



OCT 2019

EDUCATION BACKGROUND REPORT (BR4)
EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL



How can I find out more and submit my comments on the Proposed Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2)?

We think it is important to provide a range of ways for you to find out about the Proposed Plan, what it means for you and how you can submit your comments to us. You can keep up-to-date with the LDP progress via the Council's website.

The consultation period will run for **8 weeks until 13th December 2019**. You can access information on the Proposed Plan:

<p>Website</p>  <p>www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/ldp2</p>	<p>Email</p>  <p>ldp@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Telephone</p>  <p>0141 577 3001</p>	<p>Library</p>  <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Barrhead Foundry Library Main Street Barrhead G78 1SW</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Mearns Library Mackinlay Place Newton Mearns G77 6EZ</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Busby Library Main Street Busby G76 8DX</p> </td> <td> <p>Neilston Library Main Street Neilston G78 3NN</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Clarkston Library Clarkston Road Clarkston G78 8NE</p> </td> <td> <p>Netherlee Library Netherlee Pavilion Linn Park Avenue Netherlee G44 3PG</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Eaglesham Library Montgomerie Hall Eaglesham G76 0LH</p> </td> <td> <p>Thornliebank Library 1 Spiersbridge Road Thornliebank G46 7JS</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Giffnock Library Station Road Giffnock G46 5JF</p> </td> <td> <p>Uplawmoor Library Mure Hall Tannock Road Uplawmoor G78 4AD</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Barrhead Foundry Library Main Street Barrhead G78 1SW</p>	<p>Mearns Library Mackinlay Place Newton Mearns G77 6EZ</p>	<p>Busby Library Main Street Busby G76 8DX</p>	<p>Neilston Library Main Street Neilston G78 3NN</p>	<p>Clarkston Library Clarkston Road Clarkston G78 8NE</p>	<p>Netherlee Library Netherlee Pavilion Linn Park Avenue Netherlee G44 3PG</p>	<p>Eaglesham Library Montgomerie Hall Eaglesham G76 0LH</p>	<p>Thornliebank Library 1 Spiersbridge Road Thornliebank G46 7JS</p>	<p>Giffnock Library Station Road Giffnock G46 5JF</p>	<p>Uplawmoor Library Mure Hall Tannock Road Uplawmoor G78 4AD</p>
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<p>Drop in Session</p>  <p>Details to follow - See posters and leaflets in community halls, local notice boards, newspapers and online</p>	<p>Story Map</p>  <p>https://arcg.is/18fi4u</p>												

For ease of use we would encourage you to submit responses electronically where possible.

You can comment on the Proposed Plan by:

Going online and completing our online representation form.

www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/ldp2

Download a representation form in Word, complete it and email it to:

ldp@eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk

OR

Print your completed representation form and post it to:

Strategy Team
Council Offices
2 Spiersbridge Way
Spiersbridge Business Park
Thornliebank, G46 8NG

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This Background Report forms part of the evidence base for the Proposed Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) and includes information on the continuing joint work carried out between the Education and Environment Departments of the Council to review future Education provision requirements.

Context

East Renfrewshire is recognised throughout Scotland for the quality of its education provision and the high performance of its schools and such success has contributed to a subsequent growth in the number of pupils in schools and children in Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) establishments. The quality of Education provided within East Renfrewshire is also a significant factor to its desirability as a place to live and in turn is a key contributor to the marketability of new homes in the area.

In effectively managing provision the Authority must plan to have sufficient pupil places for its resident population, a legislative duty. This has accorded high priority over the years and is under close monitoring and review; it has been a main driver for change in the school estate since the inception of the Council. This is evident through the significant investment in the education estate with extensions to existing schools, new build larger replacement schools and new schools and ELC facilities. Examples include new build replacements for Barrhead and Eastwood high schools, a new faith schools' joint campus (St Clare's and Calderwood Lodge primary schools), new build replacement Arthurlie Family Centre and more recently the new facilities which opened in August 2019 comprising Maidenhill Primary School and Nursery Class and a Nursery Class at St Cadoc's Primary School.

The Scottish Government has set a transformational agenda for Early Learning and Childcare by 2020. The

vision is to 'almost double the entitlement of free early learning and childcare (ELC) to 1140 hours per year by 2020 for all 3 and 4 year olds and eligible 2 year olds'. Locally the impact of this includes 6 new ELC centres / new build larger replacements and 2 more modest extension/remodelling of existing early year's facilities. The majority of this new provision (with the exception of 1 facility) is being built in the east of the authority and construction is well advanced.

