

School Organisation Plan – 2013/14-2022/23

APRIL 2014

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1. Introduction and purpose

- 1.1 Surrey's Corporate Plan, Children and Young People's Plan and Surrey's Vision for Learning recognises that all children and young people are entitled to high quality educational provision. Key to this aim is that all schools in Surrey are good schools serving their local communities. Whilst schools have a high degree of autonomy in this regard, the way that schools are organised and the policies that the Council adopts play a fundamental role in this overarching aim.
- 1.2 Surrey County Council is responsible for ensuring that:
- Sufficient childcare is available which offers the Early Years free entitlement;
 - Sufficient high-quality, maintained school provision is available to meet the needs of all Surrey children aged 5-16; Sufficient high-quality, maintained school or college provision is available to meet the needs of all Surrey young people aged 16-18;
 - At all ages, priority is given to appropriately meeting the needs of all children with special educational needs, learning difficulties and/or disabilities; and that:
 - All maintained nurseries, schools and colleges are able to function as high-quality, viable and financially efficient institutions.
- 1.3 Education in Surrey can be divided into three age-determined phases, although there is some overlap between these. For example, the statutory age for commencing full time education is 5 years but children who are 4 can also start school at this age if their parents wish them to do so. The three main phases can be described as:
- Early Years, in which a range of private, voluntary, independent (PVI) and maintained providers (including nurseries and children's centres), provide the free entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds;
 - 5 -16, "compulsory school age" during which schools are the main providers;
 - 14 -25, both colleges and schools offer substantial provision, with colleges as the sole provider for young people aged 19-25.
- 1.4 Whilst there is mention of all phases in this document, the focus is with school provision. Its purpose is to help the County Council and other stakeholders to understand the projected need for school places in Surrey in the future. Information relating to the provision of Early Years education and 14-19 education are covered in other documents which can be found on the Surrey County Council website (www.surreycc.gov.uk).
- 1.5 Surrey County Council has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places in the county to meet the present and future demand for school places. It is the role of the County Council to plan, organise and commission places for all maintained schools in Surrey in a way that raises standards, manages rising and declining pupil numbers and creates a diverse school community (referred to as 'school organisation' throughout this document). The County Council seeks to exercise this function in partnership with Dioceses, governing bodies of schools, head teachers, local communities and other key stakeholders.
- 1.6 The demand for schools places changes over time. This document sets out, over a ten-year period, where the Council thinks there will be a need to provide more school places in the future and where there may be a need to provide fewer places. Increases in demand can lead to the creation of a new school or the expansion of schools to add

permanent or temporary additional classrooms. Surplus places can also mean the reduction of school provision in an area through reduced admission arrangements or the rationalisation of school provision. Any reviews of school provision undertaken by the County Council (e.g. the opening, closing, federating, amalgamating, expanding or contracting of schools) will, in part, be prompted by the methodology for projecting the need for schools places contained in this document.

- 1.7 Predicting school demand is a complex task. Where children go to school involves a range of different factors such as fertility and birth rates, parental preference both between schools and between the state maintained and private sector, housing growth and inward and outward migration. As a result, planning for school places is based on probabilities not certainties and while projections may be derived from sound calculations they come without guarantees. Furthermore, the practice of school organisation must take into account a number of different, and at times conflicting, factors. This includes the need to respond to local need, to raise standards, to promote diversity and the need to ensure that scarce resources are used efficiently.
- 1.8 In order to make sense of these factors, this document provides information on:
- The current pattern of educational provision across the county.
 - Forecasts of pupil numbers in future years.
 - A summary explanation of government regulations, guidance and policies concerned with these issues.
 - Surrey County Council policy and strategy with respect to school organisation in Surrey.
- 1.9 How schools are best organised in a particular area is based on factors that change over time e.g. demographics, school standards/performance, government policy and school funding (to name a few). These factors are not static and will change on a regular basis. This is therefore a 'live document' that will be updated on a regular basis.
- 1.10 When considering school organisation decisions it is important to be open, transparent and to communicate to schools and their communities any pressures created by the over or under supply of school places. However, given that projections often change over time, the Local Authority will seek to avoid 'school blight', a situation where no immediate action is taken with the consequence that some schools lose pupils due to uncertainty about future place planning decisions. In these cases the Local Authority will endeavour to manage expectations regarding school organisation proposals that may or may not come to pass. This is not, therefore, a planning document in the sense that it sets out all of the actions the County Council intends to take in the future to address the demand for school places over the next 10 years. Rather it provides an overview of the likely supply and demand issues that will arise in Surrey in the future.
- 1.11 Generally speaking, the County Council will only seek to communicate officer recommendations for school organisation proposals to particular schools in this document when there is sufficient confidence that the proposal will be implemented. In practice this means that the issues will have been discussed with schools and other stakeholders first, a proposed solution has been discussed and is in development, any relevant funding has been identified and there is good reason to suggest that the proposal will move forward (e.g. a viability study suggests the proposal is tenable). There will be occasions when longer term planning is required or information is shared

regarding future school organisation issues (for example as part of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations -CIL).

2. The Surrey Context

- 2.1 Surrey is one of the major economic drivers within the South East and is the fifth least deprived local authority area in England and Wales (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010). However this high standard of wealth hides significant inequalities in a number of communities.
- 2.2 Surrey is the most densely populated shire county in England. The population density is 655 per sq km, compared with a South East average of 425 and a UK average of only 246. Surrey has a population of around 1.13 million, projected to rise to 1.18 million by 2026. Most of Surrey's population lives in the main towns - only 34% of Surrey is urban, yet 83% of Surrey's population lives there. In the 2011 census there were 455,800 households projected to increase to 530,000 by 2026. Since the 2001 census the average household size has increased in every district except Tandridge.
- 2.3 Up to 56,600 new dwellings are currently planned in Surrey by 2026. There is a particular focus on housing growth around the London fringe and the A3 corridor, especially in areas such as Elmbridge, Epsom & Ewell and Reigate & Banstead where there are pressing demographic challenges in the future. This demand for housing puts pressure on all services and public infrastructure – particularly schools. The ability to meet the demand is increasingly important to Surrey County Council. Associated environmental challenges include pressure for new development of schools and additional classrooms, loss of countryside and green belt and intensification in towns. Regional plans and government policies seek to increase the level of housing that the county should provide and this shapes the school planning challenges that the County Council now faces.
- 2.4 Surrey is made up of diverse rural and urban communities including minority ethnic communities. The most recent available data (2009) indicates that 17% of the population in Surrey is made up of people from minority ethnic communities (6.1% from non-White ethnic backgrounds, 5.5% from non-British White backgrounds, and 3.2% from mixed ethnic backgrounds). Data collected from schools in January 2010 showed that after 'White Other' the largest ethnic minority group is Asian Other at 1.7% of the school population. Over 120 languages other than English are spoken by children and young people in the county's schools. In Surrey primary schools approximately 10% of pupils have English as an additional language and there are 8% of students in secondary education for whom English is not their first language.
- 2.5 Surrey is a high performing Authority in terms of academic attainment and its schools perform better than the national average at all Key Stages. Post-16 participation is in line with national trends and Surrey has the lowest percentage in the country of young people not in education, employment and training (NEET). Many schools offer extended services through the confederations and 79% of Surrey's secondary schools have specialist school status. Surrey is a County with a high level of resident satisfaction. Surrey schools are good schools but there are areas of deprivation where the situation is made much harder for individuals, schools and communities.
- 2.6 Approximately 140,000 students are educated in Surrey schools. (4 nurseries, 298 primary schools, 53 secondary schools, 23 special schools and 11 pupil referral units). There are also 155 schools in the independent sector in Surrey. A breakdown of the numbers and categories of maintained schools in Surrey is given below:

Table 1 - Number of schools in Surrey by school type

Type	Infant	Junior	Primary	Nursery	Secondary	Special	Total
Foundation	4	3	10	0	5	0	22
Vol Aided	25	12	51	0	10	0	98
Vol Con	9	3	12	0	0	0	24
Community	52	22	71	4	10	22	181
Academy	2	5	21	0	28	1	57
Free	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	93	45	166	4	53	23	384

- 2.7 The County has a diversity of provision with 181 community schools, 22 foundation schools, including a number of trusts, and 122 Voluntary-Aided / Voluntary-Controlled schools belonging to 3 Church of England dioceses and 3 Catholic dioceses. There are no grammar schools in the county. At the time of writing there are 57 Academies within Surrey, though there may be more than this following the date this document is published. Appendix A gives a short description of the different types of schools in Surrey as listed in the table above.
- 2.8 There are 31 sixth forms in schools, 6 sixth form colleges and 4 General Further Education colleges. A directory of these educational providers as well as a list of special schools and Short Stay Schools in Surrey is mapped in Appendix B. All other schools are mapped in sections 6-16.
- 2.9 There is a good track record of schools working together in Surrey to address the needs of all children in an area. Almost all Surrey schools are part of a cross phase local confederation in addition to the 12 '14-19' Learning Networks which comprise all secondary schools. These voluntary collaborative partnerships have developed strong local models for improving outcomes through shared Continued Professional Development, joint working groups and strategic planning. As well as the above there are a number of different models of leadership and partnerships that exist at a school level (amalgamation, federation, partnership etc...). School organisation issues rarely affect schools in isolation therefore school partnerships are important to understanding the impact school organisation decisions may have on education in an area. Appendix C describes the different types of partnership that exist in Surrey.

3. Duties, responsibilities and the underlying principles to school organisation in Surrey

- 3.1 Before setting out the methodology in which projections for school places are made it is useful to provide a summary of the County Council's duties relating to the provision of school places in Surrey. These are set out by age/phase below:

Duties to provide for Under 5s

- 3.2 Section 7 of the 2006 Childcare Act places a duty on local authorities to ensure that all parents of three and four year olds are able to access the minimum free entitlement for up to two years before their child reaches compulsory school age. The minimum free entitlement that local authorities must provide for each eligible child is 15 hours per week for 38 weeks a year. Local authorities have to ensure that sufficient childcare is available which offers the Early Years free entitlement, including sufficient 'stand-alone' places for parents who want to take up only the free entitlement, as well as enough accessible places for low income families.
- 3.3 As with childcare generally, such provision will need to be accessible, flexible, inclusive and provided in a range of settings. It should meet the needs of disabled children where required, and have regard to the needs of the key groups of children at risk of exclusion. In ensuring the sufficiency of places, local authorities have to consider carefully the future planned changes to the free entitlement offer. They should plan, so far as is possible, to cater for any changes in demand that may be expected to follow.
- 3.4 The free entitlement in Surrey is delivered in a range of different settings including maintained nurseries at schools, private voluntary or independent providers, day nurseries, play groups, accredited child minders and nursery units in independent schools. More information on how early years education is provided can be found on SCC public website (www.surreycc.gov.uk - Home > Learning > Early years and childcare practitioners).

Duties to provide for ages 5-16

- 3.5 The law requires that parents and carers make arrangements, and Local Authorities to make provision for, the education of children from the first term they begin as a five year old to the end of the academic year in which their sixteenth birthday falls either at school or otherwise. Education in Surrey is strong and most parents choose to send their children to Surrey schools. Some parents will choose to educate their children independently, either at independent schools or otherwise than at school; others will send their children to maintained schools outside Surrey (as Surrey maintained schools admit some children from other areas). From age 14 to 16 a minority of children are offered college placements, usually through school links. Some children are educated in special schools or non-school forms of special education because of their special educational needs. Surrey will offer a school place to any resident between 5 and 16 years old. All pupils, whether they end up taking up a school place in the independent sector, are offered a place in Surrey schools.

Duties to provide for ages 14-19

- 3.6 As a result of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009, local authorities are now lead strategic commissioners of 14-19 education and training. This means Surrey County Council has a duty to ensure that sufficient and appropriate education and training opportunities are accessible to all young people in the county aged 14-19 and those up to age 25 for young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities (LDD). Details of Surrey's 14-19 policy are contained in the 14-19 Plan 2010-2015 and a needs analysis outlining our commissioning priorities can be found on the public website. (www.surreycc.gov.uk Home > Learning > 14-19 Education and Training)

Underlying principles to school organisation in Surrey

- 3.7 The above section sets out the duties of the Local Authority to provide education in Surrey. However, it does not set out how the Local Authority intends to exercise its duties and how this will impact on the organisation of schools in Surrey. The section below describes some of the underlying principles that the County Council will use to guide decisions in Surrey when managing the supply and demand of school places.
- 3.8 Surrey at present contains a diverse range of schools and school organisation arrangements. These have been developed through a variety of local histories. The County Council has no wish to disrupt what is working well. When new or changed provision is considered however, the County Council seeks to plan to a consistent set of guidelines.
- 3.9 Schools operate most efficiently and effectively when full or nearly full. To this end the County Council seeks to keep the number of surplus places (places in schools that are unfilled) to a minimum. It would not be desirable for the County Council to seek to eliminate all surplus capacity as it is important to retain a degree of flexibility in the system to respond to parental choice and to unexpected changes in pupil numbers. Indeed where there is reference in this document to a 'spare capacity' number of school places within an area (forecast or otherwise), generally speaking this will be because there is a planned 5% surplus of places in a geographic planning area. This figure is deemed to give the appropriate amount of flexibility in an area and is set against the need to ensure the efficient use of resources. In practice, the Local Authority is likely to accept higher surplus places in certain circumstances; for example in schools serving rural areas where there is relatively sparse school provision. However, where surplus places exceed 10% in a planning area the Local Authority will take steps to bring this surplus back down to 5% where possible. Whilst it is the level of deficit or surplus places in a particular area that is most important, where there are individual schools with high surplus places, the Local Authority will also need to make an intervention. Any schools with more than 25% surplus places will be viewed by the Authority as educationally and financially unsustainable. Where possible, the County Council will seek to take action early to ensure that schools do not reach this point. These general targets are derived from the Audit Commission's reports 'Trading Places' (2002 and 2006)
- 3.10 The County Council aims over time to increase the real educational inclusion of children with special educational needs into mainstream settings with appropriate personal support. To this end, the County Council will give priority to organisational changes that specifically promote this aim (for example, the development of units and resource bases within mainstream schools, co-location of mainstream and special provision). The County Council will also seek to develop its special schools so that as few pupils as

possible have to be sent to non maintained and independent special schools on the basis of their special educational needs.

- 3.11 In planning the provision of school places, the County Council will take account of demands from residents of other local authority areas and vice versa. We will share this information with other local authorities and will increase or decrease the estimates of demand within the County according to the combined effect of these factors and according to where these pressures occur geographically.

