



Bristol City Council

# Evidence Summary for the School Organisation Strategy 2025 – 2028

## Contents

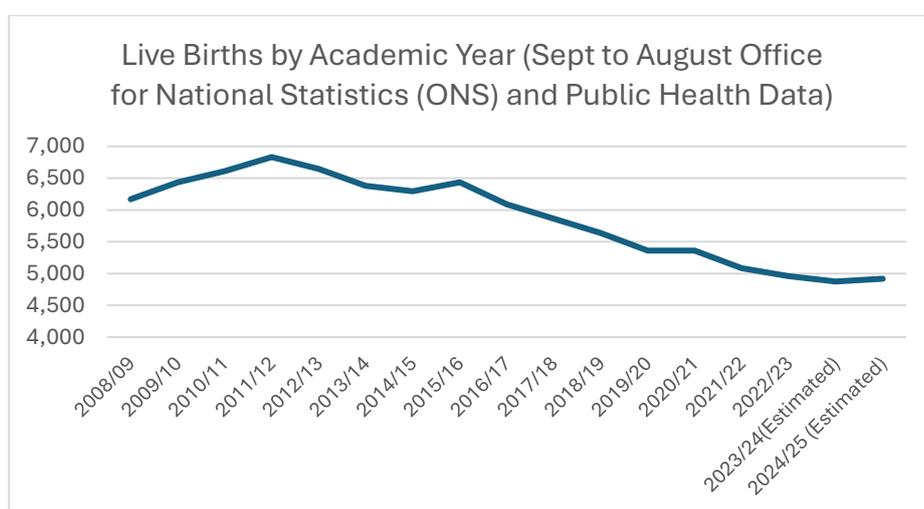
Section 1: Introduction.....	3
1.1 Schools that Welcome Sanctuary Seeking Children .....	4
Section 2: Early Years .....	4
2.1. Under 2-Year-Old Sufficiency by Ward .....	8
2.2. 2-Year-Old Sufficiency by Ward .....	9
2.3. 3 and 4-Year-Old Sufficiency by Ward .....	10
2.4. Recommendations and Next Steps .....	11
Section 3: Map of Planning Areas .....	12
3.1 Primary .....	12
3.2 Secondary.....	12
Section 4: Primary Planning Areas .....	13
4.1 Ashley and Lawrence Hill.....	15
4.2 Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields.....	18
4.3 St George and Easton .....	21
4.4 Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston .....	24
4.5 Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland.....	27
4.6 Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside.....	30
4.7 Henbury & Brentry & Southmead.....	33
4.8 Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze.....	36
4.9 Horfield and Lockleaze .....	39
4.10 Brislington.....	42
4.11 Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe & Withywood.....	44
4.12 Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill.....	47
4.13 Bedminster and Southville .....	51

4.14 Hengrove & Whitchurch Park and Stockwood .....	54
Section 5: Secondary Planning Areas .....	56
5.1 North .....	59
5.2 East Central .....	62
5.3 South .....	64
Section 6: Post 16 .....	66
6.1 NEET Trends and Post 16 Provision Challenges .....	68
6.2 Statutory Duty and Financial Implications for Families .....	69
6.3 Long-Term NEET and Vulnerable Groups.....	69
6.4 Post 16 Transitions for Young People with EHCPs .....	69
6.5 Recent Government Policy Developments on Post 16 and Reducing NEETs.....	70
6.6 Recommendations and Next Steps .....	71
Section 7: Special Educational Needs and/or Disability .....	72
7.1 Demand for Special Educational Needs and/or Disability Provision .....	77
7.2 Independent Non-Maintained Special School Placements (INMSS).....	79
7.3 Current Special School and Resource Base Occupancy versus Capacity.....	79
7.4 Future SEND Provision.....	80
7.5 Alternative Learning Provision and Pupil Referral Units .....	81
7.6 Recommendations and Next Steps .....	81
Section 8: Engagement and Consultation .....	83
Section 9: Summary and Conclusion .....	83
Section 10: Appendices .....	84
10.1 Appendix 1 – At Risk of NEET Young People .....	84
10.2 Appendix 2 – NEET Young People .....	86
10.3 Appendix 3 - Consultation Guide for making Amendments to Admissions Arrangements.....	87
10.4 Appendix 4 - Example Notice of Consultation .....	90
10.5 Appendix 5 – Primary Schools with Map Location and Planning Area.....	91
10.6 Appendix 6 - Secondary Schools with Map Location and Planning Area.....	95
Section 11: Glossary of Terms.....	97

## Section 1: Introduction

The data and evidence in this document was collected to support the strategic approach to school organisation in Bristol. This can be viewed in the School Organisation Strategy 2025-2028.

Births in Bristol rose significantly from 6,170 in the academic year 2008/2009 to 6,832 in the academic year 2011/2012, which was reflected by higher primary school intakes between 2013 and 2016. This was similar to the live births across England and Wales, which also increased significantly from 700,980 in the academic year 2008/2009 to 728,568 in the academic year 2011/2012. The Council responded to this need with an extensive program of primary and secondary school expansions to accommodate demand. The growth in births has now receded, resulting in lower pupil numbers. Estimated births in Bristol for the academic year 2022/2023 was 4,961. This is a decrease of 27% since 2011/2012. The Local Authority are responding to this by implementing solutions to address surplus places whilst ensuring that there remains sufficient choice for families.



The [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) Bristol Health and Wellbeing Profile 2024/25](#) sets out the population trends in Bristol. Over the decade 2013-23, Bristol was the second fastest growing of all the Core Cities in England and Wales, after Manchester. Bristol's population grew by an estimated 44,000 people - a 10% increase, which can be compared with England and Wales which grew by 6.8%. Net international migration was the largest component of population growth in Bristol in the 12 months to mid-2023. As seen nationally, there has been a marked change in immigration since 2021. Until 2019, EU nationals were the larger component of total immigration, whereas since 2021 the majority of immigration is now non-EU nationals and include both international students and workers.

Bristol's 81,800 children make up 16.9% of the total population, however this proportion continues to fall due to lower numbers of births. Over the decade (2013-23), the total number of children increased by just 0.1%, much lower than the England and Wales increase of 4.3%. Within this, the number of children aged under 5-years-old fell by -20% (6,140). Over the same period, the number of children aged 5-9 years increased by +1.8% and the number of 10-15 years increased by +23%.

The city is increasingly diverse. At the time of the 2021 Census 28.4% of the population were from an ethnic minority group, ranging from 17.8% in South Bristol to 52.6% in the Inner-City sub-locality. There are more than 287 different ethnic groups in the city, more than 185 countries of

birth represented, at least 45 religions and more than 90 languages spoken by people living in Bristol.

There are several private, independent and fee-paying schools in Bristol. With recent changes to government policy concerning VAT for private education fees, there has been considerable debate about how some families, by choice or circumstance, have had to leave private education and how this might impact the demand for maintained places. For pupil forecasting, the Local Authority does include an assumed loss of 1.5% to choice and diversity. This refers to alternatives to mainstream school including private or home education. There is currently no data to support a considerable shift in trends. There may be a slight increase in demand due to families who intended to send their child/children to a private school, but this is now no longer financially viable. However, Bristol City Council (BCC) does not anticipate this to abate the current trends of falling applications and pupils on roll.

The DfE's [Making Significant Changes to an Academy 2024](#) guidance states:

*"It is for local authorities, academy trusts and local partners to balance the supply and demand of school places, in line with changing demographics locally. The number of places available should be increased in response to need and reduced/repurposed where they are no longer required. Local factors need to be carefully weighed up, along with considerations of the quality, diversity and accessibility of local provision – and the longer-term forecast demand for places – to determine the most appropriate approach in each area. All partners should be mindful of the need to strike the right balance between protecting parental choice and recognising financial pressures facing individual schools."*

## 1.1 Schools that Welcome Sanctuary Seeking Children

In some situations, data and projections may not be enough to effectively manage sufficiency. Bristol's status as a City of Sanctuary demonstrates the city's commitment to providing a safe and welcoming place for people fleeing conflict, natural and environmental disasters. The last two years has demonstrated the need to look beyond city boundaries to understand the potential impact on existing capacity. To manage future fluctuations in demand, and build greater flexibility and resilience in the system, Bristol City Council will work with strategic partners to model and plan for scenarios in response to major national and international events.

The term Sanctuary Seeking Children is used to describe children from a forced migration background, for example asylum seeking children and refugees. For children in the process of seeking asylum, the Home Office is responsible for the placement into local areas and the provision of temporary accommodation for these children, which is typically within central Bristol. The Local Authority has a duty to ensure school placements for these children but is unable to accurately forecast this demand and will therefore require additional surplus capacity at central Bristol schools, in addition to the standard 5-10% vacant places. For children who have been granted refugee status, it is the responsibility of the Local Authority to find appropriate school placements and accommodation, which can be across the city.

## Section 2: Early Years

The Childcare Act [2006](#) (sections 7, 12 and 13) and [2016](#) (sections 1 and 2) place a duty on every Local Authority to 'secure sufficient childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training, for children aged 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled

children)'. Under these duties, Bristol City Council is required to undertake an annual childcare assessment and report this to Council Members to demonstrate that the duty is being met. The report provides an analysis of this assessment to inform decisions about Bristol's current or future childcare needs and is available for parents and providers to use. [Bristol's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment](#) Report for Early Years and Childcare Services in Bristol includes an analysis of provision available in Bristol, parent feedback and sufficiency of provision.

Looking ahead, the landscape for early education and childcare is changing, following the Government announcement to expand and phase in 30 hours of early education and childcare for working families with younger children. From September 2025, working families with children from 9 months to school age are entitled to 30 hours of early education and childcare support. The changes have been introduced incrementally.

The delivery of Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) through childcare providers to families in Bristol is governed by statutory guidance from the Department for Education (DfE) and covers these main areas:

- 30-hour entitlement for working parents of under 2-year-olds
- 30-hour entitlement for working parents of 2-year-olds
- 15-hour entitlement for Eligible 2-year-olds
- 15-hour entitlement for parents of 3 and 4-year-olds (the Universal Free Hours)
- 30-hour entitlement for working parents of 3 and 4-year-olds (previously known as the Extended Free Hours)

There are 462 registered providers in Bristol, ranging from independent Childminders to Multi Academy Trusts. The following table shows the distribution of childcare across Bristol by provider type.

Ward	Academy Sector School (no nursery class)	Academy Sector School with nursery class	Childminder (independent and agency)	Governor led service	Independent school with nursery / Reception class	Local authority managed children's centre	Maintained sector nursery school	Maintained Sector Primary School (no nursery class)	Maintained Sector School with a nursery class	Private day nursery	Voluntary playgroup or preschool	Grand Total
Ashley			19				2		1	4	1	27
Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston		2	12			1			2	3		20
Bedminster		1	16							4	1	22
Bishopston and Ashley Down			5							4	1	10
Bishopsworth	1	1	16						1			19
Brislington East		1	9						1	3		14
Brislington West			16						1	1	1	19
Central			6		1		1			5		13

Clifton					1				1	1	1	4
Clifton Down			2					1		5		8
Cotham			1		1					3	2	7
Easton			18				1			2		21
Eastville		1	10		1		1			2		15
Filwood		3	6				1					10
Frome Vale	1	1	6				1			3	1	13
Hartcliffe and Withywood		2	10				1		1	1		15
Henbury and Brentry		1	2					1	1	2		7
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	1	1	10						2	2	2	18
Hillfields			13					1		2	1	17
Horfield			5	1						2		8
Hotwells and Harbourside	1		1									2
Knowle	1		14		1					6	1	23
Lawrence Hill	1	3	7			1	2			3		17
Lockleaze	1	1	7				1			2		12
Redland			10							5	2	17
Southmead		2				1	1			4	1	9
Southville			8						1	5		14
St George Central			7						1	3	3	14
St George Troopers Hill			4							1		5
St George West	1		2								1	4
Stockwood		3	11							2		16
Stoke Bishop			3						1	1		5
Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze	1		7		1			1		8	1	19
Windmill Hill		1	15							2		18
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>462</b>

As well as the registered providers, Bristol has 89 schools and academies with breakfast club provisions, 72 schools and academies with after school clubs, 16 schools and academies with holiday clubs, and 8 private organisations offering holiday clubs.

The quarter 1 of 2023/2024 (Summer Term 2024) Ofsted outcomes show 95% of academy, maintained and independent school sector nursery classes which were inspected were judged outstanding or good. 97% of childminders who were inspected were judged outstanding or good. 83% of maintained sector nursery schools inspected were judged outstanding or good and 97% of private, voluntary and LA managed children's centre's that were inspected were judged outstanding or good. From the parent surveys in 2024, 75% of parents agreed that their childcare hours enabled them to go to work, which is 5% less than 2022. 59% of parents felt their childcare costs were affordable, which is 5% less than in 2022. The survey concluded that Over 60% of parents in Bristol are paying more than £100 per week for childcare hours (i.e. not free hours), an increase of 10% from 2022's information. Most parents still feel able to pay for their childcare costs but do think the cost is expensive.

From April 2024, 2 year olds were permitted to claim Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP), as well as children who are 3 or 4 years old claiming universal free hours whose parents meet the [national criteria for Early Years Pupil Premium](#), attract funding for their provider which is used to bridge the gap between them (focusing on their attainment) and their peers from working families.

In Summer 2024, Bristol’s claims increased by 23%, with 1,383 children claiming EYPP in Bristol. Hartcliffe and Withywood remained the ward with the most claims.

Bristol was sufficient for childcare places for all ages on a citywide basis in 2024, but there was less than desired sufficiency for Under 2s places, knowing that the expansion of childcare was impending in September 2025. Over 200 places for babies were created with the allocation of £650K of capital grant funding needed for September 2025 and a further £723K of Expansion Grant funding has been awarded for 2025/2026 to ensure that the supply meets the demand.

For 2, 3 and 4-year-olds there has been an increase in the number of places since the last report of 2022, with ‘wrap around’ childcare places for 5 – 14-year-olds holding steady. This has only been possible with the continued support of our providers in all sectors.

The following table represents the population of children grouped by age – under 2, 2-year-olds, 3 and 4-year-olds and 5 – 14-year-olds.

Ward name	Under 2s	2-year-olds	3 and 4-year-olds	5 to 14-year-olds
Ashley	433	193	417	1751
Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	544	269	577	3081
Bedminster	344	135	313	1126
Bishopston and Ashley Down	232	122	289	1389
Bishopsworth	317	136	311	1444
Brislington East	247	155	278	1418
Brislington West	363	179	322	1190
Central	220	110	191	663
Clifton	119	57	97	717
Clifton Down	106	38	112	494
Cotham	126	64	106	611
Easton	442	170	353	1413
Eastville	327	161	370	1640
Filwood	290	151	292	2169
Frome Vale	314	141	281	1510
Hartcliffe and Withywood	628	350	701	3072
Henbury and Brentry	341	184	373	1752
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	392	204	380	2307
Hillfields	322	150	346	1789
Horfield	293	163	317	1405
Hotwells and Harbourside	44	22	38	234
Knowle	309	162	330	1949
Lawrence Hill	453	239	572	2908
Lockleaze	279	127	326	1824
Redland	139	76	208	1719

St George Central	293	126	261	1394
St George Troopers Hill	293	134	260	662
St George West	347	184	316	661
Southmead	92	55	87	1912
Southville	211	102	177	1134
Stockwood	212	124	216	1362
Stoke Bishop	158	115	215	1338
Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze	317	181	448	2900
Windmill Hill	364	133	334	1400
<b>Citywide</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>52,338</b>

Children attending a childcare provider are only limited by the admissions criteria each provider sets out in their individual policy. This means that parents can access childcare wherever they choose, including in neighbouring local authorities. To access free childcare, the provision must be within England, this means that children living in Wales and commuting to Bristol (e.g. for a parent's work) cannot claim.

Over 50% of children aged 2, 3 or 4 access childcare in a ward that is different to their home ward (i.e. travel for childcare).

## 2.1. Under 2-Year-Old Sufficiency by Ward

The table below uses data from the 2021 census as well as information submitted by providers to show the sufficiency of provision by ward for under 2-year-olds.

Ward	Number of children under 2 years	Number of childcare places	Take up of childcare places	Space Remaining
Ashley	433	127	120	7
Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	544	162	154	8
Bedminster	544	42	39	3
Bishopston and Ashley Down	344	22	15	7
Bishopsworth	232	12	5	7
Brislington East	317	21	18	3
Brislington West	247	17	11	6
Central	363	272	168	104
Clifton	220	12	11	1
Clifton Down	119	340	279	60
Cotham	106	104	80	24
Easton	126	87	74	13
Eastville	442	19	9	10
Filwood	327	9	8	1
Frome Vale	290	2	2	0

Hartcliffe and Withywood	314	36	20	16
Henbury and Brentry	628	0	0	0
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	392	38	32	6
Hillfields	392	32	17	15
Horfield	322	43	35	8
Hotwells and Harbourside	44	0	0	0
Knowle	309	161	130	31
Lawrence Hill	453	126	24	101
Lockleaze	279	57	28	29
Redland	139	59	50	9
Southmead	293	89	56	33
Southville	293	241	195	47
St George Central	347	123	85	39
St George Troopers Hill	92	58	43	15
St George West	211	0	0	0
Stockwood	212	139	88	51
Stoke Bishop	158	56	35	21
WOT and Henleaze	317	282	234	49
Windmill Hill	364	66	48	18
<b>Citywide</b>	<b>9911</b>	<b>2853</b>	<b>2114</b>	<b>740</b>

Whilst sufficiency needs for under 2-year-olds have been met citywide, 4 wards reported offering no places in 2024 (Clifton, Filwood, Henbury and Brentry, and St George West) and neighbouring wards were providing support.

## 2.2. 2-Year-Old Sufficiency by Ward

The table below uses data from the 2021 census as well as information submitted by providers to show the sufficiency of provision by ward for 2-year-olds, including the take up of childcare places (both paid and free). The number of eligible 2-year-olds is taken from the Department of Work and Pensions in August 2024.

Ward	Number of 2-year-olds	Number of childcare places	Take up of childcare places	Number of Eligible 2-year-olds	Take up of Eligible 2-year-old places	Take up of 2-year-olds with WPE places	Space Remaining
Ashley	193	201	156	49	33	105	45
Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	269	262	241	102	64	40	20
Bedminster	135	107	85	17	8	46	22
Bishopston and Ashley Down	122	44	32	3	4	19	12
Bishopsworth	136	13	8	24	3	3	5
Brislington East	155	47	30	26	3	24	17

Brislington West	179	29	12	26	1	10	16
Central	110	372	252	34	41	86	120
Clifton	57	23	21	9	2	5	3
Clifton Down	38	349	161	5	15	103	188
Cotham	64	153	121	0	4	57	31
Easton	170	228	200	34	64	136	28
Eastville	161	135	92	46	11	7	43
Filwood	151	82	80	69	63	13	2
Frome Vale	141	69	64	36	36	26	4
Hartcliffe and Withywood	350	339	316	150	225	34	23
Henbury and Brentry	184	136	60	53	28	20	76
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	204	47	39	82	8	29	8
Hillfields	150	101	79	35	46	26	22
Horfield	163	225	198	28	13	171	27
Hotwells and Harbourside	22	0	0	4	0	0	0
Knowle	162	291	227	26	56	148	65
Lawrence Hill	239	286	122	105	50	58	163
Lockleaze	127	199	142	29	62	46	57
Redland	76	127	109	3	3	56	18
Southmead	126	131	90	66	25	31	41
Southville	134	476	203	22	16	97	272
St George Central	184	141	100	35	18	46	41
St George Troopers Hill	55	49	34	6	4	28	15
St George West	102	1	0	10	0	0	0
Stockwood	124	214	130	21	9	111	85
Stoke Bishop	115	47	36	8	3	20	11
WOT and Henleaze	181	366	297	0	22	217	69
Windmill Hill	133	72	47	22	11	26	25
<b>Citywide</b>	<b>4.912</b>	<b>5.360</b>	<b>3.786</b>	<b>1.190</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1.845</b>	<b>1.574</b>

Approximately 20% of places were taken up by Eligible 2-year-olds in 2024, with 40% take up by 2s with the Working Parent Entitlement. The remaining 40% of the market was privately paid by parents. Not all children who are eligible for a free place were taking up their entitlement (80% in April 2024). Whilst sufficiency needs were being met citywide for 2-year-olds, 5 wards reported very low sufficiency (Bishopsworth, Clifton, Filwood, Hengrove and Whitchurch Park, and St George West). Neighbouring wards were providing support.

### 2.3. 3 and 4-Year-Old Sufficiency by Ward

The table below uses data from the 2021 census as well as information submitted by providers to show the sufficiency of provision by ward for under 3 and 4-year-olds.

Ward	Number of 3 + 4-year-olds	Number of childcare places	Take up of childcare places	Take up of free places	Space Remaining
Ashley	417	553	497	478	56

Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	577	525	484	467	41
Bedminster	313	227	174	173	54
Bishopston and Ashley Down	289	89	81	80	7
Bishopsworth	311	205	197	195	8
Brislington East	278	200	163	161	38
Brislington West	322	177	146	145	30
Central	191	536	401	317	135
Clifton	97	207	152	98	55
Clifton Down	112	506	387	309	119
Cotham	106	360	242	172	118
Easton	353	370	294	263	77
Eastville	370	377	343	271	34
Filwood	292	721	490	488	231
Frome Vale	281	257	244	159	13
Hartcliffe and Withywood	701	913	869	830	44
Henbury and Brentry	373	502	303	288	199
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	380	197	173	153	24
Hillfields	346	131	115	90	16
Horfield	317	142	117	102	25
Hotwells and Harbourside	38	0	0	0	0
Knowle	330	451	387	360	64
Lawrence Hill	572	549	309	305	240
Lockleaze	326	504	452	438	53
Redland	208	380	345	241	35
Southmead	261	352	269	217	83
Southville	260	550	354	288	197
St George Central	316	362	270	219	92
St George Troopers Hill	87	51	47	47	4
St George West	177	5	2	2	3
Stockwood	216	355	238	228	117
Stoke Bishop	215	80	78	65	1
WOT and Henleaze	448	525	463	417	62
Windmill Hill	334	147	119	119	28
<b>Citywide</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>11,505</b>	<b>9,206</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>2,299</b>

Most places for 3 and 4-year-olds were filled by free places in 2024. Whilst sufficiency needs have been met citywide for 3 and 4-year-olds, 5 wards reported very low sufficiency (Bishopston & Ashley Down, Bishopsworth, St George Troopers Hill, St George West, and Stoke Bishop). Neighbouring wards were providing support. Not all children who were eligible for a free place used their entitlement (89% in April 2024).

## 2.4. Recommendations and Next Steps

- Invest capital funding in the expansion of places for Under 2s, prioritising the wards with the lowest sufficiency.

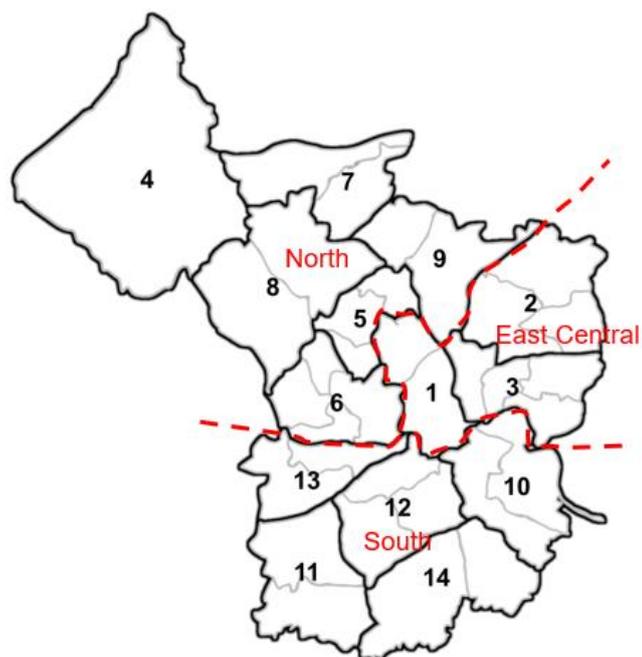
- Maximise the hourly base rate as far as is practical to ensure good take up of the offer by registered providers.
- Incentivise providers to keep places open for Eligible 2-year-olds by introducing a higher hourly base rate in 2025/2026.
- Promote expansion in those wards with the lowest sufficiency.

## Section 3: Map of Planning Areas

The city is divided into 14 primary and 3 secondary planning areas. These are made up of groups of wards. These planning areas were established in 2020.

### 3.1 Primary

1. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
2. Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields
3. St George and Easton
4. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
5. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland
6. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down and Hotwells and Harbourside
7. Henbury and Brentry and Southmead
8. Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze
9. Horfield and Lockleaze
10. Brislington
11. Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe and Withywood
12. Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill
13. Bedminster and Southville
14. Hengrove and Whitchurch and Stockwood



### 3.2 Secondary

1. North
2. East Central
3. South

Bristol's 104 primary settings are shown on the citywide map of Bristol, according to their geographical planning area. A table which lists each school relative to its number on this map can be found in Appendix 5.

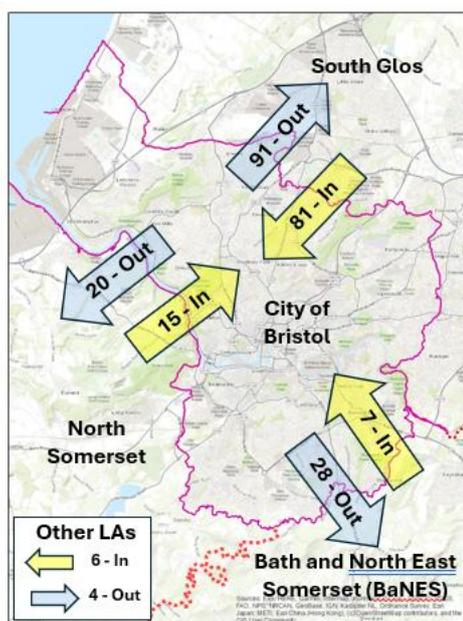


Published Admissions Number (PAN), as outlined in the mandatory publication of the school's admission arrangements. These admissions processes are regulated by the [School Admissions Code \(SAC\)](#).

The admission authority for community and voluntary-controlled schools is the Local Authority. In contrast, for foundation, voluntary-aided schools, and academies, the governing body or Academy Trust holds this responsibility. Bristol currently has 27 maintained schools where the Local Authority is the admission authority.

As of 2025, Bristol has 34 schools with a 1FE (30 pupils per form) intake in Reception, leaving no room for further PAN reductions in these schools. The Local Authority has a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places but faces limitations in influencing admissions decisions for schools outside of its direct control.

Current birth rate projections indicate that the next five years will continue to see a reduction in the number of Reception year children requiring school places. This has left some smaller schools vulnerable. Schools with intakes of 30 or 60 Reception year pupils face the possibility of becoming economically unviable. School closures must be a last resort, but in some cases this decision will be unavoidable. For communities, the closure of a local school and loss of these facilities can have a long-lasting negative impact. Children may have to travel further from home, impacting on their sense of belonging to their local community and wellbeing.



Cross border movement of pupils can impact planning for school places. April 2025 data shows that the number of primary school place offers for September 2025 to children living outside of Bristol was 109. This is compared to 143 primary school place offers for September 2025 to children living in Bristol at a school located outside the city. According to primary school place offers, Bristol exports more Reception age children than it imports.

New homes generate additional pupils, placing demand on school places. The planned housing numbers are used as part of the forecasting process, whilst being mindful that the current economic situation in the UK and housing affordability means that the level and pace of completions may differ significantly from the trajectory. New planned housing developments in South Gloucestershire may promote additional cross border mobility in the future. This may benefit under-subscribed schools located on the border of Bristol and South Gloucestershire.

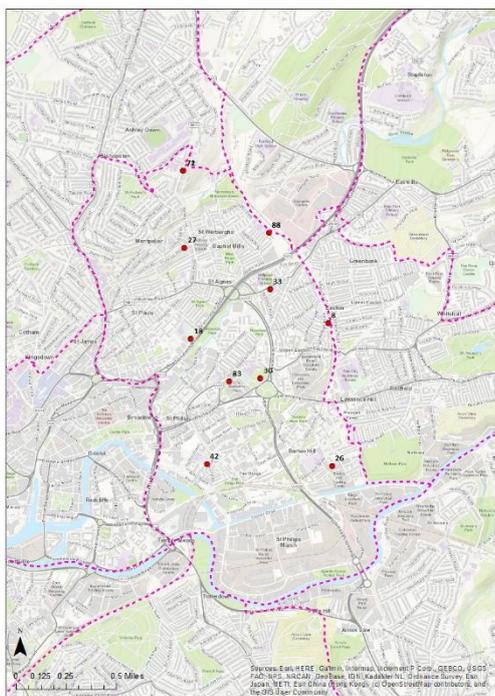
Since 2021, there has been a closure of two primary schools. St Barnabas C of E VC Primary school closed August 2023 and St Pius X RC Primary closed August 2021. St Michael's on the Mount C of E VC and St George C of E VC amalgamated in 2021, and several other primary schools have taken affirmative action to reduce PAN in line with the falling demand. Cathedral Schools Trust have also proposed to amalgamate Hotwells Primary School and Cathedral Primary School.

The schools [National Funding Formula \(NFF\)](#) determines how the Department for Education (DfE) distribute core funding for 5–16-year-old pupils in mainstream schools. The formula determines the funding each Local Authority receives. Under the current approach, local authorities then set their own formulae to distribute that funding across maintained schools and academies in their area –

subject to certain constraints. The factors that are taken into account when calculating the schools block Designated Schools Grant (DSG) funding allocations through the NFF include number of pupils on roll, deprivation, English as an additional language, mobility, attainment and growth. Individual schools and trusts will have a business manager to oversee schools' development plans. This entails financial forecasting and mitigations in terms of the number of pupils on roll and therefore classes required to operate. The school uses realistic and sustainable strategies when budgeting for the next 3+ years, taking into consideration assumptions regarding future funding, pupil numbers, previous spend and potential external financial pressures. All of this strategic forecasting is completed in line with the School Development Plan. Schools may also receive funding via other factors such as the High Needs block and pupil premium.

While increased capital funding has supported the opening of new schools and upgrades to existing sites and settings, the National Audit Office (NAO) reports a concerning overall decline in the condition of school buildings. This deterioration poses a potential risk to the safety and wellbeing of pupils, staff and some schools as effective learning environments.

