Consultation on the future of Monkseaton High School

Background, options appraisal and data

North Tyneside Council

This document supplements information already available in the frequently asked questions (FAQs) for the Consultation on the Future of Monkseaton High School. Please ensure that your read the FAQs in conjunction with this document.

Background

Since 2012 the council has worked closely with school leaders and governors at Monkseaton High School, and in the wider area, to address the significant financial challenges at the school.

At the end of this document are links to all the North Tyneside Council Cabinet reports, relating to the issue since 2012. These documents continue to be publicly available.

The council's Cabinet have been regularly updated with the achievements and challenges facing all schools in North Tyneside. Surplus pupil places and financial challenges have been a consistent, yet developing, issue reported.

In October 2013, Cabinet asked council officers and school leaders to work together to develop a detailed understanding of the challenges facing schools and produce an options appraisal during the academic year 2013/14.

A report was presented to Cabinet in September 2014, which described:

- the significant period of engagement that had been undertaken with Headteachers and partners
- a rich picture of education in North Tyneside
- agreement of a set of principles (which were endorsed again in April 2022), and
- how those principles could be applied, to create options to handle the challenges facing schools in North Tyneside.

Following this, the council worked with school leaders on an education review and an appraisal of options which led to a non–statutory public consultation exercise November / December 2014 on remodelling the education system in the Borough.

In subsequent Cabinet Reports from 2014 to 2019, Cabinet was updated regularly on how the council, Headteachers, Governing Bodies and other partners were working together on important issues and challenges facing schools. Throughout this there remained a clear focus on financial review, analysis, and planning, keeping children and young people in school and closing the gap in attainment

between the most and least deprived children and young people along with special educational needs and disability provision and resources. This included work to support schools such as Monkseaton High, Norham High and Seaton Burn College (now North Gosforth Academy) in dealing with surplus places and financial pressures.

In November 2014 Cabinet agreed to a recommendation of -

- "work with Headteachers and Governing Bodies across the Whitley Bay and Monkseaton group of schools to retain the three-tier system while managing places, raising standards, and controlling costs. This would mean work to develop a stronger federation or federations to share costs and resources but preserve the aspects of the system that are important to many families in the area"

The Cabinet Report of July 2018 states that "recent work has focussed on specific issue in the Monkseaton area where the Authority and both Governing Bodies have generated significant joint working between Monkseaton High School and Monkseaton Middle School". Cabinet was also informed that "it is important to note that Monkseaton High School continues to face a significant challenge as consequences of pupil numbers."

In the Cabinet Report of September 2023, the council gave a firm commitment to the three-tier system in the North East Planning Area and to the council working together with the schools to ensure it is viable and sustainable, but in order for this to be taken forward there needed to be a firm commitment from all the schools in the Planning Area to protect the integrity of the current three-tier system and to continue to collaborate and work closely together to ensure educational and financial sustainability.

Also, in the report agreed by Cabinet in September 2023, the council stated its commitment to work in partnership with school leaders and Governing Bodies to address the significant challenges faced and to promote, facilitate and encourage a system-driven solution. The report stated that it is clear that a structural issue would need a structural solution and that there is the need to achieve a sustainable and affordable solution for the long-term. However, the council was clear that the Governing Bodies of each individual school would need to agree to any of the proposed solutions as this was not something that the council could mandate. It was made clear that the council could not allow the current forecast levels of deficits (the total amount of money spent is more than the money received) to continue.

The council believe that there are no more viable options for the school and this consultation is asking residents and stakeholders to submit their own viable options. To support this process, the information below provides a clear explanation of our options appraisals, the relevant context, and key data we believe will be helpful.

Monkseaton High School – Wider context

Pupils on Roll at Monkseaton High School

The tables below show the number of young people attending Monkseaton High School since 2009.

It shows how, while pupil numbers have recovered slightly from a low in 2016, the school still has significant surplus places. The school has capacity for 964 pupils; however, it has never fulfilled its initial capacity.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Y9 to 11	510	519	467	399	338	303	285	308
Post-16	273	198	171	162	184	180	154	123
TOTAL	783	717	638	561	522	483	439	431

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Y9 to 11	359	380	382	380	416	420	464	448
Post-16	115	115	99	83	75	70	63	63
TOTAL	474	495	481	463	491	490	527	511

There are several reasons for the variability in pupil numbers.

- Changes to local demographics which have created a decrease in the number of pupils in the planning area.
- The structure of the three-tier system and the variation in wider published admission numbers.
- Parental preference and demand for other schools.

- Ofsted outcomes – The school was outstanding in 2016, but this did not lead to a material increase in the number of pupils.

The impact of this year-on-year variability, with a general decline from 2009, is significant in terms of effective curriculum, resource and financial planning.

Declining pupil numbers and a lower birth rate means that the school is not operating at the capacity required to remain viable. Reduced funding due to reduced pupil numbers, together with increasing building and maintenance costs, mean that forecasts show a large deficit that has grown over time (known as a cumulative deficit) and is unlikely to improve to the levels needed to stabilise the school.

