



Stockton-on-Tees
BOROUGH COUNCIL

STOCKTON-ON-TEES BOROUGH COUNCIL

CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CARE

SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN 2007-12

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Summary

About this Plan

This School Organisation Plan provides information about the schools maintained by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council. It sets out the number of places available in schools in each part of the borough, the number of pupils in them, and forecasts for pupil numbers for the next five years. It describes changes that have been made over the past year, and it suggests where other changes may be necessary in the future. The Plan also includes the Council's policies on school organisation, and new procedures introduced by government for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools.

Every child matters

The Council and its partners are working to ensure that every child and young person growing up in Stockton-on-Tees is able to:

- be healthy
- stay safe
- enjoy and achieve
- make a positive contribution
- achieve economic well-being.

The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) describes key priorities and actions to improve these outcomes. It can be found on the Stockton-on-Tees Children's Trust website. This School Organisation Plan contributes to the CYPP by demonstrating how the Council will ensure that sufficient education places are available for all the children and young people resident in the borough.

Integrated services for children and young people

The Stockton-on-Tees Children's Trust has agreed that services for children and young people should be based on five Integrated Service Areas: Billingham, Stockton north, Stockton central, Eaglescliffe & Yarm, and Ingleby Barwick & Thornaby. This School Organisation Plan includes chapters on each of these areas.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006

This law has changed the way in which decisions are made about proposals to open, close or enlarge schools. The body that made many of those decisions since 1999 has been abolished. In many cases it will now fall to the Council to make these decisions in future. The introduction to this Plan describes the new procedures.

Changes in pupil numbers

The decline that has taken place in pupil numbers in our primary schools over the last five years is now slowing down. Higher numbers of births in the last three years mean that pupil numbers are likely to start rising again at the end of this decade. Pupil numbers in secondary schools are now beginning to decline. We expect them to reach their lowest in 2016 and then to rise gradually. Overall it will be necessary to remove up to 1500 secondary places. The pupil number forecasts in this Plan take account of planned housing developments in several parts of the borough. These could create as many as 2,000 new homes over the next five years.

Building Schools for the Future

In partnership with schools, colleges, dioceses and the local Learning and Skills Council, the Council has begun to prepare a local strategy for *Building Schools for the Future*, the Government funding programme that aims to transform educational opportunities for secondary pupils. Consultation on possible options will take place in autumn 2007.

1 Introduction

The purpose of this School Organisation Plan

This plan gives information about the number, types and sizes of schools maintained by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council. It records the number of pupils in those schools in spring 2007, and it includes forecasts of pupil numbers over the next five years. These forecasts may point to a need to make changes to some schools in that time.

Making major changes to school organisation

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 has changed the way in which proposals to change school organisation are decided.

New schools

If there is a need for a new school, the Council must normally hold a competition to decide who should set it up and run it. The competition would work like this:

1. The Council issues a public notice explaining why another school is needed. The notice describes the size and age range of the school and invites proposals for the new school from any interested person or group of people. These might be parents, businesses, charities or faith groups, for example. The Council might decide to put a proposal of its own into the competition.
2. The Council must publish all the proposals and hold at least one public meeting where the proposals can be discussed.
3. If the Council has not entered the competition itself, the Council's Cabinet will decide which proposal should win the competition.
4. If the Council has entered the competition it cannot also be the judge. An independent adjudicator appointed by the government will decide the winner.

Other changes to schools

Proposals for other changes such as closing a school, enlarging it or making it smaller, may be published by the Council or by school governing bodies. The Education and Inspections Act has abolished the School Organisation Committee - the local independent body that used to make many of these decisions – and in future the Council's Cabinet will normally make these decisions. In some circumstances there will be a right of appeal to an adjudicator.