## 4.1 Ashley and Lawrence Hill



The Ashley ward consists of the neighbourhoods Montpelier, St Andrews, St Paul's and St Werburgh's and has a population of 20,003 (2021 census data). The Lawrence Hill ward consists of the neighbourhoods Easton, Barton Hill and parts of St George and has a population of 19,604 (2021 census data). In 2023, 25.1% of children living in Ashley were from low-income families, and 54.1% of children in Lawrence Hill were from low-income families. This is well above the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Ashley and Lawrence Hill planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 3 schools in the area. Sefton Park Infants is collocated with Sefton Park Junior, both community schools. E-ACT The Dolphin School has closed with all

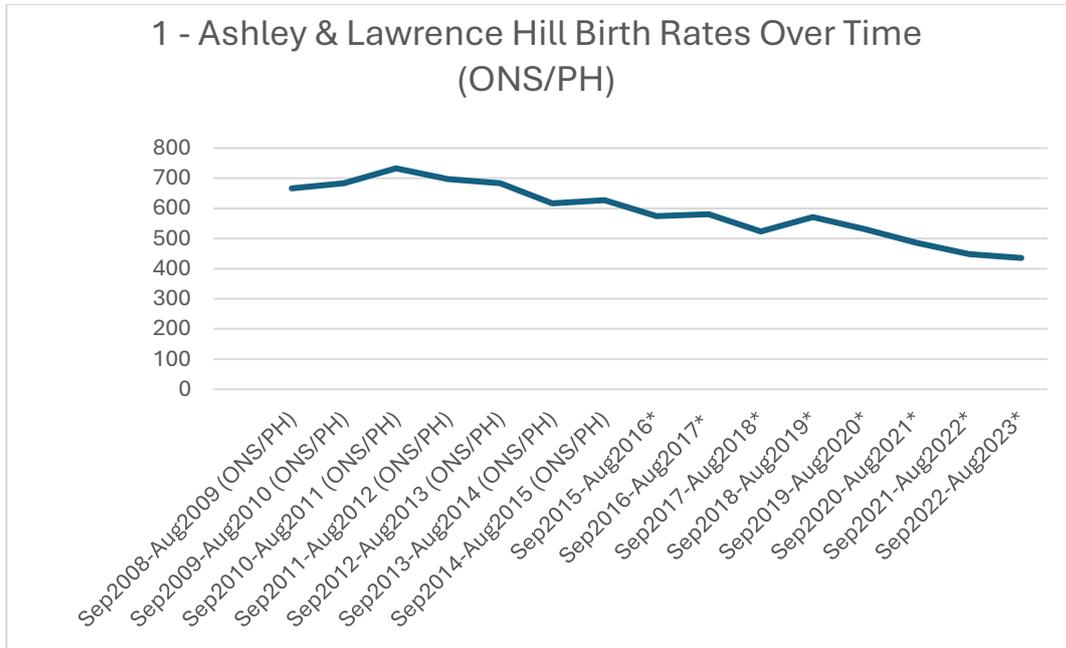
pupils on roll transferring to E-ACT Fairlawn Primary School, where PAN has begun at 60, ensuring all Dolphin School pupils had an offer at Fairlawn Primary School.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/27
01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill			476	382	94	476	431	45	480	403	77	450	450
Cabot Primary School	18	Excalibur	30	26	4	30	30	0	30	29	1	30	30
E-ACT Bannerman Road Community Academy	8	E-ACT	60	43	17	60	55	5	60	57	3	60	60
E-ACT Barton Hill Academy	26	E-ACT	60	29	31	60	40	20	60	34	26	60	60
E-ACT Fairlawn Primary School	27	E-ACT	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30
E-ACT The Dolphin School	29	E-ACT	30	20	10	30	30	0	30	24	6	School Closed	School Closed
Easton Church of England Academy	31	Lighthouse	60	43	17	60	60	0	60	50	10	60	60
Evergreen Primary Academy	34	CLF	30	22	8	30	25	5	30	15	15	30	30
Hannah More Primary School	43	LA - Community	30	29	1	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30
Sefton Park Infant School	72	LA - Community	60	59	1	60	58	2	60	58	2	60	60
St Nicholas of Tolentine Catholic Primary School	84	CNCET	30	14	16	30	13	17	30	16	14	30	30
St Werburgh's Primary School	89	Cathedral	56	57	-1	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60
Area Total			476	382	94	480	431	49	480	403	77	450	450

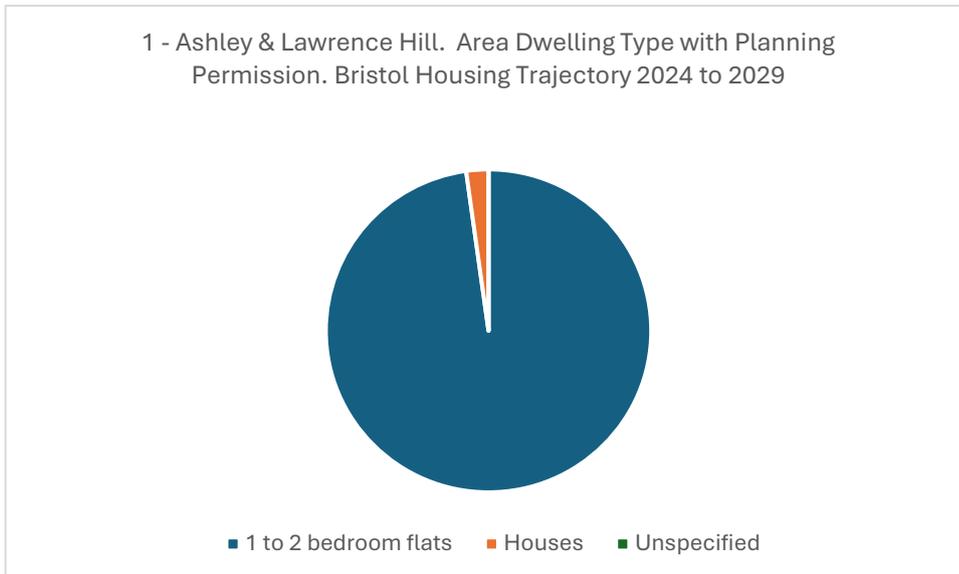
The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Ashley and Lawrence Hill planning area.

01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Cabot Primary School	53	4	18
E-ACT Bannerman Road Community Academy	46	2	14
E-ACT Barton Hill Academy	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
E-ACT Fairlawn Primary School	21	3	13
E-ACT the Dolphin School	46	2	15
Easton Church of England Academy	56	0	0
Evergreen Primary Academy	46	1	18
Hannah More Primary School	46	5	23
Sefton Park Infant School	7	0	19
St Nicholas of Tolentine Catholic Primary School	58	4	25
St Werburgh's Primary School	34	2	19
Area Average	41	2	16

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 41% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.

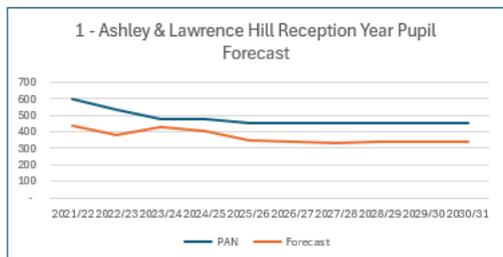


Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 1,225 new homes in the planning area. However, 98% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 158 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 5 children per year entering Reception.



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

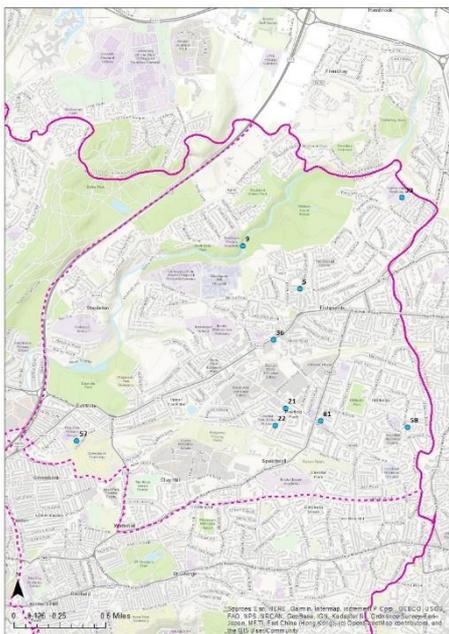
1 - Ashley & Lawrence Hill Reception Year	PAN	Forecast	Source	Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size)
2021/22	596	439	January Census 2022	157	5.2
2022/23	536	382	January Census 2023	154	5.1
2023/24	476	431	January Census 2024	45	1.5
2024/25	480	403	January Census 2025	77	2.6
2025/26	450	350	BCC Forecast 2025	100	3.3
2026/27	450	343	BCC Forecast 2025	107	3.6
2027/28	450	335	BCC Forecast 2025	115	3.8
2028/29	450	336	BCC Forecast 2025	114	3.8
2029/30	450	336	BCC Forecast 2025	114	3.8
2030/31	450	339	BCC Forecast 2025	111	3.7



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 36 (8%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/25. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 111 places by 2030. The equivalent of 3.7 forms of entry. E-ACT the Dolphin School has closed. This does not result in a PAN reduction immediately as E-ACT Fairlawn Primary School would increase PAN from 30 to 60 to accommodate current pupils as well as application offers for both schools for September 2025. There are no other current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Ashley and Lawrence Hill planning area, a reduction of 3 forms of entry would be viable. There are currently 8 1FE schools in the area which are not able to implement PAN reductions. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by a total of 90 places across the planning area at 3 of the schools.

## 4.2 Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields



The Eastville ward consists of the neighbourhoods Eastville, Muller Road, and parts of Fishponds Road and has a population of 14,865 (2021 census data). The Frome Vale ward consists of the neighbourhoods Fishponds, Broomhill, and Glenside and has a population of 14,057 (2021 census data). The Hillfields ward consists of the neighbourhoods Hillfields and parts of Easton and has a population of 13,153 (2021 census data). In 2023, 24.5% of children living in Eastville were from low-income families, 21.1% of children in Frome Vale were from low-income families and 25.9% of children in Hillfields were from low-income families. This is equal to and above the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

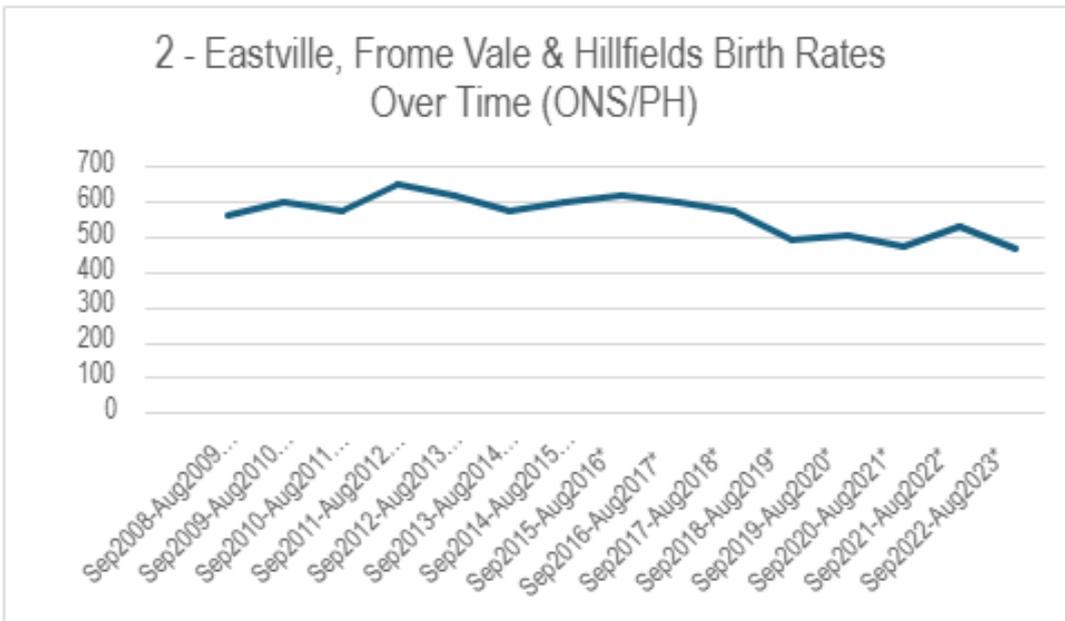
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is not the admission authority for any schools in the area.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022 /23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023 /24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024 /25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025 /26	Sum of PAN 2026/ 2027
02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields			510	407	103	480	403	77	480	376	104	480	480
Avanti Gardens School	5	Avanti	60	60	0	60	57	3	60	60	0	60	60
Begbrook Primary Academy	9	CLF	90	76	14	60	56	4	60	55	5	60	60
Chester Park Infant School	21	LA - Community	90	70	20	90	86	4	90	73	17	90	90
Fishponds Academy	37	Lighthouse	60	38	22	60	31	29	60	44	16	60	60
Frome Vale Academy	40	CLF	30	26	4	30	28	2	30	30	0	30	30
May Park Primary School	58	Excalibur	90	65	25	90	74	16	90	57	33	90	90
Minerva Primary Academy	59	CLF	60	45	15	60	45	15	60	29	31	60	60
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	82	Voluntary Aided	30	27	3	30	26	4	30	28	2	30	30
Area Total			510	407	103	480	403	77	480	376	104	480	480

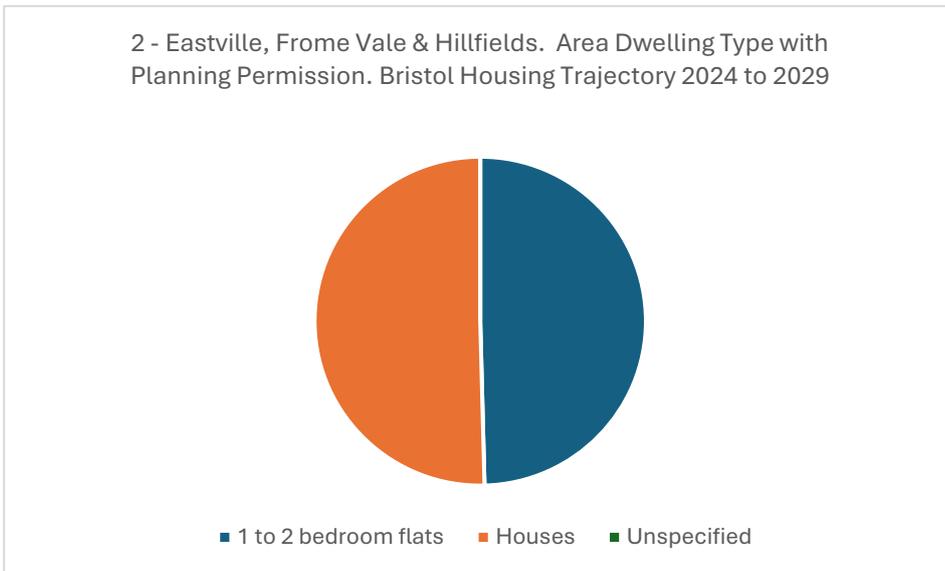
The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields planning area.

02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Avanti Gardens School	17	1	15
Begbrook Primary Academy	18	1	17
Chester Park Infant School	22	2	13
Fishponds Church of England Academy	31	4	28
Frome Vale Academy	34	3	12
May Park Primary School	34	5	15
Minerva Primary Academy	38	2	16
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	12	1	11
Area Average	26	3	16

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 18% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children's Health information Service data.

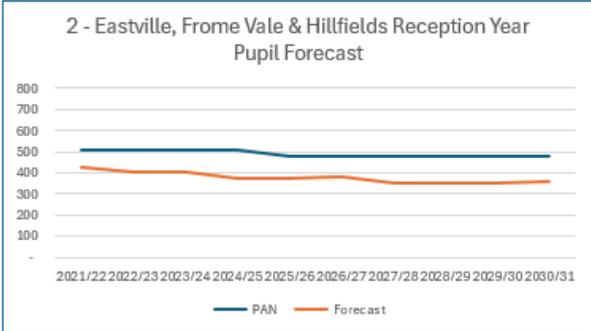


Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 484 new homes in the planning area. However, 50% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 77 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 2 children per year entering Reception.



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

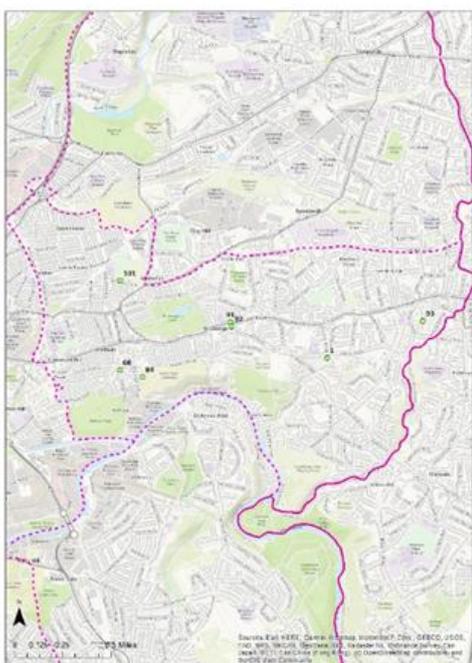
2 - Eastville, Frome Vale & Hillfields Reception Year Pupil Forecast	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	510	426	January Census 2022	84	2.8
2022/23	510	407	January Census 2023	103	3.4
2023/24	510	403	January Census 2024	107	3.6
2024/25	510	376	January Census 2025	134	4.5
2025/26	480	370	BCC Forecast 2025	110	3.7
2026/27	480	381	BCC Forecast 2025	99	3.3
2027/28	480	353	BCC Forecast 2025	127	4.2
2028/29	480	354	BCC Forecast 2025	126	4.2
2029/30	480	354	BCC Forecast 2025	126	4.2
2030/31	480	357	BCC Forecast 2025	123	4.1



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 50 (12%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 123 places by 2030. The equivalent of around 4 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/27.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields planning area, a reduction of 3 forms of entry would be viable. There are currently 2 1FE schools in the area which are not able to implement PAN reductions. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by a total of 90 places across the planning area at 3 of the schools.

### 4.3 St George and Easton



The St George ward consists of St George East, St George West and St George Central wards and includes the neighbourhoods St George Park, Church Road and Hanham and has a population of 27,708 (2021 census data). The Easton ward consists of the neighbourhoods Easton, Barton Hill, St Paul's and Montpelier and has a population of 14,167 (2021 census data). In 2023, 22.8% of children living in St George Central were from low-income families and 29.5% of children in Easton were from low-income families. This is higher than the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

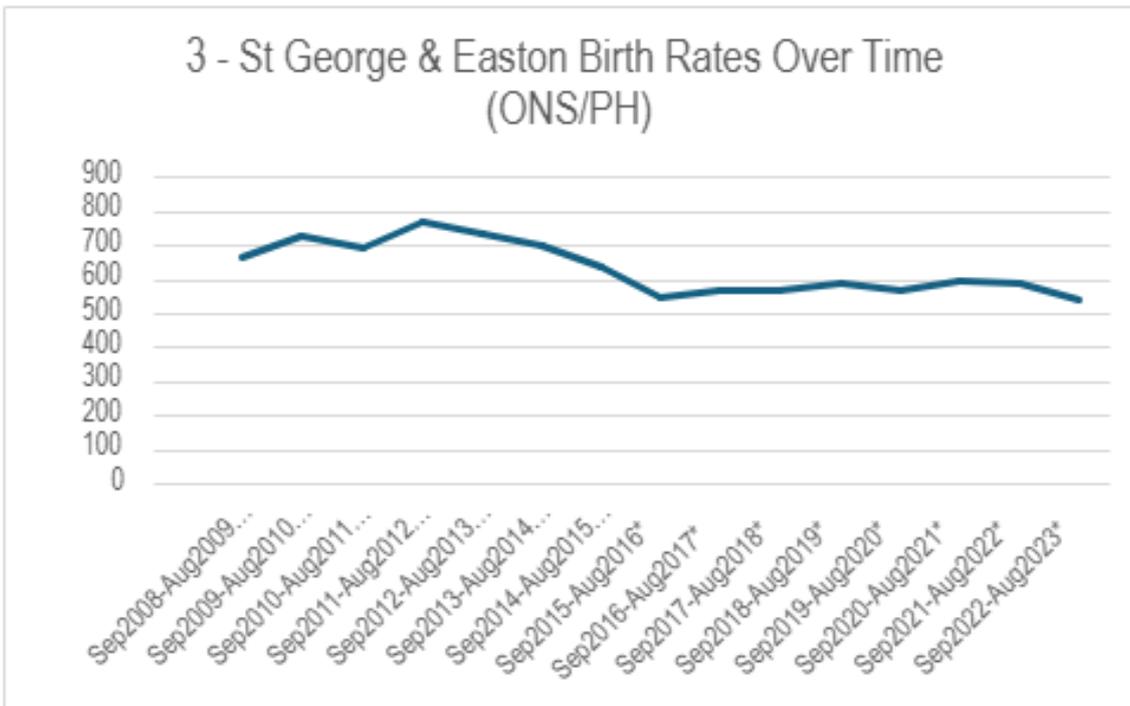
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the St George and Easton planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 3 schools in the area. Summerhill Infant school is paired with Summerhill Academy (Junior School with CLF Academy Trust).

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
03. St George and Easton			450	427	23	450	439	11	450	403	47	450	420
Air Balloon Hill Primary School	1	LA - Community	120	112	8	120	119	1	120	107	13	120	90
Redfield Educate Together Primary Academy	68	Educate Together	60	57	3	60	60	0	60	41	19	60	60
St Patrick's Catholic Primary	84	CNCET	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	29	1	30	30
Summerhill Infant School	92	LA - Community	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60
Two Mile Hill Primary School	93	Academising - to join Leaf	90	80	10	90	81	9	90	77	13	90	90
Whitehall Primary School	101	LA - Community	90	88	2	90	89	1	90	89	1	90	90

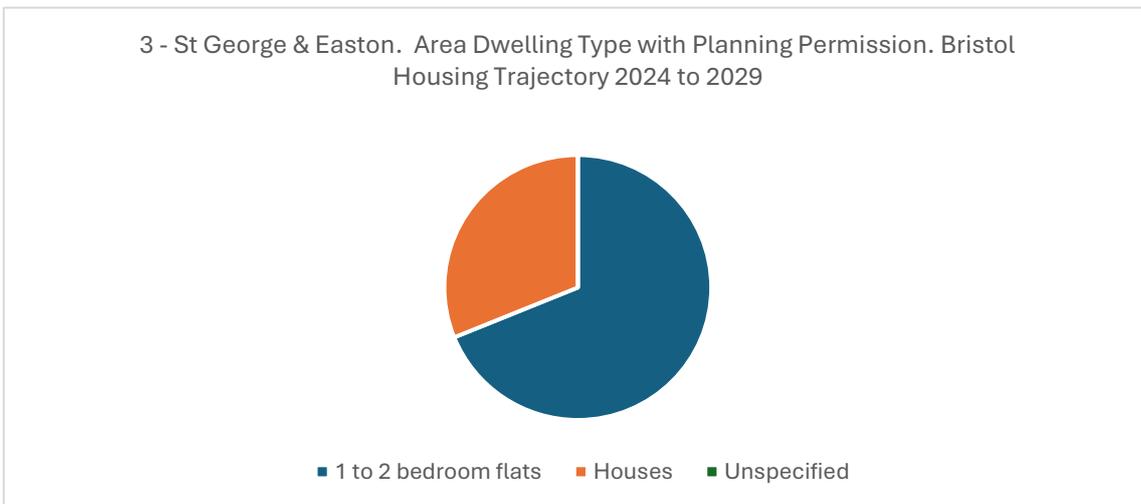
The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the St George and Easton planning area.

03. St George and Easton	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Air Balloon Hill Primary School	26	2	16
Redfield Educate Together Primary Academy	28	2	19
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	19	4	5
Summerhill Infant School	30	0	16
Two Mile Hill Primary School	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
Whitehall Primary School	22	3	15
Area Average	125	11	70

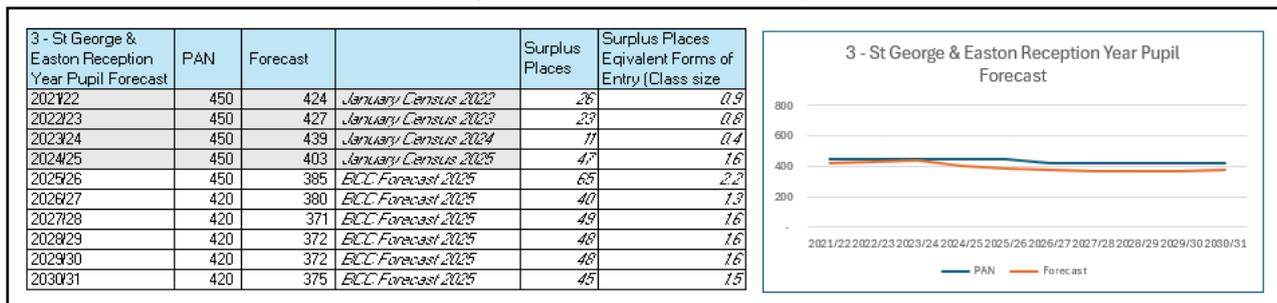
Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 22% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children's Health information Service data.



Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 289 new homes in the planning area. However, 69% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 37 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 1 child per year entering Reception.



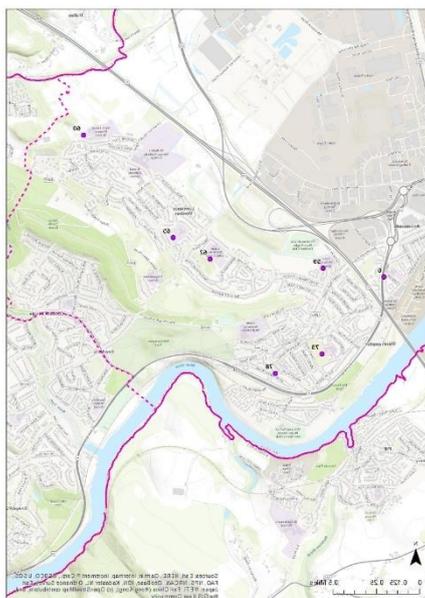
The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 21 (5%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 45 places by 2030. The equivalent of up to 1.5 forms of entry. Air Balloon Hill Primary School has determined a PAN reduction of 30 (from 120 to 90) for 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the St George and Easton planning area, a reduction of 1 form of entry would be viable. There is currently one 1FE schools in the area which is not able to implement PAN reductions. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by a total of 30 places across the planning area at 1 of the schools.

## 4.4 Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston



The Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston ward consists of the neighbourhoods Avonmouth, Lawrence Weston, Shirehampton and Coombe Dingle and has a population of 22,166 (2021 census data). In 2023, 23.7% of children living in Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston were from low-income families. This is higher than the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

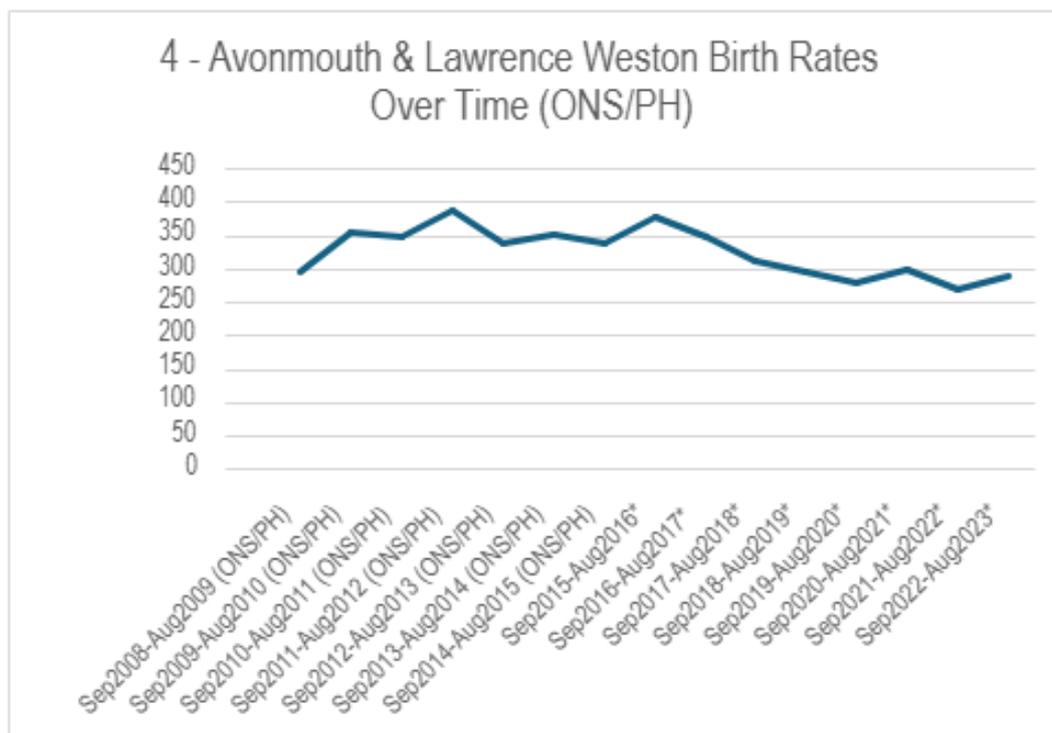
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 2 schools in the area.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/27
04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston			270	239	31	270	246	24	270	248	22	270	270
Avonmouth Church of England Primary School	6	LA-Voluntary Controlled	30	19	11	30	28	2	30	29	1	30	30
Nova Primary School	59	LA - Community but soon to academise	30	30	0	30	19	11	30	27	3	30	30
Oasis Academy Bank Leaze	60	Oasis	30	27	3	30	24	6	30	27	3	30	30
Oasis Academy Long Cross	62	Oasis	60	45	15	60	53	7	60	54	6	60	60
Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Primary School, Bristol	65	Voluntary Aided	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30
Shirehampton Primary School	73	LA - Community but soon to academise	60	62	-2	60	63	-3	60	51	9	60	60
St Bernard's Catholic Primary School	78	CNCET	30	26	4	30	29	1	30	30	0	30	30

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston planning area.

