



Local Plan 2035
Planning for the future

**EDUCATION IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL
PLAN 2035**

APRIL 2017



Your Borough: Planning for the future

Education implications for Local Plan 2035 – April 2017

1.0 Background

- 1.1 The Council is progressing work on a Local Plan for the Borough to guide future development and needs to deliver 19,000 dwellings in the period to 2035. 11,000 dwellings can be provided from existing commitments and windfall sites but new sites need to be allocated to deliver the additional 8,000 new dwellings required over the plan period. One of the aims of the plan is to encourage sustainable growth through the establishment of new housing areas and communities, supported by accessible local services and centres. Local primary education within walking distance is one of the most valued local facilities with sustainability and community development benefits.
- 1.2 In considering where growth should be located the availability of primary school places is one of the key issues to consider; how the demand for pupil places from proposed new housing can be addressed and how to ensure that adequate provision can be put in place at the correct time to meet the needs of the residents of the new developments. Officers within the Children's Services Team and Planning department have worked together looking at the current forecasts of availability of school places within the 7 School Planning Areas in the borough (plus the Catholic Federation and Bedford Free School), at the education implications of new development and how school places could potentially be provided for proposed developments.
- 1.3 Local authorities are responsible for ensuring sufficient school places are provided within their administrative boundaries having regard to provision in all categories of schools, including academies. In recent years pressures on school places particularly at primary school level have increased, but to date the borough has risen to the challenges by planning for the provision of new schools to support new housing developments and extending existing schools where necessary. Over the last few years the borough has seen an unprecedented increase in school place applications both in the established and newer housing areas. In addition to this, projections are showing that numbers will continue to increase. Most primary schools are based on an intake of multiples of 30 children. i.e. a one form entry school would have an intake of 30 children and a total of 210 pupils in the school, a two form entry school would have an intake of 2 x 30 children and a total of 420 pupils in the school. Owing to statutory restrictions on class sizes schools can be full in the reception year (4+) and year 1 as the class size cannot be greater than 30 even though there may be a few pupil spaces in the higher age ranges. The primary pupil admissions information for reception year in September 2016 showed that the majority of schools in the borough are effectively full, with only the North Bedford and North West

Bedford School Planning Areas showing some limited capacity. Therefore there are few locations that could take additional housing without additional primary school capacity being provided, either by the expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools.

- 1.4 In considering where 8,000 new dwellings can be located it is essential to have a strategy in place for dealing with school place requirements from all of the sites proposed for allocation. This is particularly important at primary school age where it is desirable for school places to be provided locally. At secondary school level it is the overall supply and implications of strategic scale sites which is of most relevance.
- 1.5 There are a number of potential housing allocations where there are no places available in the nearest primary schools and expansion of existing schools is not possible, even in the existing key service centres, therefore this will need to be taken into account when considering the scale of proposed housing developments. Past development has relied on the ability to extend existing schools but many of the existing schools have been extended to the maximum or are at capacity. Therefore a more proactive stance on school provision needs to be taken to support the housing growth.
- 1.6 The situation with regard to secondary education is more complex. The transition from a three-tier education system (with lower, middle and upper schools) to a two-tier system (with primary and secondary schools) is unlikely to result in a large overall increase in secondary capacity due to some upper schools reducing their admissions number to accommodate pupils in Years 7 and 8. This will be offset by some middle schools converting to secondary schools and a new secondary school at Wixams. Secondary school education is seen as a consideration on the scale of development but, depending on the area it may not be a constraint as secondary school age pupils can travel greater distances so that it is the overall level of provision that is relevant. Only the largest allocations such as any new settlement is likely to require a new secondary school on-site however local secondary schools may require additional places.

2.0 Pupil yield from new developments.

- 2.1 Bedford Borough updated their pupil yield figures in 2013 in the light of 2011 Census information to 6.3 children/age group/ hundred dwellings for 2-3 year olds and 4.6 children/age group/ hundred dwellings for 4 -10 year olds and 4.2 children/age group/hundred

dwellings for secondary school age children (see Planning Obligation Strategy 2013 Appendix 1 for methodology which was based on figures from newer housing areas between 5-15 years old). The 2013 pupil yield estimates based on the 2011 census information suggest a new two form entry school would be needed for 1,300 dwellings. However recent experience on new developments in the Borough has shown primary school pupil yields are much higher and the pupil yield is at least 6+/age group/hundred dwellings, requiring an additional form of entry for 500 dwellings and a new two form entry school for 1000 dwellings. The primary schools recently completed by the borough council are full from catchment area children:-