Financial context

It is important to note how school funding works and the respective role of the school and the Council.

Funding for schools is set nationally by the Department for Education and allocated to councils for both maintained schools and academies.

Since 2017, there has been a move towards a national funding formula approach to determine how funding is allocated to schools.

In North Tyneside, the national funding formula approach has been applied since 2021/22, which is agreed each year by the North Tyneside Schools Forum (being a representative group of school leaders and governors) and then ratified by Cabinet. This means that the council neither funds nor determines how much money is allocated to schools.

The national funding formula has several components to determine how much funding is allocated to individual schools, the main one being how many pupils are on a school roll (the number of pupils attending the specific school).

Once the allocations are made to schools, it is for the individual school leaders and the governing body to set its budget for the forthcoming financial year. The council does not specify how a school should spend its money. The only time it is involved is when a school cannot set a balanced budget – in these instances, approval must be sought from the council, following robust challenge, and agreed actions from the school.

The school has had a cumulative deficit since 2015/16, which has increased year on year due to several factors:

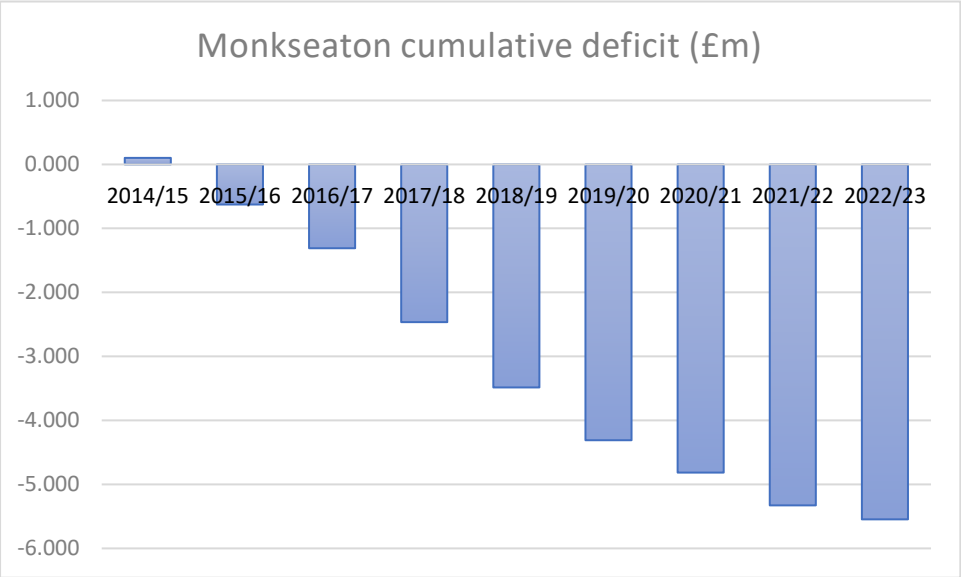
- reduction in pupil numbers
- increase in pupil admission numbers over time at a neighbouring High School
- decrease in Post 16 funding nationally and a significant reduction in numbers enrolling into the Post 16 driven by a reduction in the size of the Year 11 cohort
- low and variable pupil number intake at Year 9 and Year 12 year on year
- historical staffing structures, on-going rises in employee costs and annual teacher pay increases which have not been fully funded from government
- higher than average building and maintenance costs associated with the nature of the building
- impact of national funding formula, and
- changes to Pupil Premium funding nationally.

Significant work, over a sustained period has been undertaken to try to address the deficit at Monkseaton High Schools. The school, with support from the council, has undertaken a lot of work to attempt to mitigate the growing deficit including:

- reduced staffing through a restructure process and a reduced senior leadership team structure
- Teaching and Learning Responsibility payments re-aligned to reflect the operating context of the school and a restructure of support staff and grades undertaken
- creative consideration given to all vacant posts in terms of best utilising current staff skills, expertise and interests
- maximising the opportunities for income through school lettings
- reviewing all non-employee costs including building and maintenance costs and exploring energy saving solutions, and
- all contracts, service level agreements and other expenditure have been scrutinised and reviewed for best value.

The school was one of the first to accept the Department for Education's offer for a School Resources Management Advisor (SRMA), to produce a comprehensive review of their finances. Three reviews have taken place between 2019 and 2022 but none of the reviews were able to identify any areas of further significant savings beyond those already made and without any wider structural change.

Despite the measures and activities outlined above, Monkseaton High School has not set a balanced budget since 2016, as can be seen from the following graph which shows how the deficit has grown over subsequent years.



As of 31 March 2024, Monkseaton High School's financial outturn showed a cumulative deficit of £5.963m, however, additional funding was obtained from Schools in Financial Difficulty funding from the Department of Education of £0.678m and reduced this deficit to £5.285m.

