



Cumberland
Council

School Organisation Plan 2025

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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 10). 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 2029/2030 for primary and 2031/2032 for secondary.

The School Organisation Plan includes present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity and planned housing developments. 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 of 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 in all planning areas, 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” or “intake” 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. Nonetheless, year-to-year inward and outward movement to and from Cumberland is generally relatively insignificant in projecting future demand.

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 catchment 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 Local Authorities (mainly at the borders) and the take up of places at independent schools are all examples. Where applicable 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 154.

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 2027 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 156.

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 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 can be done.

Forecast accuracy 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, only the 2024 scorecard data

is available to view from the DfE. As a result, only one-year accuracy percentages are available. At primary school level, our one-year forecasts had a -0.1% variance. This is within the accepted variance aims of 0.4% accuracy from the DfE. At a secondary school level, our one-year forecasts had a 1.2% variance. This is slightly outside of the aim of 0.2% variance and as such our future scorecards will be assessed closely to see if this pattern continues.

The School Organisation team also undertakes an annual review of its pupil forecasting methodology to ensure continued reliability and effectiveness. As part of this process, we assess the historical and ongoing accuracy of both one-year and three-year forecasts at individual school level and at planning area level. This self-assessment enables us to identify any discrepancies or emerging patterns that may indicate where the forecasting model requires refinement. By regularly evaluating our forecast methodology, we aim to maintain a robust approach to pupil place planning, in order to support strategic planning and decision-making around school place provision.

The tables below demonstrate the accuracy of the 2024-25 forecasts produced by Cumberland Council. Our variance % is calculated by comparing our forecasted number on roll, to the actual number on roll once it is received in the subsequent census.

Cumberland Primary – Reception Year Forecast Accuracy

Primary Planning Area	No. of Reception Children Forecast in 2023/24 for 2024/25	Actual No. of Reception Children in January 2025	Difference in Numbers	Difference in %
Brampton	165	150	15	9.1%
Carlisle East	438	443	-5	-1.1%
Carlisle North	253	248	5	2.0%
Carlisle West	364	343	21	5.8%
Dalston	62	56	6	9.7%
St. Cuthbert's Garden Village	46	41	5	10.9%
Whitehaven	425	399	26	6.1%
Cleator	111	112	-1	-0.9%
Egremont	130	133	-3	-2.3%
Millom and Bootle	102	109	-7	-6.9%
Wigton	155	157	-2	-1.3%
Silloth	33	35	-2	-6.1%
Maryport	170	158	12	7.1%
Aspatria	45	40	5	11.1%
Workington	535	550	15	2.8%
Cockermouth	155	151	-4	-2.6%
Keswick	36	37	-1	-2.8%
Total	3225	3162	63	2.0%

Cumberland Primary – Overall Number on Roll Forecast Accuracy

Primary Planning Area	No. of All Pupils (Reception to Y6) Forecast in 2023/24 for 2024/25	Actual No. of All Pupils (Reception to Y6) in September 2025	Difference in Numbers	Difference in %
Brampton	1190	1183	7	0.6%
Carlisle East	2880	2889	-9	-0.3%
Carlisle North	1329	1309	20	1.5%
Carlisle West	2303	2284	19	0.8%
Dalston	473	462	11	2.3%
St. Cuthbert's Garden Village	350	342	8	2.3%
Whitehaven	2149	2129	20	0.9%
Cleator	658	659	-1	-0.2%
Egremont	1131	1125	6	0.5%
Millom and Bootle	595	605	-10	1.7%
Wigton	785	792	-7	-0.9%
Silloth	231	239	-8	-3.5%
Maryport	1067	1065	2	0.2%
Aspatria	369	362	7	1.9%
Workington	2597	2614	-17	-0.7%
Cockermouth	1207	1206	1	0.1%
Keswick	312	322	-10	-3.2%
Totals	19626	19587	39	0.2%

Cumberland Secondary – Year 7 Forecast Accuracy

Secondary Planning Area	No. of Year 7 Pupils Forecast in 2023/24 for 2024/25	Actual No. of Year 7 Pupils in September 2025	Difference in Numbers	Difference in %
Central Cumberland	1317	1286	31	2.4%
North East Cumberland	1163	1186	-23	-2.0%
South West Cumberland	680	678	2	0.3%
Totals	3160	3150	10	0.3%

Cumberland Secondary – Overall Number on Roll Forecast Accuracy

Secondary Planning Area	No. of All Pupils (Y7 to Y11) Forecast in 2023/24 for 2024/25	Actual No. of All Pupils (Y7 to Y11) in September 2025	Difference in Numbers	Difference in %
Central Cumberland	6026	5971	55	0.9%
North East Cumberland	5895	5864	31	0.5%
South West Cumberland	3137	3065	72	2.3%
Totals	15058	14900	158	1.0%

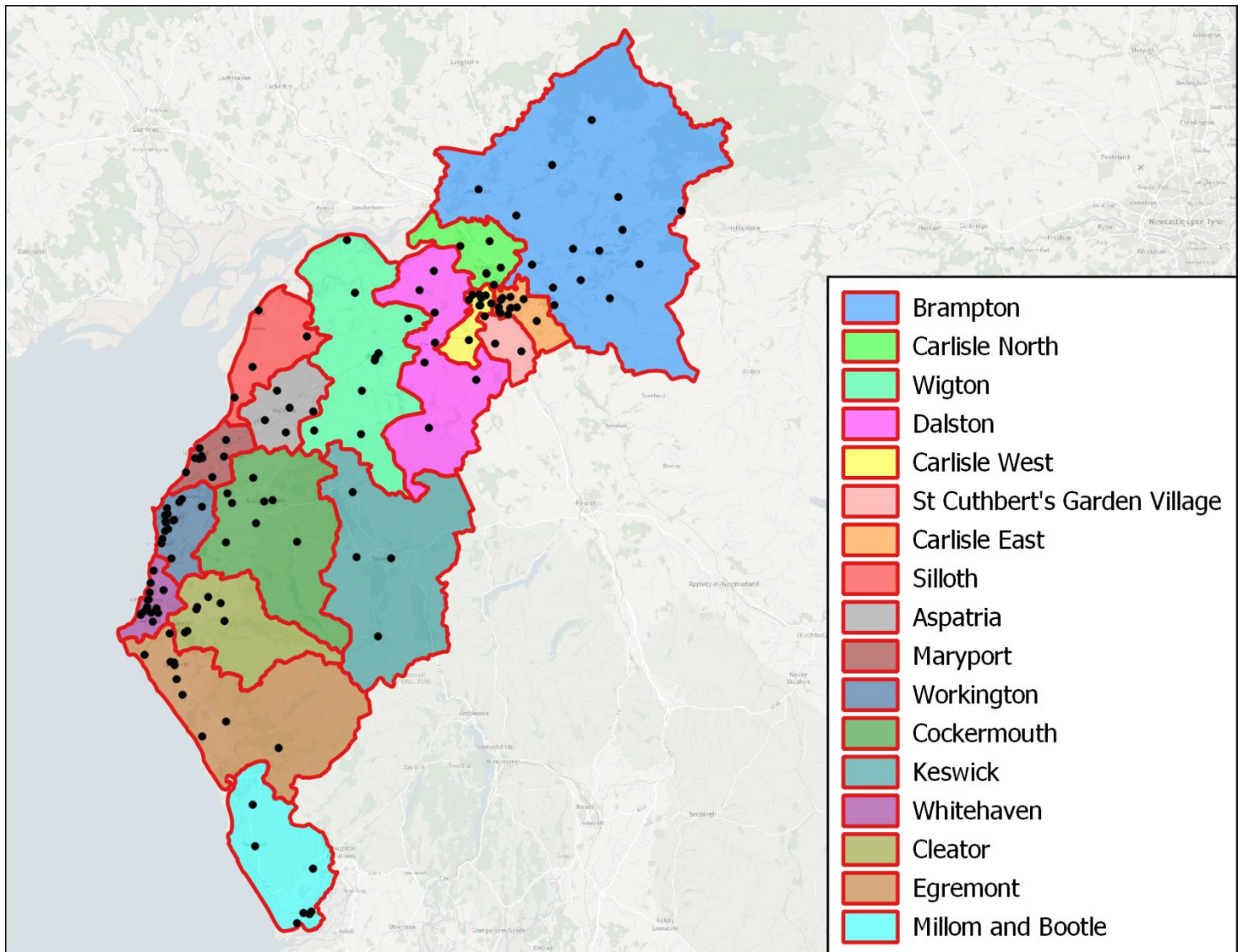
Cumberland Primary Summary

Primary Planning Areas

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

North East Cumberland	South West Cumberland	Central Cumberland
Brampton	Whitehaven	Wigton
Carlisle East	Cleator	Silloth
Carlisle North	Egremont	Maryport
Carlisle West	Millom and Bootle	Aspatria
Dalston		Workington
St Cuthbert's Garden Village		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 (2025/2026 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	229
Carlisle East	12	8	585
Carlisle North	6	3	268
Carlisle West	9	6	405
Dalston	7	6	85
St Cuthbert's Garden Village	3	2	44
Whitehaven	14	11	535
Cleator	7	2	152
Egremont	10	7	219
Millom and Bootle	7	3	152
Wigton	9	7	228
Silloth	4	3	56
Maryport	10	9	270
Aspatria	5	3	63
Workington	15	11	639
Cockermouth	8	6	199
Keswick	4	4	79
Total	145	106	4208

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. – Jan 2025	Spare Rec. Places – Jan 2025	% Surplus Rec. Places	Total Capacity (Places Available)	Total NOR – Jan 2025	Surplus Places – Jan 2025	% Surplus Places
Brampton	2024	229	152	77	34%	1603	1189	414	26%
Carlisle East	2024	495	376	119	24%	3105	2634	471	15%
Carlisle North	2024	193	169	24	12%	1051	967	84	8%
Carlisle West	2024	345	286	59	17%	2175	2036	139	6%
Dalston	2024	85	56	29	34%	595	468	127	21%
St Cuthbert's Garden Village	2024	44	41	3	7%	308	343	-35	-11%
Whitehaven	2024	377	267	110	29%	2019	1612	407	20%
Cleator	2024	152	113	39	26%	1064	663	401	38%
Egremont	2024	219	132	87	40%	1533	1131	402	26%
Millom and Bootle	2024	118	83	35	30%	646	519	127	20%
Wigton	2024	168	98	70	42%	936	553	383	41%
Silloth	2024	56	36	20	36%	392	238	154	39%
Maryport	2024	240	123	117	49%	1348	944	404	30%
Aspatria	2024	63	41	22	35%	441	366	75	17%
Workington	2024	425	377	48	11%	2135	1871	264	12%
Cockermouth	2024	199	152	47	24%	1393	1206	187	13%
Keswick	2024	79	38	41	52%	553	320	233	42%
Total	2024	3,487	2,540	947	27%	21,297	17,060	4,237	20%

Birth Data is received for 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. Some schools have a shared catchment with another school in the planning area, instead of (or in addition to) their own individual catchment area. Children being born in a school's catchment area does not necessarily mean that they will

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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Brampton	103	114	135	113	105	126	115	119	131	110
Carlisle East	380	380	393	400	392	438	391	472	500	542
Carlisle North	151	141	130	157	136	153	128	150	152	127
Carlisle West	273	313	325	300	332	350	323	356	381	380
Dalston	52	41	34	60	41	40	43	38	34	49
St Cuthbert's Garden Village	28	42	24	26	28	21	29	15	20	25
Whitehaven	239	254	257	256	264	268	256	327	331	327
Cleator	96	84	94	90	116	87	117	114	113	111
Egremont	91	110	120	131	108	128	116	127	157	145
Millom and Bootle	51	63	89	82	86	86	89	90	95	95
Wigton	92	88	101	85	79	110	89	117	107	97
Silloth	37	37	28	38	35	25	29	29	28	46
Maryport	142	129	133	136	127	143	167	173	157	139
Aspatria	37	41	41	47	38	38	58	56	58	60

Workington	339	310	298	345	392	349	387	382	391	403
Cockermouth	100	96	93	132	98	88	109	117	130	120
Keswick	34	37	49	35	27	41	37	40	49	43
Total	2245	2280	2344	2433	2404	2491	2483	2722	2834	2819

N.B.: Last year's overall birth data tables did not include births recorded in shared catchment areas.

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	2029
Forecasted reception places required	2526	2484	2494	2497	2406

Summary

Forecasts indicate a continued decline in the number of children requiring a Reception place across Cumberland. While there are currently 3,487 Reception places available, the maximum projected demand over the next four years is just 2,526 places. This results in a significant surplus of places, though this surplus is not evenly distributed across the 17 primary planning areas.

14 out of 17 primary planning areas, across the whole of Cumberland, are well above 10% surplus capacity. 16 out of 17 planning areas are above the DfE's recommended surplus capacity of 5%, recommended for Local Authorities to have in their schools in case of unforeseen birth rate spikes/migration into the area. The one planning area that is seen to have a shortfall of places – St. Cuthbert's Garden Village – does have temporary capacity in the form of temporary classrooms that are being used for short-term provision, and so the -11% capacity being reported is not cause for long-term concern.

Cumberland mirrors national trends in declining birth rates. Between 2014/15 and 2023/24, the number of annual births fell by 507, a substantial drop that is already being reflected in Reception numbers on roll. If this trend continues, surplus capacity will likely increase year-on-year, affecting not only Reception but also subsequent year groups as cohorts progress through the school. This will require careful strategic place planning of primary and secondary school places going forward.

North East Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

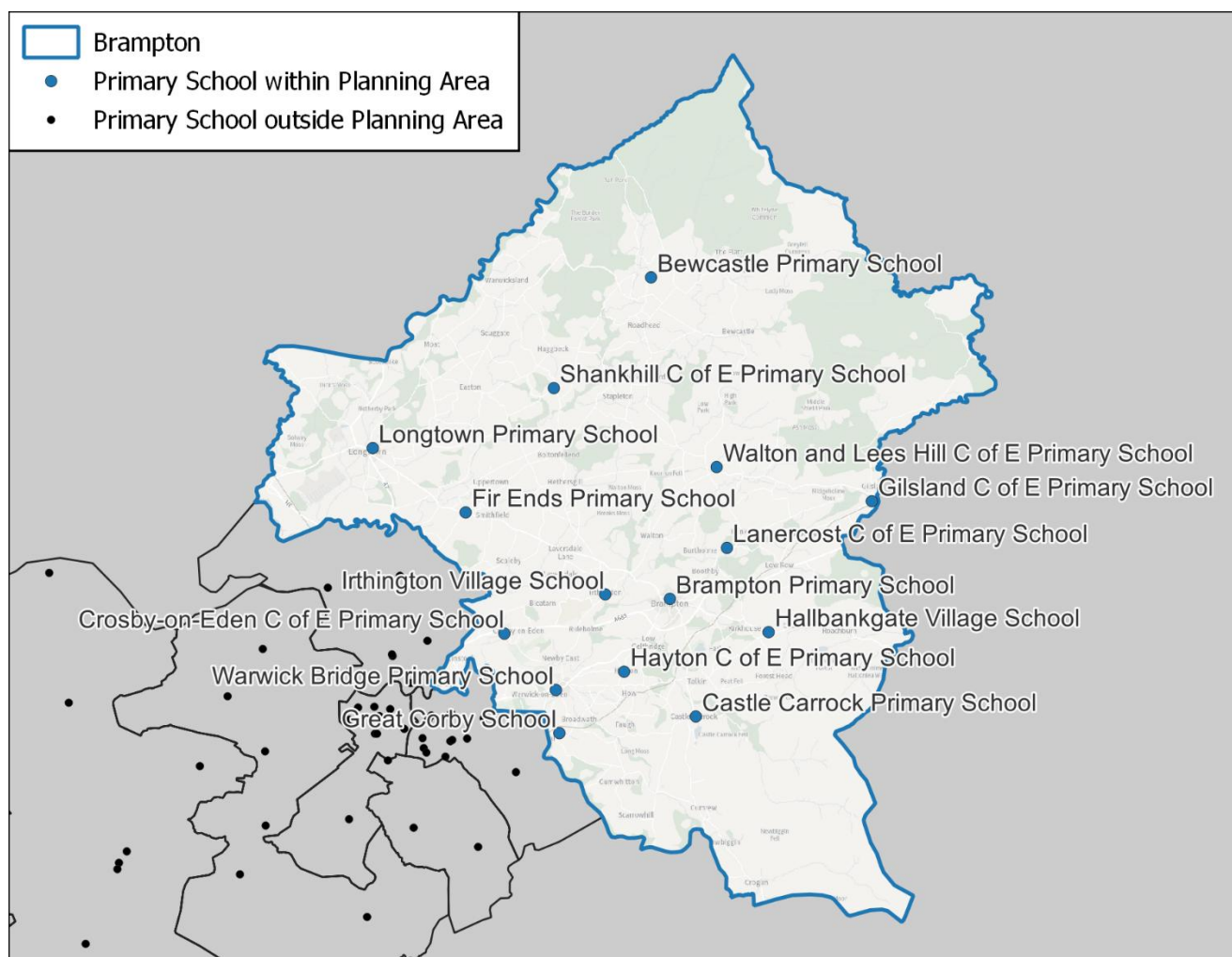
Brampton Primary Planning Area

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	15	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	-	12	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	-	25	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%
2024	229	152	77	34%	1603	1189	414	26%

Historic actions

- Gilsland C of E Primary School reduced their PAN from 9 to 7 in 2021.
- Warwick Bridge Primary School reduced their PAN from 30 to 25 in 2025.
- Lanercost C of E Primary School increased their PAN from 10 to 12 in 2025.
- Crosby-on-Eden C of E Primary School increased their PAN from 13 to 15 in 2025.

