[redacted] RA ACK.

From: Richard Aston
Sent: 23 August 2011 08:26
To: Planning
Subject: FW: Development at Former Shredded Wheat Factory, Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City (N6/2010/2055/MA)
Attachments: primary sch forecast 147 Welwyn Garden City.pdf; secondary sch forecast 147 Welwyn Garden City.pdf

To be smart saved onto N6/2010/2055/MA

Thanks

Richard

[redacted]

From: Alexandra Stevens [mailto:[redacted]
Sent: 22 August 2011 11:33
To: Richard Aston
Subject: Development at Former Shredded Wheat Factory, Broadwater Road, Welwyn Garden City (N6/2010/2055/MA)

Dear Richard

Thank you for your email.

The impact of proposed new residential development on education services is assessed using an HCC developed census-based model which forecasts the number of children likely to emerge from a particular development according to the size, type and tenure of each dwelling. The migrant population and age profile information from the Census is incorporated into the model which allows for the child population resident in the development to change with time, as children grow older and population in the development starts to conform to an age structure in line with the wider community. The result is a forecast of population that changes over time and often includes a peak in demand, in the short to medium term, for example, as the larger numbers of pre-school children in migrant households move into a primary school.

The model indicates that on a long term average, 34 primary school aged children and 26 secondary aged children will reside in this development at any point in time. It is also estimated that there will be a peak of 60 primary school aged children and 28 secondary aged children. This is based on a development mix comprising; 107 one bedroom flats, 96 two bedroom flats, 63 two bedroom houses, 30 three bedroom houses and 48 four bedroom houses. It should be noted that in the absence of an illustrative breakdown of affordable housing requirements for this proposal, this calculation is based on all dwellings being treated as open market/other with no social rent. Once this information is known it can be also incorporated to further tailor the calculation to the proposed development.

The long term average figure is used to calculate the impact on permanent school places and is therefore linked to the costs of permanent school extension (rather than the construction costs associated with new school construction) The difference between the long term average and peak figures (e.g. 60-34 = 26 for primary education) is used to calculate the shorter term impact on school places resulting from the peak. The cost of accommodating peaks is calculated on the basis of reduced figures.

The capacity of local schools is an important part of the process of determining need for planning obligations and this is checked against a different forecast which uses actual data of 0 to 5 years olds living in an area (an 'education planning area') as well as those children already within the education system to determine future demand for school places, whilst taking into account other developments which are proposed locally. This information is used to ascertain whether there is sufficient space in local schools for the anticipated pupil yield from the development. This model has been developed for and is operated by Children Schools and Families Service. If there is considered to be

insufficient capacity in local schools to cater for the development (and other sites if appropriate) planning obligations are sought.

I have attached copies of the latest primary and secondary forecasts for the relevant education planning areas for reference. The "unsatisfied demand" for places shows the anticipated number of children without school places. It should also be noted that, when planning for school places some capacity is allowed to accommodate parental choice and year on year fluctuations in pupil numbers, as recommended by the Audit Commission. HCC allows a 5% margin. Accordingly, although the secondary school forecast shows a deficit of places for 3 years starting in 2017/18, capacity issues begin in 2016/17 (when there is only anticipated to be 2% capacity at Year 7) and continue for the extent of the forecast. As a result, the children from this proposal will have an impact on secondary school services within this area. As mentioned above, these figures incorporate actual numbers of children aged 0-5 and those already currently attending primary schools. Based on the latest secondary school data, the full secondary education contribution is now being sought from residential developments in Welwyn Garden City.

In respect of primary school places, the primary school forecast shows unsatisfied demand for places from 2012/13 and as a result HCC has already started the process to expand the number of primary school places within this area to accommodate existing anticipated growth with approval being given in July to publish statutory notices to enlarge the premises of Creswick Primary and Nursery School by 1 f.e. from 1st September 2011 on a permanent basis and to expand Swallow Dell School by 1 f.e. from 2012 on a temporary basis. Accordingly, any additional children arising from this proposal will have an impact on local primary schools (It is important to note it is not always possible to expand the nearest school to a particular development, this can be for a number of reasons such the physical constraints of a site, land ownership or highways matters etc.)