While work has taken place to reduce the overall deficit position, the three-year budget plan submitted by the school in May 2024, showed that the deficit position is projected to be around £7.2million by 2027. A summary of this is included in the data appendix at the end of the document.

This is not a position that the council can support, as schools in deficit must be able to show a balanced financial position within three years. In recent years, the Council has allowed this to continue while every potential option was thoroughly explored to stabilise the school and its financial position, but with no viable options it is unable to continue to support this.

Options Appraisals

Which options have been considered?

The council has worked closely with schools in the North East Planning Area (consisting of 14 schools in the Monkseaton and Whitley Bay area) and specifically with the Headteachers and the Governing Body of Monkseaton High School, on a range of options to secure the future of the school.

Following the Ambition for Education Cabinet Report of September 2023, officers continued working with all the schools in the Planning Area over the course of the Autumn term 2023 to discuss how the schools could work with each other and with the Authority and to explain what the expectation of a firm commitment to working together would look like.

The Authority wrote to all schools in the North East Planning Area in October 2023 requesting a firm commitment to work together to maintain the current system of education. Unfortunately, two of the schools were unable to offer the level of commitment that had been necessary.

The Cabinet Report of September 2023 identified that it would need Whitley Bay High School and Monkseaton High School to work more closely together and to explore opportunities for greater collaboration, that would support both schools, in order to achieve a sustainable and affordable solution for the long-term across the whole of the Planning Area. Several meetings were held between the council and the schools, but these did not lead to a solution that would facilitate more students attending Monkseaton High School in order to help them become financially sustainable in the mid to long-term.

In particular, work was undertaken with Whitley Bay High School to consider whether changes to their published admissions numbers (would support an improved financial forecast for Monkseaton High School. Whilst there would be no guarantee that pupils would move to Monkseaton High School (due to parental choice) it was clear that a reduction in published admission number at Whitley Bay High School, could have an impact on the pupil numbers at Monkseaton and therefore the school's financial forecast. Unfortunately, there was no scope for the council to provide financial assurance to Whitley Bay High School, due to the way schools are funded. This prevented the Governing Body of Whitley Bay being able to agree to the proposal.

The option was also discussed with the schools to consider creating a Multi-Academy Trust, but the majority of the schools confirmed that this was not something they would be interested in exploring further at that point. This is not something that the council can mandate schools to do.

The previous option of Monkseaton High School changing its structure to become a secondary school and increase their age range to include Years 7 and 8 and potentially remove their post-16 provision was re-assessed in 2023. It was considered that this option clearly had risks to it. Even if it had made Monkseaton High School sustainable as an individual school, pupil and financial forecasting highlighted that it could de-stabilise other schools within North Tyneside. At that time, the cumulative deficit position was projected to grow to in excess of £7.5M by the time Monkseaton High School could convert to a Years 7-11 school with pupils in all year groups.

In early 2024 the council explored an option for part of the Planning Area to become two-tier. Further modelling made it clear that this option would carry too much risk. Parental choice and the commitment to the three-tier system would be the biggest factor and it would leave the wider North East Planning Area with a split system (three-tier/two-tier) and there would still be too many surplus places in the secondary year groups. This would be further compounded by falling birth rates over the last five years, meaning there would not be the pupils to fill all the places in the future.

The vast majority of all the options explored rely on other schools making changes, that can only be made by individual school governing bodies. The council cannot mandate schools to make changes. All the options discussed would have an impact on other schools in the North East Planning Area.

The options that have been considered are not deemed viable, either because they are not financially viable, or because agreement could not be reached.

These options are explained in further detail below.

Do nothing

Detail	Retain existing systems across the North East Planning area (*) and the current education arrangements in the hope that additional pupils enrol, which would ultimately improve the financial position of the school.
Pros	This would maintain the existing system and would require no statutory changes, consultation, or further investment.
Cons	It is highly unlikely that pupil numbers will increase to the levels needed to stabilise the school. This must be considered against a backdrop of reducing birth rates and surplus capacity in schools. The deficit is currently forecast to increase by circa £0.600m per year and this option would not address the financial viability of the school or the disproportionate pupil distribution across phases.
Statutory Process	None.
Decision	Not financially viable. Monkseaton High School has a large financial deficit which has grown over the years and is forecast to continue to increase. Declining pupil numbers and a lower birth rate means that the school is not operating at the capacity required to remain financially viable. Reduced funding due to reduced pupil numbers and parental choice together with increasing building and maintenance costs, mean that forecasts show the large cumulative deficit is unlikely to improve to the levels needed to stabilise the school. There are 300 new houses under construction at Murton Gap and it is expected that a further 2700 are proposed, but not yet having planning approval. 610 homes are planned within 5 years of planning approval, with a further 1190 between 6 – 10 years and a final 900 homes proposed within 11 to 15 years. However, new homes do not always mean new children of education age and projections show that the total number of

	pupils the development would bring remains lower than the current birth rate decline, and therefore the new houses would still not bring enough pupils and funding into the area to make the school financially viable.