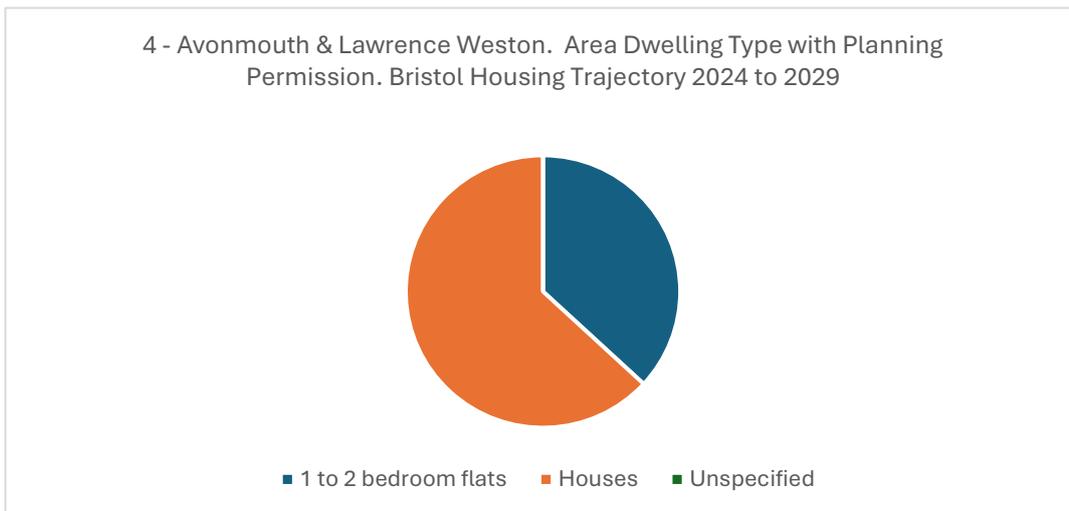
04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Avonmouth Church of England Primary School and Nursery	35	3	13
Nova Primary School	37	Information not available	Information not available
Oasis Academy Bank Leaze	56	0	14
Oasis Academy Long Cross	62	9	20
Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Primary School, Bristol	18	0	14
Shirehampton Primary School	33	6	19
St Bernard's Catholic Primary School	22	0	15
Area Average	38	3	16

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 17% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.



Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 404 new home uses in the planning area. 63% of these are houses. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house,

this results in a projected 44 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 1 child per year entering Reception.



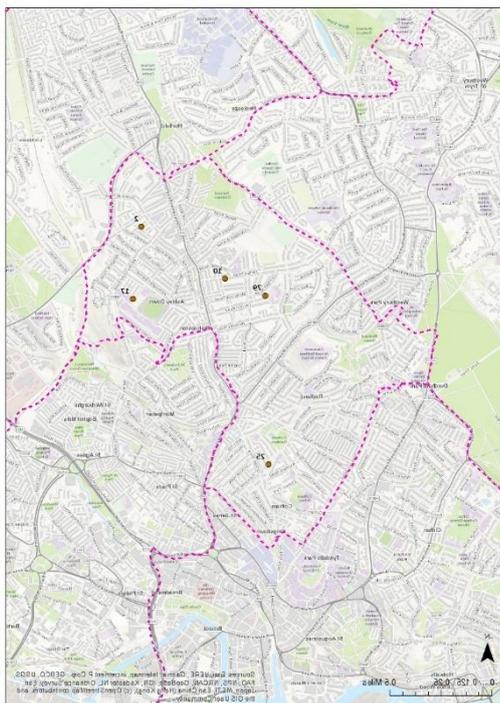
The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2029/2030.

4 - Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston Reception Year Pupil Forecast	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	270	265	January Census 2022	5	0.2
2022/23	270	239	January Census 2023	31	1.0
2023/24	270	246	January Census 2024	24	0.8
2024/25	270	248	January Census 2025	22	0.7
2025/26	270	236	BCC Forecast 2025	34	1.1
2026/27	270	224	BCC Forecast 2025	46	1.5
2027/28	270	228	BCC Forecast 2025	42	1.4
2028/29	270	229	BCC Forecast 2025	41	1.4
2029/30	270	229	BCC Forecast 2025	41	1.4
2030/31	270	231	BCC Forecast 2025	39	1.3

The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 22 (8%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 39 places by 2030. The equivalent of up to 2 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

The Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston planning area is mainly comprised of 1FE schools and there is not a significant surplus in the area. Therefore, in order to preserve parental preference at schools where demand is high, it would not be viable to reduce PAN at any of the schools within this planning area at this time.

## 4.5 Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland



The Bishopston and Ashley Down ward consists of the neighbourhoods Bishopston, Ashley Down, St Andrew's and part of Redland and has a population of 13,304 (2021 census data). The Cotham ward consists of the neighbourhoods Cotham, Cotham Hill, parts of Stoke Bishop and parts of Redland and has a population of 11,521 (2021 census data). The Redland ward consists of the neighbourhoods Redland, parts of Cotham and parts of Clifton and has a population of 13,253 (2021 census data). In 2023, 6.4% of children living in Bishopston and Ashley Down were from low-income families, 6% of children in Cotham were from low-income families and 3.3% of children in Redland were from low-income families. This is well below the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column

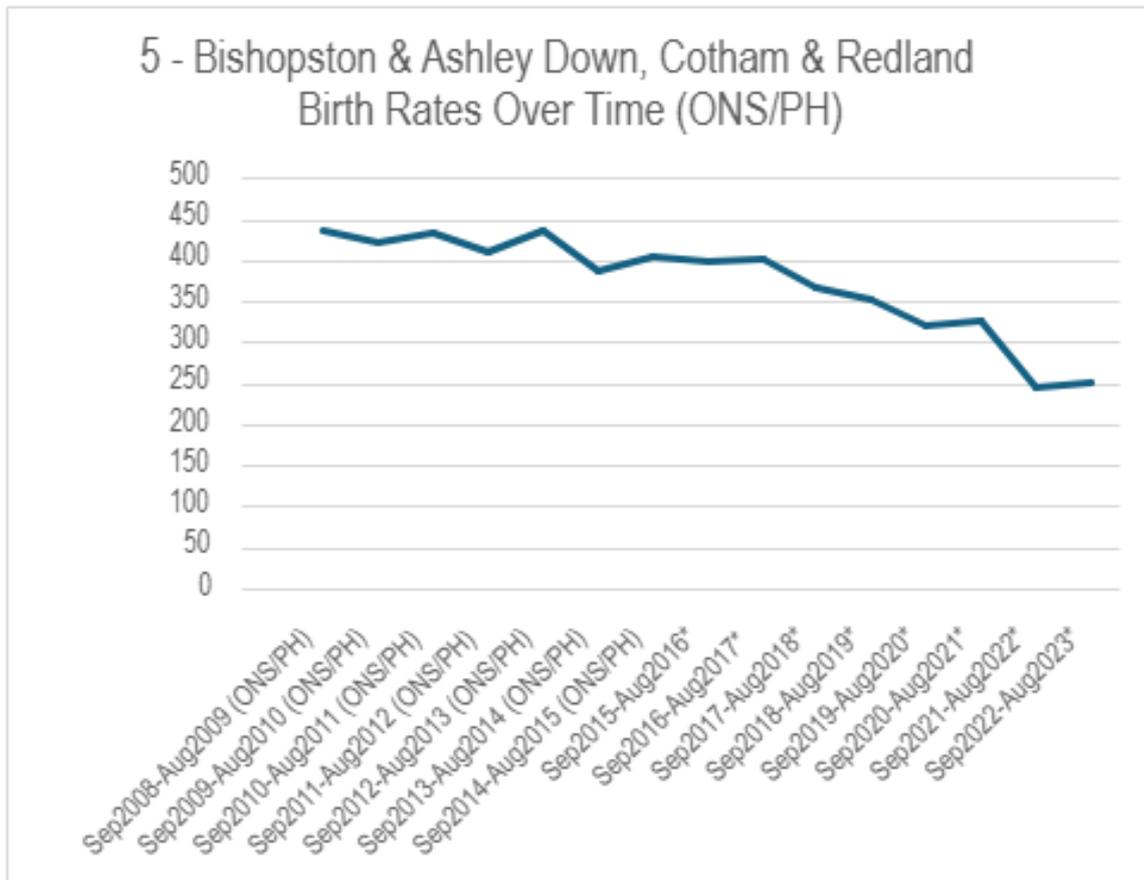
demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 3 schools in the area.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Censuses 2023 Sum of R	Surplu s	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Censuses 2024 Sum of R	Surplu s	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Censuses 2025 Sum of R	Surplu s	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland			390	366	24	360	344	16	360	292	68	360	330
Ashley Down Primary School	2	LA - Community	60	54	6	60	57	3	60	55	5	60	60
Bishop Road Primary School	10	LA - Community	120	119	1	120	114	6	120	99	21	120	90
Brunel Field Primary School	17	LA - Community	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	51	9	60	60
Cotham Gardens Primary School	25	Academy	90	73	17	60	53	7	60	30	30	60	60
St Bonaventure's Catholic Primary School	79	Voluntary Aided	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	57	3	60	60

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland planning area.

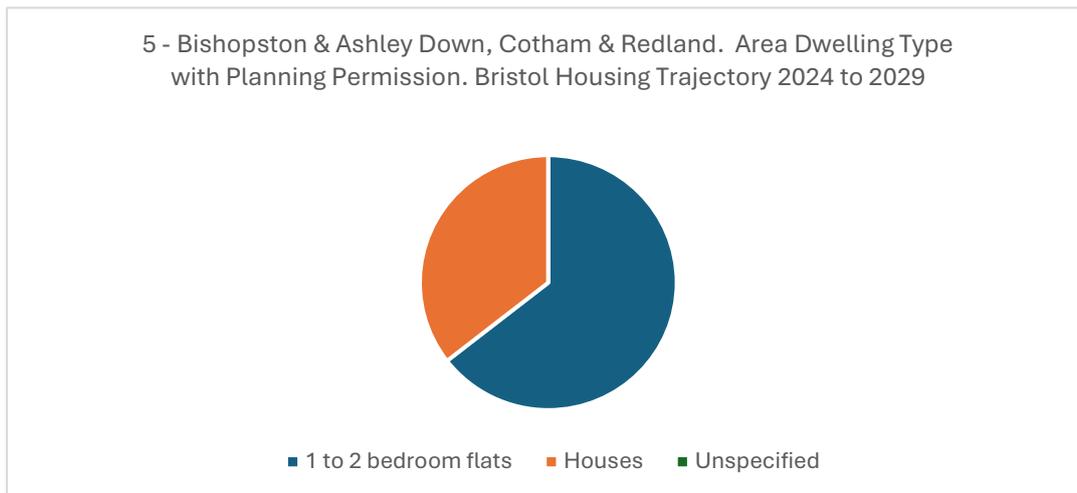
05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Ashley Down Primary School	9	1	12
Bishop Road Primary School	6	1	8
Brunel Field Primary School	7	1	11
Cotham Gardens Primary School	20	2	17
St Bonaventure's Catholic Primary School	9	Information not available	Information not available
Area Average	10	1	12

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 42% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children's Health information Service data.

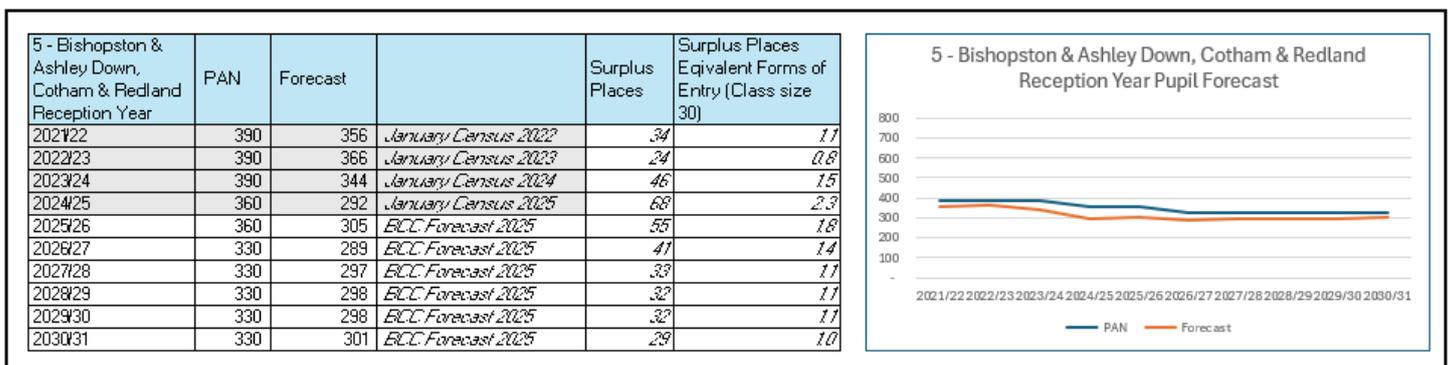


Bristol's housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 76 new homes in the planning area. However, 6% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house,

this results in a projected 9 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 0 to 1 child per year entering Reception.



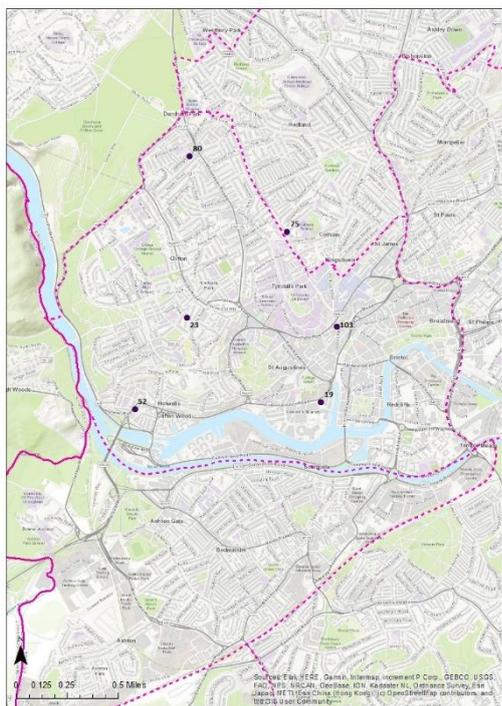
The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 64 (18%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 29 places by 2030. The equivalent of up to 1 form of entry. Bishop Road Primary School has determined a PAN reduction of 30 (from 120 to 90) for 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland planning area, a reduction of 1 form of entry would be viable. There are currently no 1FE schools in the area. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by a total of 30 places across the planning area at 1 of the schools.

## 4.6 Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside



The Central ward consists of the city centre and the neighbourhoods Stokes Croft, Park Street and Queen Square and has a population of 18,390 (2021 census data). The Clifton ward consists of the neighbourhoods Clifton Village and parts of Hotwells and has a population of 13,022 (2021 census data). The Clifton Down ward consists of the neighbourhoods Clifton Down, parts of Cotham, parts of Redland and Stoke Bishop and has a population of 11,420 (2021 census data). The Hotwells and Harbourside ward consists of the neighbourhoods Harbourside, Brandon Hill and parts of Hotwells and has a population of 6,035 (2021 census data). In 2023, 51.9% of children living in Central, 8.2% of children living in Clifton, 5.7% of children living in Clifton Down and 12.7% of pupils living in Hotwells and Harbourside were from low-income families. The Bristol average for children living in low-income families is 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 3 schools in the area, however Willow Park C of E Primary School will be moving to the Leaf Trust from January 2026.

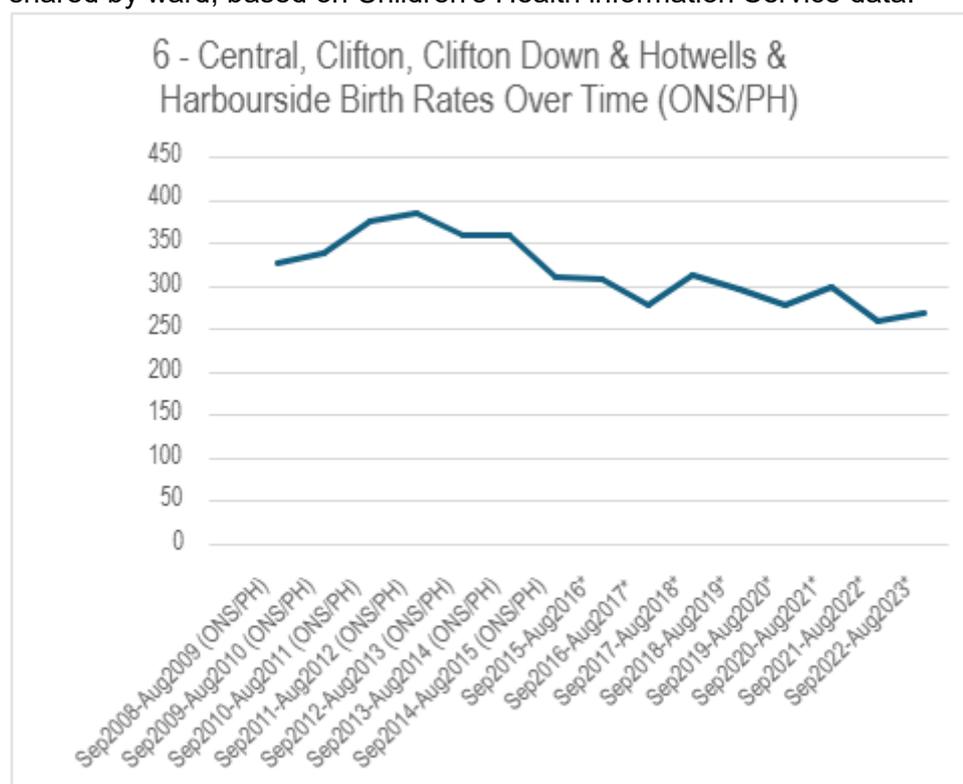
School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/27
06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside			285	231	54	285	250	35	285	210	75	285	285
Cathedral Primary School	19	Cathedral	60	59	1	60	61	-1	60	61	-1	60	60
Christ Church Church of England Primary School	23	LA-Voluntary Controlled	60	44	16	60	60	0	60	36	24	60	60
Hotwells Primary School	52	Cathedral	30	8	22	30	19	11	30	19	11	30	30
Ss Peter and Paul RC Primary School	75	Voluntary Aided	30	24	6	30	18	12	30	17	13	30	30
St Johns Church of England Primary School, Clifton	80	LA-Voluntary Controlled	75	73	2	75	74	1	75	68	7	75	75
Willow Park C of E Primary School	103	Academising to join Leaf Trust	30	23	7	30	18	12	30	9	21	30	30

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving

Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside planning area.

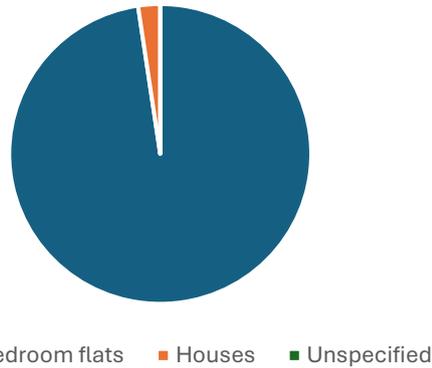
06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Cathedral Primary School	21	4	12
Christ Church Church of England Primary School	9	1	12
Hotwells Primary School	27	2	9
Ss Peter and Paul RC Primary School	11	2	5
St Johns Church of England Primary School, Clifton	9	3	11
Willow Park CofE Primary School	62	3	11
Area Average	23	3	10

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 28% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.



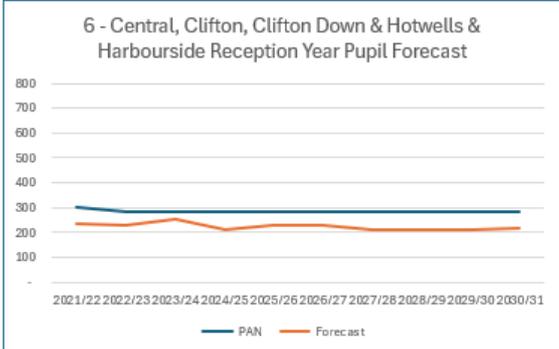
Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 1,528 new homes in the planning area. However, 98% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 214 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 6 children per year entering Reception.

6 - Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells & Harbourside. Area Dwelling Type with Planning Permission. Bristol Housing Trajectory 2024 to 2029



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

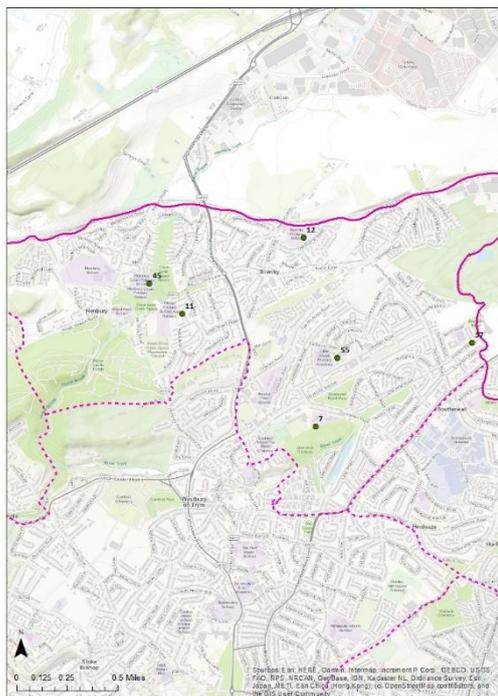
6 - Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells & Harbourside Reception Year Pupil Forecast	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	300	235	January Census 2022	65	2.2
2022/23	285	231	January Census 2023	54	1.8
2023/24	285	250	January Census 2024	35	1.2
2024/25	285	210	January Census 2025	75	2.5
2025/26	285	228	ECC Forecast 2025	57	1.9
2026/27	285	227	ECC Forecast 2025	58	1.9
2027/28	285	212	ECC Forecast 2025	73	2.4
2028/29	285	213	ECC Forecast 2025	72	2.4
2029/30	285	213	ECC Forecast 2025	72	2.4
2030/31	285	215	ECC Forecast 2025	70	2.3



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 25 (11%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 70 places by 2030. The equivalent of over 2 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside planning area, a reduction of at least 1 form of entry would be viable. There is currently 3 1FE schools in the area which is not able to implement PAN reductions. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 30 places across the planning area. Cathedral Schools Trust have proposed to amalgamate Hotwells Primary School and Cathedral Primary School which would result in a PAN reduction.

## 4.7 Henbury & Brentry & Southmead



The Henbury and Brentry ward consists of the neighbourhoods Henbury, Brentry, Northville, Cheswick Village and the Blaise Estate and has a population of 13,208 (2021 census data). The Southmead ward consists of the neighbourhoods Southmead, Little Mead, Fonthill and Baddocks Wood and has a population of 13,193 (2021 census data). In 2023, 22.4% of children living in Henbury and Brentry were from low-income families and 29.6% of children in Southmead were from low-income families. This is higher than the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Henbury & Brentry & Southmead planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 2 schools in the area.

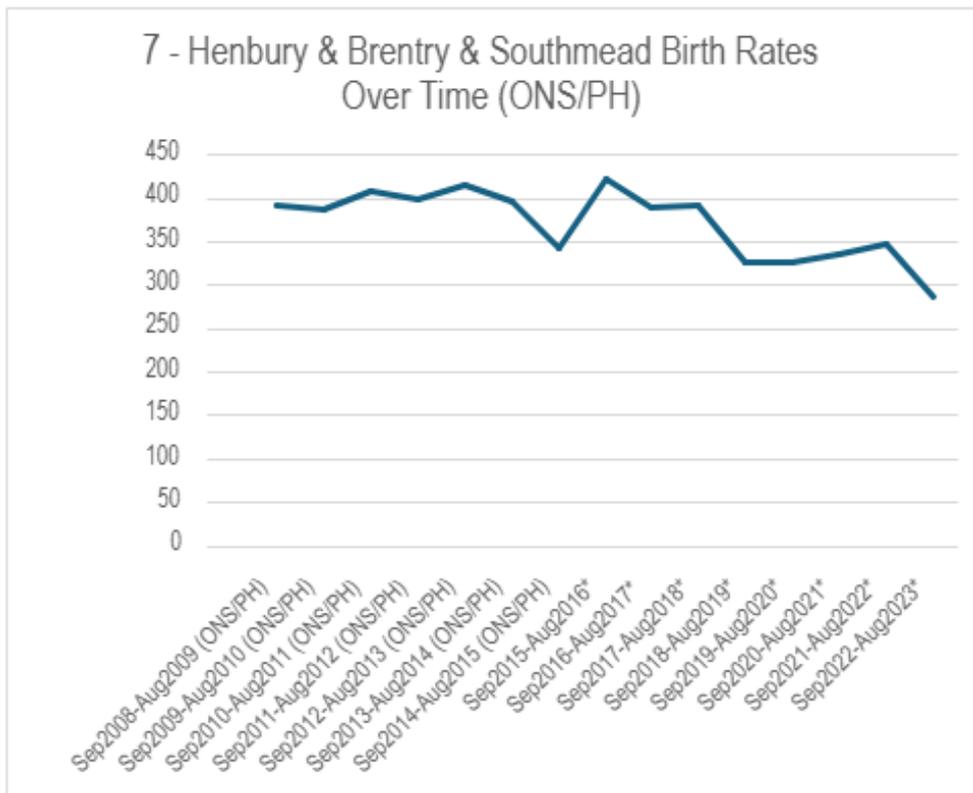
School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022 /23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023 /24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024 /25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025 /26	Sum of PAN 2026/ 2027
07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead			285	214	71	285	222	63	285	229	56	285	285
Blaise Primary and Nursery School	11	LA-Community	60	59	1	60	50	10	60	57	3	60	60
Brentry Primary School	12	LA-Community	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30
E-ACT Baddocks Wood Academy	7	E-ACT	45	25	20	45	23	22	45	25	20	45	45
Fonthill Primary Academy	37	TiLA	30	20	10	30	30	0	30	29	1	30	30
Henbury Court Primary Academy	45	TiLA	60	25	35	60	29	31	60	39	21	60	60
Little Mead Primary Academy	55	TiLA	60	55	5	60	60	0	60	49	11	60	60

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Henbury & Brentry & Southmead planning area.

07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Blaise Primary and Nursery School	36	3	21

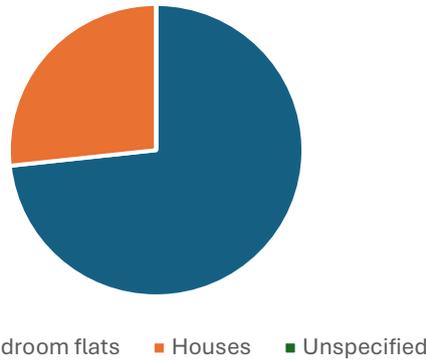
Brentry Primary School	32	3	21
E-ACT Badocks Wood Academy	63	3	23
Fonthill Primary Academy	42	3	17
Henbury Court Primary Academy	53	3	27
Little Mead Primary Academy	27	4	11
Area Average	42	3	20

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 30% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.

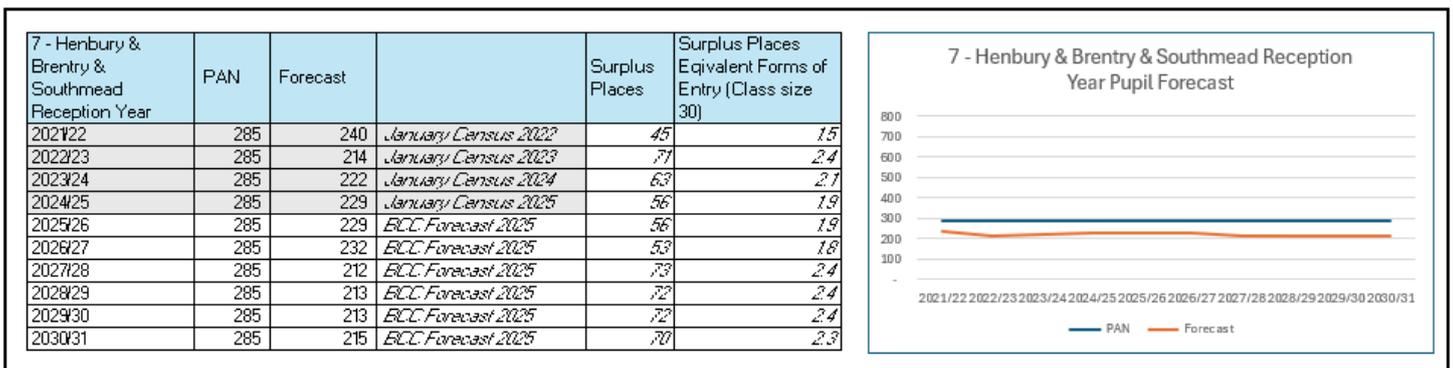


Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 322 new houses in the planning area. However, 73% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 33 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 1 child per year entering Reception.

7 - Henbury & Brentry & Southmead. Area Dwelling Type with Planning Permission. Bristol Housing Trajectory 2024 to 2029



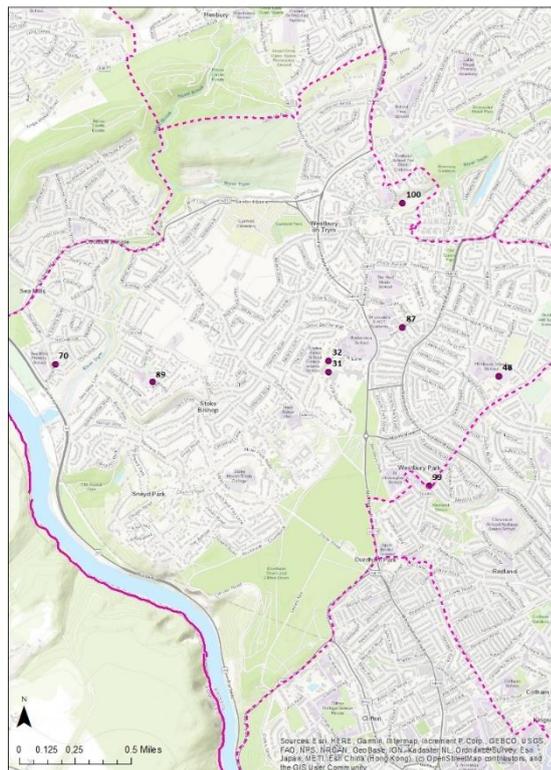
The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 11 (5%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 70 places by 2030. The equivalent of at least 2 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Henbury & Brentry & Southmead planning area, a reduction of 1-2 forms of entry would be viable. There are currently 2 1FE schools in the area which are not able to implement PAN reductions, and one school with a PAN of 45. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 45 places across the planning area.