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Bewcastle Primary School	2	4	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	2
Brampton Primary School	26	26	29	31	29	35	32	31	42	29
Brampton/ Gilsland*	2	1	3	2	5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Castle Carrock Primary School	5	4	8	10	2	11	8	9	14	3
Crosby-on Eden C of E Primary School	4	5	3	1	4	9	1	5	6	7
Fir Ends Primary School	10	6	9	6	9	5	8	7	8	10
Gilsland C of E Primary School	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Great Corby School	1	4	3	6	5	6	2	1	7	4
Hallbankgate Village School	2	3	2	2	3	2	4	5	2	4
Hayton C of E Primary School	1	7	2	6	3	5	8	4	5	6
Irthington Village School	3	6	6	1	4	6	3	6	6	3
Lanercost C of E Primary School	3	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	2	0

Longtown Primary School	26	28	40	25	22	23	33	31	21	31
Shankhill C of E Primary School	2	4	6	1	4	4	3	2	1	2
Walton and Lees Hill C of E Primary School	4	5	2	1	1	3	4	0	4	1
Warwick Bridge Primary School	12	10	18	14	11	11	6	17	11	8
Total	103	114	135	113	105	126	115	119	131	110

*The shared catchment of Brampton/Gilsland was created in 2017 and so catchment-specific birth data for this area is not available prior to this date.

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	2029
Forecasted reception places required	149	165	173	146	149

Summary

Numbers on roll have steadily decreased from 1,311 in 2018/2019 to 1,189 in 2023/2024. There are some small increases expected in Reception numbers over the next two years, followed by small decreases, according to recorded birth data. These small changes indicate that Brampton's overall primary school numbers on roll may be entering a period of greater stability, following several years of pronounced decline.

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

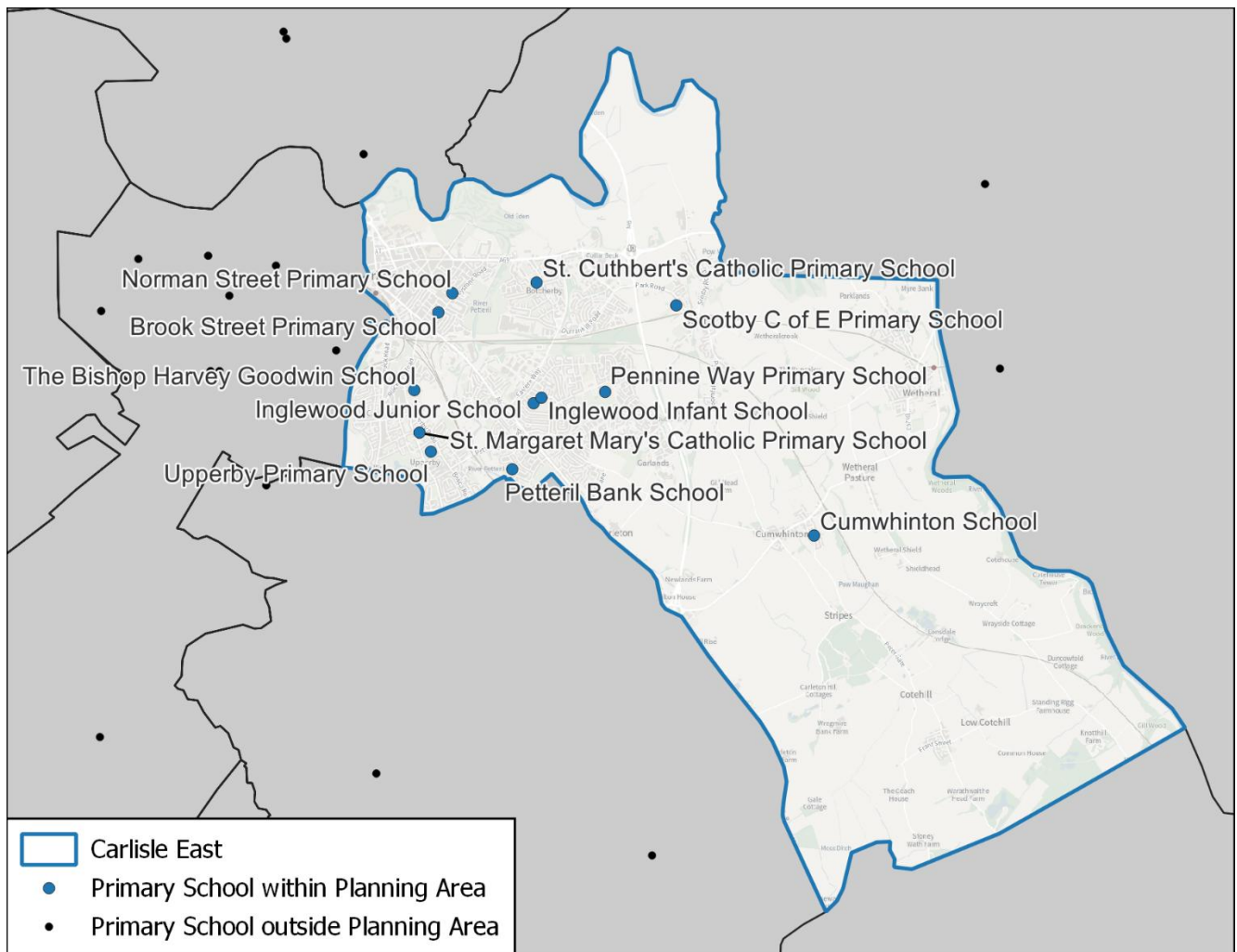
A typical cohort of between 100 and 130 children means that intakes are unlikely to change significantly in the coming years, contributing to the consistently low overall numbers on roll. As a result, it is likely that some schools will admit no pupils in certain Reception cohorts.

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
Petteril 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

Map Showing Schools within the Carlisle East Primary Planning Area



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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%
2024	495	376	119	24%	3105	2634	471	15%

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.
- Cumwhinton School will increase their PAN from 25 to 30 in September 2026.

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
The Bishop Harvey Goodwin School (C of E)	47	56	72	64	64	82	77	97	98	96
Brook Street Primary School	34	46	25	45	46	48	44	55	49	60
Inglewood Infant School	46	44	43	37	40	44	35	48	47	73
Inglewood/Pennine Way	39	44	48	38	40	41	52	52	59	60
Norman Street Primary School	41	29	34	46	43	38	40	38	42	46
Pennine Way Primary School	16	30	22	17	22	29	22	30	29	44
Petteril Bank School	32	27	40	40	40	48	44	52	59	65
Scotby C of E Primary School	32	14	22	18	12	20	11	12	18	11
Upperby Primary School	35	24	38	34	32	31	31	48	56	47
Cumwhinton School	58	66	49	61	53	57	35	40	43	40
Total	380	380	393	400	392	438	391	472	500	542

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	2029
Forecasted reception places required	317	329	311	312	303

Summary

Carlisle East covers a mix of urban and suburban communities, with several schools serving densely populated residential areas.

Surplus capacity of Reception places, and places across all primary year groups, is already high for such a populous area, at 24% and 15%, respectively.

From a peak of 542 births in 2014 - 2015, latest data from the ONS shows only 380 births registered in the planning area, a reduction of 30% in 9 years. Births have remained at 400 or fewer for the past five years, and these much smaller cohorts are expected to contribute to continuing declining overall pupil numbers across the planning area.

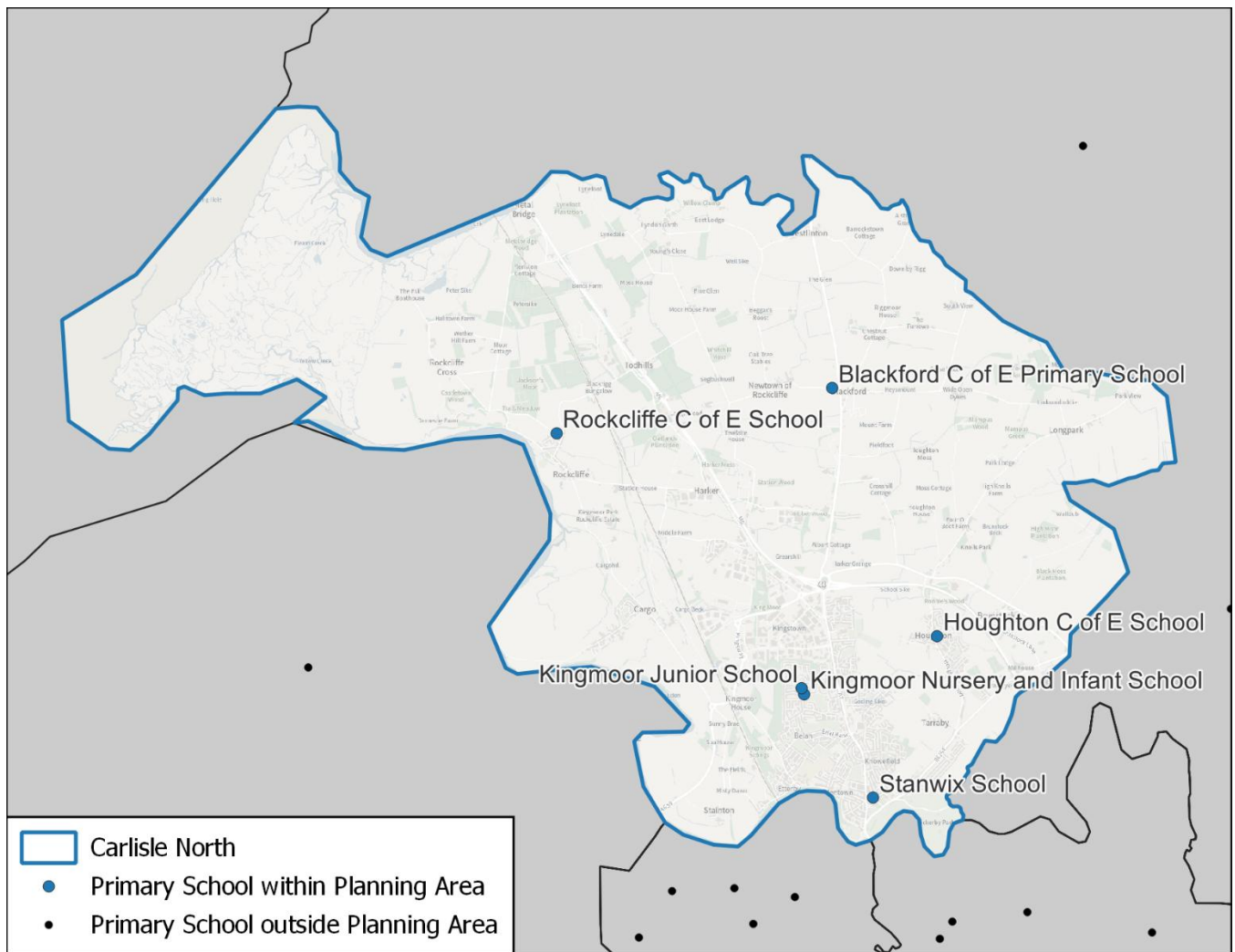
Carlisle East covers parts of Carlisle where housing development has been low and stable, though some new housing developments are ongoing and expected to yield new pupils. These yields are not expected to significantly negate forecasted surplus capacity, however.

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 School	-	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%
2024	193	169	24	12%	1051	967	84	8%

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Blackford C of E Primary School	8	7	14	7	9	7	4	10	8	6
Houghton C of E School	22	30	17	29	25	26	14	22	22	7
Kingmoor Nursery and Infant School	60	50	56	58	48	55	53	56	63	60
Rockcliffe C of E School	23	16	21	21	22	28	27	31	20	20
Stanwix Primary School	38	38	22	42	32	37	30	31	39	34
Total	151	141	130	157	136	153	128	150	152	127

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	2029
Forecasted reception places required	199	163	181	196	186

Summary

Carlisle North includes a mix of urban fringe and semi-rural communities. School locations are a result of historical settlement patterns, and some schools have very few numbers on roll.

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.

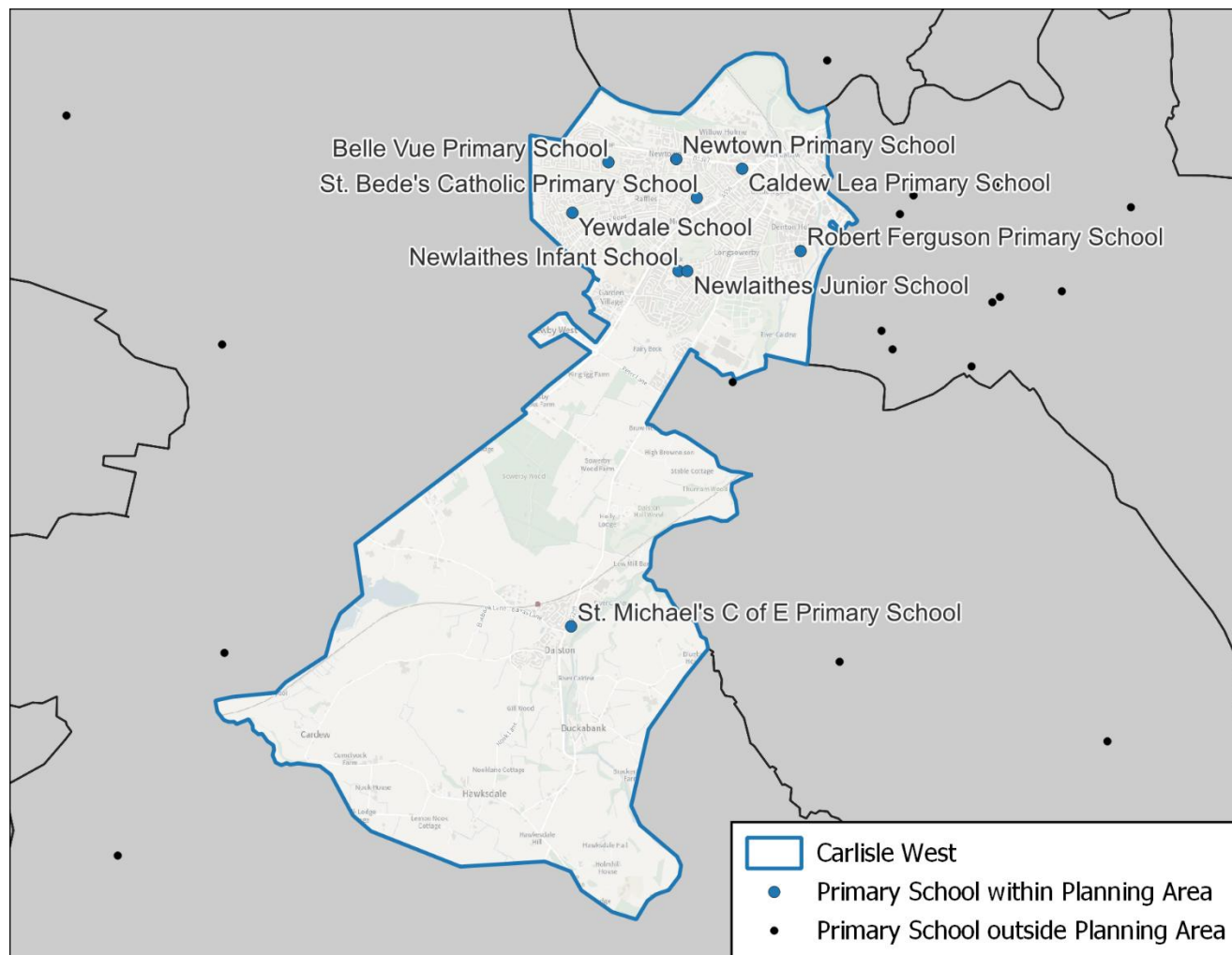
Carlisle North currently has 12% surplus capacity in Reception, and 8% surplus capacity over all primary year groups.

Carlisle West Primary Planning Area

There are 9 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	45	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	30	Yes
St. Michael's C of E Primary School	4-11	Voluntary Controlled	-	30	No

Map Showing Schools within the Carlisle West Primary Planning Area



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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	345	292	53	15%	2175	1890	285	13%
2024	345	286	59	17%	2175	2036	139	6%

Historic actions

- Yewdale School reduced their PAN from 60 to 30 in 2025.