Educational provision and arrangements for admissions and P7 to S1 transfers are underpinned by legislative requirements and guidance associated with the management of school places. This includes the Schools (Consultation) (Scotland) Act 2010 which governs requirements and consultation process that must be used for example to establish new schools and propose changes to a school's delineated catchment area. School admissions and placing requests are managed in accordance with a variety of legislation (primarily the Education Scotland Act 1980 S28) and relevant guidance including that relating to the physical school capacity and maximum class sizes/ pupil to teacher ratios.

In addition to making changes to educational provision, East Renfrewshire's Schools Admissions and Transfers Arrangements assist the authority with the efficient and effective management of school places; and the Early Years Strategy and its associated guidance helps manage ELC provision.

The provision of education places (ELC, primary, secondary and the specialist requirements of our Additional Support Needs sector) across East Renfrewshire has been developed in a planned and phased way to ensure sufficient pupil and ELC places. In so doing local needs are assessed by school catchment and ELC community areas, which includes taking account of new residential development allocated in accordance with the Local Development Plan process, and adequate provision is made for East Renfrewshire residents.

The number of East Renfrewshire resident pupils in our schools has risen by 12% from 2012 to 2018, with a similar increase evident in the number of 3 and 4 year old East Renfrewshire children attending local authority and funded provider places. Over a longer period early years has increased by some 20% since 2009.

As noted, provision has expanded in response to growth and new requirements, nonetheless many educational establishments have increasingly high occupancy levels, particularly so within the Eastwood area; however places in the Lavern Valley area are also now starting to face pressure. Further expansion is planned to meet continued needs associated with the adopted Local Development Plan (LDP1) and known approved windfall sites (i.e. sites not allocated for development in the Local Development Plan which become available for development unexpectedly during the life of the Plan).

Research and Analysis Undertaken

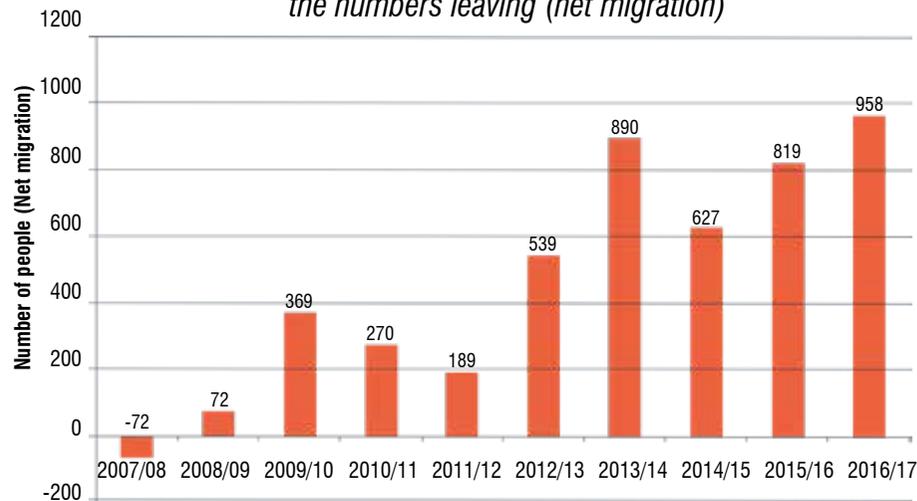
The reputation of East Renfrewshire’s education is contributing to a net inward migration of nursery and school age children and young people moving into the area. Although new build housing is in part facilitating this increase, pupil numbers are also increasing in more established residential areas as a result of the buoyant rental market and changing demographics as houses in established communities change ownership.

The latest migration information as produced in the Council’s Planning for the Future Report (January) 2019 is based on National Records of Scotland (NRS) 2017 and shows that the current increase in East Renfrewshire’s population has been driven mostly by net in-migration; the number of births and deaths are very similar. It shows that the 30-45 year old age group accounted for the largest group of in-migrants and that the largest group of out-migrants was the 16-28 year group. Net migration is a cumulative effect of both the second hand and new build markets.

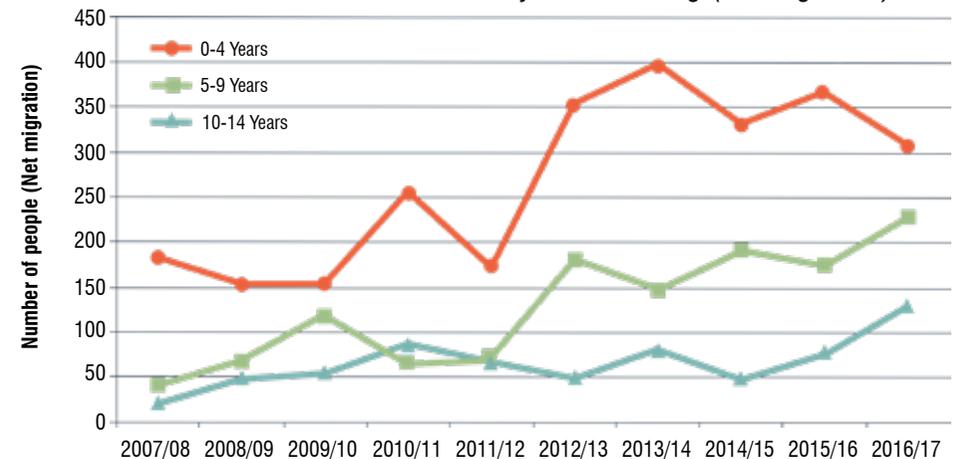
From the NRS data the number of children under 5 increased by 8.2% over 2011-17; 5-9 year olds increased by 16.3%; and 10-14 year olds increased by 2.4% (NRS Mid-Year Estimates 2011-2017).