## 4.8 Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze



The Stoke Bishop ward consists of the neighbourhoods Stoke Bishop, Blaise Castle Estate, Sea Mills and Westbury Park and has a population of 12,549 (2021 census data). The Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze ward consists of the neighbourhoods Westbury-on-Trym, Henleaze, High Cross and parts of Brentry and has a population of 20,420 (2021 census data). In 2023, 8.3% of children living in Stoke Bishop were from low-income families and 3.3% of children in Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze were from low-income families. This is well below the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 2 schools in the area

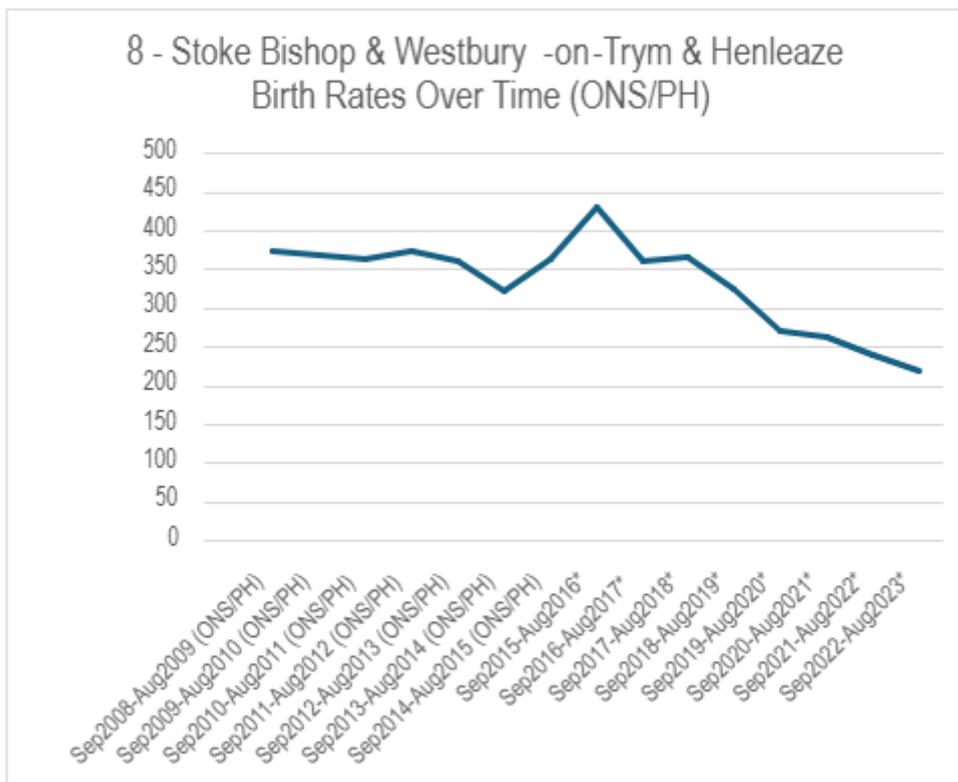
Elmlea Infant and Henleaze Infant are paired with Elmlea Junior (Academy with the Russell Group) and Henleaze Junior school, respectively.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
08. Stoke Bishop and Westbury on Trym			480	450	30	450	426	24	450	425	25	450	450
E-ACT St Ursula's Academy	87	E-ACT	90	84	6	90	68	22	90	81	9	90	90
Elmlea Infant School	31	LA-Community	90	90	0	90	90	0	90	90	0	90	90
Henleaze Infant School	46	Cathedral	90	73	17	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60
Sea Mills Primary School	70	LA-Community	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	28	2	30	30
Stoke Bishop Church of England Primary School	89	Academy	60	60	0	60	59	1	60	60	0	60	60
Westbury Park School	99	academy	60	60	0	60	59	1	60	46	14	60	60
Westbury-on-Trym Church of England Academy	100	Academy	60	53	7	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze planning area.

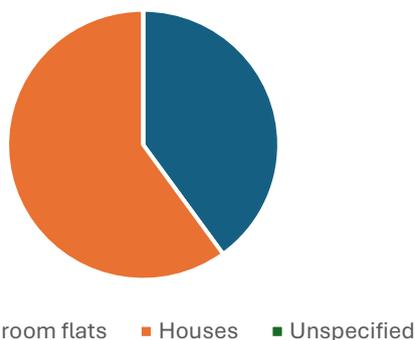
School	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym			
E-ACT St Ursula's Academy	9	2	10
Elmlea Infant School	3	0	10
Henleaze Infant School		Information not available	Information not available
Sea Mills Primary School	37	2	18
Stoke Bishop Church of England Primary School	11	2	6
Westbury Park School	3	1	8
Westbury-On-Trym Church of England Academy	15	0	17
Area Average	13	1	12

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 39% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children's Health information Service data.



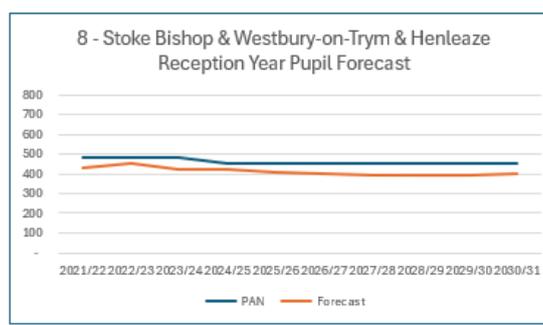
Bristol's housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 30 new homes in the planning area. 60% of these are houses. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 4 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 0 to 1 child per year entering Reception.

8 - Stoke Bishop & Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze. Area Dwelling Type with Planning Permission. Bristol Housing Trajectory 2024 to 2029



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

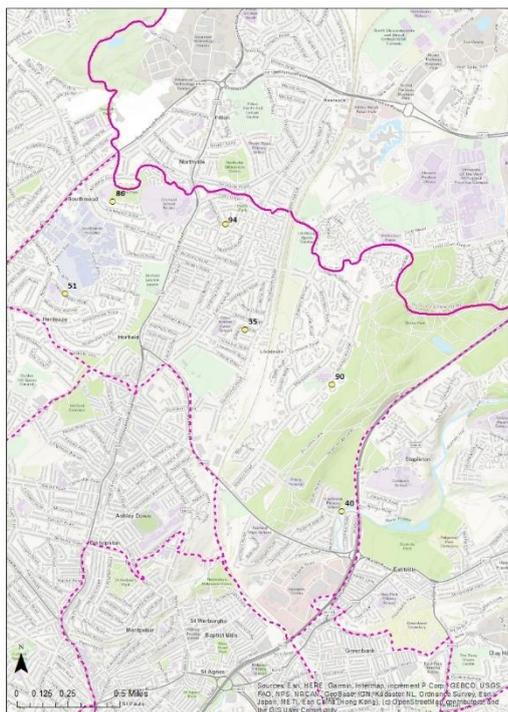
8 - Stoke Bishop & Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze Reception Year	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	480	428	January Census 2022	52	1.7
2022/23	480	450	January Census 2023	30	1.0
2023/24	480	426	January Census 2024	54	1.8
2024/25	450	425	January Census 2025	25	0.8
2025/26	450	408	BCC Forecast 2025	42	1.4
2026/27	450	403	BCC Forecast 2025	47	1.6
2027/28	450	394	BCC Forecast 2025	56	1.9
2028/29	450	395	BCC Forecast 2025	55	1.8
2029/30	450	395	BCC Forecast 2025	55	1.8
2030/31	450	399	BCC Forecast 2025	51	1.7



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 3 (less than 1%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 51 places by 2030. The equivalent of around 2 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze planning area, a reduction of 1 form of entry would be viable. There is currently one 1FE school in the area which is not able to implement PAN reductions. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 30 places across the planning area.

## 4.9 Horfield and Lockleaze



The Horfield ward consists of the neighbourhoods Horfield, parts of Lockleaze, and parts of Southmead and has a population of 13,838 (2021 census data). The Lockleaze ward consists of the neighbourhoods Lockleaze, part of Bristol Northwest, Filton Avenue and The Beeches and has a population of 13,396 (2021 census data). In 2023, 15.4% of children living in Horfield were from low-income families and 28.8% of children in Lockleaze were from low-income families. This is compared to the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Horfield and Lockleaze planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 3 schools in the area.

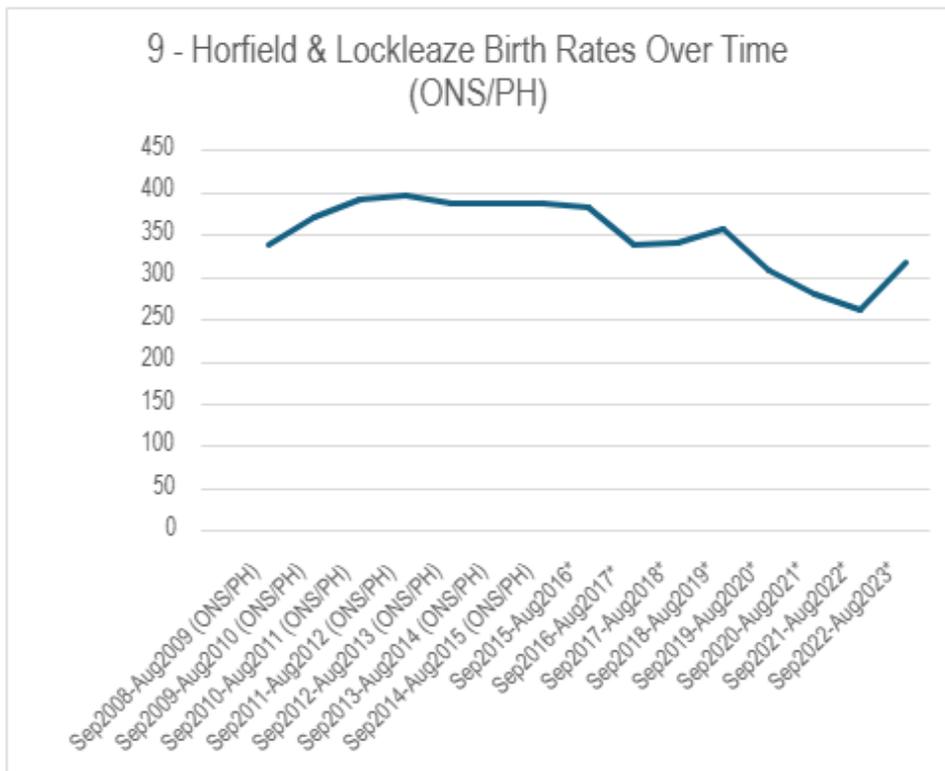
School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
09. Horfield and Lockleaze			300	275	25	300	301	-1	300	242	58	300	300
Filton Avenue Primary School	35	TiLA	90	72	18	90	89	1	90	68	22	90	90
Glenfrone Primary School	40	LA-Community	60	60	0	60	62	-2	60	59	1	60	60
Horfield Church of England Primary School	51	LA-Voluntary Controlled	60	57	3	60	60	0	60	37	23	60	60
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	86	CNCET	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	29	1	30	30
Stoke Park Primary School	90	Cathedral	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	28	2	30	30
Upper Horfield Primary School	94	LA-Community	30	26	4	30	30	0	30	21	9	30	30

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Horfield and Lockleaze planning area.

09. Horfield and Lockleaze	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Filton Avenue Primary School	39	3	10

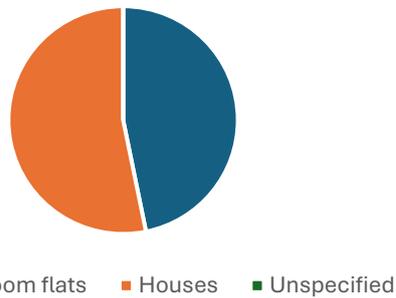
Glenfrome Primary School	23	5	17
Horfield Church of England Primary School	15	1	13
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	12	2	9
Stoke Park Primary School	33	4	5
Upper Horfield Primary School	32	2	13
Area Average	26	3	11

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 19% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children's Health information Service data.



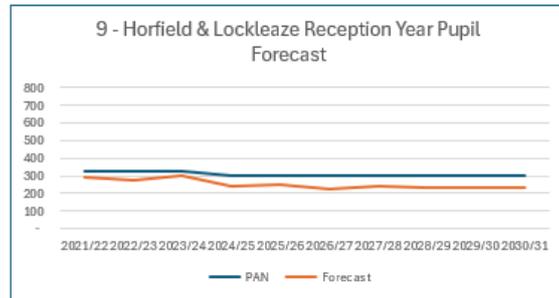
Bristol's housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 908 new houses in the planning area. 53% of these are houses. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 152 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 4 children per year entering Reception.

9 - Horfield & Lockleaze. Area Dwelling Type with Planning Permission. Bristol  
Housing Trajectory 2024 to 2029



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

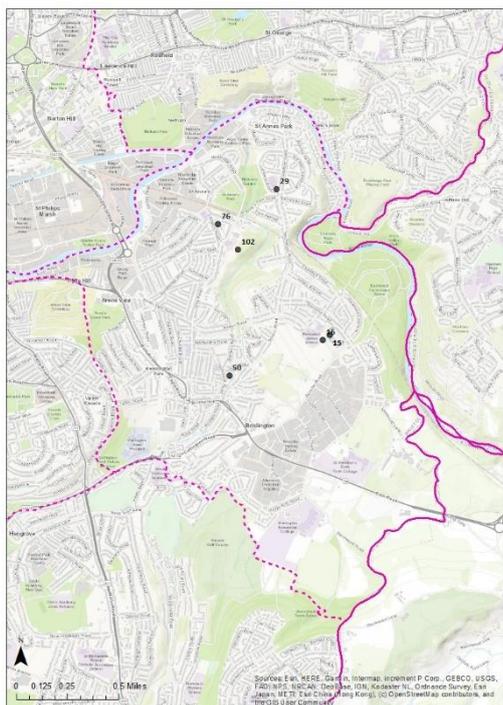
9 - Horfield & Lockleaze Reception Year	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size
2021/22	330	288	January Census 2022	42	14
2022/23	330	275	January Census 2023	55	18
2023/24	330	301	January Census 2024	29	10
2024/25	300	242	January Census 2025	58	19
2025/26	300	251	ECC Forecast 2025	49	16
2026/27	300	228	ECC Forecast 2025	72	24
2027/28	300	242	ECC Forecast 2025	58	19
2028/29	300	233	ECC Forecast 2025	67	22
2029/30	300	233	ECC Forecast 2025	67	22
2030/31	300	235	ECC Forecast 2025	65	22



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 46 (16%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 65 places by 2030. The equivalent of over 2 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Horfield and Lockleaze planning area, a reduction of 1 form of entry would be viable. There are currently 3 1FE schools in the area which are not able to implement PAN reductions. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 30 places across the planning area.

## 4.10 Brislington



The Brislington planning area consists of the Brislington East and Brislington West wards and the neighbourhoods Brislington, Stockwood, Broomhill, Arnos Vale, Greenbank and part of Knowle and has a population of 24,026 (2021 census data). In 2023, 20.2% of children living in Brislington East were from low-income families and 14% of children in Brislington West were from low-income families. This is below the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

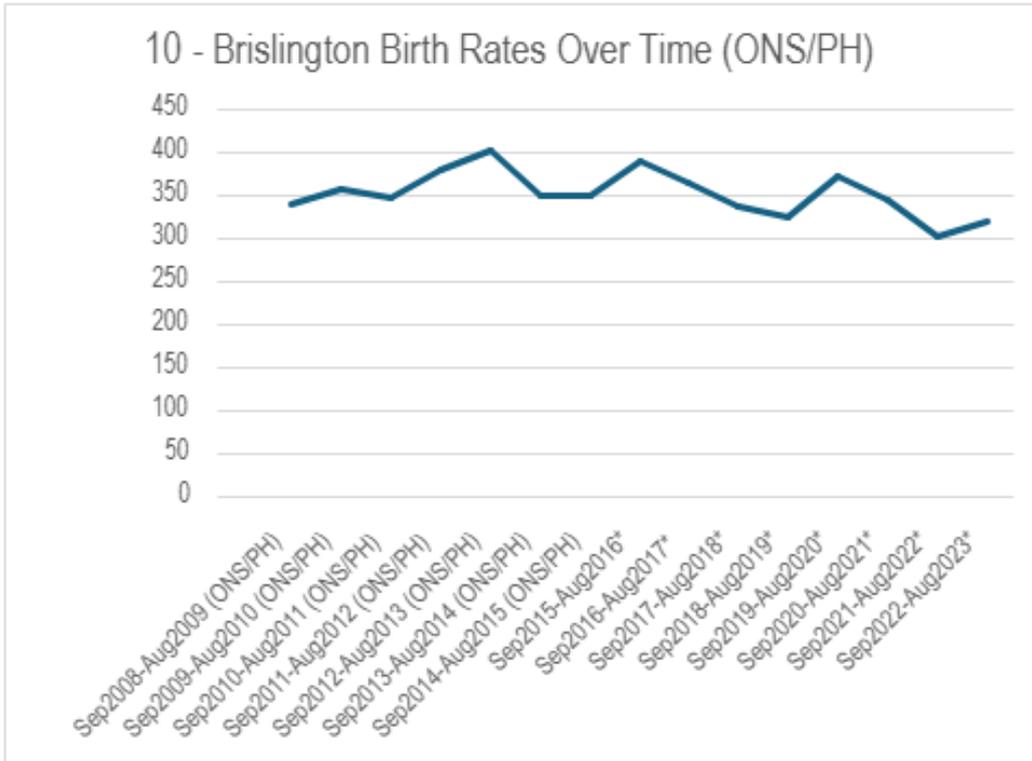
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Brislington planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 2 schools in the area. Broomhill Infant school and St Anne's Infant school are paired with Broomhill Junior (Community School) and Wicklea Junior school (CLF Academy Trust), respectively.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022 /23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023 /24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024 /25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025 /26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
10. Brislington			240	201	39	240	200	40	240	217	23	240	240
Broomhill Infant School	15	Foundati on	60	43	17	60	44	16	60	45	15	60	60
E-ACT The Kingfisher School	29	E-ACT	30	16	14	30	16	14	30	24	6	30	30
Holymead Primary School	50	LA-Communi ty	90	84	6	90	87	3	90	89	1	90	90
St Anne's Infant School	76	Foundati on	60	58	2	60	53	7	60	59	1	60	60

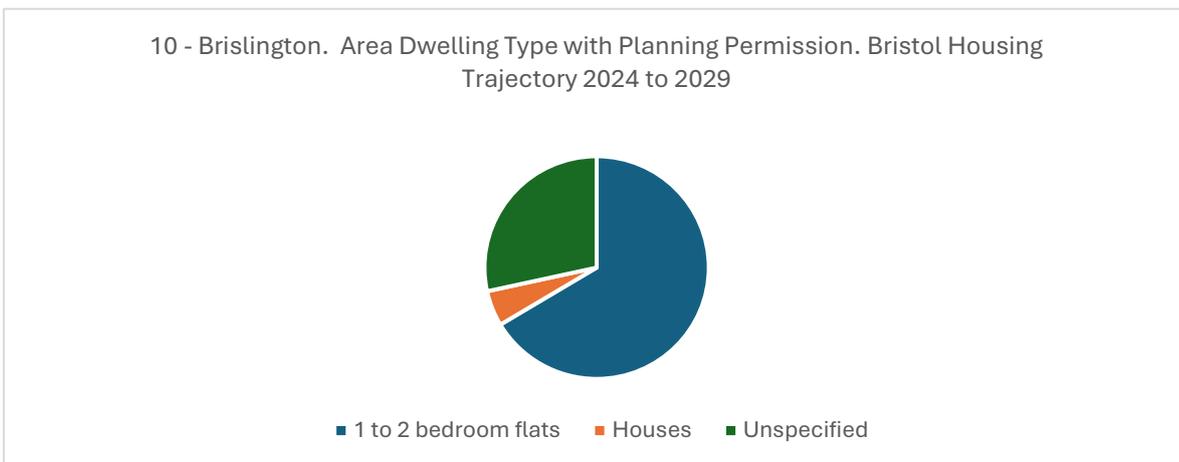
The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Brislington planning area.

10. Brislington	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Broomhill Infant & Nursery School	36	10	23
E-ACT the Kingfisher School	53	6	25
Holymead Primary School	16	2	12
St Anne's Infant School	19	0	15
Area Average	31	4	19

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 8% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.

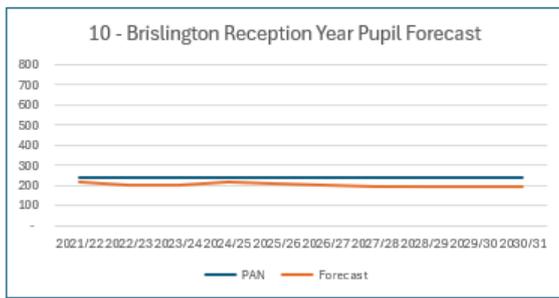


Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 563 new homes in the planning area. However, 66% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 108 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 3 children per year entering Reception.



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

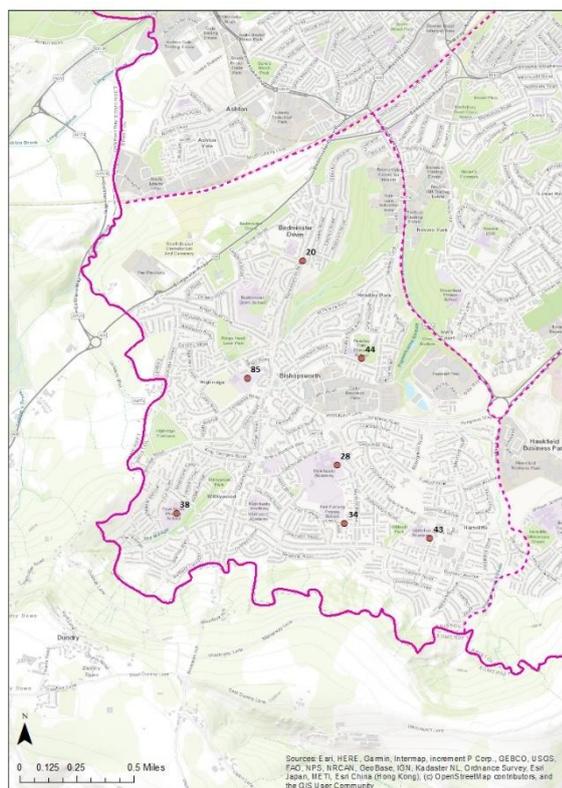
10 - Brislington Reception Year Pupil Forecast	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size)
2021/22	240	217	January Census 2022	23	0.8
2022/23	240	201	January Census 2023	39	1.3
2023/24	240	200	January Census 2024	40	1.3
2024/25	240	217	January Census 2025	23	0.8
2025/26	240	207	ECC Forecast 2025	33	1.1
2026/27	240	197	ECC Forecast 2025	43	1.4
2027/28	240	193	ECC Forecast 2025	47	1.6
2028/29	240	194	ECC Forecast 2025	46	1.5
2029/30	240	194	ECC Forecast 2025	46	1.5
2030/31	240	195	ECC Forecast 2025	45	1.5



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 36 (8%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 45 places by 2030. The equivalent of around 1.5 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

There is not a significant surplus in the Brislington planning area. Therefore, it would not be viable to reduce PAN at any of the schools within this planning area at this time.

## 4.11 Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe & Witherwood



The Bishopsworth ward consists of the neighbourhoods Bishopsworth, Bedminster Down, Highridge and part of Witherwood and has a population of 12,274 (2021 census data). The Hartcliffe and Witherwood ward consists of the neighbourhoods Hartcliffe, part of Witherwood, The Oaks, Headley Park and part of Whitchurch and has a population of 19,059 (2021 census data). In 2023, 15.7% of children living in Bishopsworth were from low-income families and 36.3% of children in Hartcliffe and Witherwood were from low-income families. This is compared to the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

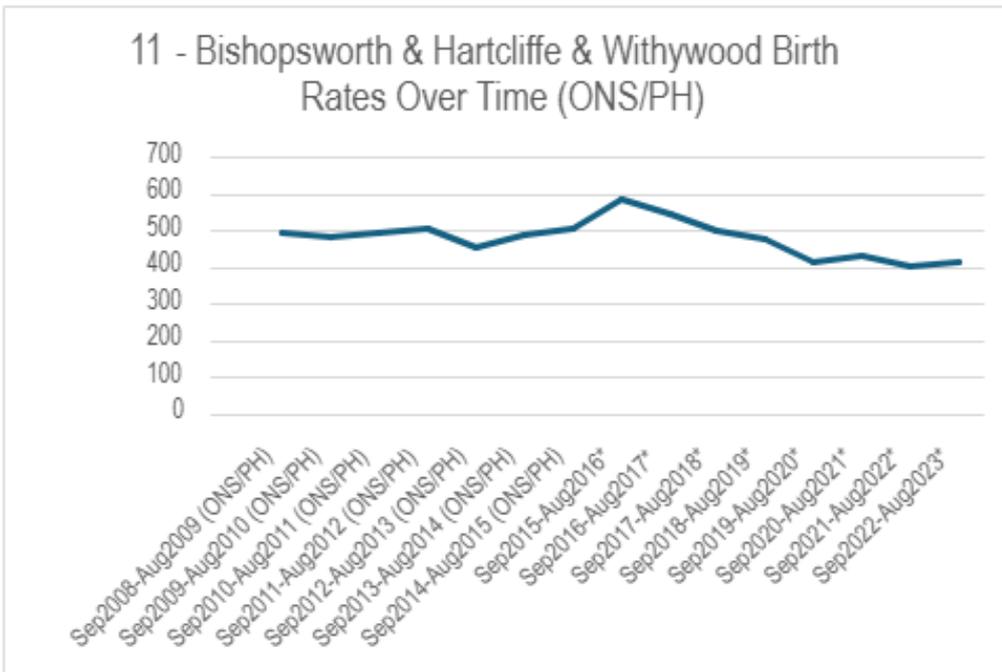
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe & Witherwood planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is not the admission authority for 0 schools in the area. Bridge Learning Campus and E-ACT Merchants are both all-through schools meaning they admit both primary and secondary age pupils.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood			420	365	55	420	360	60	420	347	73	420	420
Cheddar Grove Primary School	20	Futura	60	60	0	60	46	14	60	60	0	60	60
E-ACT Hareclive Academy	43	E-ACT	60	45	15	60	46	14	60	37	23	60	60
E-ACT Merchants' Academy	28	E-ACT	60	39	21	60	46	14	60	45	15	60	60
Fair Furlong Primary School	34	LA-Community	60	58	2	60	60	0	60	56	4	60	60
Four Acres Academy	38	Futura	60	45	15	60	43	17	60	47	13	60	60
Headley Park Primary School	44	Cathedral	60	58	2	60	60	0	60	44	16	60	60
St Peter's Church of England Primary School	85	Voluntary Aided	60	60	0	60	59	1	60	58	2	60	60

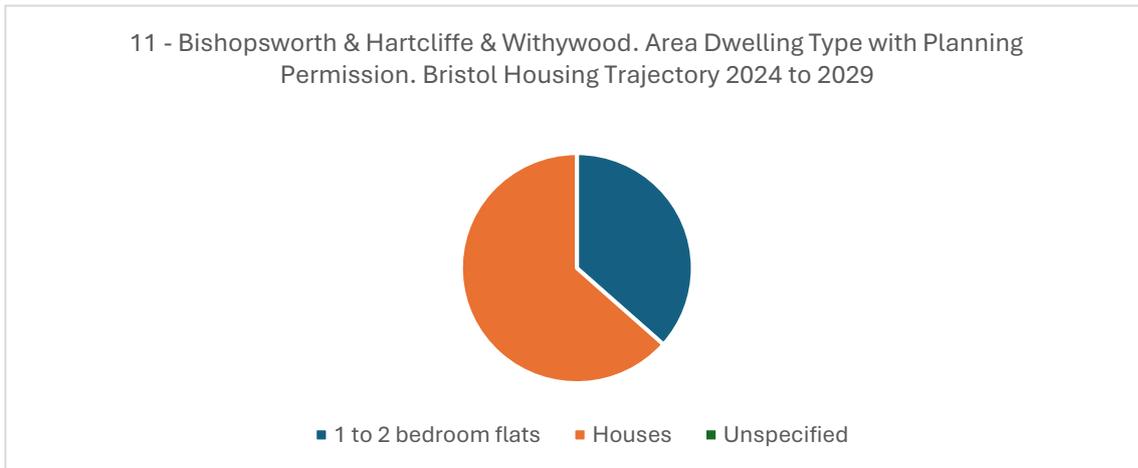
The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe & Withywood planning area.

11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Cheddar Grove Primary School	20	1	7
E-ACT Hareclive Academy	72	2	20
E-ACT Merchants' Academy		Information not available	Information not available
Fair Furlong Primary School	49	2	23
Four Acres Academy	53	2	17
Headley Park Primary School	21	2	13
St Peter's Church of England Primary School (VC)	33	2	16
Area Average	41	2	16

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 16% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children's Health information Service data.

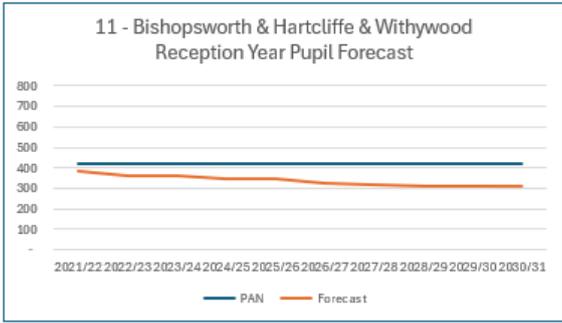


Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 134 new homes in the planning area. 63% of these are houses. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 22 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 1 child per year entering Reception.



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

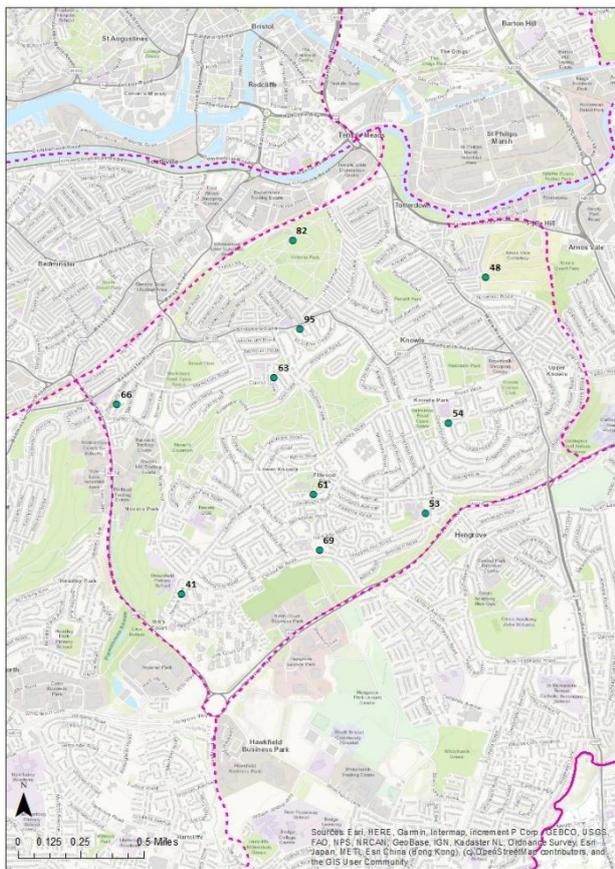
11 - Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood Reception Year	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	420	384	January Census 2022	36	1.2
2022/23	420	365	January Census 2023	55	1.8
2023/24	420	360	January Census 2024	60	2.0
2024/25	420	347	January Census 2025	73	2.4
2025/26	420	343	ECC Forecast 2025	77	2.6
2026/27	420	326	ECC Forecast 2025	94	3.1
2027/28	420	319	ECC Forecast 2025	101	3.4
2028/29	420	310	ECC Forecast 2025	110	3.7
2029/30	420	310	ECC Forecast 2025	110	3.7
2030/31	420	313	ECC Forecast 2025	107	3.6



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 37 (10%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 107 places by 2030. The equivalent of over 3 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe & Withywood planning area, a reduction of 2 forms of entry would be viable. There are currently no 1FE schools in the area. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 60 places across the planning area at 2 of the schools in the area.