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Belle Vue Primary School	27	28	29	33	32	34	29	37	48	42
Caldew Lea Primary School	53	58	47	44	37	57	41	56	60	49
Newlaithes Infant School	60	63	94	79	86	90	78	85	71	88
Newtown Primary School	51	71	69	57	72	67	65	63	84	83
Robert Ferguson Primary School	48	48	43	46	59	55	59	68	72	70
Yewdale School	30	30	29	27	33	28	23	31	26	35
St Michael's CE Primary School	4	15	14	14	13	19	28	16	20	13
Total	273	313	325	300	332	350	323	356	381	380

Forecast Methodology for Carlisle West 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 West primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	294	299	313	305	300

Summary

The Carlisle West Primary Planning Area covers a densely populated urban area to the west of Carlisle city centre. It includes established residential neighbourhoods, and as such has a relatively high concentration of primary schools.

Birth data for the area shows a sustained decline over the past decade. The total number of births linked to schools in Carlisle West has fallen from 380 in 2014/15 to 273 in 2023/24. This is a reduction of nearly 28%, and is reflected in the falling intake numbers at several schools.

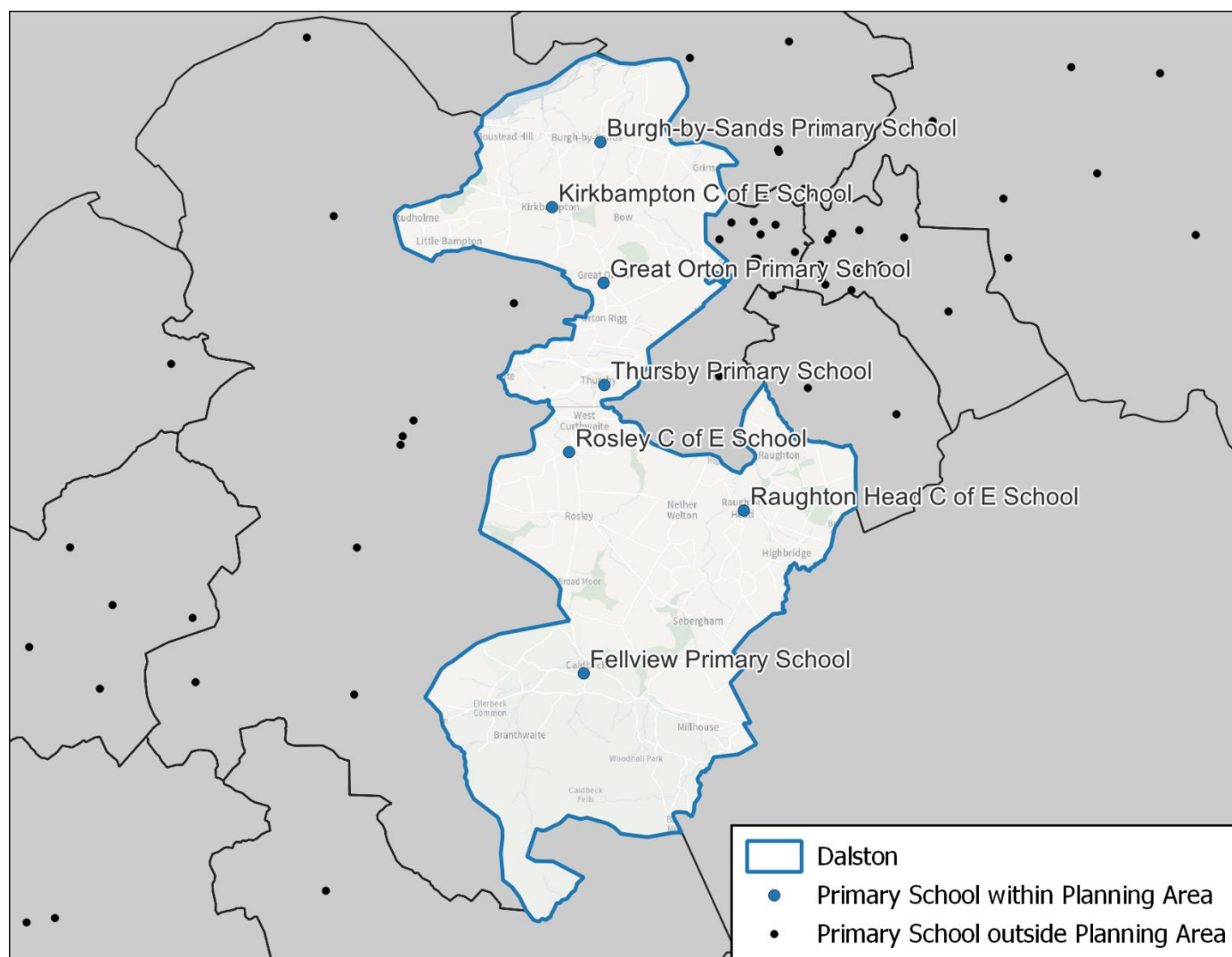
Forecasted reception numbers indicate some stability to be expected over the next 4 years, and there are some housing developments expected to yield pupils at a primary and secondary school level. However, with a high surplus capacity (17%) at Reception level, this situation will continue to be monitored going forward.

Dalston Primary Planning Area

There are 7 primary schools in the Dalston 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
Burgh-by-Sands Primary School	3 – 11	Community	-	15	Yes
Fellview Primary School	2 - 11	Community	-	11	Yes
Great Orton Primary School	4 - 11	Community	-	10	No
Kirkbampton C of E School	3 - 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	15	Yes
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%
2024	85	56	29	34%	595	468	127	21%

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 took a bulge year of 13 pupils in September 2024 and will increase their PAN to 13 in September 2026.

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Burgh-by-Sands Primary School	11	8	9	9	8	8	7	9	7	13
Fellview Primary School	5	3	2	4	4	3	6	5	2	5
Great Orton Primary School	8	6	3	12	5	7	5	7	8	6
Kirkbampton C of E School	6	6	2	7	6	10	10	7	5	7
Raughton Head C of E School	3	4	9	8	10	5	5	3	5	4
Rosley C of E School	4	5	3	4	2	4	5	3	2	3
Thursby Primary School	15	9	6	16	6	3	5	4	5	11
Total	52	41	34	60	41	40	43	38	34	49

Forecast Methodology for Dalston 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 Dalston primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	66	55	66	73	58

Summary

The Dalston Primary Planning Area covers a large rural area to the west and southwest of Carlisle, encompassing several small villages and communities. The geography is characterised by low population density, agricultural land, and varied levels of housing development, which contributes to the small cohort sizes seen across its schools.

Although this planning area has generally low birth rates, they have remained generally stable, and as such birth data is not expected to significantly affect overall school numbers on roll. There has been a substantial number of houses approved to be built in the catchment of Great Orton Primary School, which will likely supplement this school and nearby schools' number on roll in coming years.

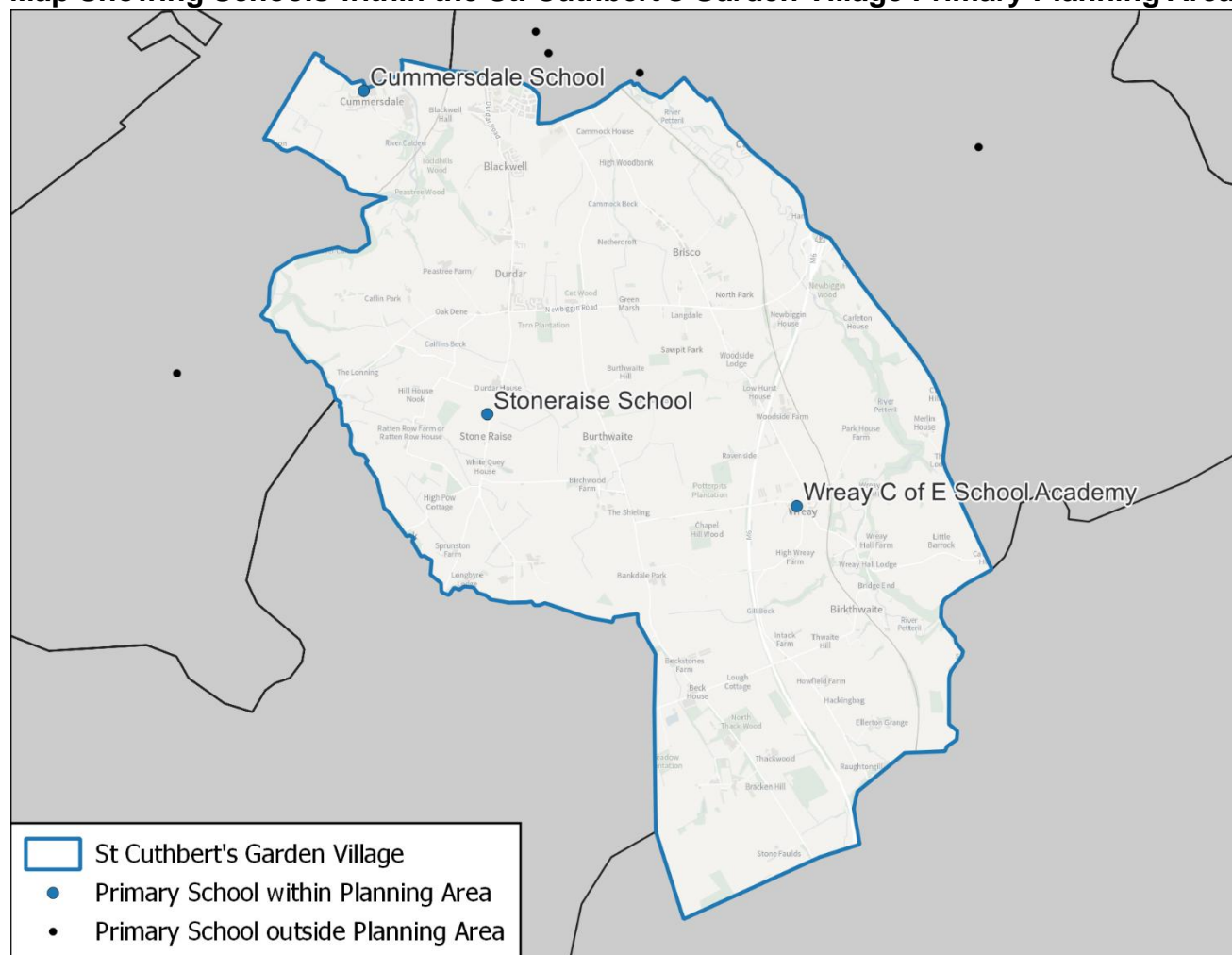
With a total of seven schools supporting annual cohorts of around 70 children, inevitably, many schools in this planning area will have small Reception intakes and low overall numbers on roll. Great Orton Primary School in particular may benefit from ongoing and planned housing developments.

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

Map Showing Schools within the St. Cuthbert's Garden Village Primary Planning Area



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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%
2024	44	41	3	7%	308	343	-35	-11%

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Cummersdale School	4	15	7	6	7	8	7	4	5	6
Stoneraise School	20	26	13	17	18	11	17	9	13	12
Wreay C of E School Academy	4	1	4	3	3	2	5	2	2	7
Total	28	42	24	26	28	21	29	15	20	25

Forecast methodology for St. Cuthbert's Garden Village 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 St Cuthbert's primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	51	57	55	57	54

Summary

The proposed St Cuthbert's Garden Village (SCGV) development, to the south of Carlisle, is expected to deliver over 10,000 new houses over the next 20-25 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 also serve the new population. 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.

For a development of this scale, once complete, there is an expected yield of approximately 3,000 additional primary school children.

Birth data linked to the current population, in the current school catchment areas, is remaining generally stable. 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 potential future need. As this is currently the only planning area with a deficit of overall school places this will be closely monitored, and larger school organisation strategies for this area are being constructed to be included in the SCGV Local Plan.

South West Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

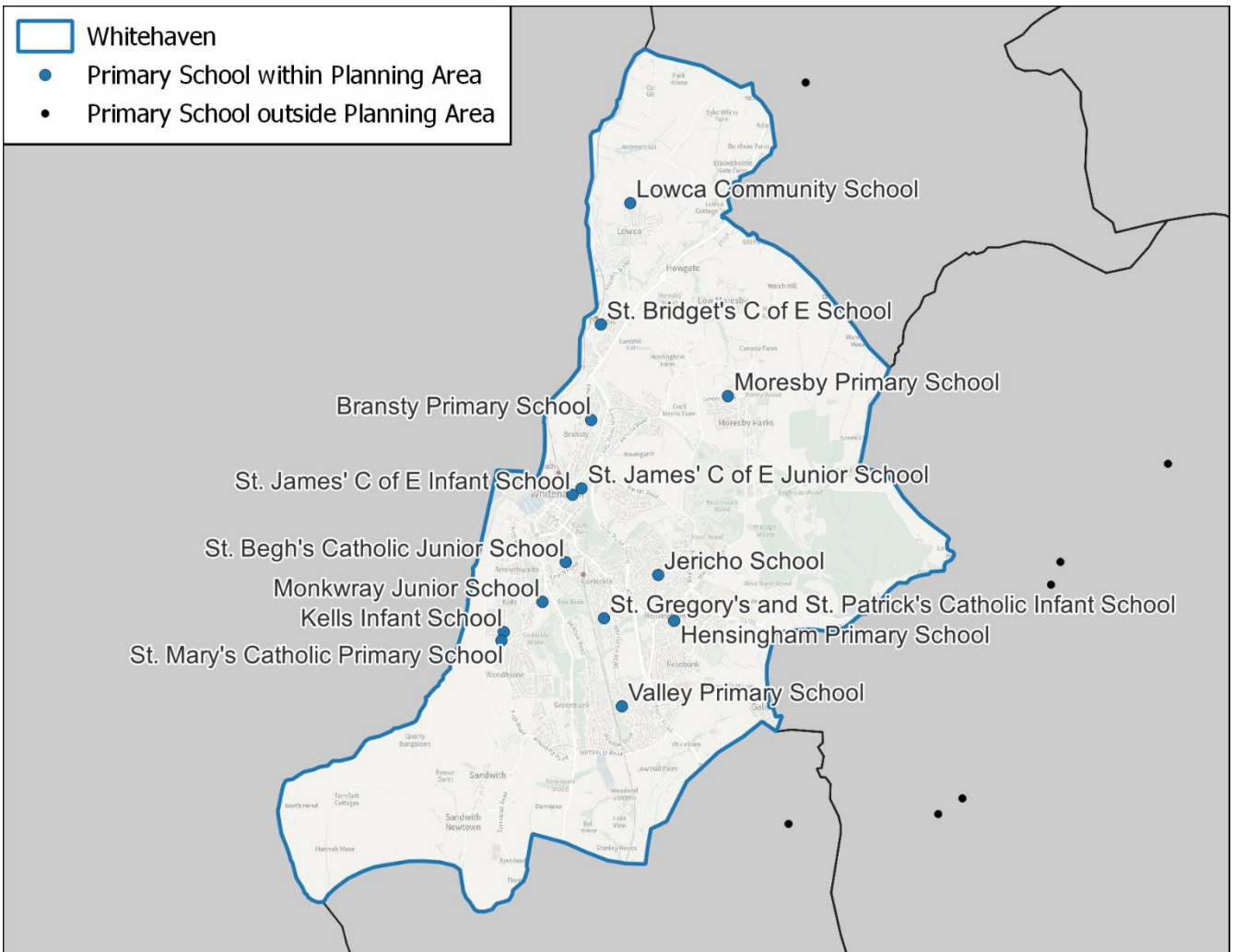
Whitehaven Primary Planning Area

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	4 – 11	Community	-	60	Yes
Kells Infant School	3 – 7	Community	-	30	Yes
Lowca Community School	3 – 11	Community	-	12	Yes
Monkwear 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 and Nursery School	3 – 7	Voluntary Controlled	-	45	Yes
St James' C of E Junior School	7 – 11	Voluntary Controlled	-	45	No

St Mary's Catholic Primary School	2 – 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%
2024	377	267	110	29%	2019	1612	407	20%

Historic actions

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

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Bransty Primary School	18	20	13	17	16	17	12	20	27	15
Bransty/St James'/Valley/ Monkway	3	5	5	6	8	9	6	10	4	7
Hensingham Primary School	34	32	41	36	26	49	37	39	51	58
Jericho School	20	31	17	29	21	16	20	20	26	18
Kells Infant School	67	61	73	70	64	67	53	71	67	81
Lowca Community School	5	8	6	3	14	7	6	11	9	10
Moresby Primary School	8	14	11	12	11	12	19	15	13	17
St Bridget's C of E School	5	5	9	6	12	7	11	15	10	19
St James' C of E Infant School	26	28	24	23	20	27	29	36	32	25
Valley Primary School	53	50	58	54	72	57	63	90	92	77
Total	239	254	257	256	264	268	256	327	331	327

Forecast methodology for Whitehaven 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 Whitehaven primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	279	262	280	272	270

Summary

The Whitehaven Primary Planning Area covers the town of Whitehaven and its surrounding communities on the west coast of Cumberland. It includes a mix of urban, suburban, and coastal settlements, with schools serving both densely populated residential areas and smaller outlying villages.