Planning Principles: Primary

- 3.12 In considering changes to provision or the creation of new provision in the primary phase (provision for children aged 4-11 including primary, infant and junior schools) the County Council will plan on the following principles:

- a) Where possible, planned Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be multiples of 30 (where this is not possible, multiples of 15 will be preferred).
- b) The County Council prefers all through Primary schools, rather than separate infant and junior schools, as the model for primary phase education in Surrey. It is the Council's view that by providing continuity between Key Stages 1 and 2 within a single school, thus eliminating the need for a transition to another school at 7 years of age, primary schools can offer an overall higher quality of provision.
- c) In making new arrangements in the primary phase, the County Council will aim to open and/or maintain 4-11 primary schools in preference to infant, junior or first schools. However the County Council will have regard to existing local arrangements and seek to avoid leaving existing infant and junior schools without links on which they have previously depended.
- d) Especially in more rural areas, the County Council will consider sympathetically the desirability of separate infant schools feeding into a joint junior or primary provision where this reduces transport needs for young children. The County Council will also consider arrangements that allow for the management of small local schools within a single institutional framework (a Federation) under a single governing body and one head teacher.
- e) All present primary school provision is co-educational, and the County Council anticipates that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.
- f) The County Council aims to have published admissions numbers for primary, junior or infant schools not less than 30 or greater than 150.
- g) The County Council will avoid arrangements that involve large admission intakes outside the common admission points at reception and the start of Key Stage 2.
- h) Some infant schools regularly feed into a junior or primary school (more than 50% of the infant Year 2 usually go on to the Year 3). In the event of the departure of either head teacher, the County Council will, prior to the governing body appointing a new head teacher, consider the possibility of future closer links between the schools. Initially, this would entail discussion with both governing bodies, and with the governing body of any other school that is closely involved. In appropriate circumstances this would lead to the amalgamation into a single primary school, or 'hard' federation of the two schools under a single governing body, usually with the expectation of the schools amalgamating in due course.
- i) Inherent in the current funding formula is a presumption to keep smaller schools open. The County Council will seek to maintain smaller schools where the quality of provision is high and where the school offers value for money. The County Council

does not believe that a school can offer value for money where the unit cost per pupil is twice (or more) on the average per pupil amount across the County.

Planning Principles: Secondary

- 3.13 In considering changes to provision or the creation of new provision in the secondary phase the County Council will plan on the following principles:
- a) Published Admission Numbers for secondary schools will not normally be less than 150 or greater than 360.
 - b) Planned PANs for secondary schools will normally be multiples of 30.
 - c) The great majority of current Surrey secondary provision is co-educational and the County Council expects any new provision to conform to this pattern. This is because the creation a single sex school in isolation gives rise to gender inequalities in the provision of school places.
 - d) In making new arrangements in the secondary phase, the County Council will aim to maintain 11-16 secondary schools in preference to other models of provision unless either (i) the new provision is continuing from a successful and thriving sixth form arrangement, or (ii) the college sector is unable to offer appropriate provision to that area, or (iii) the provision is made on an agreed basis with other local schools and Further Education providers.

Planning Principles: Special Educational Needs

- 3.14 In planning provision for children with Special Educational Needs the Council will be guided by the following principles:
- a) The County Council will ensure that suitable provision is available for all Surrey children and young people aged between 2 and 25 years who have special educational needs, and for younger children where this is necessary.
 - b) The County Council will seek to make SEN provision for those up to the age of 16 through local mainstream nurseries and schools, if necessary with additional resources or equipment. For children whose needs cannot be met in this way, the County Council will seek to make appropriate provision through Surrey special schools where this is possible. For young people aged 16-19 provision may be at school or college and for young people aged 19-25 provision is likely to be college based.
 - c) Over time, the County Council will aim to increase the proportion and absolute number of children who can be offered effective and appropriate education in mainstream settings, principally by broadening the skills and special arrangements that can be made within the mainstream sector.
 - d) In exercising its educational functions, the County Council will seek to avoid residential placements unless residential placement is required for care or health reasons. In such cases agreement to joint placement and support will be sought from the relevant teams within the County Council or the Surrey Primary Care Trust.
 - e) The County Council will seek to develop its own special schools to meet the needs of Surrey residents who cannot be educated in mainstream settings. It is likely that, over time, this policy will lead to Surrey special schools meeting the needs of children with increasingly severe, or complex, special educational needs.
 - f) The County Council will aim to increase provision for young people aged 16-25 with special educational needs (learning difficulties and disorders) in local sixth-form and

further education colleges and reduce the reliance on specialist colleges for this age band.

- g) Future planning of provision will seek to support the objectives outlined in the forthcoming SEN Plan and new legislation.

Planning Principles: Pupil Referral Units (formerly “Short Stay Schools”)

- 3.15 The Council will provide PRUs and other services and provisions for children temporarily unable to attend mainstream school because of exclusion or by reason of their attendance, behaviour or other needs.
- 3.16 PRUs will not be used as long-term substitutes for mainstream or special schools. In general, the function of PRUs will be to provide short-term provision while preparing children for a return to mainstream education or, more exceptionally, to support a child through SEN assessment or reassessment prior to eventual placement in a mainstream or special school. For some children in Key Stage 4 however, PRUs will provide support from the point of admission to the conclusion of compulsory education at 16.

Making changes to schools in Surrey

- 3.17 The County Council keeps under review all types of educational provision for which it has responsibility. A variety of factors may lead to the County Council making proposals for changes in school provision (these would apply to nursery and college provision too). As the list below indicates, the supply and demand of school places is only one of the factors that the County Council will consider, other factors include:

- Changes in the population and/or the continuing demand for places in an area
- The opportunity to make new and positive educational developments
- The opportunity to regularise local arrangements to accord with general Surrey arrangements
- Action to address schools that are failing or at risk of failing
- The objective results and data for the institution in question in relation to public examinations or national tests
- The comparison of these results to those of other local and/or other similar schools
- The value that the school can be shown to be adding to the educational achievement of pupils
- Recent findings by Ofsted on the quality of education provided by the institution
- The popularity of the school with local residents and wider user groups
- The prospects for the school of remaining or becoming viable in terms of admission numbers
- Indicators that the institution has a good understanding of the challenges it faces and the ability and determination to tackle these challenges
- Indicators as to whether the institution is able to make a sound educational offer within its allocated budget

- 3.18 The County Council will respond promptly to findings by Ofsted that indicate standards of education or care are unsatisfactory or are at risk of becoming so. In other cases, when the County Council perceives that significant quality problems exist, it will not delay taking action nor will it wait for an Ofsted inspection result or avoid taking a particular action because this course was not promoted by the most recent Ofsted

inspection report. Interventions in schools on the basis of quality will, in most cases, take place through the Focused School Support Programme delivered by Babcock Four S on behalf of Surrey County Council.

- 3.19 The County Council will seek to avoid admitting new pupils to schools that are likely to remain unsatisfactory.
- 3.20 Proposals to change to nursery, school or college organisation will be designed to ensure that the interests of existing pupils, students and service-users are protected and advanced. The County Council will not, however, refuse to take action necessary to the long-term interests of Surrey residents because this causes short-term difficulties or disruption.
- 3.21 The main legislation governing school organisational changes is found in sections 7- 32 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, The School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 and the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Mainstream Schools) (England) Regulations 2007. Relevant guidance pages can be accessed from Appendix D relating to new guidance in place from January 2014. In changing or increasing provision, the County Council is required in certain circumstances to seek and consider bids from external providers including trusts and other educational organisations. On such occasions, this document will provide general guidance on what types of provision are most likely to best fit with the existing Surrey arrangements and networks, and thus best promote pupil achievement in the county. The County Council values diversity in its school provision. Within our guidelines, individual cases will always be judged on their merits. The Church of England and Roman Catholic dioceses have long supported voluntary aided schools in Surrey. The County Council welcomes approaches from appropriate bodies proposing sponsorship arrangements for new or reorganised schools or academies.

Academies and Free Schools

- 3.22 The County Council wishes to work closely with all schools in Surrey irrespective of their school status. This includes maintained, voluntary aided/controlled, foundation, free schools and academies.
- 3.23 The County Council has built and maintains a strong professional relationship with all the current Surrey Free Schools and academies. Places at these schools are taken into account within its strategic planning to ensure a sufficiency of school places.
- 3.24 The County Council welcomes the coalition government's plans to raise educational standards and to tackle underperformance. Surrey schools are, in the great majority, strong and successful and many of the ideas that the government is proposing are already in place in Surrey. The County Council strongly supports all schools to be self-governing, self-evaluating and self-managing institutions, determining their own curriculum and teaching arrangements. Where support is required to tackle underperformance Surrey schools have demonstrated that strategic partnerships between the most effective institutions, head teachers and senior leaders is the best and quickest way to deliver improvements.

- 3.25 The County Council believes that there is an overall coherence to Surrey schools working with the County Council that is greater than the sum of its component parts. In particular, the local authority plays a decisive role in helping to ensure:
- that every Surrey child can fairly access a high quality school place appropriate to their needs (through commissioning of school places, co-ordination of admissions, determining provision to address special educational needs, and placing children who are out of school)
 - that every Surrey school can be supported if it faces internal or external challenges in periods of difficulty so that it can be recovered quickly
 - that the most vulnerable and disadvantaged young people, including Looked After Children, those with SENs and those outside of mainstream education, are supported to achieve their best

Who decides on school organisation decisions?

- 3.26 Until 2007 decisions on school organisation in Surrey were taken by an independent body known as the 'School Organisation Committee'. These committees were abolished by the Government and now the duty to decide on the majority of statutory proposals with respect to school organisation (e.g. opening, closing, expanding, federating schools) falls to the Local Authority. Some decisions are also taken by the Schools' Adjudicator or by Schools' Governing Bodies. Appendix D provides links to the appropriate school organisation guidance pages. Guidance has been updated and in place from January 2014. New guidance has aimed to streamline previous approval process and could lead to more proposals coming forward initiated by individual schools.
- 3.27 Under Surrey County Council's scheme of delegation, any decisions relating to school organisation within the remit of the Local Authority are delegated to the Cabinet Member for Children and Learning, except in the case of opening or closing schools, where the Leader of the Council makes the final decision.
- 3.28 The Cabinet member for Children and Learning is advised by the Strategic Director for Children, Schools and Families. Prior to initiating any review or changes, the Strategic Director will take such soundings and investigations as he or she considers useful, and will consider any arguments for change submitted by relevant parties. Reviews and/or proposals for change from the Strategic Director will be published for consultation with interested parties as required by the Education Acts. In general, the Strategic Director will aim to publish proposals that contain:
- A clear statement outlining the reasons for change
 - One or more specific proposed changes
 - Arguments as to why the proposed represent the most appropriate way to address the stated reasons for change.
- 3.29 In certain cases the proposal may also contain a plan for a competition to provide a new school. Changes will only be proposed where the funding required is expected to be available. While more complex arrangements may be used in particular circumstances, the general aim will be that consultations are focussed, precise, and conducted to a managed timescale of no more than necessary length. The purpose of this is to avoid

long periods of uncertainty and/or confusion for users and “planning blight” which could result in difficulties for a school. The Council will seek to avoid raising questions as to the future of schools where this is not necessary.

3.30 After this consultation the Strategic Director will re-consider the proposals, in the light of the responses received and the arguments they contain, and any other relevant factors, before recommendations are made to the County Council’s Cabinet Member for Children and Learning. The next step may be:

- to withdraw and re-consider a proposal from the Strategic Director;
- to publish statutory notices in line with the original proposal, or
- to publish alternative proposals, or
- a combination of the above.

3.31 If statutory notices are agreed, the process for this is as set out in Education Acts, regulations and Statutory Guidance. For further information and Guidance on School Organisation changes please refer to the School Organisation Unit : <http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/leadership/schoolorganisation>

4. How the Council manages the supply of school places in Surrey

4.1 As stated in paragraph 3.17, one of the more common reasons for school reorganisation is the changing supply and demand for school places over time. The County Council works with schools and governing bodies to address supply and demand issues in the shorter and longer term, therefore it is important to understand how ‘pupil forecasts’ or ‘pupil projections’ are created (both terms are used synonymously throughout). The following sections refer to how Surrey County Council plans places for school aged children. Early Years projections are calculated slightly differently through a ‘childcare sufficiency assessment’ and 14-19 education is planned through a similar needs analysis. These documents can be found on SCC website under the relevant sections. The Early Years Childcare Sufficiency Assessment can be found on <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk> *Home > Learning > Early Years and Childcare Practitioners > Research into Early Years*. The Surrey 16-19 Commissioning statement can be found *Home > Learning > 14-19 Education and Training*).

Overview of September 2014 applications for school places

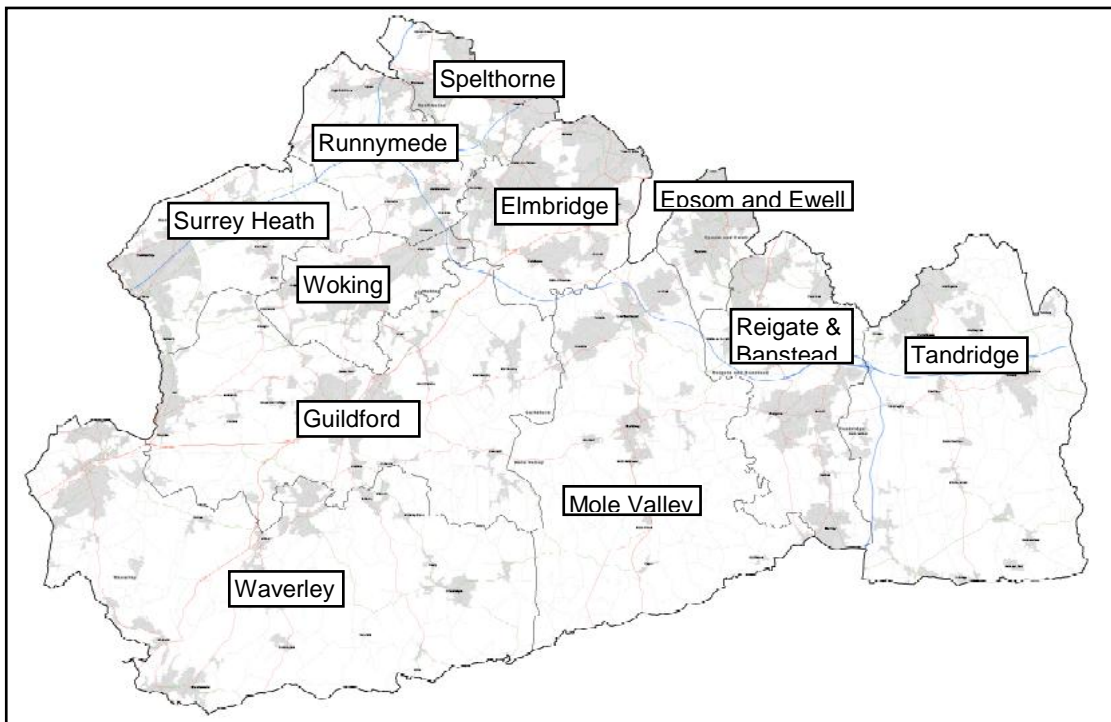
4.2 Appendix E sets out the on time preferences for children wishing to take up a primary or secondary school place in September 2014 for all schools in the County. Across Surrey in many planning areas the number of applications for places has been greater than the number of places available. Where this is the case this is indicated in the relevant table. Given their size, these tables have been appended at the end of this document.