(*) The North East Planning Area comprises the fourteen schools in the Monkseaton and Whitley Bay area (eight First, four Middle, two High). In addition, Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School (academy) is located within the North East Planning area, however, is structured to align with other faith primary and secondary schools in the borough and not directly linked to the three-tier system operating in this area.

To close the post 16 offer

Detail	Cease to operate a post 16 offer at Monkseaton High School and change the age range to 13–16-year-old pupils only.
Pros	This would remove post-16 provision that is not financially viable and it would mean the school could fully utilise the accommodation for Years 9-11.
Cons	This option would make the school less attractive to prospective pupils as it would only serve three-year groups. The school would not be financially viable with only three year groups if pupil numbers remain as they are. The former post-16 capacity would not be filled by more pupils in Years 9-11 and it would increase the per pupil premises burden on the school budget.
Statutory Process	The Governing Body would be the proposer. It would require a Statutory Process, and the Local Authority would be the decision maker.
Decision	Not financially viable. This option would make the school less attractive to prospective pupils and could further impact low pupil numbers. The number of students in post 16 is low, however the financial benefit of removing the post 16 provision would not outweigh the potential impact of further reduced pupil numbers. Without increased pupil numbers in Years 9-11, this option was not financially viable and was rejected by both the school and council.

Monkseaton High School to retain Years 9,10,11 and become a wider post 16 venue

Detail	Monkseaton High School would retain Years 9-11, and the building would also become a wider post 16 venue.
Pros	This option could open opportunity for pupils from other schools to access post 16 at Monkseaton High School and the school could work with neighbouring schools to tailor post-16 curriculum offer to match GCSE progression.
Cons	This option could lead to pupils moving between 11 to 16 schools at Key Stage 4 for GCSE curriculum and post-16, which would detrimentally impact those schools. It could also negatively impact budgets at other schools with post-16. There is no indication that it would attract post-16 pupils in sufficient numbers to be financially viable.
Statutory Process	This could be done as an offer by Monkseaton High School at any time. Local authorities are, in themselves, not able to establish stand-alone post-16 provision. Any such provision must be progressed under the 'free school presumption' sponsored by way of an Academy or Multi Academy Trust.
Decision	Not financially viable. This option was presented to the school leaders and governing bodies of existing post-16 in the borough. The Council does not have the powers to mandate this and it is clear that this would again have an impact on the provision available at other schools. It could also impact post-16 budgets negatively. This was rejected as there was no indication that it would attract post-16 pupils in sufficient numbers to be financially viable.

To co-locate with Monkseaton Middle School.

Detail	To co-locate Monkseaton Middle School within the Monkseaton High School site.
Pros	This option would create a Year 5 – Year 13 provision on the Monkseaton High Site. It would release the Monkseaton Middle School site for alternative uses. It could mean the two schools would share revenue and premises costs and make savings on shared administration, site and management costs. It would provide access to a wider range of specialist teaching skills.
Cons	The Monkseaton High School site is shared with Star of the Sea Primary Academy. Year 5 pupils rarely travel to school on their own. There would be increased traffic and congestion pressure on the site and the local community. The Monkseaton High School building is not designed for Year 5 and Year 6 pupils and work would be needed on the building and external spaces to accommodate Key Stage 2 pupils.
Statutory Process	If co-locating both schools, it can be done without statutory process, as the new location for Monkseaton Middle School is within two miles.
Decision	Not financially viable and no agreement could be reached. The two schools had previously shared an Executive Headteacher from 2016-18. School leaders and the governing bodies at both Monkseaton High School and Monkseaton Middle School explored how they could work together on a more formal basis. Following this, the governing bodies at both schools decided against this due to the suitability of combining the sites for pupil ages and due to the financial viability.

To bring Monkseaton High School and Whitley Bay High School together under one governing body.

Detail	A strategic partnership between Monkseaton High and Whitley Bay High – including a soft or hard Federation (*)
Pros	It could mean the two schools would make savings on shared resources and administration and management costs and give them greater control over published admission numbers and finances.
Cons	There would be a risk of Whitley Bay High School being financially negatively impacted by being part of a federation.
Statutory Process	This would require a decision from both Governing Body.
Decision	Not financially viable and no agreement could be reached. The two schools had shared an Executive Headteacher and some staff between 2012-2014. Working with the schools, the Authority explored the possibility of bringing Monkseaton High School and Whitley Bay High School together under one governing body. School leaders and the governing bodies decided that the proposal was not viable as it would risk the identity of the individual schools in their communities and would still not be enough to make the school financially viable.

(*) A 'hard federation' is a formal arrangement where schools share a single governing body. This is different from a 'soft' federation where schools collaboration on an established basis but do not form one governing body. In both instances each school continues to operate as an individual school, it is the overarching governance arrangements of the schools that change.

Monkseaton High School to become a secondary school, i.e. admit pupils in Year 7.

