

Education, Children and Families Committee

10:00, Thursday, 27 April 2023

Learning Estate Update: 2022 based School Roll Projections and Secondary Capacity Review

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 The Education, Children and Families Committee is asked to note:
 - 1.1.1 The latest school roll projections attached as Appendices 1(a) and 1(b);
 - 1.1.2 The actions proposed for individual schools and those already underway in Appendix 1(c);
 - 1.1.3 That a review of the Council's secondary school capacity methodology is underway and the intention to return a report to Education, Children and Families Committee in June 2023 detailing the review's outcomes;
 - 1.1.4 Pupil Generation Rates from new housing will be monitored and updated annually with school roll projections.

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Learning Estate Update: 2022 based School Roll Projections and Secondary Capacity Review

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 This report presents the latest School Roll Projections and identifies actions that require to be taken or in progress for individual schools. The report provides details of an ongoing review of our secondary school capacities to address some of the issues identified by the school roll projections and bring capacity assessments in line with the strategic principles we now apply to our school estate.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council is committed to updating and publishing school roll projections annually. The projections are used to help identify schools which may require action to address a rising school roll. They are also the basis for an annual update of the Education Infrastructure Appraisal associated with the Local Development Plan Action Programme which identifies the timescales for extensions and new schools required as a result of the growing city.
- 3.2 School Roll projections are therefore the starting point for further analysis by the Strategic Asset Planning Team and may inform catchment change proposals or accommodation changes which may be required to be delivered through the Rising Rolls programme or in response to planned development. The projection methodology is published on the Council's website. In order to estimate future pupil numbers the projections take into account the latest birth data available from the NHS, the most recent new housing delivery estimates provided by planning colleagues and recent trends in every school and its catchment area.

4. Main report

School Roll Projections

- 4.1 The latest school roll projections for primary and secondary, based on 2022 data, are provided in Appendices [1\(a\)](#) and [1\(b\)](#) respectively.

Overview

Citywide Trend

Primary Sector

- 4.2 The overall P1 intake has dropped from 4,234 P1 pupils in 2021 to 3,993 pupils this year (-5.7%). This is the first time the P1 figure has been below 4,000 pupils since 2010. The total primary roll has fallen for a 6th consecutive year. This pattern is consistent with that observed in the birth rate for the city which fell every year between 2012 and 2021 and would suggest that primary school rolls will continue to fall.
- 4.3 However, 2022 has seen an increase in births by 2.59% compared to the previous year. This is the first citywide increase since 2012.
- 4.4 The School Roll Projections suggest a gradual citywide decline in primary sector rolls until around 2029 when the roll will begin to experience a gradual increase again. This is attributable to growth forecast from housing development. In particular, significant housing sites on the outer edges of the city identified through the Local Development Plan such as Cammo, Maybury, New Brunstane and Builyeon Road (Queensferry) are all projected to be major catalysts for this localised growth. It is anticipated that CityPlan 2030 will add to this growth as we reach 2030 and beyond.

Secondary Sector

- 4.5 In the secondary sector, reflecting the growth experienced in the primary sector from 2009 to 2018, the overall roll continues to increase. The overall secondary roll in 2021 was 22,322 pupils, the highest since 1985. This marks a considerable turnaround, with the secondary sector having experienced a 22-year low of 18,145 pupils in 2016. This represents growth in the secondary roll of 23% in only a 6-year period.
- 4.6 The Secondary School Roll Projections suggest that the overall secondary roll will continue to rise until it reaches a peak in 2029. However, analysis of the relationship between previous primary and secondary roll peaks and troughs suggests that this peak may occur sooner than the projections suggest – possibly 2025 or 2026. As is the case in the primary sector, it is likely that the decline after this peak, whenever it occurs, is likely to be less pronounced than it might otherwise have been due to populations arriving from new housing developments.

Analysis of Selected School Roll Projections

- 4.7 [Appendix 1\(c\)](#) provides further information on some of the pressures identified at individual schools in the school roll projections and updates on projects already under way. However, when viewing individual school roll projections, it is important to understand their limitations.
- 4.8 School roll projections are important because they can help the Council and school management teams plan for the future. They can help the Council assess the performance of its estate and consider the impact of current patterns of demand on its services and finances.
- 4.9 However, school roll projections illustrate how demand for school places may look in future years based on current trends. They are a calculation based on a set of assumptions from a particular point in time. They roll forward very small population

cohorts and are dependent on a multitude of variables. This means that while they are based on the best data available, the further out they extend, the less reliable they become.

- 4.10 Accordingly, while they may suggest potential accommodation pressures in future years or the availability of excess space, school roll projections cannot provide an accurate forecast of additional accommodation requirements. As is the case with any population or financial market projection, the Council's school roll projections can only provide a guide to future school pressures.