According to NRS information, our population is expected to grow by a further 5.4 per cent by 2025.

Number of people coming into East Renfrewshire deducted from the numbers leaving (net migration)



Number of children/young people who came into East Renfrewshire deducted by those leaving (net migration)



Source: NRS Migration in and from administrative area

Review of Pupil Product Ratios (PPRs)

The Education and Environment Departments closely monitor the provision of school places and regularly undertake an assessment of Pupil Product Ratios i.e. the anticipated propensity of residential units to generate children and young people of school age.

In carrying out the latest review, completed housing sites (of 4 or more units) along with their approved plans, were assessed.

The audit, carried out in 2018, encompassed more than 800 new residential properties across 15 recently completed residential development sites covering both the Eastwood and Lavern Valley areas of the authority (and included various mixed house types, sizes and tenures), to determine updated Pupil Product Ratios for each locale.

Audit Sites Reviewed

Table 1a: Audit Sites Reviewed

Locale	Completed Housing Sites	Total Residential Units
Eastwood	8	512
Lavern Valley	7	304
Total	15	816

Table 1b: Audit Sites Reviewed

Site	No. of Residential Units
Newton Mearns	472
Busby, Clarkston and Eaglesham	40
Barrhead, Neilston and Uplawmoor	304

Pupil Product Ratio Methodology

Unique Property Reference Numbers (UPRNs) from each development were compared to pupil records and matched. This process provided the number of children and young people in ELC establishments and schools in terms of Non-Denominational Primary, Denominational Primary, Non-Denominational Secondary, Denominational Secondary and Additional Support Needs sector for each housing development. The Pupil Product Ratio (PPR) is defined by dividing the number of children by number of residential units in a development:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Pupils}}{\text{Number of Residential Units}} = \text{Pupil Product Ratio}$$

For Primary and Secondary schools, PPR values were calculated for both the Eastwood and Lavern Valley areas to improve the accuracy of projections for each locale.

How Are PPRs Calculated?

Calculate average PPRs for each site by school sector type and then average across the number of audited residential developments.

Given the smaller numbers and the relatively larger population in the Eastwood area, East Renfrewshire wide weighted PPRs were created for Early Learning & Childcare and Additional Support Needs (ASN).

Total the number of ELC and ASN children residing in each locale (relevant to sample used) and calculate the overall East Renfrewshire proportion. Each proportion is multiplied to the relevant PPR locale to provide a weighting and then totalled for the authority.

Going forward, PPR values will be reviewed every two years to ensure the most recent information is used to project the anticipated number of children and young people requiring an educational place.

The PPR exercise has shown an overall increase in the Eastwood area of the anticipated propensity of residential units to generate children and young people of school age, from that determined via the previous such exercise (carried out to inform the 2015 Development Contributions SPG).



Table 2: Resulting Pupil Product Ratios (PPRs)

	Eastwood	Levern Valley
Non-Denominational Primary	0.34	0.2
Denominational Primary	0.24	0.12
Non-Denominational Secondary	0.16	0.07
Denominational Secondary	0.06	0.05
Early Learning and Childcare	0.17	
Additional Supports Needs	0.0036	

Existing Pressures

Many educational establishments in the authority currently have increasingly high occupancy levels, particularly so within the Eastwood area. New build housing is in part facilitating this increase, as reflected in the overall increase in the PPRs for the Eastwood area.

The following tables show school occupancy levels as per the most recent School Estate Census.

