

EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL26 SEPTEMBER 2023REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATIONAVAILABILITY OF SCHOOL PLACES AT MAIDENHILL PRIMARY SCHOOL**PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1. The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the need for additional school places to accommodate projected future catchment children at Maidenhill Primary School.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. It is recommended that Council:
 - a. Notes that the number of children accessing places at Maidenhill Primary School is significantly higher than projected;
 - b. Notes the projected rolls for the school in the short, medium and long-term;
 - c. Considers the three options for ensuring sufficiency of school places at Maidenhill Primary School and agrees a preferred option; and
 - d. Should Option C be chosen, authorises the Head of Accountancy to adjust the 2023/24 Capital Programme within existing resources to allow design and survey work to proceed immediately.

BACKGROUND

3. The Education Department in partnership with colleagues in the Council's Planning Department regularly monitors and reviews the availability and demand for school places across the school estate, ensuring the Council meets its statutory duty of ensuring sufficiency of school places for its residents. Such analysis considers the ongoing impact of pupil yield from new residential developments and existing housing, and the impact of local and national policies.
4. The Maidenhill Masterplan is the largest development within the Local Development Plan. Local Development Plan 1 identified the need for two new primary schools in the area; one denominational and one non-denominational with additional pre-five provision, to meet the projected increase in the number of school age children.
5. In 2017, following a full public consultation in 2014, the first phase of the increase of school places in Newton Mearns began with the opening of the Joint Faith Campus and in particular the two-stream denominational school, St Clare's Primary School.
6. On the 17 November 2016 the Director of Education was [granted approval from the Council's Education Committee](#)ⁱ to undertake a statutory consultation on the future non-denominational provision in Newton Mearns south and the establishment of a new two-stream non-denominational primary school and accompanying 120 FTE place nursery class at Maidenhill, to be called Maidenhill Primary School and Nursery Class.

7. The development of the new school would ensure the sufficiency of non-denominational school places in the area, accommodating the future pupil yield from the new residential developments at Maidenhill, as well as reducing the demand for places at Mearns and Kirkhill primary schools, by redesigning the catchment areas of these schools to include Maidenhill.
8. The new school's catchment area would be included within the existing catchment area of Mearns Castle High School.
9. On 30 March 2017, the [Education Committee approved](#)ⁱⁱ the creation of Maidenhill Primary School and Nursery Class, the redesign of the catchment areas of Kirkhill and Mearns primary schools and the association of the new school with Mearns Castle. The school and nursery class opened in August 2019.
10. In October 2019, the [Education Department's Education Background Report](#)ⁱⁱⁱ recognised the high occupancy levels of schools across East Renfrewshire, which was: placing stress on the school estate and the sufficiency of school places; becoming ever challenging to manage the planned and windfall sites approved within Local Development Plan 1; resulting in an inability for the school estate to accommodate further pupil yields from any significant growth in residential developments in Local Development Plan 2. Subsequently, Local Development Plan 2 was adopted on 31 March 2022 and took the approach of *consolidation and regeneration of existing places and communities*.
11. In planning for future pupil intake from new residential properties the Education Department considers previous developments of similar size and nature to determine a Pupil Product Ratio (PPR); this is the propensity of children from new residences. PPRs are recalculated every two years to ensure up to date roll projection figures and consider the overall demand for school places and are also further refined to consider the demand for places in the primary and secondary denominational and non-denominational sectors.
12. The PPR is applied to the number of residential properties to be developed in a school's catchment area and is considered annually alongside the [Housing Land Audit \(HLA\)](#)^{iv}, to determine the required number of school places to accommodate future catchment children. The HLA sets out the planning status and future build rates for housing sites over a 7-year period and is updated annually as the build rate of residential properties can be increased or decreased by the developer with no control on this by the Council. Further detail of the methodologies used to project pupil yield, school roll projections and the determination of school capacity, is contained in [Supplementary Guidance: Development Contributions](#)^v.
13. In 2016, in planning for Maidenhill Primary School, a total of 1649 houses developed in the Westacres, Mearnskirk and Greenlaw developments, were analysed to determine the pupil yield from these properties and the associated overall PPR and the PPR for primary and secondary denominational and non-denominational sectors. This analysis was the basis of the projected rolls for Maidenhill Primary School over the years of the site development as defined at the outset of the project, along with historical analysis of pupil yield from existing housing stock which would also be in the school's new catchment area.
14. Thereafter, biennially the PPR values have been recalculated to provide an updated PPR for both the Eastwood and Lavern Valley areas of the Council discretely, as it

became apparent that there are differences in pupil yields between these areas, allowing for more precise projections.