Secondary School Capacity Review

- 4.11 The quick and significant growth in the secondary sector and the need to consider how best the Council provide places for pupils from housing proposed through the CityPlan 2030 has brought into focus the methodology used by the Council in its assessment of secondary school capacity. A review of secondary school capacity across the city is currently being undertaken. This review will:
1. ensure that the Council is securing best value from its existing buildings;
 2. bring capacity assessments in line with the strategic principles we now apply to our school estate;
 3. confirm a consistent and defensible approach to capacity assessment.
- 4.12 The Council's current notional capacity methodology has been used since the early 1990's. It is based on assigning a capacity figure according to the number of general and practical teaching spaces within a school. There is no legislation or guidance that sets out how secondary school capacity should be calculated. A review of methodologies used by other Scottish local authorities suggests that every authority uses a different approach albeit some are very similar to the notional capacity methodology adopted by City of Edinburgh Council.
- 4.13 It is estimated that applying the methodologies used by some other local authorities to Edinburgh's secondary schools could result in an additional 10%-15% capacity across the city. In recent years several of Edinburgh's secondary schools operating well beyond their notional capacity have demonstrated that this 10%-15% can be achieved. A review of our secondary school capacities will allow us to ensure that we are getting best value from our existing school buildings.
- 4.14 We also need to consider how approaches to learning and teaching and the role of our schools within their communities have changed since the notional capacity methodology was first applied. The high-level strategic principles that our secondary school estate should aspire to achieve are set out in [Appendix 2](#). These principles include making more effective use of space through flexible timetabling and an end to the traditional 'one classroom, one teacher' approach. Better use of outdoor learning spaces and facilities in the local community will have benefits beyond simply taking pressure off internal spaces.
- 4.15 Any proposal to change school capacity needs to provide sufficient flexibility for differences in provision between schools with similar accommodation and variation in the age and style of different school buildings. However, the approach taken also

needs to be consistent and transparent. This will ensure a fair assessment of each school's capacity that will stand up to scrutiny in placing appeals, requests for developer contributions and funding applications where infrastructure changes are deemed necessary.

- 4.16 A paper outlining the findings of this capacity review will be made available to Committee in September 2023.

Pupil Generation Rates from Developments

- 4.17 A key component in assessing the impact of new housing developments on future school rolls and infrastructure requirements is Pupil Generation Rates. These rates state the number of school pupils we would expect a house or a flat to generate.
- 4.18 We produce Pupil Generation Rates by monitoring the number of pupils generated by new developments over time. Our most recent study includes analysis of 11,711 dwellings over a period of up to 18 years. The number of pupils generated by a new development each year will grow over time until it reaches a peak. The rates reflect the number of pupils a development is likely to generate at this peak.
- 4.19 We last reported to Education, Children and Families Committee on Pupil Generation Rates in [May 2019](#). However, Pupil Generation rates are subject to change. We believe that they are influenced by demographic changes including migration into an area, changing birth rates, house prices and other economic factors. In recent years, we have noticed that the number of pupils generated by new homes has increased. Accordingly, we propose that the Pupil Generation Rates used in the production of school roll projections be reviewed annually as part of that process and reported to Committee each year with the publication of projections.
- 4.20 [Appendix 3](#) provides further details of the new rates and the methodology by which they are produced.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 [Appendix 1 \(c\)](#) provides further information on actions being taken forward and projects already under way.
- 5.2 A paper outlining the findings of a review of the Council's secondary school capacity methodology will be made available to Education, Children and Families Committee in June 2023.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 Any financial implications as a result of Rising Rolls or housing led growth will be captured in the annual review of the Capital Investment Programme.
- 6.2 Any proposals for additional capacity that would require the extension of a school building will be the subject of a business case.

- 6.3 A review of secondary school capacity may identify ways of providing additional capacity without undertaking extension of school buildings. A 10% increase in school capacity across the city would be the equivalent of an additional 2,300 places. To create this many places through expansion of existing buildings could cost in excess of £100m. Further details of this review will be provided to Education, Children and Families Committee in June 2023.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 [Appendix 1\(c\)](#) outlines the actions being taken at individual schools to address the pressures that school roll projections may suggest. This includes engagement with school communities and the development of consultation work.
- 7.2 Where necessary Working Groups consisting of Learning Estate Planning Officers, School Management and Parent Representatives will be formed to consider the right solution for the accommodation pressures the projections may suggest.
- 7.3 Any statutory consultations will be conducted in line with the procedures set out in the Schools (Consultation) (Scotland) Act 2010 as amended by the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 "[School Roll Projections and Rising School Rolls](#)" – Education, Children and Families Committee, 1 March 2022
- 8.2 "[School Roll Projections and Rising School Rolls](#)" – Education, Children and Families Committee, 2 March 2021

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1(a) – Primary School Roll Projections 2022-2032
- 9.2 Appendix 1(b) – Secondary School Roll Projections 2022-2032
- 9.3 Appendix 1 (c) – Analysis of Selected School Roll Projections
- 9.4 Appendix 2 – The Secondary Strategic Brief and Five Core Themes of Edinburgh's Learning Estate Strategy
- 9.5 Appendix 3 - Pupil Generation Rates from New Housing Developments