- Wixams where development started in 2007, the two form entry Lakeview school is full with some 900 dwellings completed in village 1. The primary school in village 2 is being brought forward earlier than envisaged.
- Great Denham. The two form entry school is full with some 860 new dwellings completed. A third form of entry is planned.(Note the first housing phase built 10 yrs ago also falls within the catchment area)
- Shortstown. The additional form of entry provided is oversubscribed in reception year from catchment area children with around 400 dwelling built so far.
- Wootton. The additional form of entry provided is oversubscribed in reception year from catchment area children with around 400 dwelling built so far.
- West Kempston. The catchment area comprises the new development and settlements at Gibraltar Corner and Box End. With 850 houses now completed the new two form entry school is full in most year groups.

- 2.2 The increase in pupil yield probably reflects the higher proportion of larger family properties being built on developments over the last few years. New developments are popular with families with young children so that the higher pupil numbers are being maintained/ continued through into the higher primary school age groups, although in the longer term pupil numbers are expected to stabilise.
- 2.3 There is no recent survey information available on overall pupil numbers for new housing developments but the information held of the numbers of pupils for each catchment area for the reception year (the year in which children of 4+ start school in September of that year) confirm that pupil generation rates for that age group are at least 6 pupils/age group/hundred dwellings.
- 2.4 Comparing the number of pupils applying for primary schools in April that year with the overall number of dwellings on the new housing development at 31 March 2016 indicates the following number of pupils in that specific age group/ hundred dwellings.

- Wixams – 8.1 pupils/ hundred
- Great Denham – 6.6 pupils/hundred (5.1 if assume yield is equal over whole catchment area which includes older development)
- West Kempston - 6.5 pupils/hundred.

2.5 In appraising the education implications of new developments the requirement is that planning for school extensions and new school provision must be based on the yields of 6 children/age group/ hundred dwellings. This was made clear in the Council's Local Plan 2032 consultation in autumn 2015.

2.6 A yield of 6 children/age group/ hundred dwellings is equivalent to a 1 form of entry school for 500 dwellings, a 2 form entry school for 1,000 dwellings and a 3 form entry school for 1,500 dwellings.

2.7 The above figures are in line with experience on large new sites elsewhere. For example Peterborough in their School Organisation Plan 2015 Appendix 5 recognised the difficulties of estimating pupil yield when the dwelling mix was not known that led to earlier estimates of pupil yield under-estimating actual figures. Their revised figures of 5/children/age group for 3 bedroom dwelling and 9.2 children/age group for 4 bedroom dwelling would support our view that the borough's 2011 based average figure of 4.6 children/age group/ hundred dwellings is too low and a figure of 6.0 children/hundred dwellings would be more appropriate for forecasting pupil numbers from new developments. Milton Keynes too uses a similar primary pupil yield to the borough's 6 children per year group per 100 dwellings. Their School Place Planning Framework 2016-17 explains that a pupil yield of 5.8 children per year group per 100 homes is used to project the level of additional demand which will eventually be generated from new housing development. This is a locally adopted formula based on local research and trends from recent Milton Keynes developments

3.0 School size and site size

3.1 The council considers that in terms of the ability to deliver a broad and balanced curriculum and efficient use of resources that new primary schools should by preference be 2- 3 forms of entry of 30 children. i.e. with 7 school years in a primary school this is 420 – 630 places together with a nursery class for children aged 2+ which is now part of the normal provision for new schools.

- 3.2 As there are benefits in new schools being a minimum of two forms of entry, the Council will require all new school sites to be a minimum of 2 ha, suitable for a two form entry school and nursery class, even if initially the school is built as a single form of entry with core facilities for a two form entry school. This will allow for future proofing so that if at a future date more development comes forward or pupil yields are higher than expected that more efficient schools can be delivered rather than multiple one form entry schools which would not be desirable.
- 3.3 School site sizes are set out in the Planning Obligations Strategy adopted 2013. A site minimum of 2 ha of usable land of regular shape is required for a one/two form entry primary school. Developers will be expected to provide the serviced school site at nil cost to the Council and it is intended that the location of the school site will need to be identified prior to allocation in Local Plan 2035.

