



Cumberland
Council

School Organisation Plan 2024

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The Council's Responsibilities

Cumberland Council is responsible for ensuring:

- Sufficient high-quality early education and childcare provision is available, which offers the early years' free entitlement.
- Sufficient high-quality, maintained school provision is available to meet the needs of all Cumberland children and young people aged 5-16.
- Sufficient high-quality, maintained school or college provision is available to meet the needs of all Cumberland young people aged 16-18.
- Priority is given to appropriately meeting the needs of all children and young people with special educational needs, learning difficulties and/or disabilities.
- Priority is given to cared-for children.
- All maintained nurseries and schools can function as high-quality, viable and financially efficient institutions.

Introduction

Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available within their area for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one, to promote diversity, parental choice, high educational standards, to ensure fair access to educational opportunity, and to help fulfil every child's educational potential.

Cumberland Council seeks to fulfil this duty in partnership with Schools, Governing Bodies, Dioceses, Academy Trusts, head teachers, local communities, and other key stakeholders.

Via the annual School Capacity (SCAP) submission to the DfE, the Council is also expected to explain its plans for addressing any high levels of surplus places in the area.

Planning future education provision and predicting future demand for school spaces is a complex process. To do so, the local authority uses a range of information including birth rates, local demographic data, migration data, information regarding planned housing developments and historic patterns of admissions to schools. By analysing this data, we can determine and review trends in pupil numbers, allowing us to effectively forecast future demand for provision.

Planning for school places is, however, based on probabilities, not certainties; our projections are derived from reliable data and sound calculations, but they cannot predict every possible outcome. As such, whilst they come with a proven historical accuracy,

they are not a guarantee. The projections contained within this plan give an indication of what is *likely* to happen based on existing data and known trends.

Since 2011, new providers of school places have been able to establish state-funded ‘free schools’ outside of the local authority school planning process and now all new schools are deemed to be free schools. There are also a growing number of schools that have converted to become academies, which are also independent of the Council. Whilst the Council is responsible for ensuring there are sufficient school places available to meet the needs of Cumberland children and young people, it does not have direct control over a large number of schools in the area – the majority of secondary schools in Cumberland, for example, are academies.

This School Organisation Plan shows local communities, and those interested in their development, how we expect demand for school places to change over the next few years, and how we think this will impact on individual schools and ‘planning areas’ (see page 7). It brings together information from a range of sources and sets out the issues the Council will face in meeting its statutory duties for providing nursery and school places up to January 2028/2029 for primary and 2030/2031 for secondary.

The School Organisation Plan includes present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity and new housing. The Plan sets out proposed changes in the number of school places available over the next year and it identifies where other changes may be necessary in the future. The Plan also sets out our policies on school organisation and the statutory framework for making changes such as opening, closing, enlarging, or reducing the capacity at schools.

For school aged children (aged 4 - 16), the Council works with schools and governing bodies to address school place supply or demand issues in the shorter and longer term. The information below explains how we plan places for school aged children.

Forecasting Methodology

The Council uses past and present pupil numbers in all schools across the Cumberland area. Pupil numbers are usually reported to the DfE in October, January and May as part of the School Census return – we use January numbers for our projections. This information is used together with health data and approved housing developments to assess the extent to which a surplus or shortfall of places is likely to exist in the future.

The purpose of forecasting pupil numbers is to satisfy the Council’s statutory requirement to meet current and future demand for places. Equally, though, it is about delivering a school system which is best placed to support our communities with high-quality education provision. It is not aimed at simply maintaining the status quo, but at supporting the identification of options where change could enhance and improve provision.

The statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places exist in Cumberland is unlikely not to be met as currently Cumberland has more school places overall than it has children and young people. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the school places are in the locations required to meet demand, as such pupil place planning is essential in ensuring that demand can be met now and in the future.

Cumberland covers a large, diverse geographical area. It includes the city of Carlisle, a number of large towns, and some of the most sparsely populated areas of the country. To carry-out pupil forecasts effectively, the area is split into smaller areas we refer to as planning areas. There are 17 primary school planning areas and 3 secondary school planning areas. There are fewer secondary schools than primary schools and they usually admit larger numbers and children and young people from a wider area than primary schools, hence the difference in number and size of these areas.

We agree our planning areas each year with Department for Education (DfE) as part of the statutory School Capacity Return. The planning areas are formed following DfE guidance ([Local Authority Pupil Planning Areas \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)). As well as helping us to assess demand for school places, planning areas also underpin the DfE's calculation of 'Basic Need' capital funding; this is allocated to local authorities when projected numbers in a planning area exceed the available capacity. Historically, Cumberland Council and its predecessor Cumbria County Council, have received comparatively small Basic Need allocations. This is largely because most of our planning areas have schools with surplus places.

Primary school planning areas are typically made up of between 2 and 10 schools. They vary in size depending on the rural or urban nature of the area with rural areas generally having larger geographical planning areas. The size and shape of the planning areas are also dependent on where children live and where they are likely to attend schools.

Secondary school planning areas are substantial in size. They have been formed based on pupil movements between catchment areas, which has traditionally been considerable. In Carlisle, for example, many parents typically seek places for their children at William Howard School in Brampton, or Caldew School in Dalston; those two schools, therefore, form part of the wider Carlisle Secondary planning area. In the West, pupils from the catchment of West Lakes Academy travel south to Millom, and north to Whitehaven Academy or St Benedict's, so these schools are all part of a single secondary planning area.

Parents and carers are under no obligation to select their closest school and can apply for schools that may be a considerable distance from home. Parents may apply, for example, for a faith school in another area, or a school close to their place of work. Parents may also choose independent schooling for their child. As a result, there is not necessarily a direct link between the number of children living in a particular catchment or planning area and the number of school places located there.

Past and present data on the number and addresses of pupils in schools is used to identify historic and current trends in patterns of movement and where children attend school. This analysis is applied to further data to forecast expected future patterns of demand.

Much attention within this document is focused on the “starter” years in schools – Reception for primary schools and Year 7 for secondary schools. These are the most significant year groups when there is a changing school population, either increasing or decreasing. As the most recent admissions to schools, they are the year groups that are likely to best reflect current parental attitudes to schools. Forecasts indicate how many children are expected to require a school place in each primary or secondary school planning area, and this is evaluated against the number of available places in the planning areas. Action is then taken if the demand significantly outstrips the supply or vice versa.

Health Authority registrations underpin all primary school forecasts. This data is provided to the Council annually by the DfE, and provides full details of children aged 0-18 living in the area and registered with the NHS. Only those registered at the time can be included and therefore any movement or new children moving into Cumberland may not be included; year-to-year inward and outward movement to and from Cumberland is generally relatively insignificant in projecting future demand in any case.

By comparing one year’s data to the next, any increases or decreases in the size of age groups over time can be identified, and this provides information on the number of children that may require school places in the future.

Although there are different ways by which the future need for school places can be estimated, the forecast methodology used identifies:

- the pattern of how numbers of children aged under 5, registered with the NHS in a primary school planning area, turn into numbers of reception pupils in that area.
- the pattern of pupils attending each primary school transferring to individual secondary schools.

There are four key reasons for using this methodology:

- accurate data in the relevant areas from the NHS.
- accurate data for those attending primary and secondary schools in each of the areas from national census data submitted by each school.
- the areas used are large enough not to be too influenced by short-term or very local peaks and troughs, but small enough not to rely on wholly inaccessible provision to meet local needs.
- able to make year on year comparisons to avoid discrepancies and make allowances or find reasons for sudden changes by local and central knowledge of each school.

As well as Health data there are several different factors that will influence the number of children in an area that turn into the numbers of pupils. The level of new housing, inward and outward migration, popularity, Ofsted reports, movement between Councils

mainly on the borders and the take up of places at independent schools are all examples. Where possible these factors are accounted for in the methodology.

Forecasting primary aged pupils using the primary planning areas

For a list of schools in each primary school planning area, please refer to Appendix A, page 114.

A review of the primary planning areas is undertaken each year to determine whether the mix of schools remains appropriate. If deemed necessary, proposals can be submitted to the DfE to make the following changes:

- the number of planning areas.
- the names of planning areas.
- the schools making up some of the planning areas.
- the geographical area covered by some of the planning areas.

If, after review, it is deemed necessary to make changes to the primary planning areas and such changes are approved by the DfE, the new planning areas will be used for primary school forecasts from 2026 onwards.

Although planning areas were initially established to best fit where children live and the area that they are likely to attend school through historical and demographic trends, this is not always the case. Often parental preferences are made for what is perceived as 'better' or more popular schools, ease of access, or where childcare arrangements fit in with their family circumstances. To reflect this, the forecasting process factors in application data and movement between planning areas; whilst we try to maintain 'self-contained' planning areas, it is inevitable that a number of children will cross these artificial boundaries.

School census data is used to identify patterns of how many children from each planning area attend each school. By applying this information to birth and health data, we can provisionally forecast the number of reception children starting at each primary school. Where required, adjustments are made where recent changes in parental preferences are not reflected in previous years' trends.

The census data is used to calculate a 'retention rate' of pupil numbers remaining in each school in each year group. This is then applied to the most recent census data to forecast 'in-year' numbers expected at each school. In Cumberland, there has historically been very little year-on-year change in cohort numbers once they are established in Reception.

Estimates of the likely number of additional pupils in approved new housing are then added to these numbers over a four-year period, beginning in the following academic year, to allow time for construction to begin on the development and homes to become occupied.

Forecasting secondary aged pupils using the secondary planning areas

For a list of schools in each secondary school planning area, please refer to Appendix B, page 119.

In general, families are more willing for children to travel further for secondary education than for primary education. In practice, given the rural nature of much of Cumberland, this is a necessity in any case for many families.

Analysis of historic trends of children transferring from primary to secondary school is key to the forecasting of future Year 7 cohorts.

Information on the numbers of children from each primary school transferring to each secondary school is monitored and maintained. This includes children from private, independent schools and from children living across the borders in other Local Authorities. By applying this information to the primary school forecast figures, we can provisionally forecast the number of year 7 children starting at each secondary school. Where required, adjustments are made where recent changes in parental preferences are not reflected in previous years' trends.

Again, the census data is used to calculate a 'retention rate' of pupil numbers remaining in each school in each year group, including the staying on rate in schools with a sixth form. This is then applied to the most recent census data to forecast 'in-year' numbers expected at each school.

Estimates of the likely number of additional pupils in approved new housing are then added to these numbers over time, to allow for the construction to begin on the development and homes to become occupied.

Impact of Free Schools

Applications to set up a free school are made to the Department for Education (DfE). A free school can be set up by groups such as: academies; businesses; charities; community or faith groups; independent schools (private, fee-paying schools); parents; schools maintained by local authorities; teachers and universities.

All applications to set up a free school must be approved by the Secretary of State for Education.

The Council is consulted on all free school applications and assesses the potential effects of new free schools on existing schools. Any new school will have an impact on which children are able to gain a place in surrounding schools. Free schools are included in planning areas, however the methodology for forecasting the number of pupils for each school changes as additional schools are added and, in some cases, this results in established schools taking children from a wider or different area.

Understanding the forecasts for schools in your area

The current pupil numbers and school place numbers are provided by planning area within Cumberland. Each section provides information relevant to the individual planning area and includes projections illustrating how pupil numbers are expected to change, as well as what general changes in school organisation and Published Admission Numbers (PAN) are needed to meet the changing pupil population.

This information will be of interest to school governors, head teachers and parents/pupils. The analysis is presented in 17 planning area sections and a District overview for primary schools and 3 planning area sections and a District overview for secondary schools.

When looking at the projections in each of the planning area sections it is important to note that whilst the Council will seek to meet parental preferences, projections are primarily concerned with the number of available school places in the area. It may be the case that there are some schools in an area that are consistently oversubscribed due to parental preferences. In school place planning terms, and for the calculation of Basic Need capital funding, oversubscription in one or more schools in any planning area is not equivalent to a shortage of places. The DfE considers all the available capacity in any planning area to determine whether a shortage of places exists. The pattern of parental preferences gives an indication as to where parents would prefer their children to go to school, but is not an indicator of a shortage of school places.

The Council's aim is to predict and respond to any surplus or shortfall of places in reception and year 7 (and ultimately, beyond), based on the number of children due to start school and the ongoing impact of any growth or reduction in pupil numbers. The actual need for places may be distributed evenly across all areas, or may be concentrated. To enable the Council to meet the demand for places of families moving into an area, and to account for mobility related to parental preference, the aim is to retain spare capacity of around 5% to ensure that children are placed into schools as soon as possible. This would ideally be the case in each primary and secondary school planning area. This is not to say that when spare capacity falls below 5%, the Council will seek to provide additional places. A long-term view must be taken, and the availability of capital funding will ultimately determine what we can do.

Forecasts for primary and secondary school planning areas

The forecasts submitted to the DfE as part of the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return for each primary and secondary school planning area are shown at the end of this document. The DfE publishes a [Local Authority school places scorecard](#) on an annual basis (with the exception of 2021 as the DfE cancelled 2020 statutory returns due to Covid). Up to 2022, this detailed the accuracy of forecasting on a one-year and three-year basis.

From 2023, this has changed to report the accuracy of forecasting on a one-year and two-year basis. Preference data and the quality of new places is also shown nationally and for individual local authorities. From 2022 the national cost of new places has been reported. As Cumberland was formed as a new Council in April 2023, no scorecard data is yet available, but the link above will, in future, show how well our projections compare with those of other local authorities.

Cumberland Primary Summary

Primary planning areas

Primary education in Cumberland is divided into the following seventeen separate planning areas:

North East Cumberland

Brampton
Carlisle East
Carlisle North
Carlisle West
Dalston
St Cuthbert's Garden Village

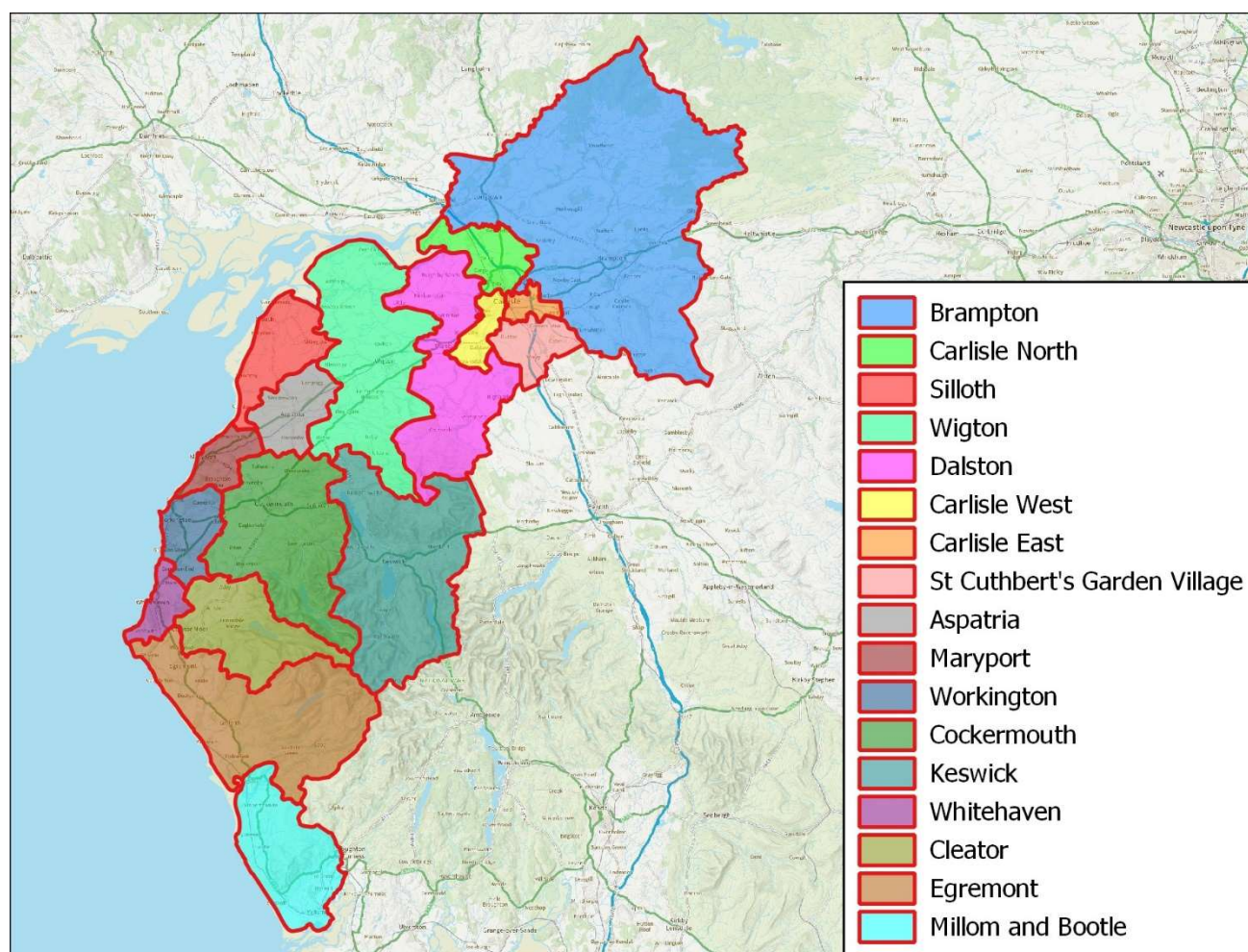
South West Cumberland

Whitehaven
Cleator
Egremont
Millom and Bootle

Central Cumberland

Wigton
Silloth
Maryport
Aspatria
Workington
Cockermouth
Keswick

Map showing the boundaries of the seventeen primary planning areas:



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The table below shows the number of primary, infant and junior schools in each planning area, the number of those with nursery provision and the published admission number (PAN) for each planning area (2024/2025 academic year). The PAN listed below includes the PAN for infant and junior schools and therefore the numbers differ from those listed in the individual planning areas as these just refer to the number of reception places available within the planning area:

Planning Area	Number of Schools	Number of Schools with Nursery Provision	Published Admission Number (PAN)
Brampton	15	15	230
Carlisle East	12	8	585
Carlisle North	6	3	268
Carlisle West	8	6	409
Dalston	8	5	115
St Cuthbert's Garden Village	3	2	44
Whitehaven	14	11	538
Cleator	7	3	152
Egremont	10	7	229
Millom and Bootle	7	3	152
Wigton	9	5	228
Silloth	4	3	56
Maryport	10	8	267
Aspatria	5	3	63
Workington	15	11	639
Cockermouth	8	6	199
Keswick	4	4	79
Total	145	101	4228

Numbers of Pupils in Cumberland

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) (therefore the PANs of junior schools are not reflected in the below) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number and percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Primary Planning Area	Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
Brampton	2023	230	187	43	19%	1610	1194	416	26%
Carlisle East	2023	495	425	70	14%	3105	2655	450	14%
Carlisle North	2023	193	190	3	2%	1051	990	61	6%
Carlisle West	2023	349	292	57	16%	2203	1890	313	14%
Dalston	2023	115	95	20	17%	805	694	111	14%
St Cuthbert's Garden Village	2023	44	51	-7	-16%	308	340	-32	-10%
Whitehaven	2023	377	263	114	30%	2019	1683	336	17%
Cleator	2023	152	81	71	47%	1064	654	410	39%
Egremont	2023	225	160	65	29%	1575	1186	389	25%
Millom and Bootle	2023	118	73	45	35%	646	506	140	22%
Wigton	2023	168	119	49	29%	936	582	354	38%
Silloth	2023	56	24	32	57%	392	238	154	39%
Maryport	2023	237	143	100	40%	1348	970	378	28%
Aspatria	2023	63	45	18	29%	441	378	63	14%
Workington	2023	425	339	86	20%	2135	1812	323	15%
Cockermouth	2023	199	148	51	26%	1393	1215	178	13%
Keswick	2023	79	37	42	53%	553	333	220	40%
Total	2023	3525	2672	859	24%	21,584	17,320	4264	20%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward.

Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Brampton	114	132	111	100	124	115	119	131	110	131
Carlisle East	335	344	362	352	397	339	420	441	482	452
Carlisle North	146	130	157	136	153	128	150	152	127	170
Carlisle West	290	311	286	319	331	295	340	361	367	395
Dalston	53	48	74	54	59	71	54	54	62	54
St Cuthbert's Garden Village	40	24	26	28	21	29	15	20	25	11
Whitehaven	246	252	250	256	259	250	317	327	320	301
Cleator	80	94	90	116	87	117	114	113	111	118
Egremont	110	120	131	108	128	116	127	157	145	164
Millom and Bootle	60	89	82	86	86	89	90	95	95	89
Wigton	89	101	85	79	110	89	117	107	97	90
Silloth	37	28	38	35	25	29	29	28	46	34
Maryport	132	133	136	127	143	167	173	157	139	163
Aspatria	44	41	47	38	38	58	56	58	60	54
Workington	299	298	345	392	349	387	382	391	403	387
Cockermouth	99	93	132	98	88	109	117	130	120	118
Keswick	36	49	35	27	41	37	40	49	43	41
Total	2210	2287	2387	2351	2439	2425	2660	2771	2752	2772

Forecast methodology for Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in Cumberland in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	2665	2649	2546	2523

Summary

The forecasts going forward show a further decline in the number of children requiring a reception place, with a total of 3525 reception places available across Cumberland and a maximum forecast of 2665 places required over the next four years. This surplus is not evenly spread across the planning areas as can be seen from the information provided. One planning area (St Cuthbert's Garden Village) is showing that it is in fact currently oversubscribed leaving a deficit of reception places of 16%, whilst all other planning areas are significantly over the recommended 5% surplus with Carlisle North being the only exception.

The birth data clearly shows a decline with 562 less births recorded in 2022/2023 than in 2013/2014. Should this decline continue the surplus in reception places will clearly follow and as such this requires careful management going forward.

North East Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

Brampton Primary Plannning Area

There are 15 primary schools in the Brampton Primary Planning Area, all of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Bewcastle Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	8	Yes
Brampton Primary School	3 - 11	Foundation	-	30	Yes
Castle Carrock Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	15	Yes
Crosby-on-Eden C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Single Academy Trust	13	Yes
Fir Ends Primary School	3 - 11	Foundation	-	15	Yes
Gilsland C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	7	Yes
Great Corby School	3 - 11	Academy	Single Academy Trust	15	Yes
Hallbankgate Village School	3 - 11	Foundation	-	8	Yes
Hayton C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Foundation	-	25	Yes
Irthington Village School	3 - 11	Community	-	8	Yes
Lanercost C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	10	Yes
Longtown Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	30	Yes
Shankhill C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	8	Yes
Walton and Lees Hill C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	8	Yes
Warwick Bridge Primary School	3 - 11	Foundation	-	30	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Brampton Primary Planning Area



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Number of Pupils in Brampton Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception	Spare Reception places	% Surplus Reception Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	230	187	43	19%	1610	1194	416	26%

Historic actions

- Crosby-on-Eden C of E Primary School took an additional 2 over their PAN of 13 from 2019 and an additional 1 over their PAN of 13 in 2021/2022
- Gilsland C of E Primary School reduced their PAN from 9 to 7 in 2021.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Bewcastle Primary School	5	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	2	2
Brampton Primary School	24	29	31	29	35	32	31	42	29	25
Castle Carrock Primary School	3	8	10	2	11	8	9	14	3	7
Crosby-on-Eden C of E Primary School	5	3	1	4	9	1	5	6	7	4
Fir Ends Primary School	8	9	6	9	5	8	7	8	10	10
Gilsland C of E Primary School	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Great Corby School	4	3	6	5	6	2	1	7	4	7
Hallbankgate Village School	4	2	2	3	2	4	5	2	4	10
Hayton C of E Primary School	6	2	6	3	5	8	4	5	6	4

Irthlington Village School	7	6	1	4	6	3	6	6	3	6
Lanercost C of E Primary School	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	2	0	2
Longtown Primary School	30	40	25	22	23	33	31	21	31	38
Shankhill C of E Primary School	3	6	1	4	4	3	2	1	2	3
Walton and Lees Hill C of E Primary School	5	2	1	1	3	4	0	4	1	3
Warwick Bridge Primary School	9	18	14	11	11	6	17	11	8	8
Total	114	132	111	100	124	115	119	131	110	131

Forecast methodology for Brampton Primary Planning Area

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Brampton primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	175	163	167	174

Summary

Numbers on roll have steadily decreased from over 1,300 in 2018/2019 to below 1,200 in 2023/2024. Whilst further small reductions are expected in the coming years, numbers do appear to have stabilised, currently leaving a surplus reception capacity of 19%.

Much of this planning area is very rural, with the number of schools a legacy of historic, rather than current employment patterns. With 15 schools serving a population of fewer than 1,200 primary-aged pupils, it is inevitable that some schools will retain very small numbers on roll.

A typical cohort of between 100 and 130 children means that intakes are unlikely to change significantly over the coming years, hence the consistency of the low overall numbers on roll. It is therefore likely that some schools will admit no pupils in some Reception cohorts.

Carlisle East Primary Planning Area

There are 12 primary schools in the Carlisle East Primary Planning Area, 8 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
The Bishop Harvey Goodwin School (C of E)	3 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	Yes
Brook Street Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	30	Yes
Inglewood Infant School	2 - 7	Community	-	90	Yes
Inglewood Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	90	No
Norman Street Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	50	No
Pennine Way Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	90	Yes
Petterill Bank School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	30	Yes
Scotby C of E Primary School	4 - 11	Foundation	-	30	No
St Cuthbert's Catholic Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	-	30	Yes
St Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Mater Christi MAT	30	Yes
Upperby Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	60	Yes
Cumwhinton School	4 - 11	Community	-	25	No

A map showing schools within the Carlisle East Primary Planning Area Primary Planning Area has not been included at this point, as the boundaries are currently being consulted on with the DfE. Once the boundary has been formalised and agreed this document will be updated.

Numbers of Pupils in Carlisle East Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception	Spare Reception places	% Surplus Reception Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	495	425	70	14%	3105	2655	450	14%

Historic actions

- Brook Street Primary School reduced their PAN from 45 to 30 in 2021.
- Scotby C of E Primary School reduced their PAN from 38 to 30 in 2021.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
The Bishop Harvey Goodwin School (C of E)	55	72	64	64	82	77	97	98	96	73
Brook Street Primary School	43	25	45	46	48	44	55	49	60	53
Inglewood Infant School	46	43	37	40	44	35	48	47	73	54
Norman Street Primary School	28	34	46	43	38	40	38	42	46	61

Pennine Way Primary School	31	22	17	22	29	22	30	29	44	39
Petterill Bank School	25	40	40	40	48	44	52	59	65	52
Scotby C of E Primary School	18	22	18	12	20	11	12	18	11	21
Upperby Primary School	23	38	34	32	31	31	48	56	47	48
Cumwhinton School	66	48	61	53	57	35	40	43	40	51
Total	335	344	362	352	397	339	420	441	482	452

Forecast methodology for Carlisle East Primary Planning Area

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Carlisle East primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	384	381	395	365

Summary

Surplus capacity of reception places and places across all primary year groups is already high for such a populous area, at 14% in both of these categories.

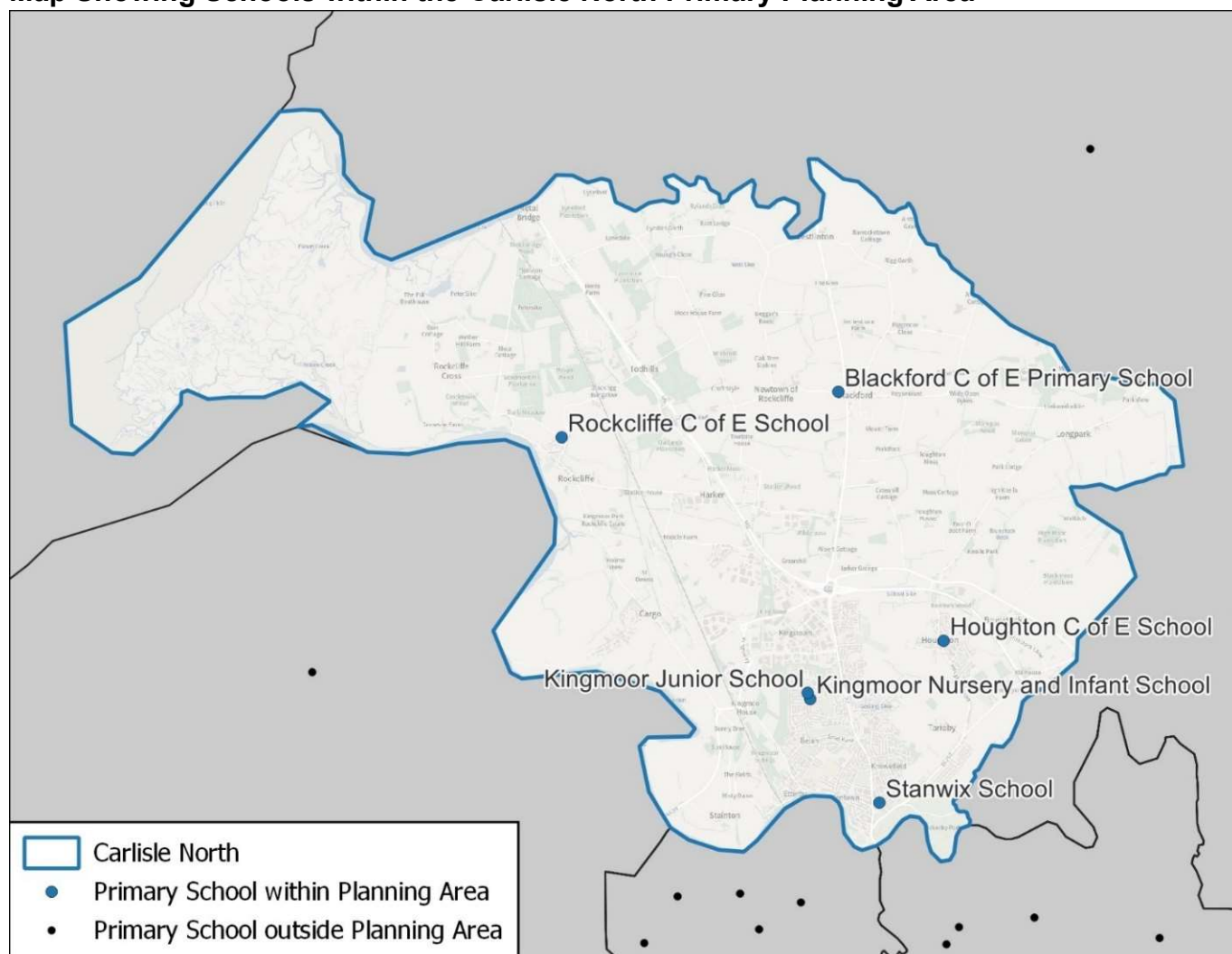
From a peak of 482 births in 2014 - 2015, latest data from ONS shows only 335 births registered in the planning area, a reduction of 26% in only 7 years. These much smaller birth numbers have impacted on the last 3 reception intakes, from September 2022 onwards.

Carlisle North Primary Planning Area

There are 6 primary schools in the Carlisle North Primary Planning Area, 3 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Blackford C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	8	Yes
Houghton C of E School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	30	No
Kingmoor Nursery and Infant School	3 - 7	Community School	-	75	Yes
Kingmoor Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	75	No
Rockcliffe C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	20	Yes
Stanwix School	4 - 11	Academy	Single Academy Trust	60	No

Map Showing Schools within the Carlisle North Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Carlisle North Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	193	190	3	2%	1051	990	61	6%

Historic actions

- Kingmoor Nursery and Infant School will take a bulge of up to 15 in 2024/2025.
- Kingmoor Junior School will take a bulge of up to 15 in 2024/2025 (transfer from Kingmoor Nursery and Infant School).

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Blackford C of E Primary School	6	14	7	9	7	4	10	8	6	3
Houghton C of E School	29	17	29	25	26	14	22	22	7	20
Kingmoor Nursery and Infant School	55	56	58	48	55	53	56	63	60	72
Kingmoor Junior School	17	21	21	22	28	27	31	20	20	24
Rockcliffe C of E School	39	22	42	32	37	30	31	39	34	51
Total	146	130	157	136	153	128	150	152	127	170

Forecast methodology for Carlisle North Primary Planning Area

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Carlisle North primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	183	196	172	184

Summary

The number on roll across this planning area has remained remarkably consistent, with the fall in birth rate being mitigated by housing-related growth. Housing development is ongoing, with the large developments at Crindledyke and Harker yet to be completed.

Continued housing growth in this area may lead to pressure on places and this situation will be monitored closely. This is the only planning area across Cumberland that currently has less than the recommended 5% of surplus places in order for effective pupil place planning.

Carlisle West Primary Planning Area

There are 8 primary schools in the Carlisle West Primary Planning Area, 6 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Belle Vue Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	60	No
Caldew Lea Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	49	Yes
Newlaithes Infant School	3 - 7	Community	-	60	Yes
Newlaithes Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	60	No
Newtown Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	30	Yes
Robert Ferguson Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	60	Yes
St Bede's Catholic Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	Yes
Yewdale School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	60	Yes

A map showing schools within the Carlisle West Primary Planning Area has not been included at this point, as the boundaries are currently being consulted on with the DfE. Once the boundary has been formalised and agreed this document will be updated.

Numbers of Pupils in Carlisle West Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	349	292	57	16%	2203	1890	313	14%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Belle Vue Primary School	32	29	33	32	34	29	37	48	42	46
Caldew Lea Primary School	54	47	44	37	57	41	56	60	49	67
Newlaithes Infant School	66	94	79	86	90	78	85	71	88	78
Newtown Primary School	65	69	57	72	67	65	63	84	83	89
Robert Ferguson Primary School	43	43	46	59	55	59	68	72	70	83
Yewdale School	30	29	27	33	28	23	31	26	35	32
Total	290	311	286	319	331	295	340	361	367	395

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Carlisle West primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	290	270	274	279

Summary

Numbers on roll across the planning area have remained largely consistent, due partly to the scale of new housing built in recent years. Building is ongoing in this area, with further large-scale developments to be completed. It is likely that this could mitigate the reduction in roll otherwise forecast, however with a 16% surplus of reception places this situation will be monitored going forward.

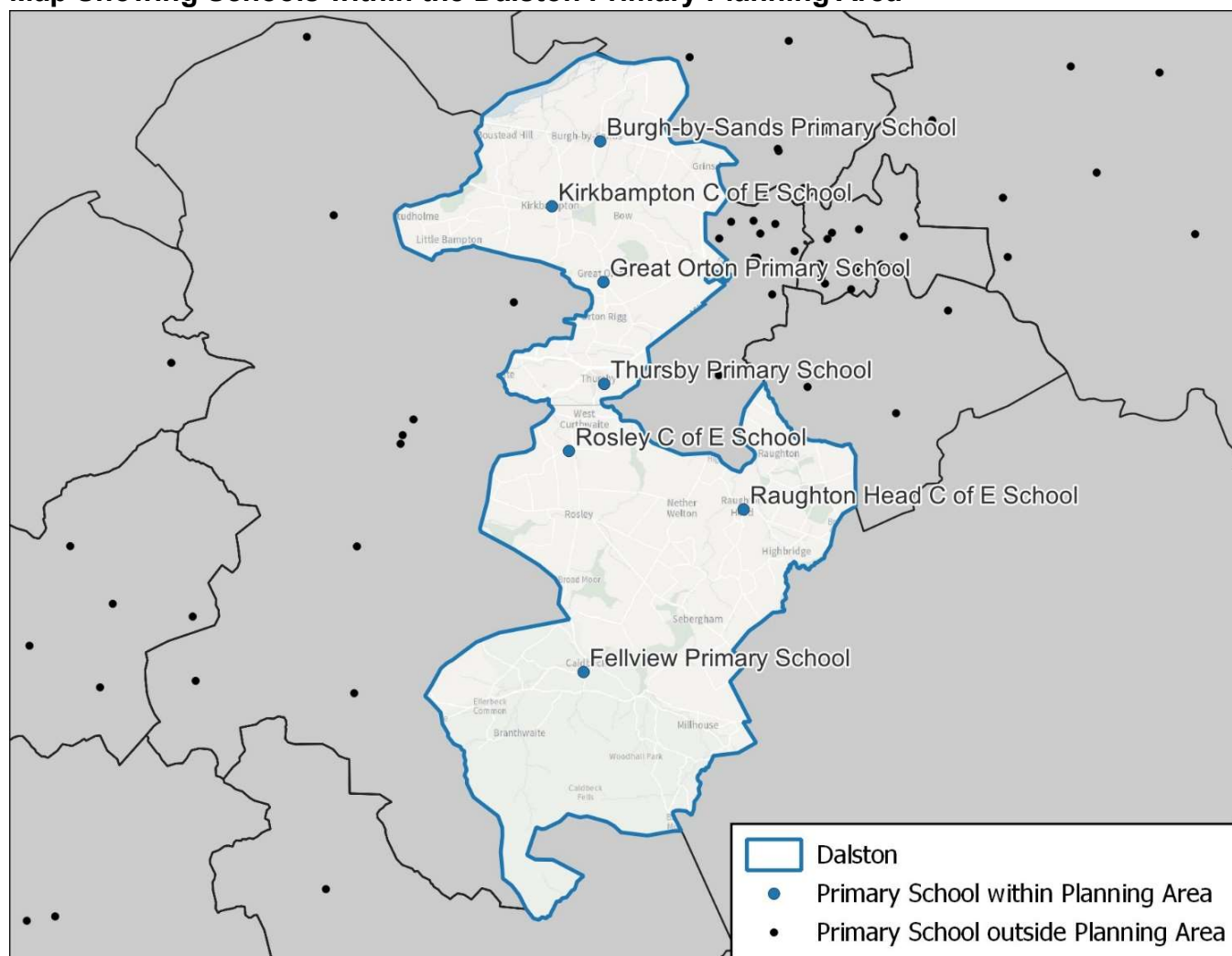
Births have reduced in recent years, with 100 less births in 2022/2023 than recorded in 2013/2014.

Dalston Primary Planning Area

There are 8 primary schools in the Dalston Primary Planning Area, 5 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Burgh-by-Sands Primary School	3 – 11	Community	-	15	Yes
Fellview Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	11	No
Great Orton Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	10	No
Kirkbampton C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	15	Yes
St Michael's C of E Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	30	No
Raughton Head C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	6	Yes
Rosley C of E School	4 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	8	Yes
Thursby Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	20	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Dalston Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Dalston Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	115	95	20	17%	805	694	111	14%

Historic actions

- Kirkbampton C of E School reduced their PAN from 18 to 15 in 2020.
- Thursby Primary School increased their PAN from 15 to 20 in 2020.
- Rosley C of E School will take a bulge of up 13 in 2024 and a there is a proposed PAN increase from 8 to 13 with effect from 2026.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Burgh-by-Sands Primary School	9	9	9	8	8	7	9	7	13	8
Fellview Primary School	2	2	4	4	3	6	5	2	5	4
Great Orton Primary School	6	3	12	5	7	5	7	8	6	5
Kirkbampton C of E School	6	2	7	6	10	10	7	5	7	8
St Michael's C of E Primary School	14	14	14	13	19	28	16	20	13	13
Raughton Head C of E School	3	9	8	10	5	5	3	5	4	5
Rosley C of E School	4	3	4	2	4	5	3	2	3	2
Thursby Primary School	9	6	16	6	3	5	4	5	11	9
Total	53	48	74	54	59	71	54	54	62	54

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Dalston primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	92	108	84	100

Summary

The numbers on roll have remained reasonably stable in this planning area, with many schools supporting rural populations. Great Orton Primary School sits to the west of Carlisle, where significant housing development has been approved; this may supplement the school's number on roll in future years.

With a total of eight schools supporting annual cohorts of around 70 children; inevitably, many schools in this planning area will have small Reception intakes and low overall numbers on roll. Great Orton Primary School and St Michael's C of E Primary School, may benefit from ongoing housing developments.

St Cuthbert's Garden Village Primary Planning Area

There are 3 primary schools in the St Cuthbert's Garden Village Primary Planning Area, 2 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Cummersdale School	4 - 11	Community	-	12	No
Stoneraise School	3 - 11	Community	-	16	Yes
Wreay C of E School Academy	3 - 11	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	16	Yes

A map showing schools within the St Cuthbert's Garden Village Primary Planning Area has not been included at this point, as the boundaries are currently being consulted on with the DfE. Once the boundary has been formalised and agreed this document will be updated.

Numbers of Pupils in St Cuthbert's Garden Village Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec.	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	44	51	-7	-16%	308	340	-32	-10%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward.

Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Cummersdale School	15	7	6	7	8	7	4	5	6	1
Stoneraise School	25	13	17	18	11	17	9	13	12	5
Wreay C of E School Academy	0	4	3	3	2	5	2	2	7	5
Total	40	24	26	28	21	29	15	20	25	11

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the St Cuthbert's primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	56	56	59	55

Summary

The planned St Cuthbert's Garden Village (SCGV) development, to the south of Carlisle, is expected to deliver over 10,000 new houses over the next 20 years. Only Cummersdale School of the three schools in this planning area sits within the development area, but Stoneraise School and Wreay C of E School Academy will serve the new population also.