Detail	To change Monkseaton High School structure to become a secondary School (Years 7-11), without wider change in planning area and to increase the age range to include Years 7 and 8.
Pros	This option would allow pupils to start the school at Year 7 (rather than Year 9) and would mean more pupils would be at the school, decreasing surplus capacity. If the post-16 provision was also no longer available, the school would be able to accommodate more pupils from Year 7. This would remove funding from post-16 but would generate additional funding for Years 7 and 8.
Cons	This option would risk the middle school system and lead to an increase in surplus places at Year 7 because there would be Year 7 places at Monkseaton High, the middle schools and some other schools, putting them also at risk.
Statutory Process	A Governing Body can alter the lower age range by two-year groups without a statutory process as Governing Bodies are the decision makers in this instance.
Decision	Not financially viable. The council explored what would happen to pupil numbers if the school was to expand to become a secondary school. These projections showed that if this took place, the number of pupils available would still not address the financial pressures and it was deemed not viable.

Changing part of the Monkseaton catchment area into a two-tier system.

Detail	A two-tier structure for Monkseaton High School and two First Schools, would also require the closure of a middle school and, also the reduction of admission numbers at the other middle schools.
Pros	Moving a section of the three-tier system into two-tier would stabilise Monkseaton High School. Families may make alternative choices at Year 7 and move directly into Monkseaton High School
Cons	The Middle schools would likely lose admissions at Year 7, reducing their income and viability and it could also impact on other schools that admit pupils at Year 7. This option would leave the planning area with a split system (as it would have both two and three-tier schools) and would result in the closure of one middle school as well as needing two schools to expand (from a First to a Primary School).
Statutory Process	Would involve a process to change the age range of some Schools and linked proposal to close schools. The process for this would be in line with national guidance on making significant changes to maintained schools.
Decision	No agreement could be reached with the schools and not financially viable as would likely cause instability elsewhere across the system. This option carries too much risk because there is no guarantee it would be viable even in the short-term. Parental choice and the commitment to the three-tier system would be the biggest factor and it would leave the North-East Planning Area with a split system (three-tier/two-tier) and there would still be too many surplus places in the Years 7-11. This will be further impacted by the falling birth rates over the last five years, meaning the pupils needed to fill all the places in the longer term will not be there.

To explore moving the three-tier system to a two-tier system of education.

In order, to stabilise Monkseaton High School, the council needed to consider as many ideas as possible. One option previously explored was moving the three-tier system to a two-tier system of education. This was considered in a review of education provision in 2000 and was not considered appropriate.

It was then considered again in the education review of 2013-15. Significant consultation was undertaken in October 2014 and the feedback from that was clear that the schools and local community were committed to the three-tier system. As a result, it was agreed that the council would work with the schools to "maintain and raise standards and tackle the collective financial challenge" and would "work with Headteachers and Governing Bodies across the Whitley Bay and Monkseaton group of schools to retain the three-tier system while managing places, raising standards and controlling costs."

The option was considered again in discussions with schools in 2022/23 but again dismissed as the vast majority of school leaders and governors were clear that they and the community wanted to maintain the three-tier system.

In the Cabinet Report of September 2023, the council gave a firm commitment to the three-tier system in the Planning Area and to working together with the schools to ensure it is viable and sustainable, but in order for this to be taken forward there needed to be a firm commitment from all the schools in the Planning Area to protect the integrity of the current three-tier system and to continue to collaborate and work closely together to ensure educational and financial sustainability.

In this report, the council stated its commitment to work closely in partnership with the school leaders and governing bodies to address the significant challenges faced and to promote, facilitate and encourage a system-driven solution. The report stated that it is clear that a structural issue would need a structural solution and that there is the need to achieve a sustainable and affordable solution for the long-term. However, the council was clear that governing bodies of each individual school would need to agree to any of the proposed solutions as this is not something that the Authority can mandate. It was made clear that the council cannot allow the current forecast levels of deficits to continue.

This consultation is solely about the future of Monkseaton High School, and not the future of the three-tier system. There are no proposals to change the tier system.

Bringing the 14 schools together under one Multi Academy Trust

The option was also discussed with the schools to consider creating a Multi-Academy Trust, but the majority of the schools confirmed that this is not something they would be interested in exploring further at this point. This is not something that the council can mandate schools to do.

Exploring other opportunities for the school to join an existing multi-academy trust.

As part of discussions with the Department for Education the council asked if the option of academisation could be explored. The Department for Education reached out to Multi Academy Trusts to discuss if it would be a viable option. The DfE advised that no academy trust was interested in taking on the school. The council then directly approached two large Multi Academy Trusts, but nothing came about from these conversations.

Conclusion

The council is now clear that without long term changes beyond its control, it is not possible to make the school viable. The council believes it has explored every option available. This has been reinforced through discussions with the Department for Education which have not identified any further options.

The Department for Education are fully aware that the council believes that at this stage there are only two options that could now be considered.

Option 1: Explore viable options submitted by the public.