Consultation

The new arrangements have not changed the need to consult the people likely to be affected by any change – particularly parents, school staff and governors – before any decision is taken. The law still requires full consultation to take place, and the decision-maker must take account of guidance issued by the government. More information about this is available on the website of the Department for Children, Schools and Families at www.dfes.gov.uk/schoolorg

Duty to respond to representations from parents

The Council has a new duty to respond to any representations from parents who are not satisfied with the provision of schools. This might be about the size of schools, the type of schools, where they are located or the quality of education provided. Any parent wishing to express a view about the provision of school places in Stockton-on-Tees should write to:

Ann Baxter
Corporate Director for Children, Education and Social Care,
Municipal Buildings
Church Road
Stockton-on-Tees
TS18 1XE.

Part One: Information about the borough of Stockton-on-Tees

2 Policies and Principles agreed by the Council in relation to school places

Every child and young person up to the age of nineteen resident in the borough will have access to appropriate educational provision.

The Authority will monitor trends in pupil numbers against the capacity of schools in each part of the Borough and will publish its findings for the information of parents, schools and local communities.

Where any significant deficit or surplus of school places is identified, the Authority will involve its partners in considering what action might be appropriate. These partners will include:

- school governing bodies and headteachers
- children and young people, parents and carers
- the Anglican and Roman Catholic dioceses (where denominational schools are involved)
- further education colleges and the local Learning and Skills Council (in the case of provision for pupils aged 14-19)
- the Stockton-on-Tees Children's Trust.

When considering any action to change school provision, the Authority and its partners will take account of:

- the likely impact on standards of education
- the provision of integrated services to meet the needs of local communities
- securing value for money
- promoting sustainable means of home to school travel.

The Authority supports these principles in school organisation:

- primary schools in preference to separate infant and junior schools
- the inclusion of the majority of pupils with special educational needs within mainstream schools
- a range of provision for pupils with more complex special needs, where such needs cannot be met within a mainstream school
- diversity of provision, including denominational schools and specialist secondary schools.

The Authority does not support the selection of pupils by academic ability.

The Authority will support the governing bodies of schools wishing to form federations where this is clearly in the interest of pupils, parents, and school staff.

The Authority aims to support schools in making cost-effective education provision, by ensuring that no school should have 25% or more vacant places, and that the overall level of empty places should not exceed 10% in either the primary or secondary phase.

School buildings are a valuable community resource that can offer services in addition to education during and outside the school day. The planning of school places will be set in the context of providing integrated services for children, young people and families.

3 Schools in Stockton-on-Tees

Early years education

Every infant and primary school contains a nursery unit. In many schools this operates as a Foundation Stage Unit so that children in the nursery and those in the reception class can spend some of their time working together. The Authority provides funding for each nursery unit according to the number of places it offers rather than the actual number of children on roll at any time. This makes sure that schools have sufficient funding to employ an appropriate number of staff. A review of nursery capacity takes place annually in May to make sure that funded capacities are broadly in line with the take-up of places. Additional nursery education places are offered by providers in the private and voluntary sectors.

The Early Support Team, based at the High Flyers Children's Centre in Thornaby, provides specialised services for pre-school children with complex special needs. Further provision for pre-school children is available through the network of Children's Centres that is gradually expanding to cover the whole of the borough.

Primary schools

From 1 September 2007 the Council maintains:

- one infant school for children aged 4 to 7
- one junior school for children aged 7 to 11
- fifty-nine primary schools for children aged 4 to 11. Twelve of these receive additional funding:
 - one for children with complex physical and medical needs
 - two for children with spoken language difficulties
 - three for Key Stage 1 pupils with complex learning needs
 - six for children at Key Stage 2 with a range of learning difficulties
- one special school for children aged up to 11 with a range of special educational needs (Ash Trees School)
- one special school for children aged 5 to 16 with a range of emotional and behavioural difficulties, including children with Autism (Westlands School)
- one pupil referral unit for primary-age pupils temporarily excluded from school (Greengates).