Primary and Secondary Schools

Table 3: Primary School Roll Information

School Name	School Roll Nos (2018)	Capacity (2018)	Occupancy
Braidbar Primary School	218	360	61%
Busby Primary School	306	294	104%
Calderwood Lodge	165	210	79%
Carlibar Primary School	239	294	81%
Carolside Primary School	828	840	99%
Crookfur Primary School	445	420	106%
Cross Arthurlie Primary School	329	420	78%
Eaglesham Primary School	411	420	98%
Giffnock Primary School	399	420	95%
Hillview Primary School	195	420	46%
Kirkhill Primary School	648	630	103%
Mearns Primary School	870	840	104%
Neilston Primary School	296	420	70%
Netherlee Primary School	739	840	88%
Our Lady of the Missions	903	840	108%
St Cadoc's Primary School	634	600	106%
St Clare's Primary School	273	420	65%
St John's Primary School	218	294	74%
St Joseph's Primary School	429	420	102%
St Mark's Primary School	367	420	87%
St Thomas' Primary School	136	210	65%
Thornliebank Primary School	176	210	84%
Uplawmoor Primary School	71	84	85%
Total	9295	10326	90%

Table 4: Secondary School Roll Information

School Name	School Roll Nos (2018)	Capacity (2018)	Occupancy
Barrhead High School	588	850	69%
Eastwood High School	1022	1220	84%
Mearns Castle High School	1300	1540	84%
St Luke's High School	595	848	70%
St Ninian's High School	1776	1704	104%
Williamwood High School	1632	1710	95%
Woodfarm High School	843	998	84%
Total	7756	8870	87%

Note Table 3:

Those highlighted grey are located within the Levern Valley area and those highlighted in white are located within Eastwood. According to the latest School Estates Census, East Renfrewshire has the highest percentage of Primary Schools above 100% in the whole of Scotland (26% compared to Clackmannanshire's 22% then North Lanarkshire's 14%).

Note Table 4:

Those highlighted grey are located within the Levern Valley area and those highlighted in white are located within Eastwood (Eastwood High School although located in the Eastwood area, is also the Non-Denominational catchment secondary school for pupils from Neilston and Uplawmoor).

Additional Support Needs (ASN)

Isobel Mair is a Non-Denominational school (and Family Centre) located in Newton Mearns serving the whole of East Renfrewshire for children and young people with complex and profound Additional Supports Needs from Nursery age through to Primary and Secondary stages (0-18 years).

Table 5: School Roll Information (Isobel Mair School)

ASN School Name	School Roll Nos (2018)	Capacity (2018)	Occupancy
Isobel Mair School	132	132	100%

Isobel Mair also supports pupils from schools across the authority who attend on a part time basis or full time for a period of time. There has been a 12% increase in the number of primary and secondary pupils supported through Isobel Mair since 2015.

In addition to Isobel Mair School, East Renfrewshire also provides specific Additional Support Needs provision by means of specialist units and a service based approach, where there has been an overall increase of 63% over the period 2015/16 to 2018/19.

The Education Department will continue to monitor, evaluate and respond to the evolving requirements of our resident population for statutory places throughout the education estate including to the specialist requirements of our Additional Support Needs sector.



Impact of LDP1 on the Education Estate

The Local Development Plan (LDP1) is the Council's key strategic land use planning document. The key purpose of the Local Development Plan is to set out a long term strategy and a policy framework to guide future development, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and regeneration.

LDP1 set out a strategy of regeneration and consolidation of urban areas alongside controlled growth up to 2025 and beyond to reflect the strategy and housing requirements of the Strategic Development Plan 1 (SDP1) (2012).



There is a current established all tenure Housing Land Supply (2019-29) of 3374 units, of which 1788 either have planning permission or are currently under construction based upon the 2019 Housing Land Audit (HLA). Further information is set out in the separate Housing Background Report (BR1). The Council will continue to apply its existing Development Contributions Policy [www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/spg] to these sites as they come forward, which will assist in putting in place appropriate mitigation measures to ensure we can accommodate the anticipated pupils generated from these new developments. However, these existing LDP1 sites, plus the aforementioned migration pressures will add significantly to the existing pressures on the education estate, as detailed above.

Projection Methodology

Education projections are calculated as follows:

1. Calculate the number of residential units programmed to be built each school year as detailed by the Housing Land Audit (HLA). Each dwelling has six associated Education Establishments (Early Learning & Childcare; Primary Non-Denominational; Primary Denominational; Secondary Non-Denominational; Secondary Denominational; and Additional Support Needs).
2. Multiply the relevant PPR by the total number of residential units to be built each school year.
3. Use school rolls published in the National Pupil Census to form a basis for future stage rolls.
4. Estimate future Primary 1 and Secondary 1 pupil numbers using averages from previous year's intakes.
5. Calculate the projected school rolls using the pupil numbers by stage plus the anticipated number of pupils from new housing.

Please note that very few learners in East Renfrewshire leave school before the end of Secondary Year 6.

The roll projections do not take account of inward migration during a school year and / or additional future placing requests. Accordingly the projected number of pupils calculated will be further increased by net inward pupil movement.