Option 2: Close Monkseaton High School.

APPENDIX - Cabinet Reports

The most relevant Reports are listed below:

(1) Review of Secondary School Provision initial report 14 October 2013

a. Report

b. Minutes

(2) Education Review Cabinet Report 8 September 2014

a. Report

b. Minutes

(3) Education Review – Feedback from Prepublication Cabinet Report 10 November 2014

a. Report

b. Minutes

(4) Education Review – Feedback from Publication Consultation 12 January 2015

a. Report

b. Minutes

(5) Education Review – Feedback from Publication Consultation Supplementary Report 12 January 2015

a. Report

b. Minutes

(6) Education Review Update Report 13 July 2015

a. Report

b. Minutes

(7) Education Review Cabinet Report 11 July 2016

a. Report

b. Minutes

(8) Education for North Tyneside Cabinet Report 10 July 2017

a. Report

b. Minutes

(9) Education for North Tyneside Cabinet Report 30 July 2018 (5d)

a. Report

b. Minutes

(10) Education for North Tyneside Cabinet Report 29 July 2019 (5b)

a. Report

b. Minutes

(11) Ambition for Education Cabinet Report 25 January 2021 (item 9)

a. Report

b. Minutes

(12) Ambition for Education Cabinet Report 20 September 2021 (item 9)

a. Report

b. Minutes

(13) Ambition for Education Cabinet Report 21 September 2022 (item 13)

a. Report

b. Minutes

(14) Ambition for Education Cabinet Report 18 September 2023 (item 8)

a. Report

b. Minutes

Data

- Table 1: Published Admission Numbers (PAN) of North East Planning Area (NEPA) Schools

CURRENT PAN	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Appletree	60	60	60	60	60							
Coquet Park	30	30	30	30	30							
Langley	60	60	60	60	60							
Marine Park*	90	90	90	90	90							
Rockcliffe	45	45	45	45	45							
South Wellfield	60	60	60	60	60							
Southridge	60	60	60	60	60							
Whitley Lodge	45	45	45	45	45							
Marden Bridge						150	150	150	150			
Monkseaton Middle						96	96	96	96			
Valley Gardens*						192	192	192	192			
Wellfield Middle*						90	90	90	90			
Whitley Bay High										370	370	370
Monkseaton High										150	150	150
TOTAL	**450**	**450**	**450**	**450**	**450**	**528**	**528**	**528**	**528**	**520**	**520**	**520**

* with the agreement of the Governing Body.

- Table 2: Pupils on Roll of NEPA Schools (January 2024 Census)

School	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Appletree Gardens	56	42	55	59	62							
Coquet Park	30	30	30	30	30							
Langley	60	46	51	61	60							
Marine Park	90	90	90	90	92							
Rockcliffe	45	44	44	44	48							
South Wellfield	61	58	55	61	58							
Southridge	60	59	57	60	62							
Whitley Lodge	45	42	46	45	49							
Marden Bridge						147	150	150	149			
Monkseaton Middle						43	32	61	85			
Valley Gardens						192	195	190	189			
Wellfield Middle						90	90	91	90			
Whitley Bay High										378	370	368
Monkseaton High										148	147	169
TOTAL	447	411	428	450	461	472	467	492	513	526	517	537

- Table 3: Pupils on Roll of NEPA Schools October 2024

School	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Appletree Gardens	38	57	44	55	62							
Coquet Park	31	29	30	30	31							
Langley	51	60	47	52	61							
Marine Park	68	90	90	89	91							
Rockcliffe	46	43	47	45	47							
South Wellfield	42	62	63	55	62							
Southridge	56	60	58	62	61							
Whitley Lodge	35	43	44	44	46							
Marden Bridge						149	150	145	150			
Monkseaton Middle						55	56	50	63			
Valley Gardens						192	192	195	191			
Wellfield Middle						89	91	88	91			
Whitley Bay High										373	378	371
Monkseaton High										150	150	148
TOTAL	367	444	423	432	460	485	488	478	495	523	528	519

- Table 4: Pupils in First and Middle Schools and the numbers of pupils who live in the NEPA catchment area in October 2024

	Rec	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL Number on Roll	367	444	423	432	460	459	488	478	495
Students who live IN catchment	299	354	350	347	394	369	404	376	391
	81%	80%	83%	80%	86%	80%	83%	79%	79%
Students who live OUT OF catchment	68	90	73	85	66	90	84	102	104
	19%	20%	17%	20%	14%	20%	17%	21%	21%