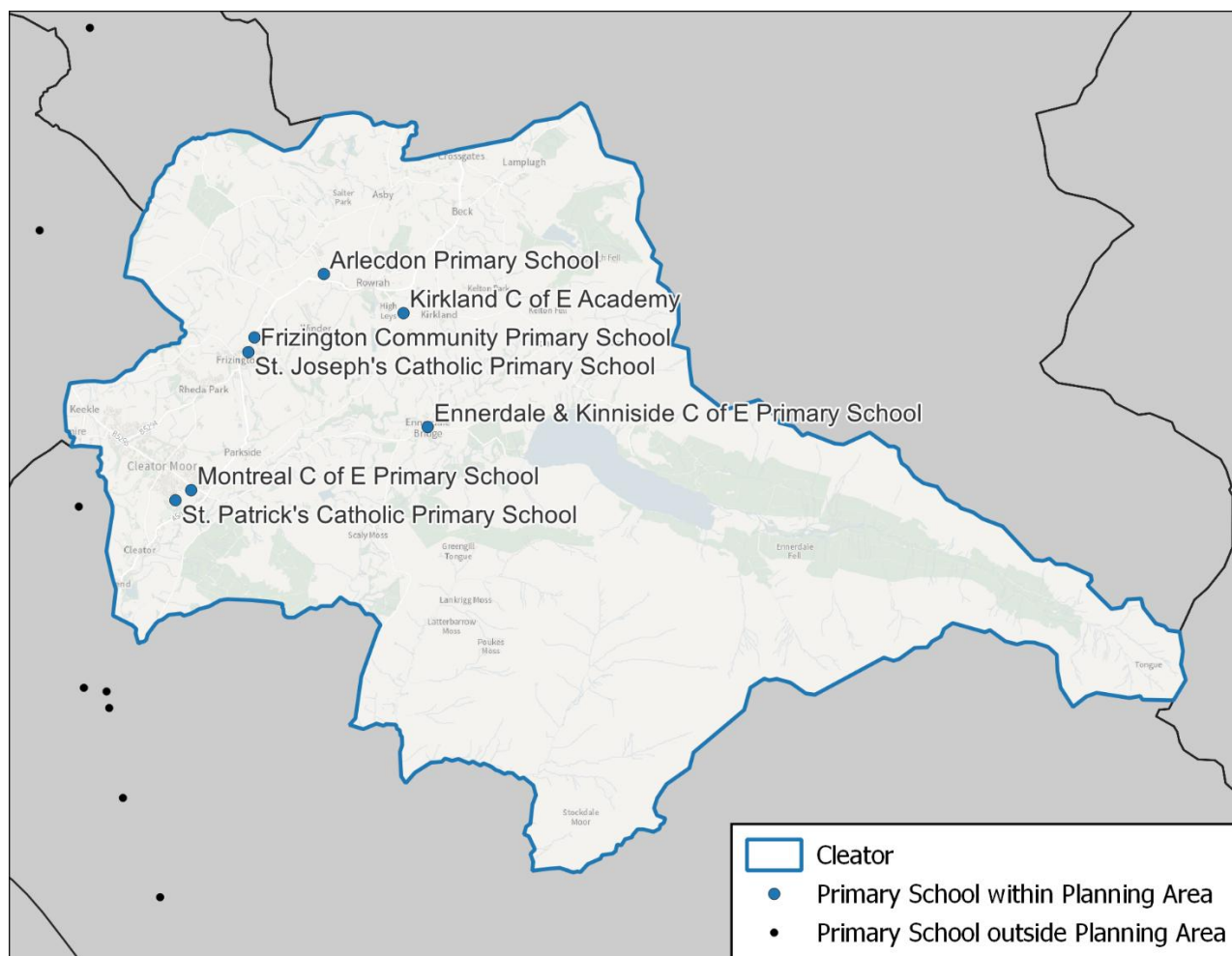
Birth rates seem to have settled around 250-260 every year, giving some stability to Reception numbers after a period of year-on-year decline. There is also substantial new housing planned for the area, which, if progressed, may mitigate some of the past low birth rates that have contributed to generally low numbers on roll.

Cleator Primary Planning Area

There are 7 primary schools in the Cleator 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
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	4 – 11	Voluntary Aided	-	12	No
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%
2024	152	113	39	26%	1064	663	401	38%

Historic actions

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

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Arlecdon Primary School	8	4	4	6	6	5	8	4	7	6
Ennerdale and Kinnisdale C of E Primary School	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Frizington Community Primary School	19	23	23	23	25	26	24	32	23	29
Kirkland C of E Academy	2	4	1	5	3	3	5	6	7	3
Montreal C of E Primary School	67	52	65	55	82	53	79	72	76	72
Total	96	84	94	90	116	87	117	114	113	111

Forecast methodology for Cleator 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 Cleator primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
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Forecasted reception places required	76	90	84	93	88
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Summary

The Cleator primary planning area covers a semi-rural area in West Cumberland, including the villages of Cleator, Frizington, Arlecdon, Ennerdale Bridge, and surrounding communities. The population of this planning area has remained relatively stable, with some low birth rate years (notably 2018/19 and 2020/21) contributing to low numbers on roll. The number of pupils in Reception for September 2025 was significantly higher than the previous year, and as such the surplus in the current Reception year has fallen from 47% to 26%. As this is still a high percentage of surplus in the intake year, it is not expected to have a significant impact on overall surplus capacity in the planning area.

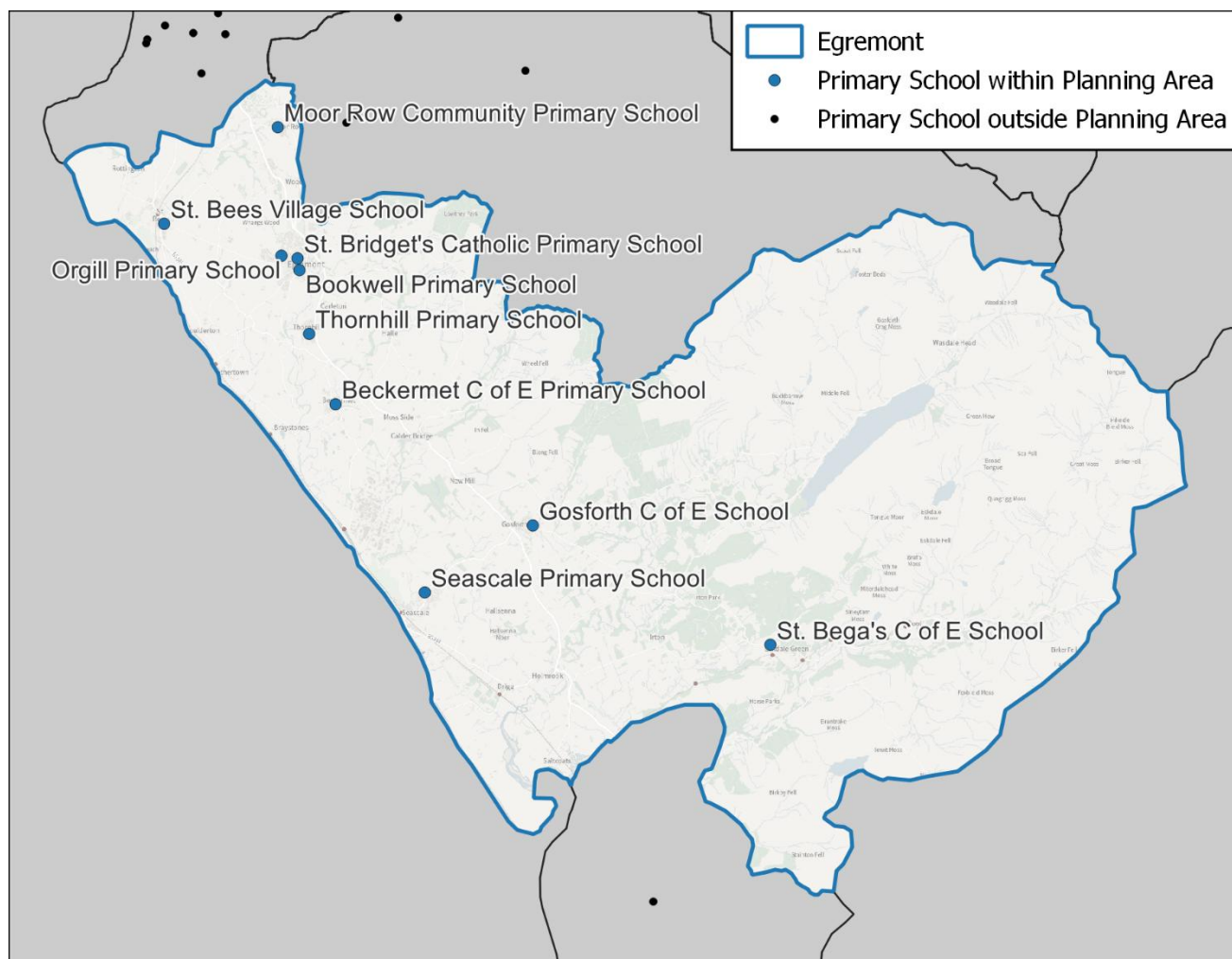
Forecasted reception year numbers indicate a small increase in intake year numbers, though the overall surplus capacity of 38% in the Cleator planning area is not expected to decrease significantly any time soon.

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	2 – 11	Community	-	30	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	219	160	59	27%	1533	1186	347	23%
2024	219	132	87	40%	1533	1131	402	26%

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 by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Beckermest C of E Primary School	5	8	2	6	3	6	2	4	5	9
Bookwell Primary School	22	17	29	25	16	19	12	16	20	13
Gosforth C of E School	10	4	12	7	10	13	8	9	24	16
Moor Row Community Primary School	5	15	15	14	12	14	13	17	20	17
Orgill Primary School	20	40	28	36	34	42	46	45	58	62

Seascale Primary School	11	6	12	18	7	14	6	8	8	8
St Bees Village School	9	8	7	9	14	8	18	16	6	7
St Bega's C of E School	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	4
Thornhill Primary School	8	10	13	15	11	12	11	10	14	9
Total	91	110	120	131	108	128	116	127	157	145

Forecast methodology for Egremont 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 Egremont primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	156	139	141	126	126

Summary

Egremont primary planning area covers a coastal and semi-rural area of west Cumberland, with a mix of towns, villages, and a proximity to Sellafield which has historically influenced housing and migration patterns.

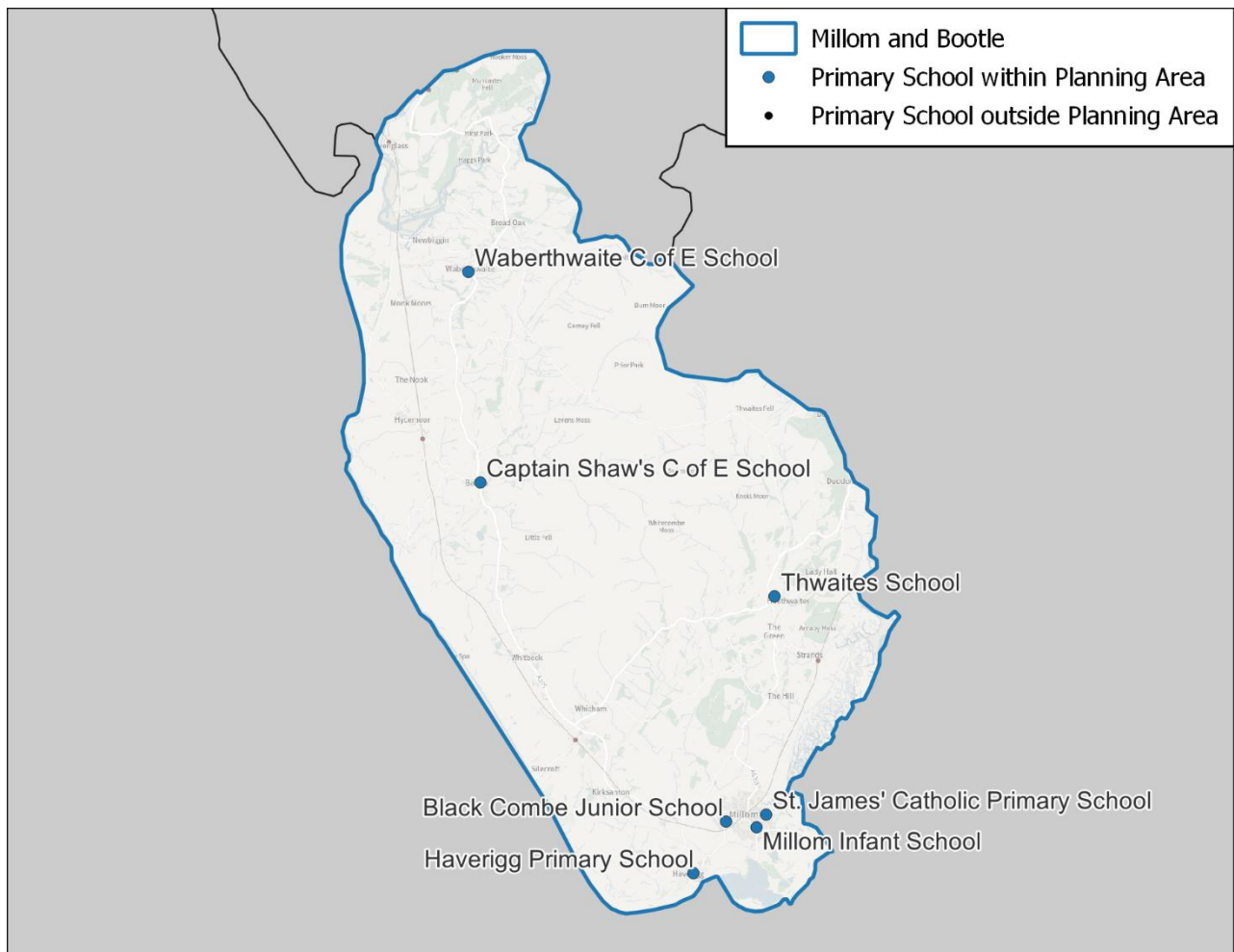
Birth rates over the last decade in Egremont have followed the trends seen across Cumberland: an overall steep decline. The number of pupils in Reception for September 2025 was significantly lower than the previous year, and as such the surplus in the current Reception year has risen from 27% to 40% overall. Although some higher Reception year numbers have been forecast for the next four years, the overall surplus capacity of 26% across the Egremont primary planning area is likely to remain around the same level.

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	Mater Christi MAT	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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Number 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%
2024	100	76	24	24%	520	443	77	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%
2024	18	7	11	61%	126	76	50	40%

Historic actions

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

Birth data by school catchment

Birth data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Millom Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Haverigg Primary School/ Millom Infant School*	42	53	75	69	79	74	75	72	83	81
Thwaites School	2	2	3	4	1	4	4	4	1	5
Total	44	55	78	73	80	78	79	76	84	86

*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	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Captain Shaw's C of E School	4	3	4	5	2	4	5	7	6	3
Waberthwaite C of E School	3	5	7	4	4	4	5	7	5	6
Total	7	8	11	9	6	8	10	14	11	9

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	2029
Forecasted reception places required	79	86	60	47	52

Summary

The Millom and Bootle primary planning area covers a remote and coastal region in south west Cumberland, including the town of Millom, the village of Bootle, and surrounding rural communities. 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.

There is strong local school loyalty in this primary planning area, with students rarely moving outside of the area to attend different schools, and likewise very few students attending Millom and Bootle schools from outside the planning area. As such, the birth data linked to school catchment areas has historically been a good indicator of reception numbers.

Both Millom and Bootle areas are seeing a declining birth rate, with Bootle's yearly birth rates remaining very low considering there are two schools that serve the area. As a result, intakes are expected to continue to be low, and overall surplus capacity expected to remain high. In Millom, with births having fallen from 86 in 2014/15 to 44 in 2023/24, overall surplus capacity is expected to continue to increase.