15. Given that there was already existing housing in the catchment areas of Mearns and Kirkhill primary schools which would become part of the Maidenhill catchment area, projections of pupil yield from these properties was undertaken in 2016 and added to the projected pupil yield from new developments. The projected yield for pupils from existing housing has remained in alignment with the projections in 2016, with very little change over the years.

REPORT

Current Position at Maidenhill Primary School

16. The planning capacity of Maidenhill Primary School is 420 with the school currently operating with a roll of 448 pupils or 107% of its planning capacity.
17. Schools can operate above planning capacity levels as has been the case in other primary schools across East Renfrewshire, for short periods of time. This is possible given: efficient classification structures including composite classes; allocating additional teaching staff to accommodate more pupils than the pupil teacher ratio allows for at certain stages; and by utilising general purpose rooms as class bases. These approaches have been employed at Maidenhill Primary School for 2023-24 school year to accommodate all catchment applicants, as well as ensuring available catchment spaces for new pupils at all stages through the year.
18. It should be noted that whilst the general purpose rooms are being used as class bases, modern school designs such as Maidenhill have many large internal flexible learning spaces which allow the activities which would take place in a general purpose rooms in a traditional school building, to continue to take place in these flexible areas.
19. The projected future catchment pupil roll at Maidenhill indicates that there will be a requirement for the school to operate at above its planning capacity for several years, and so it is necessary for actions to be planned for to accommodate these additional children.
20. Such a proposal for additional capital expenditure would normally be progressed via the Corporate Asset Management Group (CAMG) before being presented to elected members for consideration within the 10 Year General Fund Capital Plan. However, in order to ensure the sufficiency of catchment school places at Maidenhill Primary School, the Education Department would like to progress with solutions as soon as possible.

The success and popularity of the school – need for additional capacity

21. During the development of the Maidenhill site, the Education Department has monitored the pupil yield from the new housing and considered this alongside the number of properties being developed, via the Housing Land Audit. This can be challenging under normal circumstances given delays in the availability of information, but was made more challenging in the case of Maidenhill given the uncertainty of house building and the property markets during and after Covid.

22. To improve the timeliness of analysing and reporting on residency in the area, the Education Department now accesses relevant information from the Business Operations & Partnerships Council Tax Team.
23. Chart 1 below, provides details of the PPR calculations for each of the four main educational sectors (*denominational and non-denominational primary and secondary*) from 2016 to 2022, for new developments. In 2016 the PPR values calculated considered all new development sites across the Council. In 2020 and 2022, the PPR values displayed relate to property developments in the east of the authority only. The PPR values for Maidenhill only in 2023, are calculated on the basis of 570 homes currently occupied in the Maidenhill development as recorded by Council Tax, and the children who currently reside in those properties and attend an educational establishment.