APPENDIX 1(a): Primary School Roll Projections 2022-2032

School	Capacity	Classes	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Action Required
Abbeyhill PS	231	9	176	169	163	155	161	162	152	157	160	163	168	No Action
Balgreen PS	420	14	367	368	367	349	344	327	317	305	298	297	299	No Action
Blackhall PS	504	18	397	352	327	299	291	284	281	278	284	290	288	No Action
Bonaly PS	462	16	412	414	391	371	355	347	325	323	306	306	304	No Action
Broomhouse PS	259	10	192	195	185	170	159	164	158	159	156	156	162	No Action
Broughton PS	462	16	336	349	366	369	363	363	353	355	355	356	350	No Action
Brunstane PS	420	14	249	247	248	248	240	244	240	239	249	245	255	No Action
Bruntsfield PS	630	21	604	602	592	574	540	518	496	487	477	476	493	No Action - Canaan Lane Catchment Change
Buckstone PS	462	16	425	420	410	376	360	343	326	311	306	301	315	No Action - Manual Adjustment Applied
Bun-sgoil Taobh na Pairce	462	16	403	419	412	418	408	419	426	423	425	426	426	No Action
Canaan Lane PS	420	14	40	76	114	147	183	212	241	237	238	235	237	No Action
Canal View PS	420	14	331	344	336	340	311	301	293	299	291	291	288	No Action
Carrick Knowe PS	504	18	329	329	327	315	303	309	296	295	302	299	304	No Action
Castleview PS	630	21	432	462	527	592	623	626	674	741	826	841	821	Live Project - LDP (New Greendykes PS)
Clermiston PS	504	18	432	406	408	382	372	366	362	356	356	348	353	No Action
Clovenstone PS	434	15	216	208	203	193	178	175	170	163	166	168	164	No Action
Colinton PS	315	12	156	148	140	133	129	121	120	117	117	115	115	No Action
Corstorphine PS	630	21	570	604	674	729	814	857	903	938	961	957	958	Live Project - LDP (Maybury PS)
Craigtinny PS	420	14	314	316	297	303	306	297	280	280	276	285	285	No Action
Craiglockhart PS	476	17	327	320	318	315	319	319	320	322	323	329	329	No Action
Craigour Park PS	560	20	457	438	399	402	376	379	408	417	440	470	486	No Action
Craigroyston PS	434	15	315	314	327	334	347	354	352	347	338	330	325	No Action
Cramond PS	476	17	429	458	457	453	448	437	410	408	403	400	403	Live Project - LDP (Maybury PS)
Currie PS	546	19	514	501	500	466	452	432	426	433	433	428	438	No Action
Dalmeny PS	112	5	78	80	84	70	70	69	67	67	68	68	69	No Action
Dalry PS	420	14	259	249	236	220	208	201	194	180	184	187	188	No Action
Davidson's Mains PS	630	21	505	500	474	448	410	389	373	354	344	344	344	No Action
Dean Park PS	546	19	494	502	499	507	526	526	537	535	535	541	551	Live Project - Rising Rolls/LDP (Extension)
Duddingston PS	434	15	386	369	358	351	350	350	347	348	358	358	360	No Action
East Craigs PS	476	17	397	391	393	390	374	372	368	370	364	364	367	No Action
Echline PS	420	14	303	289	293	316	332	350	360	377	402	392	399	Live Project - LDP (Builyeon Road PS)
Ferryhill PS	420	14	339	324	295	278	252	234	219	206	195	196	196	No Action
Flora Stevenson PS	630	21	572	557	511	485	455	438	407	399	393	404	404	No Action
Forthview PS	434	15	396	392	384	365	362	338	326	321	315	310	315	No Action
Fox Covert ND PS	329	13	297	281	271	270	278	282	282	287	306	307	310	No Action
Fox Covert RC PS	217	8	156	170	186	199	216	222	234	238	242	243	242	Monitor (Shared capacity with Fox Covert PS)
Frogston PS	434	15	292	320	351	373	431	454	461	457	469	480	487	Live Project - LDP (Gilmerton Station Road PS)
Gilmerton PS	546	19	480	576	612	622	632	630	615	587	613	633	612	Live Project - LDP (Gilmerton Station Road PS)
Gracemount PS	560	20	455	437	401	396	375	374	353	342	341	341	341	No Action
Granton PS	560	20	474	444	414	409	440	475	499	488	487	499	498	Live Project - LDP (Waterfront PS)
Gylemuir PS	546	19	459	473	490	505	529	536	548	571	577	580	579	Monitor (East of Milburn Tower PS)