## 4.12 Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill



The Filwood ward consists of the neighbourhoods Filwood Park, Filwood Broadway, Filwood Crescent and Knowle West and has a population of 14,299 (2021 census data). The Knowle ward consists of the neighbourhoods Knowle Village, Knowle Park, and Redcatch Park and has a population of 14,046 (2021 census data). The Windmill Hill ward consists of the neighbourhoods Windmill Hill and Victoria Park and has a population of 13,958 (2021 census data). In 2023, 33.4% of children living in Filwood, 20.2% of children living in Knowle and 15.9% of children living in Windmill Hill were from low-income families. This is compared to the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

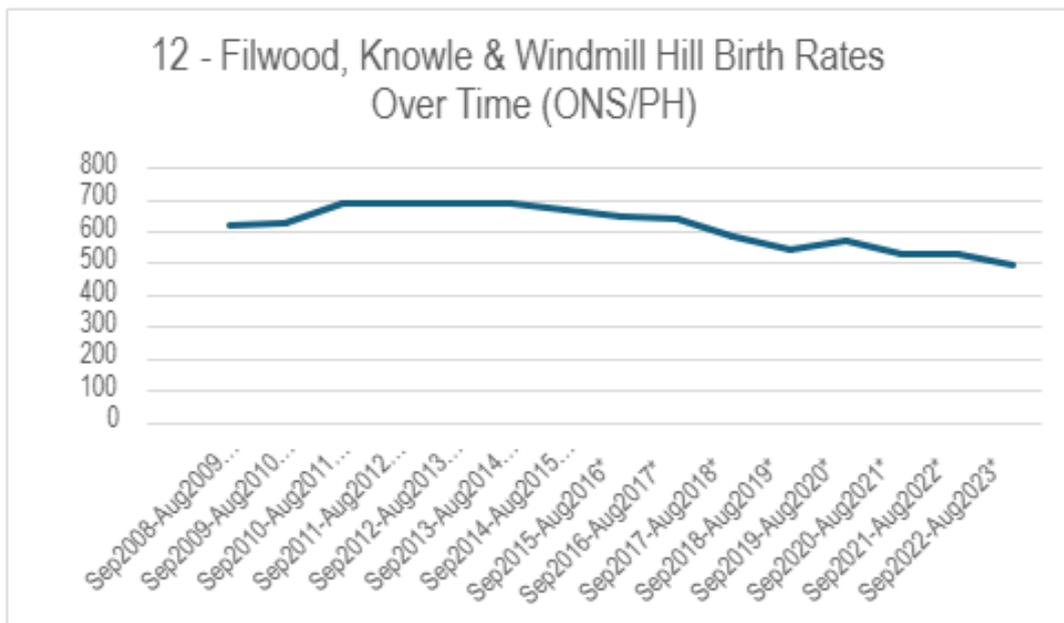
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 2 schools in the area.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill			590	467	123	590	481	109	590	477	113	590	500
E-ACT Greenfield Primary Academy	41	E-ACT	60	32	28	60	37	23	60	39	21	60	60
E-ACT Ilminster Avenue Academy	53	E-ACT	50	40	10	50	38	12	50	35	15	50	50
Hillcrest Primary School	48	LA-Community	60	61	-1	60	60	0	60	59	1	60	60
Knowle Park Primary School	54	LA-Community	90	80	10	90	89	1	90	88	2	90	90
Oasis Academy Connaught	61	Oasis	60	33	27	60	44	16	60	41	19	60	30
Oasis Academy Marksbury Road	63	Oasis	60	55	5	60	48	12	60	49	11	60	30
Parson Street Primary School	66	TiLA	60	30	30	60	30	30	60	22	38	60	30
School of Christ The King Catholic Primary	69	Voluntary Aided	30	24	6	30	21	9	30	31	-1	30	30
St Mary Redcliffe Primary	82	Lighthouse	60	52	8	60	54	6	60	53	7	60	60
Victoria Park Primary School	95	Cathedral	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60

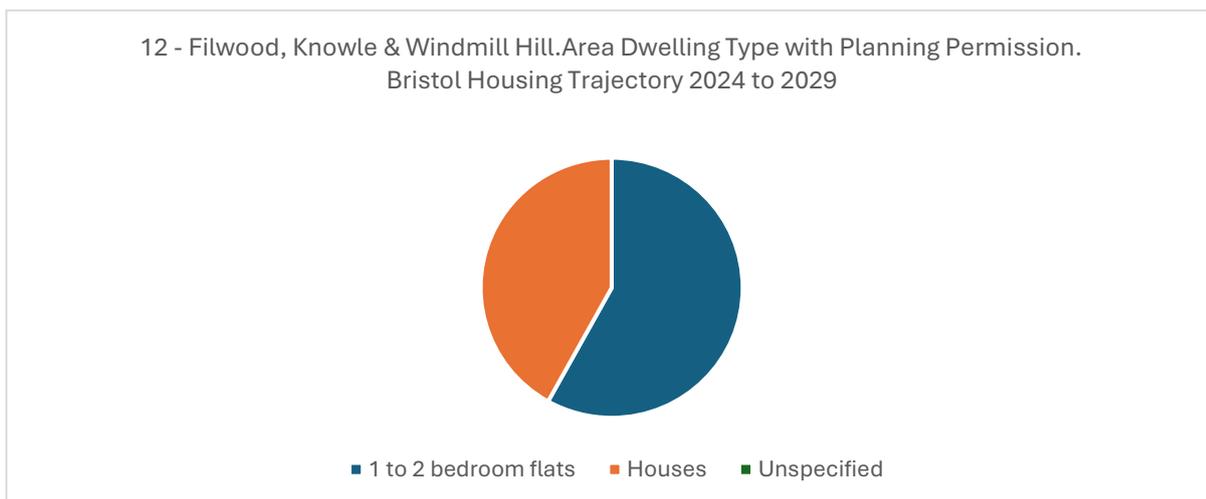
The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill planning area.

12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
E-ACT Greenfield Primary Academy	54	2	24
E-ACT Ilminster Avenue Academy	63	6	24
Hillcrest Primary School	9	3	9
Knowle Park Primary School	22	1	16
Oasis Academy Connaught	66	2	17
Oasis Academy Marksbury Road	36	2	18
Parson Street Primary School	44	5	17
School of Christ The King Catholic Primary	43	1	16
St Mary Redcliffe Church of England Primary School	35	1	14
Victoria Park Primary School	22	1	17
Area Average	39	2	17

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 28% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.

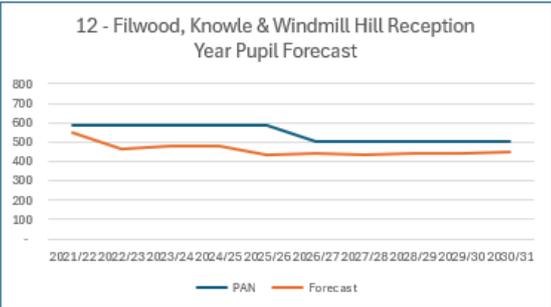


Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 508 new homes in the planning area. However, 58% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 145 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 4 children per year entering Reception.



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

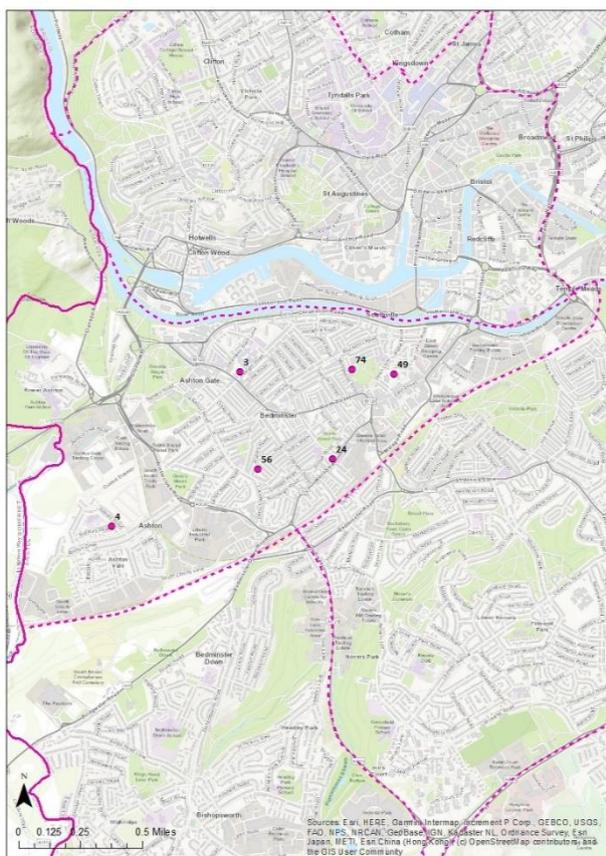
12 - Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill Reception Year Pupil Forecast	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	590	548	January Census 2022	42	1.4
2022/23	590	467	January Census 2023	123	4.1
2023/24	590	481	January Census 2024	109	3.6
2024/25	590	477	January Census 2025	113	3.8
2025/26	590	435	ECC Forecast 2025	155	5.2
2026/27	500	442	ECC Forecast 2025	58	1.9
2027/28	500	432	ECC Forecast 2025	68	2.3
2028/29	500	443	ECC Forecast 2025	57	1.9
2029/30	500	443	ECC Forecast 2025	57	1.9
2030/31	500	447	ECC Forecast 2025	53	1.8



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 71 (13%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 533 places by 2030. The equivalent of around 2 forms of entry. 90 places have been taken out through PAN reductions at Oasis Marksbury Road (60 to 30), Oasis Connaught (60 to 30) and Parson Street (60 to 30). There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027).

The Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill planning area has already reduced by 90 places, a review of the area shows that there would still be potential for a further reduction of 1-2 forms of entry. There are currently 4 1FE schools in the area. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 30 places across the planning area, however any changes would be in consideration of parental preferences.

## 4.13 Bedminster and Southville



The Bedminster ward consists of the neighbourhoods the Chessels, parts of Windmill Hill, Ashton Vale and parts of Bedminster Down and Victoria Park and has a population of 12,916 (2021 census data). The Southville ward consists of the neighbourhoods Southville, Greville Smyth Park, part of Bedminster Down, and part of Victoria Park and has a population of 12,882 (2021 census data). In 2023, 11.8% of children living in Bedminster were from low-income families and 9% of children in Southville were from low-income families. This is well below the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

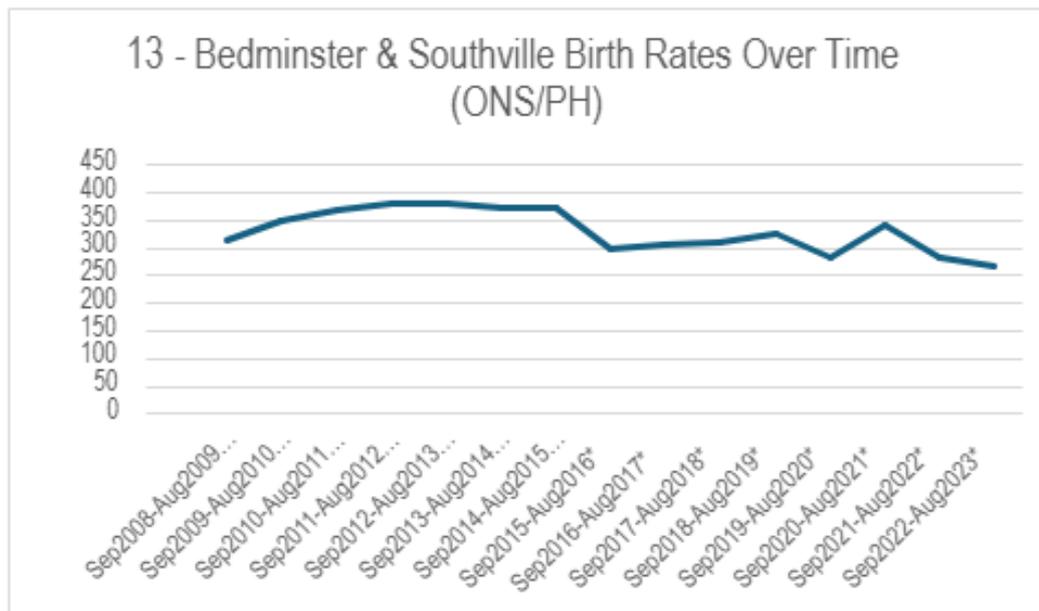
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Bedminster and Southville planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is the admission authority for 1 schools in the area.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022 /23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023 /24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024 /25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025 /26	Sum of PAN 2026/ 2027
<b>13. Bedminster and Southville</b>			330	298	32	330	285	45	330	247	83	330	300
Ashton Gate Primary School	3	Cathedral	120	119	1	120	120	0	120	90	30	120	90
Ashton Vale Primary	4	Excalibur	30	25	5	30	17	13	30	15	15	30	30
Compass Point Primary School	24	Excalibur	30	24	6	30	24	6	30	27	3	30	30
Holy Cross RC Primary School	49	Voluntary Aided	30	21	9	30	26	4	30	19	11	30	30
Luckwell Primary School	56	Excalibur	30	19	11	30	8	22	30	8	22	30	30
Southville Primary School	74	LA-Community	90	90	0	90	90	0	90	88	2	90	90

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Bedminster and Southville planning area.

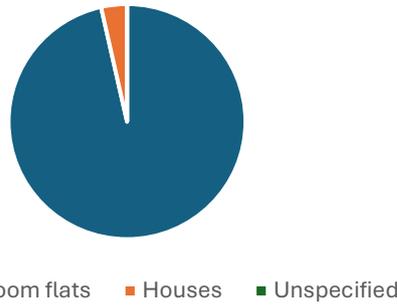
School	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
13. Bedminster and Southville			
Ashton Gate Primary School		Information not available	Information not available
Ashton Vale Primary School	29	0	21
Compass Point Primary School	49	15	19
Holy Cross RC Primary School	43	3	23
Luckwell Primary School	22	3	9
Southville Primary School	9	1	8
Area Average	30	4	16

Birth trends in the planning area have fallen by an estimated 27% over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.



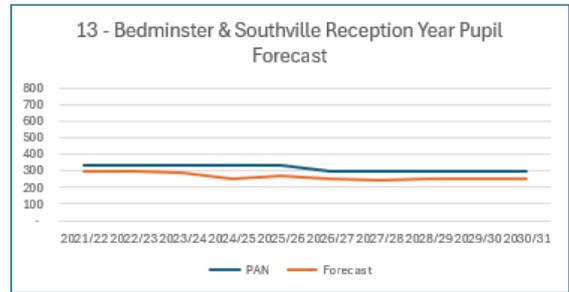
Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 1,559 new houses in the planning area. However, 96% of these are flats. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 260 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 7 children per year entering Reception.

13 - Bedminster & Southville. Area Dwelling Type with Planning Permission.  
Bristol Housing Trajectory 2024 to 2029



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

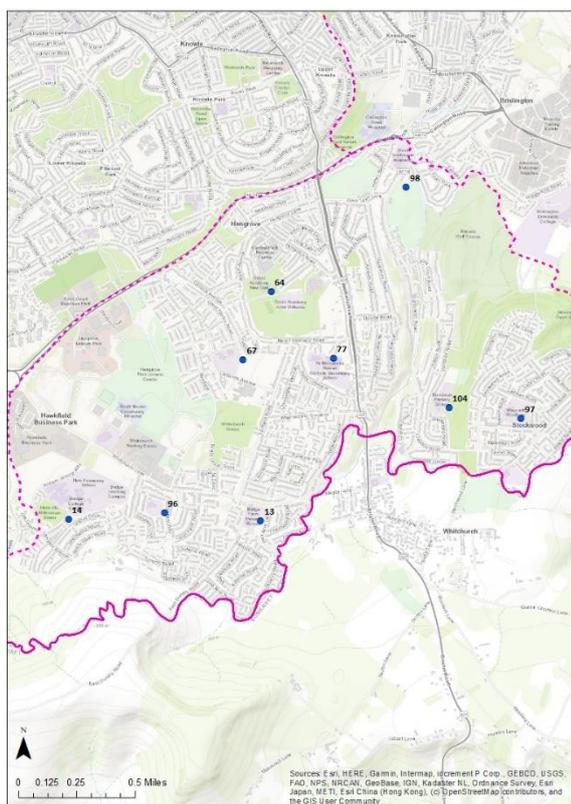
13 - Bedminster & Southville Reception Year	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size
2021/22	330	296	January Census 2022	34	1.1
2022/23	330	298	January Census 2023	32	1.1
2023/24	330	285	January Census 2024	45	1.5
2024/25	330	247	January Census 2025	83	2.8
2025/26	330	265	ECC Forecast 2025	65	2.2
2026/27	300	252	ECC Forecast 2025	48	1.6
2027/28	300	246	ECC Forecast 2025	54	1.8
2028/29	300	247	ECC Forecast 2025	53	1.8
2029/30	300	247	ECC Forecast 2025	53	1.8
2030/31	300	249	ECC Forecast 2025	51	1.7



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 49 (17%) fewer children starting school Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 51 places by 2030. The equivalent of up to 3 forms of entry. Ashton Gate Primary School have reduced PSN by 30 places for September 2026. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

There is not a significant surplus in the Bedminster and Southville planning area. There are currently 4 1FE schools in the area which are not able to reduce PAN. Therefore, it would not be viable to reduce PAN at any of the schools within this planning area at this time.

## 4.14 Hengrove & Whitchurch Park and Stockwood



The Hengrove and Whitchurch Park ward consists of the neighbourhoods Hengrove and Whitchurch Park and has a population of 18,711 (2021 census data). The Stockwood ward consists of the neighbourhoods Stockwood, part of Brislington, part of Whitchurch, part of Knowle and part of Hengrove and has a population of 11,880 (2021 census data). In 2023, 18.1% of children living in Hengrove and Whitchurch Park were from low-income families and 17.6% of children in Stockwood were from low-income families. This is below the Bristol average of 21.9% (Bristol Ward Profiles).

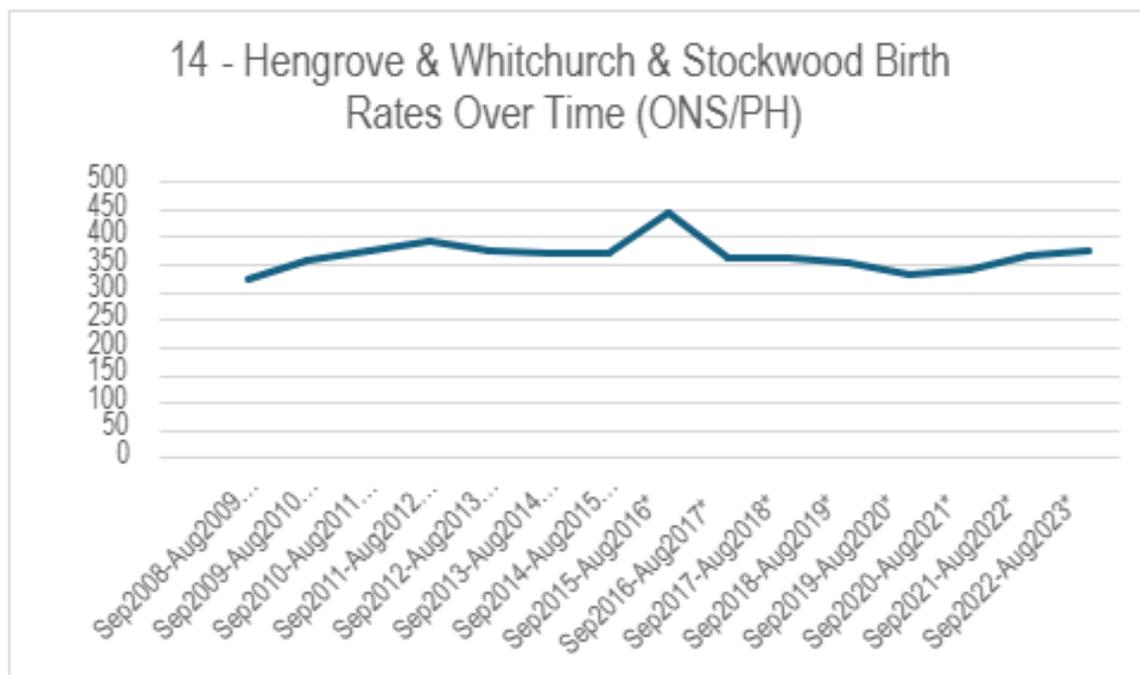
The table below shows each school's PAN for Reception year 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the Hengrove & Whitchurch Park and Stockwood planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The surplus column demonstrates the number of vacant places the school had. A 0 indicates the school is oversubscribed. The Local Authority is not the admission authority for any schools in the area.

School	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of R	Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/2027
14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood			510	451	59	510	440	70	510	435	75	510	510
Bridge Farm Primary School	13	Futura	90	90	0	90	88	2	90	90	0	90	90
Bridge Learning Campus	14	TiLA	60	57	3	60	60	0	60	59	1	60	60
E-ACT Perry Court Academy	67	E-ACT	90	62	28	90	56	34	90	51	39	90	90
Oasis Academy New Oak	64	Oasis	30	20	10	30	28	2	30	32	-2	30	30
St Bernadette Catholic Voluntary Aided Primary School	77	Voluntary Aided	30	31	-1	30	29	1	30	29	1	30	30
Wansdyke Primary School	96	Futura	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30
Waycroft Academy	97	CLF	60	57	3	60	45	15	60	46	14	60	60
West Town Lane Academy	98	Academy	90	90	0	90	90	0	90	86	4	90	90
Woodlands Academy	104	CLF	30	14	16	30	14	16	30	12	18	30	30

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the Hengrove & Whitchurch Park and Stockwood planning area.

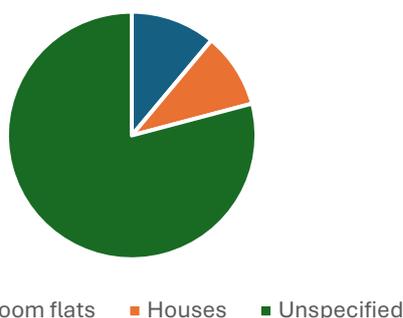
14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with an EHC plan % Jan 2024	Percentage of pupils with SEN support % Jan 2024
Bridge Farm Primary School	19	3	17
Bridge Learning Campus	57	3	29
E-ACT Perry Court Academy	41	1	19
Oasis Academy New Oak	46	17	23
St Bernadette Catholic Voluntary Aided Primary School	9	1	16
Wansdyke Primary School	22	4	11
Waycroft Academy	18	2	14
West Town Lane Academy	18	1	11
Woodlands Academy	54	2	12
Area Average	32	4	17

Birth trends in the planning area have risen and fallen but, overall, have returned to roughly the same level over the period 2010 to 2023. The graph below shows birth rates over time. Ward level births are calculated using ONS and Public Health statistics. From September 2015, birth rates are generated from ONS estimates shared by ward, based on Children’s Health information Service data.



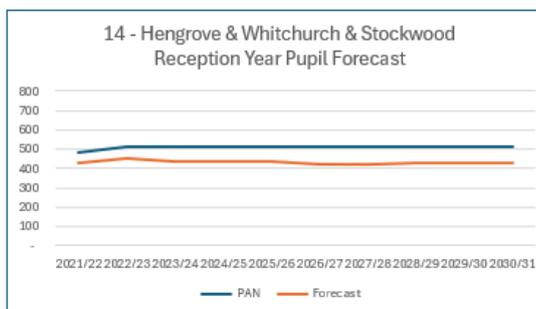
Bristol’s housing trajectory for properties with planning permission 2024 to 2029 projected 1,813 new homes in the planning area. Only 10% of these are houses and 79% unspecified. Based on the Local Authorities pupil forecasting tool, which uses the formula of 0.10 primary age children per flat and 0.24 per house, this results in a projected 301 new children over a 5-year period. This is divided across 7 primary year groups, meaning an additional 9 children per year entering Reception.

14 - Hengrove & Whitchurch & Stockwood. Area Dwelling Type with Planning Permission. Bristol Housing Trajectory 2024 to 2029



The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031.

14 - Hengrove & Whitchurch & Stockwood Reception Year	PAN	Forecast		Surplus Places	Surplus Places Equivalent Forms of Entry (Class size 30)
2021/22	480	431	January Census 2022	49	1.6
2022/23	510	451	January Census 2023	59	2.0
2023/24	510	440	January Census 2024	70	2.3
2024/25	510	435	January Census 2025	75	2.5
2025/26	510	435	BCC Forecast 2025	75	2.5
2026/27	510	424	BCC Forecast 2025	86	2.9
2027/28	510	425	BCC Forecast 2025	85	2.8
2028/29	510	426	BCC Forecast 2025	84	2.8
2029/30	510	426	BCC Forecast 2025	84	2.8
2030/31	510	430	BCC Forecast 2025	80	2.7



The area has historically had surplus places. The data shows a reduction of 4 (up to 1%) fewer children starting school in Reception between 2021 and 2024/2025. However, this area has seen demand for places increase out of alignment with births and housing forecasts compared to many areas of the city. This has been considered when updating the forecasts. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 80 places by 2030. The equivalent of up to between 2 and 3 forms of entry. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

To reduce over supply of primary school places in the Hengrove & Whitchurch Park and Stockwood planning area, a reduction of at least 2 forms of entry would be viable. There are currently 4 1FE schools in the area. In light of this, it would be most appropriate to reduce PAN by at least 60 places across the planning area at 2 of the schools in the area. This PAN reduction would allow flexibility in the area and for settings to take bulge classes (an intake of pupils above PAN) if demand were to exceed current projections.

## Section 5: Secondary Planning Areas

Bristol's 2015 - 2018 Integrated Education and Capital Strategy predicted a peak in Year 7 school applications in 2023. To address these pressures, the strategy outlined plans to build three new secondary schools in Bristol to manage student numbers as they moved through primary into

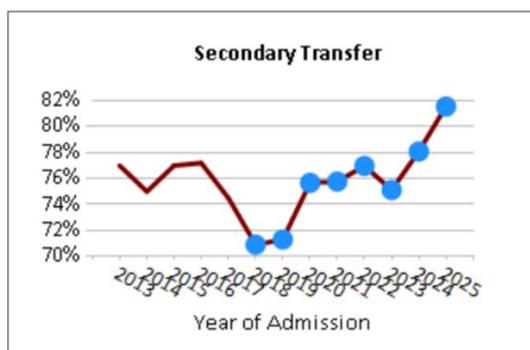
secondary provision. Two of these projects have faced delays creating significant shortages in Year 7 school places for September 2022. Oasis Daventry Road and Oasis Temple Quarter opened in temporary accommodation from September 2023, which has helped ease pressure for secondary school places.

Strong relationships between Bristol City Council and schools underpin Bristol’s current approach to tackling a shortage in secondary school places. This approach alone is unsustainable with many schools already operating over capacity, placing significant pressure on school facilities and staffing. Many of Bristol’s secondary schools were rebuilt as part of the Government backed Private Finance Initiative (PFI). The PFI scheme includes the provision of soft facilities management services such as grounds, security, caretaking, catering, waste and cleaning, and buildings maintenance. Most school buildings are modern and in excellent condition, but changes are difficult to make and can be time consuming and expensive as schools must use the existing facilities management company rather than employing their own. Therefore, the cost is higher than direct operations management due to the stakeholder layers that are involved in running PFI models. In total, 11 secondary schools in Bristol are tied into PFI contracts until at least 2031 or reside on PFI property.

The academic year 2024/2025 saw the demand for Year 7 secondary school places peak at 4,635. Applications for Year 7 places for September 2025 fell and it is predicted that secondary school demand will continue to fall.

To meet the demand for places, some of Bristol’s secondary schools have allowed offers above PAN, and some have taken bulge classes for several years. Through this mechanism, as well as increased capacity through capital projects and the opening of Trinity Academy, Oasis Temple Quarter and Oasis Daventry Road, Bristol has been successful in meeting its statutory duty of offering a Year 7 place to every child in need of one and the offer of a first preference school has risen from 71% in 2018 to 81% in 2025.

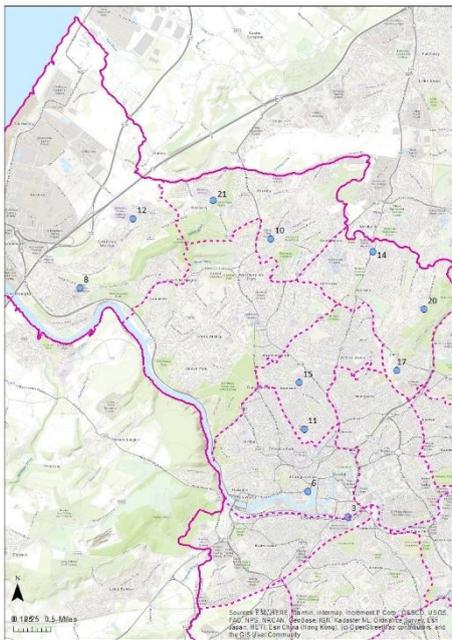
Percentage of applicants who received an offer for their first preference school (Secondary - Year 7)







Bristol's 24 secondary settings are shown on the citywide map of Bristol, according to their geographical planning area. A table which lists each school relative to its number on this map can be found in Appendix 6. The Local Authority is not admission authority for any of Bristol Secondary schools.



## 5.1 North

The Secondary North planning area includes the wards Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston, Henbury and Brentry, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze, Southmead, Horfield, Lockleaze, Bishopston and Ashley Down, Redland, Cotham, Ashley, Clifton and Clifton Down, Central, Hotwells and Harbourside.