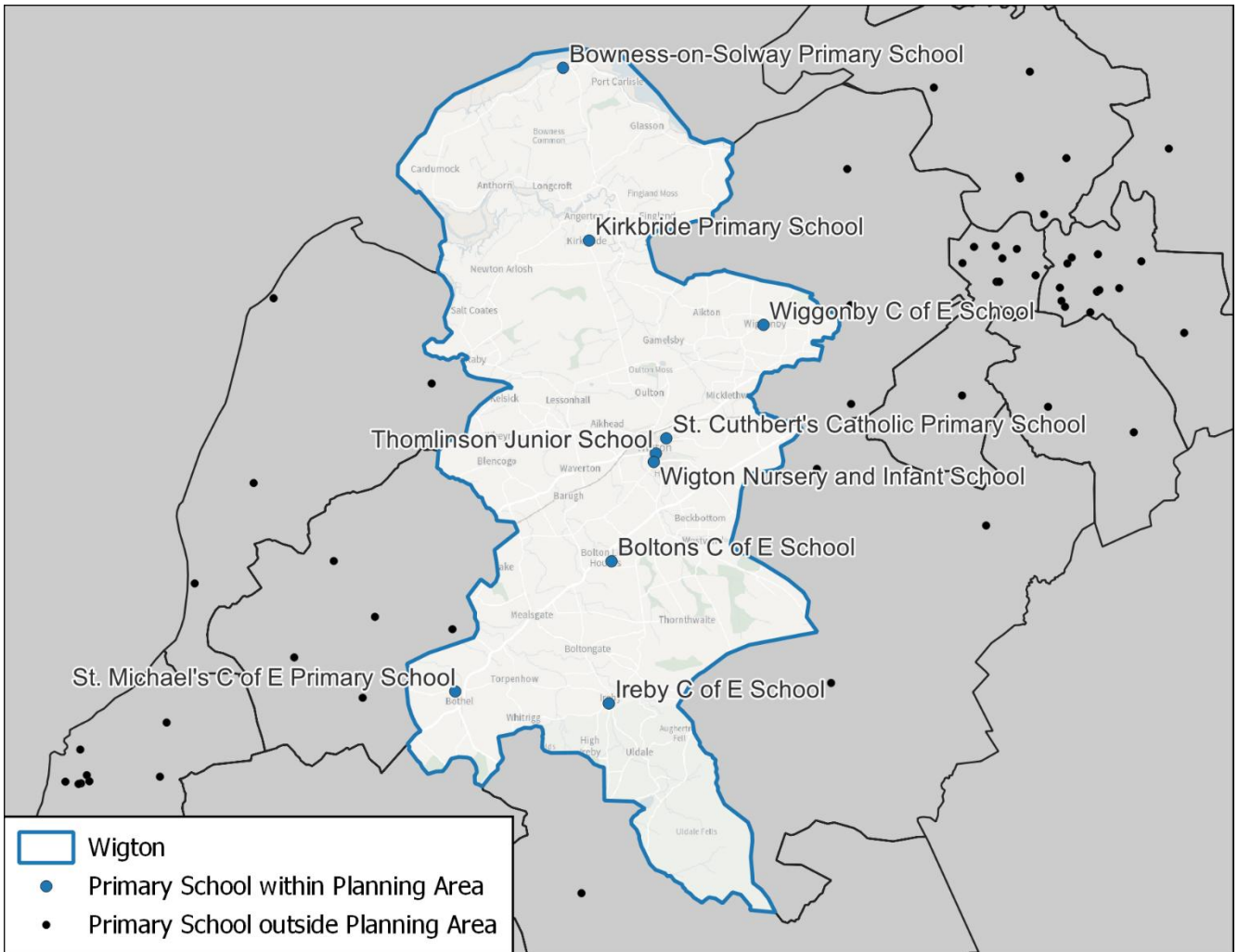
Central Cumberland Primary Planning Areas

Wigton Primary Planning Area

There are 9 primary schools in the Wigton 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
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	Academy	Mater Christi MAT	30	Yes
St Michael's C of E Primary School	3 -11	Voluntary Aided	-	15	Yes
Thomlinson Junior School	7 – 11	Community	-	60	No
Wiggonby C of E School	3 – 11	Voluntary Aided	-	9	Yes
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%
2024	168	98	70	42%	936	553	383	41%

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Boltons C of E School	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	2
Bowness-on-Solway Primary School	3	7	5	4	3	5	4	8	8	8

Ireby C of E School	0	2	4	3	5	7	5	5	2	3
Kirkbride Primary School	3	12	8	3	6	6	7	9	9	7
St Michael's C of E Primary School	9	4	6	9	6	8	6	9	10	9
Wiggonby C of E School	2	2	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	4
Wigton Nursery and Infant School	74	60	71	61	54	78	61	81	71	64
Total	92	88	101	85	79	110	89	117	107	97

Forecast methodology for the Wigton 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.

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	2029
Forecasted reception places required	98	118	103	110	106

Summary

The primary planning area of Wigton covers a large rural and semi-rural area, centred around the town of Wigton but covering many surrounding villages and extending to the north Solway coast of Cumberland. As such, many schools have historically low numbers on roll and high surplus capacity.

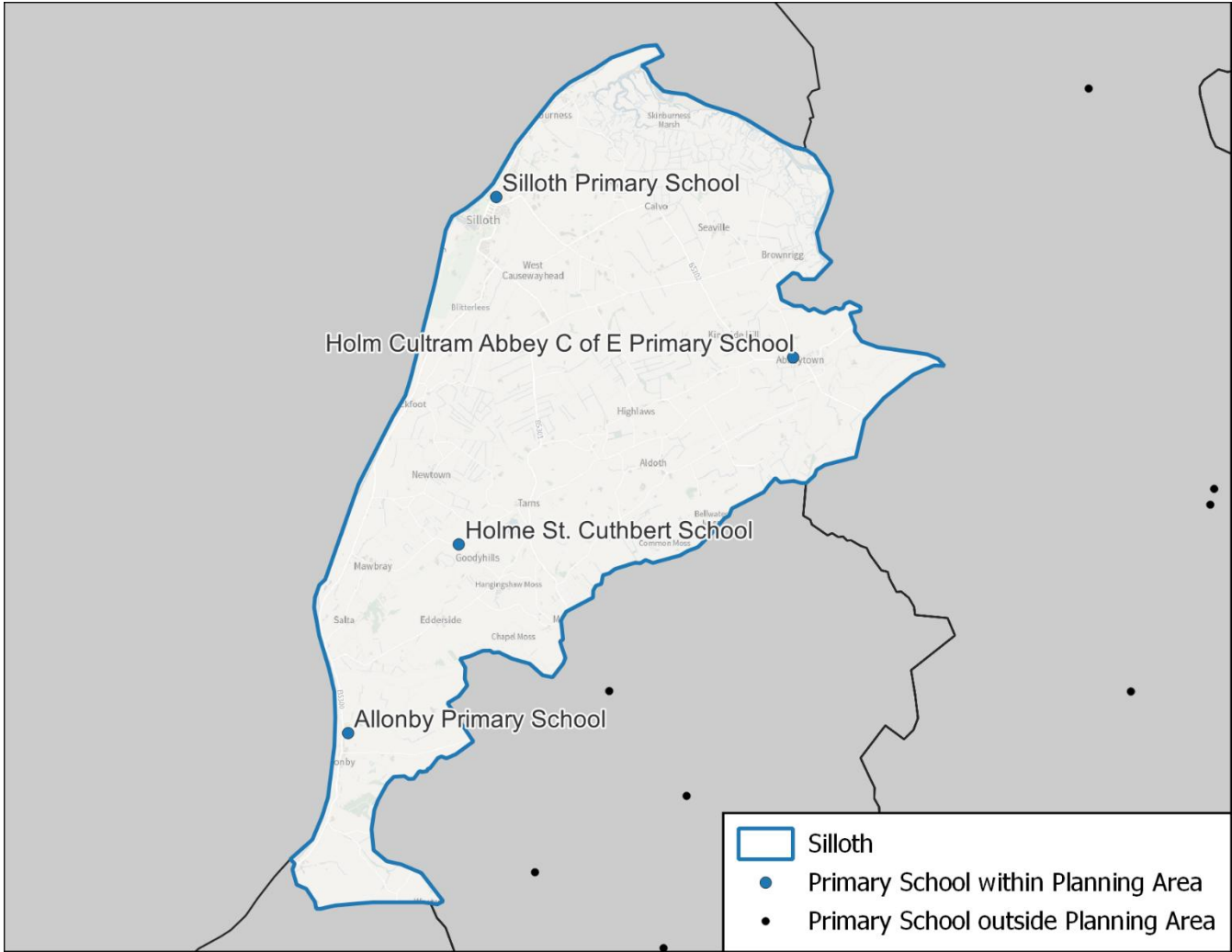
Birth data in the Wigton planning area shows an overall decline over the past decade, with some peak years contributing to overall stable numbers on roll. The forecasted reception places needed for the Wigton planning area also look to have stabilised for the next four years. However, overall surplus capacity remains high, with 41% of spare places currently across the planning area.

Silloth Primary Planning Area

There are 4 primary schools in the Silloth 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	3 – 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%
2024	56	36	20	36%	392	238	154	39%

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Allonby Primary School	1	1	0	5	3	3	5	1	2	6

Holm Cultram Abbey C of E Primary School	16	12	6	5	7	4	6	9	5	11
Holme St Cuthbert School	3	1	2	0	1	3	2	2	2	1
Silloth Primary School	17	23	20	28	24	15	16	17	19	28
Total	37	37	28	38	35	25	29	29	28	46

Forecast methodology for the Silloth 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 Silloth primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of Reception Intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted Reception Places Required	38	31	36	36	34

Summary

The Silloth primary planning area covers a sparsely populated coastal area in west Cumberland, with schools serving small, dispersed communities.

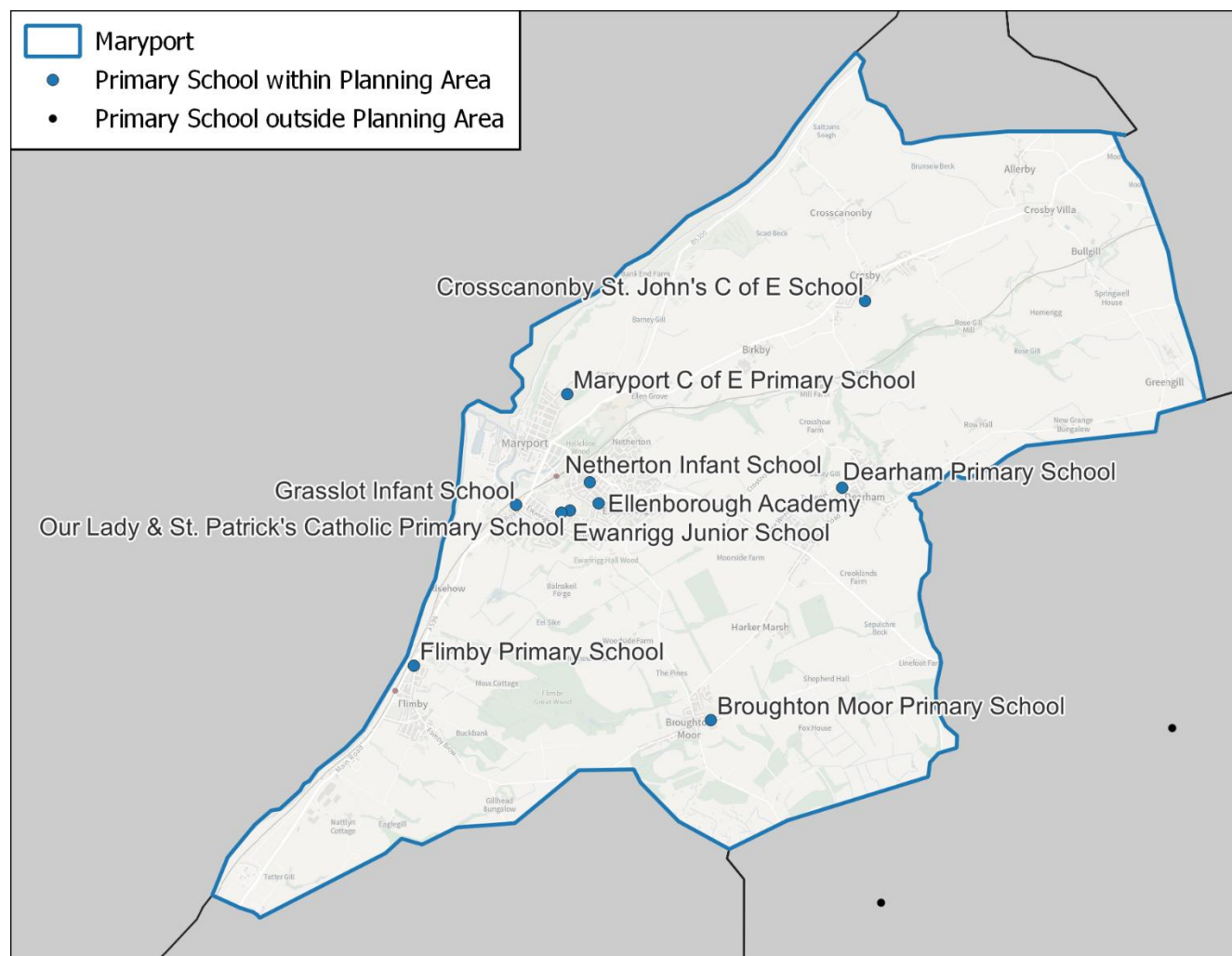
Although recent years have not seen as high birth rates as 2014/15, the subsequent years have been relatively stable and as such school numbers on roll are also expected to remain stable. Forecasted reception numbers are not set to change substantially over the next four years. Overall surplus capacity remains high, with 39% of spare places currently across the 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	23	Yes
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%
2024	240	123	117	49%	1348	944	404	30%

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 by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Broughton Moor Primary School	10	8	7	8	10	5	10	8	6	9
Crosscanonby St Johns C of E School	9	5	5	2	9	8	7	8	9	7
Dearham Primary School	31	19	34	25	25	30	25	33	22	15
Ellenborough Academy	27	32	29	28	18	34	27	39	37	38
Flimby Primary School	9	19	18	18	15	17	30	17	15	19
Grasslot Infant School	18	16	14	27	22	24	27	36	31	25
Maryport C of E Primary School	21	15	15	15	20	8	25	17	18	17
Netherton Infant School	17	15	11	13	8	17	16	15	19	9
Total	142	129	133	136	127	143	167	173	157	139

Forecast methodology for the Maryport 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 Maryport primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	129	132	123	144	134

Summary

The Maryport planning area covers a coastal and semi-rural region of west Cumberland, centred around the town of Maryport and encompassing a number of small surrounding villages.

Birth rates across the planning area have stabilised, and remain low, with reception year numbers forecast for the next four years remaining at a similar level. There is a significant amount of new housing proposed for the planning area, most of which would affect the Ellenborough and Broughton Moor areas.

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.

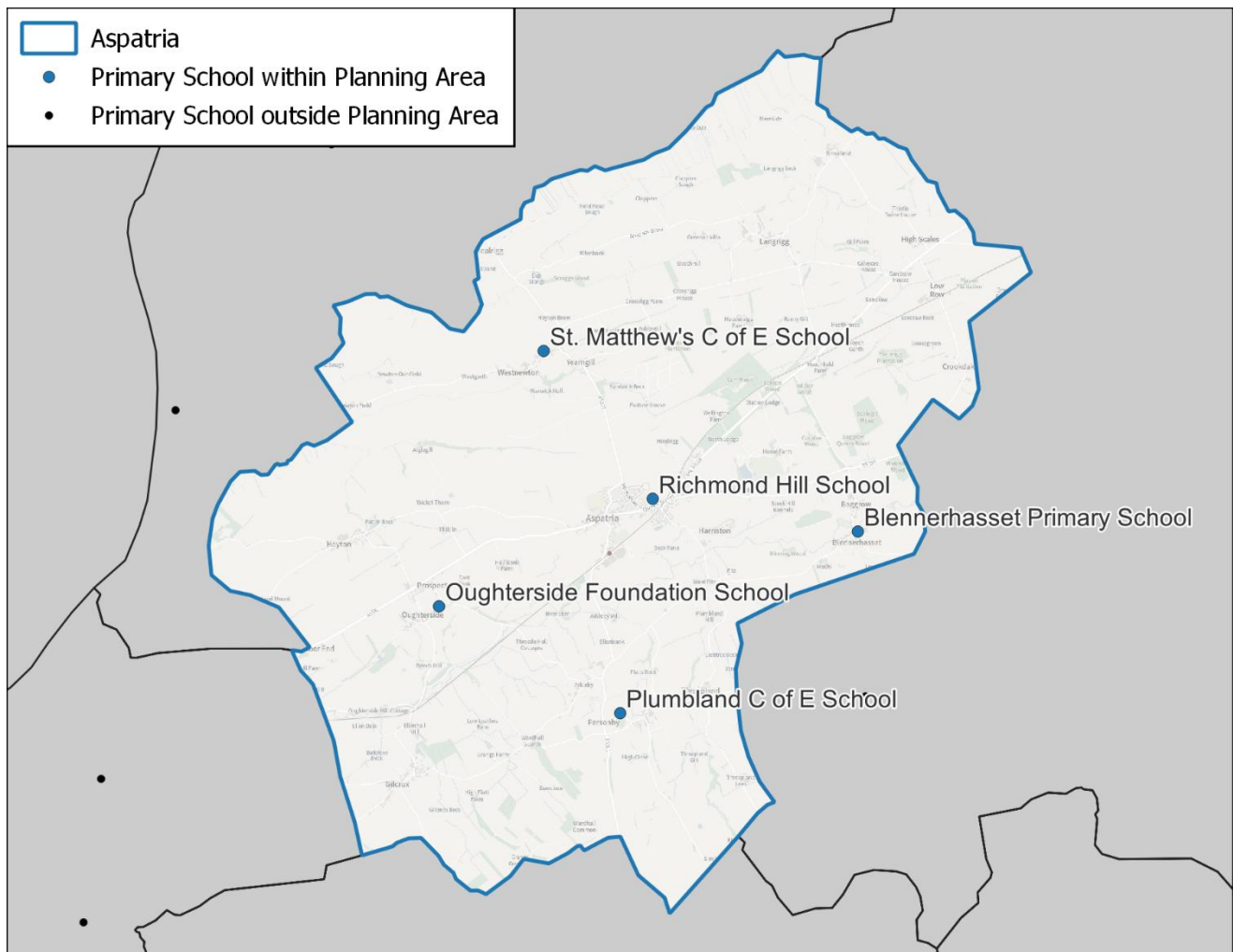
Overall surplus capacity remains high, with 30% of spare places currently across the planning area.