Hermitage Park PS	420	14	289	272	258	247	235	224	218	220	224	221	227	No Action
Hillwood PS	84	4	68	67	69	85	102	102	103	104	102	102	105	Live Project - LDP (Maybury PS)
Holy Cross RC PS	315	12	256	235	222	210	221	228	230	228	234	239	241	No Action
James Gillespie's PS	630	21	560	536	500	459	417	382	373	373	363	363	363	No Action
Juniper Green PS	434	15	395	396	390	381	368	358	353	351	349	347	354	No Action
Kirkliston PS	693	23	638	632	632	624	596	583	591	583	568	555	568	Live Project - Rising Rolls Ext. (replace TU)
Leith PS	476	17	280	299	290	292	286	288	288	299	309	330	348	No Action
Leith Walk PS	420	14	228	217	190	183	178	171	151	144	144	144	144	No Action
Liberton PS	476	17	407	394	399	402	394	395	396	396	394	393	391	No Action
Longstone PS	315	12	267	247	258	268	258	261	266	266	276	272	270	No Action
Lorne PS	259	10	162	149	142	127	117	118	120	120	118	116	117	No Action
Murrayburn PS	420	14	348	309	286	262	232	212	202	180	180	180	180	No Action
Nether Currie PS	210	7	174	181	194	204	227	248	261	275	284	285	289	Monitor
Newcraighall PS	210	7	170	207	250	338	404	468	524	584	618	643	647	Live Project - LDP (Replacement Newcraighall)
Niddrie Mill PS	434	15	318	332	344	343	326	321	311	302	301	301	301	No Action
Oxgangs PS	434	15	315	308	284	268	263	246	232	230	221	226	231	No Action
Parsons Green PS	420	14	289	274	252	255	247	251	253	249	250	259	256	No Action
Pentland PS	504	18	474	477	459	447	446	426	403	402	400	409	407	No Action
Pirniehall PS	329	13	297	285	271	269	264	282	307	320	346	375	378	Live Project - Granton Waterfront PS
Preston Street PS	315	12	281	292	281	279	274	273	270	269	263	270	268	No Action
Prestonfield PS	294	11	187	184	177	167	166	163	163	160	158	159	165	No Action
Queensferry PS	504	18	528	590	647	715	802	846	866	893	895	906	918	Live Project - LDP (Builyeon Road PS)
Ratho PS	294	11	256	257	256	259	257	270	279	281	282	283	276	Monitor
Roseburn PS	294	11	241	241	228	214	214	208	190	180	176	176	175	No Action
Royal Mile PS	210	7	153	159	151	148	151	145	134	133	126	129	129	No Action
Sciennes PS	630	21	613	590	563	543	521	495	478	463	467	473	473	No Action
Sighthill PS	294	11	242	235	238	230	241	241	250	262	273	279	293	No Action
South Morningside PS	630	21	600	570	533	484	425	394	350	344	339	337	336	No Action
St Catherine's RC PS	210	7	208	216	218	216	226	228	227	229	230	234	237	Live Project - Replacement St Catherine's
St Cuthbert's RC PS	210	7	192	193	200	199	193	192	188	186	185	184	181	No Action
St David's RC PS	329	13	340	337	319	305	288	267	260	267	266	269	274	Monitor
St Francis' RC PS	294	11	281	294	296	297	309	321	326	324	334	334	332	Live Project - LDP (New Greendykes PS)
St John Vianney RC PS	259	10	222	234	249	237	218	215	220	226	235	243	241	No Action
St John's RC PS	434	15	369	371	369	366	368	369	376	368	376	379	384	No Action
St Joseph's RC PS	329	13	307	288	259	242	233	224	220	227	227	230	233	No Action
St Margaret's RC PS	210	7	99	98	106	116	123	128	130	136	140	139	141	No Action
St Mark's RC PS	210	7	144	139	130	123	113	103	97	96	93	93	93	No Action
St Mary's RC PS (Edin.)	434	15	315	309	282	281	282	273	262	258	257	257	255	No Action
St Mary's RC PS (Leith)	420	14	308	305	303	301	292	302	297	291	291	294	297	No Action
St Ninian's RC PS	315	12	191	169	162	144	136	130	122	120	121	123	124	No Action
St Peter's RC PS	434	15	336	322	301	287	269	258	255	257	255	254	255	No Action
Stenhouse PS	420	14	318	306	292	281	280	277	276	279	278	281	281	No Action
Stockbridge PS	294	11	243	234	222	213	195	187	173	167	167	167	167	No Action
The Royal High PS	420	14	314	344	351	354	352	350	346	351	351	352	353	No Action
Tollcross PS	315	12	247	230	221	212	201	197	189	193	193	190	194	No Action

Towerbank PS	630	21	532	493	464	418	388	373	353	339	339	339	339	No Action
Trinity PS	630	21	579	560	550	544	514	489	477	462	468	474	464	No Action
Victoria PS	434	15	278	310	334	349	370	400	431	452	478	491	510	Monitor
Wardie PS	560	20	458	432	402	384	360	353	349	333	326	326	326	No Action
Totals	37534	1313	30082	29931	29533	29209	28963	28833	28655	28689	28949	29186	29362	