This area has two schools that operate their admissions with designated feeder primaries. These are Bristol Cathedral Choir with Cathedral Primary School and Trinity Academy with Stoke Park Primary.

The table below shows each school's PAN for Year 7 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the North planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The exceeded PAN column

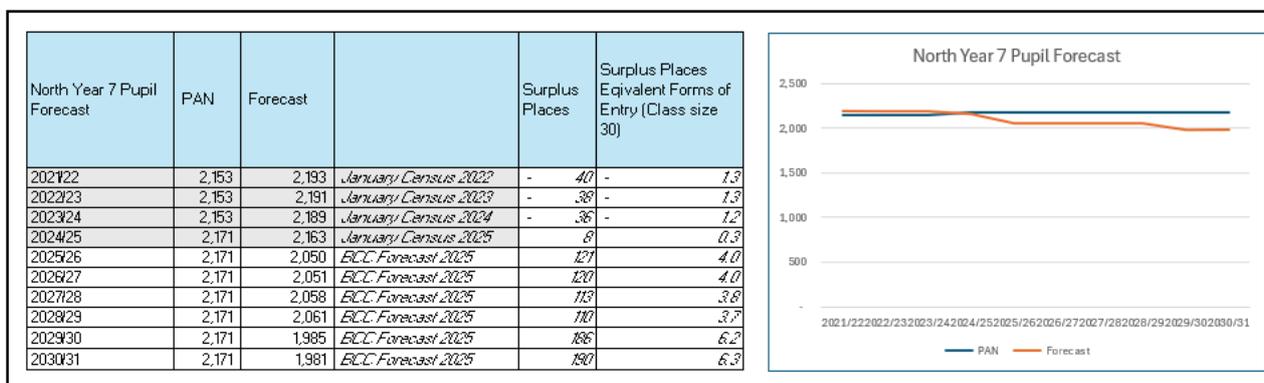
demonstrates the number of places the school has breached PAN. A minus (-) indicates surplus places.

Establishment	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022 /23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/ Surplus	Sum of PAN 2023 /24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/ Surplus	Sum of PAN 2024 /25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/ Surplus	Sum of PAN 2025 /26	Sum of PAN 2026 /27
North			2,153	2,191	38	2,153	2,189	36	2,171	2,247	76	2,171	2,171
Blaise High School	3	Greenshaw Learning Trust	180	183	3	180	187	7	180	194	14	180	180
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	6	Cathedral	150	152	2	150	153	3	150	150	0	150	150
Bristol Free School	7	Russell Education Trust	200	203	3	200	209	9	200	208	8	200	200
Cotham School	10	Academy	243	238	-5	243	241	-2	243	258	15	243	243
Fairfield High School	13	Excalibur	216	210	-6	216	215	-1	216	214	-2	216	216
Oasis Academy Brightstowe	14	Oasis	160	148	-12	160	159	-1	162	165	3	162	162
Orchard School Bristol	19	TiLA	185	186	1	185	185	0	185	212	27	185	185
Redland Green School	20	Excalibur	216	234	18	216	237	21	232	232	0	232	232
St Bede's Catholic College	21	Academy	207	207	0	207	208	1	207	208	1	207	207
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple	23	Voluntary Aided	216	220	4	216	216	0	216	220	4	216	216
Trinity Academy	24	Cathedral	180	210	30	180	179	-1	180	186	6	180	180

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the East Central planning area.

School	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of eligible pupils with an EHC plan	Percentage of eligible pupils with SEN support
North			
Blaise High School	40	7	16
Bristol Cathedral Choir School	22	5	14
Bristol Free School	15	2	15
Cotham School	34	4	18
Fairfield High School	29	3	22
Oasis Academy Brightstowe	46	4	19
Orchard School Bristol	45	2	26
Redland Green School	7	3	12
St Bede's Catholic College	10	1	9
St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	20	3	19
Trinity Academy	32	4	16
Area Average	27	3	17

The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031. Year 7 forecasts are drawn from historical patterns of pupil transfer and retention from local primary schools. These projections are validated using local knowledge, recent admissions data, and parental preference trends and sense checked for accuracy.



The area has historically had a high demand for places. BCC, with the support of schools in the area, have been able to offer all children a Year 7 place by over allocating above official PAN at Bristol Metropolitan Academy, the City Academy and E-ACT Montpelier High School. Most schools are operating at full capacity. Oasis Academy Temple Quarter opened in September 2023 on a temporary site on String Street which has alleviated significant pressure over the last two years, when demand was forecast to peak. The school's move to their permanent site is scheduled for September 2027 but there have been ongoing delays and significant challenges related to planning and construction. The data shows an increase of 36 (4%) more children starting school in-year between 2021 and 2024/2025. On national offer day for September 2025 admissions, Bristol Brunel Academy, Bristol Metropolitan Academy and E-ACT Montpelier High School were all over subscribed and in the past, children living within some priority areas have not been successfully allocated a place. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 190 places by 2030 as demand reduces. This is the equivalent of up to 6 forms of entry. The Local Authority would foresee the requirement of any overallocations above PAN to have passed. Oasis Academy Temple Quarter temporarily reduced PAN for 2025/2026 by 60 places (from 180 to 120) due to site restrictions and delays to the opening of the permanent Silverthorne Lane site. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027. The planned capacity for the permanent Oasis Temple Quarter site does allow PAN to exceed 180, if required.

Over the next 3 years, the Local Authority will ensure there are sufficient Year 7 places in the planning area for every child who requires one. Some schools have allowed the allocation of places above their PAN, and it is expected that this will not be required going forward.

The Local Authority is not recommending any reductions in PAN currently. This will be reviewed in the next strategy update when demand will have fallen, and parental preference will be taken into account.

## 5.2 East Central



The Secondary East Central planning area includes the wards Eastville, Frome Vale, Hillfields, St George Central, St George West, St George East, Easton, Ashley and Lawrence Hill.

The table below shows each school's PAN for Year 7 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the East Central planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The exceeded PAN column demonstrates the number of places the school has breached PAN. A minus (-) indicates surplus places.

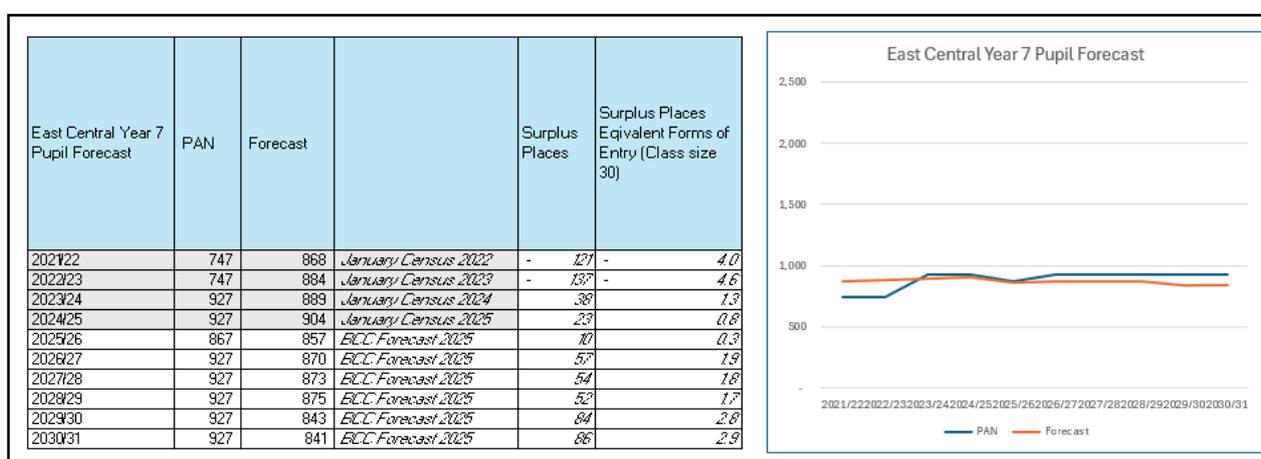
Establishment	Number on Map	LA/T rust	Sum of PAN 2022 /23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/S urplus	Sum of PAN 2023 /24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/S urplus	Sum of PAN 2024 /25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/S urplus	Sum of PAN 2025 /26	Sum of PAN 2026 /27
East Central			747	884	137	927	889	-38	927	910	-17	867	927
Bristol Brunel Academy	5	CLF	232	292	60	232	235	3	232	233	1	232	232
Bristol Metropolitan Academy	8	CLF	180	220	40	180	221	41	180	219	39	180	180
E-ACT Montpelier High School	9	E-ACT	140	165	25	140	151	11	140	125	-15	140	140
Oasis Academy Temple Quarter	12	Oasis	0	0	0	180	71	-109	180	125	-55	120	180
The City Academy Bristol	18	CLF	195	207	12	195	211	16	195	208	13	195	195

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the East Central planning area.

School	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of eligible pupils with an EHC plan	Percentage of eligible pupils with SEN support
East Central			
Bristol Brunel Academy	36	4	16

Bristol Metropolitan Academy	29	2	13
E-ACT Montpelier High School	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
Oasis Academy Temple Quarter	39	0	14
The City Academy Bristol	49	4	18
Area Average	38	3	15

The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031. Year 7 forecasts are drawn from historical patterns of pupil transfer and retention from local primary schools. These projections are validated using local knowledge, recent admissions data, and parental preference trends and sense checked for accuracy.

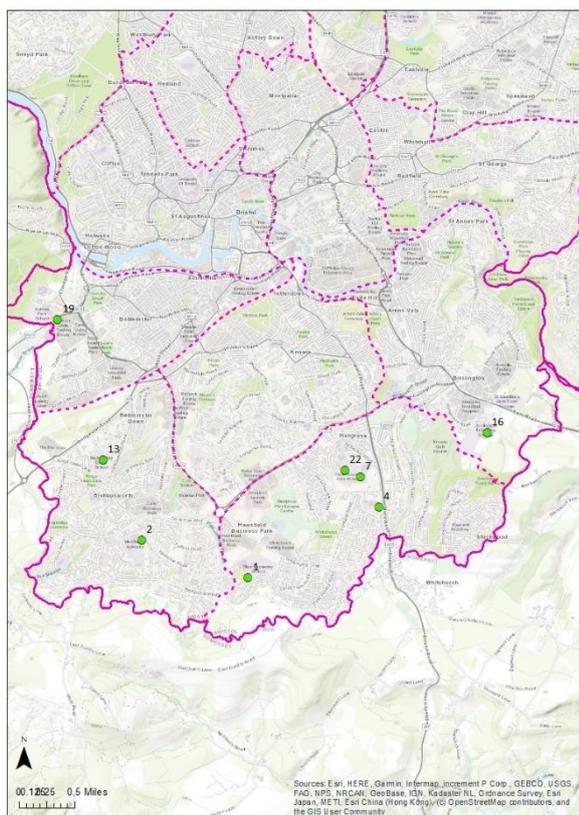


The area has historically had a high demand for places. BCC, with the schools in the area have been able to offer all children a Year 7 place by over allocating above official PAN at Blaise High School, Bristol Free School, Cotham, Oasis Brightstowe and in previous years Orchard and Trinity Academy. Schools are largely operating at full capacity. Trinity Academy opened in September 2019 and are over subscribed for 2025 along with Bristol Free school, Cotham, Fairfield, Orchard, Redland Green and St Bede's. The data shows an increase of 30 (1%) more children starting school in-year between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 86 places by 2030 as demand drops, the equivalent of up to 3 forms of entry. The Local Authority would foresee the requirement of any overallocation above PAN to have passed. There are no current plans for changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

Over the next 3 years, the Local Authority will ensure there are sufficient Year 7 places in the planning area for every child who requires one. Some schools have allowed the allocation of places above their PAN, and it is expected that this will not be required going forward.

The Local Authority is not recommending any reductions in PAN currently. This will be reviewed in the next strategy update when demand will have fallen, and parental preference will be taken into account. The impact of the delay in completion of the permanent site for the new Oasis Temple Quarter school and long-term capacity implications will also be considered when planning for this area.

## 5.3 South



The Secondary South planning area includes the wards Brislington East, Brislington West, Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Withywood, Filwood, Knowle, Windmill Hill, Bedminster, Southville, Stockwood and Hengrove and Whitchurch Park. Both E-ACT Merchants and Bridge Learning Campus are all-through schools. This means they admit both primary and secondary age pupils meaning they are feeder schools for year 6 pupils who automatically receive a Year 7 offer.

Bedminster Down operate their admissions with a number of designated feeder primaries. These are; Bridge Farm, Cheddar Grove, Wansdyke and Four Acre Academies.

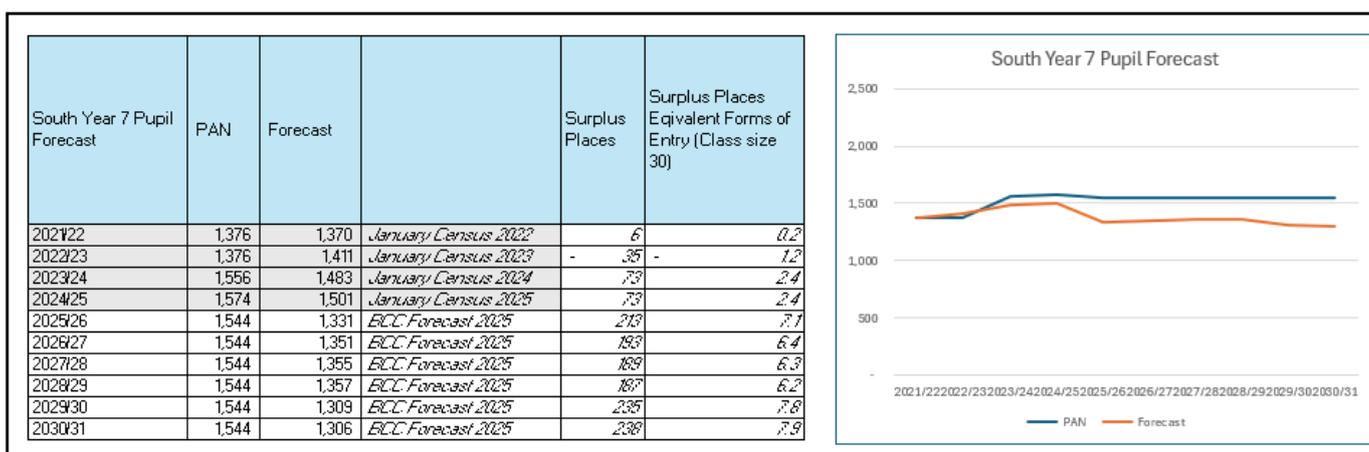
The table below shows each school's PAN for Year 7 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26 in the South planning area. This is compared to the Number on Roll (NOR) as of the January census for each year. The exceeded PAN column demonstrates the number of places the school has breached PAN. A minus (-) indicates surplus places.

Establishment	Number on Map	LA/Trust	Sum of PAN 2022/23	Jan Census 2023 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/ Surpluses	Sum of PAN 2023/24	Jan Census 2024 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/ Surpluses	Sum of PAN 2024/25	Jan Census 2025 Sum of 7	Breach PAN/ Surpluses	Sum of PAN 2025/26	Sum of PAN 2026/27
South			1,376	1,411	-35	1,574	1,483	91	1,574	1,445	129	1,544	1,544
Ashton Park School	1	Foundation	216	217	-1	216	220	-4	216	222	-6	216	216
Bedminster Down School	2	Future	216	215	1	216	218	-2	216	206	10	216	216
Bridge Learning Campus	4	TiLA	180	162	18	180	147	33	180	158	22	150	150
E-ACT Merchants' Academy	11	E-ACT	182	176	6	182	175	7	182	110	72	182	182
Oasis Academy Brislington	15	Oasis	270	305	-35	270	281	-11	270	281	-11	270	270
Oasis Academy Daventry Road	16	Oasis		0	0	180	121	59	180	137	43	180	180
Oasis Academy John Williams	17	Oasis	162	184	-22	180	171	9	180	181	-1	180	180
St Bernadette Catholic Secondary	22		150	152	-2	150	150	0	150	150	0	150	150

The table below shows the percentage of pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM), percentage of pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) and percentage of pupils receiving Special, Educational Needs (SEN) support at each school in the East Central planning area.

School	FSM % Jan 2024	Percentage of eligible pupils with an EHC plan	Percentage of eligible pupils with SEN support
South			
Ashton Park School	24	2	16
Bedminster Down School	34	2	13
Bridge Learning Campus	57	3	29
E-ACT Merchants' Academy	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
Oasis Academy Brislington	29	6	14
Oasis Academy Daventry Road	54	2	20
Oasis Academy John Williams	40	3	12
St Bernadette Catholic Secondary School	27	3	18
Area Average	38	3	17

The graph and table below represent the total PAN in the planning area from academic year 2021/2022 to 2026/2027 and the projected PAN to academic year 2030/2031. Year 7 forecasts are drawn from historical patterns of pupil transfer and retention from local primary schools. These projections are validated using local knowledge, recent admissions data, and parental preference trends and sense checked for accuracy.



The area has historically had a high demand for places. BCC, with the schools in the area, have been able to offer all children a Year 7 place by over allocating above official PAN at Ashton Park. Schools are largely operating at full capacity. Oasis Temple Quarter opened in September 2023 on a temporary site and is due to open at the permanent location in September 2026 at String Street.

This will alleviate significant pressure over the next two years, when demand is forecast to peak. Ashton Park, Bedminster Down, Bridge Learning Campus, Oasis Academy Brislington, St Bernadette's and St Mary Redcliffe and Temple are all oversubscribed for September 2025. The data shows an increase of 131 (10%) more children starting school in-year between 2021 and 2024/2025. The forecast shows a possible surplus of 238 places by 2030 as demand drops, the equivalent of up to 8 forms of entry. The Local Authority would foresee the requirement of any overallocation above PAN to have passed. Bridge Learning Campus reduced PAN for 2025/2026 by 30 places (from 180 to 150) due to capacity concerns and the demand on current resources and this change has been made permanent. There are no current plans for further changes to PAN in the area before 2026/2027.

Over the next 3 years, the Local Authority will ensure there are sufficient Year 7 places in the planning area for every child who requires one. Some schools have allowed the allocation of places above their PAN, and it is expected that this will not be required going forward.

The Local Authority is not recommending any reductions in PAN currently. This will be reviewed in the next strategy update when demand will have fallen, and parental preference will be taken into account.

## Section 6: Post 16

The [Participation of young people in education, employment or training, statutory guidance for local authorities \(2024, Department for Education\)](#), sets out the Local Authority's statutory duties. Whilst the department provides the framework to increase participation and reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), responsibility and accountability lies with local authorities. Local authorities have a critical role to play in supporting young people to access education and training – and therefore in understanding the characteristics and current activity of the young people in their area. The Local Authority's duties include securing enough suitable education and training provision to meet the reasonable needs of all young people in their area who are over compulsory school age but under 19 or aged 19 or over and for whom an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan is maintained. This is a duty under section [15ZA of the Education Act 1996](#). To fulfil this, local authorities should have a strategic overview of the provision available in their area and identify and resolve gaps in provision. The Local Authority must also make available to all young people aged 13-19, and to those between 20 and 25 with special educational needs (SEN), support it considers appropriate to encourage, enable or assist them to effectively participate in education or training.

In addition, the [Education and Skills Act 2008](#) placed two Raising the Participation Age related duties on local authorities regarding 16 and 17-year-olds:

- Local authorities must promote the effective participation in education and training of 16 and 17-year-olds in their area with a view to ensuring that those persons fulfil the duty to participate in education or training. A key element of this is identifying the young people in their area who are covered by the duty to participate and encouraging them to find a suitable education or training place.
- Local authorities must make arrangements – that is, maintain a tracking system - to identify 16 and 17-year-olds who are not participating in education or training. Putting in place robust arrangements to identify young people who are not engaged in education or training or who have left provision enables local authorities to offer support as soon as possible.

In Bristol there are 9 school sixth forms, 12 sixth form colleges and further education/specialist colleges and 26 training providers which offer Post 16 study programmes, apprenticeships, traineeships or help to get started in work.

As of August 2025, there are 867 young people who are at risk of not being in education, employment or training (NEET). 22.49% of these young people are in Year 11, and 9.46% of these young people live in Hartcliffe and Withywood. The majority (35.06%) of these young people reside in the South of Bristol. A full breakdown of young people who are at risk of not being in education, employment or training (NEET) in Bristol can be found in Appendix 1.

As of August 2025, there are 707 young people who are NEET in Bristol, 42% are in Year 12 and 58% are in Year 13. 11.4% of these young people live in Hartcliffe and Withywood. The majority (41%) of these young people reside in South Bristol. A full breakdown of young people who are NEET in Bristol can be found in Appendix 2.

Since 2024, the Bristol City Robins Foundation PEER Researcher Project has conducted 100 interviews with young people in Bristol who are either NEET or at risk of becoming NEET. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, the research explores the underlying reasons behind their situations.

The study compares shared experiences across both groups while also highlighting individual stories through direct quotes. While Risk of NEET participants were more accessible, engaging NEET individuals required more time and trust-building. Participants were reached through schools, youth services, peer networks, and community partners like the Robins Foundation.

The project aims to go beyond statistics to authentically represent the voices and lived experiences of these young people.

The research highlights five key areas impacting NEET and Risk of NEET young people in Bristol:

- Mental Health as a Barrier

Many young people face emotional challenges such as anxiety, trauma, and low self-worth, which hinder their ability to engage in education or work. Tailored mental health support, trauma-informed practices, and peer-led spaces are essential.

**Recommendations:** Provide mental health training for staff, appoint dedicated mental health leads, embed reflective practice, and co-design support with young people.

- Lack of Consistent Support

Before engaging with programmes like Robins, many young people lacked stable guidance. Consistent, empathetic mentoring was often a turning point.

**Recommendations:** Introduce regular check-ins with trusted adults, long-term mentoring, early identification of disengagement, and stronger collaboration between schools, youth services, and mental health providers.

- Need for Tailored Support

One-size-fits-all approaches fail to meet the diverse needs of young people. Individualised plans that reflect identity, interests, and pace are more effective.

**Recommendations:** Conduct personalised assessments, offer flexible delivery models, train staff in inclusive practice, and create varied entry points into support.

- Importance of Early Intervention

Delayed support often leads to deeper disengagement. Early identification of emotional or behavioural issues in schools or health settings can prevent escalation.

**Recommendations:** Strengthen links with schools and community services to identify and support at-risk youth earlier.

- Insights from Delivery Partners

Young people respond best to consistent, empathetic relationships—not just activities. Short-term funding limits this vital work.

**Recommendations:** Fund long-term engagement, offer relational training, create peer learning spaces, and prioritise trust-building over quick outcomes.

There is a growing concern regarding the increasing number of young people who are becoming NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training). This trend is influenced by a range of complex and interrelated factors, including mental health challenges, inappropriate course selection, exclusions and suspensions, often linked to poor attendance or incomplete coursework, as well as a shift in preference towards direct employment. In many cases, young people are disengaging due to having made unsuitable choices at the outset of their Post 16 journey.

A significant sufficiency gap has been identified in post 16 provision across the city, particularly in relation to Entry Level and Level 1 courses. In September 2024, both City of Bristol College (CoBC) and South Gloucestershire and Stroud College (SGS) reported operating at full capacity. CoBC enrolled an additional 200 learners beyond their planned intake, while SGS contacted the Local Authority by mid-September to confirm they were unable to accommodate further students. Consequently, young people were referred to the Local Authority for support in identifying alternative placements with other colleges and independent training providers.

## 6.1 NEET Trends and Post 16 Provision Challenges

As of 19th May 2025, there are currently 605 young people in Bristol whose status is either NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) or unknown. Of these, 243 (40.09%) are located in South Bristol, 189 (31.17%) in North Bristol, 166 (27.56%) in East Central, and 7 (1.17%) have no recorded area.

Between 1<sup>st</sup> December 2024 and 19<sup>th</sup> May 2025, over 614 young people have withdrawn from full-time education. These figures have been identified through joiners and leavers data provided by Post 16 education providers. Of those who withdrew, 222 (36.16%) were from South Bristol, 197 (32.08%) from East Central, 192 (31.27%) from North Bristol, and 3 (0.49%) had no recorded area.

A key challenge following withdrawal from full-time education is the limited availability of mid-year provision across the city. Only a small number of providers offer such opportunities, and those that do are currently operating at full capacity. This significantly restricts the ability to re-engage young people in education or training.

The Local Authority's Post 16 team plays a vital role in supporting these young people, helping them transition into employment or short-term re-engagement programmes such as HYPE, The Prince's Trust, Creative Youth Network (CYN), Babbasa, and SPEAR.

Across Bristol, a diverse network of support services provides impartial, holistic, and person-centred advice and guidance to young people. These services are designed to empower

individuals to engage with education, employment, and training opportunities. Support is delivered within local communities and is accessible both in person and remotely via Microsoft Teams or telephone. As part of the Local Authorities strategic approach, a programme of support is being implemented which is funded through the West of England Combined Authority (WECA) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). These initiatives are delivered in close collaboration with key local partners and aim to offer young people a comprehensive package of tailored support. This includes the development of employability skills, access to work experiences and pathways into further learning and training.

## 6.2 Statutory Duty and Financial Implications for Families

Under Part 1 of the Education and Skills Act 2008, young people aged 16 and 17 who have not yet achieved a Level 3 qualification of sufficient size are legally required to remain in education or training until their 18th birthday. This duty does not extend to the end of the academic year in which they turn 18. However, young people should be encouraged to complete their current programme of study beyond their 18th birthday where possible.

There are also financial implications for families when a young person leaves full-time education. In such cases, Child Benefit payments cease, which can place additional strain on households—particularly those in areas of high deprivation. If the young person does not re-engage, families may lose access to other benefits, potentially exacerbating poverty.

Career coaches inform families of the potential eligibility for a 20-week extension to Child Benefit if the young person engages with re-engagement support. This has proven to be a valuable resource, enabling many young people to access support and transition into employment or further training.

## 6.3 Long-Term NEET and Vulnerable Groups

As of May 2025, 57 young people have been NEET for over nine months. Of these, 13 are experiencing mental health challenges, 4 are young parents, and 2 are young carers. Prolonged periods of disengagement can significantly hinder a young person's ability to enter the labour market, particularly when compounded by barriers such as low educational attainment and personal circumstances.

Analysis of locality data indicates that areas with the highest levels of deprivation—particularly in South Bristol—also have the highest numbers and percentages of NEET and at-risk young people. These areas consistently demonstrate lower attainment scores, highlighting the need for targeted intervention. The data also indicates that young people are twice as likely to become NEET if they have an EHCP.

## 6.4 Post 16 Transitions for Young People with EHCPs

For young people with an EHCP, the decision as to whether needs can be met within a mainstream college setting is often determined during the annual review process. However, the number of young people with an EHCP who are becoming NEET is increasing, indicating that their needs are not being adequately supported within current mainstream provision.

A particular concern arises for those who are not engaging in education and are approaching their 18th birthday. In such cases, their EHCPs may be ceased, which could disadvantage young people who are already struggling to access and sustain education.

The high proportion of NEET young people in Years 12 and 13 is a clear indicator that existing provision is not meeting the needs of learners with EHCPs. There is a pressing need for enhanced support, including tailored careers advice and guidance, to ensure these young people are given the best possible opportunity to remain in education or training.

There is a strong correlation between the number of young people with EHCPs and learning difficulties or disabilities, and the broader trend of economic inactivity among disabled adults. This highlights the long-term implications of inadequate post 16 support.

Accessing mainstream post 16 provision can be challenging for young people with EHCPs. The transition from a highly supportive school environment—often with structured transport and specialist staff—to a college setting that may lack awareness of their specific needs can lead to disengagement. Furthermore, these young people may not receive the same level of tailored support they were accustomed to in school, increasing the risk of isolation and reduced confidence.

To mitigate these risks, it is essential that effective transition planning is in place. This should include:

- Early identification of individual needs and potential barriers to engagement.
- Consideration of social and emotional factors, including the impact of reduced peer support.
- Enhanced collaboration between schools, colleges, and Local Authority services.
- Provision of person-centred support plans that ensure continuity of care and learning.

## 6.5 Recent Government Policy Developments on Post 16 and Reducing NEETs

Policies designed to streamline and improve post 16 qualifications include:

- **Funding Approval for Qualifications:** The UK government has updated its guidance on funding approval for Post 16 qualifications at level 3 and below for the 2025 to 2026 academic year.
- **T Level Qualifications:** The government continues to roll out T Levels, which are technical qualifications designed to provide students with the skills needed by employers. However, there are concerns about the accessibility and manageability of T Levels for some students, particularly those with lower academic attainment or special educational needs 2.

The government has also introduced the Young Person's Guarantee: This initiative aims to ensure that young people under the age of 25 receive support to access employment, training, or education within four months of leaving employment or formal education. The guarantee includes proactive support for young people at high risk of becoming NEET, extending services of Youth Hubs, and piloting targeted placement schemes for long-term NEET individuals.

As part of the Skills for Jobs White Paper, the Skills Act includes measures to align education more closely with employer needs, providing young people with the skills required for the workforce.

## 6.6 Recommendations and Next Steps

There is a clear need for increased Entry Level and Level 1 provision in South Bristol and other high-need areas. Young people in these communities would benefit from:

- Smaller class sizes
- Enhanced learning support
- A curriculum with a strong focus on English and Maths
- Tailored, person-centred approaches that build core skills for education and employment

Additionally, there is a demand for programmes that integrate life skills—such as budgeting and cooking—with vocational learning. These approaches can help young people who are furthest from the labour market to develop the confidence and competencies needed to progress into sustainable education, training, or employment pathways.

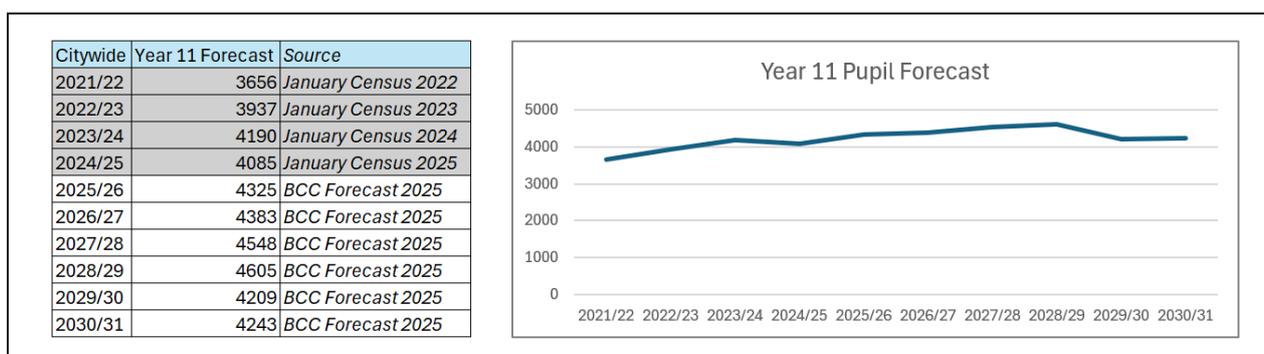
To address the clear need for increased Entry Level and Level 1 provision across Bristol, Post 16 provisions should prioritise a strategic, community-focused approach. This includes designing programmes with smaller class sizes, enhanced learning support, and a curriculum that places strong emphasis on English and Maths.