Additional primary school capacity will also be required as the development progresses. In total, we would expect to require around an additional 3,000 primary school places for the wider development, with the current capacity currently serving 300 children. To the East of the development area, Inglewood Infant School and Pennine Way Primary School could accommodate children from the Carleton area of the Garden Village.

Births are generally on a par with, or higher than in recent years, contrary to the wider Cumberland trend. This is likely to be the result of new housing already constructed in the planning area, particularly the Ridings development. The Scale of SCGV means current birth rates are not indicative of future need and as this is currently the only planning area with a deficit of reception places this will be closely monitored.

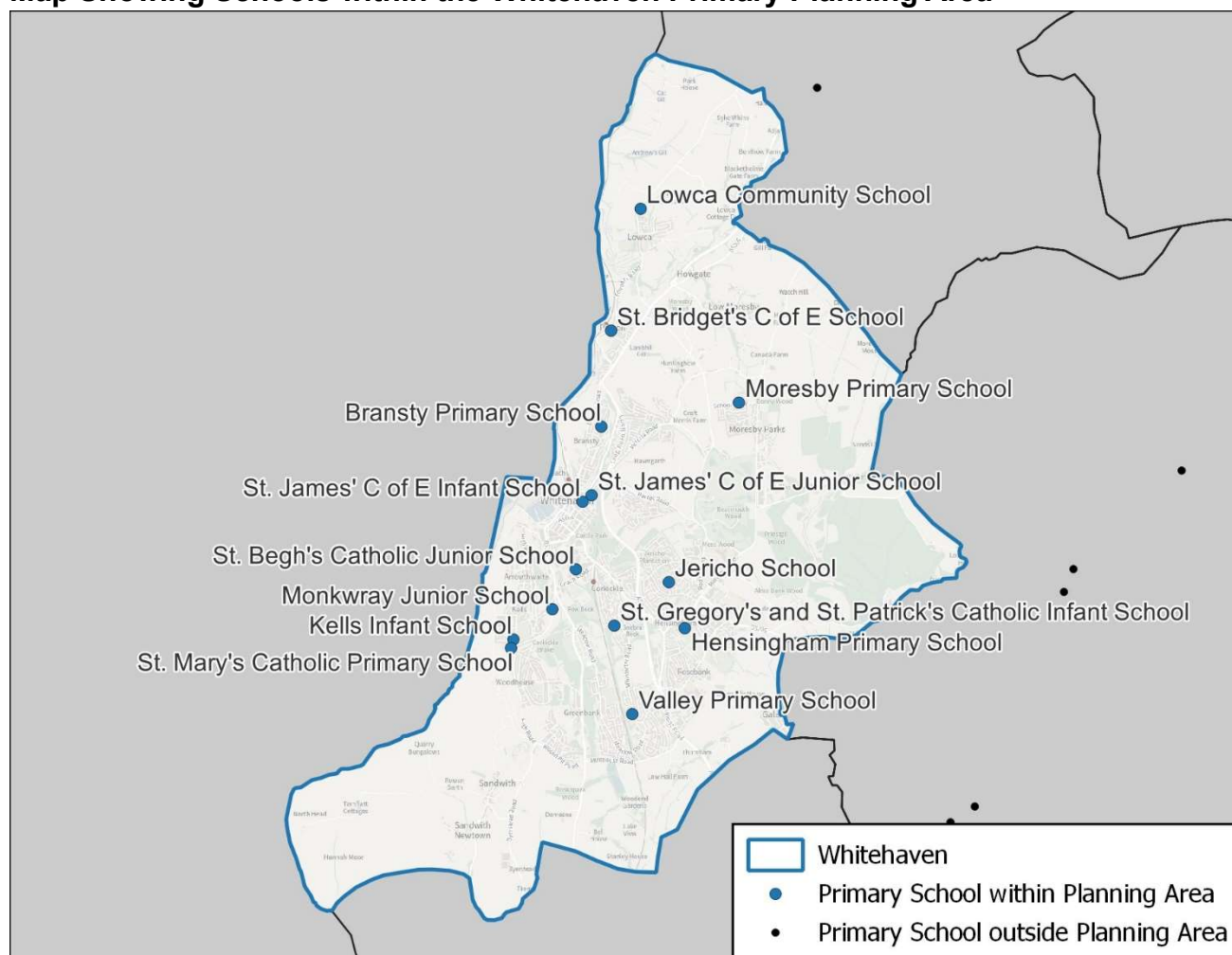
South West Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

Whitehaven Primary Planning Area

There are 14 primary schools in the Whitehaven Primary Planning Area, 11 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Bransty Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	25	Yes
Hensingham Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	30	Yes
Jericho School	3 – 11	Community	-	60	Yes
Kells Infant School	3 – 7	Community	-	30	Yes
Lowca Community School	3 – 11	Community	-	12	Yes
Monkway Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	38	No
Moresby Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	15	Yes
St Begh's Catholic Junior School	7 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	75	No
St Bridget's C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	10	Yes
St Gregory & St Patrick's Catholic Infant School	3 - 7	Voluntary Aided	-	80	Yes
St James' C of E Infant School	3 – 7	Voluntary Controlled	-	45	Yes
St James' C of E Junior School	7 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	48	No
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	3 – 11	Voluntary Aided	-	25	Yes
Valley Primary School	3 - 11	Community School	-	45	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Whitehaven Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Whitehaven Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	377	263	114	30%	2019	1683	336	17%

Historic actions

- Jericho School increased their PAN from 52 to 60 in 2022.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Bransty Primary School	18	13	17	16	17	12	20	27	15	19
Hensingham Primary School	32	41	36	26	49	37	39	51	58	48
Jericho School	35	17	29	21	16	20	20	26	18	32
Kells Infant School	64	73	70	64	67	53	71	67	81	75
Lowca Community School	8	6	3	14	7	6	11	9	10	6
Moresby Primary School	14	11	12	11	12	19	15	13	17	14
St Bridget's C of E School	5	9	6	12	7	11	15	10	19	11
St James' C of E Infant School	27	24	23	20	27	29	36	32	25	29
Valley Primary School	43	58	54	72	57	63	90	92	77	67
Total	246	252	250	256	259	250	317	327	320	301

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of

families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Whitehaven primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	292	279	271	276

Summary

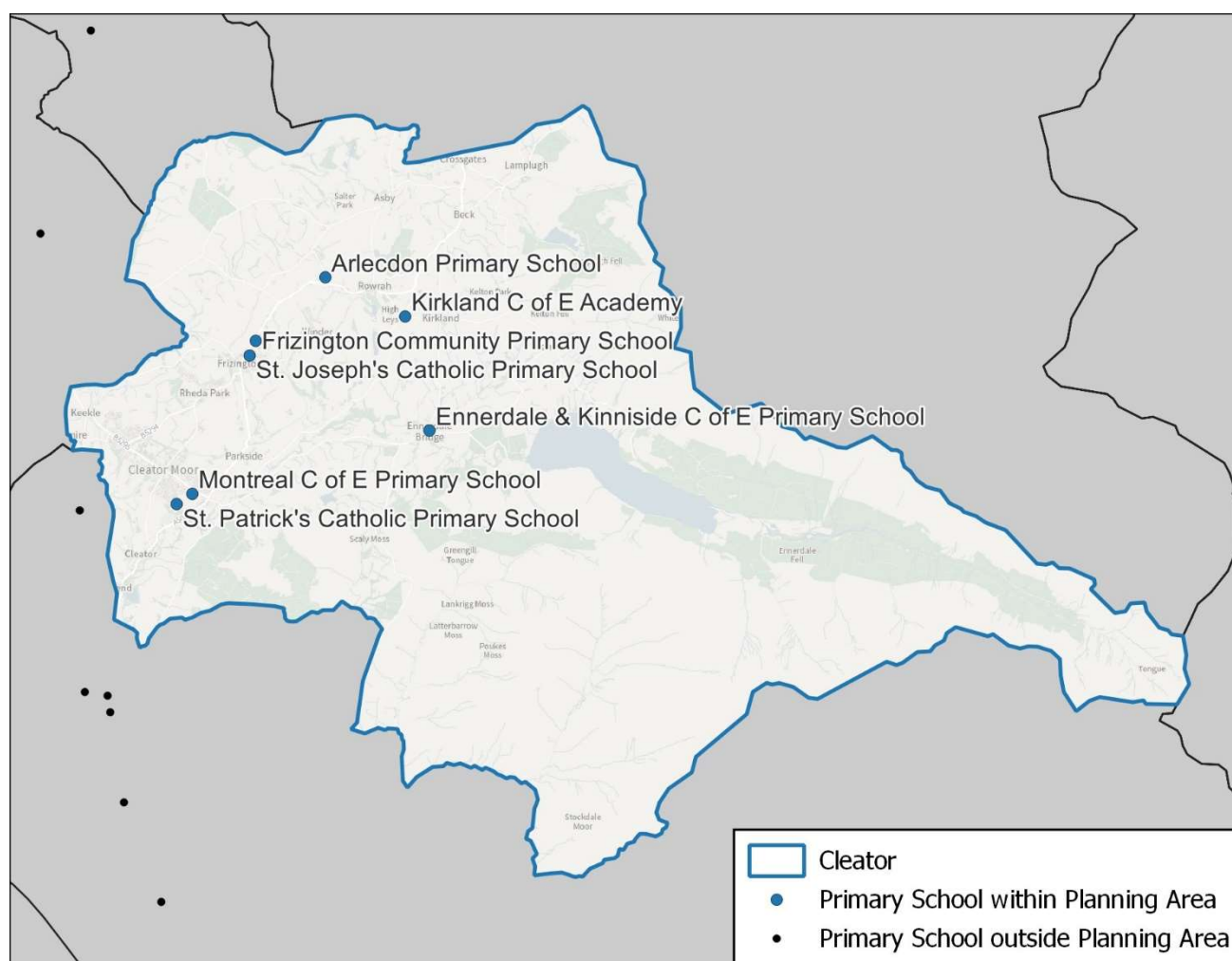
Whitehaven is a large, broadly urban planning area. Following a period of births consistently above 300, numbers seem to have settled at around 250 across this planning area for the past six years. With a total of 30% surplus reception places already in this planning area, this continued reduced birth rate will result in this surplus increasing. Substantial new housing is planned for the area, which, if progressed, may mitigate some of the expected reduction in numbers on roll.

Cleator Primary Planning Area

There are 7 primary schools in the Cleator Primary Planning Area, 3 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Arlecdon Primary School	2 - 11	Academy	Changing Lives Learning Trust	15	Yes
Ennerdale and Kinnisdale C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	8	No
Frizington Community Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	20	No
Kirkland C of E Academy	2 – 11	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	10	Yes
Montreal C of E Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	40	No
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	3 – 11	Voluntary Aided	-	12	Yes
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	47	No

Map Showing Schools within the Cleator Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Cleator Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	152	81	71	47%	1064	654	410	39%

Historic actions

- Arlecdon Primary School increased their PAN from 12 to 15 in 2023.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Arlecdon Primary School	4	4	6	6	5	8	4	7	6	8
Ennerdale and Kinnisdale C of E Primary School	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Frizington Community Primary School	19	23	23	25	26	24	32	23	29	32
Kirkland C of E Academy	4	1	5	3	3	5	6	7	3	3
Montreal C of E Primary School	52	65	55	82	53	79	72	76	72	75
Total	80	94	90	116	87	117	114	113	111	118

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Cleator primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	99	79	82	71

Summary

Whilst some of the schools in this planning area serve relatively rural communities, substantial surplus capacity also exists in some of the more urban schools. With a current surplus of 47% of reception places, this is only set to increase if the current trend of a decline in birth rates continues in this planning area.

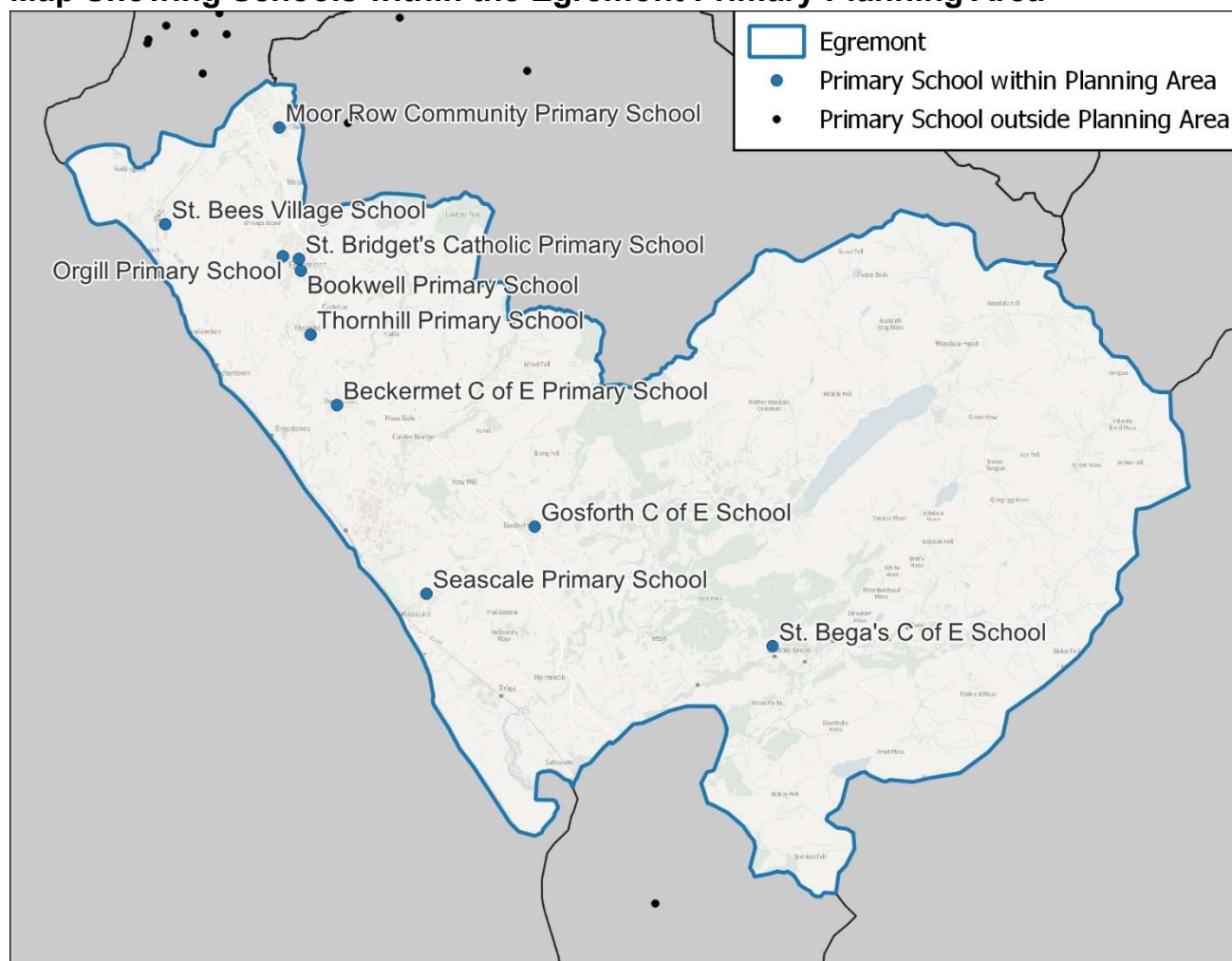
In common with much of Cumberland, births are consistently now well below their highs of the last decade. Some schools are likely to have frequent single-figure Reception intakes.

Egremont Primary Planning Area

There are 10 primary schools in the Egremont Primary Planning Area, 7 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Beckermest C of E Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	15	No
Bookwell Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	30	No
Gosforth C of E School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	20	No
Moor Row Community Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	15	Yes
Orgill Primary School	3 – 11	Community	-	40	Yes
Seascale Primary School	3 – 11	Community	-	22	Yes
St Bees Village School	2 – 11	Academy	Changing Lives Learning Trust	30	Yes
St Bega's C of E School	2 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	12	Yes
St Bridget's Catholic Primary School	2 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	Yes
Thornhill Primary School	2 – 11	Academy	Changing Lives Learning Trust	15	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Egremont Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Egremont Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	225	160	65	29%	1575	1186	389	25%

Historic actions

- Orgill Primary School reduced their PAN from 40 to 30 in 2023.
- Thornhill Primary School increased their PAN from 11 to 15 in 2024.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Beckermest C of E Primary School	5	2	6	3	6	2	4	5	9	6
Bookwell Primary School	19	29	25	16	19	12	16	20	13	21
Gosforth C of E School	3	12	7	10	13	8	9	24	16	14
Moor Row Community Primary School	15	15	14	12	14	13	17	20	17	25
Orgill Primary School	40	28	36	34	42	46	45	58	62	56
Seascale Primary School	8	12	18	7	14	6	8	8	8	18
St Bees Village School	10	7	9	14	8	18	16	6	7	16
St Bega's C of E School	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	2
Thornhill Primary School	8	13	15	11	12	11	10	14	9	6
Total	110	120	131	108	128	116	127	157	145	164

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Egremont primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	146	159	137	135

Summary

Steady reductions in the numbers on roll over recent years are forecast to continue. Many of these schools serve rural communities; St Bega's C of E School in particular serves a very isolated community. With birth rates on a continual decline in this planning area since 2013/2014, with more than 50 less births in 2022/2023 than in 2013/2014, numbers on roll are forecast to decline further. This will mean that the already significant surplus of reception places in this planning area (29%) is set to increase going forward.

Millom and Bootle Primary Planning Area

There are 7 primary schools in the Millom and Bootle Primary Planning Area, 3 of which has a nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Black Combe Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	34	No
Haverigg Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	25	No
Millom Infant School	4 – 7	Community	-	36	No
St James' catholic Primary	4 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	No
Thwaites School	3 - 11	Community	-	9	Yes
Captain Shaw's C of E School	2 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	8	Yes
Waberthwaite C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	10	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Millom and Bootle Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Millom and Bootle Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Millom

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Reception places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	100	65	35	35%	520	434	86	17%

Bootle

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	18	8	10	56%	126	72	54	43%

Historic actions

- Haverigg Primary School increased their PAN from 18 to 25 in 2023.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Millom Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Haverigg Primary School/ Millom Infant School*	51	75	69	79	74	75	72	83	81	73
Thwaites School	2	3	4	1	4	4	4	1	5	5
Total	53	78	73	80	78	79	76	84	86	78

*These two schools have been grouped together as they are located in very isolated areas so the children go to either of the schools and very rarely go out of the area.

Bootle Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Captain Shaw's C of E School	3	4	5	2	4	5	7	6	3	2
Waberthwaite C of E School	4	7	4	4	4	5	7	5	6	9
Total	7	11	9	6	8	10	14	11	9	11

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Millom and Bootle primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	82	71	76	52

Summary

Whilst there is some geographical separation between Millom and Bootle, a two-school planning area does not conform with the DfE's requirements for establishing planning areas, hence the joining of these two areas into one planning area.

The surplus of reception places currently stands at 56% in Bootle, and although the birth rate has remained relatively stable this is a significant amount of surplus to maintain. There was a proposal a number of years ago by Cumbria County Council, to close Captain Shaw's School, but the proposal was rejected by the Council's Cabinet.

Births in Millom have remained reasonably consistent until the last year for which data is available, which has seen a considerable reduction. This requires monitoring given the current surplus of 35% of reception places.

In Bootle, birth numbers remain very low given that two schools serve the area. There is little movement by children into the area through parental preference, so intakes will inevitably continue to be very low.