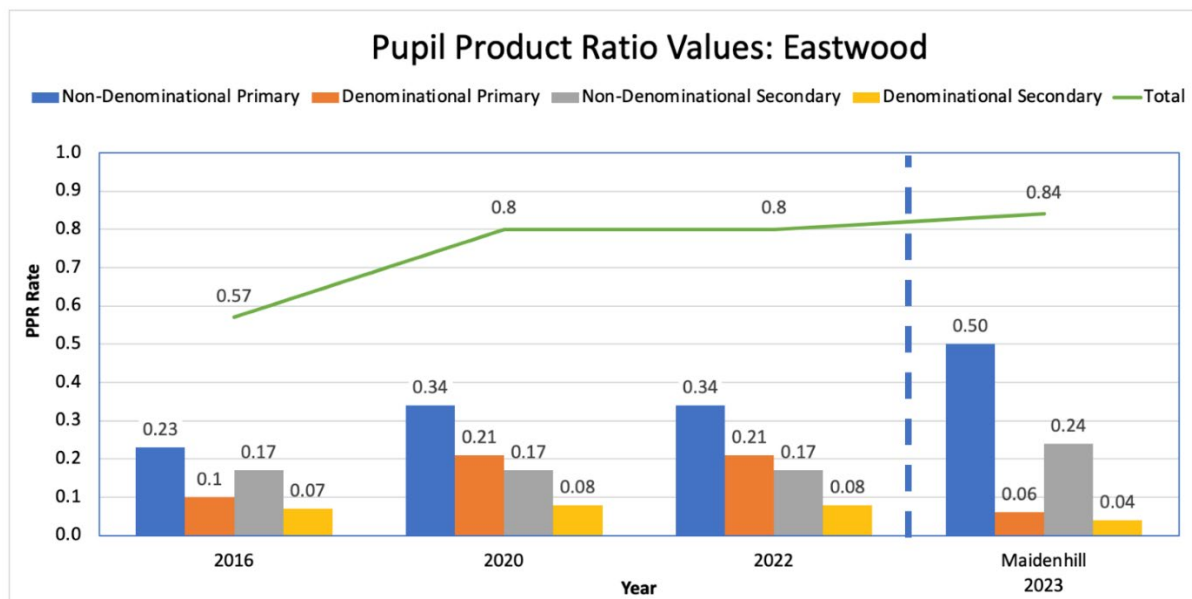


Chart 1:

24. As detailed in Chart 1, pupil projections for Maidenhill Primary School developed in 2016, were calculated on the PPR for the non-denominational primary sector at that time of 0.23. This equates to 23 pupils for every 100 houses would take up a place in the non-denominational primary school, or slightly over 3 pupils per stage.
25. The overall PPR for all pupils increased in 2020 with increases across all sectors with the exception of non-denominational secondary schools; the 2020 PPRs remained constant in 2022.
26. Further analysis has been undertaken on the most recent data received which focuses only on the 570 houses currently being lived in, in Maidenhill, as recorded by Council tax, and the children who attend an educational establishment.
27. Despite the overall PPR for all pupils at Maidenhill in 2023 being relatively consistent with the position across the east of the Council at 0.84, the school places being accessed by these families differs significantly, with a PPR for Maidenhill Primary School of 0.5, or 60% of the children resident in the area. This is more than double what had been projected in 2016 using the data and trends available at that time.

28. The demand for denominational primary and secondary education places from residents in Maidenhill is significantly less than the previous developments in the east of the Council; the proportion of children attending denominational primary and secondary is one third and one half respectively of the pupil yield in previous developments in the east of the Council. Historically the proportion of children accessing denominational and non-denominational education has been a ratio of around 1:2, respectively.
29. The demand for non-denominational secondary school places has increased for Maidenhill residents and will increase further. This would naturally be expected given the increase in demand for non-denominational primary places, as children progress from primary to the secondary sector, and ultimately Mearns Castle High School. This will have a future impact on Mearns Castle High School from August 2025, which will be addressed through the Council's Corporate Asset Management Group and Council's capital planning processes.
30. Table 1 below provides details of the impact of the increased PPR for Maidenhill with respect to the pupil yield, when compared with the values the original PPR was based on. It should be noted that this is spread across the lifespan of the 2019 HLA plan for the development.

	2016: PPR: 0.23	2023: PPR: 0.50 Maidenhill Site
888 Properties: Projected Pupil Yield for Maidenhill PS	205	444
Pupil Yield Change for Maidenhill PS	-	+239

Table 1

An increased build rate

31. An agreement was in place with the developers of the Maidenhill site that no properties could be resided in until Maidenhill Primary School was open in August 2019. This was to ensure that all new residents and their children could be accommodated in their catchment school and that there would be no impact on other non-catchment schools in the area.
32. Whilst developers agree an annual HLA plan for the site, they can develop properties at a faster or slower rate than that recorded in the plan.
33. By analysing the number of residents recorded as paying Council Tax in the Maidenhill area, it is possible to determine accurately the progress which has been made by developers towards the completion of the 888 planned residences. The most recent analysis suggests that 570 properties are currently being occupied in the development. When comparing the HLA of 2019 with the current position, this indicates a significantly higher proportion of the development has been built and is occupied than was expected at this stage at the outset of the development. Chart 2 in appendix 1, demonstrates that the development is progressing at around 17% faster than projected by the 2019 HLA. As a consequence it is projected, based upon historical build rates in previous HLAs, that the development may complete earlier than planned in 2028-29 rather than the 2019 HLA projection of 2030-31. As noted previously in paragraph 12, the Council has no control over the rate at which developers will build properties at the Maidenhill site and naturally this provides a challenge to the Education Department when

managing pupil catchment intake. The ability for the Council to control the rate of property development in any future residential development areas should be investigated. The next iteration of the HLA series (HLA 2023) is not yet confirmed at this stage, and so these are internal projections only.