Secondary schools

In the secondary phase, the Authority maintains:

- twelve schools for pupils aged 11 to 16. Two of these receive additional funding:
 - one for children at Key Stage 3 and 4 with complex physical and medical needs
 - one for Key Stage 3 and 4 pupils with visual impairment
- two schools for pupils aged 11 to 18
- one special school for pupils aged 11 to 18 with a range of complex special educational needs (Abbey Hill School)
- one special school for children at Key Stage 3 and 4 with behavioural, social and emotional difficulties (King Edwin School)
- one special school for children aged 5 to 16 with a range of emotional and behavioural difficulties, including children with Autism (Westlands School)
- one pupil referral unit for pupils temporarily excluded from school (Bishopton Centre).

In February 2007 the Authority approved a proposal to enlarge Abbey Hill School and cease provision for pupils with autism at Westlands School. A new block is to be built at Abbey Hill so that this change can come into effect on 1 September 2008.

Education after age 16

The Tees Valley Learning and Skills Council funds pupils in the sixth forms at Conyers and Egglecliffe schools. There are three Further Education colleges located within the Borough, also funded by the local LSC:

- Bede College
- Stockton Sixth Form College
- Stockton Riverside College.

A diverse range of schools

The maintained schools in Stockton-on-Tees fall into one of three categories.

Community schools are owned by the Local Authority. The Authority employs their staff and controls the admission of pupils.

Voluntary Controlled schools are also owned by the Authority and operate largely in the same way as community schools. The Authority employs their staff and controls the admission of pupils. The main difference is that the school governing body has some members appointed by a voluntary body (in this case the Church of England).

Voluntary Aided schools belong to a voluntary body (usually one of the Churches) although the Local Authority normally owns their playing fields. The governing bodies of Voluntary Aided schools employ all their staff and control the admission of pupils. The Governing Body of a Voluntary Aided school normally contributes 10% towards the cost of any capital work on the school buildings, with the remainder funded by Government. The running costs of aided schools are funded by the Local Authority in the same way as other schools.

In some parts of the country there are two other categories of schools, although neither currently exists in Stockton-on-Tees.

Foundation Schools own their land and buildings. They employ staff and control admissions, and the Foundation may appoint the majority of the school's governors. New Foundation Schools may be called "Trust Schools." The name is different, but the schools are essentially the same.

Academies are independent schools funded by the government and supported by a private sponsor. The sponsor may appoint a majority of governors and has influence over the curriculum of the school. Academies do not have to follow the national curriculum. They may have a longer school day and may employ staff on different conditions of service. Academies do not charge fees to students.

This table shows the number of each type of school in Stockton-on-Tees on 1st September 2007.

Category	Infant	Junior	Primary	Secondary
Community	1	1	38	9
C of E Voluntary Controlled	0	0	4	0
C of E Voluntary Aided	0	0	5	2
Catholic Voluntary Aided	0	0	12	3
Total	1	1	59	14

Specialist schools

Most of the secondary schools in Stockton-on-Tees have been awarded specialist status. The current list is:

Technology Colleges: Abbey Hill School and Grangefield School
Sports Colleges: Blakeston School and Northfield School
Maths & Computing Colleges: Bishopsgarth School and Conyers School
Arts Colleges: Billingham Campus School and Egglecliffe School
Language College: Ian Ramsey School
Humanities College: The Norton School
Science College: St Michael's School

Federation

A federation is a group of two or more schools that have agreed to come together, often under a single governing body. The Stockton-on-Tees First Federation was set up on 1 April 2006. This is made up of Abbey Hill School Technology College and Westlands School, two schools that jointly provide for pupils with many different kinds of special educational needs. The federation has a single governing body and an executive headteacher. The two schools remain separate schools, each with its own budget, but the single governing body can share resources (including staff) across the two schools.

The Council cannot create a federation of existing schools. This must be done by the governing bodies of the schools themselves, after consulting parents, staff other schools and the Council.