Overview of Surrey Forecasts

4.3 The County Council collects data on the past and present uptake of places in all schools in Surrey that are maintained by the Local Authority. This information is used together with other sources of data, principally birth and housing data, to predict the future need

for school places across the County. This is what is referred to as pupil ‘projections’ or pupil ‘forecasts’.

- 4.4 Surrey covers a large area and is a mixture of rural and urban centres. In order to carry out pupil forecasts effectively it must split up the County into different ‘planning areas’. Any decisions on changes to school provision such as the expansion or contraction of schools are taken within the context of these planning areas. In Surrey there are two types of planning areas: Primary and Secondary. Special Educational Needs provision is not made by using planning areas in the same way because the requirement for places does not correspond as closely to demographic change, given the specialised nature of the school places required. Broadly speaking, secondary planning areas are the same as the eleven Borough and District administrative boundaries below (though larger Borough/Districts are split into two secondary planning areas). Each secondary planning area is then further broken down into a number of primary planning areas that are based on electoral wards.



- 4.5 When it comes to choosing a school for their child, parents/carers are under no obligation to choose their closest school and can apply for schools that may not even be in their own borough/district or county. Parents may also choose independent schooling for their child. As a result, there is no *direct* link between the number of children living in a particular planning area and school places located there. Nevertheless, most parents/carers will seek local schools for their children and the County Council uses this principle as the basis upon which to predict the future need for school places when analysing changes in the population. Much attention within this document is focused on the “starter” years in schools – ‘Reception’ (Year R) for infant and primary schools and ‘Year 7’ for secondary schools. With a rising birth rate these are often the largest year groups for which school places need to be provided. Moreover, they are the year groups that best reflect present current parental attitudes to schools. Therefore projections or forecasts state how many children are predicted to require a school place in a given planning area. This is evaluated against the number of available places there are in that planning area. Action is then taken if the demand significantly outstrips the supply (or vice versa).

- 4.6 Birth data underpins all forecasts. Birth data is collected by the Office of National Statistics by electoral ward. The planning areas we use for making forecasts are therefore also based on electoral wards. We look at how many births there are in an area and estimate how many of those births will turn into primary age children in 4 years time and how many will turn into secondary age pupils in 7 years time. Given that most pupils will attend a secondary school in the same area as their primary school, forecasts for secondary pupils are also predicated on birth data.
- 4.7 Although there are different ways by which the future need for school places can be estimated. In Surrey, our system for forecasts uses:
- the pattern of how numbers of births in a primary planning area turn into numbers of reception pupils in that area.
 - the pattern of how numbers of primary school pupils in a secondary area turn into numbers of pupils entering secondary schools in that area.
- 4.8 There are four key reasons we use this methodology:
- we have good data for births in the relevant areas (from the Office for National Statistics);
 - we have good data for those attending primary and secondary schools in each of the areas (from our own roll counts);
 - the areas used are large enough not to be too influenced by short-term or very local peaks and troughs, but small enough not to rely on wholly inaccessible provision to meet local needs;
 - using Boroughs and Districts creates an opportunity to compare our data with partner local councils that should help us guard against avoidable error.
- 4.9 As well as birth data there are a number of different factors that will influence the pattern of births in an area that turn into numbers of pupils. The level of new housing, inward and outward migration and the take up of places at independent schools are all examples. Where possible these factors are accounted for in the methodology.

Impact of housing

- 4.10 New housing developments will result in an increase in the number of pupils that need a place at Surrey schools. The effects are twofold. Families that move into housing developments within the area are likely to enrol their children in a Surrey school. This will result in a short-term increase in the numbers of pupils on roll in Surrey schools, across all years. Couples often move into the area to start a family, and their children are likely to enrol in a Surrey school once they reach statutory school age. This will result in an increase in pupils entering Reception in future years. When projecting pupil numbers, completions data (e.g. when houses are sold) is used for historic data and housing permissions and housing trajectories (e.g. actual and forecast planning permissions for new housing developments) are used for making forecasts.

Impact of the economy

- 4.11 Economic instability can lead to a reduction in the use of independent education and therefore an increased demand for places in local state schools. This appears likely to have the greatest impact where, as with Surrey, the use of independent education is relatively high.
- 4.12 Economic recession can also influence school place planning in other ways: it can affect housing developments; some families may choose to sell their house to move into other areas for work, birth rates may fluctuate; each of these scenarios potentially has a significant effect on inward and outward migration factors within the county. However it is not easy to quantify these effects, and the pupil projections in this document do not factor them in. It appears inevitable that the first and main effect of the current recession will be to increase pressure on places at both primary and secondary schools in Surrey and this is already being felt. Therefore Surrey County Council has anticipated additional demand for places in September 2014 in a number of planning areas and is forecasting future increases in successive years across the county.

Forecasting Primary age pupils using 'primary planning areas'

- 4.13 In the primary sector forecasts are made for planning areas only. We do not produce forecasts for individual primary or infant schools because the number of pupils in a year group in a single school would be too small to make reliable forecasts. Instead, the areas around a group of infant and primary schools are allocated to those schools and are known as 'planning areas'. These areas are typically made up of between 3 and 8 schools and vary in size depending on the rural or urban nature of the area.
- 4.14 In most cases, primary planning areas are made up of complete electoral wards. Sometimes the geography of an area means a ward is divided between more than one primary planning area. Wards are only allocated to primary planning areas in the same borough/district. All wards are allocated to a school, however unlikely it is that children from that area would attend the school. This means that the total number of births used for projections for all primary planning areas in a borough/district is the same as the total births for that borough/district. This is important as it allows us to make a clear account of what has happened in the past and from it derive a sensible estimate of what we believe will happen in the future.
- 4.15 All primary schools and infant schools are allocated to a ward. Junior schools are not allocated areas or wards because births and housing figures are only used to forecast reception (YR) numbers. We calculate the need for junior places based on the number of children that are in Year 2 in infant schools and the number of children who move in and out of that particular planning area.
- 4.16 Catholic primary schools normally serve a wider area than a primary planning area. Therefore, wards are not allocated to Catholic schools for the purpose of forecasting numbers.
- 4.17 The number of births in a primary planning area gives us a good estimate of the number of four year olds there will be looking to start school in that area four years later. While the level of correspondence between births and the number of Reception age pupils four

years later varies from area to area, it tends to be consistent within each area over time. Surrey projections therefore use a ratio (based on a 3 year average figure) in conjunction with birth rates to forecast the number of pupils starting primary education in future years.

- 4.18 In addition to birth data, we factor in the data on housing completions, housing trajectories and housing supply that is collected from the Local Planning Authorities – the Borough and District Councils. The forecasts generated by the birth data are increased by the projected number of pupils yielded from housing developments.
- 4.19 The County Council conducts counts of actual numbers per year group, per school every year. The vast majority of pupils continue their primary education within the same school, although there are a small number of pupils that leave or are admitted to schools mid year. Therefore the number of pupils in a cohort usually remains broadly constant as they progress through school. There is a small reduction when pupils transfer to special schools and also a small reduction when pupils permanently leave the state sector. This pattern provides a reliable method of calculating how many pupils will progress through schools in the area in future years.

Forecasting secondary age pupils using ‘secondary planning areas’

- 4.20 A number of primary planning areas are grouped together into single secondary planning areas. Most children attending a primary school within the primary planning areas will go on to attend a secondary school in the associated secondary area. Some pupils will attend schools in other areas or will attend independent schools and thus not appear as secondary pupils within the state sector. These usually represent a small proportion of any given cohort.
- 4.21 Generally, families are happy, and sometimes keen, for children to travel further for secondary than for primary education given the choice of schools available. Notwithstanding these individual movements, there is a strong relationship between the number of pupils in Year 6 of primary education in an area and the number of pupils beginning secondary Year 7 within that area in the subsequent year. The actual level of correspondence between Year 6 numbers on roll and local Year 7 numbers on roll one year later varies from area to area, but tends to be very consistent within areas over time. The ratio (based on a 3 year average) is applied to data on Year 6 pupil numbers to calculate the likely number of Year 7 pupils requiring places in the area in future years.
- 4.22 As with primary education, every year Surrey makes actual counts of numbers per year group, per school for all secondary schools.

Understanding the forecasts for school places in your area

- 4.23 The following sections of this document describe the current pupil numbers and school place numbers in each of the eleven boroughs and districts of Surrey. They also set out projections for how we think pupil numbers will change and what general changes in school organisation and the Published Admission Numbers (PAN) are needed to meet

the changing pupil population. The NOR column in the tables in the appendices refers to the number on roll at a school or group of schools.

- 4.24 This information will be of interest to school governors, head teachers and parents/pupils. The analysis is presented in 12 sections. Section 5 gives an overview of births and their possible impact on schools places across the whole of Surrey. The remaining 11 sections are split into Borough or District areas and cover the key issues with respect to the supply and demand of school places in both primary and secondary planning areas.
- 4.25 When looking at the projections in each of the subsequent sections it is important to understand that these figures are not statements of fact. It is also important to note that whilst the Local Authority will seek to meet parental preferences, our projections are primarily concerned with the number of available school places in the Borough or District. It may be the case that there are some schools in an area that are consistently oversubscribed against parental preferences. This may give the impression that there is a shortage of school places in this area. However, parental preferences give a view on where parents would prefer their children to attend school, not whether there is a shortage of school places in an area.
- 4.26 It is the number of spare Reception places (or Year 3 places for junior schools) in an area against the number of children that are seeking to start school that is the principal factor that the Local Authority seeks to predict and respond to. The tables in sections 6-16 only give an aggregated assessment of need for places across the Borough or District. The actual need for these places may be distributed evenly across all localities in the Borough or District or they may be concentrated in a particular area. The projections in the table above have been broken down, but are not provided in this document to avoid this becoming an unwieldy document. Individual planning area projections can be found at www.surreycc.gov.uk *Home > Learning > Schools > future provision of school places*.
- 4.27 In addition to the information provided in sections 6-16, on time applications for all 2012 primary and secondary places in schools in Surrey can be found in appendix E.

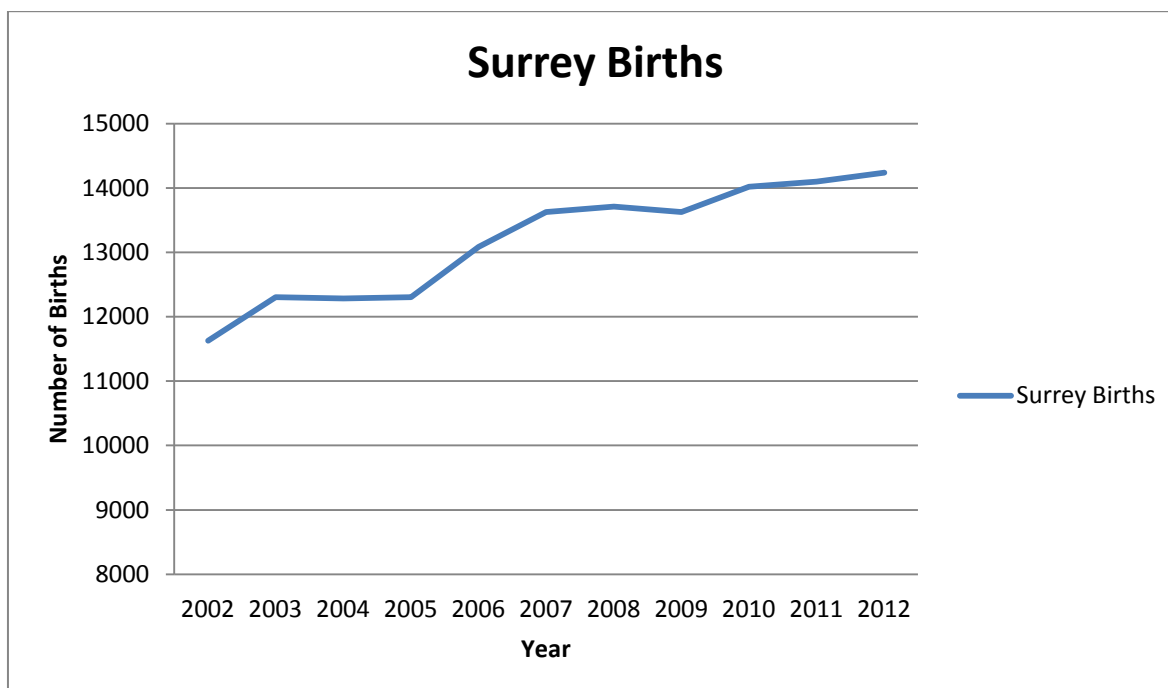
5. Surrey Overview

Population in Surrey

- 5.1 Surrey's population has increased every year since 1981 (except for 1986/87) to a total of 1,132,400 in 2011 (Census). This represents an increase of nearly 7% people from the previous census in 2001. This is largely explained by an increased birth rate and net inward migration of 8,200. The fastest growing borough is Elmbridge (11.9%) followed by Woking (10.5%). The Office of National Statistics (ONS) projections suggest that Surrey's population will continue to grow in the foreseeable future rising to 1,230,700 people living in 530,000 households by 2023. This is a net increase of just under 10% in 14 years.
- 5.2 Surrey is the most densely populated shire county in England. Only 34% of Surrey's land is urban, yet 83% of the population live there. The County Council's approach to school planning must therefore adapt to support small and isolated populations in the more rural areas as well as the more concentrated populations in the town centre locations.

Surrey Births

- 5.3 Birth Data is provided by the ONS. This document primarily uses 'school year' births (September to September) aggregating births from previous years proportionately.
- 5.4 Births in Surrey fell significantly from 1997 to reach a low point in 2001 followed by significant increases.



- 5.5 Whilst the birth rate has increased in Surrey over the last 5 years, the effect of this rise will not be consistent across the County. The table below illustrates the birth figures broken down by Borough and District by school year.