Summary

34. In Summary, the oversubscription at Maidenhill Primary School can be explained by:
- A higher PPR rate for the non-denominational primary sector than has been the case in previous developments in the east of the Council; and,
 - A faster rate at which properties are being developed than had been initially planned for.
35. Table 2 below, summarises the increase on the school roll at Maidenhill Primary School since it opened in 2019.

	September 2019	September 2020	September 2021	September 2022	June 2023	August 2023
School Roll: Sept Census	91	182	305	375	416	448
% of Planning Capacity	22%	43%	73%	89%	99%	107%

Table 2

Projected Future Rolls of Maidenhill Primary School

36. Projecting future pupil rolls is a difficult process given the numerous factors which can lead to changes in the number of pupils requiring school places. This can include such factors as parental choice with regards to placing requests and early years deferrals, the ages of children when families take up residence and more widely, factors such as market conditions for purchasing homes.
37. Children may join the school at any year stage and so it is impossible to predict the exact number of children who will require a school place at each individual stage. When calculating future school roll projections, the total number of children expected to join the school from new property developments is equally allocated to each of the 7 year stages. Of course there can be year stages which require a greater number of places than others due to many children at those stages, and efficient classification models can support the management of such large year stages
38. The projections created to determine future pupil demand are based on the best available data at the time as well as estimations on such factors as future HLA plans. At this time, the HLA for 2023 is not yet published and so projections of future property development and associated pupil yield is based on best estimations given previous build rates and the number of properties remaining to be built.

Short to medium-term

39. Table 3 in appendix 1, provide details of the projected school roll at Maidenhill Primary School for the next 8 years. The projections are inclusive of the cumulative year on year and full year impact of the pupil yield from new residences, i.e. they provide the highest projected value for the full year in each case.

40. The projections take cognisance of the number of: children currently attending the school (August 23 data accurate as at 23 August 2023); the PPR from projected new properties; pre and ante-pre-school children residing in the area and their historical uptake of places at Maidenhill; the average number of children deferring a school place in August 2023; and National Health Service (NHS) Community Health Index (CHI) data which provides high level summative data of the number of children residing within postcode/datazone areas.
41. It should be noted that the projections developed are based on the information available to the department at this time. As has already been noted there are variables which the Education Department has no control over such as the rate of properties developed by builders, the choice of parents for denominational or non-denominational education and the stages of children who take up residence in the catchment area.
42. The projections in table 3 in appendix 1 suggest a peak in the school's roll at 532, 112 places higher than the school's planning capacity, in school years 2025-26 and 2027-28 and the requirement of an additional 4 class bases to meet this demand.
43. Further analysis of projected future rolls on the basis of a similar rate of increased residence development by builders, at a similar increased rate to that already experienced, has also been undertaken. This analysis takes a worst-case position, and indicates once again the requirement of an additional 4 class bases, if the projected demand is to be met at the site of Maidenhill Primary School.

Longer-term sufficiency of school places

44. In the primary sector projecting pupil yield more than 2-3 years in advance is challenging given that children who will commence their education in 4 to 5 years-time, will not yet be born.
45. To project longer term the Education Department considers the number of children who have commenced primary education (P1) at Maidenhill in most recent years along with the PPR and rate of development for each future year. Furthermore, consideration is given to previous new residential developments and the pupil yield/PPR change in the years which followed the completion of the site.
46. Analysis of the *Westacres* site indicates that around 4 to 5 years after completion the PPR of the P1 pupil intake reduces by around one third and so the projected roll for the school reduces over a period of time.
47. Undertaking this analysis and applying a reduced rate of places required 5 years after completion (internal projections only at this time), suggests that the school's roll will plateau at around 92% of its 420 place planning capacity.

Options and mitigations

Option A: Do Nothing

48. Whilst efficient classification and the use of general purpose rooms allows for an increase in the school's roll, this is only appropriate for relatively short periods of time. The projections indicate that the school's roll will be greater than the planning capacity for an extended period of time.
49. By doing nothing, it is highly likely that there would be a need for children to be redirected to non-catchment schools, due to a lack of available places.