4.0 Impact of Education provision in determining levels of new housing in settlements.

- 4.1 The Council operates a Community Infrastructure Levy and under the current regime it is expected that when qualifying developments proceed they will contribute towards the cost of new infrastructure through the levy. This funding is potentially available to be used to deliver additional school buildings to increase education capacity, subject to other competing priorities. However there may be constraints to enlarging the existing facilities which cannot be easily overcome e.g. difficulty in expanding an existing school building because of the existing school site size or configuration. In these cases it may be necessary to consider the most appropriate option :-

- prevent new development totally
- limit it to a scale that expanded facilities can provide for (which in some villages may be very limited and not practical when given the need to deliver large housing numbers in the borough),
- allocate development sites either sufficient in scale to provide a new school site at nil cost and to provide infrastructure funding through the Levy or S106 agreements for school construction, or alternatively to allocate a group of sites if this could demonstrate the same end result. If the solution is a group of sites then the site owners would need to demonstrate to the council that they would collectively work together to deliver a serviced school site before other sites in the group came forward e.g. by having a landowners agreement in place. The intention in these cases would be to identify a school site in the Local Plan 2035 and to make it clear in the key principles that early delivery of the serviced school site was essential. For groups of sites that do proceed to allocation there will be a requirement that planning permission will not be granted for any of the individual sites until the timing of infrastructure needed to support the whole of the allocation has been agreed and

secured by legal agreement. It would clearly be easier if the group of sites to deliver the school site were within the same location rather than, for example, dispersed between a key service centre and surrounding smaller settlements. If any alternative collections of sites are suggested through the consultation responses there will need to be a clear solution proposed addressing education needs.

- 4.2 Under current legislation the Council will receive 85% of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) arising from market housing on new development most of which will be able to be utilised towards infrastructure including new schools. The parish councils will receive 15%. Unless the Council decides to revise its CIL and identify strategic sites as nil CIL charging zones or the government changes CIL legislation nationally it is likely that provision of school buildings will be through CIL rather than S106 as the indications from viability appraisal work are that strategic scale sites are unlikely to be able to fund S106 contributions to schools as well as the adopted Levy contributions and site opening up costs. In some instances there may need to be Section 106 arrangements for education facilities, but in the context of the CIL Regulations which prevent double charging.
- 4.3 In financial terms a 1 form entry school (1FE) to cater for up to 500 dwellings in 2016 currently costs approximately £4m - £4.5million and a 2 form entry school (2FE) to cater for up to 1000 dwellings currently costs £6 - £7million. As a general rule the closer to 500 or 1000 dwellings, the less risk there is that there will be a funding gap between contributions from CIL and the actual costs that the Council will need to fill. Another note of caution is that whilst the table suggests that a 2FE school will be needed to cater for 1000 dwellings and to provide the necessary funding to support it financially, it may be that the number of dwellings is lower than that. Much will depend on the type of housing that is being planned (how many school age children are likely to be generated) and the Community Infrastructure Levy charging band that the site falls into.
- 4.4 Because nearly all the Borough primary schools are full there is little or no capacity in nearby local schools in large areas of the borough, and the current or potential availability of school places is a key factor when looking at the ability of the urban area, edge of urban area or villages to accommodate growth. This was factored into the proposed development strategy which formed part of the 2015 consultation. The recent decision to move from a three to a two tier education system changed the situation and it has been necessary to review education implications both for the larger scale growth in or around the urban areas, in the Group 1 villages and the modest growth in the Group 2 villages proposed within the preferred strategy set out in the 2017 consultation.
- 4.5 Looking at each of locations in turn, the approach to provision varies.