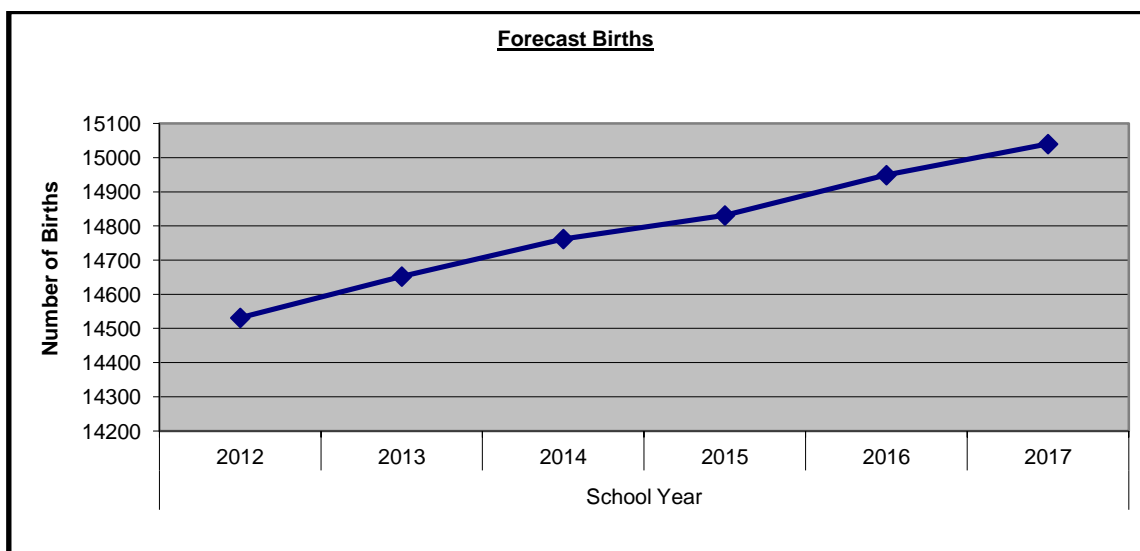
Borough	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% Change 2002-2010
Elmbridge	1466	1520	1550	1629	1732	1773	1783	1760	1890	1,879	1,826	24.6
Epsom & Ewell	749	790	773	782	826	907	904	867	918	930	952	27.1
Guildford	1336	1436	1529	1436	1490	1562	1629	1610	1578	1,667	1,677	25.5
Mole Valley	776	817	779	789	810	851	837	882	887	873	868	11.9
Reigate & Banstead	1446	1572	1523	1491	1711	1754	1768	1775	1889	1,871	1,872	29.5
Runnymede	787	873	842	840	856	916	969	980	979	1007	996	26.6
Spelthorne	980	1059	1027	1079	1192	1135	1163	1158	1228	1,239	1,224	24.9
Surrey Heath	905	922	988	920	974	1012	1029	988	959	974	940	3.9
Tandridge	828	861	844	862	896	935	927	916	908	913	966	16.7
Waverley	1237	1270	1274	1223	1359	1385	1303	1309	1306	1,296	1,385	12.0
Woking	1116	1184	1154	1252	1239	1398	1398	1381	1476	1,448	1,531	37.2
Total	11626	12304	12283	12303	13085	13628	13710	13626	14018	14,097	14,237	22.5

5.6 The largest percentage increase in births in this time period was in Woking which increased by about 37%. Reigate and Banstead follows with 29.5%, with Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Spelthorne and Runnymede all increasing by between 24% and 27%.

Surrey Birth Forecasts

5.7 Births are projected to increase based on ONS population estimates and projected fertility rates. This increase in births will lead to a continuously increasing number of children starting school for the foreseeable future. Births in Surrey are forecast to rise year on year from 2012 to 2017, an increase of 3.5%.

School Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Forecast Births	14,531	14,652	14,762	14,831	14,949	15,040



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change
Elmbridge	1,913	1,930	1,951	1,966	1,981	2,006	4.9
Epsom & Ewell	967	983	989	992	1,007	1,008	4.2
Guildford	1,690	1,706	1,729	1,736	1,745	1,752	3.7
Mole Valley	890	901	907	901	911	916	2.9
Reigate & Banstead	1,926	1,934	1,942	1,943	1,953	1,977	2.6
Runnymede	1,026	1,032	1,030	1,043	1,066	1,067	4.0
Spelthorne	1,250	1,258	1,265	1,279	1,291	1,296	3.7
Surrey Heath	1,033	1,039	1,048	1,062	1,082	1,088	5.3
Tandridge	969	979	984	981	988	999	3.1
Waverley	1,402	1,409	1,418	1,426	1,424	1,431	2.1
Woking	1,465	1,481	1,499	1,502	1,501	1,500	2.4
Surrey Total	14,531	14,652	14,762	14,831	14,949	15,040	3.5

5.8 The greatest increase in Births is expected to be in Elmbridge, Surrey Heath and Epsom and Ewell between 2012 and 2017.

Accuracy of Birth forecasts

5.9 When the 2009 birth forecasts were made, the births by school year by district for 2008 and 2009 were both forecast. The Surrey forecast is the total of the forecasts for the districts within Surrey as indicated in the table below.

Comparison of 2009/10 forecast with actual births

	Forecast	Actual	Difference	% Difference
School Year	2012	2012	2012	2012
Elmbridge	1913	1826	-87	-4.55
Epsom & Ewell	967	952	-15	-1.55
Guildford	1690	1677	-13	-0.77
Mole Valley	890	868	-22	-2.47
Reigate & Banstead	1926	1872	-54	-2.80
Runnymede	1026	996	-30	-2.92
Spelthorne	1250	1224	-26	-2.08
Surrey Heath	1033	940	-93	-9.00
Tandridge	969	966	-3	-0.31
Waverley	1402	1385	-17	-1.21
Woking	1465	1531	66	4.51
Surrey	14531	14237	-294	-2.02

5.10 The 2012 births across Surrey were 294 lower than forecast, a -2.02% difference. The breakdown by Borough or District is below:

- Elmbridge - The 2012 borough births were 87 lower than forecast, accurate to within 5%.
- Epsom & Ewell - The 2012 borough births were 15 lower than forecast, accurate to 1.5%.

- Guildford - The 2012 borough births were 13 lower than forecast, accurate to within 1%.
- Mole Valley - The 2012 district births were 22 lower than forecast, accurate to within 2.5%.
- Reigate & Banstead - The 2012 borough births were 54 lower than forecast, accurate to 2.8%.
- Runnymede - The 2012 borough births were 30 lower than forecast, accurate to within 3%.
- Spelthorne - The 2012 borough births were 26 lower than forecast, accurate to within 2%.
- Surrey Heath - The 2012 borough births were 93 lower than forecast, accurate to 9%.
- Tandridge - The 2012 district births were 3 lower than forecast, accurate to 0.3%.
- Waverley - The 2012 borough births were 17 lower than forecast, accurate to 1.2%.
- Woking - The 2012 borough births were 66 higher than forecast, accurate to 4.5%

Anticipated housing increases

- 5.11 In addition to increasing school demand through an increased birth rate, the number of young people moving into the County through new housing development is an additional factor when projecting the need for school places. The overall level of housing development in Surrey used to be set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (the South East Plan); however this document and the housing targets within it are under review. Further information on housing developments can be found on the relevant Borough or District websites.

Current capacity and forecast numbers for maintained schools to 2016

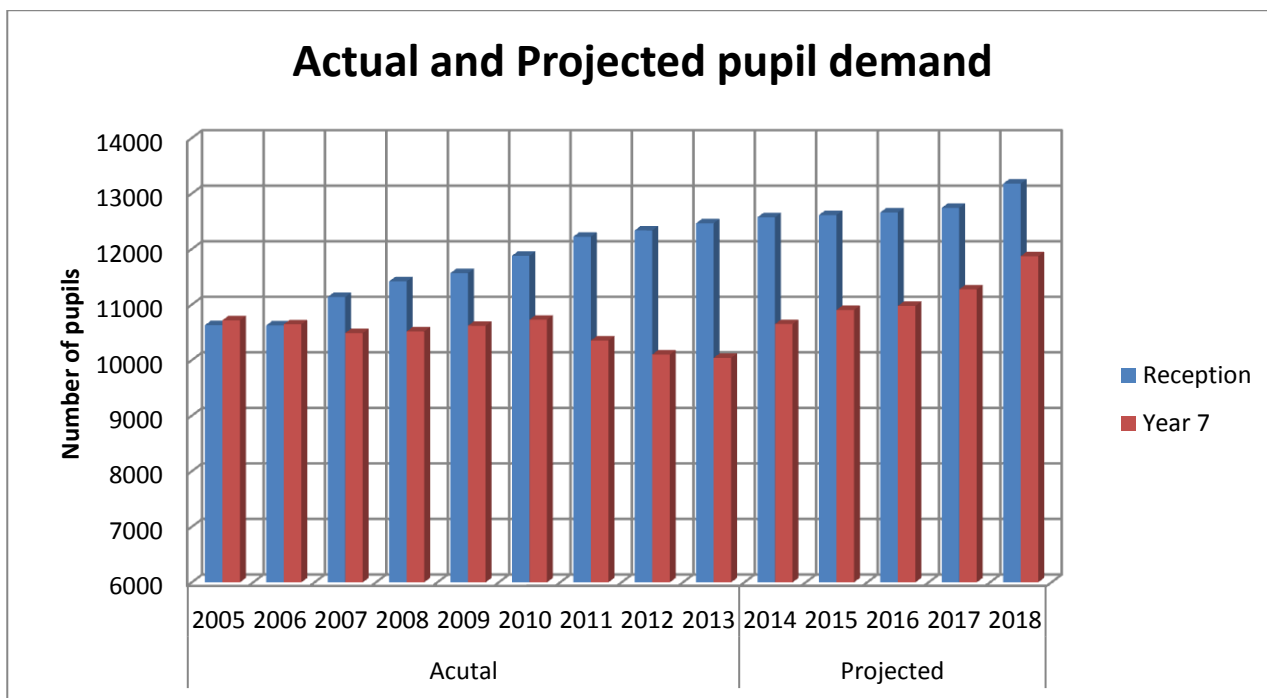
- 5.12 By using information on births, housing, historic numbers on roll and admissions it is possible to forecast the need for school places in Surrey in the future. The table below indicates the current number of pupils in Surrey maintained schools (broken down by Borough and District), the current capacity in Surrey schools and the projected/forecast number of pupils in 2016 (with anticipated housing). The capacity data is based on the information provided by school capacity assessments held on the Council's database (Technology Forge). Dates of school capacity assessments vary between 2006 and 2011 and therefore schools may have had additional capacity added to the school not reflected in the table below. Nevertheless, the table below gives a reasonable estimate of the supply and demand for school places now and over the next 5 years.
- 5.13 Whilst this provides a useful insight, the table below masks the demand and supply issues that exist for different age ranges, and for different locations. For example, projected spare capacity at a primary level in Mole Valley does not necessarily mean that

all the schools in Mole Valley will be able to meet demand in the area. If there is a shortage of reception places but an oversupply of year 4 places, then additional provision will still need to be provided for children entering the schools system. Furthermore, if there is a large oversupply in the north of the District but an under supply in the South, additional provision may still be required even though when aggregated across the district as a whole there is enough capacity. As such the table below is a very blunt way of assessing supply and demand. Sections 6-16 go into supply and demand issues in more detail for individual planning areas.

Area	Type of school	Pupils in Schools (2011)*	Current capacity in schools**	Spare Capacity 2011	Forecast Pupils (2017)	Capacity in 2017 (if differs from 2011)	Projected Spare Capacity
Elmbridge	Primary	8,721	8,766	45	9,857	9,336	-461
	Secondary	4098	4200	102	4,416	4,200	-216
Epsom and Ewell	Primary	5,684	6,411	727	6,479	6,411	-68
	Secondary	4,217	4,500	283	4,371	4,650	279
Guildford	Primary	8,968	9,435	467	9,967	9,587	-382
	Secondary	6,600	6,950	350	6,468	6,950	482
Mole Valley	Primary	5,497	6,023	526	5,604	6,063	459
	Secondary	3,615	3,750	135	3,579	3,750	171
Reigate and Banstead	Primary	9,804	10,058	254	10,547	10,108	-439
	Secondary	6,332	6,415	583	6,573	6,415	-158
Runnymede	Primary	5,141	5,519	378	6047	5,489	-558
	Secondary	4,388	4,575	187	4,540	4,575	35
Spelthorne	Primary	7,175	7,668	493	8,050	7,668	-382
	Secondary	5,256	5,595	339	5,438	5,595	157
Surrey Heath	Primary	6,422	7,086	759	7,071	7,086	183
	Secondary	4,038	4,370	332	3,827	4,375	548
Tandridge	Primary	5,848	6,330	482	6,219	6,330	111
	Secondary	3,695	3,625	-70	3,582	3,625	43
Waverley	Primary	8,468	8,745	277	9,126	8,902	-224
	Secondary	6,150	5,500	650	6,206	5,200	-1006
Woking	Primary	7,022	7,002	-20	7,790	7,167	-623
	Secondary	4,192	4,075	-17	4,433	4,200	-233
PRIMARY TOTAL		78,750	83,043	4,433	86,757	84,147	-2,384
SECONDARY TOTAL		52,581	53,555	2,874	53,433	53,535	102

* Numbers of pupils and forecasts - Primary excludes Nursery provision. Secondary excludes 6th form provision.

** Current capacity refers to the total Published Admission Numbers of schools in each area.



5.14 The following sections go into more detail on the projections for each Borough and District over a ten-year period. These sections include subsections with the following information:

Planning Areas – a short description and map of the planning areas used for the purpose of forecasting the demand for school places

Primary Section

- Historic numbers of primary pupils – the number of available primary places (total PAN) against the actual historical numbers of pupils taking up a reception place.
- Current number of spare primary places – the number of spare places by school in the current year
- Actions taken to provide primary places for September 2013 – sets out what action, if any, was taken to meet increased demand for primary places in September 2013
- Future need for primary places: 2014 forecasts – the projected number of pupils that will require a reception place over the next ten years.
- Implications for Primary School provision from 2014 - sets out the changes in primary provision we think are needed to ensure sufficient schools are available for local residents across the borough/district.
- Accuracy of primary forecasts – compares the actual demand for reception places in 2013 against the 2012 forecasts.

Secondary Section

- Historic numbers of primary pupils – the number of available secondary places (total PAN) against the actual historical numbers of pupils taking up a Year 7 place.
- Current number of secondary places – the number of spare places by school in the current year

- Actions taken to provide secondary places for September 2013 – sets out what action, if any, was taken to meet increased demand for secondary places in September 2013
- Future need for secondary places: 2014 forecasts – the projected number of pupils that will require a year 7 place over the next ten years.
- Implications for secondary School provision from 2014- sets out the changes in secondary provision the Council thinks are needed to ensure sufficient schools are available for local residents across the borough/district.
- Accuracy of secondary forecasts – compares the actual demand for Year 7 places in 2013 against the 2012 forecasts.