It should be noted that projected pupil numbers are estimates reflecting the best available information at a point in time. Factors affecting the need for additional educational places include for example the HLA annual review; changing demographics and relevant policy modifications.

For planning purposes, the occupancy threshold for primary schools is 90% and secondary schools is 85%; such levels are used to help monitor provision and sufficiency of places for catchment demand. Above these levels, efficient operation of the school is compromised and facilities are pushed beyond optimum utilisation. A number of our schools are currently operating above these levels. Whilst the availability of places is not planned in this way when considering new developments, in practice it is often necessary for schools to operate above their planning capacity to some degree. Where it is necessary to address the needs of the catchment and efficient operation of these schools, the Council will take appropriate mitigation measures including a sustainable solution to address capacity where there is evidence of an upward trend in catchment pupil numbers.

The projections informing the anticipated occupancy levels in the following tables take into account the housing programming (as set out in the 2019 HLA) of sites allocated in LDP1 and factor in currently known residential windfall sites with planning permission up to 2025 (LDP1 plan period). The position at 2031 is estimated by factoring in the longer term programming reflecting the LDP2 plan period.

Table 6: Anticipated Primary Occupancy Bands

Primary School	LDP1 and Approved Windfall Sites (2025)	LDP1 and Approved Windfall Sites (2031)
Braidbar	<80%	<80%
Busby	>95%	>95%
Carlibar	>80%	>95%
Carolside	>85%	>85%
Crookfur	>100%	>100%
Cross Arthurlie	<80%	>80%
Eaglesham	>95%	>95%
Giffnock	>85%	>90%
Hillview	>85%	>95%
Kirkhill*	>100%	>100%
Mearns*	>100%	>100%
Neilston	<80%	>85%
Netherlee	>85%	>85%
Our Lady of the Missions	>100%	>100%
St Cadoc's & St Clare's**	>100%	>100%
St John's	>90%	>100%
St Joseph's	>95%	>95%
St Mark's	>100%	>100%
St Thomas'	<80%	>80%
Thornliebank	<80%	<80%
Uplawmoor	>100%	>100%

Note Table 6:

- * Maidenhill has recently opened (2019) subdividing the former Kirkhill and Mearns catchments into 3 catchment areas and providing additional non-denominational places for the local resident population. At the time of the analysis, Maidenhill was not yet open and only Mearns and Kirkhill are shown in the above table. All pupils in the new Maidenhill catchment area enrolled prior to 2019 are accommodated according to the Kirkhill and Mearns catchment areas as defined at the time. Anticipated additional pupils from residential developments in the new Maidenhill catchment (effective 2019) are not included in the table (2018 HLA notes 915 houses). However allowance for such pupils has been made in establishing Maidenhill Primary.
- ** St Clare's opened in 2017 subdividing the then St Cadoc's catchment and providing additional denominational places for the local resident populations. Almost all pupils in the new St Clare's catchment area enrolled prior to 2017 remained in St Cadoc's. Given both schools are still in a transitional period until 2023 when the last of the original 2016 cohort transfers to secondary school (P1 of 2016 transfers to S1 in 2023), the above table shows the two schools together.

Calderwood Lodge has not been included in the table since all pupils are admitted by means of placing request.

Table 7: Anticipated Secondary Occupancy Bands

Secondary School	LDP1 and Approved Windfall Sites (2025)	LDP1 and Approved Windfall Sites (2031)
Barrhead	>85%	>90%
Eastwood	>90%	>95%
Mearns Castle	>90%	>90%
St Luke's	>80%	>85%
St Ninian's*	>100%	>100%
Williamwood	>90%	>90%
Woodfarm	<80%	>80%

Note Table 7:

* *The occupancy levels for St Ninian's are based on the school's current planning capacity and do not include the additional accommodation being established to temporarily increase the planning capacity to honour commitments and accommodate pupils that would be admitted under the previous admissions policy. These pupils have been accounted for in the projections, but the increase in the planning capacity has not. Under this arrangement, plans are being made to help address the occupancy levels as noted and manage pupil numbers under the admissions policy to take account of the impact of LDP1 and current windfall sites.*



All Eastwood sites impact on St Ninian's High School for denominational secondary places. The Council's Capital Plan includes provision for an extension at St Ninian's High School (2021/22) to temporarily increase the school's planning capacity as a consequence of a change in schools admission arrangements in 2017. Remodelling of the school's accommodation will be required in the medium term in relation to the extended provision. Since January 2017 the new school's admission arrangements has sought to support the fair and equitable management of school places throughout the school estate across both Roman Catholic and Non-Denominational sectors.

Early Learning and Childcare provision is organised into four community areas (Barrhead, Neilston & Uplawmoor; Busby, Clarkston & Eaglesham; Giffnock & Thornliebank; and Newton Mearns). All councils must plan ELC provision to meet the needs of resident families with a mix of delivery models including local authority places and places in partnership with the private, voluntary and independent sectors and childminders.

The Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 requires local authorities to consult on early learning and childcare every two years. This will include seeking to address the changing needs of families with regards to flexibility and choice on how their ELC needs are met and also to take account of changes in provider status. In response and as part of this, the number of local authority ELC places must be kept under regular review; and depending on parental preferences, may reflect a need to increase physical capacity to be able to respond to the patterns of attendance that families seek. It is noted that with more parental choice and the commitments of increased flexibility and accessibility of provision, planning is made more difficult and inevitably occupancy is less efficient

Anticipated additional nursery age children from new residential development associated with LDP1 and known approved windfall sites as well as the effects of the ELC expansion to 1140 hours have been taken into account in the expanded provision as described earlier in the Context section. However there is a need to closely monitor available ELC places to meet demand and plan for future capacity reflecting family requirements.

Projected Impact of LDP2 MIR Sites on the School Estate

The Main Issues Report (MIR) (October 2016) was the first stage in replacing the current LDP1. In preparing LDP2 the Housing Land Requirements have also been reassessed. A revised Strategic Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA 2015) provides housing estimates up to 2029 which replace the requirements set out in LDP1.

The MIR identified 'consolidation, regeneration and controlled edge of settlement growth' as the preferred strategy up to 2029 and beyond. This promoted limited expansion of settlements. The aim of this approach was to deliver a broader distribution and flexible supply of land for housing and to assist with the provision of affordable and particular needs housing in areas where it is limited. In that context the MIR identified 13 sites as new preferred housing sites with a combined estimated capacity of 1050 units as referred to in Table 8. An alternative strategy of 'consolidation and regeneration' was also set out in the MIR which did not promote any new residential development opportunities.

Meeting education needs was raised in the MIR as a key issue for LDP2 and also reiterated in the October 2018 and June 2019 reports to East Renfrewshire Council. Specifically Council noted that further housing releases through LDP2 would have a significant impact on the education estate, and in particular within the Eastwood area of the authority.

The following tables summarise the projected impact of the 13 MIR housing sites on the school estate. A number of the sites cover the same catchments, therefore cumulative impact must be taken into consideration on top of the effects of LDP1 and approved windfall.



Table 8: MIR sites and associated school catchments

MIR Site	No of Units*	Non-Denominational Primary	Denominational Primary	Non-Denominational Secondary	Denominational Secondary
MIR1 Barrance Farm South, Newton Mearns	110	Kirkhill	St Clare's	Mearns Castle	St Ninian's
MIR2 Waulkers Farm, Eaglesham	153	Eglesham	St Joseph's	Mearns Castle	St Ninian's
MIR3 Newford Farm, Eaglesham	132	Busby	St Joseph's	Williamwood	St Ninian's
MIR4 Broomburn Drive	60	Kirkhill	St Clare's	Mearns Castle	St Ninian's
MIR5 Westerton Lane, Busby	20	Busby	St Joseph's	Williamwood	St Ninian's
MIR6 Patterton East, Newton Mearns	100	Crookfur	St Cadoc's	Eastwood	St Ninian's
MIR7 Easterton Avenue, Busby	150	Busby	St Joseph's	Williamwood	St Ninian's
MIR8 Glasgow Road, Waterfoot	100	Eglesham	St Joseph's	Mearns Castle	St Ninian's
MIR9 Blackbyres Road, Barrhead		Planning Permission Granted – Part Windfall / Part LDP1			
MIR10 Blackbyres Road, Barrhead		Planning Permission as Windfall Site – Site under construction			
MIR11 Kirkton Road, Neilston	40 Site is phase 2 of existing LDP1 allocation.	Neilston	St Thomas'	Eastwood	St Luke's
MIR12 Ayr Road, Newton Mearns	20	Mearns	St Clare's	Eastwood	St Ninian's
MIR13 Burnfield Road, Giffnock	Already accommodated as re-designation of LDP1 proposal, units projected post 2025. Change to affordable housing site proposed (20)	Giffnock	OLM	Woodfarm	St Ninian's

Note Table 8:

* Unit numbers included represent a notional capacity for the site.