Aspatia Primary Planning Area

There are 5 primary schools in the Aspatia Primary Planning Area, 4 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 Aspatria 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.	Total places	Total NOR	Surplus places	% Surplus places
2023	63	45	18	29%	441	378	63	14%
2024	63	41	22	35%	441	366	75	17%

Historic actions

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

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Blennerhasset Primary School	0	2	2	3	3	2	0	2	1	3
Oughterside Foundation School	3	9	6	9	5	5	9	7	6	12
Plumbland C of E School	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	4	3	2
Richmond Hill School	27	24	26	27	26	26	38	35	39	39
St Matthew's C of E School	6	3	3	6	3	3	9	8	9	4
Total	37	41	41	47	38	38	58	56	58	60

Forecast methodology for the Aspatia 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 Aspatia primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of reception intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted reception places required	51	48	51	45	45

Summary

The Aspatria planning area covers a rural area of Cumberland, centred around the town of Aspatria and extending to serve nearby villages and communities.

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 the primary population in Richmond Hill means the other schools in the planning area are always likely to have relatively small numbers on roll.

Birth rates over the last decade show a gradual year-on-year decline, though forecasted reception numbers over the next four years are expected to be relatively stable. As such, overall surplus capacity is expected to remain roughly the same, with 17% of places currently unfilled across the planning area.

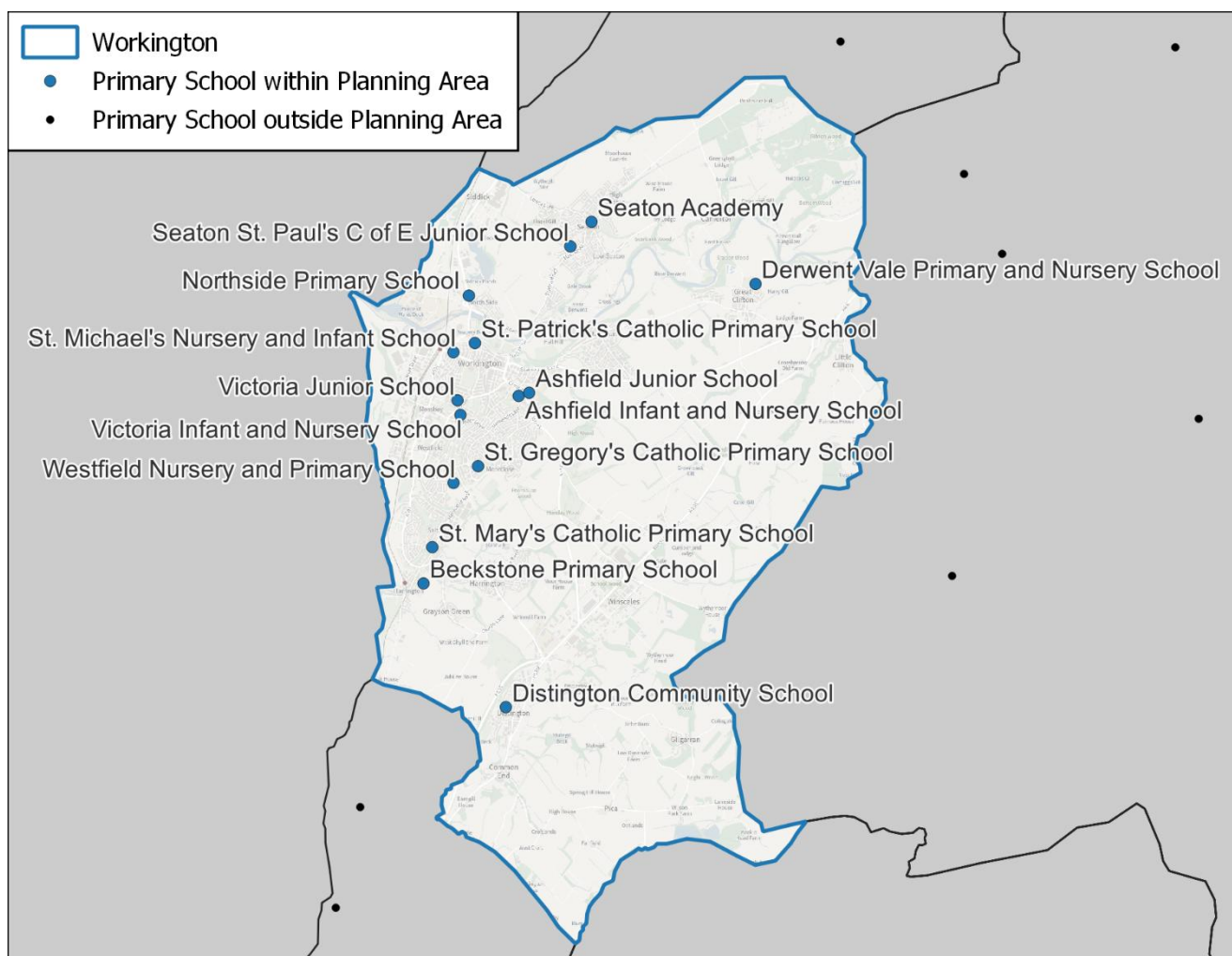
Workington Primary Planning Area

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	2 – 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%
2024	425	377	48	11%	2135	1871	264	12%

Historic Actions

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

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Ashfield Infant and Nursery School	46	43	47	46	52	51	51	48	45	47
Beckstone Primary School	77	62	48	64	79	68	77	77	74	70
Derwent Vale Primary and Nursery School	21	17	9	16	17	14	23	18	28	27
Distington Community School	23	10	18	10	30	21	24	30	24	36
Northside Primary School	11	9	9	13	10	7	14	10	10	17
Seaton Academy	35	35	29	55	40	38	58	42	54	38
St Michael's Nursery and Infant School	25	30	30	49	31	35	26	38	40	39
Victoria Infant and Nursery School	48	50	55	54	71	60	72	68	59	69
Westfield Nursery and Primary School	53	54	53	38	62	55	42	51	57	60
Total	339	310	298	345	392	349	387	382	391	403

Forecast methodology for the Workington 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 Workington primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of Reception Intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted Reception Places Required	340	302	319	337	298

Summary

The last four years' birth data in the Workington area have been significantly lower than previously seen, which means that the next four years of reception numbers are expected to be much lower than seen previously.

Numbers on roll have been reasonably stable and healthy across the planning area, though with a slow, downward trajectory. Beckstone Primary School has been regularly oversubscribed in recent years. There are some new housing developments in construction and planned for the future which may support the gradually declining numbers on roll, and may negate the effects of the particularly low birth rates of 2022/23 and 2021/22.

While the overall surplus capacity of the area (12%) is relatively low for Cumberland in the current landscape, the individual 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%
2024	199	152	47	24%	1393	1206	187	13%

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
All Saints C of E Primary School	25	17	15	24	22	26	23	24	34	31
Bridekirk Dovenby C of E Primary School	8	5	5	8	9	1	3	6	8	2

Broughton Primary School	17	6	8	21	17	15	23	21	20	23
Dean C of E Primary School	2	6	8	6	7	1	6	5	10	10
Eaglesfield Paddle C of E Primary Academy	3	3	9	6	6	9	6	8	4	9
Fairfield Primary	24	37	24	45	20	23	35	33	42	35
Lorton School	2	0	3	7	4	3	4	1	6	2
St Bridget's C of E School	19	22	21	15	13	10	9	19	6	8
Total	100	96	93	132	98	88	109	117	130	120

Forecast methodology for the Cockermouth 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 Cockermouth primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of Reception Intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted Reception Places	166	157	158	163	164

Summary

The Cockermouth planning area covers a semi-rural region in central Cumberland, centred around the town of Cockermouth and encompassing nearby villages and communities.

Numbers on roll are relatively stable across the planning area, and the next four years of reception intake numbers indicate that numbers on roll are likely to remain so.

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.

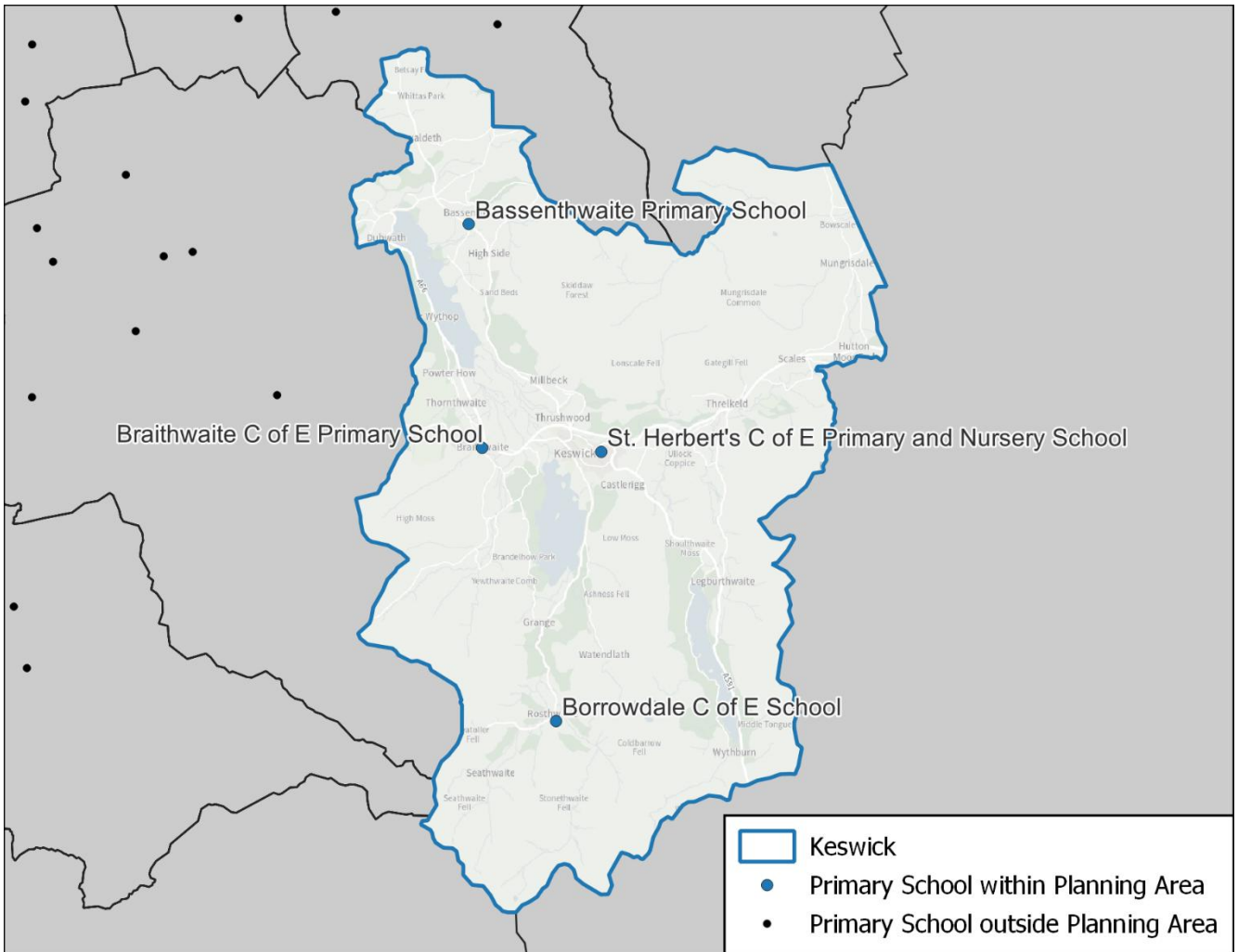
Also, while Cockermouth's overall surplus capacity of 13% is not unduly high for Cumberland in the current landscape, some individual school surplus capacities are significant considering Cockermouth is a planning area with a healthy total number on roll.

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%
2024	79	38	41	52%	553	320	233	42%

Birth data by school catchment

Birth Data is received for 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.

Where birth data is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics, NHS GP data has been used. As a result, the data for the academic year 2023/24 will appear slightly changed in the next School Organisation Plan, as it will be updated once the relevant ONS birth data becomes available.

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

Birth Data Year	23/24	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18	16/17	15/16	14/15
Reception Intake Year	2028	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Bassenthwaite School	0	1	5	2	2	2	5	1	0	2
Borrowdale C of E School	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
Braithwaite C of E Primary School	3	4	5	2	0	0	3	3	2	3
St Herbert's C of E Primary and Nursery School	30	32	37	29	24	38	29	36	45	37
Total	34	37	49	35	27	41	37	40	49	43

Forecast methodology for the Keswick 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 Keswick primary planning area in the coming years.

Year of Reception Intake	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Forecasted Reception Places Required	38	51	40	35	39

Summary

The Keswick primary planning area covers a remote region of Cumberland, situated within the Lake District National Park. The map illustrates the sparseness of this planning area. Some of these schools serve some of the most isolated areas of Cumberland.

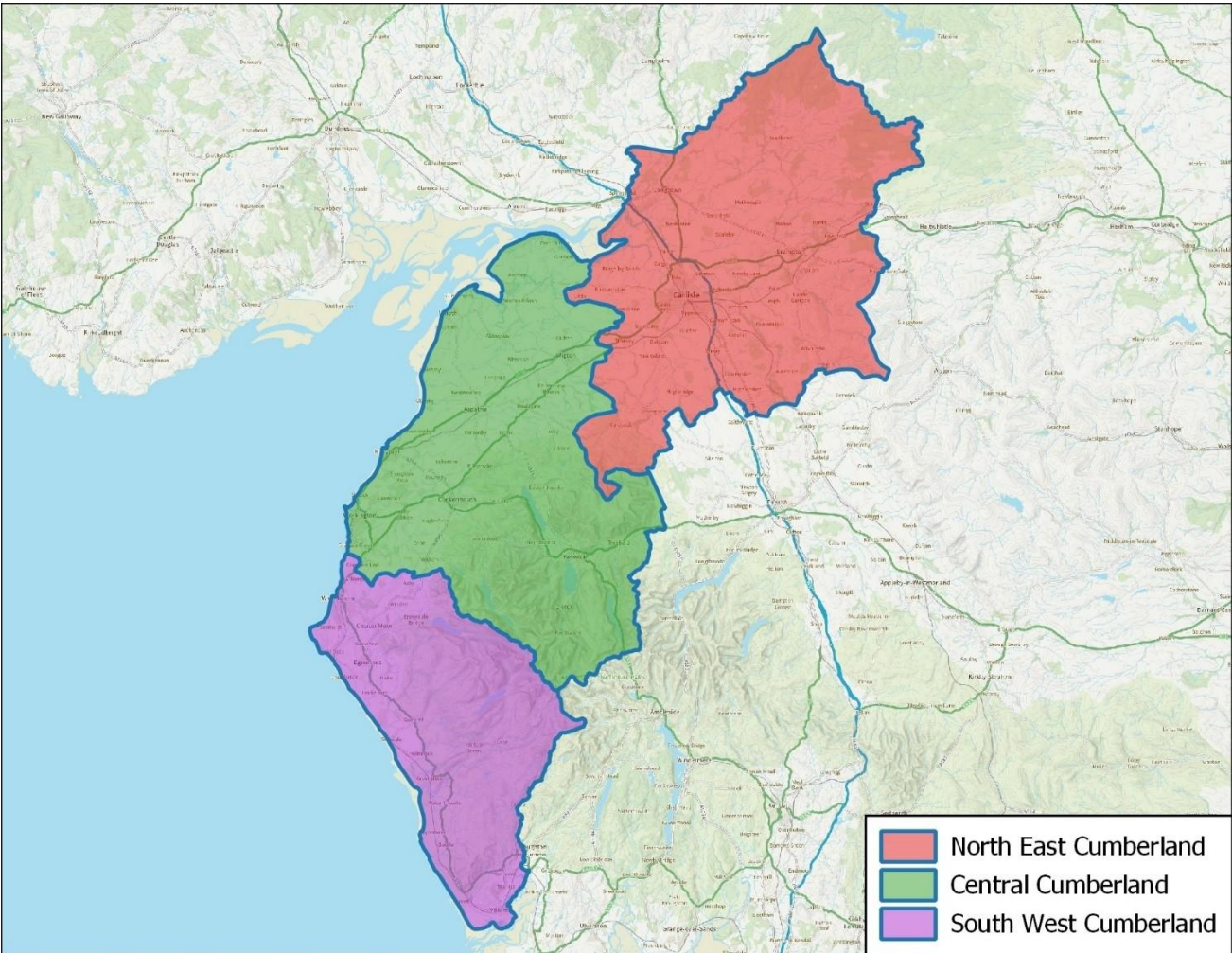
Birth rates continue to be low, but remain relatively stable for this planning area; as do the Reception forecasts. As such, overall surplus capacity is expected to remain significantly high, with 42% of places currently unfilled across the planning area.