6. Elmbridge

Education in Elmbridge

- 6.1 There are 28 primary age schools in Elmbridge, 7 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools three with 6th form provision. Brooklands College has a campus in Weybridge and to the east of the Borough is Esher Sixth Form College. There is also a Special School for children and young people with severe, profound and multiple learning difficulties located near Weybridge and a Short Stay located in the Hershams. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Nursery (including Children's Centre), Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision is provided as countywide maps in the appendices to this document.

Planning areas in Elmbridge

- 6.2 Elmbridge is made up 6 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary or infant school is allocated to one of these planning areas (junior schools are not allocated to planning areas in the same way – see para – 4.12) and projections on the need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area and the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.
- 6.3 Elmbridge is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough based on a historical transfer rate of the number of year 6 pupils in the Borough against those that apply for a year 7 place.



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Elmbridge

- 6.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Elmbridge (the Published Admission Number or PAN), against the actual pupils in Reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a 'deficit' of places against the current PAN). Parental preferences are included to demonstrate how well parental demand is being met.
- 6.5 A forecast shortage of Reception places in Elmbridge was identified in 2007 and a strategy has been developed to address this need through a series of permanent and

temporary expansions. (Temporary expansions are not shown in the combined PAN column).

- 6.6 Parental preferences for Reception places in the Borough in 2013 were high. There is however a smaller number of people who take up places in September than those who make preferences for a school places. We therefore monitor admissions data closely to ensure we do not over-supply and create too many vacant places.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception Places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2007	1262	1411	1236	56	8676	8073	573	7.0
2008	1262	1378	1297	3	8902	8211	435	7.8
2009	1262	1478	1363	77	8910	8376	290	6.0
2010	1292	1483	1370	92	8960	8487	473	5.3
2011	1342	1534	1434	44	9026	8721	305	3.4
2012	1395	1573	1556	19	9145	9136	9	0.1
2013	1395	1558	1502	43	9948	9402	546	5.5

Actions taken to provide primary places for September 2012 and 2013

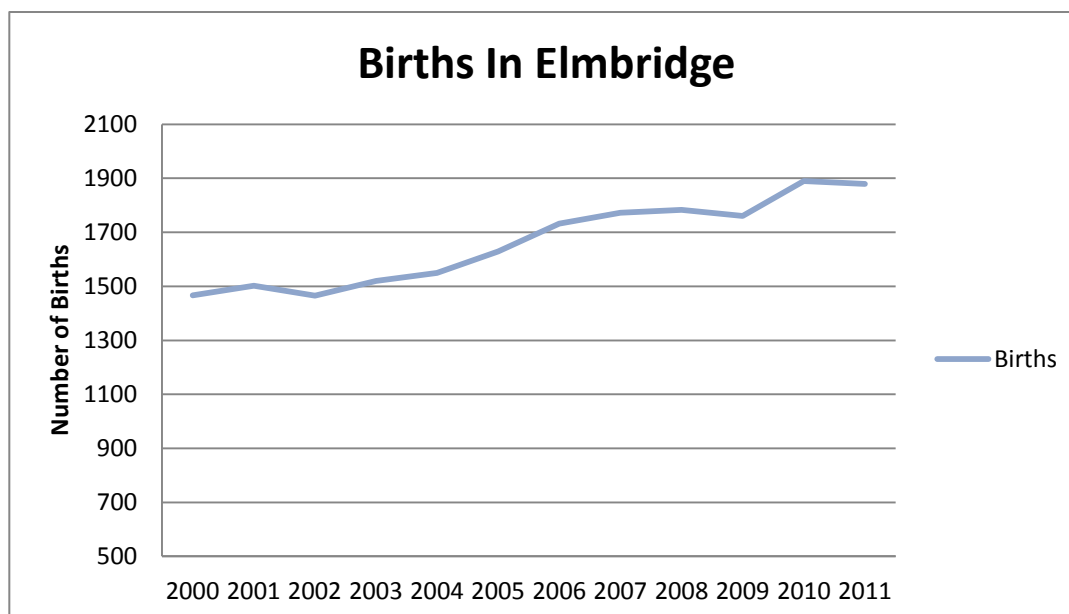
- 6.7 In 2012 8FE was added to the overall Reception capacity to meet the demand for places in this year group. Most of this was as temporary or 'bulge' classes pending permanent expansions in existing schools. However the re-organisation of Hershams and Walton schools began and Bell Farm Primary took its first permanent Reception class. In 2013 we again added 5FE onto the combined Reception PAN, all as 'bulge' classes, pending a number of permanent expansions planned for 2014 and 2015. We also added in 2FE at Key Stage 2 to enable earlier 'bulges' to be accommodated

Future need for primary places in Elmbridge

- 6.8 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Elmbridge fluctuated around 1700 per annum for a number of years. More recently, birth rates have increased with a spike in 2010 of 1890 and then declining slightly to 1826 births in 2012 – these figures represent an overall increase of 24.6% since 2002. This increase in births is leading to a continuously increasing number of children starting primary and secondary schools in Elmbridge in the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some of the areas in Elmbridge will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to 2011 in calendar years

School Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Elmbridge - All Births	1467	1502	1466	1520	1550	1629	1732	1773	1783	1760	1890	1879



6.9 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the likely demand for Reception and Y7 places in Elmbridge to 2017. The increase in births in Elmbridge corresponds to the increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4+ Demand	1236	1297	1363	1370	1434	1556	1502	1539	1556	1575	1582
11+ Demand	817	809	815	849	853	795	853	834	893	939	947

6.10 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Elmbridge from 2014 – 2020. This is compared against the total number of available places in Elmbridge in the future (the PAN). The 'spare reception places' column refers to the projected demand against the total number of available places in the reception year.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1456	1539	-83	10122	9708	414	5.1
2015	1456	1556	-100	10257	9953	304	2.9
2016	1456	1575	-119	10392	10141	251	2.4
2017	1456	1582	-126	10512	10313	199	1.9
2018	1456	1590	-134	10496	10433	63	0.6
2019	1456	1603	-147	10496	10472	23	0.2
2020	1456	1608	-152	10496	10563	-68	-0.6

6.11 On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary schools in Elmbridge is set to continue to increase over the next 10 years. There is already a shortage of spaces and this trend is set to continue to 2020.

Implications for Primary School Provision from 2014

6.12 First preferences in both 2013 and for 2014 have been higher than the previous year. Whilst there has been some fallout to the independent sector there is also a need to create additional primary school places in the Borough. This need will arise mostly in Dittons and Weston Green, the Moleseys and Weybridge. The longer term picture suggests that the increased birth rate is likely to lead to a need for 5 additional forms of entry (a form of entry is 30 pupils) of primary places across the Borough by 2020. Plans are in place to expand Hurst Park Primary, St Alban's Primary, Cranmere Primary and Manby Lodge Infant Schools. These are all subject to public consultation and the appropriate permissions of course. If we obtain these there will still be a need for one more form of entry in due course.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

6.13 Our forecast data is based on historic trends, actual birth statistics and housing trajectories within the Borough. It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This can be done by comparing the number of reception pupils that actually applied for a place in Elmbridge in any given year against the number that was forecast the year previously. For example in Elmbridge there were 29 more Reception pupils admitted in 2011 than the November 2010 forecast data indicated. This represented an underestimate of 2%. Our forecast methodology has been within this 2% accuracy rate either way for a number of years.

6.14 Forecasts can be affected by the provision of additional Reception classes in the previous year. Where this occurs applications for school places and Reception numbers tend to increase as the pattern of applications tends to assume that places will be available in the following year. This can cause fluctuations in our forecasting.

6.15 In 2013 there was variation between planning areas: the Moleseys area had 13 more pupils than forecast (6.3%); the Dittons & Weston Green area had 20 more pupils than forecast (5.9%); the Esher & Claygate area had 1 less pupil than forecast (-0.8%); the Walton & Hersham area had 17 fewer pupils than forecast (-5.0%); the Weybridge area had 39 fewer pupils than forecast (-17%); the Cobham & Oxshott area had 17 more pupils than forecast (14%).

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Elmbridge

6.16 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Elmbridge (the PAN), against the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a 'deficit' of places). Parental preferences are given to demonstrate how well parental demand is being met.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2005	835	965	834	1	4115	4174	-59	-1.4
2006	805	1010	806	-1	4150	4137	13	0.3
2007	805	976	817	-12	4035	4041	-6	-0.1
2008	805	935	809	-4	4025	4011	14	0.3
2009	840	956	815	25	4200	4006	194	4.6
2010	840	944	849	-9	4200	4057	143	3.4
2011	840	950	853	-13	4200	4126	74	1.7
2012	840	888	795	45	4200	4048	152	3.6
2013	840	1034	830	10	4200	4116	84	2.0

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

6.17 No action was taken to provide further secondary places in September 2013.

Secondary Forecasts in Elmbridge

6.18 Our estimates of the future need for secondary school places in Elmbridge is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from year 6 to Year 7 in the borough and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The transfer ration has risen each year since 2010 but in the last 2 years has fallen slightly. The table below indicates that the number of Y7 students in Elmbridge is, on average, about 75% of the number of Year 6 pupils in the previous academic year. This suggests that there is, or has been, a relatively large number of students moving into the independent sector or out of the borough at this stage in their education.

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	1072	853	0.8
2011 to 2012	1069	795	0.74
2012 to 2013	1124	830	0.74
3 year average			0.76

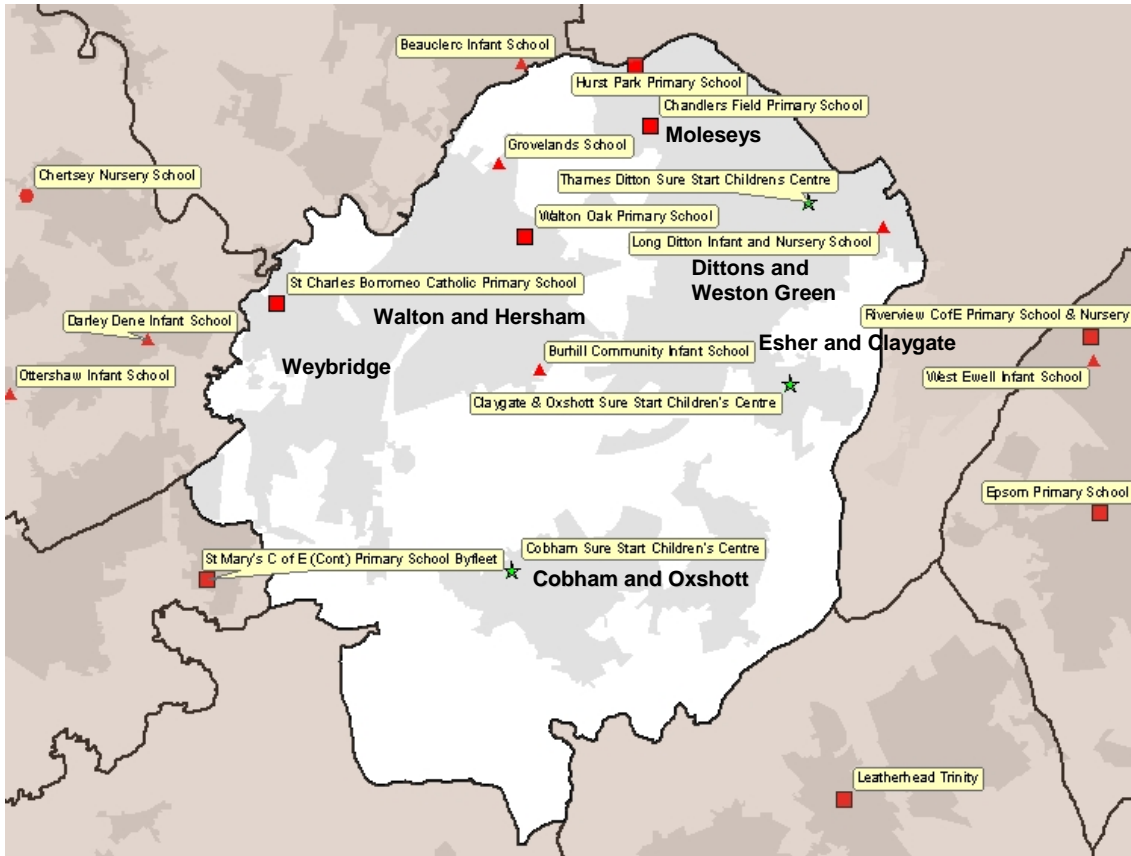
6.19 Based on the current adjusted transfer ratios, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Elmbridge from 2014 – 2020. This is compared against the total number of available places in Elmbridge in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand against the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	840	834	6	4128	4200	72	1.7
2015	840	893	-53	4158	4200	42	1.0
2016	840	939	-99	4265	4200	-65	-1.5
2017	840	947	-107	4407	4200	-207	-4.9
2018	840	989	-149	4532	4200	-332	-7.9
2019	840	1059	-219	4743	4200	-543	-12.9
2020	840	1023	-183	4865	4200	-665	-15.8

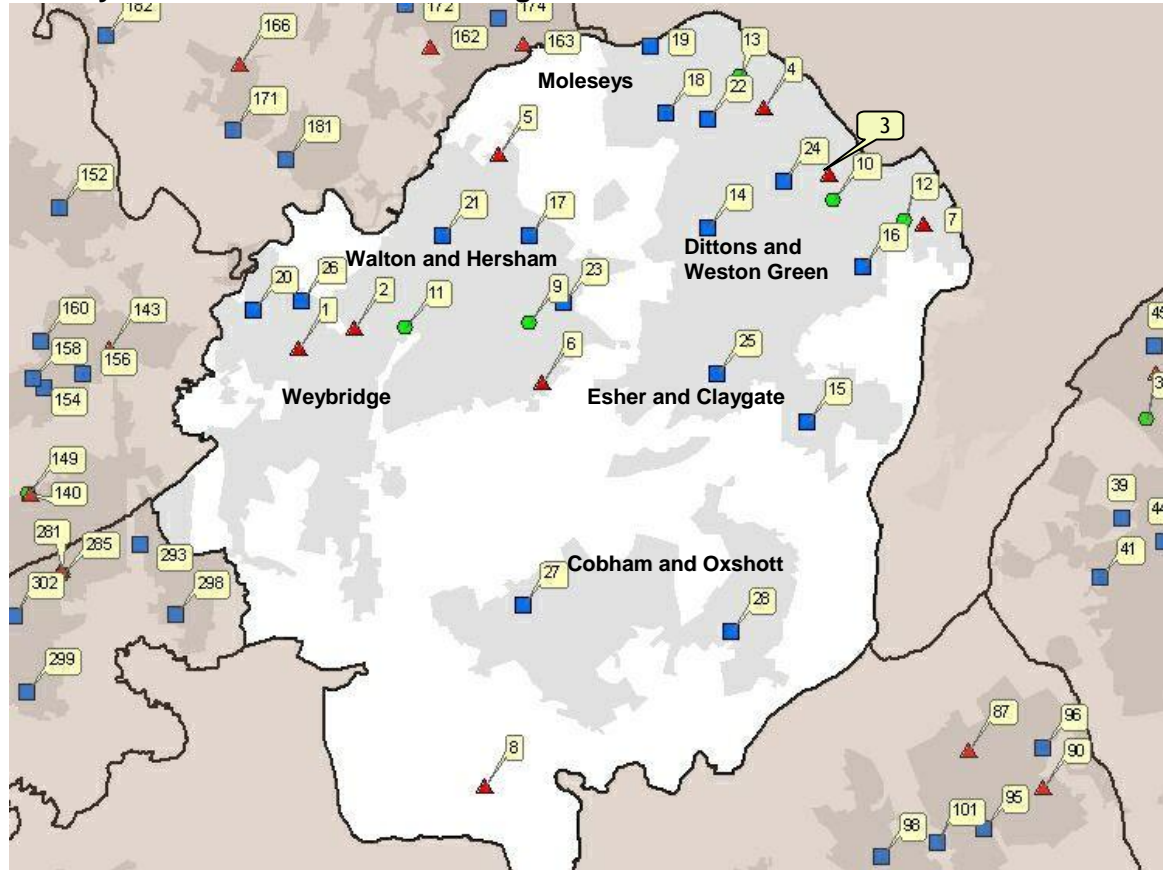
Implications for Secondary School Provision from 2014

