## Appendix J

## Transport implications

If there is no increase in school places, the number of pupils who are unable to gain a place at their nearest or catchment school will rise. They will be required to attend another school that does have spare places.

In such cases, if they were within the statutory walking distance of their nearest school, but were required to attend an alternative school that was over the statutory walking distance, they would become eligible for free school transport. Therefore, more pupils would require transport. It is unlikely that any appropriate transport would already exist, so new transport services would need to be arranged.

If pupils were above the statutory walking distance of their nearest school that was full and had to attend their next nearest school, which was also above the statutory walking distance, they would remain eligible for free transport. However, it is unlikely that this route would already exist. Additional transport would be required, creating additional budget pressure. In this instance, some communities would have pupils attending two different schools, with two separate buses.

Furthermore, if there were existing transport to an alternative school (that could have its route extended to pick-up additional pupils) it is unlikely to have spare places. All services are reviewed annually to make best possible use of their capacity. Therefore, larger or additional vehicles would need to be arranged.

If a parent whose child was unable to gain a place at their nearest school chose to send them to a school that was not the next nearest or catchment school the child would not be entitled to free transport. In this case the decision represents parental preference

## Primary transport implications: Casterton Cluster.

If the decision is made to transport children from Casterton cluster to schools with spare places, the following pattern is likely.

## Excess pupils from St Nicholas needing transport to school

| Capacity | $2016 / 17$ | $2017 / 18$ | $2018 / 19$ | $2019 / 20$ | $2020 / 21$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 |

Pupils are likely to need transport to:
Exton and Greetham; (additional pupils can be absorbed within current transport arrangements at no extra cost); or

Cottesmore: (would require an additional minibus at $£ 20 \mathrm{k}$ per annum); or
Empingham: (would require an additional minibus at £20k per annum).

Primary transport implications: Oakham cluster. If the decision is made to transport children from the Oakham cluster to schools with spare places, the following pattern is likely. Fewer schools with unfilled places are easily reached from the Oakham area.

## Excess pupils from Langham needing transport to school

| Capacity | $2016 / 17$ | $2017 / 18$ | $2018 / 19$ | $2019 / 20$ | $2020 / 21$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 210 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Pupils are likely to need transport to:
Whissendine: (would require an additional minibus at $£ 20 \mathrm{k}$ per annum); or
Empingham: (would require an additional minibus at £20k per annum).

Primary transport implications: Uppingham cluster. There is no pressure for places in this area and no transport arrangements are required.

Secondary school transport implications: Casterton. There is no pressure for places in this area and no transport arrangements are required.

Secondary school transport implications: Oakham. There is high pressure for places in this area. If the decision is made to transport children from Oakham to a secondary school with spare places, the following pattern is likely:

## Excess pupils from Catmose College needing transport to school

| Capacity | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7 / 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8 / 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9 / 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0 / 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 / 2 2}$ | 2022/23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{9 0 0}$ | 53 | 93 | 135 | 161 | 182 | 185 | 197 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 5 0 ^ { 1 }}$ | n/a | n/a | 0 | 11 | 32 | 35 | 47 |

If transported to Casterton College Rutland, requirements would range from one single deck vehicle through to 4 single deck or 2 double deck and one single deck vehicles. Cost for a 5 year period (2018-2023): £930,000.

Secondary school transport implications: Uppingham. There is high pressure for places in this area. If the decision is made to transport children from Uppingham to a secondary school with spare places, the following pattern is likely:

[^0]
## Excess pupils from UCC needing transport to school

| Capacity | $2016 / 17$ | $2017 / 18$ | $2018 / 19$ | $2019 / 20$ | $2020 / 21$ | $2021 / 22$ | $2022 / 23$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 915 | 13 | 29 | 51 | 40 | 58 | 72 | 80 |

If transported to Casterton College Rutland, requirements would build from one minibus ( $£ 20 \mathrm{k} \mathrm{pa}$ ) to one single deck, then to one double deck bus. Cost for a 5 year period (2018-2023): £190,000.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ On the assumption that an additional 150 places are created in readiness for September 2018.