50. Whilst the Council would still be able to meet its statutory duty by providing an educational place to children who reside in the Council area, redirection would have a detrimental impact on those children and families, such as: siblings attending different schools; greater travelling time for children to and from school; associated costs to the Council (reputational, financial and environmental) with the redirection to non-catchment schools; a negative impact on children's ability to access before and after school extra-curricular activities; and a likely detrimental impact on parental involvement in the life of the school.
51. Whilst from time to time a very small number of children are redirected to alternative schools due to oversubscription, this is not intentionally planned for by the Education Department. Redirection almost always occurs when applications for places are received late or out with the normal traditional entry points of P1 and S1, and cannot be predicted. No children are currently being redirected.

Option B: Change the catchment area associated with the school

52. Changing the school's catchment area would allow for a smaller number of properties to be associated with the school and so would reduce the number of children aligned with the school as catchment.
53. Maidenhill's catchment borders the catchment areas of Kirkhill and Mearns primary schools and any change to the school's catchment would therefore result in an impact for these schools; albeit projections indicate that the roll of these schools is declining. Any change to the catchment areas of these primary schools would have no impact on the catchment areas of any other primary schools or any secondary school catchment areas.
54. In accordance with the [Schools \(Consultation\)\(Scotland\) Act 2010](#)^{vi}, in order to change a school's catchment area a full public consultation is required to be undertaken. It is likely that there would be significant objections to such a proposal from residents given the decision of families to buy a property in the area will have been greatly influenced by Maidenhill Primary School and Nursery Class. Furthermore, some of those families who reside in areas of Maidenhill's catchment which were previously aligned with Mearns and Kirkhill primary schools, would likely return to the previous position pre-2019 and be reallocated one of these schools as catchment.
55. A change in the catchment area is likely to result in children of the same family being associated with different schools. In previous consultations, a guarantee has been made for those families with children currently attending the school, to be given the option to stay and for any future siblings to also be allowed to attend the school. If a similar guarantee was put in place in Maidenhill this would delay the decrease in the school roll.
56. This option is likely to be unpopular with parents and carers given that families may have specifically bought a property in Maidenhill's catchment area, only for this to be changed. Furthermore, this may result in a catchment school which is geographically located further away from the family home than Maidenhill and result in greater logistical challenges.

Option C: Introduce a four-classroom extension to the school

57. A four-classroom extension added to the school would provide appropriate accommodation for the projected increase in the school's roll, increasing the planning capacity to 540. This would ensure that current and future projected catchment children could be accommodated at the school.
58. The development of the modular approach would allow for the school to have its two general purpose rooms returned to their designed functions.
59. Increasing the school's capacity would avoid the negative impact and challenges which children, families and staff would encounter with the other options. Children would be able to attend their local ELC facility and to transition to primary school at an establishment on the same site with the associated benefits that this brings.
60. Catchment children would be able to attend primary school alongside their siblings and neighbours, and would be able to walk to and from school each day, engaging in before and after school activities without concerns of transportation.
61. Families who purchased a residence in the school's catchment area recently, would have their requests met for their children to attend Maidenhill ELC and primary school.
62. The Education Department would work closely with colleagues in the Council's Property and Technical Services department in order to have the extension in place as soon as possible. However, given current market conditions and timing which may hinder progress, it is anticipated that it would be most likely, that the extension would be in place for August 2025.
63. On the basis of the information currently available to the Education Department, it suggests that the school could likely accommodate the pupils within the existing resources available for school year 2024-25 by effective and efficient classification, allocation of additional staffing to increase the pupil teacher ratios at P1 to P3 and the continued use of the general purpose rooms. Moreover, if required the Education Department would look to apply a reduced floor space allocation per child per class base, as is described in the Scottish Government's guidance document '[Determining primary school capacity: guidance for local authorities](#)'^{vii}, until the extended class bases are in situ.
64. As noted earlier, the ability to accommodate all catchment children in the current structure will depend upon the number of children who apply for places at each school stage and efficient classification processes. It may be necessary to redirect a small number of children to alternative provision until this extension is complete. Whilst not desirable, this is not uncommon for new schools and developments, from previous experience.
65. Longer term, as noted in paragraph 47, it is anticipated that the school's roll will plateau at 92% of its planning capacity. Should the school's roll be less than this, any additional places at the school would be considered as part plans to overtake Local Development Plan 3 or could be utilised to support wider inclusion of community uses/services in the area, in keeping with the 20 Minute Town approach.