APPENDIX 1(b): Secondary School Roll Projections 2022-2032

School	Notional Capacity	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Action Required
Balerno Community HS	850	844	873	889	890	892	898	912	912	912	912	912	Monitor
Boroughmuir HS	1560	1492	1539	1542	1554	1594	1587	1578	1555	1506	1432	1307	Live Project - Rising Rolls/LDP (Extension) - Investigate Long Term
Broughton HS	1200	1247	1268	1299	1286	1294	1302	1336	1331	1316	1303	1282	Monitor
Castlebrae Community HS	700	426	501	572	644	733	812	906	943	976	1059	1159	Live Project - Replacement Castlebrae - Investigate Long Term
Craigmount HS	1400	1315	1358	1364	1382	1389	1431	1514	1533	1553	1552	1545	Live Project - LDP (New West Ed HS or Extension)
Craigroyston Community HS	600	725	760	769	787	790	819	864	884	899	905	916	Live Project - Rising Rolls
Currie Community HS	900	833	846	870	896	925	941	953	947	964	974	943	New school due to open November 2024
Drummond Community HS	600	503	528	550	545	563	567	589	617	619	625	617	No Action
Firrhill HS	1150	1304	1303	1295	1269	1261	1281	1301	1292	1292	1265	1238	Monitor
Forrester HS	900	819	813	827	832	840	827	830	820	803	791	769	No Action
Gracemount HS	650	600	628	637	644	639	643	689	729	769	789	823	Live Project - LDP (Gilmerton Station Road PS)
Holy Rood RC HS	1200	1147	1164	1173	1199	1217	1202	1207	1209	1194	1171	1163	Monitor
James Gillespie's HS	1950	1594	1678	1794	1882	1946	1958	1976	1953	1877	1810	1723	Live Project - LDP/GME (Darroch)
Leith Academy	950	905	929	944	936	944	956	981	975	966	940	913	Monitor
Liberton HS	1000	846	893	915	969	1017	1086	1163	1218	1220	1180	1178	Live Project - WAVE4
Portobello HS	1400	1437	1433	1439	1436	1438	1435	1440	1425	1384	1364	1334	Monitor
Queensferry Community HS	1200	1025	1102	1180	1267	1362	1456	1557	1588	1638	1654	1648	Live Project - LDP (New West Ed HS)
St Augustine's RC HS	900	950	982	1010	1034	1081	1151	1197	1190	1184	1158	1118	Monitor
St Thomas of Aquin's RC HS	750	782	786	794	792	775	770	755	727	702	674	661	Monitor
The Royal HS	1200	1387	1443	1471	1500	1496	1494	1479	1437	1394	1339	1285	Live Project - Rising Rolls (Extension) & LDP (New West Ed HS)
Trinity Academy	950	968	994	1008	1013	1014	1019	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	Live Project - WAVE4
Tynecastle HS	900	762	790	782	806	807	837	836	833	836	814	809	No Action
Wester Hailes HS	750	411	421	423	421	412	398	398	390	388	382	375	No Action
Total Roll	23060	22322	23032	23547	23984	24429	24870	25485	25532	25416	25117	24742	

APPENDIX 1(c): Analysis of Selected School Roll Projections

School	Action Proposed	Status
Castleview Primary School	Live Project - LDP (Greendykes PS)	The long-term projections for Castleview PS have seen a large increase compared to the 2021 Projections in large part due to two developments not included in the previous years: LDP HSG 18: New Greendykes Areas A/B & LDP HSG 28: Ellens Glen Road accounting for an additional 405 new homes. The school has experienced considerable growth in its roll and modular classrooms have been provided to ensure sufficient classrooms space is available until a new school in the Greendykes area is built. Engagement with communities in the Craigmillar area is underway to identify the preferred location for a new primary school. A statutory consultation proposing the school site and catchment area is planned after the summer break.
Corstorphine Primary School	Live Project - LDP (Maybury PS)	Corstorphine PS has shown a large increase in its projected roll compared to 2021. The current catchment area still includes what will become Maybury PS's catchment area. The significant change this year is due to one development increasing the number of units it will deliver from 899 to 1400 (LDP HSG 19: Maybury Central).
Dean Park Primary School	Live Project - Rising Rolls/LDP (Extension)	The roll at Dean Park Primary School has been increasing as a result of a catchment change with Currie Primary School. A new Passivhaus extension that will provide four additional classrooms and replace two classrooms in an old temporary unit is due for completion at the end of 2024. Further action may be required to convert a former NHS building on the school site into two additional classrooms. This requirement will be kept under review.
Frogston Primary School and Gilmerton Primary School	Live Project – LDP (Gilmerton Station Road PS)	<p>Since it opened in 2022 the growth at the new Frogston Primary School has been significant. The school's P1 intake this year is estimated to be X pupils. Opening up later stages has resulted in significant numbers of transfers to the Frogston from other schools. While Frogston was design with an expansion strategy, the development of a new school at Gilmerton Station Road may provide an opportunity to address growth in Frogston's roll via catchment change. The new Gilmerton Station Road school will also address growing pressure at Gilmerton Primary School.</p> <p>Engagement with communities in the Gilmerton area to establish the catchment area for a new primary school will begin in May. A statutory consultation establishing</p>