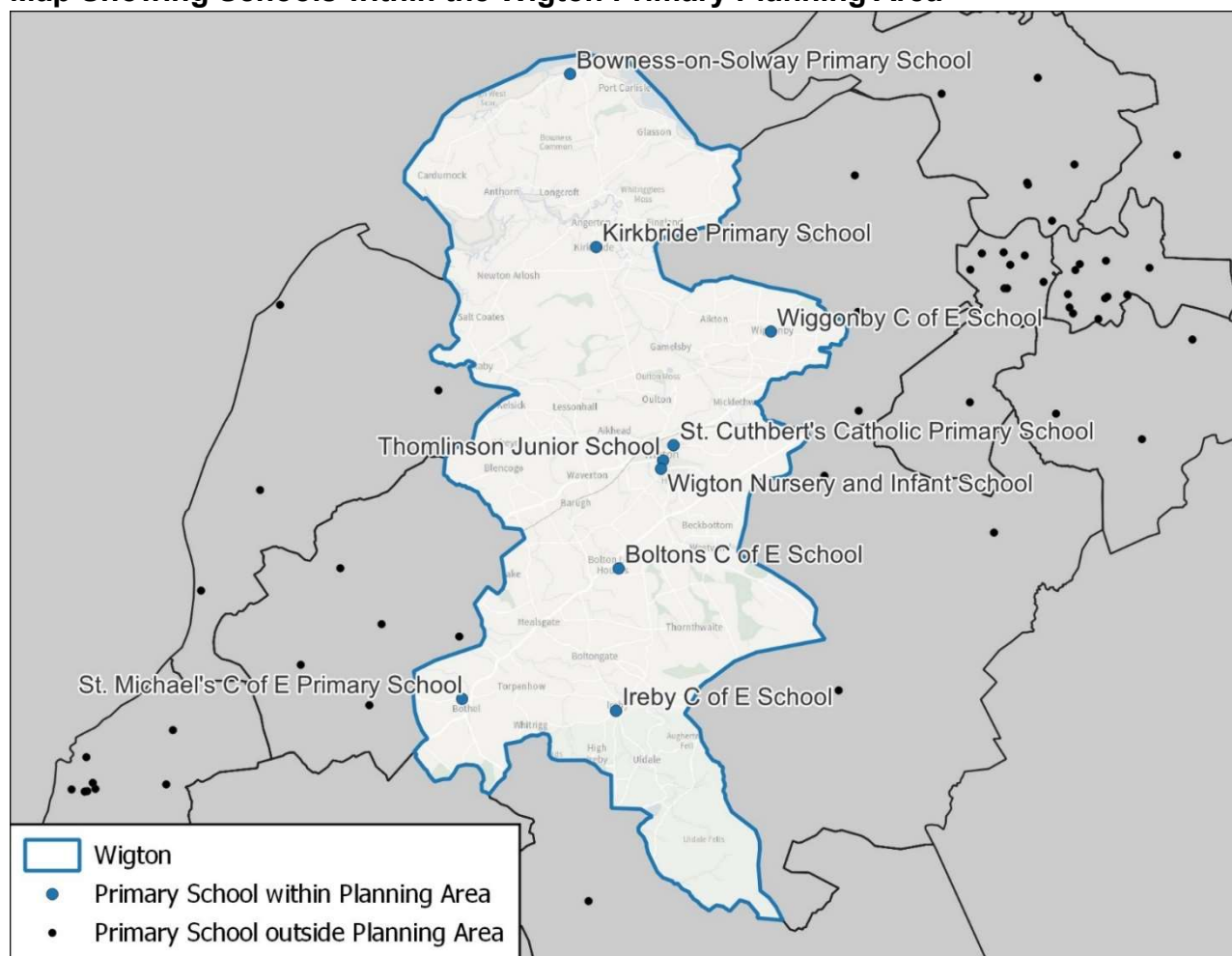
Central Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

Wigton Primary Planning Area

There are 9 primary schools in the Wigton Primary Planning Area, 5 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Boltons C of E School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	14	No
Bowness-on-Solway Primary School	3 – 11	Foundation	-	15	Yes
Ireby C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	10	Yes
Kirkbride Primary School	3 - 11	Community		15	Yes
St Cuthbert's Catholic primary School	3 – 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	Yes
St Michael's C of E Primary School	4 -11	Voluntary Aided	-	15	No
Thomlinson Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	60	No
Wiggonby C of E School	4 – 11	Voluntary Aided	-	9	No
Wigton Nursery and Infant School	3 – 7	Community	-	60	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Wigton Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Wigton Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	168	119	49	29%	936	582	354	38%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Boltons C of E School	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Bowness-on-Solway Primary School	6	5	4	3	5	4	8	8	8	5
Ireby C of E School	2	4	3	5	7	5	5	2	3	1
Kirkbride Primary School	11	8	3	6	6	7	9	9	7	5
St Michael's C of E Primary School	4	6	9	6	8	6	9	10	9	6
Wiggonby C of E School	2	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	4
Wigton Nursery and Infant School	63	71	61	54	78	61	81	71	64	67
Total	89	101	85	79	110	89	117	107	97	90

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Wigton primary planning area in the coming years. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	94	96	113	104

Summary

There are nine schools in this planning area, serving a population which is forecast to be around 750 in the near future. Although the birth rate has fluctuated in this area between 2013/2014 it is now in line with the figure in 2013/2014. Although the forecasts show a slight increase in the reception places required between 2025 and 2028, there is a significant surplus of reception places in this planning area of 29%.

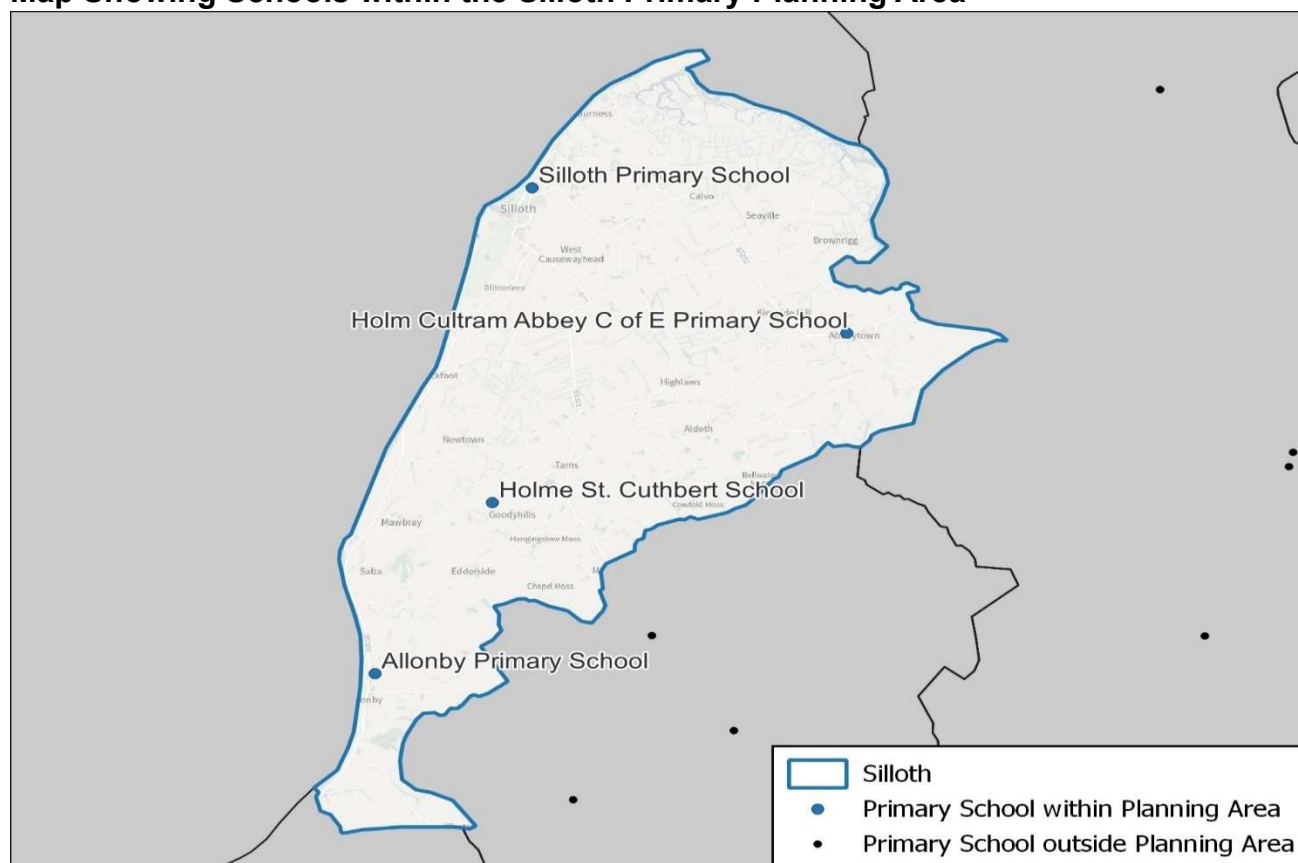
Across the nine schools in the area, average reception intakes are likely to be around 10, though obviously this will differ between schools.

Silloth Primary Planning Area

There are 4 primary schools in the Wigton Primary Planning Area, 3 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Allonby Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	8	Yes
Holm Cultram Abbey C of E Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	10	No
Holme St Cuthbert School	2 – 11	Community	-	8	Yes
Silloth Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	30	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Silloth Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Silloth Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	56	24	32	57%	392	238	154	39%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Allonby Primary School	1	0	5	3	3	5	1	2	6	3
Holm Cultram Abbey C of E Primary School	12	6	5	7	4	6	9	5	11	8
Holme St Cuthbert School	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	1
Silloth Primary School	23	20	28	24	15	16	17	19	28	22
Total	37	28	38	35	25	29	29	28	46	34

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Silloth primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	34	40	29	36

Summary

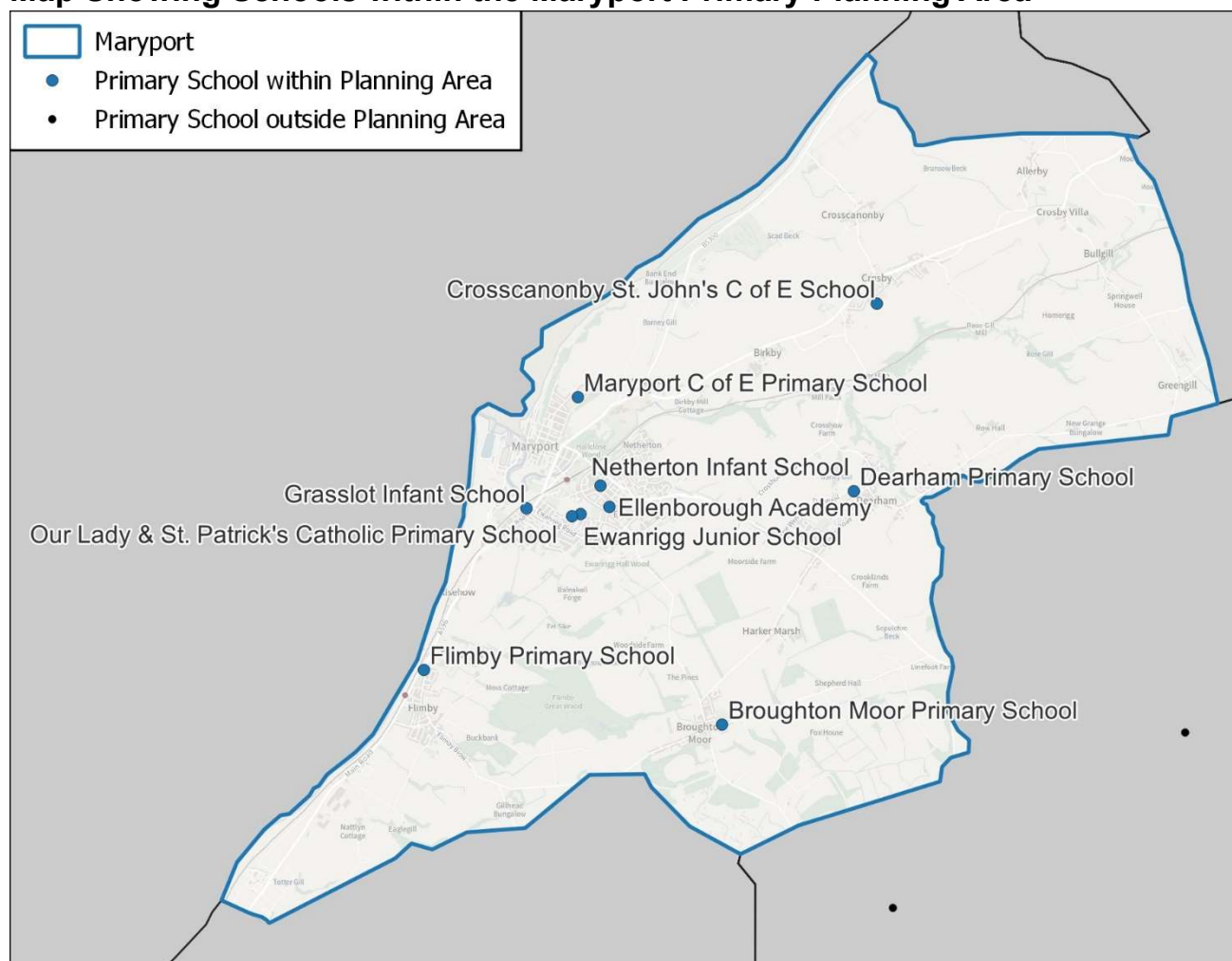
A sparsely populated area with a relatively stable birth rate, which remains very low given that it is expected to populate four primary schools. The forecast is not set to change substantially over the next four years, however there is already 57 % of surplus reception places within this planning area.

Maryport Primary Planning Area

There are 10 primary schools in the Maryport Primary Planning Area, 8 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Broughton Moor Primary School	2 – 11	Community	-	12	Yes
Crosscanonby St Johns C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	10	Yes
Ellenborough Academy	2 - 7	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	20	No
Dearham Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Changing Lives Learning Trust	30	Yes
Ewanrigg Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	30	No
Flimby Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Changing Lives Learning Trust	30	Yes
Grasslot Infant School	2 - 7	Community	-	30	Yes
Maryport C of E Primary School	2 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	45	Yes
Netherton Infant School	2 - 7	Community	-	30	Yes
Our Lady and St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	2 - 11	Academy	Mater Christi MAT	30	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Maryport Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Maryport Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	240	143	97	40%	1348	970	378	28%

Historic actions

- Ewanrigg Junior School reduced their PAN from 45 to 40 in 2021.
- Ewanrigg Junior School reduced their PAN from 40 to 30 in 2023.
- Ellenborough Academy reduced their PAN from 23 to 24 in 2024.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Broughton Moor Primary School	9	7	8	10	5	10	8	6	9	14
Crosscanonby St Johns C of E School	4	5	2	9	8	7	8	9	7	10
Dearham Primary School	22	34	25	25	30	25	33	22	15	17
Ellenborough Academy	31	29	28	18	34	27	39	37	38	31
Flimby Primary School	20	18	18	15	17	30	17	15	19	21
Grasslot Infant School	19	14	27	22	24	27	36	31	25	25
Maryport C of E Primary School	13	15	15	20	8	25	17	18	17	21
Netherton Infant School	14	11	13	8	17	16	15	19	9	24
Total	132	133	136	127	143	167	173	157	139	163

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Maryport primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	128	128	129	128

Summary

Birth rates have stabilised between 2019/2020 and 2022/2023 meaning that the numbers entering reception between 2024 and 2027 will be very similar, as shown by the forecasts. However, there is already a 40% surplus of reception places within this planning area and with nothing set to change in current trends this surplus will not decline.

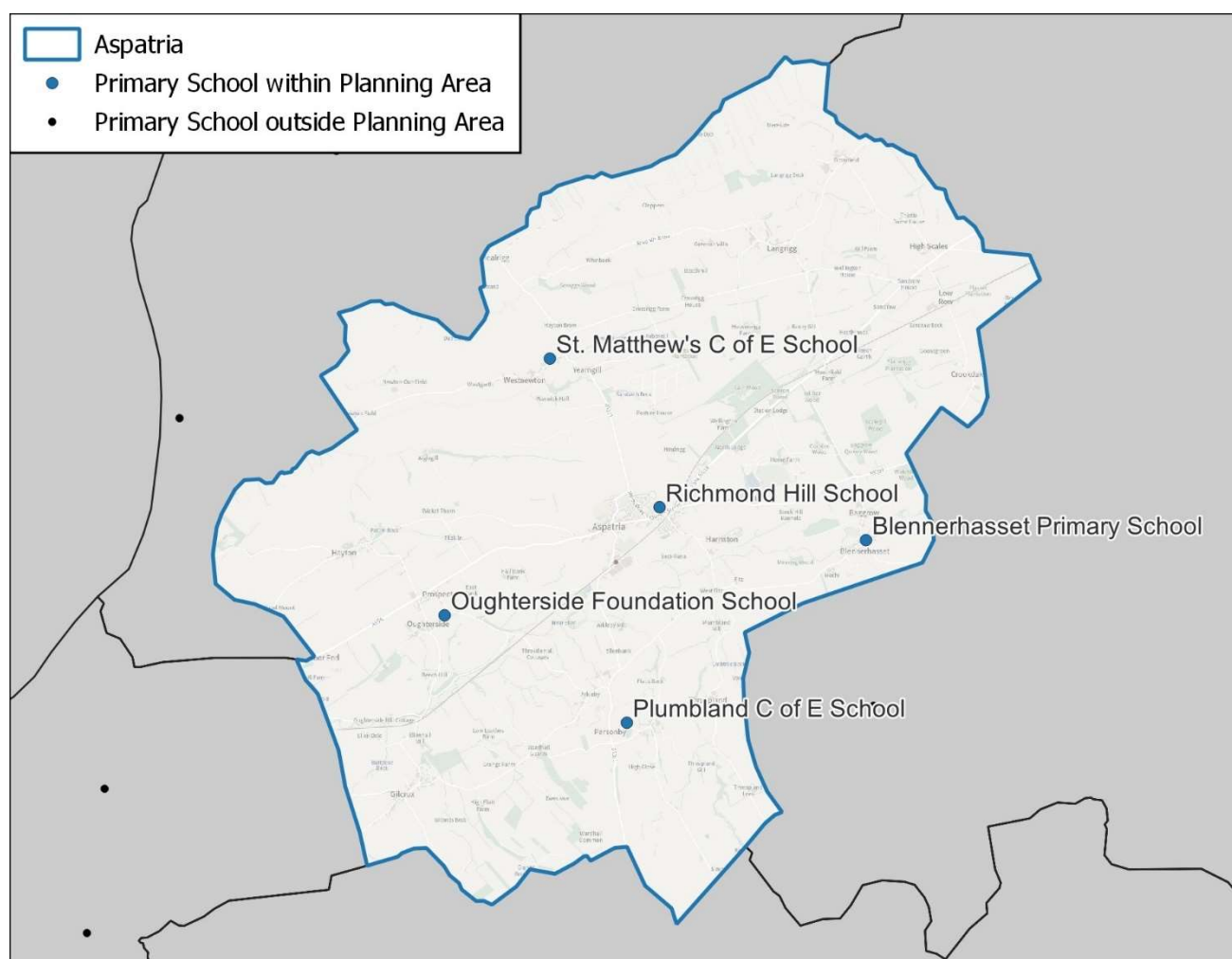
There are six schools located in the small town of Maryport, with a combined population of fewer than 700 children. All six schools are within walking distance of each other.

Aspatia Primary Planning Area

There are 5 primary schools in the Aspatia Primary Planning Area, 3 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Blennerhasset Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	7	Yes
Oughterside Foundation School	2 - 11	Foundation	-	12	Yes
Plumbland C of E School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	8	No
Richmond Hill School	2 - 11	Community	-	28	Yes
St Matthew's C of E School	4 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	8	No

Map Showing Schools within the Aspatia Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Aspatria Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	63	45	18	29%	441	378	63	14%

Historic actions

- Oughterside Foundation School reduced their PAN from 15 to 12 in 2021.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Blennerhasset Primary School	2	2	3	3	2	0	2	1	3	3
Oughterside Foundation School	9	6	9	5	5	9	7	6	12	5
Plumbland C of E School	5	4	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	3
Richmond Hill School	26	26	27	26	26	38	35	39	39	39
St Matthew's C of E School	2	3	6	3	3	9	8	9	4	4
Total	44	41	47	38	38	58	56	58	60	54

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of

families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Aspatia primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	43	51	48	51

Summary

Numbers on roll are reasonably stable within this planning area. There are five schools serving a population of less than 400 children, and a concentration of population in Richmond Hill means the other schools in the planning area are always likely to have relatively small numbers on roll.