4 The supply of school places across the Borough

Early years places

A free part-time nursery education place is available for every three-year-old and four-year-old whose parents want to take it up. This may be in one of the nursery units attached to every infant and primary school in the borough, or in a nursery operated by providers in the private and voluntary sectors.

Every year the Council checks the number of children attending nursery units attached to schools to make sure sufficient places are available. We make this check in May, when the number of children in nurseries is usually at its highest. In May 2007 there were 2,919 children attending nursery units at our infant and primary schools, an increase of 134 over the previous year. These schools offer a total of 3,142 part-time places.

Primary school places

This table shows the total capacity of all primary schools in Stockton-on-Tees and the actual number of pupils in January 2006 and January 2007. Pupil numbers for 2008 to 2012 are based on projections supplied by the Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU). "Net surplus" is the difference between total capacity and total pupils on roll.

January →	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	16626	16610	16610	16430	16430	16430	16430
pupils	14931	14620	14525	14484	14618	14715	14959
net surplus	1695	1990	2085	1946	1812	1715	1471
surplus %	10.2%	12.0%	12.6%	11.8%	11.0%	10.4%	9.0%

Pupil numbers have been in decline for several years, but an increase in the number of births in each of the last three years points to a likely increase in primary pupil numbers by 2010. It is too early to say whether this is a short-term change or the beginning of a long-

term trend. Action is being taken at a small number of schools to reduce overall capacity during 2008. This reduction (described in detail in Part Two of this Plan) will bring the level of empty places below our target of 10% during the five-year life of this Plan. The situation will be monitored annually and further action proposed if pupil numbers should fall below these forecasts.

The government has announced that from 2009-10 we may expect to receive additional funding under the Primary Capital Programme. Funding is likely to be on a much smaller scale than the secondary *Building Schools for the Future* programme, but over time this will enable unsuitable primary school buildings to be upgraded or replaced and further excess capacity to be removed if necessary.

Secondary school places

This table gives similar information for the secondary schools in Stockton-on-Tees.

January →	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	13603	13472	13472	13472	13472	13472	13472
pupils	12614	12441	12113	11758	11396	11244	10951
net surplus	989	1031	1359	1714	2076	2228	2521
surplus %	7.3%	7.7%	10.1%	12.7%	15.4%	16.5%	18.7%

The decline in primary school pupil numbers over the past seven years is now starting to affect secondary schools. During the five years covered by this Plan, pupil numbers in secondary schools are forecast to fall below 11,000. The lowest point is projected at 10,409 in 2016. In the long term, numbers are expected to return to around 11,000. In order to provide some margin for possible future population growth and to increase choice for parents, it seems likely that the overall need after 2010 will be for about 11,500 secondary places overall. This means that up to 2,000 places will need to be removed. This will be achieved through the *Building Schools for the Future* programme from 2009-10.

Post-16 places

The Tees Valley Learning and Skills Council is responsible for the provision of education and training beyond the age of sixteen. The number of places in school sixth forms, further education colleges and work-based training is flexible to cope with demand that changes from year to year. LSC records show the destinations of school-leavers in July 2006:

School sixth forms	512	19.9%
Further education college	1461	56.6%
Work-based training	211	8.2%
Employment with training	188	7.3%
Other employment	28	1.1%
Not in education, employment or training	125	4.8%
Unknown or moved away	38	1.5%

This table shows that up to 90% of sixteen-year-olds in Stockton-on-Tees go into full-time education or training (including jobs with training). The government has announced its intention that from 2013 all secondary students should remain in full-time education or training until the age of eighteen. Because secondary pupil numbers in Stockton-on-Tees are expected to decline by around 1,500 in that time it seems likely that present provision will be adequate to meet their needs. Tees Valley LSC is closely involved in planning *Building Schools for the Future* in Stockton-on-Tees.