- 6.20 Year 7 numbers have increased over recent years, and are predicted to continue to increase for a further seven years. Currently there is only just sufficient capacity in Year 7 in Elmbridge. The figures above however represent the position if we did nothing. In fact Surrey County Council has a strategy to provide a sufficient number of secondary places to meet the demand up to the end of the forecast period.
- 6.21 The numbers as projected indicate that we need a further 6 forms of entry across the borough, not all in one location. Our strategy is to expand three of the secondary schools and academies. In addition The Cobham Free School has been given permission to open up a new secondary department at either 3 or 4 forms of entry which will add up to 72 or 96 more places into the area. So by 2016 the area PAN should be 1029.
- 6.22 Officers recommend that an additional one to two forms of entry be created in Elmbridge towards the end of the forecast period to meet the rise in numbers that will come through the primary system. This is also in anticipation of the transition ratio from primary to secondary rising reflecting parental confidence in the secondary provision on offer in this area. This could be at existing state schools or a Free School. It is unlikely that the council will propose a new secondary school as one would not be viable unless it were 6FE or more. The forecast data does not currently indicate this level of need but this will be kept under review.

Nursery Provision in Elmbridge and surrounding area



Primary School Provision in Elmbridge

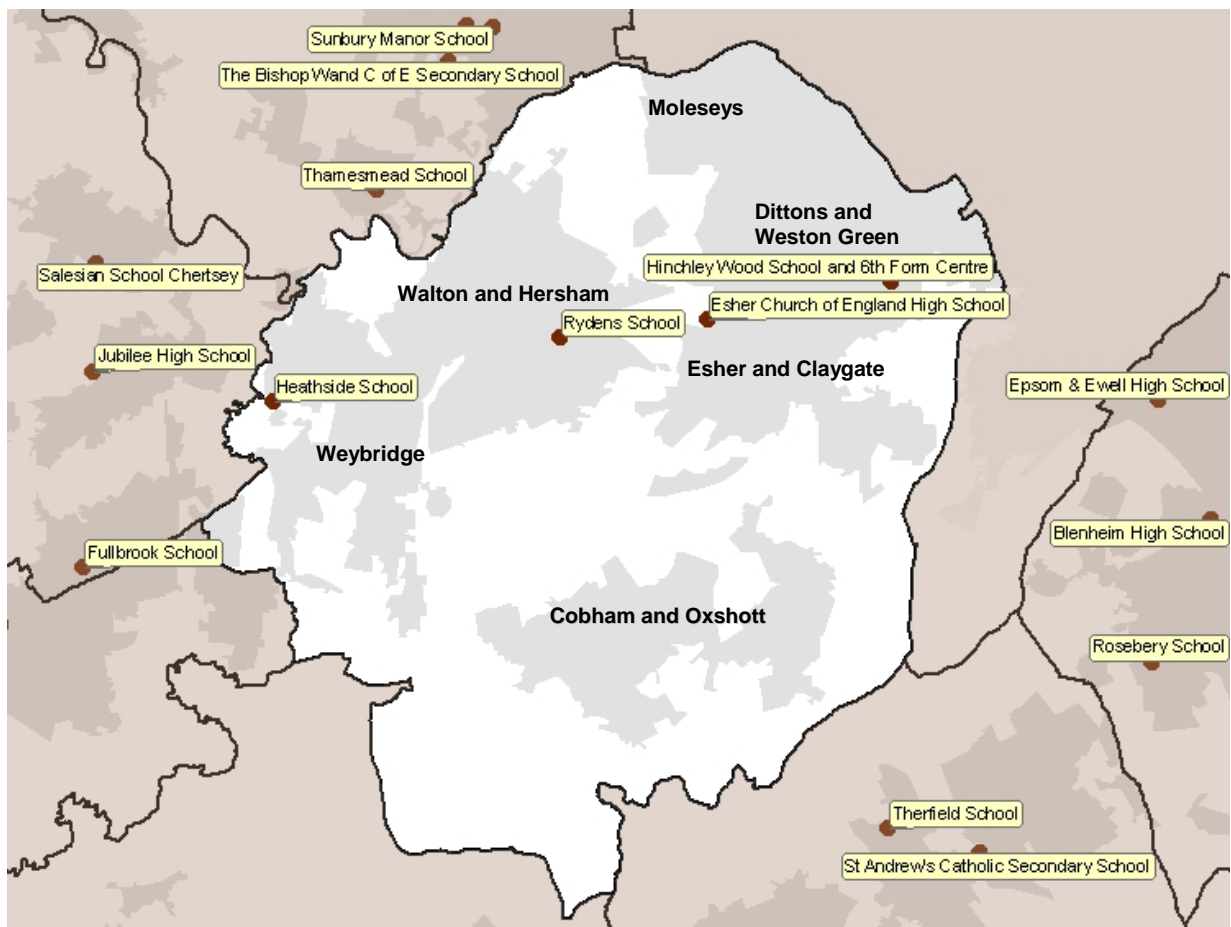


Legend (Note: Only primary schools in Elmbridge are listed here.)

- Primary School
- ◆ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
1	Manby Lodge Infant School	15	Claygate Primary School
2	Oatlands Infant School	16	Hinchley Wood Primary School
3	Thames Ditton Infant School	17	Walton Oak Primary School
4	The Orchard School	18	Chandlers Field Primary School
5	Grovelands School	19	Hurst Park Primary School
6	Burhill Community Infant School	20	St Charles Borromeo Catholic Primary School
7	Long Ditton Infant and Nursery School	21	Ashley Church of England (Aided) Primary School
8	St Matthew's C of E (Aided) Infant School Cobham	22	St Alban's Catholic Primary School Molesey
9	Bell Farm Junior School	23	Cardinal Newman Catholic Primary School Hersham
10	Thames Ditton Junior School	24	St Paul's Catholic Primary School Thames Ditton
11	Cleves School	25	Esher Church of England (Aided) Primary School
12	Long Ditton St Mary's CofE (Aided) Junior School	26	St James C of E Primary School Weybridge
13	St Lawrence CofE (Aided) Junior School East Molesey	27	St Andrew's Church of England Primary School
14	Cranmere Primary School	28	The Royal Kent Church of England Primary School

Secondary Schools in Elmbridge and surrounding area



7. Epsom and Ewell

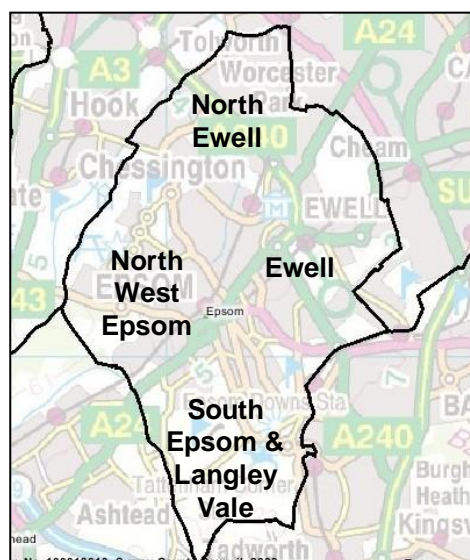
Education in Epsom and Ewell

There are 19 primary age schools in Epsom and Ewell, 6 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools all with post-16 provision. North East Surrey College of Technology (NESCOL) is situated in Ewell. There is also a Special School in the north of the Borough for children and young people with autism and social communication difficulties and a short stay school located in Epsom. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Epsom and Ewell is provided in appendix B

Planning areas in Epsom and Ewell

7.2 Epsom and Ewell is made up 4 individual primary planning areas as identified in the adjacent map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.

7.3 Epsom and Ewell is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough.



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Epsom and Ewell

7.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Epsom and Ewell (the PAN), compared to the actual pupils in Reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places against the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2007	835	927	796	39	5721	5517	204	3.6
2008	835	844	824	101	5840	5521	319	5.5
2009	835	910	854	56	5930	5633	297	5.0
2010	880	936	859	51	5990	5642	348	5.8
2011	880	878	871	9	6020	5684	336	5.6
2012	880	919	933	7	6080	5834	246	4.0
2013	880	930	957	-27	6190	6024	166	2.7

Actions taken to provide primary places for September 2013

7.4 For September 2013 entry an additional Reception class was provided as a temporary expansion at Epsom Primary. This is pending the permanent expansion at St Martin’s CE Aided Infant School in 2014 and the proposed expansion of Stamford Green in 2015. We also added an additional permanent Reception class at West Ewell Infant School and 20 additional Reception places as a one off ‘bulge’ class at Ewell Grove Infant School.

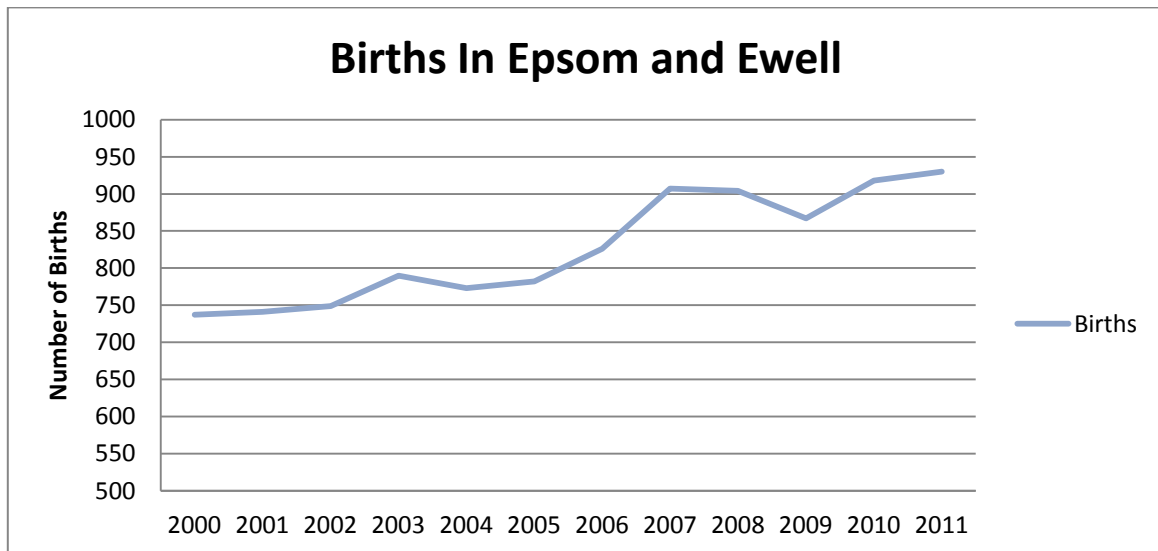
Births in Epsom and Ewell

7.5 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Epsom and fell to a low point in 2000 before rising year on year to 952 in 2012. This is about 200 more births per year than in 2000, an increase of approximately 27%.

7.6 This increase in births will lead to a continuously increasing number of children starting primary and secondary schools in Epsom and Ewell in the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some of the areas in Epsom and Ewell will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to School Year 20012/12

Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	757	802	814	779	737	741	749	790	773	782	826	907	904	867	918	930



Epsom and Ewell Forecasts

7.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the demand for reception places in Epsom and Ewell to 2013 and the estimated need for places in the future (to 2020). The increase in births in Epsom and Ewell leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4+ Demand	796	824	854	859	871	933	957	978	992	988	988
11+ Demand	851	851	795	881	847	815	786	839	849	859	879

7.8 Building on the numbers presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that require a reception place in a primary school in Epsom and Ewell from 2014 – 2022. This is compared with the total number of available places in the Borough in the future. The ‘spare’ places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

7.9 On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary education is set to continue to increase over the next 10 years.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	910	978	-68	6160	6172	128	2.0
2015	910	992	-112	6160	6308	22	0.3
2016	910	988	-78	6160	6425	-85	-1.3
2017	910	988	-78	6160	6521	-231	-3.7
2018	910	991	-81	6160	6612	-322	-5.1
2019	910	989	-79	6160	6655	-365	-5.8
2020	910	990	-80	6160	6685	-425	-6.8
2021	910	1006	-96	6160	6719	-459	-7.3
2022	910	1002	-92	6160	6736	-476	-7.6

Implications for Primary School Provision from 2014

7.10 Whilst our projections suggest there will be a significant need in the area additional places have been added to some school’s PANs in 2012 and 2013 on a temporary basis to enable sufficient places across the borough. There are ongoing projects to make permanent provision in 2014 and beyond.

7.11 There is substantial cross-border activity in this area and this has, in the recent past, caused an over-estimation of the number of school places required so officers must be mindful of this trend. If Sutton or Kingston Upon Thames have surplus places this can reduce pressure on places in the north of Epsom & Ewell. There is also potential for overflow of pupils from the south eastern part of the Borough into the adjacent Banstead area of Reigate & Banstead Borough, although this area of Surrey is also seeing a shortage of school places. Officers are working with colleagues across the

different Authorities to ensure that there is a strategic approach to school place planning.