Tailored, person-centred learning pathways should be developed to build core educational and employability skills, particularly for young people furthest from the labour market. Integrating life skills—such as budgeting, cooking, and communication—into vocational learning will further support learners in building confidence and practical competencies.

Collaboration with Post 16 providers, employers, and community organisations is essential to ensure relevance and sustainability. Funding should be sought through the combined authority and other sources. This will support the Local Authority to create pilot programmes in targeted areas that are built in collaboration with young people, who can help agree the outcomes and outputs.

These successful models can then be scaled to other areas, supported by ongoing evaluation and advocacy for long-term policy and funding support. This strategy aims to create inclusive, responsive education pathways that enable all young people to thrive.

The Year 11 pupil forecast below highlights the bulge of secondary students transitioning into post 16 education. This implies the Local Authority will need to consider increases in capacity to accommodate a projected peak in demand from 2029/30.



## Section 7: Special Educational Needs and/or Disability

The [Bristol SEND \(Special Educational Needs and/or Disability\) and Inclusion Strategy 2024 - 2028](#) has now been published which sets out how the Council will deliver six key priorities, that will ensure the best possible provision for children and young people. Bristol City Council is committed to supporting children and young people to access the best education to meet their needs and to ensure they achieve the best possible outcomes. Having the right educational placement is key to supporting children and young people to achieve their potential and to develop the range of skills and experiences they need to equip them for adulthood.

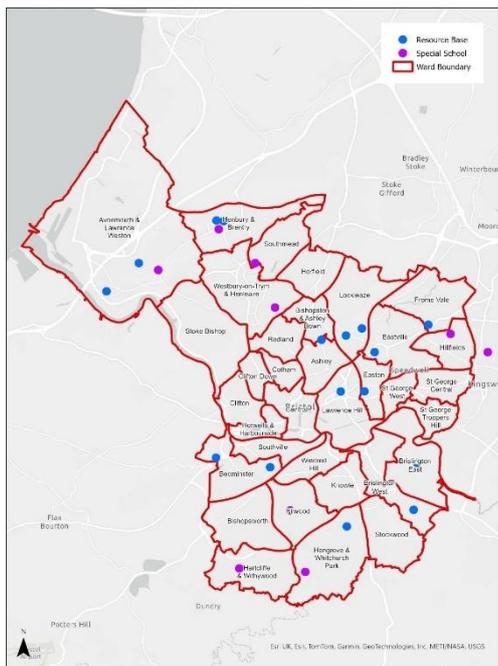
There are over 13,000 children and young people living in Bristol with SEND. All children and young people with SEND have a barrier to learning which means they need additional support in an educational setting to ensure they can fully participate in and benefit from their education. Children and young people do not need to have a diagnosis to be identified as having a special educational need. There has been a significant increase in demand for SEND services at a national and local level. As of 2024, 70,635 children and young people are on roll in Bristol schools, 15.6% (10,944) receive SEND support and 4.1% (2,877) have an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP). The number of children and young people with an EHCP in Bristol increased by 18% between 2023 and 2024, compared to an increase of 11% nationally. Speech language and communication needs is the most common type of SEND in Bristol. This includes children and young people who are awaiting an autism assessment. For pupils with an EHCP, Autism Spectrum Condition is the most common identified primary need followed by Social, Emotional and Mental Health Needs.

Bristol currently has SEND Provision in:

- Mainstream Schools with SEND Support.
- Special Schools.
- Resource Bases in Mainstream Schools.
- Post 16 Places across a wide variety of Providers.
- Where the Local Authority is unable to provide a specialist placement in a Bristol Maintained Special School or a Resource Base, placements are commissioned in the independent and non-maintained sector.

The Current location of Special Schools and Resource Bases in Bristol is shown below.

**Special Schools and Resource Bases**



Bristol has 11 Special Schools, 10 based in Bristol and 1 based in Wiltshire. The Special School provisions commissioned places and occupancy as of September 2024 can be seen below.

Provision	Ward	Localit y	RB or Special School (SS)	SEN Type	Pre 16 EFA 24/25	Post 16 EFA 24/25	EFA total 24/25	Total pre 16	Total post 16	Total	Occ vs 24/25 nums	EFA Commissioned Vacant Spaces
Briarwood	Hillfields	East	SS	LDD	146	22	168	133	33	166	99%	2
Claremont	Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze	North	SS	PMLD	59	13	72	60	12	72	100%	0
Elmfild	Horfield	North	SS	HI	55	0	55	54	0	54	98%	1
Bristol Gateway/Northern Star 240	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	North	SS	SEMH	80	0	80	78	0	78	98%	2

Kingsweston	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	North	SS	ASD	160	20	180	157	20	177	98%	3
Knowledge	Filwood	South	SS	SEMH	136	40	176	128	42	170	97%	6
New Fosseway	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	South	SS	SLD/PMLD	126	24	150	121	27	148	99%	2
Notton House	Notton	Wiltshire	SS	SEMH	40	10	50	39	12	51	102%	-1
VENTURERS'		South	SS	ASC	232	12	244	229	9	238	98%	6
Woodstock/North Star 82	Henbury and Brentry	North	SS	SEMH	77	0	77	61	0	61	79%	16
Soundwell	Soundwell	East	SS	SEMH/MLD/SLCN/ASC	88	0	88	90	0	90	102%	-2

This table demonstrates that there are minimal places available currently in Bristol Special Schools. However, the following plans are in place to increase places.

1. Elmfield School for the Deaf places will increase to 76 from September 2025. The secondary provision is relocating and places across the Sheriden Road Site and the New site will increase over the next two academic years.
2. The proposed new Special Free School "Trym Valley" is opening in September 2028 and will create 129 new Special School places. There are interim arrangements in place to support an early cohort which will provide an additional 40 places from September 2025.

The table below displays Bristol Resource Base provisions as of September 2024. SEND types, localities, commissioned places and occupancy are also included.

Provision	Ward	Locality	RB or Special School (SS)	SEN Type	Pre 16 EFA 24/25	Post 16 EFA 24/25	EFA total 24/25	Total pre 16	Total post 16	Total	Occ vs 24/25 nums	EFA Commissioned Vacant Spaces
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Ashton Park	Bedminster	South	RB	SLCN /MLD	25	0	25	25	0	25	100%	0
Blaise High	Henbury and Brentley	North	RB	SLCN /MLD	35	5	40	39	10	49	123%	-9
Brookhill Infants (St Anne's Infants School)	Brislington East	East	RB	ASC/ SEMH	14	0	14	14	0	14	100%	0
City Academy	Easton	East	RB	SLCN /MLD	20	0	20	17	0	17	85%	3
Compass Point	Bedminster	South	RB	ASC	28	0	28	30	0	30	107%	-2
Easton CE	Lawrence Hill	Central	RB	SEMH /SLC N/ASC	12	0	12	12	0	12	100%	0
Fairfield	Lockleaze	North	RB	HI/VI	12	0	12	4	0	4	33%	8
Fishponds	Frome Vale	East	RB	ASC/ MLD/ SEMH	8	0	8	8	0	8	100%	0
Glenfron	Lockleaze	North	RB	ASC	12	0	12	10	0	10	83%	2
Henbury Court	Henbury and Brentley	North	RB	HI	12	0	12	1	0	1	8%	11
OA Long Cross	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	North	RB	SLCN /MLD	35	0	35	36	0	36	103%	-1
May Park	Eastville	East	RB	ASC/ SLCN	28	0	28	24	0	24	86%	4
OA New	Hengrove and Whitc	South	RB	ASC	10	0	10	27	0	27	270%	-17

Oak ASD	hurch Park												
OA New Oak DLB	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	South	RB	HI	10	0	10	3	0	3	30%	7	
OA Brislington	Brislington West	East	RB	ASC	45	0	45	42	0	42	93%	3	
Sefton Park	Ashley	Central	RB	ASC/SLCN	12	0	12	3	0	3	25%	9	
Shirehampton	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	North	RB	SEMH	16	0	16	17	0	17	106%	-1	

It is noted that:

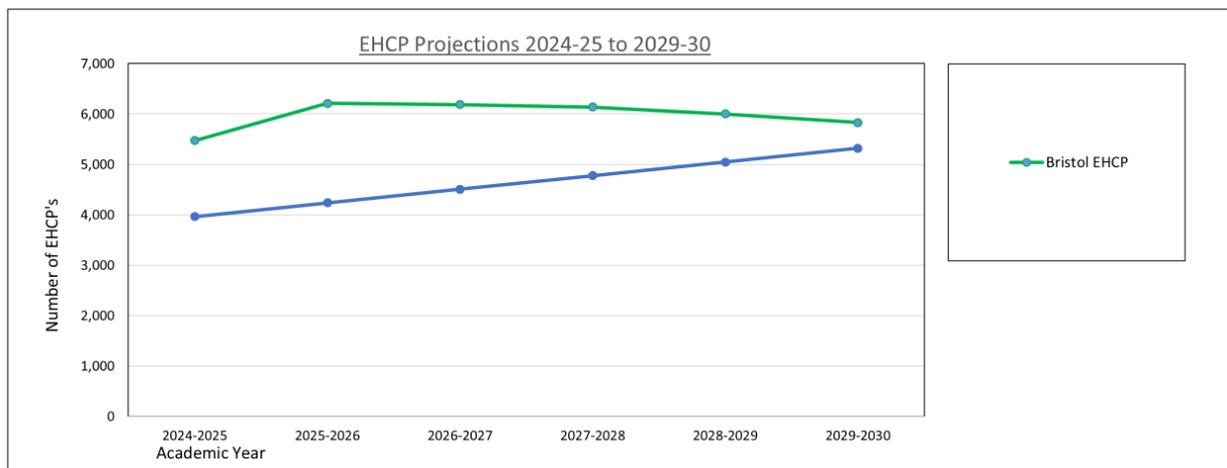
- Sefton Park is a new provision, and numbers are slowly increasing up to 12.
- Blaise High School places will increase by 4 to 49 from September 2025, as their cohort increases in.
- Compass Point Resource Base places are increasing to 32 from September 2025.
- Ashton Park Resource Base places will increase to 30 from September 2025.

The Children and Families Act 2014 and associated regulations (The SEND Code of Practice 2015 and the Equalities Act 2010) place a duty on local authorities to assess and identify pupils with special educational needs and disabilities, to ensure good quality provision is in place to meet their needs. Under this Act the child's parent or the young person has the right to a preference for a particular maintained nursery school, maintained school and any form of academy or free school (mainstream or special), non-maintained special school, further education or sixth form college, independent school or independent specialist colleges school, college or other institution to be named in their EHC plan where they have been approved for this purpose by the Secretary of State (Section 41 List of approved providers)

The Department for Education provides High Needs Provision Capital Allocations (HNPCA) to support local authorities to secure new places and improve existing provision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) or who require alternative provision. This capital grant is intended to support local authorities to deliver new high needs places in both mainstream and special schools, as well as other specialist settings. It can also be used to improve the suitability and accessibility of existing buildings.

# 7.1 Demand for Special Educational Needs and/or Disability Provision

Nationally the percentage of children and young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) has continued to increase. There was a 10.2% increase between 2020 and 2024. Bristol numbers have followed this pattern, however between 2024 and 2025 these numbers have shown a spike which reflects the removal of non-statutory top up funding. It is anticipated with mitigations



\*\* Please note that from years 2024-25 to 2029-30 for all categories excluding Bristol EHCP this has been calculated using a forecast formula which is based on a linear trend from previous years 2018 to 2024

	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
Bristol EHCP	5,472	6,212	6,187	6,137	6,001	5,830
National Average	3,966	4,237	4,508	4,779	5,049	5,320

this will begin to bring Bristol numbers back on track to with National averages over the next five years. The table below shows a breakdown by type of provision attended, including projections to 2030. These numbers have been taken from a snapshot analysis of children and young people as of April 2025.

	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
Mainstream	2672	3268	3274	3222	3055	2876
Early Years	21	21	21	21	21	21
Special Schools	1495	1580	1583	1588	1583	1539
INMS's	309	335	333	330	322	316
Resource Bases or SEN Units	362	436	439	443	445	448
Hospital Schools or AP	131	147	147	146	139	136
EOTAS	79	86	86	86	84	85
Post 16 & FE	768	702	667	664	711	759
	<b>5837</b>	<b>6575</b>	<b>6550</b>	<b>6500</b>	<b>6360</b>	<b>6180</b>

The table below shows the primary need data collated as a snapshot analysis from April 2025. As can be seen, the numbers for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASC), Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) and Social, Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH) continue to be the most predominant identified needs. Further work is required to ensure we can identify any secondary needs where appropriate to ensure that projections for future provisions are as accurate as possible.

<b>TOTAL</b>						
<b>Primary Need</b>	<b>2024-2025</b>	<b>2025-2026</b>	<b>2026-2027</b>	<b>2027-2028</b>	<b>2028-2029</b>	<b>2029-2030</b>
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	1803	1921	1903	1878	1835	1786
Hearing Impairment	94	104	104	102	98	93
Moderate Learning Difficulty	375	403	397	391	370	345
Multi-Sensory Impairment	11	12	12	10	10	10
Physical Disability	234	255	254	247	240	226
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	104	106	105	101	97	91
Severe Learning Difficulty	99	94	83	77	69	61
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	1679	1919	1926	1916	1866	1799
Specific Learning Difficulty	164	197	195	196	192	190
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	1093	1332	1338	1352	1361	1359
Unknown	139	184	185	186	180	179
Visual Impairment	42	48	48	44	42	41
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5837</b>	<b>6575</b>	<b>6550</b>	<b>6500</b>	<b>6360</b>	<b>6180</b>

The table below shows the number of pupils with EHCPs by phase of education. The data demonstrates that there will be a potential increase in young people with EHCPs in phases post 16 and post-19 over the next 5 years. Future planning will need to take this into account.

<b>TOTAL</b>						
<b>Primary Need</b>	<b>2024-2025</b>	<b>2025-2026</b>	<b>2026-2027</b>	<b>2027-2028</b>	<b>2028-2029</b>	<b>2029-2030</b>
Early Years	269	289	258	272	286	308
Primary	1848	2062	1791	1550	1277	1085
Secondary	2314	2497	2371	2248	2112	1960

Post 16-18	976	1130	1297	1337	1378	1322
Post 19-25	430	597	833	1093	1307	1505
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5837</b>	<b>6575</b>	<b>6550</b>	<b>6500</b>	<b>6360</b>	<b>6180</b>

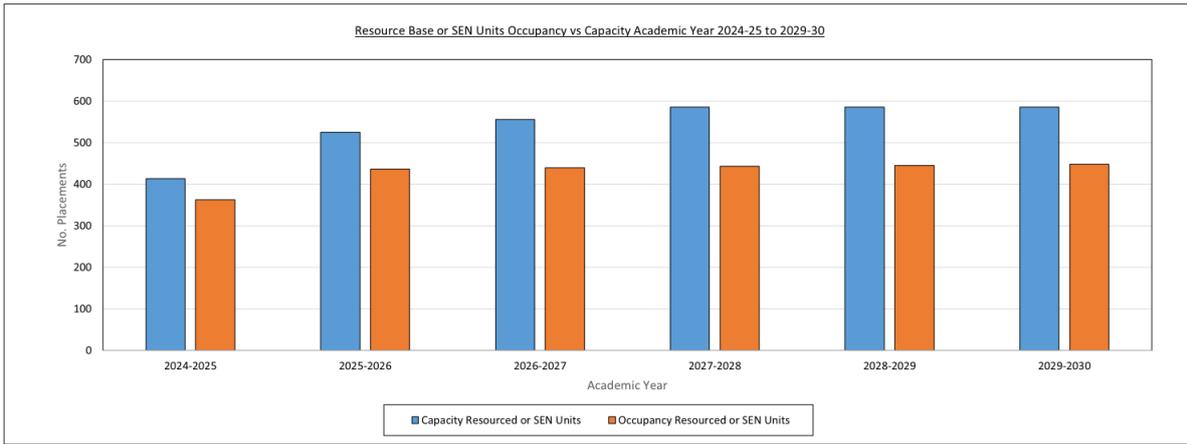
## 7.2 Independent Non-Maintained Special School Placements (INMSS)

Bristol's use of Independent Non-Maintained Provisions has increased significantly since 2020. Analysis of previous settings for all children and young people indicates that a significant number have moved from mainstream settings into the independent specialist sector. This has occurred at various key stages and phase transfers and a key reason for this has been a lack of sufficiency.

The second largest group of children and young people have moved from maintained/state-funded specialist settings into the independent sector. For the majority of pupils, this is at the point of phase transfer for secondary or post 16 and has been due to complexity of need, parental preference and a lack of sufficiency of specialist placements in Bristol.

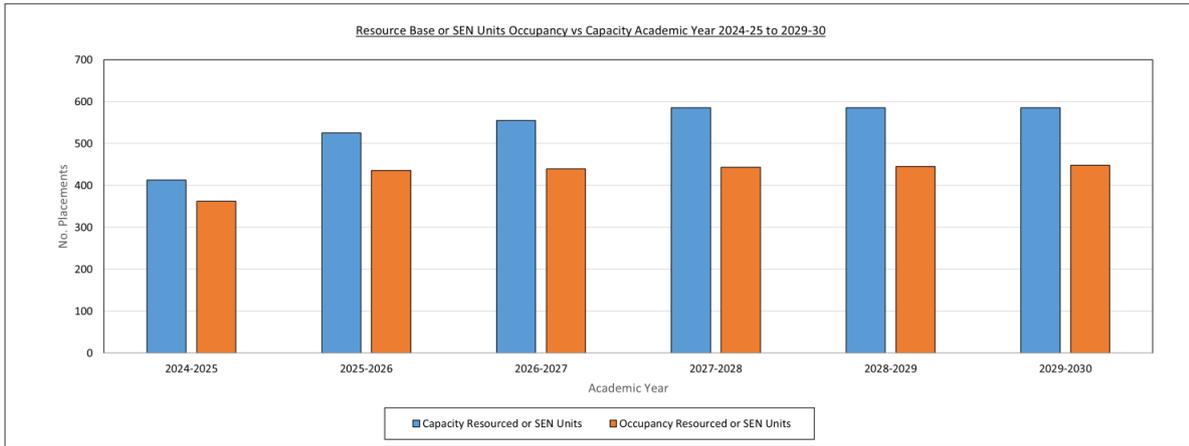
## 7.3 Current Special School and Resource Base Occupancy versus Capacity

The table below demonstrates that at present some of Bristol's Special Schools are over capacity and there are minimal spaces available. The Local Authority has plans to increase places in both Resource Bases and Special Schools, and these need to be developed promptly. The capacity projections include all planned delivery of new special school places including the new Special Free School, however Bristol City Council are still awaiting agreement of DfE funding to progress this project, therefore this is identified as a risk.



Category	Provision	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
Capacity	Resourced or SEN Units	413	525	555	585	585	585
Occupancy	Resourced or SEN Units	362	436	439	443	445	448
	Capacity Gap (+/-)	-51	-89	-116	-142	-140	-137

Please note: The capacity values include our planned delivery of new specialist places as per our April Safety Valve Submission. The increase in 2028 is as the New Special Free School is opened. As this capacity is developed and opened it will allow where appropriate for children and young people to be placed in Bristol.



Category	Provision	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
Capacity	Resourced or SEN Units	413	525	555	585	585	585
Occupancy	Resourced or SEN Units	362	436	439	443	445	448
	Capacity Gap (+/-)	-51	-89	-116	-142	-140	-137

Please note: The capacity values include our planned delivery of new specialist places as per our April Safety Valve Submission

The table above highlights the occupancy and the capacity of our Resource Bases including any identified potential planned new delivery. Where there are vacancies identified, the local authority is working with schools to change the descriptors.

## 7.4 Future SEND Provision

To meet the projected demand for specialist places in the next four to five years, plans are in place which are shown in the table below.

A new Special Free School will open in September 2028, assuming necessary approvals, and will provide 129 special school places.

There are also new resource bases being developed and additional special school places being commissioned. The table below shows the actual and proposed places over the next 5 years.

Academic Year	Scheme/ School	Places Provided	Status
24/25	Oasis New Oak RB	14	Complete
25/26	Oasis Longcross RB	14	Complete sept 25
25/26	Sefton Park RB	12	Complete
25/26	Pathways Learning Centre (early free school cohort)	40	Complete
25/26	Ashton Park RB	Increase by 5 places	Complete
25/26	Blaise High	Increase by 4 places	Complete
25/26	Compass Point	Increase by 4 places	Complete
25/26	Henbury Court	20	Feasibility Study
25/26	Parsons Street	20	Feasibility Study
25/26	Blaise High	25	Feasibility Study
25/26	Broomhill Infants (in Children's Centre)	12	Partially in place
25/26	St Anne's Infant	24	27/28
25/26	Broomhill Junior	16	Planning in place
26/27	Harry Crook	18	26/27
26/27	North Star 82	18	26/27
28/29	Trym Valley Free School	129	Awaiting confirmation from DFE of funding

## 7.5 Alternative Learning Provision and Pupil Referral Units

Local Authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that every child receives a suitable education even if they cannot attend a mainstream school due to health issues, exclusions or other reasons.

Bristol commissions a wide range of Alternative Learning Provisions (ALPs) across the city. Bristol is reviewing its commissioning arrangements to ensure that there is the right breadth and quality of provisions available to best meet the needs of this cohort.

## 7.6 Recommendations and Next Steps

The Local Authority will be guided by the following principles:

- Provide the right support, at the right time, in the right place for children and young people with SEND.

- Expand local SEND provision to meet the growing demand and reduce reliance on out-of-area placements.
- Promote inclusivity by strengthening mainstream schools' capacity to support children with SEND.
- Collaborate with families, schools, and health services to co-produce decisions and strategies.
- Prepare children and young people with SEND for successful transitions into adulthood.

## **Key Actions:**

### **1. Expanding Local Provision:**

- Increase capacity at Bristol Special Schools wherever possible
- Develop additional specialist resource bases (SRBs) in mainstream schools to support needs such as autism, speech, language and communication need and social emotional and mental health needs.
- Establish new provisions for underrepresented needs

### **2. Strengthening Early Intervention:**

- Training for early years staff to identify and address SEND needs promptly.

### **3. Supporting Transitions:**

- Develop tailored transition plans for key phases, such as moving from primary to secondary school.

### **4. Workforce Development:**

- Provide training for teachers and staff to build expertise in supporting children with SEND.
- Development of an Outreach Service to support inclusive practice in mainstream schools
- Create a network of SENCO Cluster/ SEND coordinators across schools to share best practices and resources.

### **5. Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- Establish a system to regularly review the strategy's effectiveness and adapt to changing needs.
- Use feedback from families and schools to make continuous improvements.
- Ensuring best value principles for any capital investment.

### **6. Stakeholder Engagement**

- Collaborate with Bristol Parent Carers, The Listening Partnership, and other local organizations to co-produce solutions.
- Hold regular consultation events to gather feedback and ensure the strategy reflects the community's needs.
- Work in partnership and consult with education providers in the development of the Capital Plan.

## Section 8: Engagement and Consultation

An initial meeting with a small group of representatives from trusts and schools was held in September 2024, focusing on areas most impacted by surplus primary school places.

Previous briefings have taken place at Schools Forum as well as Policy Committee Chair Briefing with the Executive Director of Children and Education and Chair of the Children and Young People Committee. The Local Authority conducted a comprehensive analysis of existing data to identify schools and areas within Bristol that exhibit the greatest surplus of primary school places. All schools were contacted inviting discussions concerning pupil projections, admissions, PAN reduction and the consultation process. Ongoing locality group meetings have been organised between the Local Authority and schools which has highlighted some barriers to PAN reduction as well as positive conversations and support for PAN reduction in the future. The latest opportunity for formal consultation in accordance with the School Admission Code (SAC) to adjust PAN at specific schools was 20th December 2024. In February 2025, the Local Authority and governing bodies finalised admission arrangements and published any PAN changes for the 2026/2027 academic year. 6 primary schools consulted to reduce their PANs, determining a reduction of 180 places for the Reception cohort of 2027.

Between March 2025 and September 2025, admission arrangements have been determined. This includes publication of arrangements for all "own admission" authorities for the 2026/2027 academic year. The requirement is for the arrangements to be prepared and available significantly in advance of the Local Authority publishing the parents' guide and opening the next admissions round. Locality meetings for North, South and East Central Bristol schools took place in June 2025 which was an opportunity to support schools with this process.

Between July and August 2025, the Local Authority reviewed pupil projections to assess future demand for primary school places and prepare for changes in the admissions process. For this to be successful, collaboration between the Local Authority, schools and trusts is essential to ensure best possible outcomes for pupils, families and communities.

This process will be repeated for future years to maintain alignment with demand trends and avoid further surplus provision. The Local Authority will continue to support schools with changes to PAN and the guidance about the consultation process for making changes to admissions policies, including PAN changes, can be found in Appendix 3.

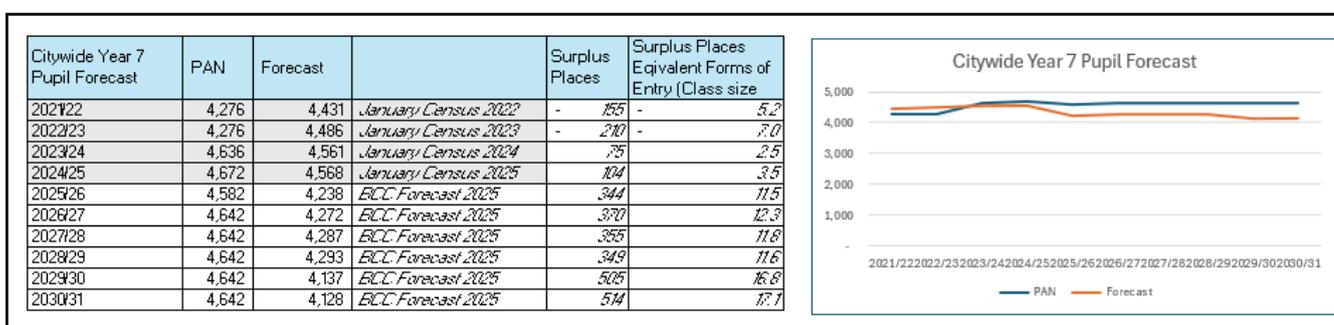
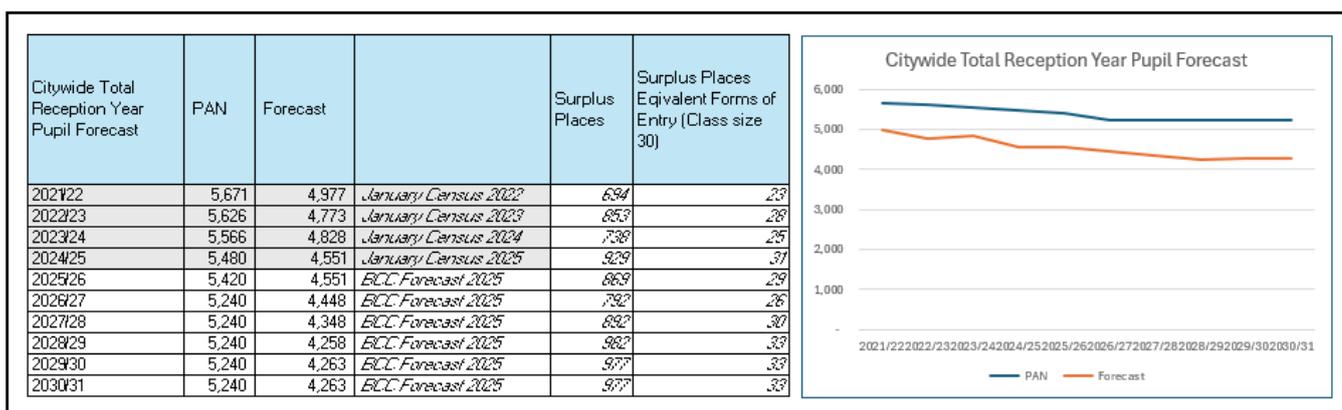
## Section 9: Summary and Conclusion

This School Organisation Strategy sets out a clear and evidence-based approach to shaping Bristol's educational landscape over the next three years. By proactively reviewing surplus capacity across all phases of education, the strategy ensures the needs of communities in Bristol will be met while maintaining a commitment to high standards, inclusion, and equity for all children and young people.

The challenges posed by demographic shifts and changing policy landscapes require continued adaptable and collaborative planning. Through data-led decision-making, engagement with stakeholders, and a shared focus on educational outcomes, Bristol is well-positioned to meet its statutory duties and support every child to access the best possible start in life.

The tables below demonstrate the projected number of surplus school places in both Reception and Year 7 classes if the Local Authority were to take no action. By 2030, the city would have a

potential surplus of 3 forms of entry in Reception. This would be financially unviable for a considerable number of schools.



Our analysis highlights a recommended reduction in primary PAN of 18.5 forms of entry across the city. This equates to 555 primary school places. The Local Authority will take account of the most recent Ofsted reviews when considering reductions in PAN. This is subject to change in light of circumstantial requirements such as school closures. Many of these proposals would be in areas where schools have, according to historical admission and Number on Roll (NOR) data, been under-subscribed by 0.5 to 1 form of entry. Therefore, reflecting parental preference and general reductions in demand.

## Section 10: Appendices

### 10.1 Appendix 1 – At Risk of NEET Young People

The following tables show the number and percentage of young people who are at risk of not being in education, employment or training (NEET) in Bristol grouped by year group, ward and area.