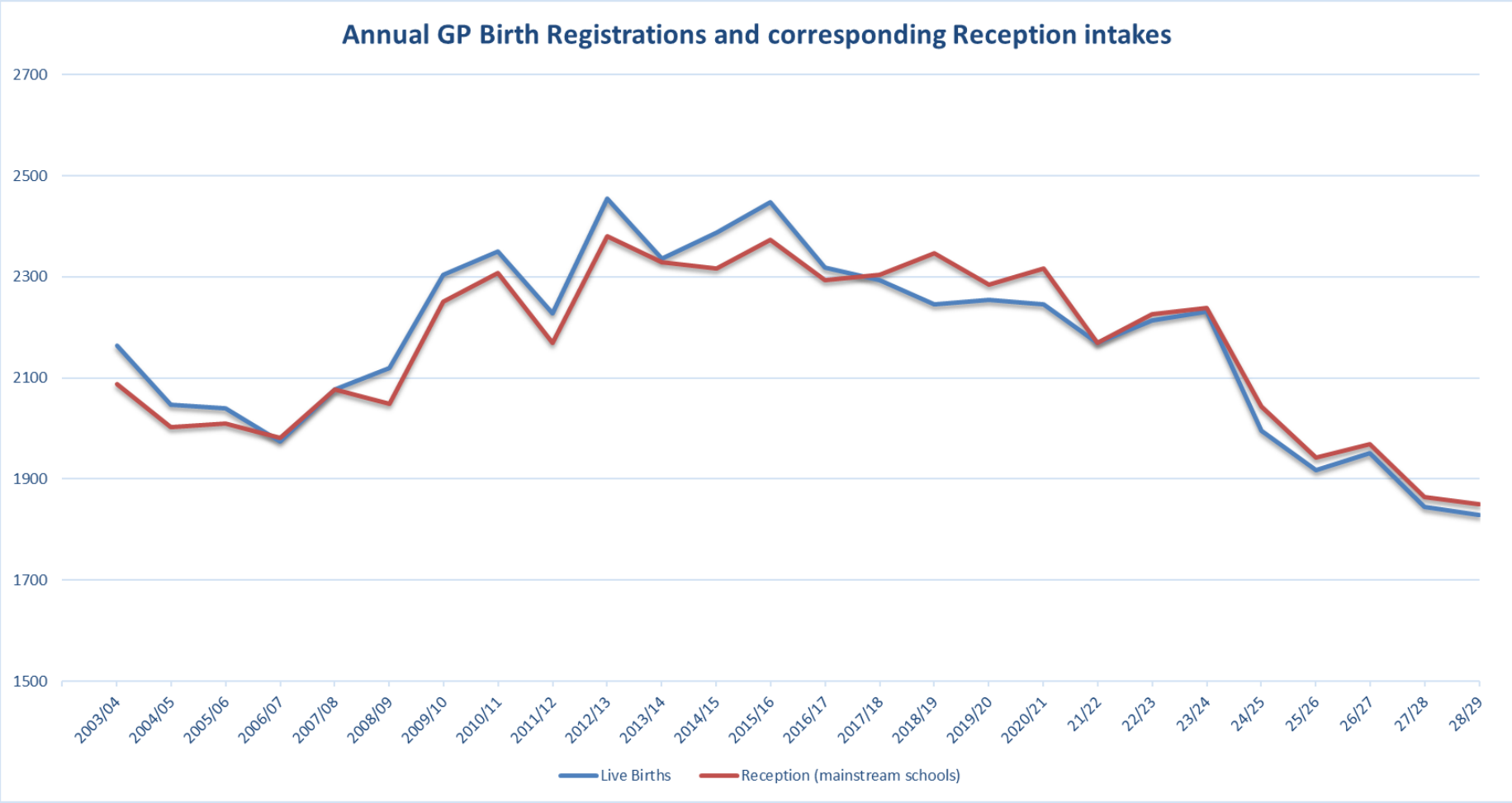
- Table 5: Birth Rates 2007 – 2024 and Reception Intakes 2012 – 2024

There has been a 10-15% decline in the birth rate in North Tyneside since 2018/19. That is around 300 children each year and is the equivalent of ten classes in first and primary schools. The reception year group that started in September 2024 is around 300 less than recent years. This is expected to last for at least the next three years, and it follows 15 years of a stable birth rate.

This decline is even more prevalent in the Whitley Bay and Monkseaton. In the last four years (2019 to 2023) the average birth rate has dropped from 329 to 266. This is over 60 less pupils per year and is reflected in the number of children starting reception this year.

Birth Year	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Reception Year	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29
Year Group - Sept 2024		11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Rec				
Total Births (a)	**2455**	**2336**	**2387**	**2447**	**2319**	**2293**	**2245**	**2254**	**2245**	**2170**	**2214**	**2232**	**1996**	**1918**	**1952**	**1845**	**1829**
Reception intake (mainstream schools) (b)	**2381**	**2328**	**2316**	**2373**	**2293**	**2304**	**2347**	**2285**	**2316**	**2169**	**2226**	**2239**	**2001**	**1942**	**1970**	**1865**	**1851**
														Proj	**Proj**	**Proj**	**Proj**
Year Group January 2024	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	R					
Number on Roll (NOR) as of January 2024 (mainstream schools) (c)	**2171**	**2144**	**2284**	**2262**	**2241**	**2335**	**2345**	**2313**	**2363**	**2206**	**2238**	**2239**					
NOR as of Oct 2024 (mainstream schools)	**2109**	**2265**	**2240**	**2224**	**2184**	**2361**	**2282**	**2353**	**2207**	**2262**	**2228**	**2001**					
% of births to Reception intake (b/a)	97%	100%	97%	97%	99%	100%	105%	101%	103%	100%	101%	100%					
% of births to January 2024 NOR (c/a)	88%	92%	96%	92%	97%	102%	104%	103%	105%	102%	101%	100%					
% of Reception intake to January 2024 NOR (c/b)	91%	92%	99%	95%	98%	101%	100%	101%	102%	102%	101%	100%					