Part Two: Information on the five Integrated Service Areas

5 Billingham, including The Clarences, Wolviston and Wynyard

Primary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	3478	3330	3330	3330	3330	3330	3330
pupils	2957	2871	2806	2759	2779	2801	2828
net surplus	521	459	524	571	551	529	502
surplus %	14.9%	13.8%	15.7%	17.1%	16.5%	15.9%	15.0%

Although pupil numbers are projected to grow after 2010, this area will still have too many empty places. Almost all of this surplus is in the community schools. A major capital project under way at Billingham South Primary School has created a new foundation unit in surplus classrooms and will relocate the kitchen and dining area into the main building. This will not be sufficient to bring surplus places below 10%, and further action to reduce capacity in the community schools in Billingham will have to be considered.

This area includes two small primary schools at Wolviston (107 pupils) and High Clarence (86 pupils). The Council values the important contributions that these schools make to their local communities. Wolviston Primary School takes a number of pupils from Wynyard Village which does not have a school of its own due to the small number of resident children.

Secondary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	3054	3026	3026	3026	3026	3026	3026
pupils	2914	2867	2780	2632	2742	2362	2262
net surplus	192	187	246	394	554	664	764
surplus %	4.6%	5.3%	8.1%	13.0%	18.3%	21.9%	25.2%

The number of empty places in secondary schools in Billingham will grow sharply over the next five years. This will need to be addressed in the strategy for *Building Schools for the Future*.

During 2006-07 a new technology block was constructed at Billingham Campus School. This has enabled the old block to be demolished in the summer of 2007. This has made a small reduction in the capacity of the school from 1059 to 1031.

6 Stockton North

This area includes Bishopsgarth, Blakeston and The Norton secondary schools, and the fifteen primary schools located within their admission zones, including William Cassidi Primary School in Stillington.

Primary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	4184	4069	3964	3889	3889	3889	3889
pupils	3641	3545	3507	3432	3439	3457	3498
net surplus	543	524	457	457	450	432	391
surplus %	13.0%	12.9%	11.5%	11.8%	11.6%	11.1%	10.1%

This area includes the Hardwick housing regeneration scheme, which is now seeing the first of almost 500 new family homes coming into occupation. Construction will continue for around five years, and this is likely to keep the level of surplus places close to our 10% target.

The capacity of Frederick Nattrass Primary School has been reduced from 315 to 210 places by releasing one of its two buildings for use as a children's centre. The other building has been refurbished and extended to create a new kitchen and dining area.

Roseworth Primary School and Redbrook Primary School will close in August 2008 and be replaced with a single 420-place school. This will reduce capacity by 75 places.

Secondary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	2215	2192	2192	2192	2192	2192	2192
pupils	1873	1767	1666	1613	1545	1543	1500
net surplus	342	425	526	579	647	649	692
surplus %	15.4%	19.4%	24.0%	26.4%	29.5%	29.6%	31.6%

Secondary school capacity in this area is actually below the number of resident pupils, but a large number of those pupils currently attend other schools. This includes Catholic pupils living in Norton, who normally attend St Michael's Catholic School in Billingham, and around 400 pupils from across North Stockton who attend Ian Ramsey Church of England School. This degree of movement contributes to traffic congestion and environmental damage, and the loss of pupils is detrimental to the northern schools. At the same time, parents have a right to apply for a place at any school of their preference, and the Council has a duty to support that right. One of the issues to be considered as the Authority and its partners develop a strategy for *Building Schools for the Future* is how to increase the degree of choice available to parents while aiming to retain secondary schools in sustainable communities.

7 Stockton Central

This area includes Grangefield, Ian Ramsay, and Our Lady & St Bede's secondary schools, and the eleven primary-phase schools located within their admission zones.

Primary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	3112	3112	3112	3112	3112	3112	3112
pupils	2903	2884	2823	2795	2798	2835	2880
net surplus	209	228	289	317	314	277	232
surplus %	6.7%	7.3%	9.3%	10.2%	10.1%	8.9%	7.5%

This area appears to have relatively stable pupil numbers, but this may be misleading. The forecasts take account of housing developments already begun at Bowesfield, and planned developments at Northshore and Norton Road. These are likely to affect demand for places at a small number of schools, particularly those near Stockton town centre. At this stage the final numbers and types of new homes are uncertain, but it seems likely that additional school places may need to be created before the end of the decade. With this in mind the Council has negotiated agreements to secure financial contributions from developers.