In or around urban area

- 4.6 The preferred strategy as set out in the 2017 consultation proposes some 800-900 dwellings in the urban area which is considered the most sustainable location for further residential development. In the urban area itself there are a variety of primary schools. Whilst most of these are under pressure new development sites of any size are limited and pupils from the potential sites have several schools within reasonable travelling distance if the nearest or catchment area school is full. There is a reasonable prospect that at the time these sites come forward that there will be school places available. The only site of any size proposed in the urban area is land at Ford End Road, around 500 dwellings, which is likely require a new primary school on site.
- 4.7 Where sites of any significant size are proposed adjacent to the urban area the provision of a new school may be needed, particularly as pupils may have limited alternative options within reasonable distance if the catchment area school is full. Sites can only be allocated where there is existing education capacity or a reasonable solution exists to provide capacity and the site promoters can demonstrate it can be achieved.
- 4.8 This has led to the preferred strategy proposing two groupings of sites of about 500 dwellings each on the north side of Bedford at Salph End, Renhold and to the south west at Gibraltar Corner, Kempston which potentially could provide sustainable extensions to the urban area. For each of the larger urban extensions, a new primary school and other infrastructure improvements will be required. As there are several sites in different ownerships making up each urban extension, cooperation will be needed between the separate developers to enable the delivery of necessary infrastructure. The council will need evidence from all the developers that they are willing to work together if these sites are to be considered further for inclusion in the local plan. The individual sites cannot be developed before the necessary schools and other infrastructure have been provided.

Group 1 villages – Key Service Centres

- 4.9 The Group 1 villages identified by the settlement hierarchy work for Local Plan 2035 are the settlements which are being considered for higher levels of growth in the plan period as they are the more sustainable locations in the rural part of the borough with existing facilities and services. However there is little or no capacity in several of the existing lower/primary schools in these

locations bearing in mind current commitments. If there is no education capacity the options are “no growth”, growth of a scale to support a one form entry school or growth to support a two form entry school.

- 4.10 The following table shows the consideration given to the Group 1 villages and the number of dwellings that can be delivered based on a 1 form entry and a 2 form entry option.

Theoretical maximum number of dwellings achievable based on existing and potential new school capacity.

Group 1 Village	Lower growth (dwellings)	Higher growth (dwellings)
Bromham	500 (new 1FE school required)	1000 (new 2FE school required)
Clapham	500 (new 1FE school required)	1000 (new 2FE school required)
Gt Barford	500 (new 1FE school may be required)	1000 (2FE school may be required)
Sharnbrook	Up to 100 no new school required	600 (1FE school required) (1100 2FE school required)
Wilstead	500 (new 1FE school required)	1000 (new 2FE school required)
Wixams	No capacity . Existing commitments from last plan period building out	-
Wootton	No capacity. Existing commitments from last plan period building out.	-

The Development Strategy proposes that Wixams and Wootton should have no further allocations at this time. In the case of Wixams there is still a significant amount of development to build out in Wixams villages 2-4 and space at planned schools is

committed to serve new populations. Wootton has expanded significantly in recent years and development is soon to commence on land south of Fields Rd. Initially it was thought that there may be scope for some additional capacity in local schools later in the plan period but updated school numbers show that this is unlikely to be the case.

Proposals in the Preferred Development Strategy consultation

Bromham

- 4.11 There are already proposals to extend the existing 2 form entry (2 x 30 places in each year) Bromham Primary school to provide for an additional form of entry but that is to provide for current foreseen growth needs rather than the new development proposed to be allocated through the Local Plan. Additional development of the existing campus may not be possible or desirable and cannot be relied on for education provision to serve an additional 500 dwellings. Therefore a solution is needed that would also enable a school to be delivered.

Views are being sought through the Consultation on 2 options to deliver 500 dwellings, either by development of a single site or alternatively three sites collectively. So for the multi site option to be considered further, site promoters would need to show that the allocation(s) are suitable, available and deliverable. This would require a mechanism in place, such as a landowner's agreement, to ensure the co-operation of all of the different owners to secure a serviced school site and necessary infrastructure improvements are delivered in a suitable location before other sites in the allocation are progressed.

Clapham

- 4.12 Ursula Taylor primary school which is effectively a 2 form entry school (54 places in each year) is full and forecast to remain so. The site is constrained and further expansion on the site would be difficult. Views are being sought on 2 options to deliver 500 dwellings, either by development of a single site or alternatively numerous smaller sites collectively. The numerous smaller sites are in different ownerships. So for this option to be considered further site promoters would need to show that the allocation(s) are suitable, available and deliverable. This would require a mechanism in place, such as a landowner's agreement, to ensure the co-operation of all of the different owners to secure a serviced school site and necessary infrastructure improvements are delivered in a suitable location before other sites in the allocation are progressed.