- Table 5a: Birth Rate Graph.



- Table 6: Pupil Projections By academic year and year group to 2033/2034

10 Year Projections – by year group																
	R	**Y1**	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Y5**	**Y6**	**Y7**	**Y8**	**Y9**	**Y10**	**Y11**	**R-Y11**	**Y12**	**Y13**	**Post 16**
Capacity (based on current PAN)	2560	2560	2560	2560	2560	2638	2638	2409	2409	2259	2259	2259	**29,671**			2484
Capacity (based on Net Capacity Assessment)	2573	2573	2573	2573	2573	2614	2614	2429	2429	2463	2463	2463				
15/16	2373	2331	2327	2406	2187	2298	2204	1969	2008	1877	1965	1903	**25,848**	985	874	2484
16/17	2293	2369	2340	2314	2393	2184	2281	2125	1959	2021	1875	1931	**26,085**	866	861	2484
17/18	2304	2316	2360	2372	2313	2391	2188	2203	2120	1954	2022	1838	**26,381**	820	719	2484
18/19	2351	2310	2329	2357	2381	2309	2397	2076	2199	2130	1946	1968	**26,753**	788	720	2484
19/20	2285	2363	2311	2308	2354	2371	2309	2271	2085	2203	2117	1894	**26,871**	777	691	2484
20/21	2316	2271	2351	2285	2312	2346	2363	2143	2255	2079	2172	2047	**26,940**	792	723	2484
21/22	2169	2318	2269	2347	2289	2303	2341	2265	2143	2266	2037	2116	**26,863**	829	704	1533
22/23	2226	2186	2343	2303	2353	2315	2332	2253	2264	2171	2259	1982	**26,987**	861	744	1605
23/24	2239	2238	2206	2363	2313	2345	2335	2241	2262	2284	2144	2171	**27,141**	811	784	1595
24/25	2044	2257	2264	2229	2374	2299	2367	2225	2246	2283	2261	2072	**26,921**	865	739	1604
25/26	1942	2059	2279	2291	2236	2385	2317	2269	2225	2274	2261	2181	**26,721**	838	782	1621
26/27	1970	1956	2080	2306	2303	2239	2406	2222	2274	2269	2252	2180	**26,458**	869	759	1627
27/28	1902	1984	1977	2104	2314	2337	2258	2301	2225	2304	2247	2173	**26,127**	866	786	1652
28/29	1940	1916	2004	2000	2113	2308	2360	2162	2304	2256	2282	2167	**25,813**	874	785	1659
29/30	1943	1954	1936	2028	2008	2119	2330	2252	2165	2341	2234	2201	**25,511**	866	791	1657
30/31	1928	1957	1975	1959	2036	2014	2139	2231	2255	2198	2318	2155	**25,164**	881	784	1665
31/32	1935	1942	1978	1998	1966	2042	2033	2046	2235	2295	2176	2236	**24,882**	862	798	1660

Monkseaton High School Three Year Financial Plan Summary – shared with the agreement of the school

Monkseaton High School 3 year plan summary

	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000
Balance (deficit) brought forward	**(5,285)**	**(5,838)**	**(6,479)**
Income			
Funding delegated via funding formula	3,377	3,307	3,343
Other grants	588	533	536
Income from facilities	25	26	26
Total income	**3,990**	**3,866**	**3,905**
Expenditure			
Teaching staff	2,175	2,390	2,439
Education support staff	535	565	578
Premises staff	89	81	83
Admin and clerical staff	273	279	284
Cost of other staff	38	39	40
Building and grounds maintenance	42	43	43
Cleaning and caretaking	96	98	100
Water and sewerage	49	50	51
Energy	280	286	291
Rates	29	29	29
Other occupation costs	5	5	5
Learning resources (not ICT equipment)	290	222	227
Exam Fees	85	87	88
Administrative supplies	191	77	79
Other insurance premiums	14	14	14
Bought in professional services - curriculum	120	55	56
Bought in professional services - other	184	187	191
Total expenditure	**4,495**	**4,507**	**4,598**
In-year (deficit) - less committed balances brought f	(505)	(641)	(693)
Committed expenditure in opening balance	48		
Cumulative (deficit) carried forward	**(5,838)**	**(6,479)**	**(7,172)**