |

Appendix 2: Summary of Capacity, Pupil Roll and Forecast Data – Secondary

| Planning Area | Capacity | Roll Sept 2013 | Current Surplus/ Shortfall | Forecast Sept 2017 | Forecast Surplus/ Shortfall | Notes |
|------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Bedale and Rural | 937 | 760 | 177 | 871 | 66 | |
| Boroughbridge | 769 | 776 | -7 | 911 | -142 | 120 places added in 2013 |
| Catterick | 900 | 454 | 446 | 514 | 386 | Surplus for troupe movement |
| Central Ryedale | 1894 | 1561 | 333 | 1466 | 428 | |
| Easingwold and Rural | 1441 | 1276 | 165 | 1208 | 233 | |
| Filey | 840 | 613 | 227 | 645 | 195 | |
| Harrogate and Rural | 8745 | 7386 | 1359 | 7309 | 1436 | Capacity to be reduced at HHS in 2015 |
| Knaresborough | 1673 | 1680 | -7 | 1762 | -89 | A third of the cohort are Harrogate children with places available at HHS |
| Mid Craven | 2782 | 2462 | 320 | 2408 | 374 | |
| North Craven | 881 | 687 | 194 | 666 | 215 | |
| North Ryedale | 1726 | 1460 | 266 | 1476 | 250 | |
| Northallerton | 2112 | 1441 | 671 | 1409 | 703 | |
| Ripon and Rural | 1689 | 1313 | 376 | 1398 | 291 | |
| Scarborough | 4534 | 3584 | 950 | 3596 | 938 | |
| Selby Secondary | 3621 | 2643 | 978 | 2743 | 878 | |
| Sherburn and Tadcaster | 2825 | 2353 | 472 | 2480 | 345 | |
| South Craven | 1769 | 1732 | 37 | 1773 | -4 | |
| Stokesley and Rural | 1412 | 1216 | 196 | 1227 | 185 | |
| Swaledale | 2246 | 2122 | 124 | 2099 | 147 | |
| Thirsk and Rural | 1277 | 1010 | 267 | 955 | 322 | |
| Wensleydale | 523 | 470 | 53 | 402 | 121 | |
| Whitby and Rural | 1984 | 1426 | 558 | 1380 | 604 | |
| Totals | 46580 | 38425 | 8155 | 38698 | 7882 | Surplus capacity falls from 18% to 17% |