** All MIR sites also associated with Isobel Mair ASN School – which has a ERC wide catchment.

Table 9: Primary with Housing Impact; LDP1, Windfall and MIR Sites

Catchment Primary Schools of MIR Sites	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2025)	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2031)	MIR Sites (2031)	Education Comments
Busby	97%	97%	130%	Taking LDP1 and approved windfall sites into consideration, Busby Primary School will require an extension, as included in the new Proposed LDP2 (please refer to Schedule 9 'Education Facilities'); however there is no further capacity to expand beyond this on the existing school site for additional cumulative pupils generated through MIR 3, 5 & 7.
Crookfur	111%	112%	120%	The impact of LDP1 and approved windfall sites results in the requirement for an extension to the school as detailed in the new Proposed LDP2 (please refer to Schedule 9 'Education Facilities'); however beyond this, given the geographically compact area and highly populated surrounds, further expansion is not possible if MIR 6 is brought forward.
Eaglesham	99%	99%	119%	The inclusion of LDP1 and approved windfall sites results in the requirement for an extension at Eaglesham Primary School which is contained in the new Proposed LDP2 (please refer to Schedule 9 'Education Facilities'); however with the cumulative addition of MIR 2 & 8, the existing school site would not have the physical capacity for the larger extension required.
Kirkhill*	103%	103%	112%	The current roll currently includes pupils who will reside within the new Maidenhill catchment, therefore projections presently comprise these numbers. The introduction of Maidenhill Primary will ease pressure here from August 2019. However the inclusion of the MIR sites would require a further solution in the east of the authority via a new Non-Denominational Primary School and reconfiguration of school catchment areas. As Kirkhill Primary has previously been extended and is a busy site surrounded by residential areas, it is not suitable for further expansion to support additional cumulative pupils generated through MIR sites 1 & 4.
Mearns*	113%	113%	114%	The current roll includes pupils who will reside within the new Maidenhill catchment, therefore projections presently comprise these numbers. The introduction of Maidenhill Primary will ease the pressure here from August 2019. However the inclusion of the MIR sites would require a further solution in the east of the authority via a new Non-Denominational Primary School and reconfiguration of school catchment areas. Mearns Primary already works to 4 streams and is not suitable for expansion to support additional cumulative pupils generated through MIR 12.

Catchment Primary Schools of MIR Sites	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2025)	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2031)	MIR Sites (2031)	Education Comments
Our Lady of the Missions	108%	109%	109%	The projected roll has not been adjusted to reflect the future impact of the Admission Arrangements Policy which includes priority for baptised Roman Catholic children in the event of oversubscription. Whilst this will help to manage this school's roll to some extent, it will result in a corresponding increase in the required number of Non-Denominational places. A solution will be required in the east of the authority for Denominational places. This will be dependent on the educational requirements associated with future Local Development Plans. OLM Primary is already operating with high occupancy levels and this 4-stream school is not suitable for further expansion to meet the needs of the cumulative pupils generated through MIR 13.
St Cadoc's and St Clare's	133%	141%	150%	St Clare's opened in 2017 subdividing the then St Cadoc's catchment and providing additional denominational places for the local resident populations. Almost all pupils in the new St Clare's catchment area enrolled prior to 2017 remained in St Cadoc's. Given both schools are still in a transitional period until 2023 when the last of the original 2016 cohort transfers to secondary school (P1 of 2016 transfers to S1 in 2023), the above table shows the two schools together. The overall projected roll has not been adjusted to reflect the future impact of the Admission Arrangements Policy, which includes priority for baptised Roman Catholic children in the event of oversubscription. Whilst this will help manage the pupil numbers to some extent, it will result in a corresponding increase in the required number of non-denominational places. However, as a result of LDP1 and approved windfall sites, a solution will be required imminently through the introduction of future Local Development Plans and in the interim both schools will require careful capacity management including use of the Admissions Policy prioritising places where necessary in cases of oversubscription. Therefore the schools cannot accommodate additional cumulative pupils through MIR 1, 4, 6 & 12.
St Joseph's	95%	96%	127%	The projected roll has not been adjusted to reflect the future impact of the Admission Arrangements Policy which includes priority for baptised Roman Catholic children in the event of oversubscription. Whilst this will help manage this school's roll to some extent, it will result in a corresponding increase in the required number of non-denominational places. A solution will be required in the east of the authority for Denominational places. This will be dependent on the educational requirements associated with future Local Development Plans. St Joseph's Primary has been extended and is already operating at high occupancy levels. The school site and its surrounding residential area prohibits any further extension which would be needed to support additional cumulative pupils generated through MIR sites 2, 3, 5, 7, & 8.

Note Table 9:

* Maidenhill has recently opened (2019) subdividing the former Kirkhill and Mearns catchments into 3 catchment areas and providing additional non-denominational places for the local resident population. At the time of the analysis, Maidenhill was not yet open and only Mearns and Kirkhill are shown in the above table. All pupils in the new Maidenhill catchment area enrolled prior to 2019 are accommodated according to the Kirkhill and Mearns catchment areas as defined at the time. Anticipated additional pupils from residential developments in the new Maidenhill catchment (effective 2019) are not included in the table (2018 HLA notes 915 houses). However allowance for such pupils has been made in establishing Maidenhill Primary.