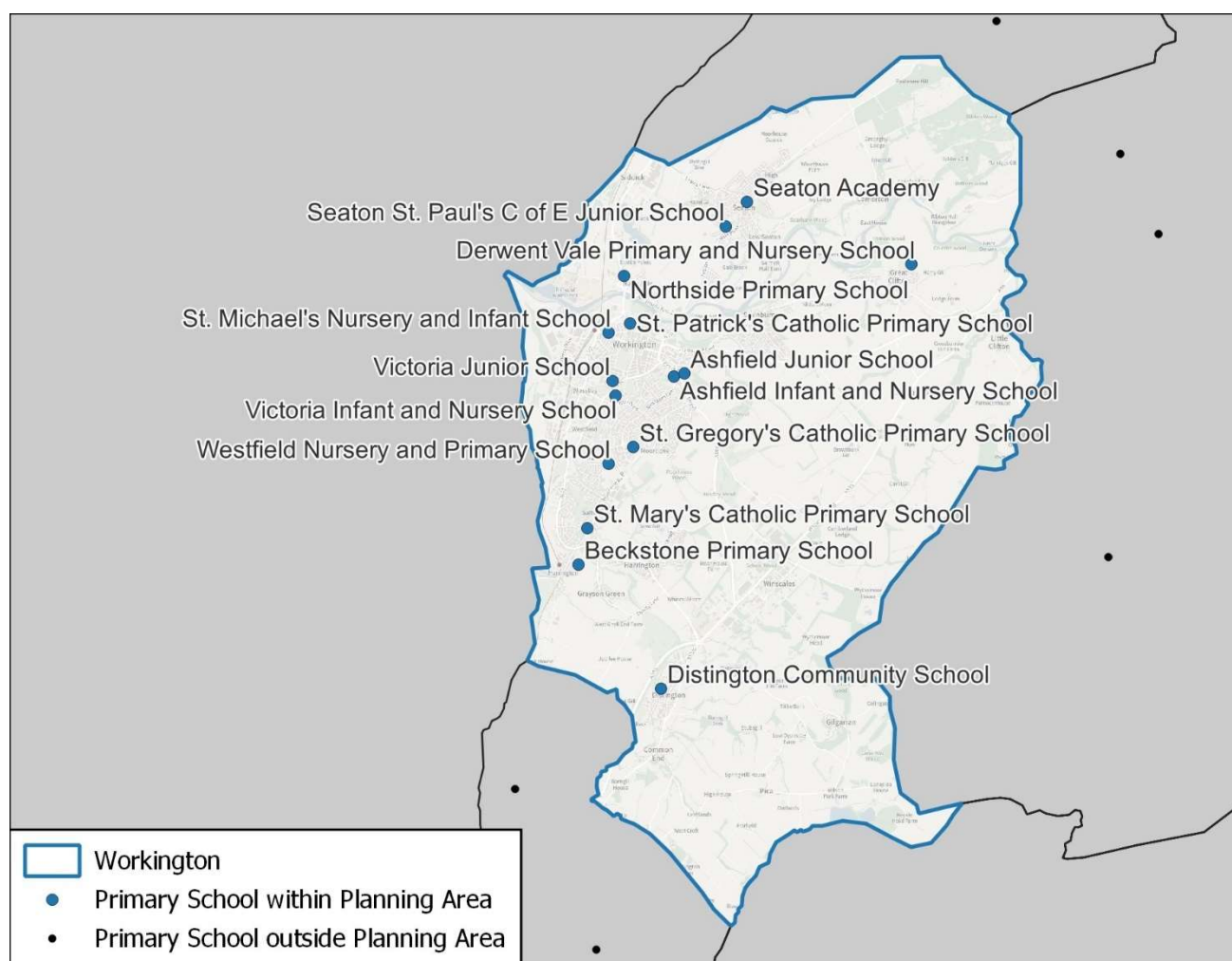
Birth rates indicate little short-term prospect of growth in numbers on roll. Single-figure reception intakes are expected to remain common within this planning area.

Workington Primary Planning Area

There are 15 primary schools in the Workington Primary Planning Area, 11 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Ashfield Infant and Nursery School	3 - 7	Community	-	60	Yes
Ashfield Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	64	No
Beckstone Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	45	Yes
Derwent Vale Primary and Nursery School	3 - 11	Community	-	15	Yes
Distington Community School	3 - 11	Community	-	20	Yes
Northside Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	15	Yes
Seaton Academy	3 - 7	Academy	Seaton Academy (Single Academy Trust)	60	Yes
Seaton St Paul's C of E Junior School	7 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	60	No
St Gregory's Catholic Primary School	2 - 11	Academy	Mater Christi MAT	30	Yes
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	2 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	Yes
St Michael's Nursery and Infant School	2 - 7	Community	-	30	Yes
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	30	No
Victoria Infant and Nursery School	2 - 7	Community	-	60	Yes
Victoria Junior School	7 - 11	Community	-	90	No
Westfield Nursery and Primary School	3 - 11	Community	-	30	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Workington Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Workington Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	425	339	86	20%	2135	1812	323	15%

Historic actions

- Seaton Academy reduced their PAN from 90 to 60 in 2020.

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Ashfield Infant and Nursery School	44	47	46	52	51	51	48	45	47	47
Beckstone Primary School	62	48	64	79	68	77	77	74	70	73
Derwent Vale Primary and Nursery School	14	9	16	17	14	23	18	28	27	15
Distington Community School	10	18	10	30	21	24	30	24	36	21
Northside Primary School	7	9	13	10	7	14	10	10	17	18
Seaton Academy	33	29	55	40	38	58	42	54	38	46
St Michael's Nursery and Infant School	27	30	49	31	35	26	38	40	39	36
Victoria Infant and Nursery School	46	55	54	71	60	72	68	59	69	76
Westfield Nursery and Primary School	56	53	38	62	55	42	51	57	60	55
Total	299	298	345	392	349	387	382	391	403	387

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Workington primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	376	367	311	308

Summary

The two most recent years' birth data for this planning area give cause for concern. If these figures are indicative of a new norm, then the numbers on roll in the planning area will continue to reduce beyond 2027-2028.

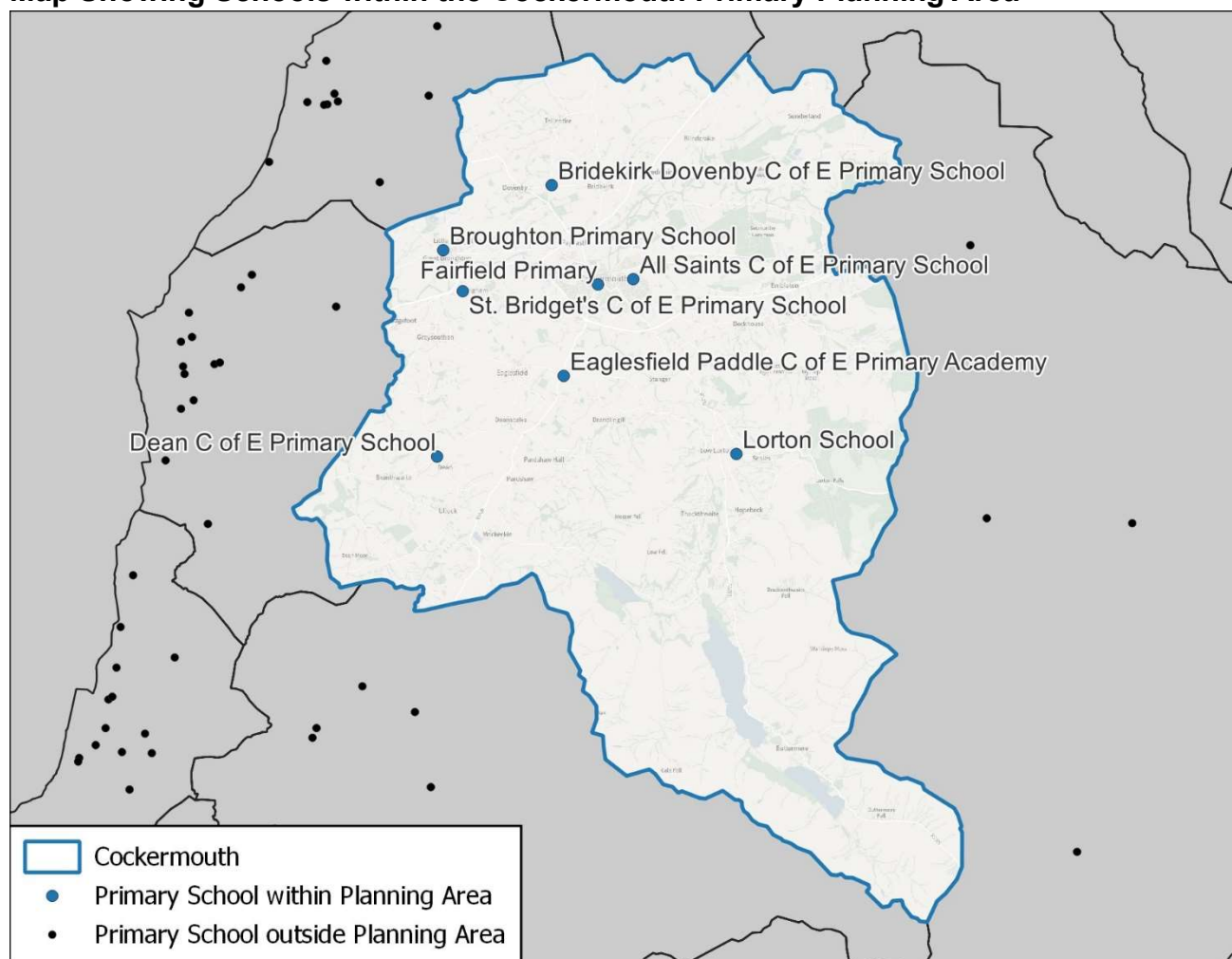
Numbers on roll are reasonably stable and healthy across the planning area, though with a slow, downward trajectory. There are some new housing developments in construction and planned for the future which may support the numbers on roll. Beckstone Primary School has been regularly oversubscribed in recent years. Surplus capacity in some schools is, however, high for what is a well-populated area.

Cockermouth Primary Planning Area

There are 8 primary schools in the Cockermouth Primary Planning Area, 6 of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
All Saints C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	30	Yes
Bridekirk Dovenby C of E Primary School	4 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	17	No
Broughton Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	Learning For Life Trust	20	Yes
Dean C of E Primary School	2 - 11	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	15	Yes
Eaglesfield Paddle C of E Primary Academy	3 - 11	Academy	Eaglesfield Paddle C of E Primary Academy – Single Academy Trust	30	Yes
Fairfield Primary	3 - 11	Academy	Learning For Life Trust	60	Yes
Lorton School	4 - 11	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	10	No
St Bridget's C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	17	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Cockermouth Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Cockermouth Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	199	148	51	26%	1393	1215	178	13%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these

children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
All Saints C of E Primary School	19	15	24	22	26	23	24	34	31	30
Bridekirk Dovenby C of E Primary School	4	5	8	9	1	3	6	8	2	6
Broughton Primary School	8	8	21	17	15	23	21	20	23	23
Dean C of E Primary School	6	8	6	7	1	6	5	10	10	3
Eaglesfield Paddle C of E Primary Academy	3	9	6	6	9	6	8	4	9	5
Fairfield Primary	34	24	45	20	23	35	33	42	35	38
Lorton School	0	3	7	4	3	4	1	6	2	6
St Bridget's C of E School	25	21	15	13	10	9	19	6	8	7
Total	99	93	132	98	88	109	117	130	120	118

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Cockermouth primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	157	174	154	171

Summary

Numbers on roll are relatively stable across the planning area, and expected to remain so, albeit that some schools have very high levels of surplus capacity.

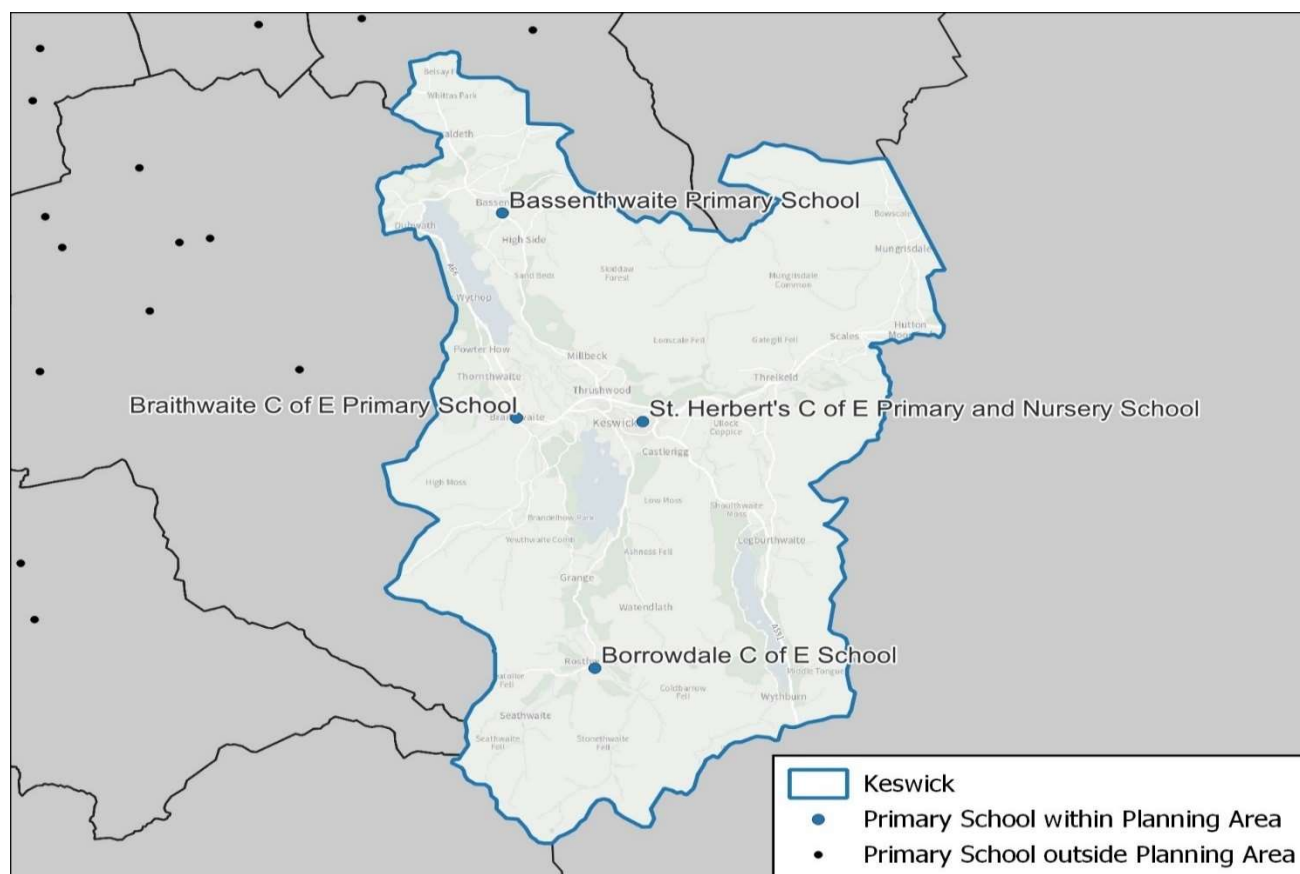
Whilst birth numbers appear to be reasonably stable, albeit lower than their peak, Cockermouth is a net importer of pupils. As such, reductions in birth numbers in other planning areas may also impact on future numbers on roll.

Keswick Primary Planning Area

There are 4 primary schools in the Keswick Primary Planning Area, all of which have nursery provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Nursery Provision
Bassenthwaite School	3 - 11	Academy	Keswick School MAT	7	Yes
Borrowdale C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Aided		7	Yes
Braithwaite C of E Primary School	3 - 11	Academy	The Good Shepherd MAT	15	Yes
St Herbert's C of E Primary and Nursery School	3 - 11	Voluntary Aided	-	50	Yes

Map Showing Schools within the Keswick Primary Planning Area



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Numbers of Pupils in Keswick Primary Planning Area

The table below provides information on the total number of reception places available (PAN) and the number of reception pupils on roll. The total number of school places available is shown against the total number on roll (NOR) to give an overall number percentage of surplus places (shown as a minus where there is a shortfall).

Year	PAN	Pupils in Rec.	Spare Rec. places	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	79	37	42	53%	553	333	220	40%

Birth Data is received on all births in Cumberland together with the postcode of where the child lives. The data covers births for the whole of the geographical planning area. This data is then linked to the catchment of the relevant primary school. This does not mean that all of these children will then attend that school in the future, but the data is used together with other information, such as historical trends to produce the forecasts going forward. Birth tables exclude Roman Catholic schools as they do not have a formal catchment area.

Birth Data Year	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15	13/14
Reception Intake Year	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Bassenthwaite School	1	5	2	2	2	5	1	0	2	1
Borrowdale C of E School	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Braithwaite C of E Primary School	4	5	2	0	0	3	3	2	3	7
St Herbert's C of E Primary and Nursery School	31	37	29	24	38	29	36	45	37	32
Total	36	49	35	27	41	37	40	49	43	41

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Key factors in the forecast are the number of births, migration in and around the planning area and movement of families into new housing developments. Forecasts incorporate trends for children attending schools outside of their local planning area.

The table below shows the calculated number of Reception places forecast to be required in the Keswick primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028
Forecasted reception places required	34	31	45	34

Summary

The map illustrates the sparseness of this planning area. Some of these schools serve some of the most isolated areas of Cumberland. Birth rates remain relatively stable for this planning area as do the forecasts, however there is already a significant surplus of reception places which is currently at 53%.

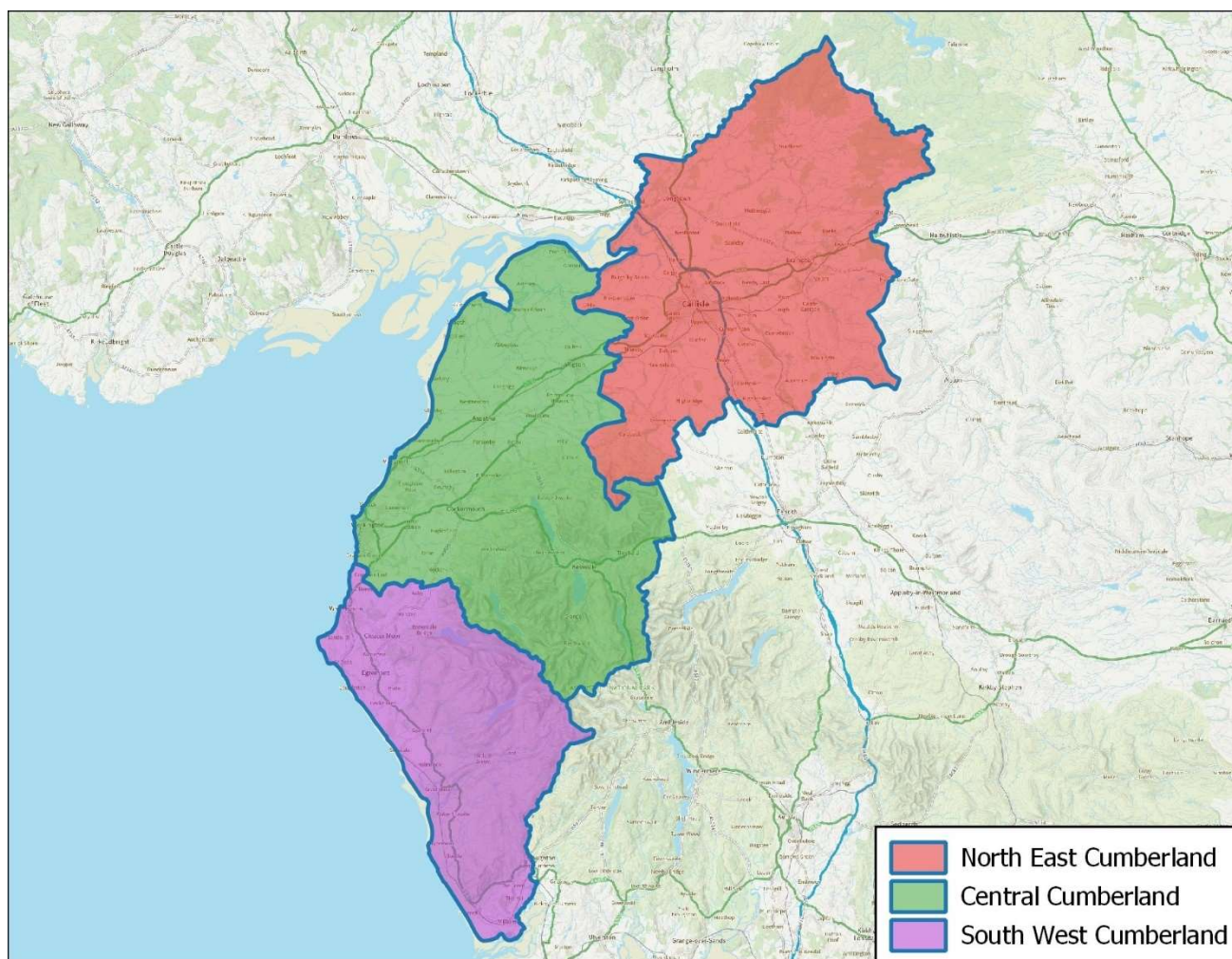
With one third of capacity already empty, it is forecast that just less than half will be surplus to requirements by 2027-28.