Great Barford

- 4.13 The existing lower school at Great Barford, currently one form entry (30 places in each year), is to merge with the adjacent Alban Academy to provide education for pupils aged 4-13. Borough pupils will move to secondary schools at 11 yrs old. Sandy Upper School governors have recently agreed to proceed with an age range change to accommodate pupils from ages 11 to 18 from September 2018. It is anticipated, but not guaranteed, that the majority of children are likely to move onto secondary school at age 11. This may impact on the overall numbers and capacity for expansion at Great Barford. Due to the recent decisions at the current time there is uncertainty as to whether a new school site will be required or whether the existing school could be considered for expansion by an additional form of primary school entry which would require remodelling of the existing school. The impact on Silver Street which is often congested will need to be considered. At this stage it has been assumed a new school site of 2 hectares will be required.
- 4.14 Taking site characteristics into account views are being sought on 3 options to deliver 500 dwellings as part of the preferred strategy. One option is by the development of a single site and the other two by combining several smaller sites. The several smaller sites are in different ownerships so for this option to be considered further site promoters would need to show that the allocation(s) are suitable, available and deliverable. This would require a mechanism in place, such as a landowner's agreement, to ensure the co-operation of all of the different owners to secure a serviced school site and necessary infrastructure improvements are delivered in a suitable location before other sites in the allocation are progressed.

Sharnbrook

- 4.15 The existing school at Sharnbrook, John Gibbard, is currently a one form entry (30 place) school that will become a primary school from September 2017. Pupil admissions from the school's catchment area have been lower than expected over several of the last few years and there may be some limited capacity available allowing for some housing development to come forward in advance of additional school capacity being provided. The preferred strategy is to allocate sites for some 600 dwellings in Sharnbrook over the plan period.
- 4.16 Views are being sought on 3 options to deliver 600 dwellings as part of the preferred strategy. All three require combining of several smaller sites. The sites are in different ownerships so although potentially a couple of the smallest sites could

proceed without additional school provision, for one of these options to be considered further site promoters would need to show that the allocation(s) are suitable, available and deliverable. This would require a mechanism in place, such as a landowner's agreement, to ensure the co-operation of all of the different owners to secure a serviced school site and necessary infrastructure improvements are delivered in a suitable location before other sites in the allocation are progressed.

Wilstead

- 4.17 The existing school at Wilstead is currently a one form entry school which will become a primary school from September 2017 and any capacity is limited. Views are being sought on an option to deliver 500 dwellings as part of the preferred strategy. It requires combining several smaller sites. The smaller sites are in different ownerships so for this option to be considered further site promoters would need to show that the allocation(s) are suitable, available and deliverable. This would require a mechanism in place, such as a landowner's agreement, to ensure the co-operation of all of the different owners to secure a serviced school site and necessary infrastructure improvements are delivered in a suitable location before other sites in the allocation are progressed.

Group 2 Villages – rural service centres

- 4.18 The scale of growth proposed for the Group 2 villages is more modest in scale – in the region of 25- 50 dwellings for each settlement. Each of these settlements was examined in turn to look at existing school capacity to accommodate the lower or higher end of this range of dwelling numbers, potential for school expansion, or potential for nearby village schools to accommodate pupils. The proposed allocations in the preferred strategy are set out below. No allocation is proposed for other Group 2 villages because of a lack of capacity in primary schools. Some of these locations may have the capacity to accommodate pupils from a greater number of dwellings, but the capacity will need to be re-assessed if the proposed scale of growth increases as a result of the 2017 consultation or changing circumstances.

Village	Dwellings
Carlton	25 - 50
Harrold	25 - 50
Milton Ernest	25 - 50
Oakley	25 - 50
Roxton	25 - 50
Turvey	25 - 50
Stewartby	Brickworks -Brownfield opportunity would need to provide a new school site and funding either by S106 or through the Community Infrastructure Levy to cater for all new residential development on the site.

4.19 In the case of Stewartby, residential development is already taking place as a result of a long-standing commitment at Broadmead Road, which is now under construction. The brownfield site opportunity of the brickworks site immediately west of the existing village could result in further growth during the period covered by the local plan which would need to make its own on-site provision for primary education early in the development as it is not envisaged there will be any spare capacity in Broadmead school.