- 7.12 In the medium term, the increased birth rate is likely to create a need for 4 or 5 additional forms of entry (a form of entry is 30 pupils) of primary places across the Borough. We will certainly require 4 classes to be in place by 2015 and these additional places should ensure we have the required capacity up to the end of this planning period.
- 7.13 All areas in Epsom and Ewell are seeing pressure for places, although the pattern of demand is not uniform across the borough. Ewell requires 2 FE in the medium term; and Epsom will require 3 FE. In order to meet this increase in demand for primary places, officers have already developed plans to provide some of the required places through expansion of existing schools. They are also looking at the option of building a new primary school if an appropriate site can be found.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 7.14 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Epsom and Ewell in 2012 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 7.15 In Epsom and Ewell, Reception numbers in the January 2013 census were 8 higher than indicated by the November 2012 forecast, which was, therefore, an over estimate of less than 1%. The forecasts are based on historic trends, so where Reception numbers increase owing to a step-change in places available, and these places are taken up, there is a significant increase in numbers in an area. The historic trend will include this increase in numbers and, therefore, tend to overestimate numbers in that area by assuming they will continue to increase. In areas where numbers have not increased significantly in line with previous forecasts, there will be a decreased trend, and future numbers will then tend to be underestimated.
- 7.16 The north of the Borough is adjacent to the London Borough of Sutton, where a significant number of additional Reception places were provided. This means a number of Sutton resident children took up places in a Sutton School rather than in a Surrey School in the northern part of Epsom & Ewell. This led to numbers in the North Ewell and Ewell Planning Areas being lower than forecast. The east of the Borough is adjacent to Reigate and Banstead. Numbers in the adjacent Planning Area, Tadworth, Walton and Preston also increased, indicating a flow of Reception pupils in that direction as well.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Epsom and Ewell

The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Epsom and Ewell (the PAN), compared to the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	894	898	897	-3	4242	4197	45	1.1
2007	894	842	851	43	4356	4235	121	2.8
2008	894	882	851	43	4470	4272	198	4.4
2009	894	764	795	99	4470	4196	274	6.1
2010	894	955	881	13	4470	4267	203	4.5
2011	900	844	847	53	4500	4222	278	6.2
2012	930	807	815	115	4650	4196	454	9.8
2013	930	905	816	114	4650	4156	494	10.6

Actions taken to provide secondary places for September 2013

7.17 There were no actions taken to provide additional secondary places for September 2013 as there was sufficient capacity in the borough to meet the demand for places in Year 7.

Secondary forecasts in Epsom and Ewell

7.18 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The transfer ratio has been consistent. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Epsom and Ewell is about 106% of the number of year 6 pupils the academic year prior. This indicates that Epsom and Ewell is a net importer of secondary age pupils. (e.g. more pupils attend secondary schools in Epsom and Ewell than they do primary schools). The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	779	847	1.09
2011 to 2012	779	815	1.05
2012 to 2013	740	816	1.1
Average			1.08

7.19 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Epsom and Ewell from 2014 – 2022. This is compared with the total number of available places in the Borough in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared to the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	930	839	91	4197	4650	453	9.7
2015	930	849	81	4154	4650	496	10.7
2016	930	859	71	4162	4650	488	10.5
2017	930	879	51	4212	4650	438	9.4
2018	930	882	48	4296	4650	354	7.6
2019	930	929	1	4378	4650	272	5.8
2020	930	949	-19	4472	4650	178	3.8
2021	930	968	-38	4582	4650	68	1.5
2022	930	982	-52	4692	4650	-42	-0.9

Implications for Secondary School Provision from 2014

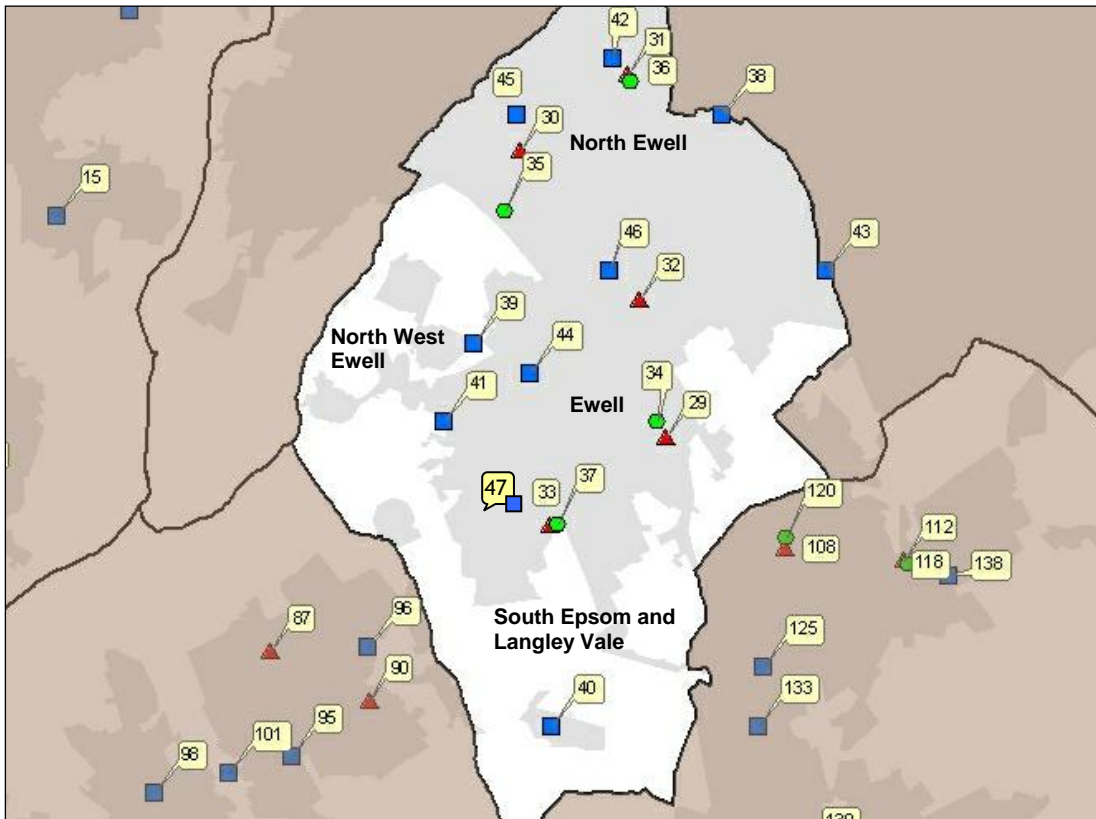
7.20 The number of pupils entering Year 7 was projected to decline slightly to 2013 and this was reflected in pupils requiring year 7 places in Epsom and Ewell. Forecasts indicate that demand will rise from 2014, dipping in 2015 then beginning to rise steeply. Additional provision will be needed from 2020, with potentially 2 forms of entry by 2022. The Local Authority will monitor the situation to determine the long-term need for permanent places and where these will be provided.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

7.21 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Epsom and Ewell secondary schools in 2013 against the number that was forecast in the previous year.

7.22 There were 30 more Year 7 pupils than indicated by the November 2012 forecast, 3.7 % higher than the forecast. The fraction of Year 6 pupils that transferred to secondary schools was high than the previous years, this will impact on the forecasts going forward and will continue to be monitored.

Primary schools in Epsom and Ewell and surrounding area



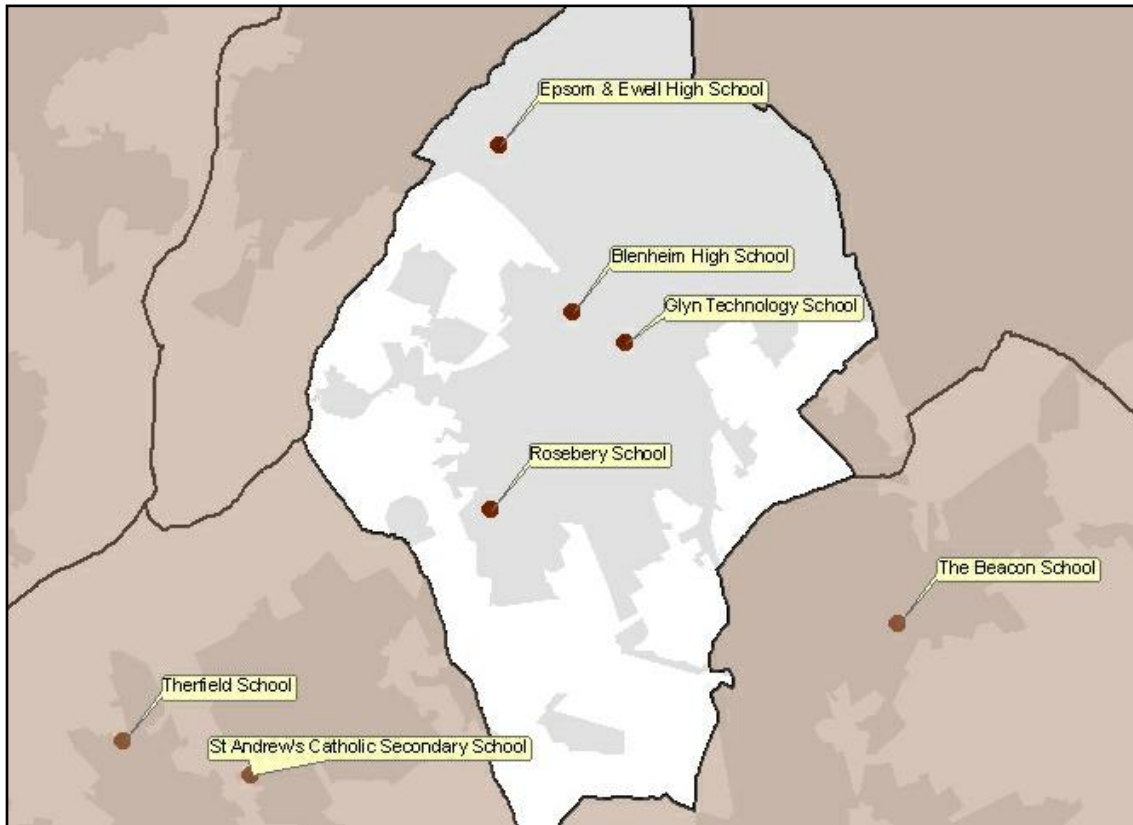
Legend

- Primary School
- ⬡ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
29	Wallace Fields Infant School	38	Meadow Primary School
30	West Ewell Infant School	39	Southfield Park Primary School
31	The Mead Infant School	40	The Vale Primary School
32	Ewell Grove Infant and Nursery School	41	Stamford Green Primary School
33	St Martins Church of England Infant School	42	Cuddington Community Primary School
34	Wallace Fields Junior School	43	Cuddington Croft Primary School
35	Danetree Junior School	44	Epsom Primary School
36	Auriol Junior School	45	Riverview CofE Primary School and Nursery
37	St Martins Church of England Junior School	46	St Clements Catholic Primary School West Ewell
47	St Josephs Catholic Roman Catholic Primary School		

Note: Only primary schools in Epsom and Ewell are listed here.

Secondary schools in Epsom and Ewell and surrounding area



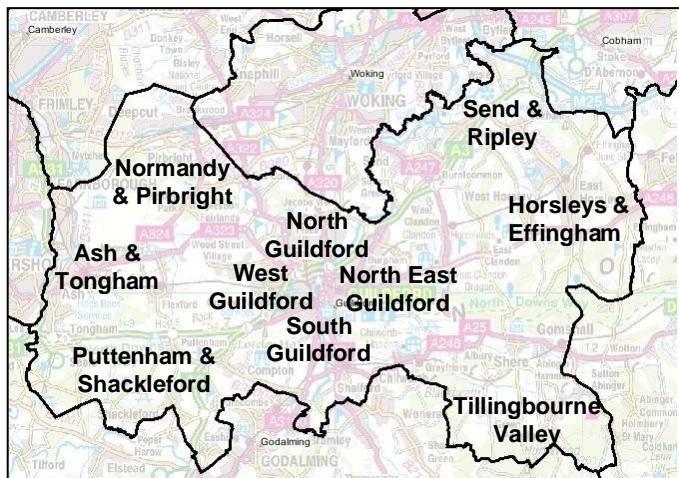
8. Guildford

Education in Guildford

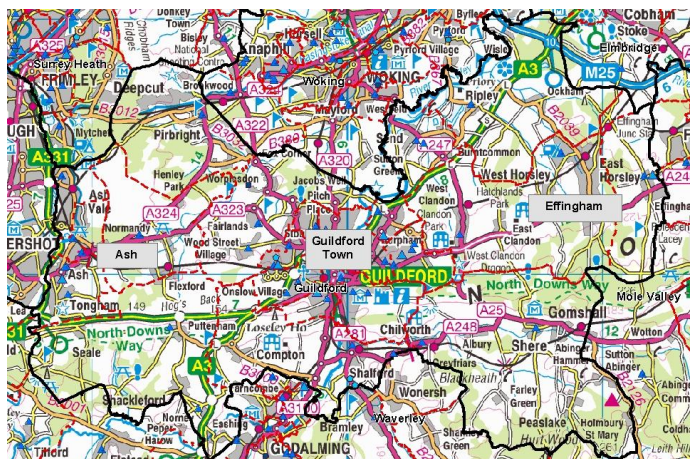
8.1 There are 38 primary age schools in Guildford, 4 of which have nursery provision. There are 7 secondary schools, 6 with post 16 provision. Guildford College lies in the heart of Guildford town and there are three special schools and three short stay schools near or on the outskirts. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special Schools, Short Stay Schools, Sixth form/Colleges in Guildford are provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Guildford

8.2 Guildford is made up 10 primary planning areas as shown in the map. Each primary school is allocated to one of these planning areas. In some wider areas it is appropriate to organise planning areas into a wider area. The Guildford Town wider area contains the West Guildford, North Guildford, North East Guildford, and South Guildford planning areas. Projections of the need for primary school places are made based on the number of births in each planning area, to which are added pupils who move into new housing. These are compared to the number of reception year pupils in the area 4 years later to obtain an average transfer ratio which is used to forecast future reception pupils.



8.3 The Borough of Guildford covers a large geographic area and so is split into three secondary planning areas. Secondary planning areas are used to forecast secondary pupil numbers for each of the three areas: the Ash Area, the Guildford Town area, and the Effingham Area.