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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Number of secondary-aged pupils in Cumberland

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 (academic year 2025/26):

Planning Area	Number of Schools	Number of Schools with Post-16 Provision	Published Admission Number (PAN)
North East Cumberland	6	5	1194
Central Cumberland	9	7	1349
South West Cumberland	4	4	691
Total	19	16	3234

The table below shows the historic number of children and young people on roll (NOR) within Cumberland as recorded in the 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	NOR Jan 2025
15,810	13,777	13,972	14,121	14,562	14,716	14,955	14,881

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. The 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
2025/2026	3114	2962	152	5%	15,570	14,941	629	4%
2026/2027	3114	2885	229	7%	15,570	14,840	730	5%
2027/2028	3114	2919	195	6%	15,570	14,682	888	6%
2028/2029	3114	2845	269	9%	15,570	14,564	1006	6.5%
2029/2030	3114	2738	376	12%	15,570	14,297	1273	8%
2030/2031	3114	2718	396	13%	15,570	14,053	1517	10%
2031/2032	3114	2618	496	16%	15,570	13,783	1787	11%

Summary

Like the trends observed last year, the forecasts going forward show some stability in secondary pupil numbers over the next few years, before the lower cohorts currently in the primary phase begin to move through into secondary education. With the continued decline in birth rates, we expect to see the number of surplus places gradually increase across Cumberland's secondary schools.

For the academic year 2025/26, there are 3,114 Year 7 places available across Cumberland (excluding UTC), with a forecast requirement of 2,962 places, resulting in a 5% surplus. This surplus is projected to grow steadily over the coming years, reaching 16% by 2031/32, when only 2,618 Year 7 places are expected to be needed.

Across all year groups (Years 7–11), the total capacity is 15,570 places, with a forecast of 13,783 pupils by 2031/32—resulting in a 11% surplus. This increase in surplus capacity reflects the demographic shift already seen in the primary phase of education.

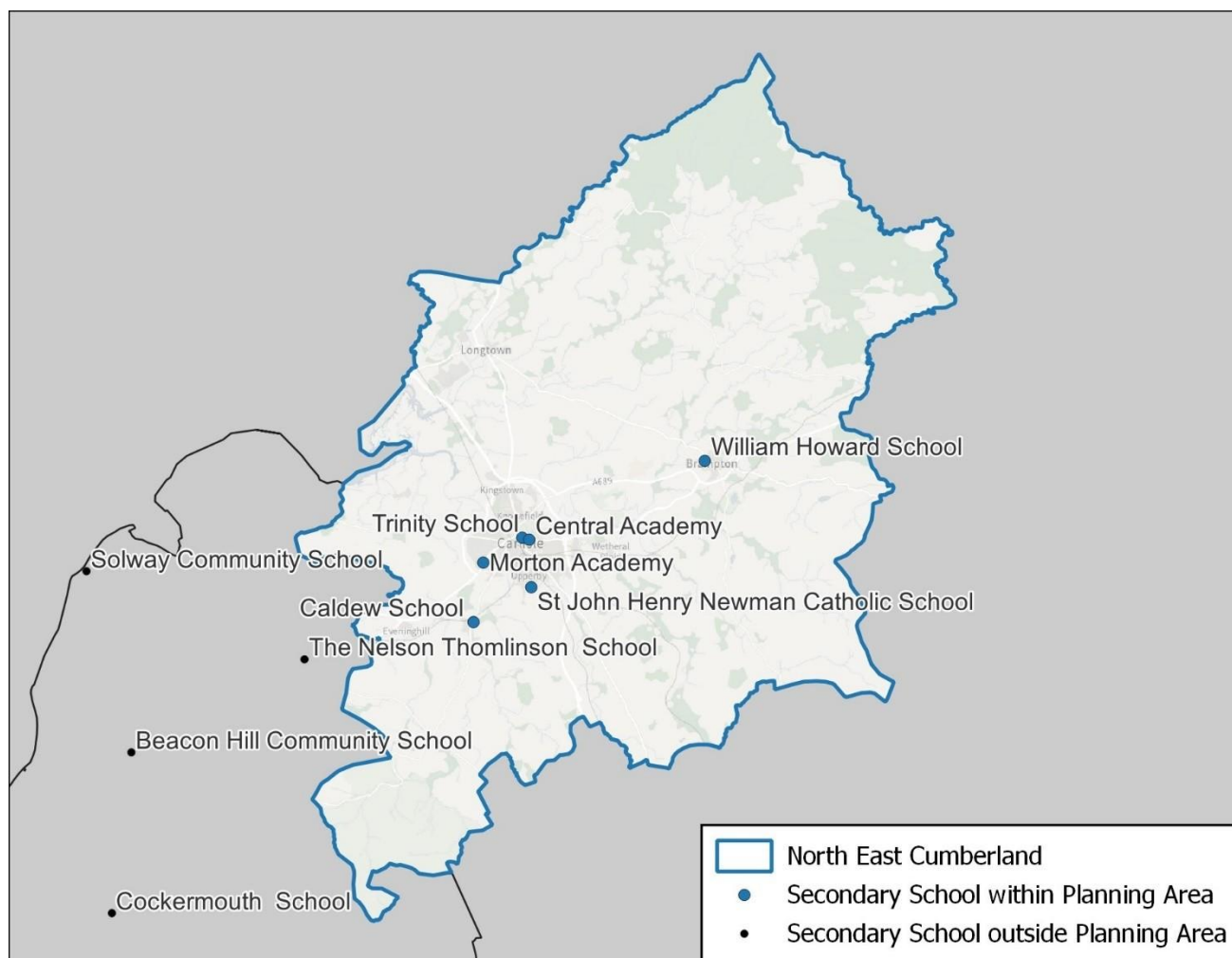
It is important to note that this surplus is not evenly distributed across schools or planning areas. Some schools may continue to operate near capacity, while others may experience significant under-enrolment. This situation is closely monitored, and any changes in local trends – such as housing developments, cross-border migration, or parental preference – are factored into future 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	210	Yes
Morton Academy	11 – 16	Academy	United Learning Trust	180	No
St John Henry Newman Catholic School	11 – 16	Voluntary Aided	-	120	Yes
Trinity School	11 – 18	Academy	Trinity School a C of E Academy (Single Academy 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

- Central Academy reduced its PAN from 240 to 210 in September 2025.

Number of pupils in the North East Secondary Planning Area

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

Total Places Years 7-11	NOR Jan 2020	NOR Jan 2021	NOR Jan 2022	NOR Jan 2023	NOR Jan 2024	NOR Jan 2025
5970	5388	5462	5638	5736	5886	5819

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. The 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:

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
2025/2026	1194	1240	-46	-4%	5970	5895	75	1%
2026/2027	1194	1168	26	2%	5970	5889	81	1%
2027/2028	1194	1177	17	1%	5970	5861	109	2%
2028/2029	1194	1141	53	4%	5970	5824	146	2%
2029/2030	1194	1081	113	9%	5970	5722	248	4%
2030/2031	1194	1161	33	3%	5970	5645	325	5%
2031/32	1194	1085	109	9%	5970	5564	406	7%

Summary

Numbers on roll across the North East Cumberland Secondary planning area have shown steady growth in recent years, rising from 5,388 in 2019/20 to a peak of 5,886 in 2023/2024. This trend reflects the larger cohorts moving through the system, driven by higher birth rates in the late 2000s and early 2010s. However, the most recent data from January 2025 shows a slight dip to 5,819, suggesting the beginning of a longer-term decline.

Forecasts indicate that demand for Year 7 places will exceed capacity in 2025/26, with a shortfall of 46 places (-4%). However, this pressure is expected to ease from 2026/27 onwards, with surplus Year 7 capacity gradually increasing to 9% by 2029/30. Overall, surplus capacity across all year groups is forecast to rise steadily, reaching 7% by 2031/32.

While data suggests this increase in surplus capacity will be true for the overall planning area, of course individual schools may continue to fill to their PAN capacity during the Admissions process. Also, new housing in the planning area may mitigate some of the decline in roll numbers; some large-scale developments are ongoing, with others yet to receive planning consent.

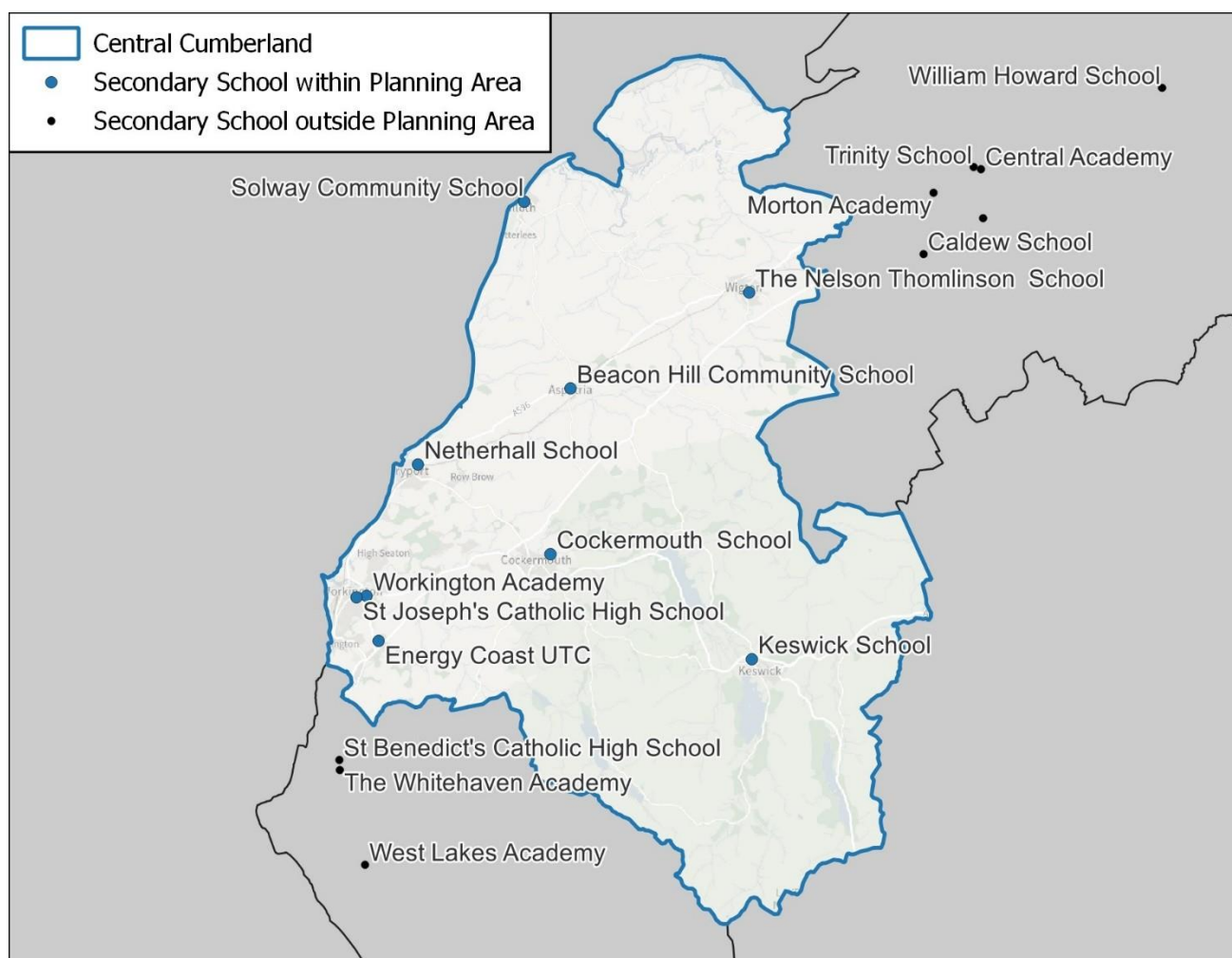
While current levels of surplus capacity are not a cause for concern, the limited flexibility in some cohorts—particularly in the short term—may present challenges for in-year admissions and families moving into the area.

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	Learning For Life Trust	196	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	Yes
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.
- Cockermouth School decreased their PAN from 220 to 196 in September 2025.

Number of pupils in the Central Cumberland Secondary 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 2020	NOR Jan 2021	NOR Jan 2022	NOR Jan 2023	NOR Jan 2024	NOR Jan 25
6385	5627	5704	5856	5905	5989	5992

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. The 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 Year 7 table 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
2025/2026	1229	1116	113	9%	6145	5966	179	3%
2026/2027	1229	1111	118	10%	6145	5881	264	4%
2027/2028	1229	1123	106	9%	6145	5789	356	6%
2028/2029	1229	1119	110	9%	6145	5775	370	6%
2029/2030	1229	1081	148	12%	6145	5709	436	7%
2030/2031	1229	992	237	19%	6145	5584	561	9%
2031/2032	1229	980	249	20%	6145	5447	698	11%

Summary

There are nine secondary schools (including the 14-18 age-range Energy Coast UTC) catering for a population of fewer than 6,000 students. The student population is forecast to fall below 5,500 by 2031/2032. As can be seen from the above data the number of surplus places is set to increase further over the coming years leaving 20% of surplus Year 7 places by 2031/2032 and a surplus of 11% of the total number of places by 2031/2032.

Numbers on roll in the Central Cumberland Secondary Planning Area have continued to rise steadily over the past five years, increasing from 5,627 in 2020 to 5,992 in January 2025. This growth reflects the larger cohorts moving through the system, although the rate of increase has now begun to plateau.

Forecasts suggest that the number of pupils requiring a Year 7 place will remain well below the available capacity over the coming years. In 2025/26, there is a projected surplus of 113 Year 7 places (9%), rising to 249 places (20%) by 2031/32. Across all year groups, surplus capacity is forecast to increase from 3% in 2025/26 to 11% by 2031/32.

While current levels of surplus capacity provide flexibility for in-year admissions and new housing growth, the projected increase in spare places is concerning and will require monitoring. Future housing developments in the area could help to offset some of the anticipated decline in pupil numbers.

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.

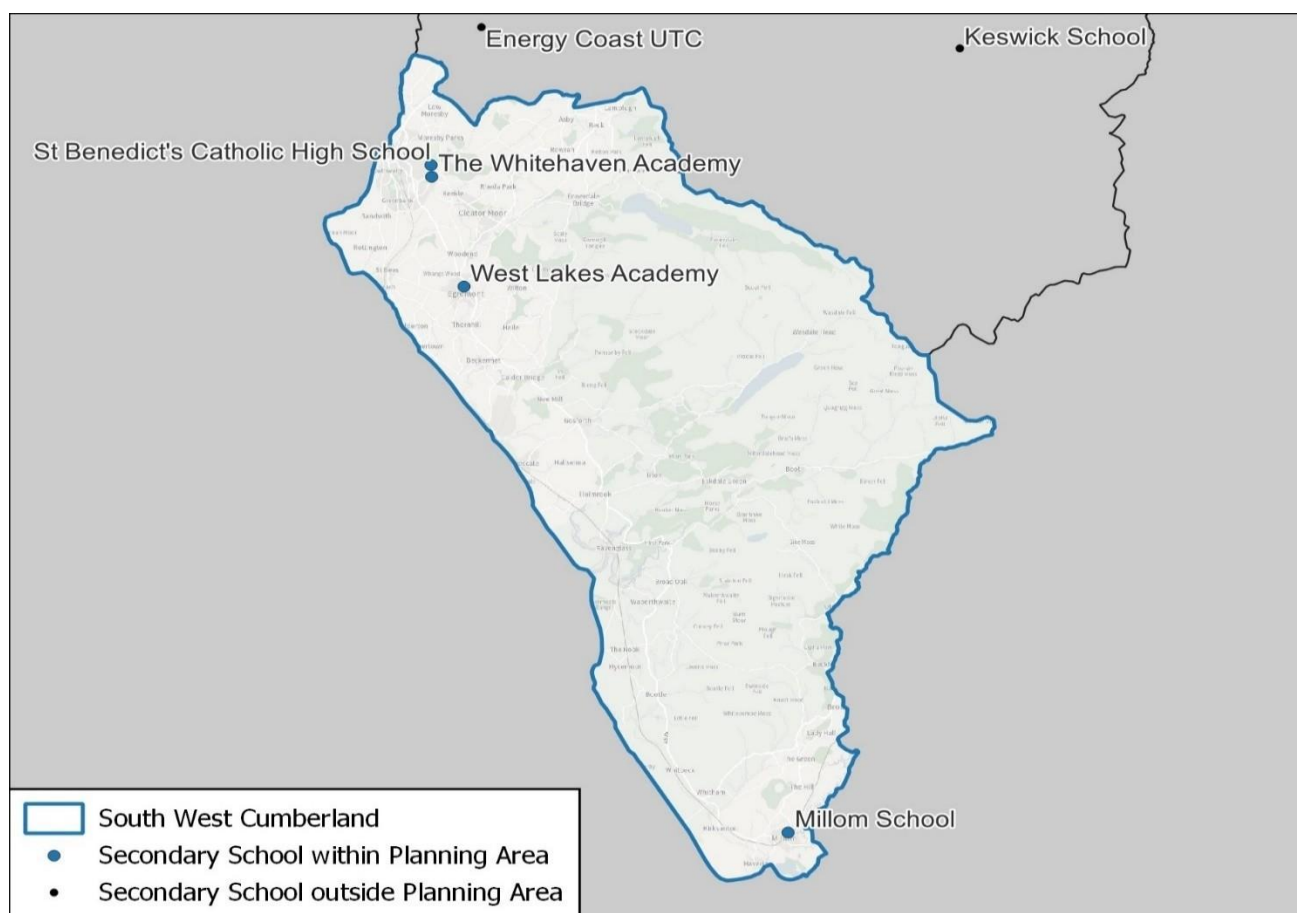
Post-16 numbers by individual school are lower in many cases than the DfE recommended minimum size. Whilst we might expect this in a rural area, the scale of movement between catchments at Year 6 – Year 7 transfer would indicate that rurality is not an issue in this area for many families, however St 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.