FINANCE AND EFFICIENCY

66. The options to do nothing or to change the catchment areas will not require any significant capital expenditure.
67. Increasing the number of school class bases at Maidenhill Primary School will result in additional revenue funding being required for additional utility costs and catering and cleaning functions associated with a larger school roll and additional learning and teaching spaces.
68. Gradual increased teaching and learning support staff will be required to meet the demands from the increased roll. However, the additional staffing budget would be required regardless due to the increasing numbers of pupils, albeit the allocation of staffing budget would have been split more widely across educational establishments.
69. The additional ongoing revenue funding required for the proposals would be built-in to future year's budgets from 2024-25 and beyond, in accordance with the revenue budget setting processes. It is estimated the additional annual revenue costs would likely be circa £52k, inclusive of catering, cleaning, utilities and non-domestic rates.
70. Capital funding is required to progress with the option of adding 4 modular class bases to Maidenhill Primary School to accommodate all catchment children at their local catchment school. Currently no funding has been allocated in the Council's General Fund Capital Plan for such a proposal and so the Council would need to consider the additional Capital funding required for inclusion in the current 10 Year General Fund Capital Plan now, rather than later in the year as part of the capital planning process, to allow design and survey work to proceed without delay.
71. The estimated Capital costs associated with the proposal to increase the number of learning spaces at the school by four, is estimated to be £2.6 million. Members should note that this estimate is indicative only and is based on high level desktop calculations. No site surveys have been undertaken at this time. The Council's Head of Accountancy would require to make changes within the existing resources of the 2023/24 Capital Programme to accommodate up to £500k of design and survey expenditure on this project in the current year.

CONSULTATION AND PARTNERSHIP WORKING

72. The Education Department has worked and consulted with a range of areas of the Council in preparing these proposals. Most notably, the department has worked with colleagues from the Council's Environment Department including Planning and Property and Technical Services. The department has consulted with the Council's Head of Accountancy.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSAL

73. Acting to ensure the sufficiency of school places at Maidenhill Primary School will ensure that all catchment children will be able to access a place at their local school and will not require them to be redirected to alternative schools and the negative impacts of such redirection on the child and family.
74. An Equality, Fairness and Rights Impact Assessment (EFRIA) has been undertaken to determine any potential impact from on stakeholders resulting from any of the options

proposed.

75. The EFRIA found that the proposed options of do nothing and changing the school's catchment area would result in a negative impact for learners who require to travel further to their school and potentially attend different schools from siblings. This would decrease time for play, home learning and family time, with potential negative impacts on wellbeing. It was also noted that travelling would also be more difficult for those with physical disabilities and their carers and also be problematic for young carers. The EFRIA also noted the potential impact on family finance from the need to have children at multiple schools, the potential impact on work arrangements and need for additional wrap around care and associated costs.
76. The extension option found no equality, fairness or rights impact on stakeholders.
77. A Climate Change Impact Assessment (CCIA) was also undertaken given the potential impact from the options proposed as well as the wider consequential impacts such as children being redirected to non-catchment schools.
78. The CCIA reported that whilst the development of an extension at the school will have a small detrimental impact on Council Operations achieving Get to Zero, it would also reduce the need for travel, minimising community emissions.

CONCLUSIONS

79. The Education Department has detailed the requirement for mitigations to be put in place to allow for additional school places for projected future catchment children of Maidenhill Primary School and the reasoning for this.
80. The department has provided 3 proposals for managing the projected increased number of requests for catchment places at the school and has highlighted the outcomes and challenges of each proposal with regards to practical impact on learners and families, timing and the financial implications.

RECOMMENDATIONS

81. It is recommended that Council:
 - a. Notes that the number of children accessing places at Maidenhill Primary School is significantly higher than projected;
 - b. Notes the projected rolls for the school in the short, medium and long term;
 - c. Considers the three options for ensuring sufficiency of school places at Maidenhill Primary School and agrees a preferred option; and
 - d. Should Option C be chosen, authorises the Head of Accountancy to adjust the 2023/24 Capital Programme within existing resources to allow design and survey work to proceed immediately.