Yr Group	Total	%
6	31	3.58%
7	117	13.49%
8	144	16.61%
9	202	23.30%
10	178	20.53%
11	195	22.49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>867</b>	

Ward	Year Group						Grand Total
	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Hartcliffe and Withywood	3	11	14	26	17	11	82
Filwood	2	7	11	10	16	11	57
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	3	7	13	9	6	10	48
Lawrence Hill	6	5	10	13	10	3	47
Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1	3	5	9	12	16	46
Lockleaze		5	9	6	12	12	44
Hillfields	2	7	6	9	8	7	39
Southmead	2	8	5	7	5	9	36
Frome Vale	2	3	7	13	3	6	34
Eastville	1	3	8	5	8	7	32
Knowle	1	2	7	10	6	3	29
Easton		6	5	7	5	5	28
Henbury and Brentry	1	4	3	6	5	7	26
Bishopsworth		1	4	10	4	5	24
Stockwood	1	3	3	6	6	5	24
Bishopston and Ashley Down	1	3		8	3	6	21
Brislington West		1	4	4	5	7	21
Brislington East		3	2	7	3	5	20
Ashley	1	2	4	2	3	8	20
Central	1	4	2	4	3	6	20
St George Central		2	4	2	5	4	17
Horfield	1	2	5	5	1	2	16
Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze		4		2	3	6	15
Windmill Hill		8	1	3		3	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>761</b>

Area	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	%
South	10	41	55	79	67	52	304	35.06%
East Central	12	34	51	64	55	58	274	31.60%
North	7	38	32	49	48	72	246	28.37%
Area not recorded	2	3	5	10	7	10	37	4.27%
Out of Area		1	1		1	3	6	0.69%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>867</b>	

## 10.2 Appendix 2 – NEET Young People

The following tables show the number and percentage of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Bristol grouped by year group, ward and area.

Yr Group	Total	%
Yr 12	293	42%
Yr 13	414	58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>707</b>	

Ward	Yr 12	Yr 13	Total	%
Hartcliffe and Withywood	32	49	81	11.44%
Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	35	31	66	9.32%
Filwood	31	31	62	8.76%
Southmead	15	29	44	6.21%
Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	17	21	38	5.37%
Knowle	16	17	33	4.66%
Lawrence Hill	11	22	33	4.66%
St George Central	11	14	25	3.53%
Lockleaze	13	11	24	3.39%
Hillfields	6	17	23	3.25%
Stockwood	12	11	23	3.25%
Henbury and Brentry	9	13	22	3.11%
Brislington East	6	14	20	2.82%
Horfield	7	13	20	2.82%
Windmill Hill	8	11	19	2.68%
Ashley	4	13	17	2.40%
Frome Vale	8	9	17	2.40%
Eastville	6	10	16	2.26%
Easton	10	6	16	2.26%
Bishopsworth	4	10	14	1.98%
Central	5	9	14	1.98%
Stoke Bishop	4	8	12	1.69%
Bedminster	5	6	11	1.55%
Brislington West	4	7	11	1.55%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>661</b>	

Ward	Yr 12	Yr 13	Total	%
South	129	161	290	41%
North	94	131	225	32%
East Central	70	122	192	27%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>707</b>	

## 10.3 Appendix 3 - Consultation Guide for making Amendments to Admissions Arrangements

Every primary and secondary school in England is required by law to have a published document outlining the overall procedure, practices and oversubscription criteria used in deciding the allocation of school places including any device or means used to determine whether a school place is to be offered. This includes the minimum number of places the school has agreed to accept for each relevant year (PAN).

It is the responsibility of the admission authority to set and apply the school's admission arrangements and to ensure that processes are compliant with the School Admissions Code (SAC).

Each year admission authorities can review and amend their admission arrangements. This must be completed in advance of the next admissions round.

The table below sets out the admission authority for each type of school in England.

Type of School	Who is the admission authority?
Academies	Academy Trust
Foundation Schools	Governing body
Voluntary Aided Schools (VA)	Governing body
Community Schools	Local Authority (LA)
Voluntary Controlled Schools (VC)	Local Authority (LA)

### Co-ordinated Schemes

Admission arrangements are different to the Local Authorities co-ordinated schemes. The schemes are the processes by which LAs co-ordinate offers of places for schools. All LAs are required to co-ordinate the normal admissions round and late applications for primary and secondary schools in their area. Bristol City Council has the responsibility to coordinate the admissions process for all maintained primary and secondary schools in Bristol as well as any schools in agreement that the Local Authority manage their in-year applications. Own admission authority schools can take in-year applications directly from parents, provided they notify their LA of each application and its outcome.

### Consultation Process

When changes are proposed to admission arrangements (including any supplementary information form) that will apply for admission applications the following school year, all admission authorities must run a public consultation. Where the admission arrangements have not changed from the previous year there is no requirement to consult, subject to the requirement that admission authorities must consult on their admission arrangements at least once every 7 years, even if there have been no changes during that period. [\(1.45\)](#)

Consultation must last for a minimum of 6 weeks and must take place between 1<sup>st</sup> October and 31<sup>st</sup> January in the determination year. [\(1.46\)](#)

Admission authorities must consult with:

- a. parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen;

- b. other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed admissions;
- c. all other admission authorities within the relevant area (except that primary schools need not consult secondary schools);
- d. whichever of the governing body and the Local Authority is not the admission authority;
- e. any adjoining neighbouring LAs where the admission authority is the Local Authority; and
- f. in the case of schools designated with a religious character, the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination; [\(1.47\)](#)
- g. Any other relevant or interested people or community groups.

For the duration of the consultation period, the admission authority must publish a copy of their full proposed admission arrangements (including the proposed PAN) on the school's website or its own website (in the case of a LA) together with details of where comments may be sent. Admission authorities must also send, upon request, a copy of the proposed admission arrangements to any of the persons or bodies listed above inviting comment. Failure to consult effectively may be grounds for subsequent complaints and appeals [\(1.48\)](#)

Schools may also consider other means of ensuring they effectively share consultation information including posters and fliers or parent and staff email information bulletins.

An example consultation notification can be found in Appendix 4.

### **Changes to PAN**

Consultation about PAN is only required regarding reductions. There is no need to consult about proposals to increase PAN. However, admission authorities must notify the Local Authority that they have done so and make specific reference to the change on their website.

### **Relevant Area**

Each school setting has a designated relevant area, determined by the Local Authority. This area includes all other admission authorities that the school must consult with for proposed admission arrangements. For Bristol's primary settings this is the school's planning area. For secondary schools it is all schools within the Local Authority boundary. For Bristol City Council, as an admission authority, the relevant area is the whole city (City of Bristol LA area). Therefore, any consultation about amendments to the Local Authorities admission arrangements will be addressed to all Bristol schools and relevant admission authorities and interested across the city.

### **LA support during the admissions process**

For all Community and VC schools, the Local Authority will update admissions arrangements. Every year, BCC consult about the admissions arrangements for appropriate primary schools and participating Infant/Junior transfers. The Local Authority also consult about the co-ordinated schemes for all participating schools, sharing information directly with all relevant areas and admission authorities in neighbouring LAs. BCC publish all consultation information on the [school admissions website](#) and circulate through school correspondence from the Director for Education, including the weekly head teacher bulletin.

The Local Authorities consultations are hosted on the [Ask Bristol Consultation and Engagement Hub](#).

Admission authorities can request support in circulating an open consultation by contacting the Local Authority.

## Determination

All admission authorities must determine their admission arrangements, including their PAN, every year by 28<sup>th</sup> February in the determination year. This applies even if they have not changed from previous years and a consultation has not been required. [\(1.49\)](#)

## Publication

Once admission authorities have determined their admission arrangements, they must notify the appropriate bodies and publish a copy on the school's website or their own website (in the case of a LA) by 15<sup>th</sup> March 2025 and continue displaying them for the whole offer year (the school year in which offers for places are made).

Admission authorities must also send a copy of their full, determined arrangements to the Local Authority as soon as possible before 15 March in the determination year. Admission authorities for schools designated with a religious character must also send a copy of their arrangements to the body or person representing their religion or religious denomination. [\(1.50\)](#)

## Timetable for Determining Admission Arrangements

Date	Relevance
1 <sup>st</sup> October  (Following a review and update to the school's admission arrangements by the admission authority)	Earliest date to start consultation about proposed arrangements. Consultation must last a minimum of 6 weeks.  For the full consultation process see page 18 of the <a href="#">SAC</a> .
6 <sup>th</sup> December	Deadline to begin consultation about proposed admission arrangements if including 2-week Christmas holidays.
20 <sup>th</sup> December	Deadline to begin 6-week consultation about proposed admission arrangements
31 <sup>st</sup> January	Deadline for the completion of the consultation about proposed admission arrangements.
28 <sup>th</sup> February	Deadline for admission arrangements to be determined even if they have not changed from the previous year and a consultation has not been required.
15 <sup>th</sup> March	Deadline for admission authorities to send a copy of their full determined admission arrangements to their LA and publish those arrangements on the school's website or on their website (in the case of the Local Authority).

## 10.4 Appendix 4 - Example Notice of Consultation

Information required to be updated is **BOLD**.

For Information.

On behalf of **NAME OF SCHOOL, NAME OF ADMISSION AUTHORITY (IF DIFFERENT)** are consulting about admission arrangements for **YEAR**.

The changes being proposed include:

- **LIST CHANGES e.g. REDUCTION OF PAN**

Full details, including the proposed policy can be found on the school's website here: **LINK TO SCHOOL WEBSITE WHERE PROPOSED POLICY CAN BE SEEN**

You are invited to provide any comments you may wish for consideration about the proposed arrangements by **DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF CONSULTATION**.

Final arrangements will be determined by 28<sup>th</sup> February **YEAR** and will appear on the school/trust website by 15 March **YEAR**.

Comments should be sent to: **EMAIL AND POSTAL ADDRESS FOR ALL FEEDBACK** and will be considered before a decision is made by the school's admissions authority.

### **Circulate to:**

- a. parents of children between the ages of two and eighteen;
- b. other persons in the relevant area who in the opinion of the admission authority have an interest in the proposed admissions;
- c. all other admission authorities within the relevant area (except that primary schools need not consult secondary schools);
- d. whichever of the governing body and the Local Authority is not the admission authority;
- e. any adjoining neighbouring LAs where the admission authority is the Local Authority; and
- f. in the case of schools designated with a religious character, the body or person representing the religion or religious denomination;
- g. Any other relevant or interested people or community groups.

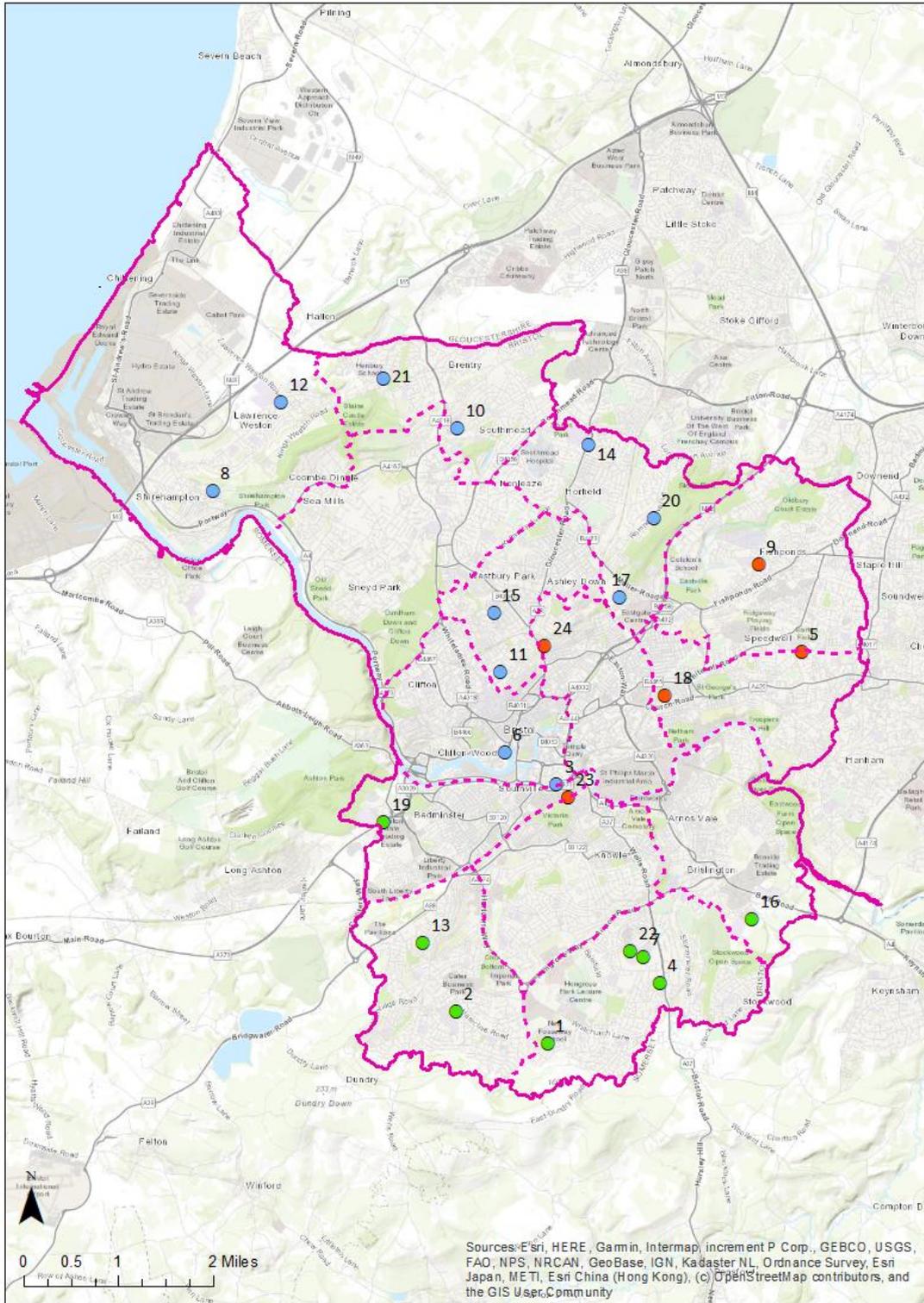


Number on Map	URN	Establishment Number	Establishment Name	Primary Planning Area
8	139050	2077	Bannerman Road Community Academy	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
18	149121	2139	Cabot Primary School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
26	151299	2127	E-Act Barton Hill Academy	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
27	140269	2093	E-Act Fairlawn Primary School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
30	141110	2101	Easton CE Academy	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
33	146101	2120	Evergreen Primary Academy	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
42	109110	2299	Hannah More Primary School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
71	108960	2073	Sefton Park Infant School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
72	108961	2074	Sefton Park Junior School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
83	149915	2125	St Nicholas of Tolentine Catholic Primary School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
88	148679	2019	St Werburgh's Primary School	01. Ashley and Lawrence Hill
5	147652	4014	Avanti Gardens School	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
9	138655	2013	Begbrook Primary Academy	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
21	108921	2021	Chester Park Infant School	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
22	108920	2020	Chester Park Junior School	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
36	138794	2067	Fishponds Academy	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
39	138791	2064	Frome Vale Academy	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
57	146964	2121	May Park Primary School	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
58	138789	2062	Minerva Primary Academy	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
81	109247	3405	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	02. Eastville Frome Vale and Hillfields
1	135867	3441	Air Balloon Hill Primary School	03. St George and Easton
68	140267	2089	Redfield Educate Together Primary Academy	03. St George and Easton
84	138465	3411	St Patrick's Catholic Primary	03. St George and Easton
91	138658	2080	Summerhill Academy	03. St George and Easton
92	108966	2081	Summerhill Infant School	03. St George and Easton
93	151116	2028	Two Mile Hill Primary School	03. St George and Easton
101	109132	2328	Whitehall Primary School	03. St George and Easton
6	109140	3000	Avonmouth Church of England Primary School	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
59	151366	2006	Nova Primary School	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
60	138409	2056	Oasis Academy Bank Leaze	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
62	140409	2094	Oasis Academy Long Cross	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
65	109251	3412	Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Primary School, Bristol	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
73	132196	2027	Shirehampton Primary School	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston

78	14894 2	3403	St Bernard's Catholic Primary School	04. Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston
2	10891 1	2003	Ashley Down Primary School	05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland
10	10911 6	2312	Bishop Road Primary School	05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland
17	10891 0	2001	Brunel Field Primary School	05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland
25	13870 8	2022	Cotham Gardens Primary School	05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland
79	15117 4	3417	St Bonaventure's Catholic Primary School	05. Bishopston and Ashley Down, Cotham and Redland
19	13982 8	2087	Cathedral Primary School	06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside
23	13831 7	3003	Christ Church Church of England Primary School	06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside
52	14072 8	2044	Hotwells Primary School	06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside
75	10924 5	3402	Ss Peter and Paul RC Primary School	06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside
80	10914 6	3014	St John's Church of England Primary School, Clifton & Redland	06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside
103	14884 1	2123	Willow Park C of E Primary School	06. Central, Clifton, Clifton Down & Hotwells and Harbourside
7	14477 9	2117	Badocks Wood E-ACT Academy	07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead
11	10911 8	2314	Blaise Primary and Nursery School	07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead
12	10898 0	2109	Brentry Primary School	07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead
37	14489 2	2010	Fonthill Primary Academy	07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead
45	13911 6	2078	Henbury Court Primary Academy	07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead
55	13890 0	3432	Little Mead Primary Academy	07. Henbury & Brentry & Southmead
31	14747 6	2138	Elmlea Infant School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
32	13683 0	2112	Elmlea Junior School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
46	15094 0	2041	Henleaze Infant School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
47	13751 8	2040	Henleaze Junior School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
70	13577 9	3439	Sea Mills Primary School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
87	13706 8	2030	St Ursula's EACT Academy	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
89	13950 5	3025	Stoke Bishop Church of England Primary School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
99	13853 1	2091	Westbury Park Primary School	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
100	13706 2	3026	Westbury-On-Trym Church of England Academy	08. Stoke Bishop and Wesbury on Trym
35	13866 8	2034	Filton Avenue Primary School	09. Horfield and Lockleaze
40	10893 1	2037	Glenfrone Primary School	09. Horfield and Lockleaze
51	10914 3	3008	Horfield Church of England Primary School	09. Horfield and Lockleaze
86	13903 3	3414	St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	09. Horfield and Lockleaze
90	14626 1	3433	Stoke Park Primary School	09. Horfield and Lockleaze
94	10897 0	2086	Upper Horfield Community School & Early Years	09. Horfield and Lockleaze
15	10898 3	2115	Broomhill Infant School	10. Brislington
16	10891 9	2018	Broomhill Junior School	10. Brislington

29	13924 7	2082	E-Act the Kingfisher School	10. Brislington
50	10897 5	2098	Holymead Primary School	10. Brislington
76	10895 6	2069	St Anne's Infant School	10. Brislington
102	15071 8	2126	Wicklea Academy	10. Brislington
20	14668 7	2002	Cheddar Grove Primary School	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
28	15130 2	4019	E-Act Merchants' Academy	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
34	10913 0	2326	Fair Furlong Primary School	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
38	14170 6	2324	Four Acres Academy	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
43	14340 3	2110	Hareclive E-ACT Academy	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
44	14486 4	2099	Headley Park Primary School	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
85	13587 2	3442	St Peter's Church of England Primary School (VC)	11. Bishopsworth & Hartcliffe & Withywood
41	13870 9	3431	Greenfield E-ACT Primary Academy	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
48	13152 2	2023	Hillcrest Primary School	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
53	13770 0	2029	Ilminster Avenue E-ACT Academy	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
54	13520 3	3438	Knowle Park Primary School	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
61	13827 8	2038	Oasis Academy Connaught	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
63	14026 8	2092	Oasis Academy Marksbury Road	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
66	13890 4	2061	Parson Street Primary School	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
69	10924 3	3400	School of Christ The King Catholic Primary	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
82	14472 4	2114	St Mary Redcliffe Primary	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
95	14486 3	3440	Victoria Park Primary School	12. Filwood, Knowle & Windmill Hill
3	15091 9	2004	Ashton Gate Primary School	13. Bedminster and Southville
4	14532 1	2005	Ashton Vale Primary	13. Bedminster and Southville
24	14532 0	2320	Compass Point Primary School	13. Bedminster and Southville
49	10924 4	3401	Holy Cross RC Primary School	13. Bedminster and Southville
56	14539 9	2119	Luckwell Primary School	13. Bedminster and Southville
74	10896 4	2079	Southville Primary	13. Bedminster and Southville
13	14929 6	3437	Bridge Farm Primary School	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
14	13904 9	4005	Bridge Learning Campus	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
64	13871 0	3434	Oasis Academy New Oak	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
67	14488 0	2118	Perry Court E-ACT Academy	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
77	10925 4	3415	St Bernadette Catholic Voluntary Aided Primary School	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
96	14657 2	2130	Wansdyke Primary School	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
97	13721 2	2017	Waycroft Academy	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood
98	13776 2	3436	West Town Lane Academy	14. Hengrove & Whitchurch Park & Stockwood

# 10.6 Appendix 6 - Secondary Schools with Map Location and Planning Area



Number on Map	URN	Establishment Number	Establishment Name	Phase Of Education (name)	Secondary Planning Area
5	135300	6907	Bristol Brunel Academy	Secondary	East Central
8	135959	6913	Bristol Metropolitan Academy	Secondary	East Central
9	144509	4010	City Academy Bristol	Secondary	East Central
12	151303	4020	E-Act Montpelier High School	Secondary	East Central
18	149784	4016	Oasis Academy Temple Quarter	Secondary	East Central
3	147219	4013	Blaise High School	Secondary	North
6	135575	6908	Bristol Cathedral Choir School	Secondary	North
7	136822	4001	Bristol Free School	Secondary	North
10	137440	4100	Cotham School	Secondary	North
13	141705	4101	Fairfield High School	Secondary	North
14	135671	6912	Oasis Academy Brightstowe	Secondary	North
19	138448	4003	Orchard School Bristol	Secondary	North
20	138855	4627	Redland Green School	Secondary	North
21	137627	4602	St Bede's Catholic College	Secondary	North
23	109327	4603	St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	Secondary	North
24	147072	4012	Trinity Academy	Secondary	North
1	145398	4011	Ashton Park School	Secondary	South
2	138204	4037	Bedminster Down School	Secondary	South
4	139049	4005	Bridge Learning Campus	All-through	South
11	151302	4019	E-Act Merchants' Academy	All-through	South
15	141652	4007	Oasis Academy Brislington	Secondary	South
16	149783	4015	Oasis Academy Daventry Road	Secondary	South
17	135663	6911	Oasis Academy John Williams	Secondary	South
22	109331	4801	St Bernadette Catholic Secondary School	Secondary	South

## Section 11: Glossary of Terms

<b>Academy</b>	State-funded school receiving funding directly from central government, responsible for their own school buildings and estate, admissions policies and terms and conditions for staff, do not have to follow national curriculum and independent of local authority
<b>Academic Year</b>	Lasts from 1 August to 31 July. Generally broken into 3 terms - autumn, spring and summer. Throughout the service this is shown in the format '2012/13' to describe the year from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013
<b>Admission Authority</b>	The body responsible for setting and applying a school's admission arrangements. For community or voluntary controlled schools, this body is the local authority unless it has agreed to delegate responsibility to the governing body. For foundation or voluntary aided schools, this body is the governing body of the school. For Academies, this body is the Academy Trust
<b>Admission Arrangements</b>	The overall procedure, practices and oversubscription criteria used in deciding the allocation of school places including any device or means used to determine whether a school place is to be offered
<b>Admissions Criteria</b>	The way in which schools prioritise the children who have applied for a place via the coordinated admissions process. For all schools the first (top priority) criteria has to be children looked after, other examples are passing a selection test, having a sibling in the school, or living closer to the school than the other children being considered
<b>Alternative Provision</b>	Education a pupil receives due to exclusion, illness or other reasons, away from their school, in another setting arranged by local authorities or by the schools themselves
<b>Applications and Offers</b>	The process by which places for the main entry points of each school (for example reception year in primary schools) are allocated. Applications are submitted via the coordinated admissions process by parents/guardians to their local authority, listing their school choices in order. All the applications are assessed against the schools' published admissions criteria, and an offer of the highest preference school for which they meet the criteria is made
<b>Apprenticeship</b>	Apprenticeships combine practical training in a job with study. Being an apprentice means that you have a job that includes gaining recognised qualifications and essential skills whilst you are working and earning a wage
<b>ASC</b>	Autistic Spectrum Condition - a type of special educational need

<b>Catchment Area</b>	A geographical area, from which children may be afforded priority for admission to a particular school. A catchment area is part of a school's admission arrangements and must therefore be consulted upon, determined, and published in the same way as other admission arrangements
<b>Coordinated Admissions Process</b>	The process by which applications are received for a school place, the applications assessed and offers made. The process is run by the local authorities but the dates (such as the application deadlines and national offer days) are prescribed by the department
<b>DfE</b>	Department for Education – central government body responsible for overall education policy and matters
<b>EAL</b>	English as an Additional Language (EAL) refers to pupils whose first language is not English
<b>EHC Plan</b>	Education Health Care plan - a legal document that describes a child or young person's special educational, health and social care needs
<b>FE</b>	Form of Entry is based on multiples of class of 30 pupils per class
<b>First Preference Rate</b>	The proportion of applicants to which a local authority were able to make an offer of their first preference school
<b>Foundation School</b>	State-funded school in which the governing body has greater freedom in the running of the school and owns the land and buildings
<b>Free School</b>	A type of academy - state-funded schools set up in response to local demand, operating independent of the local authority
<b>HI</b>	Hearing Impairment - a type of special education need
<b>Independent Schools</b>	Independent schools (also known as private schools) charge fees to attend instead of being funded by the government. Pupils are not required to follow the national curriculum
<b>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)</b>	Joint strategic needs assessments (JSNAs) analyse the health needs of populations to inform and guide commissioning of health, wellbeing and social care services within local authority areas. The JSNA's central role is to act as the overarching primary evidence base for health and wellbeing boards to decide on key local health priorities
<b>Maintained School</b>	State-funded school that receives central government funding through the local authority, these include community, community special, foundation, voluntary-aided and voluntary controlled
<b>Mainstream School</b>	School for primary and secondary pupils, excluding special education schools, PRU, alternative provision and residential schools

<b>National Offer Day</b>	The day when councils send parents confirmations of their child's place at school. Primary school places are confirmed on 16 April each year - known as National Primary Offer Day. Secondary school places are confirmed on 1 March each year - known as National Secondary Offer Day. If either date falls on a weekend, confirmations are sent the next working day
<b>Non-Maintained Special School</b>	Special schools not maintained by the state, which charge the state fees on a non-profit-making basis, mainly run by charities or charitable trusts
<b>Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)</b>	NEET refers to young people who are not employed or in education or training
<b>ONS</b>	Office for National Statistics - is the executive office of the UK statistics authority charged with the collection and publication of statistics related to the economy, population and society of England and Wales at national, regional and local levels
<b>Planning Areas</b>	Planning areas are groups of schools, often (but not exclusively) in a similar geographic area, reflecting patterns of provision. The planning areas for primary are different to the planning areas for secondary. All-through schools, middle-deemed primary schools and middle-deemed secondary schools may be assigned both a primary and a secondary planning area
<b>PMLD</b>	Profound Multiple Learning Disability - a type of special education need
<b>Published Admission Number (PAN)</b>	The number of school places that the admission authority must offer in each relevant age group of a school for which it is the admission authority. Admission numbers are part of a school's admission arrangements
<b>Pupil Forecasts</b>	Number of pupils expected to be educated in state-funded schools, provided by local authorities. Primary forecasts include year groups reception to year six only, and secondary includes year groups seven to thirteen only
<b>Pupil Number on Roll (NOR)</b>	Pupil number on roll is the number of sole registered and dual main registered pupils attending a school as reported via the school census
<b>Pupil Referral Unit (PRUs)</b>	An alternative education provision specifically organised to provide education for children who are not able to attend school and may not otherwise receive a suitable education. This could be because they have a short- or long-term illness, have been excluded from school or are a new starter waiting for a mainstream school place
<b>Raising the Participation Age (RPA)</b>	Legislation was introduced in 2013/14 increasing the age to which all young people in England are required to remain in education or training. Introduced in two stages, it applied to:

- Young people who left year 11 in summer 2013, who were required to stay in some form of education or training for at least a further year until 27th June 2014.
- Young people who started in year 11 (or years below) in September 2013, who were required to continue until at least their 18th birthday.

The first cohort impacted by stage 1 of the Raising the participation age (RPA) legislation were academic age 16 (usually year 12) in 2013/14 and academic age 17 in 2014/15. Those young people impacted by stage 2 of RPA were academic age 16 in 2014/15 and age 17 in 2015/16

**School Admissions Code (SAC)**

Statutory guidance that all state-funded schools must follow when setting their admissions criteria and carrying out all duties relating to school admissions

**School Capacity**

The capacity of a school is the number of pupil places it can accommodate. This is defined by a physical measurement and calculated using the net capacity assessment method. For academies, including free schools, alternative methods of measurement are acceptable, usually the school's funding agreement. The [Measuring school capacity summary guide](#) provides more details on measuring school capacity

**School Census**

Statutory termly data collection for all of the following educational organisations in England:

- academies - including free schools and studio schools
- colleges - including city technology and university technical colleges
- maintained schools - including nurseries, middle-deemed primary and secondary schools, primary schools and secondary schools
- special schools - including local authority maintained and non-maintained special schools

**SEMH**

Social, Emotional, Mental Health- a type of special education need

**SEN Support**

Support given in school. It can include, for example, a special learning programme, extra help from a teacher or assistant, to work in a small group, observation in class or at break, help taking part in class activities etc

**Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)**

A child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for them

**SLCN**

Speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) is the term given to describe the extensive range of needs related to all aspects of communication

**SLD**

Severe Learning Difficulties- a type of special education need

**Special School**

Schools which provide an education for children with a special educational need or disability whose needs cannot be met within a mainstream setting

<b>T Levels</b>	T Levels are courses which follow GCSEs and are equivalent to 3 A levels, hence are level 3 qualifications. These 2-year courses, which launched September 2020, have been developed in collaboration with employers and businesses so that the content meets the needs of industry and prepares students for work, further training or study
<b>VA School</b>	Voluntary aided school - state-funded school with a religious foundation, and is its own admissions authority
<b>VC School</b>	Voluntary controlled school - state-funded school with a religious foundation, local authority is admissions authority
<b>Unfilled Places</b>	The number of unfilled places is the extent of capacity above number on roll. A school is identified as having unfilled places if the capacity is higher than the number of pupils on roll
<b>URN</b>	The URN is a sequential and unique number automatically assigned by the DfE's <a href="#">Get Information about Schools (GIAS)</a> system when a record is created. For Children centres these are 5 digits long and start with a 2. Welsh establishments are 6 digits long and start with a 4. All other establishments are 6 digits long and start with a 1