When considering infrastructure planning and the need for planning obligations to mitigate the impact of new residential development the cumulative impact of developments on local service provision is an important consideration. As set out in paragraph 10.2 of the Toolkit, the use of formulae and standard charges is a means of addressing the likely cumulative impact of development in a fair, equitable and transparent way and financial contributions will be sought where necessary to fund both on and off-site provision as appropriate. In such instances, financial contributions may be pooled to address the cumulative impact, as set out in paragraphs B21-B24 of Circular 05/05 and paragraphs 7.5 and 16.4 of the Toolkit. Circular 05/05 also comments that "spare capacity in existing infrastructure provision should not be credited to earlier developers".

I trust the above is of assistance if you require any further information please contact me.

Kind regards

Alexandra Stevens
Planning Obligations Officer,
Property and Technology
Comnet: 28132
Postal Point CHO315

147 : 2011-12 FINAL FORECAST - PRIMARY SCHOOLS - 2010 BASE - 9/5/2011

NO	SCHOOL	SCHOOL CAPACITY 2010	ADMISSION LIMIT RECEPTION 2011	2009/2010 ACTUALS				2010/2011 ACTUALS				2011/2012 FORECAST			2012/2013 FORECAST			2013/2014 FORECAST			2014/2015 FORECAST			2015/2016 FORECAST			2016/2017 FORECAST			2017/2018 FORECAST			LONG TERM AVERAGE 2030/2031
				NURS-ERY	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	NURS-ERY	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	RECEP-TION	REST OF SCHL	TOTAL	
526	Holwell Primary	210	30	8	30	178	208	0	30	173	203																						
523	Pearltree Primary	210	30	8	27	110	137	0	30	126	156																						
525	Swallow Dell Primary	420	60	0	56	300	356	8	54	299	353																						
527	Our Lady's RC Primary	243	30	25	30	159	188	24	30	161	191																						
529	Commonwood	420	60	52	60	332	392	54	60	343	403																						
531	Cresswick JMI and Nursery	210	60	30	30	178	208	30	30	178	208																						
536	Rowans Primary	210	30	30	25	125	150	27	29	131	160																						
539	Holy Family RC Primary	210	30	19	26	170	196	19	30	167	197																						
540	Panshanger Primary	210	30	30	30	168	198	31	29	165	194																						
541	Springmead JMI	441	60	58	60	347	407	60	60	343	403																						
543	Welwyn	210	30	28	26	150	176	25	46	157	203																						
	Unsatisfied Demand											0	0	0	14	0	14	0	32	32	31	51	82	22	97	119	20	123	143	17	99	116	
12.4	WGC EAST Total	2,994	450	272	399	2,218	2,617	260	428	2,243	2,671	445	2,330	2,775	464	2,478	2,942	420	2,606	3,026	461	2,615	3,076	442	2,671	3,113	440	2,697	3,137	437	2,673	3,110	3,019

Special Units excluded

147 : 2011-12 FINAL FORECAST - SECONDARY SCHOOLS - 2010 BASE - 9/5/2011

AREA NO	NO	SCHOOL	SCHOOL CAPACITY 2010	SCHOOL ADMISSIONS 2011	2009/2010 ACTUALS				2010/2011 ACTUALS				2011/2012 FORECAST		2012/2013 FORECAST		2013/2014 FORECAST		2014/2015 FORECAST		2015/2016 FORECAST		2016/2017 FORECAST		2017/2018 FORECAST		2018/2019 FORECAST		2019/2020 FORECAST		2020/2021 FORECAST		2021/2022 FORECAST		2022/2023 FORECAST		2023/2024 FORECAST		2024/2025 FORECAST		LONG TERM AVERAGE 2030/2031
					ADMISSIONS	OTHER COMPULSORY	16+	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	OTHER COMPULSORY	16+	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	
	510	Stanborough	1,124	188	184	719	174	1,077	184	708	211	1,103																											
	511	Sir Frederic Osborn	1,225	215	135	553	125	813	132	518	128	778																											
	516	Monks Walk	1,341	210	210	829	197	1,236	210	832	187	1,229																											
		Unsatisfied Demand											0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	36	36	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.0		WELWYN GARDEN CITY Total	3,691	613	529	2,101	496	3,126	526	2,058	526	3,110	528	3,114	523	3,144	552	3,222	568	3,267	575	3,315	599	3,379	630	3,456	649	3,547	639	3,621	601	3,641	611	3,660	594	3,643	595	3,613	590	3,568	3,444
		% Capacity											14	16	15	15	10	13	7	11	6	10	2	8	-3	6	-6	4	-4	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	3	2	4	3	