Secondary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	3375	3375	3375	3375	3375	3375	3375
pupils	3201	3137	3047	2939	2859	2822	2781
net surplus	174	238	328	436	516	553	594
surplus %	5.2%	7.1%	9.7%	12.9%	15.3%	16.4%	17.6%

The number of secondary-age pupils living in this area is likely to decline following the pattern that affected the primary schools over the past seven years. Increasing surplus capacity in these three schools may in the future draw more pupils away from other schools. The comments on the previous page in relation to the strategy for *Building Schools for the Future* are relevant to this area too.

8 Eaglescliffe, Long Newton, Yarm and Kirklevington

Primary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915	1915
pupils	1796	1753	1750	1741	1724	1714	1757
net surplus	119	162	165	174	191	201	158
surplus %	6.2%	8.5%	8.6%	9.1%	10.0%	10.5%	8.3%

Pupil numbers in this area seem likely to remain stable for the next five years, and no changes to school capacity are likely.

This area includes two small schools, St Mary's Church of England School in Long Newton (76 pupils) and Kirklevington Primary School (119 pupils). These schools provide a valuable service to small villages and the surrounding rural parts of the borough.

Secondary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	2803	2803	2803	2803	2803	2803	2803
pupils	2784	2798	2788	2718	2631	2604	2498
net surplus	19	5	15	85	172	199	305
surplus %	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	3.0%	6.1%	7.1%	10.9%

The resident population of secondary age in this area is declining at a greater rate than these figures suggest. Conyers and Egglecliffe Schools are very successful and popular schools, drawing a large number of their students from outside the local area. Both schools offer sixth-form education, and demand for this has increased in recent years. Although the forecasts suggest a rise in vacant places at the end of this decade, it is likely that the popularity of these schools will ensure that they remain full to capacity.

9 Thornaby and Ingleby Barwick

Primary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	4184	4184	4184	4184	4184	4184	4184
pupils	3615	3568	3639	3757	3878	3908	3996
net surplus	569	616	545	427	306	276	188
surplus %	13.6%	14.7%	13.0%	10.2%	7.3%	6.6%	4.5%

In Thornaby the ongoing housing development in the Mandale area, and other planned developments on a smaller scale, are forecast to fill much of the surplus capacity that exists at present.

The opening of Barley Fields Primary School in Ingleby Barwick in September 2006 has created sufficient overall capacity to meet the needs of the present population and the expected growth in numbers from the additional homes that remain to be constructed.

Secondary school places

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
net capacity	2156	2076	2076	2076	2076	2076	2076
pupils	1842	1872	1832	1855	1889	1913	1910
net surplus	314	204	244	221	187	163	166
surplus %	14.6%	9.8%	11.8%	10.6%	9.0%	7.9%	8.0%

Secondary pupil numbers in Thornaby are forecast to remain fairly stable. The Mandale housing development is likely to offset the decline that will affect other parts of the borough.

A large number of secondary pupils living in Ingleby Barwick currently attend Conyers and Egglecliffe Schools. There are different views on this situation. *Building Schools for the Future* may be some years away for this part of the borough, but the consultation process planned for autumn 2007 will cover options for this and every area.

Part Three: Information on Individual Schools

“NOR” is the number of pupils on roll at the school census in January 2007.