Cumberland Secondary Summary

Secondary education in Cumberland is divided into the following three separate planning areas:

- North East Cumberland
- South West Cumberland
- Central Cumberland

Map showing the boundaries of the three secondary school planning areas:



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The table below shows the number of schools in each planning area, the number of those with post 16 provision and the published admission number (PAN) for each planning area (2024/25 academic year):

Planning Area	Number of Schools	Number of Schools with post 16 Provision	Published Admission Number (PAN)
North East Cumberland	6	5	1224
Central Cumberland	9	7	1373
South West Cumberland	4	4	691
Total	19	16	3288

The table below shows the historic number of children and young people on roll (NOR) within Cumberland as recorded in January census:

Total Places Years 7-11	NOR Jan 2019	NOR Jan 2020	NOR Jan 2021	NOR Jan 2022	NOR Jan 2023	NOR Jan 2024
16,730	13,777	13,972	14,121	14,562	14,716	14,955

Forecast Methodology

Given that secondary schools are much larger and more spread out, children of secondary school age often travel further than they did to attend primary school. Forecast methodology is therefore slightly different between the two phases. However, the need for secondary school places still depends on the local child population.

Year 7 forecasts are based on the historic patterns of transfers from Year 6 to Year 7, i.e. the number of children moving up from individual primary schools to specific secondary schools. Other factors include migration in and around the District, and movement of families into new housing developments. These trends are then projected onto the current primary school populations and, where relevant, adjusted to include trends for children attending schools in other Local Authorities or other Local Authority children attending Cumberland schools.

The table below shows the number of children and young people forecast to require a year 7 place within Cumberland against the number of available places. Given that Energy Coast University Technical College (UTC) do not take pupils until they reach year 10, the data below does not include UTC for the year 7 data.

Year	Total PAN	Year 7 Forecast	Surplus Year 7 Places	% Surplus Year 7 Places	Total Capacity All Years	All Years Forecast	Total Surplus Places	% Surplus Total Places
2024/2025	3168	2938	230	7.3%	16,370	14976	1394	8.5%
2025/2026	3168	2882	286	9.0%	16,370	14974	1396	8.5%
2026/2027	3168	2826	342	10.8%	16,370	14796	1574	9.6%
2027/2028	3168	2853	315	10.0%	16,370	14576	1794	11.0%
2028/2029	3168	2722	446	14.1%	16,370	14352	2018	12.3%
2029/2030	3168	2576	592	18.7%	16,370	13985	2385	14.6%
2030/2031	3168	2575	593	18.7%	16,370	13676	2694	16.5%

Summary

The forecasts going forward show some stability over the next few years before the lower numbers start to move through from the primary phase of education to secondary. With the decline in the birth rate continuing year on year we expect to see the number of surplus places increase.

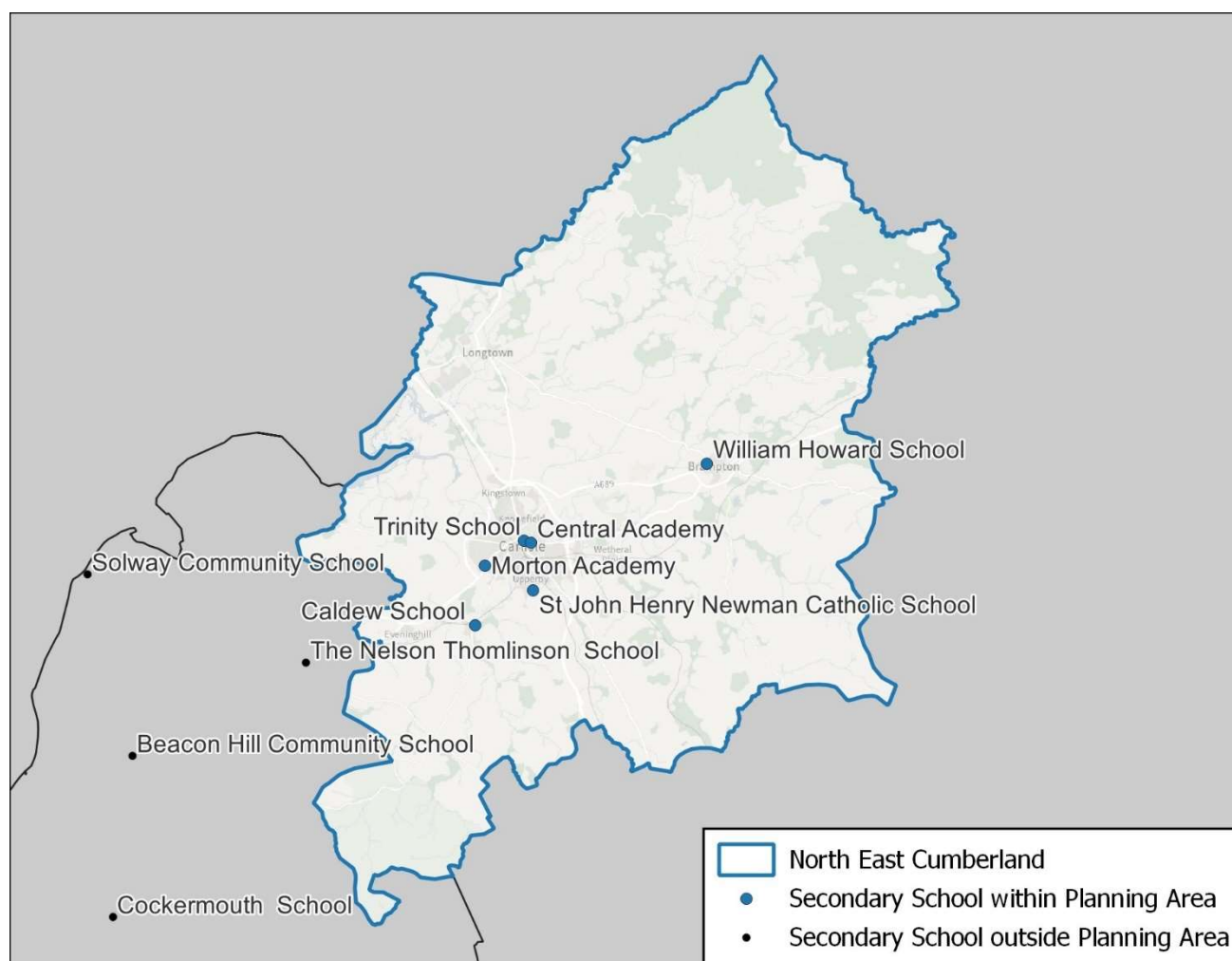
With a total of 3168 year 7 places available across Cumberland and the forecast going forward reducing to 2575 places required by 2030, the surplus is set to increase to over 18%. This surplus is not evenly spread across schools or the planning areas though, as can be seen from the information provided. This situation is closely monitored ensuring that any changes in trends are factored into the forecasts.

North East Cumberland Secondary Planning Area

There are 6 Secondary schools in the North East Cumberland Secondary Planning Area, 5 of which have Post 16 provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Post 16 Provision
Caldew School	11 - 18	Academy	Caldew School – Single Academy Trust	174	Yes
Central Academy	11 -18	Academy	United Learning Trust	240	Yes
Morton Academy	11 - 16	Academy	United Learning Trust	180	No
St John Henry Newman Catholic School	11 - 18	Voluntary Aided	-	120	Yes
Trinity School	11 - 18	Academy	Trinity School a C of E Acaemy (Single Accademy Trust)	270	Yes
William Howard School	11 -18	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	240	Yes

Map showing the boundary of the North East Cumberland Planning Area:



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Historic Actions – none to report for this planning area.

The table below shows the historic number of children and young people on roll (NOR) within this planning area as recorded in January census:

Total Places Years 7-11	NOR Jan 2019	NOR Jan 2020	NOR Jan 2021	NOR Jan 2022	NOR Jan 2023	NOR Jan 2024
6120	5276	5388	5462	5638	5736	5886

Forecast Methodology

Given that secondary schools are much larger and more spread out, children of secondary school age often travel further than they did to attend primary school. Forecast methodology is therefore slightly different between the two phases. However, the need for secondary school places still depends on the local child population.

Year 7 forecasts are based on the historic patterns of transfers from Year 6 to Year 7, i.e. the number of children moving up from individual primary schools to specific secondary schools. Other factors include migration in and around the District, and movement of families into new housing developments. These trends are then projected onto the current primary school populations and, where relevant, adjusted to include trends for children attending schools in other Local Authorities or other Local Authority children attending Cumberland schools.

The table below shows the number of children and young people forecast to require a year 7 place within this planning area against the number of available places:

Year	Total PAN	Year 7 Forecast	Surplus Year 7 Places	% Surplus Year 7 Places	Total Capacity All Years	All Years Forecast	Total Surplus Places	% Surplus Total Places
2024/2025	1224	1157	67	5.5%	6120	5896	224	4%
2025/2026	1224	1181	43	3.5%	6120	5922	198	3%
2026/2027	1224	1142	82	6.7%	6120	5878	242	4%
2027/2028	1224	1154	70	5.7%	6120	5831	289	5%
2028/2029	1224	1084	140	11.4%	6120	5733	387	6%
2029/2030	1224	998	226	18.5%	6120	5573	547	9%
2030/2031	1224	1103	121	9.9%	6120	5494	626	10%

Summary

Roll numbers have steadily increased over the last few years, reflecting the higher birth rates of the late 2000s. We expect further small increases in the overall roll for the next 3 years before a long period of decline. Whilst surplus capacity is not currently at a level to cause any concern, it is forecast to increase to over 17% by 2034-35. There is currently pressure on some cohorts (the 2023-24 Year 8, for example), which makes for little flexibility for children moving into the area.

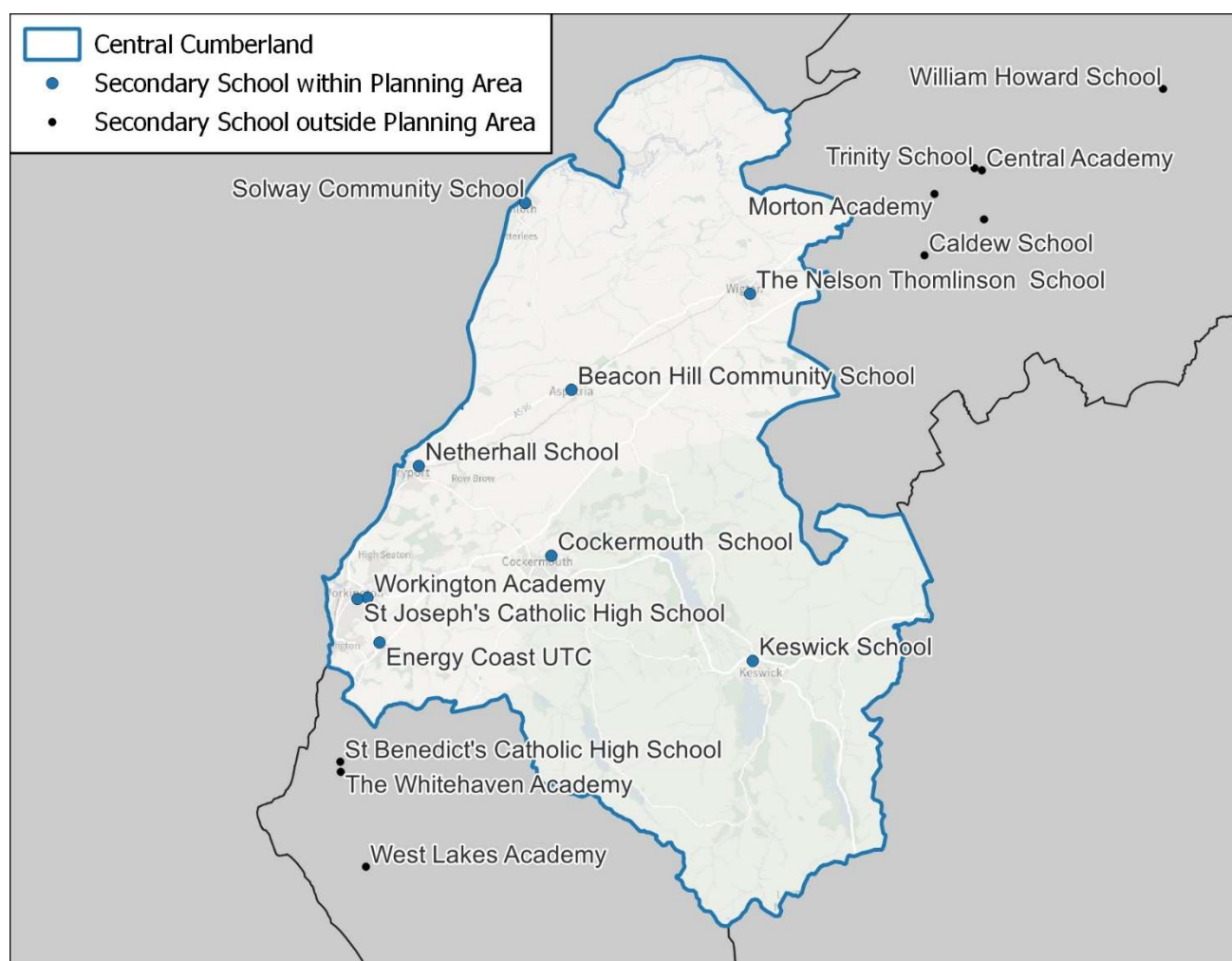
Further new housing in the planning area may mitigate some of the decline in roll numbers; some large-scale development are ongoing, with others yet to receive planning consent.

Central Cumberland Secondary Planning Area

There are 9 Secondary schools in the Central Cumberland Secondary Planning Area, 7 of which have Post 16 provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Post 16 Provision
Beacon Hill Community School	11 -16	Community	-	70	No
Cockermouth School	11 - 18	Academy	Cockermouth School Academy – Single Academy Trust	220	Yes
Energy Coast UTC	14 - 18	Academy	Energy Coast UTC – Single Academy Trust	120	Yes
Keswick School	11 - 18	Academy	Keswick School Multi-Academy Trust	180	Yes
Nelson Thomlinson School	11 -18	Voluntary Controlled	-	210	Yes
Netherhall School	11 -18	Community	-	186	Yes
Solway Community School	11 -16	Community	-	59	No
St Joseph's Catholic High School	11 -16	Academy	Mater Christi MAT	120	No
Workington Academy	11 -18	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	208	Yes

Map showing the boundary of the Central Cumberland Planning Area:



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Historic Actions

- Energy Coast University Technical College decreased their PAN from 140 to 120 in 2021.
- St Joseph's Catholic High School decreased their PAN from 150 to 120 in 2024.
- Keswick School decreased their PAN from 208 to 180 in 2024.

The table below shows the historic number of children and young people on roll (NOR) within this planning area as recorded in January census:

Total Places Years 7-11	NOR Jan 2019	NOR Jan 2020	NOR Jan 2021	NOR Jan 2022	NOR Jan 2023	NOR Jan 2024
6795	5565	5627	5704	5856	5905	5989

Forecast Methodology

Given that secondary schools are much larger and more spread out, children of secondary school age often travel further than they did to attend primary school. Forecast methodology is therefore slightly different between the two phases. However, the need for secondary school places still depends on the local child population.

Year 7 forecasts are based on the historic patterns of transfers from Year 6 to Year 7, i.e. the number of children moving up from individual primary schools to specific secondary schools. Other factors include migration in and around the District, and movement of families into new housing developments. These trends are then projected onto the current primary school populations and, where relevant, adjusted to include trends for children attending schools in other Local Authorities or other Local Authority children attending Cumberland schools.

The table below shows the number of children and young people forecast to require a year 7 place within this planning area against the number of available places: Given that Energy Coast University Technical College (UTC) do not take pupils until they reach year 10, the year 7 data below does not include UTC.

Year	Total PAN	Year 7 Forecast	Surplus Year 7 Places	% Surplus Year 7 Places	Total Capacity All Years	All Years Forecast	Total Surplus Places	% Surplus Total Places
2024/2025	1253	1109	144	11.5%	6795	5948	847	12.5%
2025/2026	1253	1083	170	13.6%	6795	5887	908	13.4%
2026/2027	1253	1070	183	14.6%	6795	5756	1039	15.3%
2027/2028	1253	1070	183	14.6%	6795	5625	1170	17.2%
2028/2029	1253	1037	216	17.3%	6795	5562	1233	18.1%
2029/2030	1253	1018	235	18.7%	6795	5464	1331	19.6%
2030/2031	1253	934	319	25.5%	6795	5316	1479	21.8%

Summary

There are nine secondary schools (including the 14-18 age-range Energy Coast UTC) catering for a population of fewer than 7,000 students. The student population is forecast to fall below 6,000 by 2034 - 2035. As can be seen from the above data the number of surplus places is set to increase further over the coming years leaving over 25.5% of surplus year 7 places by 2030/2031 and a surplus of 21.8% of the total number of places by 2030/2031.

Beacon Hill Community School and Solway Community Schools are two of the smallest secondaries in the country by roll numbers.

Workington Academy was constructed with capacity designed to accommodate the combined rolls of its predecessor schools, Southfield and Stainburn, and is now unable to cater for in-catchment demand. This represents a significant shift in parental preference by Workington catchment families, with far fewer seeking places elsewhere than was typical only 3 or 4 years ago.

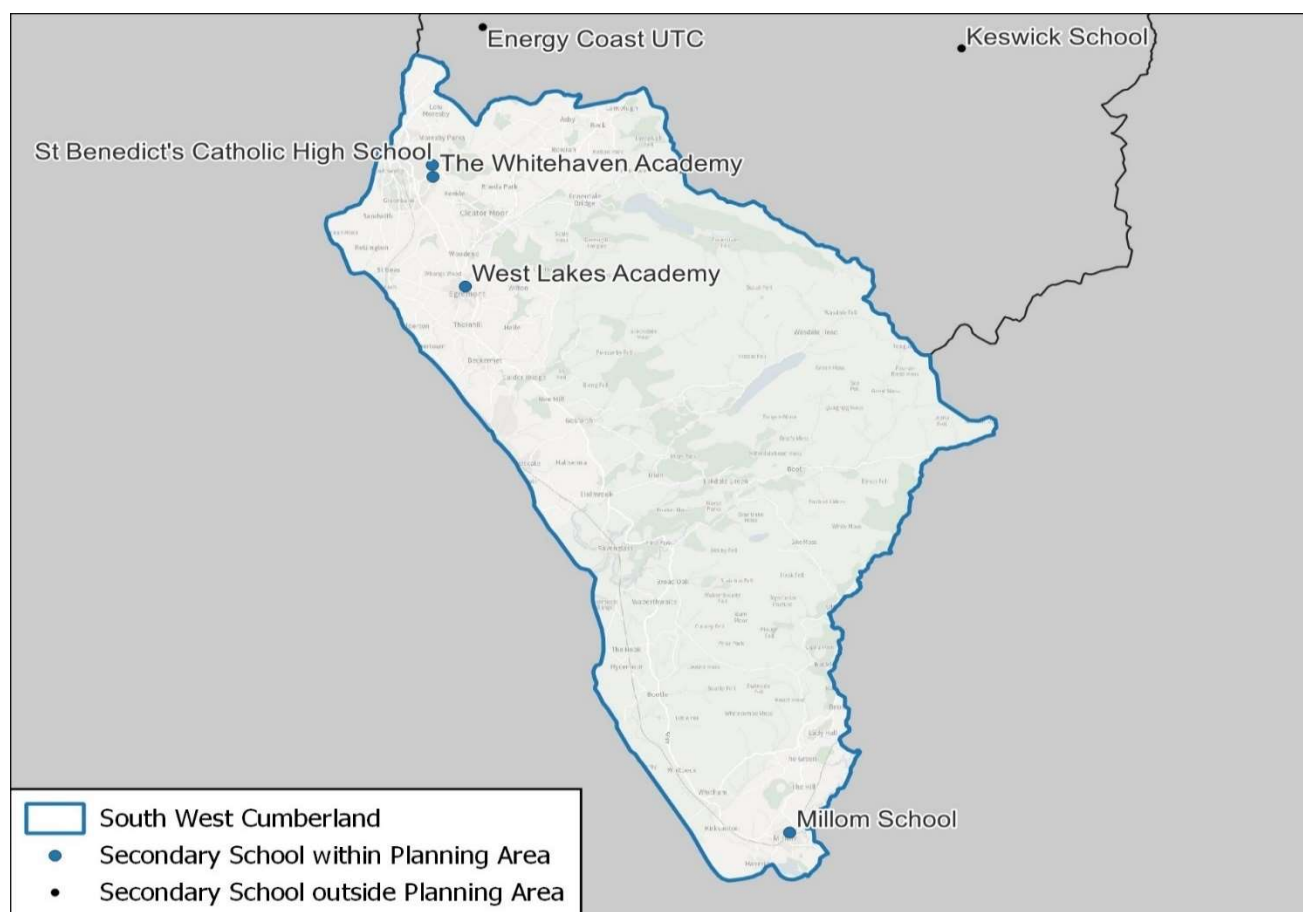
Post-16 numbers by individual school are lower in many cases than the DfE recommended minimum size. Whilst we might expect this in a rural area, the scale of movement between catchments at Year 6 - Year 7 transfer would indicate that rurality is not an issue in this area for many families, however St Joseph's, the only Catholic secondary in the area, has no post-16 provision, meaning that some families transfer to a different school at the end of Key Stage 4. This presents a very challenging picture overall.