REPORT AUTHOR

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September 2023

Appendix 1

Chart 2

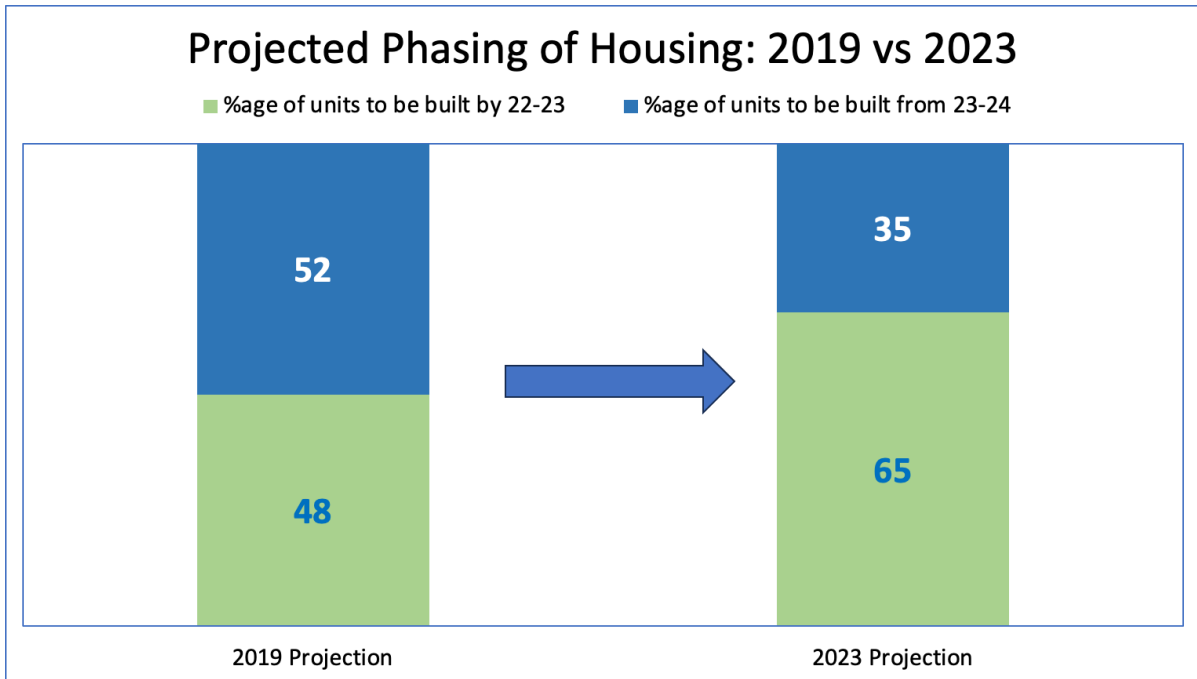


Table 3

School Year	P1-P7	Planning Capacity	Percentage of Capacity Reached
Aug-23	482	420	115%
Aug-24	501	420	119%
Aug-25	532	420	127%
Aug-26	529	420	126%
Aug-27	532	420	127%
Aug-28	531	420	126%
Aug-29	521	420	124%
Aug-30	506	420	120%

Please note, numbers may differ due to rounding.

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- ⁱ East Renfrewshire Council Education Committee 17 November 2016
https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/media/5380/Education-Committee-Item-3-17-November-2016/pdf/Education_Committee_Item_3_-_17_November_2016.pdf?m=637660244401000000
- ⁱⁱ East Renfrewshire Council Education Committee 17 November 2016
https://eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/media/4012/Education-Committee-Item-05-30-March-2017/pdf/Education_Committee_Item_05_-_30_March_2017.pdf?m=637388017402670000
- ⁱⁱⁱ Education Background Report East Renfrewshire Council October 2019
<https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/media/161/LDP2-education-background-report/pdf/lp2-education-background-report.pdf?m=637340412883600000#:~:text=The%20number%20of%20East%20Renfrewshire,by%20some%2020%25%20since%202009.>
- ^{iv} East Renfrewshire Council's Housing Land Audit:
<https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/housing-land-audit>
- ^v East Renfrewshire Council Supplementary Guidance: Development Contributions June 2023:
https://www.eastrenfrewshire.gov.uk/media/7721/Development-Contributions-Supplementary-Guidance-2023/pdf/DevelopmentContributions_web.pdf?m=638264026473900000
- ^{vi} Schools (Consultation)(Scotland) Act 2010
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2010/2/contents>
- ^{vii} Determining primary school capacity: guidance for local authorities:
<https://www.gov.scot/publications/determining-primary-school-capacity-guidance/pages/1/>