Billingham	NOR	net capacity	surplus places	% surplus	% overcrowding
<i>Community schools</i>					
Bewley Infant	139	150	11	7.3%	
Bewley Junior	219	243	24	9.9%	
Billingham South	310	457	147	32.2%	
High Clarence	86	105	19	18.1%	
Oakdene	203	244	41	16.8%	
Pentland	295	332	37	11.1%	
Roseberry Junior *	240	280	40	14.3%	
Roseberry Infant *	149	180	31	17.2%	
Wolviston	107	105	-2	0.0%	1.9%
<i>Controlled schools</i>					
Prior's Mill CE	413	504	91	18.1%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
St John the Evangelist RC	194	195	1	0.5%	
Most Holy Rosary RC	140	157	17	10.8%	
St Paul's RC	176	168	-8	0.0%	4.8%
St Joseph's RC	200	210	10	4.8%	
Billingham total	2871	3330	459	13.8%	

* these schools became Roseberry Primary School on 1 September 2007

Stockton North

<i>Community schools</i>					
Crooksbar	255	268	13	4.9%	
Frederick Natrass	183	315	132	41.9%	
Hardwick	142	210	68	32.4%	
Harrow Gate	394	413	19	4.6%	
Norton	340	388	48	12.4%	
Redbrook	114	180	66	36.7%	
Roseworth	237	315	78	24.8%	
The Glebe	273	280	7	2.5%	
Tilery	270	280	10	3.6%	
Whitehouse	325	351	26	7.4%	
<i>Controlled schools</i>					
St John the Baptist CE	179	208	29	13.9%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
St Mark's Elm Tree CE	203	210	7	3.3%	
St Gregory's	208	210	2	1.0%	
St Joseph's RC	267	266	-1	0.0%	0.4%
William Cassidi CE	154	175	21	12.0%	
Stockton North total	3544	4069	525	12.9%	

Stockton Central	NOR	net capacity	surplus places	% surplus	% overcrowding
<i>Community schools</i>					
Bowesfield Lane	154	157	3	1.9%	

Fairfield Primary	368	420	52	12.4%	
Hartburn	476	490	14	2.9%	
Mill Lane	187	193	6	3.1%	
Oxbridge Lane	318	350	32	9.1%	
The Oak Tree	409	431	22	5.1%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
Holy Trinity Rosehill CE	384	420	36	8.6%	
St Bede's RC	153	182	29	15.9%	
St Cuthbert's RC	186	189	3	1.6%	
St Patrick's RC	249	280	31	11.1%	
Stockton Central total	2884	3112	228	7.3%	

Eaglescliffe and Yarm

<i>Community schools</i>					
Durham Lane	206	210	4	1.9%	
Junction Farm	162	180	18	10.0%	
Kirklevington	119	147	28	19.0%	
Layfield	154	168	14	8.3%	
Levendale	177	177	0	0.0%	
Preston	137	148	11	7.4%	
The Links	170	206	36	17.5%	
Yarm	386	394	8	2.0%	
<i>Controlled schools</i>					
Egglecliffe CE	166	180	14	7.8%	
<i>Voluntary Aided schools</i>					
St Mary's CE	76	105	29	27.6%	
Eaglescliffe/Yarm total	1753	1915	162	8.5%	

Thornaby and Ingleby Barwick

<i>Community schools</i>					
Bader	301	310	9	2.9%	
Barley Fields	77	420	343	81.7%	
Harewood Primary	326	420	94	22.4%	
Mandale Mill	211	210	-1	0.0%	0.5%
Village	204	210	6	2.9%	
Ingleby Mill	554	630	76	12.1%	
Myton Park	205	210	5	2.4%	
Whinstone	504	549	45	8.2%	
<i>Controlled schools</i>					
Thornaby CE	285	315	30	9.5%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
St Patrick's RC	275	280	5	1.8%	
Christ the King RC	218	210	-8	0.0%	3.8%
St Therese of Lisieux RC	207	210	3	1.4%	
St Francis of Assisi CE	201	210	9	4.3%	
Thornaby/Ingleby total	3568	4184	616	14.7%	

Borough total	14620	16610	1990	12.0%	
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11 Information on Individual Secondary Schools