South West Cumberland Secondary Planning Area

There are 4 Secondary schools in the South West Cumberland Secondary Planning Area, all of which have Post 16 provision.

School Name	Age Range	School Type	Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	Post 16 Provision
Millom School	11 -18	Community	-	145	Yes
St Benedict's Catholic High School	11 - 18	Voluntary Aided	-	186	Yes
West Lakes Academy	11 - 18	Academy	Changing Lives Learning Trust	180	Yes
The Whitehaven Academy	11 - 18	Academy	Cumbria Education Trust	180	Yes

Map showing the boundary of the South West Cumberland Planning Area:



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Historic Actions

- The Whitehaven Academy decreased their PAN to 150 in 2020.
- The Whitehaven Academy increased their PAN from 150 to 180 in 2022.

The table below shows the historic number of children and young people on roll (NOR) within this planning area as recorded in January census:

Total Places Years 7-11	NOR Jan 2019	NOR Jan 2020	NOR Jan 2021	NOR Jan 2022	NOR Jan 2023	NOR Jan 2024
3455	2936	2957	2955	3019	3075	3080

Forecast Methodology

Given that secondary schools are much larger and more spread out, children of secondary school age often travel further than they did to attend primary school. Forecast methodology is therefore slightly different between the two phases. However, the need for secondary school places still depends on the local child population.

Year 7 forecasts are based on the historic patterns of transfers from Year 6 to Year 7, i.e. the number of children moving up from individual primary schools to specific secondary schools. Other factors include migration in and around the district, and movement of families into new housing developments. These trends are then projected onto the current primary school populations and, where relevant, adjusted to include trends for children attending schools in other Local Authorities or other Local Authority children attending Cumberland schools.

The table below shows the number of children and young people forecast to require a year 7 place within this planning area against the number of available places:

Year	Total PAN	Year 7 Forecast	Surplus Year 7 Places	% Surplus Year 7 Places	Total Capacity All Years	All Years Forecast	Total Surplus Places	% Surplus Total Places
2024/2025	691	672	19	2.7%	3455	3132	323	9.3%
2025/2026	691	618	73	10.6%	3455	3164	291	8.4%
2026/2027	691	615	76	11.0%	3455	3163	292	8.5%
2027/2028	691	628	63	9.2%	3455	3120	335	9.7%
2028/2029	691	600	91	13.1%	3455	3057	398	11.5%
2029/2030	691	560	131	19.0%	3455	2948	507	14.7%
2030/2031	691	538	153	22.1%	3455	2866	589	17.1%

Summary

A small amount of stability will continue for the next year, before the reduced birth rates moving through the primary phase of education begin to affect the numbers on roll.

West Lakes Academy has experienced significant oversubscription in recent years, St Benedict's has been fully subscribed, and The Whitehaven Academy has started to experience its own oversubscription. A dual catchment for admissions and school transport between West Lakes Academy and Millom School was established a few years ago, which has alleviated some of the pressure.

New housing has been constructed in the area which is much nearer to The Whitehaven Academy, but sits in the West Lakes Academy catchment area, a legacy of the amalgamation of Ehenside and Wyndham schools in the late 2000s.

Further proposed new housing in the area (yet to receive planning consent) may mitigate some of the reduced numbers on roll going forward should they proceed.

Energy Coast UTC, whilst based at Lilyhall in Allerdale, admits a number of children and young people from this planning area each year. The school is listed in Central Cumberland to reflect its geographical location.

Local Authority Duties for sufficiency of places

Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient schools for providing primary and secondary education are available for their area. ([Education Act 1996, section 14](#))

Legislation governing school organisational changes is found in the [Education Act 1996, The School Organisation \(Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools\) Regulations 2013, Making significant changes \('prescribed alterations'\) to maintained schools, Opening and closing maintained schools](#) and [Making significant changes to an open academy and closure by mutual agreement](#).

Early Education and Childcare Places Ages 0-14 (or up to 18 for disabled children)

The [Childcare Act 2006](#) requires local authorities in England to ensure sufficiency of childcare, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, parents who are studying or training and for disabled children. To meet the needs of families' childcare, provision should be accessible, affordable and delivered flexibly in a range of high-quality settings.

Additional legislation relating to early education and childcare provision is contained in The Childcare Act of [2016](#) and the [Children and Families Act 2014](#).

Local Authorities must secure availability of:

- 570 hours of funded provision over at least 38 weeks for each qualifying 2-year-old. Two-year old children are eligible the term following their 2nd birthday if their parent/s access out of work benefits, meet government prescribed low-income criteria, or if the child has a Health and Care Plan, or is/has been looked after by the Local Authority, or have No Recourse to Public Funds;
- 570 hours of funded provision over at least 38 weeks for each qualifying three and four-year-old in each 12-month period from the date at which the child's entitlement starts until the child reaches compulsory school age. This works out at 15 hours per week if spread over 38 weeks
- (fewer hours per week if stretched over more than 38 weeks). This is known as 'universal entitlement';
- 1140 hours of funded provision over at least 38 weeks for each qualifying three and four years olds of eligible working parents who have a HMRC eligibility code.
- From April 2024, 570 hours over at least 38 weeks for each qualifying working parents of eligible two-year-old children who have a HMRC 30 hours' childcare code.
- From September 2024, 570 hours over at least 38 weeks for each qualifying working parents of eligible 9 month who have a HMRC This is known as the 'extended entitlement' and 30 hours' free childcare code.

- From September 2025, 1,140 hours over at least 38 weeks for qualifying working parents of eligible 9 month to age 5 who have a HMRC 30 hours' childcare code.
- From 2026, all primary schools will offer wraparound childcare [before and after school childcare] on their own or in partnership with provider/s. It should be noted that while Councils have a duty to ensure sufficiency of early education places and promote take up, there is no legal obligation for parents to take up their child's pre-statutory school age provision.

The process of ensuring sufficiency of early education and childcare is reported in an annual Early Education and Childcare Sufficiency Assessment which can be found here: [Families Information | Childcare Sufficiency Report \(cumberland.gov.uk\)](#).

Ages 5-16

The law requires that parents and carers make arrangements, and Councils make provision, for the education of children from the beginning of the first term after their fifth birthday, to the end of the academic year in which their sixteenth birthday falls (statutory school age).

In Cumberland, the majority of children begin Reception in the September following their fourth birthday. Where parents feel it is appropriate, they can request that their child's entry to reception is deferred until later in the school year, or that their child attends on a part-time basis until they reach statutory school age.

Education institutions operate most efficiently when they are full or almost full, at least partly because the number of children on the school's roll determines the amount of funding it receives each year to pay teachers and teaching assistants, to pay the bills and to buy equipment. Further information on school finances can be found below. The Council recognises this and seeks to keep the number of surplus or spare places to a minimum. However, not all unfilled school places are considered surplus to requirements and best practice has shown that some level of spare school capacity is necessary to allow for flexibility for unexpected additional children, either through the annual admissions round, or in-year admissions.

Previous national best practice guidance (2013) from the [Audit Commission](#) recommended that Councils should plan for a 95% occupancy rate in schools. Currently, the DfE uplifts the forecast mainstream pupil numbers from reception to year 11 to include only a 2% operating margin. Note that the Audit Commission has been replaced by the National Audit Office.

Source: [10089-001 Capital-funding-for-new-school-places.pdf \(nao.org.uk\)](#)

Ages 14-19 (or up to 25 for young people with special educational needs and disabilities)

Local Authorities are the lead strategic commissioners of 16-19 education and training. This means that the Council has a duty to ensure that sufficient and appropriate education and training opportunities are accessible to all young people in the area who are over compulsory school age, but under 19 and those up to age 25 for young people with SEND who have an Education, Health and Care Plan.

National funding formula is used to calculate the allocation of funding to each institution each academic year for those students aged 16-19 and up to the age of 25 for students with an Education, Health and Care Plan. The basic funding is calculated using national funding rates, which depend on their students' study programmes. The number of students recruited and retained in the previous academic year, known as 'lagged student numbers' are used to reflect the demand for places. Although the funding model would theoretically allow an increase in numbers year on year, any increase is limited by the availability of suitable teaching and learning space and the demands of delivering a post-16 curriculum offer.

Some of Cumberland's school sixth forms are very small compared with others across the country which can limit the breadth of curriculum they are able to offer.

Cumberland Overview

Births

The bullet points below are taken from the website of the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which provides the birth data Cumberland Council uses as the basis for its pupil projections. The site can be accessed here: [Births in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/births)

- The total national fertility rate (TFR) decreased to 1.49 children per woman in 2022 from 1.55 in 2021; the TFR has been decreasing since 2010.
- Fertility rates decreased overall and in each age group, except for women aged under 20 years where the fertility rate increased.
- There were 605,479 live births in England and Wales in 2022, a 3.1% decrease from 624,828 in 2021 and the lowest number since 2002; the number remains in line with the recent trend of decreasing live births seen before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

This data relates to the period before the formation of Cumberland Council in April 2023. Comparative TFR data for the 3 predecessor Borough Councils is as follows:

Allerdale – 1.49

Carlisle – 1.51

Copeland – 1.47

Cumberland's birth rates are, therefore, broadly in line with the national picture. This has a direct impact on future school intakes, against a backdrop of already-high levels of surplus capacity in some areas. It inevitably means that many schools are likely to experience further reductions in their numbers on roll. By 2027-28, Cumberland's primary schools are likely to have around 2,000 fewer children on roll than in 2017-18. With budget allocations directly influenced by numbers on roll in our schools, this means that the budgets within our primary schools will clearly be impacted. This is a challenging position for schools already operating against tightened budgets.

Categories of Schools

There is a wide range of mainstream school provision in Cumberland, with 164 mainstream schools in total comprising of 62 community schools, 24 voluntary aided schools, 26 voluntary controlled schools, 8 foundation schools, 44 academies (one of which is a University Technical College - UTC).

There are also 3 Local Authority nursery schools, 3 special schools (2 academies and 1 community) and 2 Pupil Referral Units (PRUs).

Community, foundation, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools are classed as Local Authority maintained schools. These schools are funded and supported via the Council.

Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) are a type of alternative provision for children and young people who cannot attend mainstream school and may not otherwise receive suitable education due to exclusion. Generally this is a temporary provision for children and young people. The PRUs fulfil the Council's statutory duty to provide education and seek to prepare children and young people for a return to mainstream school.

Academies are run by a trust which is responsible for every aspect of managing the school. Trusts can be set up by a range of organisations including religious groups, educational specialists, employers, charities and community groups. Some trusts are responsible for a single school whilst, increasingly, others take responsibility for a number of establishments; the latter are known as Multi Academy Trusts, or MATs. Some MATs operate on a national level e.g. United Learning Trust, which is responsible for Central and Morton academies in Carlisle, whilst having several schools in other parts of the country. Others are more local; Cumbria Education Trust (CET) is responsible for several academies in Cumberland and Westmorland and Furness, but does not currently operate schools in other areas. Trusts have greater flexibility in deciding the way the school is operated and receive their funding directly from the government. The Council can spend capital funding at academies where additional school places are required, including those for children with Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND). Where schools have converted to academy status, the premises are typically leased to the trust by the Council on a 125 year lease.

University Technical Colleges (UTCs) are similar to academies in the way they are operated and funded, but are designed to have closer links with local employers. They tend to cater for students aged 14-18.

Free school was the term initially used for non-profit making, independent, state-funded academies, established from 2010 in response to government's demand for a greater variety of schools. In 2015, the term broadened to become the DfE's term for any new academy. To all intents and purposes, a free school and an academy are the same thing.

All through schools make provision for primary and secondary aged pupils within a single school. There are currently no all-through mainstream schools in Cumberland, but the Council supports the principle. A number of factors need to be considered in any proposal of a new all through school, including premises, standards and management capacity.

School organisation issues rarely affect schools in isolation or any single category of school; school partnerships are important to understanding the impact school organisation decisions may have on education provision in an area.

The Council works closely with all schools and academies in Cumberland, and there is a good track record of schools working together to address the needs of all children and young people.

Pressures

As is the national picture, the continued decrease in birth rates is having a significant impact on our schools. Whilst a small number of primary school closures have previously been undertaken to remove surplus capacity in some areas, the continued low birth rates means that the number of surplus places continues to be an issue.

There is currently pressure on some secondary schools, though this is not being felt in all schools within a planning area with some secondary schools significantly undersubscribed. This does however mean that the Council is unable to meet as many parental preferences as previously. Given the length of time that the low birth rates have now been sustained, forecasts for secondary school places are also showing an increasing amount of surplus going forward.

Given that funding is directly related to the number of children on roll at a school, surplus places are an increasing concern given the impact this has on school budgets.

Whilst there is a shortage of people choosing a career in teaching nationwide, recruitment in Cumberland can also be more difficult due to the number of particularly small schools.

Supporting parental preference

Where changes are required to accommodate growing populations, consideration will be given to the performance of existing provision when drafting and consulting on proposals for expansion. However, it is acknowledged that it is not always possible to increase the size of some schools due to other constraints such as land availability, or the practicalities of class organisation. Increasing the capacity of a school in an area where there are places available at other schools within close proximity may also have adverse impacts on these nearby schools and this will be given due

consideration. All maintained schools and academies will be considered for expansion when deciding where additional places will be of greatest benefit to the children and young people.

Dealing with a surplus or shortfall of places

Where surplus places are identified, the Council will work with appropriate bodies to remove these places. A range of options will be considered, including:

- Temporary removal of places by re-designation of space within the school where forecasts show demand will increase at a later date.
- Permanent removal of places and reduction in Published Admission Number (PAN) following the statutory consultation process.
- Merging or federation of schools with reduced overall numbers.
- Closure of schools.

Where a shortage of places is identified, the Council will work with existing and potential new providers to consider options for addressing this shortage. Options will include:

- Increasing pupil numbers on existing school sites where capacity exists. This may include re-designation of space within schools such as the change of use of a library to a classroom, with library facilities being relocated elsewhere, for example.
- Increasing the size of existing schools by providing additional accommodation on the site, or expansion onto a 'satellite site'.
- Working with Academy Trusts to promote the demand for new free schools.

Capital funding for additional school places

The majority of the capital funding for new pupil places is allocated to local authorities by central government as Basic Need. This is a grant allocated according to the need for new places based on capacity and forecast data provided by local authorities to the Department for Education (DfE) in the annual School Capacity (SCAP) return.

In addition to Basic Need Funding, where the number of additional children expected to move into new housing developments will create a shortfall, funding for the development of education provision is requested from housing developers. Requests are considered by the planning committee when it decides on the planning application.

Planning Principles Ages 4-19

When considering changes to provision, the Council will plan based on the following principles:

- a) The Council will work within existing legislation regarding Infant Class Sizes, which states that no infant class at a school may contain more than 30 pupils while an ordinary teaching session is conducted by a single qualified teacher. The Council will, therefore, plan provision such that no class within a primary school will be greater than 30.
- b) Where possible, Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be in multiples of 30. Where this is not possible, multiples of 15 will be preferred. It is expected that mixed age classes will be necessary in primary schools where the PAN is a multiple of 15. Other PANs which are not multiples of 30 may also require mixed-age teaching.
- c) The Council will seek to plan provision so that no class within a secondary school will be greater than 30, where practical.
- d) The Council will consider sympathetically arrangements that manage small local provisions within a single framework under a single governing body and headteachers. This is particularly the case in more rural areas and where such arrangements reduce the transport needs for young children.
- e) All present primary and secondary school provision is co-educational, and the Council would encourage that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.

Post 16

The Local Authority has statutory Post-16 duties, including the duty to 'encourage and enable all young people to participate in education and training', and the duty to 'secure suitable and sufficient provision' to meet need.

The responsibilities are:

- To ensure strategic priorities for 16-18 year olds (up to 25 years for young people with SEND) education and training are effectively identified, communicated and addressed through working with national agencies and across services within the Local Authority.
- To establish and maintain an up-to-date knowledge of the post-16 offer in Cumberland, identifying strengths, underperformance and supporting intervention strategies to improve outcomes.
- To promote and track young people's purposeful participation and progression and monitor, report and evaluate impact of work, including commissioned services.
- To identify and support pre-16 strategies to ensure young people are supported during transition from compulsory education to post 16.

The Council's role is as the strategic commissioner of post-16 provision. This role involves working to improve standards and shaping provision across Cumberland by identifying gaps, enabling new provision and developing the market. This is part of the wider leadership of education up to the age

of 19, place shaping and economic development across Cumberland, rather than procurement or practical commissioning matters.

To effectively plan and deliver on its strategic commissioning function for 16-19 year olds, the Council will plan on the following principles:

- a) Undertake on-going dialogue with key stakeholders including funding agencies, the district's education and training providers and employers to inform our view of post-16 provision and highlight where gaps exist.
- b) The Council will work with and on behalf of, all post-16 providers to champion the needs of local young people and ensure that post-16 education and training is one of the keystones on which local regeneration and prosperity can be built.
- c) Work with providers to ensure that they deliver high quality education and training provision that offers genuine progression pathways to our young people. The Council takes the position that the interests of the institution cannot be placed above what is right for the young person.

Further Education (FE) Provision

Fifteen of our 19 mainstream secondary schools (including Energy Coast UTC) offer post-16 provision. (Whitehaven Academy and Workington Academy have a joint sixth form with post 16 students attending both sites).

Carlisle College and the Lakes College provide alternative post-16 destinations for further education students.

Triggers for change

The Council keeps all educational provision for which it has responsibility under constant review. A variety of factors may lead to the Council making proposals for changes in provision. As the list below indicates, the supply and demand of places is only one of the factors that the Council will consider:

- Rises and falls in the child population and/or the continuing demand for places in an area.
- The opportunity to make new and positive educational developments.
- The opportunity to regularise local arrangements to accord with general Cumberland arrangements.
- Action to address institutions that are failing or at risk of failing.
- Working with institutions that can be shown to be adding to the educational achievement of pupils.

- Findings by Ofsted on the quality of the institution.
- The popularity of the institution with local residents and wider user groups.
- The prospects for the institution of remaining or becoming viable in terms of numbers of children admitted.
- Indicators that the institution has a good understanding of the challenges it faces and the ability and determination to tackle these challenges.
- Condition of existing buildings and sites.
- The impact of change on home to school transport.

The Council operates a robust system to monitor schools' standards, achievements, and the quality of provision. This is based on a process of school prioritisation which enables the Council's resources, which are available for monitoring, supporting, challenging and, if necessary, intervention, to be directed at those schools at the greatest risk of failing the children and young people educated within them and with the greatest needs. Regular Ofsted inspections of schools provide an external view of the performance of schools. The Council has statutory powers of intervention, that it will not hesitate to use should any school be delivering an inadequate education and is unable or unwilling to take appropriate steps needed to rectify the situation.

Proposals to change any provision will conform to current legislation and the principles stated earlier in this document. However, when considering any such change the long-term interests of Cumberland's children and young people will take precedence over short term difficulties and disruption.

Managing Change

The duty to decide on statutory proposals with respect to school organisation such as closing or expanding schools falls to the Council, Governing Bodies or the Schools Adjudicator. Academy conversions can be instigated by Governing Bodies, Trusts or the DfE. The Council cannot open a new school. Where the Council identifies the need for a new school, it must follow the 'free school presumption' process to find a provider for that school, and applications are determined by the DfE.

The type of proposal and category of school determines which body is able to bring forward proposals; for example, the Council has the power to bring forward proposals for the closure of a Community, Foundation, Voluntary Controlled or Voluntary Aided school, but not an Academy or Free School. More information on who can propose what is available here: [School organisation: local-authority-maintained schools - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/schools-adjudicator/about-us/school-organisation-local-authority-maintained-schools)

Managing the Supply of Places

Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 places a duty on all English Local Authorities to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that the provision of childcare is sufficient to meet the needs of parents/carers in their area who require childcare in order to enable them to; take up or remain in work or, undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work.

The annual Early Education and Childcare Sufficiency Assessment can be found here: [Childcare Sufficiency Report Cumbria 2022](#)

This report provides an overview of childcare sufficiency in Cumberland by identifying the supply, demand and any gaps in childcare provision. This is accomplished by using data from a number of sources:

- Analysis of existing childcare provision – through Ofsted data, in house data systems/knowledge and a provider self-update to Cumberland Council.
- Two, three and four year old childcare funding claims.
- Statistical data from the Office of National Statistics and the Department for Work and Pensions.
- Childcare Provider Survey.

The impact of housing

The Council will be preparing a new Local Plan which sets out how Cumberland will grow sustainably over the next 15 to 20 years, and what it means for local communities. Currently, the local plans of the predecessor planning authorities – Allerdale, Carlisle and Copeland – remain in force.