		the new school and its catchment area is planned for the end of this year.
Gylemuir Primary School	Monitor (East of Milburn Tower PS)	The roll at Gylemuir Primary School will continue to be monitored. The projections suggest clear growth to a peak which is not far beyond the school's existing capacity. Whether the extent of the growth projected is overly reflective of past growth remains to be seen. However, the development of a new school as part of the East of Milburn Tower development on the far side of the City bypass may present an opportunity to consider catchment change.
Hillwood Primary School	Live Project - LDP (Maybury PS)	Hillwood PS's catchment area includes the East of Milburn Tower development which will require its own school. However, more minor developments in Hillwood's catchment area and a need to develop greater flexibility in this area of the city mean that plans to extend Hillwood PS to a full single stream school from its existing 4 classes will be developed. Engagement with the school and wider community will begin in May along with discussions about their future secondary provision.
Kirkliston Primary School	Monitor	Kirkliston PS has shown a large decrease compared to 2021. There has been a substantial drop in births this year which has had a significant effect on predicted births going forward. This should be monitored into next year to assess whether this is the new normal or an anomaly. The Early Stages extension of the school being built at the Leisure Centre site and due to complete in November 2023 will allow the removal of temporary units from the school site.
Pirniehall Primary School	Live Project – Granton Waterfront PS	Pirniehall PS is displaying a reasonable increase compared to 2021. This change is largely due to an increase in the average three-year births figure as well as an increase in the average birth-to-P1 ratio within the catchment area. These changes will be monitored and considered as part of the development of plans for the new Granton Waterfront Primary School. Engagement with communities in the Granton and Pilton areas to establish the catchment area for a new primary school will begin after the summer. A statutory consultation establishing the new school and its catchment area is planned for early 2024.
Queensferry Primary School	Live Project - LDP (New Builyeon Road PS)	Queensferry Primary School's catchment area includes significant areas of new housing development. This has lead to accommodation pressures at the school. A new school at Builyeon Road provides the opportunity to relieve this pressure through catchment change. However, the new school will not be open until August 2026. Accordingly, temporary provision will be required at Queensferry Primary School. Initially, this will be

		focused on making the most efficient use of existing spaces – including adapting spaces within the Early Learning and Childcare Centre. In the long-term permanent extension of Queensferry Primary School to take it from 18 to 21 classes will be required and a proposal for this will be developed between now and the autumn.
St Catherine's RC Primary School	Live Project - Replacement St Catherine's	The St Catherine's RC Primary School building is due to be replaced. Engagement with the local community is due to commence in May to consider how and where a new school building should be located. The new school will also be expanded to meet demand for Roman Catholic places arising from new developments in the area.
St Francis RC Primary School	Live Project - LDP (New Greendykes PS)	Engagement with communities in the Craigmillar area is underway to identify the preferred location for a new primary school. A statutory consultation proposing the school site and catchment area is planned after the summer break. It is anticipated that the new school will relieve pressure on St Francis RC Primary School. Prioritisation of Roman Catholic pupils into the school may be applied if necessary.
Broughton High School	Monitor	Broughton High School already exceeds its notional capacity and it is anticipated that its roll will grow in the short-medium term. Catchment change involving Broughton High School and Craigryston High School may be necessary as the catchment area for a new Granton Waterfront Primary School is established and this may provide opportunity to consider future pressures on Broughton High School in more detail. If pressure becomes unmanageable then consideration may also need to be given to the impact reserving places for pupils attending specialist music, dance and football provision at Broughton High School has on its ability to continue to support demand from its own catchment population. Developments at other schools may provide an opportunity for specialist provision to be relocated.
Castlebrae Community High School	Monitor	As noted above, Castlevie Primary's projections have seen a large increase, which in turn has influenced this year's long term Castlebrae figures. Also, the popularity of the new school is pulling in larger proportions of pupils from the area which is in turn increasing ratios going forward. The anticipated S1 intake in August 2023 is 130 pupils. As new housing in the surrounding area completes and rolls in the primary sector grow, the projected pressure on Castlebrae is likely to increase. Castlebrae was built with an expansion strategy and it would now be prudent to develop this plan in detail and prepare for its delivery within the next 5 years.