	NOR	net capacity	surplus places	% surplus	% overcrowding
Billingham					
<i>Community schools</i>					
Billingham Campus	854	1031	177	17.2%	
Northfield	1099	1120	21	1.9%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
St Michael's RC	914	875	-39	0.0%	4.5%
Billingham total	2867	3026	159	5.3%	

Stockton North

<i>Community schools</i>					
Bishopsgarth	515	602	87	14.5%	
Blakeston	764	960	196	20.4%	
The Norton	488	630	142	22.5%	
Stockton North total	1767	2192	425	19.4%	

Stockton Central

<i>Community schools</i>					
Grangefield	1280	1350	70	5.2%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
Ian Ramsey CE	1182	1185	3	0.3%	
Our Lady & St Bede's RC	675	840	165	19.6%	
Stockton Central total	3137	3375	238	7.1%	

Eaglescliffe/Yarm

<i>Community schools</i>					
Conyers	1375	1369	-6	0.0%	0.4%
Egglecliffe	1423	1434	11	0.8%	
Eaglescliffe/Yarm total	2798	2803	5	0.2%	

Thornaby and Ingleby Barwick

<i>Community schools</i>					
Thornaby Community	718	920	202	21.9%	
<i>Voluntary Aided Schools</i>					
St Patrick's RC	553	556	3	0.5%	
All Saints CE	601	600	-1	0.0%	0.2%
Thornaby/Ingleby total	1872	2076	204	9.8%	

Borough total	12441	13472	1031	7.7%	
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12 Summary of changes to schools since publication of the 2006 Plan

New school

Barley Fields Primary School opened in September 2006 in the refurbished premises previously occupied by Ingleby Mill Primary School. Opened initially only to pupils up to Year 4 (aged 8 to 9), the school will offer 420 full-time places and 78 part-time nursery places.

Federation

The governing bodies of Abbey Hill School and Technology College and Westlands School agreed after the necessary consultation process to form Stockton Borough First Federation in April 2006. The federation operates with a single governing body and one executive headteacher.

Major improvement works

A new block was completed during 2006 at Abbey Hill School and Technology College to provide tertiary education to students with special education needs over the age of sixteen. This replaced the annex known as the Norton Workshops.

Early in 2007 a new technology block was completed at Billingham Campus School. Internal changes were also made to enable the previous technology block to be demolished. This action has reduced the capacity of the school by 28 places.

13 Summary of action to be taken during the life of this Plan

A new primary school in Roseworth

The Council has secured a grant of £3,343,300 to support the construction of a new primary school building in Roseworth. A proposal to close Roseworth Primary School and Redbrook Primary School and establish a new community primary school in Roseworth in September 2008 was approved in July 2006. Construction is likely to begin in the Autumn of 2007.

New premises for Hardwick Primary School

Planning permission has been granted for a new building for Hardwick Primary School to be constructed on the site of the former English Martyrs' Catholic Primary School. Construction is expected to begin in autumn 2007 to allow occupation in September 2008. Capital funding for the new building will be taken from the proceeds of land sales in Hardwick, including the present site of Hardwick Primary School. There will be no change to the capacity of the school.

Major improvement works

Major surplus place removal projects are nearing completion at two primary schools where there is an urgent need to replace detached kitchen and dining blocks in poor condition. At both Frederick Nattrass and Billingham South Primary Schools, kitchen and dining facilities will be relocated within the main school buildings. Work is being phased in order to minimise disruption to teaching and learning. Capacity at Frederick Nattrass will be reduced from 315 to 210 full-time places, and the accommodation released by this work will be converted to a children's centre.

A further new block is to be constructed at Abbey Hill School and Technology College to accommodate pupils with autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) currently educated at Westlands School in Thornaby. This will allow all secondary-age pupils with ASD to be educated on a single site.

The Authority is under a duty to keep arrangements for pupils with special educational needs under review. Residential services and provision for children with complex needs are currently under review.