It is recognised that new housing developments can have an impact on the demand for school places and as such, a calculation is made to include additional children who may come to live in new housing. For SCAP purposes, the Council forecasts the impact of new housing on individual schools, but experience has shown this needs to involve a cautious approach. Where developments have planning consent and construction has begun, we use estimated build rates and confirmed house sizes to calculate the additional children and young people expected to require a school place. We take account of the cumulative impact of all developments in a planning area, as well as the available capacity in that planning area, to determine whether there is likely to be pressure on school places as a result.

We do not build into our projections the expected additional pupils from housing developments which have no consent, even where these are agreed as residential areas as part of the Local Plan process. This is because not all identified sites will eventually be developed. We also exclude

developments with outline planning consent; again, experience shows there is no guarantee that any given development will progress, and we seek to avoid overstating the impact.

The effects of new housing are:

Families that move into housing developments in a new area are likely to wish to enrol their children into a school reasonably close to their new home. This may result in a short-term increase in the number of pupils on roll in schools, across all years, where places are available. In the longer term, it can result in pressure on places within a localised area or, potentially, result in different patterns of admissions to local schools; children and young people who might previously have gained a place at any given school may be unable to do so in future as a result of new housing in the catchment area.

A formula is used to calculate the likely number of additional children who might come to live in these developments. This is based on data provided by the DfE, which assesses the number of children living in new housing in Cumberland. When the developments are completed, checks are made to identify the actual number of children and any changes over time are incorporated in future calculations. Calculations of the number of additional children requiring school places from new housing developments are dependent on the size of the homes and development.

The most recent data showing the number of additional children resulting from actual housing developments is set out below. The number of children represents the typical 'pupil yield' to be expected from each house:

Academic Year	Local Authority	School type	Early Years	Primary	Secondary
2021/22	Cumbria	Mainstream	0.0688	0.2949	0.1669

The above data is sourced from a period before the formation of Cumberland council and therefore relates to the former Cumbria County Council area. However, data for Cumberland is likely to be very similar.

The number of additional pupils added to our primary and secondary forecasts for housing developments varies dependent on the house size as shown below:

Number of Bedrooms	Additional Primary Pupils	Additional Secondary Pupils
2	0.1883	0.0631
3	0.3329	0.1972
4+	0.4160	0.3300

Source: [Pupil Yield Data Dashboard \(shinyapps.io\)](https://shinyapps.io/pupil-yield-data/)

- There can be a knock-on effect caused by families upsizing or moving from existing homes into new developments within Cumberland or a more localised basis, with new families moving into their vacated home.

- At any given time, there may be more than 300 'active' planning applications, either with full or outline consent, at pre-application or being prepared for submission.
- Build rates are typically between 25 and 50 houses per year per site, once a development has commenced. Commencement can be several years after planning consent has been granted.
- The status of developments across Cumberland is updated annually. Set out below are ongoing developments.

Planning Application Number	Site Address	No. of Houses	Primary Planning Area	No. of Additional Primary Pupils	Secondary Planning Area	No. of Additional Secondary Pupils
2020/0402	Land at North of Burgh Road	82	Carlisle West	19	North East Cumberland	13
2018/1039	Adjacent Aldi food store, Dalston Road, Carlisle, CA2 5NP	68	Carlisle West	11	North East Cumberland	8
2017/0193	Former Caldewgate School Site, Kendal Street, Carlisle	30	Carlisle West	5	North East Cumberland	3
2017/0689	Newtown Ind Est, Caxton Road, Carlisle	55	Carlisle West	13	North East Cumberland	9
2021/0096	Richardson Street, Denton Home, Carlisle	39	Carlisle West	3	North East Cumberland	2
2021/0194	Harker Industrial Estate, Kingmoor Pk, Harker Estate, Low Harker	300	Carlisle North	60	North East Cumberland	43
2018/0681	Land north of Kingmoor Industrial Estate, Carlisle	71	Carlisle North	15	North East Cumberland	11
2018/1142	Land north of California Road, Greymoorthill	194	Carlisle North	34	North East Cumberland	24
2021/0157	Deer Park, Stainton Road Kingmoor Road	79	Carlisle North	16	North East Cumberland	12

2019/0953	Land at Greymoorhill, (SE of J44 Kingstown)	187	Carlisle North	38	North East Cumberland	27
2020/0477	Land to the north east of, Windsor Way, (Tarraby View) Carlisle	294	Carlisle North	59	North East Cumberland	42
2021/1109	Land at High Crindledyke Farm , Kingmoor	461	Carlisle North	101	North East Cumberland	72
2019/0153	Land between Chertsey Mount & Tyne Street, Carlisle	30	Carlisle East	3	North East Cumberland	2
2017/0669	Meadowbrook, Durranhill Road/Barley Edge, Carlisle	198	Carlisle East	48	North East Cumberland	35
2018/0899	Land to the South East of Durranhill Road, adjacent Barley Edge, Carlisle	15	Carlisle East	3	North East Cumberland	2
2018/0490	Former Dairy Site, Holywell Crescent, Botcherby, Carlisle	66	Carlisle East	9	North East Cumberland	6
2006/1265	Highgrove (Harraby Green Rd) - former dairy	96	Carlisle East	19	North East Cumberland	14
2017/0038	Land north of Moorside Drive/ Valley Drive, Harraby, Carlisle	166	Carlisle East	30	North East Cumberland	21
2019/0459	Land at Carleton Clinic, Carlisle	160	Carlisle East	32	North East Cumberland	33
2020/0500	Land adjacent to Carleton Farm, London Road, Carlisle	50	Carlisle East	10	North East Cumberland	7
2015/0918	Land north of Carleton Clinic, east of Cumwhinton Dr..	189	Carlisle East	45	North East Cumberland	32

2012/0856	Land adjacent Beech Cottage, Cumwhinton	15	Carlisle East	3	North East Cumberland	2
2017/0038	Land north of Moorside Drive/ Valley Drive, Harraby, Carlisle	166	Carlisle East	30	North East Cumberland	21
2019/0340	Land South of Carlisle Rd, Brampton	109	Brampton	22	North East Cumberland	16
2021/0743	Land between Gelt Road and Gelt Rise, Brampton	19	Brampton	4	North East Cumberland	3
2016/0868	Land to east of Briar Lea Court, Longtown	100	Brampton	18	North East Cumberland	13
2019/0748	Land near Hurley Rd, Little Corby, Warwick Bridge	45	Brampton	9	North East Cumberland	7
2017/0883	New House Farm, Newby West, Carlisle	480	Dalston	97	North East Cumberland	69
2021/0314	Orton Road/ Hebden Avenue, Carlisle	156	Dalston	37	North East Cumberland	26
2023/0148	West of junction on Orton Road & Sandsfield Lane, Carlisle	90	Dalston	21	North East Cumberland	15
2022/0116	Land west of St Andrew's View, Thursby	54	Dalston	11	North East Cumberland	8
2021/0351	Land At Morton Bounded By Wigton Road, Peter Lane And Dalston Road	725	Cummersdale	146	North East Cumberland	104
2016/1022	Land to the Rear of Irving's Place, Dalston Road, Cummersdale	17	St Cuthbert's Garden Village	3	North East Cumberland	2
2021/0107	The Ridings, Blackwell/Durdar	332	St Cuthbert's Garden Village	67	North East Cumberland	48

2018/1015	Former Stables, adj. Blackwell House, Durdar Road, Carlisle	42	St Cuthbert's Garden Village	8	North East Cumberland	6
2018/0115	Land adj Rodway, Kirkbride	19	Wigton	4	Central	3
2019/0015	Land at Lowmoor Road, Wigton	57	Wigton	12	Central	8
2019/0112	Nonsuch Syke Road, Wigton	77	Wigton	16	Central	11
2017/0587	Former Auction Mart, Wigton	110	Wigton	18	Central	13
2020/0024	Adj. Wheatsheaf, Abbeytown, Wigton	39	Silloth	8	Central	6
2020/0016	Harvest Industrial Estate, Silloth	152	Silloth	27	Central	19
2020/0010	Heatherfields, Broughton Moor	66	Maryport	13	Central	9
2015/0218	Land at Ewanrigg Hall, Maryport	130	Maryport	26	Central	19
2022/0014	Land behind Moor House, Marsh Terrace, Ellenborough, Maryport	15	Maryport	3	Central	2
2022/0248	Land adjoining Station Square, Aspatria	38	Maryport	6	Central	4
2011/0382	Land off Netherhall Road, Maryport	152	Maryport	35	Central	25
2019/0031	Adj. Meadow Bank, Oughterside, Prospect	25	Aspatria	5	Central	4
2020/0203	Land At, Station Road, Aspatria	65	Aspatria	13	Central	9
2019/0304	Stainburn Hall Farm Stainburn Workington	81	Workington	18	Central	13
2014/0429	Former Corus steelworks site at Moss Bay	651	Workington	131	Central	94

2020/0250	Land East of Main Road High Harrington	125	Workington	33	Central	23
2012/0433	William St, Gt Clifton	18	Workington	5	Central	3
2018/2088	Old Goods Yard Distington	52	Workington	13	Central	10
2017/0510	Land south of Lowca Lane, Seaton	41	Workington	11	Central	8
2023/0007	Causeway Road, Seaton	94	Workington	33	Central	22
2021/0008	Ashfield Road South, Workington	255	Workington	54	Central	39
2023/0063	Land at former RNAD, Derwent Forest, Broughton Moor	65	Cockermouth	16	Central	12
2017/0219	Land at former RNAD, Derwent Forest, Broughton Moor	24		5	Central	3
2018/0155	Strawberry How, Cockermouth	306	Cockermouth	69	Central	50
2014/0415	Land adj to Fitz Park, Low Road, Cockermouth	217	Cockermouth	44	Central	31
2019/0028	Land adj. The Fitz, Low Road	27	Cockermouth	5	Central	4
2017/2103	Land at High Road, RHODIA Whitehaven. Edgehill Park development	560	Whitehaven	115	South West Cumberland	82
2022/2258	Water's Edge, Whitehaven	40	Whitehaven	9	South West Cumberland	6
2020/2514	Land at Low Road, Whitehaven	99	Whitehaven	23	South West Cumberland	17
2022/2359	Land At Fell View and Windermere Avenue, Whitehaven	40	Whitehaven	4	South West Cumberland	3

2022/2332	Land to the West of Valley View Road, Whitehaven	109	Whitehaven	28	South West Cumberland	19
2022/2466	Adj. Border Yard, Coach Rd Whitehaven	41	Whitehaven	7	South West Cumberland	5
2016/2175	Land north of School Brow Moresby Parks, Whitehaven	100	Whitehaven	20	South West Cumberland	14
2018/2287	Land at Harras Moor, Whitehaven	370	Whitehaven	75	South West Cumberland	53
2021/2195	Harras Dyke, Harras Moor, Whitehaven	90	Whitehaven	23	South West Cumberland	17
2019/2226	Land behind Castle Lea, Flatt Walks, Whitehaven	20	Whitehaven	3	South West Cumberland	2
2021/2243	Land at North Park, Rheda, Frizington. Phase 1	55	Cleator	11	South West Cumberland	8
2021/2519	Land at North Park, Rheda, Frizington. Phase 2	22	Cleator	6	South West Cumberland	4
2017/2182	Land Adj Millhowe, Millfield, Lamplugh	27	Cleator	7	South West Cumberland	5
2014/2192	Cleator Mills (former Kangol works), Cleator Moor	79	Cleator	16	South West Cumberland	11
2016/2315	Land at Ennerdale View / Birks Road, Cleator Moor	63	Cleator	16	South West Cumberland	12
2015/2273	Land to north west of Mill Hill, Cleator Moor - Keekle Rise	26	Cleator	7	South West Cumberland	5

2015/2356	Land adj Hopedene, Mill Hill, Cleator Moor	66	Cleator	13	South West Cumberland	9
2022/2032	Land adjoining Mill Hill, Cleator Moor (Keekle Meadows)	51	Cleator	9	South West Cumberland	5
2020/2074	Keekle Meadows, Cleator Moor	44	Cleator	13	South West Cumberland	7
2019/2119	Keir Hardie Avenue/Dent Square, Cleator Moor	20	Cleator	6	South West Cumberland	3
2021/2554	North of Flosch Meadows, off main street, Cleator	19	Cleator	4	South West Cumberland	3
2020/2150	Fell View Drive, Egremont	28	Egremont	6	South West Cumberland	4
2023/2313	Land to the South of Daleview Gardens, Egremont	164	Egremont	57	South West Cumberland	39
2021/4044	Land adjacent to Ellerslie, Gosforth	20	Egremont	3	South West Cumberland	2
2021/2534	Land at Bowrie Fauld, Holmrook	15	Egremont	3	South West Cumberland	2
2016/2206	Land to the rear of Rusper Drive, Moor Row	26	Egremont	5	South West Cumberland	4
2022/2237	Summergrove Whitehaven, CA28 8YH Phase 1	30	Egremont	9	South West Cumberland	5
2023/2104	SW of Summergrove Park, Whitehaven	40	Egremont	12	South West Cumberland	7
2023/2076	Land off Dalzell Road, Moor Row, Egremont	65	Egremont	13	South West Cumberland	9
2020/2432	Land at How bank Farm & Former Orgill Infants School	105	Egremont	23	South West Cumberland	16
2017/2392	Land at East Rd, Egremont	39	Egremont	8	South West Cumberland	6

2019/2244	Queens Park, Millom	66	Millom	12	South West Cumberland	8
2021/4133	Wellbank (former MOD) Bootle	50	Bootle	11	South West Cumberland	8

Impact of the economy

Economic instability can lead to a reduction in the use of independent education and therefore an increased call for places in local state schools. There are differing levels of use of independent education across different areas of Cumberland and therefore these impacts are unlikely to be felt in all areas.

Families may sell their houses to downsize or move into other areas and the birth rates of areas may change (including inward and outward migration factors). Equally, people may decide against moving when financial circumstances are challenging, and this can impact on the number of children living in an area; where people whose children have left home do not move, an aging population can lead to a reduction in school-age population numbers.

Recent recessions, Brexit and Covid-19 have also had an influence on housing developments. The rising cost of living impacts on material costs and availability, which in turn can impact upon build rates and the market for new homes. Build rates are not high in Cumberland compared with other areas of the country where there is more demand.

In recent years a number of housing developments have been delayed or halted; it has therefore been difficult to accurately forecast the point at which additional places will be required. Many of these developments have commenced or restarted and there has been an upturn in completions. However, there is no guarantee that this will continue.

Appendix A

Primary Schools by Planning Area

School Name	Planning Area	Area
All Saints C of E Primary School	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Allonby Primary School	Silloth	Central Cumberland
Arlecdon Primary School	Cleator	South West Cumberland
Ashfield Infant and Nursery School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Ashfield Junior School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Bassenthwaite School	Keswick	Central Cumberland
Beckermeth C of E Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Beckstone Primary School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Belle Vue Primary School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
Bewcastle Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Blennerhasset Primary School	Aspatria	Central Cumberland
Black Combe Junior School	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
Blackford C of E Primary School	Carlisle North	North East Cumberland
Boltons C of E School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Bookwell Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Borrowdale C of E School	Keswick	Central Cumberland
Bowness-on-Solway Primary School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Braithwaite C of E Primary School	Keswick	Central Cumberland
Brampton Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Bransty Primary School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Bridekirk Dovenby C of E Primary School	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Brook Street Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Broughton Moor Primary School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Broughton Primary School	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Burgh-by-Sands Primary School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Caldew Lea Primary School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
Captain Shaw's C of E School	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
Castle Carrock Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Crosby-on-Eden C of E Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland

Crosscanonby St Johns C of E School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Cummersdale School	St Cuthbert's Garden Village	North East Cumberland
Cumwhinton School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Dean C of E Primary School	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Dearham Primary School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Derwent Vale Primary and Nursery School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Distington Community School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Eaglesfield Paddle C of E Primary Academy	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Ellenborough Academy	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Ennerdale and Kinnisdale C of E Primary School	Cleator	South West Cumberland
Ewanrigg Junior School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Fairfield Primary	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Fellview Primary School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Fir Ends Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Flimby Primary School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Frizington Community Primary School	Cleator	South West Cumberland
Gilsland C of E Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Gosforth C of E School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Grasslot Infant School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Great Corby School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Great Orton Primary School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Hallbankgate Village School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Haverigg Primary School	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
Hayton C of E Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Hensingham Primary School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Holm Cultram Abbey C of E Primary School	Silloth	Central Cumberland
Holme St Cuthbert School	Silloth	Central Cumberland
Houghton C of E School	Carlisle North	North East Cumberland
Inglewood Infant School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Inglewood Junior School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Ireby C of E School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Irthington Village School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Jericho School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Kells Infant School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Kingmoor Junior School	Carlisle North	North East Cumberland
Kingmoor Nursery and Infant School	Carlisle North	North East Cumberland
Kirkbampton C of E School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Kirkbride Primary School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Kirkland C of E Academy	Cleator	South West Cumberland

Lanercost C of E Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Longtown Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Lorton School	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
Lowca Community School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Maryport C of E Primary School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Millom Infant School	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
Monkwear Junior School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Montreal C of E Primary School	Cleator	South West Cumberland
Moor Row Community Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Moresby Primary School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
Netherton Infant School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Newlaithes Infant School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
Newlaithes Junior School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
Newtown Primary School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
Norman Street Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Northside Primary School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Orgill Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Oughterside Foundation School	Aspatria	Central Cumberland
Our Lady and St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Maryport	Central Cumberland
Pennine Way Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Petterill Bank School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Plumbland C of E School	Aspatria	Central Cumberland
Raughton Head C of E School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Richmond Hill School	Aspatria	Central Cumberland
Robert Ferguson Primary School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
Rockcliffe C of E School	Carlisle North	North East Cumberland
Rosley C of E School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Scotby C of E Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Seascale Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Seaton Academy	Workington	Central Cumberland
Seaton St Paul's C of E Junior School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Shankhill C of E Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Silloth Primary School	Silloth	Central Cumberland
St Bede's Catholic Primary School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland
St Bees Village School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
St Bega's C of E School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
St Begh's Catholic Junior School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland

St Bridget's C of E School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
St Bridget's C of E School	Cockermouth	Central Cumberland
St Bridget's Catholic Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
St Cuthbert's Catholic Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
St Cuthbert's Catholic primary School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
St Gregory & St Patrick's Catholic Infant School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
St Gregory's Catholic Primary School	Workington	Central Cumberland
St Herbert's C of E Primary and Nursery School	Keswick	Central Cumberland
St James' C of E Infant School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
St James' C of E Junior School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
St James' catholic Primary	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Cleator	South West Cumberland
St Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Workington	Central Cumberland
St Matthew's C of E School	Aspatria	Central Cumberland
St Michael's C of E Primary School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
St Michael's C of E Primary School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
St Michael's Nursery and Infant School	Workington	Central Cumberland
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Cleator	South West Cumberland
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Stanwix School	Carlisle North	North East Cumberland
Stoneraise School	St Cuthbert's Garden Village	North East Cumberland
The Bishop Harvey Goodwin School (C of E)	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Thomlinson Junior School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Thornhill Primary School	Egremont	South West Cumberland
Thursby Primary School	Dalston	North East Cumberland
Thwaites School	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
Upperby Primary School	Carlisle East	North East Cumberland
Valley Primary School	Whitehaven	South West Cumberland

Victoria Infant and Nursery School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Victoria Junior School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Waberthwaite C of E School	Millom and Bootle	South West Cumberland
Walton and Lees Hill C of E Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Warwick Bridge Primary School	Brampton	North East Cumberland
Westfield Nursery and Primary School	Workington	Central Cumberland
Wiggonby C of E School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Wigton Nursery and Infant School	Wigton	Central Cumberland
Wreay C of E School Academy	St Cuthbert's Garden Village	North East Cumberland
Yewdale School	Carlisle West	North East Cumberland

Appendix B

Secondary Schools by Planning Area

School Name	Planning Area
Central Academy	North East Cumberland
Morton Academy	North East Cumberland
Beacon Hill Community School	Central Cumberland
Caldew School	North East Cumberland
Cockermouth School	Central Cumberland
Energy Coast UTC	Central Cumberland
Keswick School	Central Cumberland
Millom School	South West Cumberland
Nelson Thomlinson School	Central Cumberland
Netherhall School	Central Cumberland
Solway Community School	Central Cumberland
St Benedict's Catholic High School	South West Cumberland
St John Henry Newman Catholic School	North East Cumberland
St Joseph's Catholic High School	Central Cumberland
The Whitehaven Academy	South West Cumberland
Trinity School	North East Cumberland
West Lakes Academy	South West Cumberland
William Howard School	North East Cumberland
Workington Academy	Central Cumberland

Acknowledgements

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