<p>Craigmount High School</p>	<p>Live Project - LDP (New West Ed HS or Extension)</p>	<p>Craigmount's catchment area includes the new Maybury Primary School. Maybury PS's inclusion within Craigmount's catchment will mean that Craigmount needs to be extended from 1,200 pupil capacity to 1,800 pupils. The timescales for the development of a new high school in West Edinburgh remains uncertain and would not avoid the need to extend Craigmount on a temporary basis. Accordingly, to provide certainty for families moving into the new developments at Cammo and Maybury, the Council will develop detailed proposals for the extension of Craigmount High School. Engagement with the local community will focus on the opportunities that expansion of the school may provide to enhance community facilities and services in the area.</p>
<p>Craigroyston High School</p>	<p>Rising Rolls/LDP</p>	<p>The development of Granton Waterfront will require a new primary school in the area and will place additional demand on Craigroyston High School. Rolls at Craigroyston HS have already been increasing due to higher numbers of primary school pupils. The relocation of the Early Years Centre from Craigroyston High School to the new Macmillan Hub will provide additional capacity from January 2024. Further feasibility work will be undertaken to identify other opportunities to adapt the existing building. In the long-term, options to develop a collaborative approach to accommodation use with Edinburgh College and other local facilities and/or the feasibility of permanent extension of the school building will be explored.</p>
<p>Gracemount High School</p>	<p>LDP</p>	<p>While under no immediate pressure, significant housing development in the Gilmerton and Gracemount areas are likely to result in higher levels of demand and a requirement to consider extension of Gracemount High School. The establishment of a catchment area for a new Gilmerton Station Road PS will necessitate consideration of secondary school catchment areas. Accordingly, engagement with the local community on addressing rising rolls at Gracemount High School and potential solutions will be captured as part of a wider engagement about the new Gilmerton Station Road PS.</p>
<p>Queensferry High School</p>	<p>LDP</p>	<p>The future of secondary school provision in the Queensferry and Kirkliston areas has been the subject of an engagement process. The outcomes of this process and details of the issues at Queensferry High School can be found in the "Future Queensferry and Kirkliston Secondary School Provision Engagement Outcomes" paper also on the agenda at this Committee (Education, Children and Families, 27 April 2023).</p>
<p>The Royal High School</p>	<p>Live Project - Rising Rolls (Extension)</p>	<p>The Royal High School has a notional capacity of 1,200 pupils. However, additional classrooms in temporary units and some minor internal reconfiguration has</p>

	& LDP (New West Ed HS)	increased this capacity and the school accommodated a roll of 1,387 pupils in 2022. A permanent building that will replace the requirement for the temporary units was scheduled to be available from August 2023. However, a requirement for archaeological work as part of the planning condition has delayed this and the new building will now not be ready until into the new school year. Officers will work with the school management team to identify what measures need to be put in place to support the schools operation until the new building is completed.
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APPENDIX 2: THE SECONDARY STRATEGIC BRIEF AND THE 5 CORE THEMES OF EDINBURGH'S LEARNING ESTATE STRATEGY

This document should be read in conjunction with [“Edinburgh’s Learning Estate Strategy 2021: Investing in New Buildings: Guiding Principles”](#), which sets out the vision and ambition for the Learning Estate in relation to its five core themes of Teaching and Learning, Community Access, Inclusion, Sustainability and Digital Learning.

The following high-level principles for the CEC Secondary School estate set out a vision for the design of new buildings and any refurbishment of existing schools. These principles form the basis from which more detailed design (as set out in the CEC Generic Strategic Brief for Secondary Schools) is developed with communities.

Community

All learning estate investment is based on the place-based approach to create community lifelong learning and sports hubs, delivering a range of integrated public services.

Consultation and engagement activity will be fully aligned with any planned by other CEC services and strategic partners, embracing the CEC vision for 20 Minute Neighbourhoods. Where appropriate, local community facilities will be integrated within the learning estate and available during the school day. Strategic planning with partners for all projects is essential.

The Community Hub should enhance collegiality and promote positive interactions between all building users, creating a welcoming and safe space that provides a strong sense of shared ownership and responsibility.

Teaching and Learning

Learning and teaching space adjacencies will be created based on a shared approach to faculty and interdisciplinary working. A range of flexible and inclusive learning spaces will be provided to encourage a variety of educational activities and experiences, while providing personalisation and choice for learners.

A flexible approach to Timetabling is required to ensure the curriculum can be delivered through efficient use of space, benefitting from the variety of learning environments that are available.

The traditional ‘one classroom one teacher’ approach is not sustainable and a range of environments for learning should be featured to enable collaboration within and across disciplines, with settings that also enable smaller group work and discussion. Teaching and Learning in this context will be shared, open, visible and connected for the whole community.

Sustainability

Through the place-based approach to learning and community infrastructure investment, lifelong learning and community hubs require to be delivered to provide the social focal point of their neighbourhood and encourage local economic growth opportunities.

All investment in the learning estate should be an integral part towards the achievement of Edinburgh’s Net-Zero Carbon ambitions.

Investment projects require to assess opportunity for improvements of links to strategic transport corridors, active travel routes and green infrastructure.

New buildings require to be designed and constructed to minimise energy use as much as possible once operational.

The provision of Outdoor Learning spaces is a fundamental delivery requirement for investment projects and these spaces should be used for timetabled activities.

A range of catering options should be considered as part of any investment and there should be a focus on sustainable food production, closely aligned to the Health and Wellbeing and Enterprise aspects of the curriculum.

Inclusion

Every learner has the right to be educated in their community and, where possible, in their local school. The learning estate will be designed to ensure that wherever possible, children and young people can be educated in their local community.

Effective planning to meet increasingly complex and diverse learning needs will be achieved through strategic development and collaboration across our learning estate.

Extra area, if necessary, can be provided to create a more inclusive environment for all catchment pupils.

Creating a variety of contexts and environments for learning is crucial in supporting the design of inclusive schools.

Digital

Technology should be fully enabled and ubiquitous, embedded in learning, encouraging and developing shared collaborative resources to empower the whole community.