Number of pupils in the South West Cumberland Secondary Planning Area

The table below shows the historic number of children and young people on roll (NOR) within this planning area as recorded in the 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	NOR Jan 2025
3455	2936	2957	2955	3019	3075	3080	3070

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. The 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.

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
2025/2026	691	606	85	12%	3455	3080	375	11%
2026/2027	691	606	85	12%	3455	3071	384	11%
2027/2028	691	619	72	10%	3455	3032	423	12%
2028/2029	691	585	106	15%	3455	2966	489	14%
2029/2030	691	576	115	6%	3455	2865	590	17%
2030/2031	691	564	127	18%	3455	2823	632	18%
2031/32	691	552	139	20%	3455	2771	684	20%

Summary

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.

Roll numbers in the South West Cumberland secondary planning area have gradually increased over the past six years, rising from 2,936 in 2019 to 3,070 in January 2025. This steady growth reflects a modest rise in pupil numbers across the area, although the latest data suggests a slight plateauing of demand.

Forecasts indicate that Year 7 intakes will remain comfortably below capacity over the coming years. In 2025/26, there is a projected surplus of 85 Year 7 places (12%), increasing to 139 places (20%) by 2031/32. Across all year groups, surplus capacity is forecast to grow from 11% in 2025/26 to 20% by 2031/32.

Proposed new housing in the South West Cumberland area (some approved, and some still 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 the Central Cumberland secondary planning area, 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 Academy or Closure of an Academy by Mutual Agreement](#).

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

The [Childcare Act of 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-year-olds of eligible working parents who have a HMRC eligibility code.
- From April 2024, 570 hours over at least 38 weeks for 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 children aged 9 months or older who have a HMRC childcare code. 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 children aged 9 months to age 5 who have a HMRC 30 hours' childcare code.

- From 2026, all primary schools will offer wraparound childcare [before-school 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 will be reported in an annual Early Education and Childcare Sufficiency Assessment and which will be published here: [Cumberland Council Early Years Education and Childcare](#).

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 area 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.

The national funding formula is used to calculate the allocation of funding to each institution for students aged 16–19, and up to age 25 for those with an Education, Health and Care Plan. 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' – is used to reflect the demand for places. Although the funding model theoretically allows for an increase in numbers year on year, any growth is limited by the availability of suitable teaching and learning space, as well as 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](#).

- In 2024, the total national fertility rate (TFR) was 1.41 children per woman for England and Wales compared to 1.42 in 2023. The 2024 TFR represents the lowest value on record for the third consecutive year; this is down from 1.49 children per woman in 2022. The TFR has been decreasing since 2010.
- The age-specific fertility rate for the age group 25 to 29 has decreased the most for both mothers and fathers.
- There were 594,677 live births in England and Wales in 2024, a 0.61% increase from 591,072 live births in 2023 but still the second lowest number since 2002; the number remains in line with the recent trend of overall decreasing live births year on year.

Specific updated TFR values for Cumberland as a whole have not yet been published by the Office for National Statistics – they still report by our legacy districts (Allerdale, Carlisle, Copeland), for which the data is below:

Allerdale – 1.49

Carlisle – 1.51

Copeland – 1.47

Cumberland's birth rates continue, therefore, to be 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. This is already being seen at a primary school level. By 2029/30, Cumberland's primary schools are forecast to have around 2,300 fewer children on roll than in the academic year 2019/20. 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. As previously stated, this challenge is also likely to begin to impact secondary school numbers on roll in the coming years.

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, 23 voluntary aided schools, 26 voluntary controlled schools, 8 foundation schools, and 45 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 (subject to DfE approval), 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. For 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 places at some secondary schools. However, this is not consistent across all schools within each planning area. Several schools remain significantly undersubscribed and therefore this uneven distribution of demand has impacted the Council's ability to meet parental preferences to the same extent as in previous years.

Given the sustained period of low birth rates, forecasts now indicate a growing surplus of secondary school places in the coming years.

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

While surplus capacity is likely to remain a pressure in some planning areas, there are also planning areas in the Carlisle area which are likely to be affected by the proposed St. Cuthbert's Garden Village development, which is planned to deliver over 10,000 homes. As such, a significant pressure will be to balance School Organisation plans that address surplus capacity issues, and School Organisation plans which address potential shortfalls of places.

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. The DfE does not consider oversubscription at individual schools as a shortage of places, but rather looks at planning area-wide capacity. 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.
- Re-purposing surplus space for alternative educational or community use, such as early years provision, SEND support, or family services.
- 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 sympathetically consider 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.

Sixth Form Retention Rates

As part of the Council's aforementioned duty to monitor and evaluate progression from pre-16 to post-16 education, secondary schools who have sixth form provisions are monitored in terms of progression from Year 11 to Year 12, and subsequently Year 12 to Year 13. The table below uses January school census data in order to evaluate what percentage of students are retained year-on-year.

While this retention rate does not take into account secondary school students choosing to change schools in Year 12, this movement has historically been negligible.

School Name	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	% Y11 Transfer to Y12	% Y12 Transfer to Y13	% Y11 Transfer to Y12	% Y12 Transfer to Y13	% Y11 Transfer to Y12	% Y12 Transfer to Y13
Caldew School	46.51%	71.21%	42.77%	78.75%	45.21%	71.83%
Central Academy	34.38%	77.36%	42.60%	77.27%	34.53%	88.89%
Cockermouth School	48.82%	99.10%	50.48%	92.23%	49.54%	97.17%
Energy Coast UTC	70.87%	55.71%	46.72%	52.05%	65.60%	61.40%
Keswick School Academy	64.42%	92.03%	62.26%	93.28%	66.51%	98.48%
Millom School	21.36%	75.00%	10.75%	90.91%	14.44%	100%
Nelson Thomlinson	52.45%	92.37%	43.50%	88.79%	43.54%	89.66%
Netherhall	34.21%	79.07%	37.72%	87.18%	24.41%	95.35%
St. Benedict's Catholic High School	42.16%	85.06%	36.96%	88.37%	29.70%	91.18%
St. John Henry Newman Catholic School	28.85%	72.00%	16.05%	86.67%	12.37%	84.62%
Trinity School	71.90%	86.41%	62.00%	89.85%	72.12%	95.48%
West Lakes Academy	47.42%	91.09%	37.62%	88.04%	40.31%	91.14%
Whitehaven Academy	18.75%	76.47%	15.79%	100.00 %	31.50%	58.33%
William Howard School	38.67%	87.39%	41.06%	93.94%	31.56%	90.59%
Workington Academy	58.06%	85.00%	56.29%	90.28%	42.94%	90.28%

The national sixth form retention rate (based on DfE data for 2023/24) was 76.45%. For the last three years, Cumberland's retention rate from Y11 to Y12 sixth form education has been significantly lower than this (45.26% in 2022/23, 40.17% in 2023/24, and 40.29% in 2024/25), suggesting fewer pupils than average opt to stay on at their school's sixth form. This lower-than-average retention rate for Y11 to Y12 is significantly impacted by more rural schools where pupils may opt to do an apprenticeship or study at a FE college, such as William Howard School and Whitehaven Academy. Urban schools with low retention rates from Y11 to Y12, such as St. John Henry Newman Catholic School, could be losing students post-16 to nearby sixth forms.

However, many schools show high uptake at a Y12 level, such as Trinity School, Keswick School and Energy Coast UTC, where retention rates for the first year of sixth form are closer to the national average.

The average retention rate across Cumberland, from Y12 to Y13, is broadly in line with the national retention rate (based on DfE data for 2023/24). Cumberland's Y12 to Y13 retention rate in 2024/25 was 86.96%, while the national average achievement rate is 87.4% for sixth forms. Many of our sixth forms are consistently higher than average in this regard, such as West Lakes Academy, Cockermouth School, Nelson Thomlinson and Keswick School.

Further Education (FE) Provision

Sixteen 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/guidance/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 latest 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.

Ongoing housing developments across Cumberland

The status of developments across Cumberland is updated annually. Set out below are ongoing developments, showing the total number of houses detailed in the development's application. The number of additional primary and secondary pupils, however, is calculated from the remaining build number (the number of houses still planned to be built under this application). The population-led 2023 DfE pupil yield formulae have been used for the remaining yield, and as such may differ from responses given prior to 2023. Where the total number of houses deviates from the total number of houses on the full planning application, this is because 1-bedroom dwellings are not expected to yield any children and therefore are not included in our calculations. Only developments over 15 houses in a rural area and over 30 houses in an urban area are included.

The table below is based on the most recent data available, as of September 2025.

Planning Application Number	Site Address	No. of Houses	Primary Planning Area	No. of Additional Primary Pupils (on Remaining Build)	Secondary Planning Area	No. of Additional Secondary Pupils (on Remaining Build)
2021/0157	Deer Park, Stainton Road Kingmoor Road	79	Carlisle North	23	Trinity	13
2021/0008	Ashfield Road South, Workington	255	Workington	39	Workington Academy	22
2020/0203	Land at Station Road, Aspatria, CA7 3JR	65	Aspatria	14	Beacon Hill	8
2021/0743	Land Between Gelt Road and	19	Brampton	3	William Howard	2

	Gelt Rise, Brampton					
23/0655	Land Near Hurley Rd, Little Corby, Warwick Bridge	42	Brampton	12	William Howard	7
2019/0153	Land Between Chertsey Mount & Tyne Street, Carlisle, CA1 2NO	30	Carlisle East	9	Central Academy	5
2021/0623	Land at Carleton Clinic, Carlisle	160	Carlisle East	47	Central Academy	27
2018/0899	Land to the South East of Durranshill Road, adjacent Barley Edge, Carlisle, CA1 2SZ	15	Carlisle East	4	Central Academy	3
2021/0194	Harker Ind Est, Kingmoor Park, Harker Est, Low Harker	300	Carlisle North	88	Trinity	50
2018/0681	Land North of Kingmoor Ind Estate	71	Carlisle North	21	Trinity	12
2021/1109	Land at High Crindledyke Farm, Kingmoor	461	Carlisle North	136	Trinity	77
2020/0402	Land at North of Burgh Road	82	Carlisle West	24	Morton Academy	14
2019/0028	Land adj. The Fitz, Low Road	27	Cockermouth	8	Cockermou th	5
2023/0148	West of Junction on Orton Road & Sandsfield Lane, Carlisle	90	Dalston	27	Caldew	15

2022/0116	Land West of St Andrew's View, Thursby	67	Dalston	10	Caldew	6
2024/0010	Land at Ewanrigg Hall, Maryport	124	Maryport	37	Netherhall	21
2022/0014	Land behind Moor House, Marsh Terrace, Ellenborough , Maryport	15	Maryport	4	Netherhall	3
2022/0248	Land Adjoining Station Square, Aspatria	38	Maryport	11	Beacon Hill	6
2011/0382	(Deer Park) Land off Netherhall Road, Maryport	152	Maryport	45	Netherhall	25
2021/0351	Land At Morton Bounded By Wigton Road, Peter Lane And Dalston Road	825	St. Cuthbert's Garden Village	243	Morton Academy	138
2020/0024	Adj. Wheatsheaf, Abbeytown, Wigton, CA7 4RQ	39	Silloth	1	Solway	1
2020/0016	Harvest Industrial Estate, Silloth (Former Fisons)	152	Silloth	45	Solway	25
2017/2103	Land at High Road, RHODIA Whitehaven, Edgehill Park Development	560	Whitehaven	82	Whitehaven	47
2022/2258	Water's Edge,	40	Whitehaven	11	Whitehaven	6

	Whitehaven, CA28 9QF					
2016/2175	Land North of School Brow Moresby Parks, Whitehaven, CA28 8UX	100	Whitehaven	29	Whitehaven	17
2018/2287	Land at Harras Moor, Whitehaven	370	Whitehaven	109	Whitehaven	62
2023/0040	Land adj. Rodway, Kirkbride	18	Wigton	4	Nelson Thomlinson	2
2019/0015	Land at Lowmoor Road, Wigton	57	Wigton	5	Nelson Thomlinson	3
2019/0112	Nonsuch Syke Road, Wigton	77	Wigton	23	Nelson Thomlinson	13
2019/0012	CORUS, Workington (Former Corus Steelworks Site at Moss Bay)	651	Workington	129	Workington Academy	73
2017/0510	The Woodlands, Land South of Lowca Lane, Seaton	41	Workington	4	Workington Academy	2
2023/0007	Princess Hall, Land East of Low Seaton & Camerton Rd	94	Workington	28	Workington Academy	16
2014/2192	Cleator Mills (Former Kangol Works), Cleator Moor	79	Cleator	23	West Lakes	13
2015/2273	Land to North West of Mill Hill, Cleator Moor - Keekle Rise	26	Cleator	1	West Lakes	0
20/2150	Fell View Drive,	28	Egremont	4	West Lakes	2

	Egremont, CA22 2JL					
7/2021/4044	Land Adjacent to Ellerslie, Gosforth, CA20 1AZ	20	Egremont	6	West Lakes	3
4/16/2206	Land to the Rear of Rusper Drive, Moor Row, CA24 3LT	26	Egremont	2	West Lakes	1
7/2021/4133	Wellbank (Former MOD) Bootle	50	Millom	15	Millom	8
2019/0060	Land Adjacent Beech Cottage, Cumwhinton, CA4 8DL	15	Cumwhinton	1	Caldew	1
2022/0822	Land to Southeast of St Michael's Drive, Briar Bank, Brampton Road, Longtown	62	Longtown	18	William Howard	10
2006/1265	Highgrove (Harraby Green Rd) - Former Dairy	96	Petteril Bank	4	Central Academy	3
2023/0063	Land at Derwent Forest Broughton Moor Great Broughton	65	Broughton Academy	19	Cockermou th	11
2017/0219	Land at Former RNAD, Derwent Forest, Broughton Moor	24	Broughton Academy	4	Cockermou th	2

2021/0026	Flimby Lodge, Flimby, CA15 8PD, Land East of Station Road,	59	Flimby	17	Netherhall	10
2018/1015	Former Stables, adj. Blackwell House, Durdar Road, Carlisle	42	Stoneraise	5	Caldew	3
2020/2334	Ivy Mill, Main Street, Hensingham	26	Hensingham	8	Whitehaven	4
2021/2489	Overend Bungalow, Cleator Moor Road, Whitehaven, CA28 8TY	37	Hensingham	10	Whitehaven	6
2020/2514	Land at Low Road, Whitehaven	99	Kells Infant / Monkway Jnr	29	Whitehaven	17
2022/2359	Land At Fell View and Windermere Avenue, Whitehaven, CA28 9NA	40	Kells Infant / Monkway Jnr	6	Whitehaven	4
2022/2332	Land to the West of Valley View Road, Whitehaven	109	Kells Infant / Monkway Jnr	31	Whitehaven	17
2022/2466	Adj. Border Yard, Coach Rd Whitehaven	41	Kells Infant / Monkway Jnr	12	Whitehaven	7
2019/2226	Land Behind Castle Lea, Flatt Walks, Whitehaven	20	shared Whitehaven	6	Whitehaven	3
2021/2195	Harras Dyke, Harras Moor, Whitehaven	90	St. James Inf / Jnr	27	Whitehaven	15
2018/2088	Old Goods Yard Distington	52	Distington	15	Workington Academy	9

2022/0285	Land at Yearl Rise North East of Calva Farm, Seaton Road, Seaton	180	Seaton Inf / Jnr	53	Workington Academy	30
2023/0005	Land Adj. to Osborne Place, Prospect CA7 2NE	28	Oughterside	8	Beacon Hill	5
21/2519	Land at North Park, Rheda, Frizington, CA26 3TE	22	Frizington	6	West Lakes	4
22/2032	Land Adjoining Mill Hill, Cleator Moor (Keekle Meadows)	51	Montreal	4	West Lakes	3
20/2074	Keekle Meadows, Cleator Moor	44	Montreal	14	West Lakes	8
04/19/2119	Keir Hardie Avenue/Dent Square, Cleator Moor, CA25 5EJ	20	Montreal	6	West Lakes	3
21/2554	North of Flish Meadows, off Main Street, Cleator	19	Montreal	6	West Lakes	3
17/2392	Land at East Rd, Egremont, CA22 2EW	39	Orgill	12	West Lakes	7

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, Covid-19 and the cost-of-living crisis 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
Monkway 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
Petteril 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	Carlisle West	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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