New settlements

4.20 Any new settlement proposals are likely to be built in phases but will eventually accommodate 4,500-6,000 dwellings. They will be expected to be planned to be self contained with sufficient 2 or 3 form entry primary schools and a secondary school to serve the settlement. A site minimum of 2 ha of usable land of regular shape is required for a two form entry primary school and 2.87 ha for a three form entry primary school in line with Building Bulletin 103¹. Primary school provision is expected to be needed right at the start of development owing to the lack of capacity in nearby rural schools. Secondary

¹ Education Funding Agency Building Bulletin 103 - Notes on area guidelines for mainstream schools (BB103) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mainstream-schools-area-guidelines/area-planning-for-maintained-schools>

schools are generally larger to enable them to deliver a wide ranging curriculum, but can be built in phases. For example the new Wixams Academy currently under construction will initially have an intake of 100 pupil/year group. The preferred timing of secondary school provision will depend on the distance to and capacity in surrounding schools and also the rate of housing delivery.

Appendix 1.

Extract from Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document PD - Appendix 6

Background to Pupil Generation rates based on 2011 Census

This appendix sets out the revised pupil generation rates based on the 2011 census which will be used in assessing the implications of new housing development for new schools and sites and also the scale of contributions sought towards pupil places when justified, pending the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy.

Pupil Generation rates used in assessing contributions for school places where there is a lack of capacity in existing schools

The borough council has been using a 2001 census Bedfordshire based pupil generation rate of 4 children per age group per hundred dwellings for some years. However it was clearly desirable for this to be updated and made specific to the borough by using information from the newer housing areas in the borough from the 2011 census.

The first stage in estimating pupil generation rates was to look at the boundaries of the census “output areas” which cover about 150 – 300 dwellings, to see which correlate well with newer housing areas in Bedford (areas predominantly less than 15 yrs old). The output areas used include those encompassing housing developments at Clapham Folly, Woodlands Park north of Bedford, Great Denham, two developments at Norse Road, Odell Rd, Sharnbrook and Wixams.

Then the total number of children in the age bands for the years in which children turn 2-3 yrs of age, 4-10 yrs of age and 11-15 yrs of age (equating to pre school, primary school and secondary school age bands) from those output areas is divided by the total number of households in those output areas (which is taken for the exercise to be the same as dwellings) and multiplied by 100 to give an average number of children per hundred dwellings in those age bands. The figure is then divided by the number of years covered by the age band to give an average number of children per hundred dwellings per age group.

It is important that the correct pupil generation rates are used otherwise insufficient school places or undersized schools will result. Therefore based on the findings of the 2011 census information the pupil generation rates are being revised from 4 children/age group/hundred to

- 2-3 yr olds - 6.3 children/age group/hundred dwellings
- 4 -10 yr olds - 4.6 children/age group/hundred dwellings
- 11-15 yr olds - 4.2 children/age group/hundred dwellings

There are several options for further education for children post GCSE, not all of which are full time education in secondary and upper schools. As it would not be correct to assume the need for places is equal to the pupil generation rates for each of those years it has been assumed that school years 12/13 together would be equivalent to an additional secondary school year; an approach that has been used for some years.

The background evidence of the output areas used and the results behind the new pupil generation figures is set out over the page.

Background evidence

	output area	no of households	children aged 2-3yrs	children aged 4-10yrs	children aged 11-15yrs
Clapham	E00173746	118	25	54	32
Clapham	E00173747	121	18	61	28
Woodlands Park	E00173752	122	10	30	22
Woodlands Park	E00173753	122	19	50	34
Woodlands Park	E00173759	120	18	59	46
Woodlands Park	E00173760	118	20	51	38
Great Denham	E00173761	123	25	41	20
Great Denham	E00173762	122	12	31	22
Great Denham	E00088167	218	8	45	29
Norse Rd Maskell Dr	E00173755	102	20	46	22
Norse Rd Maskell Dr	E00173756	112	23	16	14
Norse Rd adj A428	E00173757	132	4	39	32
Norse Rd adj A428	E00173758	138	15	50	24
Sharnbrook, Odell Rd	E00173751	83	6	22	37
Wixams	E00173781	123	11	26	14
Wixams	E00173782	123	15	36	12
Wixams	E00173784	122	18	31	16
Total		2119	267	688	442

Age range	Av children per 100 dwellings per age band	Av children per age group per 100 dwellings	Av children per age group per 100 dwellings rounded
2-3yrs	12.60	6.30	6.3
4-10yrs	32.47	4.64	4.6
11-15yrs	20.86	4.17	4.2