The learning estate should provide digitally enabled environments for users, to ensure equity of opportunity. The embedding of new technology in a strategically managed approach enhances teaching and learning, supports collaboration, reduces workload, minimizes risk and increases creativity.

Technology can support and facilitate the way in which we want teaching and learning to take place; being flexible, adaptable and inclusive, to inspire visionary, innovative and inspirational learning experiences.

Learning spaces should be designed to support the type of flexible, adaptable and learner-led activity that digital mobile technology can provide.

APPENDIX 3: Pupil Generation Rates from New Housing Developments

Purpose

The purpose of this update is to establish robust and up-to-date pupil generation rates, for the benefit of school roll projections, Local Development Plan Educational Appraisals, as well as to inform future developer contributions.

Pupil Generation Rates

Pupil Generation Rates are the number of school pupils we would expect a new house or a flat to generate. We produce Pupil Generation Rates by monitoring the number of pupils generated by a selection of new developments over time. These selected sites form our Pupil Generation Rates study.

We choose sites for the study in consultation with the Council's Planning Department to ensure a mix of small-to-large developments across the city are included.

We monitor the number of pupils generated by new developments in the study over time. Our most recent study includes analysis of 11,711 dwellings over a period of up to 18 years (2005 to 2022). The number of pupils generated by a new development each year will grow over time until it reaches a peak. The rates reflect the number of pupils a development is likely to generate at this peak.

Background

This is an update to a study undertaken in January 2019 and reported to the Education, Children and Families Committee in [May 2019](#).

Since 2019, five additional housing sites and two additional flatted sites have been added to the study. In total, there are now 41 housing and 55 flatted sites, covering 11,711 dwellings.

More sites have been added this year as it is important to have as many recent developments in the study as possible. Newer developments are more likely to reflect current and future building styles and thus give a more representative indication of potential pupil yields going forward.

Methodology Overview

To keep pupil generation rates as fair and mathematically valid as possible, a simple model has been adopted. The maximum number of school pupils generated in any one year from each development in the study has been recorded. The pupil numbers are added together, and this total is divided by the total number of dwellings in all those developments. This gives us the total pupil generation rate.

Separate rates are calculated for primary pupils living in houses, primary pupils living in flats (of 2-or-more bedrooms), secondary pupils living in houses and secondary pupils living in flats (of 2-or-more bedrooms).

Pupil Generation Rates for 2023

The rates for both houses and flats have increased since 2019. Some of the younger developments continue to produce a greater number of pupils per year, as well as six of the seven new sites exceeding the current rates.

A summary of the new rates are as follows:

Table 1: Proposed Pupil Generation Rates

Dwelling type	Number of dwellings in primary study	No. of primary pupils	Primary pupil generation rate	Number of dwellings in secondary study	No. of secondary pupils	Secondary pupil generation rate
House	4456	1909	0.428	3273	828	0.253
Flat (2 Bed+)	7271	1131	0.156	7271	522	0.072

Variance from the Mean

The range of rates generated by individual developments has been analysed to look at their statistical validity. Standard deviations and coefficients of variation have been calculated for each dataset and it is valid to use a single average for each sector, as has been applied previously.

Pupil Growth Timeline by Development

The data has also been examined to determine the average number of years taken to reach peak pupil generation for developments. For housing developments, it takes approximately 8 years for primary and 11 years for secondary. For flatted developments, it takes around 10 years for primary and 8.5 years for secondary. Note: this is measured from when homes first become available in a development, not after the entire development has been completed.

Pupil Drop-Off after Peak

It is important to acknowledge that in many developments once a peak has been achieved the pupil numbers will decline to a lower level. Primary pupil analysis of 21 housing developments has indicated that the average drop-off of pupil numbers is 79.5% after approximately five years.

Denominational Split

The citywide Roman Catholic/non-denominational school occupancy split is approximate 13%/87% at both primary and secondary levels, so this value has been applied to the ND/RC pupil generation ratios for developments:

Table 2: Proposed Pupil Generation Rates by Sector

Sector	House Rate Total	House ND	House RC	Flat Rate Total	Flat ND	Flat RC
Primary	0.428	0.372	0.056	0.156	0.136	0.020
Secondary	0.253	0.220	0.033	0.072	0.063	0.009

Summary of key findings and recommendations:

- The primary pupil generation rates should increase to 0.428 for housing and 0.156 for flats. The secondary ratios should increase to 0.253 for housing and 0.072 for flats.
- A Roman Catholic/non-denominational average split of 13%/87% has been applied.

- From the ongoing study of the pupil/dwelling data and from lessons learnt from the Gilmerton Station Road appeal (POA-230-2006) a drop-off should continue to be applied to developments after they have reached their pupil production peak. In line with data analysed from this and previous studies the value should steadily reduce to 80% five years after the peak has occurred. As of 2021 a drop-off rate has been adopted within the school roll projections.
- This pupil generation rate study should be updated regularly to assess any major changes. New developments should be added to the mix with emphasis on reflecting the most common styles of development going forward.