Table 10: Secondary with Housing Impact; LDP1, Windfall and MIR Sites

Secondary School	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2025)	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2031)	MIR Sites (2031)	Education Comments
Barrhead	86%	92%	92%	Barrhead High School is projected to exceed the optimum operational occupancy for Secondaries by 2025. Including the additional education places generated by MIR sites 9 & 10 would result in an overall occupancy above 90%.
Eastwood	92%	97%	99%	The occupancy of Eastwood High School has progressively increased annually and further exceeds optimum operational occupancy to take account of approved LDP1 and windfall developments. There is currently no viable solution to provide additional capacity for MIR sites 6, 11 & 12.
Mearns Castle	90%	93%	97%	Mearns Castle High School is currently exceeding optimum operational occupancy and would reach 97% with the inclusion of MIR sites 1, 2, 4 & 8.
St Luke's	81%	87%	88%	St Luke's will be effected by 3 MIR sites; 9, 10 & 11. Both MIR 9 & 10, which have received Planning Permission as windfall sites, along with the effects of LDP1 push the school beyond optimal operation. The projected rolls have not been adjusted to reflect the future impact under the Admission Arrangements Policy, which includes priority for baptised Roman Catholic children in the event of oversubscription. Whilst this will help to manage this school's roll to some extent, it will result in a corresponding increase on the required number of Non-Denominational places.

Secondary School	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2025)	LDP1 and Approved Windfall (2031)	MIR Sites (2031)	Education Comments
St Ninian's	108%	110%	112%	St Ninian's High School currently does not have any additional capacity to accommodate the further anticipated pupils generated as a consequence of MIR sites 1 to 8, 12 and 13. The occupancy levels for St Ninian's are based on the school's current planning capacity and do not include the additional accommodation being established to temporarily increase the planning capacity to honour commitments and accommodate pupils that would be admitted under the previous admissions policy. These pupils have been accounted for in the projections, but the increase in the planning capacity has not. Under this arrangement, plans are being made to help address the occupancy levels as noted and manage pupil numbers under the admissions policy to take account of the impact of LDP1 and current windfall sites. As with all schools, the needs from the catchment will be kept under regular review to ensure sufficiency of places in response to factors such as changes in demographics and the HLA annual review. The projected rolls have not been adjusted to reflect the future impact under the Admission Arrangements Policy, which includes priority for baptised Roman Catholic children in the event of oversubscription. Whilst this will help to manage this school's roll to some extent, it will result in a corresponding increase on the required number of Non-Denominational places. A strategic long term solution will be required in the east of the authority for Denominational places; this will respond to the needs of the community and include educational requirements associated with future Local Development Plans.
Williamwood	94%	94%	97%	Williamwood High School is currently exceeding optimum operational occupancy. The cumulative impact of inclusion of MIR sites 3, 5 and 7 would result in the school almost reaching 100% occupancy.

With the inclusion of the Proposed MIR sites, there would be a requirement for a new Denominational and new Non-Denominational Primary School, a Denominational Secondary, in addition to a reorganisation of school catchment areas and the provision of further places for Additional Support Needs with a new ASN unit and Early Learning and Childcare via two new nursery classes.

Conclusion

As clearly shown in the Housing Background Report (BR1) there is currently significant residential development underway across the Council area. The long term strategic analysis has evidenced that there is no viable solution to provide sufficient additional education places to accommodate the further housing releases as originally proposed in the LDP2 MIR.

Potential site options within the Eastwood area that could accommodate future education needs are extremely limited and the Council has little or no land appropriate for this purpose within its ownership. In addition necessary expansions were not feasible for reasons detailed in Table 9. In order to mitigate the impact of the proposed MIR housing sites, there would be a requirement for additional capacity across all sectors; Non-Denominational Primary, Denominational Primary, Denominational Secondary, ASN and ELC.

As a result of this analysis and constraints over the availability of land, the Proposed LDP2 promotes a compact strategy of consolidation and regeneration of existing places and communities. The Proposed LDP2 provides a generous housing land supply and no further housing sites have been identified for release in the Plan. This strategic approach will continue to provide a well-balanced housing market and deliver a mix of new homes throughout the Plan period to meet need and demand for the private, affordable and particular needs sectors.

In order to ensure there are sufficient education places to meet current and future demands there will be a requirement for further investment in our existing Education Estate through new build and remodelling. Investment and funding will be considered and taken forward through the Council's Capital Investment Strategy and Development Contributions will be actively sought to support the development of this additional capacity.

The Education and Environment departments of the Council will continue to work in close collaboration to agree a long term strategic approach to the requirement for residential development whilst fully addressing future educational needs for residents in a coordinated, phased and planned way for this and future LDPs.



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