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Guildford

8.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Guildford (the PAN), compared to the actual pupils in the reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a 'shortage' of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given in the table to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1387	1138	1183	204	9375	8606	769	8.2
2007	1387	1421	1300	87	9375	8648	727	7.8
2008	1372	1327	1337	35	9375	8725	650	6.9
2009	1372	1347	1308	64	9375	8721	654	7
2010	1372	1383	1373	-1	9405	8828	577	6.1
2011	1402	1444	1394	8	9435	8968	467	4.9
2012	1402	1442	1501	-99	9465	9192	273	2.9
2013	1402	1382	1451	-49	9495	9540	-45	-0.5

Actions that were taken to provide primary places in September 2013

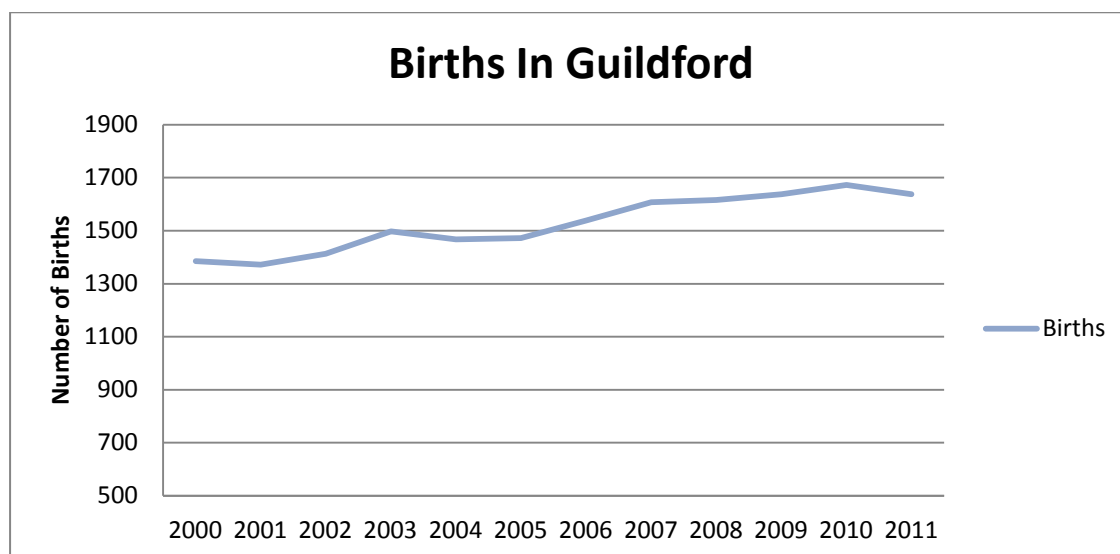
8.5 The demand for reception places significantly exceeded the number of places available in the Guildford Town area in September 2013. In 2013 4 additional forms of entry were provided, 2 in permanent expansions and 2 as temporary increases. In addition 2 additional Junior classes were provided to meet demand from the infant sector.

Births in Guildford

8.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Guildford have fluctuated for some years. Births decreased around the Millennium, with births by school year being lowest in 2001. Births then increased until 2003 when they flattened out until 2005. Births then increased continuously to 1672 in 2010 with a slight decline in 2011. This is a 19% increase on births since 2001. This increase in births will lead to a continuously increasing number of children starting primary and then subsequently secondary schools in Guildford in the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some of the areas in Guildford will experience more pressure on school places than others.

All actual births to school year

School Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	1453	1498	1519	1432	1385	1372	1413	1498	1467	1472	1538	1607	1616	1637	1672	1638



8.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Guildford to 2011 and the estimated need for reception places in the future. The increase in births in Guildford will lead to an increase in demand for school places at both primary and secondary level in the future.

8.8 The forecasts only take account of the additional pupils that would be yielded from housing developments that currently have planning permission. Therefore the forecasts will underestimate future demand as there are likely to be a number of additional housing developments that will come forward.

Guildford forecasts

School Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4+ Demand	1183	1300	1337	1308	1373	1394	1501	1451	1488	1494	1496
11+ Demand	1326	1318	1315	1388	1292	1300	1288	1194	1313	1354	1313

8.9 The table below indicates estimates of the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Guildford from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Guildford in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

8.10 On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and housing developments with planning permission, the number of children entering primary schools is set to continue to increase over the next 10 years. The forecasts are likely to underestimate demand for places owing to there not being a housing trajectory and so there are likely to be

developments that will come forward and families will move into that housing, increasing the number of pupils requiring a school place.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1402	1488	-86	9525	9611	-86	-0.9
2015	1402	1494	-92	9555	9722	-167	-1.7
2016	1402	1496	-94	9585	9869	-284	-3
2017	1402	1500	-98	9585	9967	-382	-4
2018	1402	1511	-109	9585	10055	-470	-4.9
2019	1402	1517	-115	9585	10105	-520	-5.4
2020	1402	1526	-124	9585	10148	-563	-5.9
2021	1402	1513	-111	9585	10170	-585	-6.1

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

- 8.11 The number of school places across Guildford as a whole is currently very tight. The spare places that exist tend to be concentrated in schools in some of the rural areas, with a shortage of primary places in the Guildford Town area. Pressure on places will be increased by new housing. In addition to the 4 forms of permanent entry added over the preceding 4 years one further temporary class will be provided in 2014
- 8.12 As the number of permanent and temporary expansions already underway or completed in the Guildford borough indicates, demand for school places has increased significantly over the last ten years. Current projections indicate that at least one additional primary school form of entry is required in Guildford and the surrounding area within the next 5 years. School place planning officers are working with schools to ensure that all existing schools are sustained and that we can provide sufficient places to meet expected demand. The current plans are to increase places by 1 additional primary form of entry and 1 additional junior form of entry within 5 years. We are carefully monitoring the impact of school expansions that have already taken place and working closely with schools to find suitable solutions to school places for the coming years.
- 8.13 The major impact on school places in the next 5 years is the addition of new housing across the Guildford borough. School place planning officers are working with Guildford Borough Council planning officers and housing developers as the Guildford Local Plan progresses. Our involvement at this early stage is important so that the local planning authority and developers understand the impact of possible housing on education provision, but also so that where appropriate we can ensure that suitable plans are made to incorporate school provision into larger developments.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

8.14 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Guildford in 2013 compared with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

8.15 The number of reception pupils in Guildford in 2013 was 37 lower than indicated by the November 2012 forecasts, a difference of -2.5%. The forecasts are based on historic trends, so where Reception numbers increase owing to a step-change in places available, and these places are taken up; there is a significant increase in numbers in an area. The historic trend will include this increase in numbers and, therefore, tend to overestimate numbers in that area by assuming they will continue to increase. In areas where numbers have not increased in line with previous forecasts, there will be a decreased trend, and future numbers will then tend to be underestimated.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Guildford

8.16 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Guildford (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a 'shortage of places'). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1380	1538	1326	54	6860	6725	135	2
2007	1380	1493	1318	62	6880	6694	186	2.7
2008	1390	1624	1315	75	6950	6623	327	4.7
2009	1390	1595	1388	2	6950	6652	298	4.3
2010	1390	1453	1292	98	6950	6644	306	4.4
2011	1390	1454	1300	90	6950	6600	350	5
2012	1395	1375	1299	96	6950	6529	421	6.1
2013	1395	1314	1208	187	6950	6414	561	8

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

8.17 There were no actions taken to provide additional secondary places for September 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Guildford

8.18 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the secondary planning areas in the Borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Guildford Borough is about 108% of the number of year 6 pupils in the previous school year. This indicates that there are more pupils starting secondary schools in Guildford than there are in the last year of primary schools in the Borough. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	1211	1300	1.07
2011 to 2012	1198	1299	1.08
2012 to 2013	1129	1208	1.08
Average			1.08

8.19 Based on the transfer ratios of Y6 to Y7, the table below gives the estimates of the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Guildford from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Guildford in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places. It is important to note that there is currently no housing trajectory for Guildford Borough.

8.20 The forecasts only take account of the additional pupils that would be yielded from housing developments that currently have planning permission. Therefore the forecasts will underestimate future demand as there are likely to be a number of additional housing developments that will come forward.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus
2014	1390	1313	77	6360	6950	590	8.5
2015	1390	1354	36	6412	6950	538	7.7
2016	1390	1313	77	6419	6950	531	7.6
2017	1390	1337	53	6468	6950	482	6.9
2018	1390	1355	35	6625	6950	325	4.7
2019	1390	1395	-5	6707	6950	243	3.5
2020	1390	1409	-19	6760	6950	190	2.7
2021	1390	1416	-26	6863	6950	87	1.3

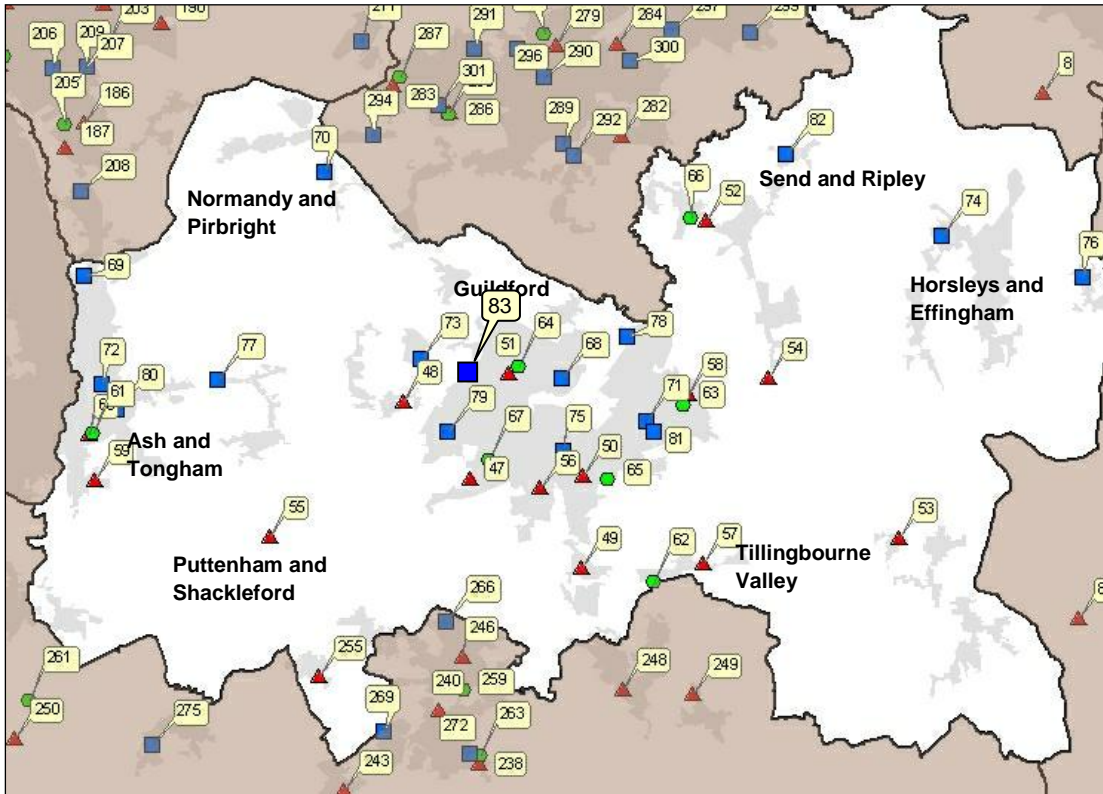
Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

- 8.21 Currently there are about 5 forms of entry (FE) of spare Year 7 places in Guildford. This is forecast to decrease quickly. The oversupply of places is projected to reduce until 2019 when it is predicted that the demand for places may exceed supply. Additional housing created by the Local Plan will increase this requirement; the number of extra forms of entry due to new housing will depend upon the developments that are agreed. School place planning officers are exploring options for expansion or new provision in the area; this involves coordination with local schools as well as local planning officers and housing developers.
- 8.22 In the Ash and Tongham area there is currently a small shortage of secondary places, where after a dip in numbers, this shortage of places is projected to increase. A significant number of pupils from the Aldershot area in Hampshire apply for secondary places in Ash. There is going to be an expansion of housing in Aldershot, and this is likely to increase pressure on secondary places in the Ash area. There are also a number of housing developments that are being proposed in the Ash & Tongham area. If these receive planning permission, then there will be increased demand for school places from families moving into new housing. The position will need to be closely monitored.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

- 8.23 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Guildford secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in previous year.
- 8.24 In November 2012 it was forecast that 1208 pupils would require year 7 places in September 2013. There were 2018 pupils on roll in the relevant year.

Primary schools in Guildford and surrounding area



Legend

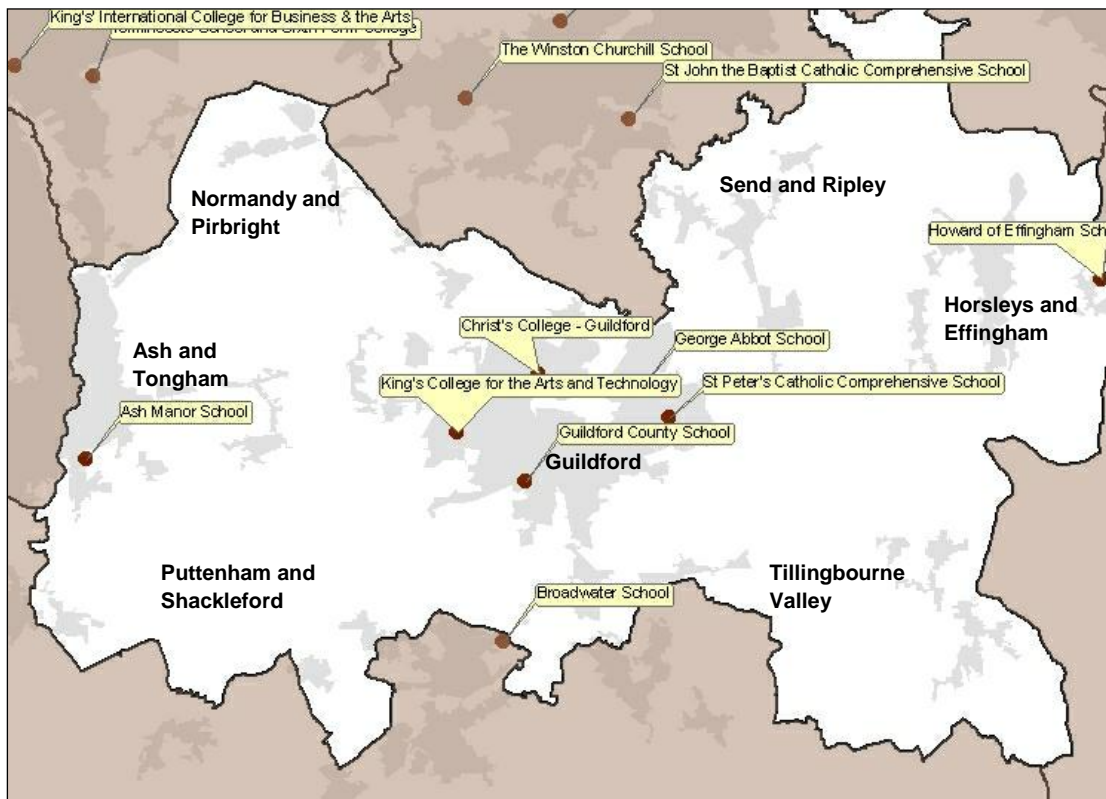
- Primary School
- ⬡ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

Note: Only primary schools in Guildford are listed here.

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
47	Onslow Infant School	65	Holy Trinity C of E (A) Junior School Guildford
48	Wood Street Infant School	66	St Bede's Church of England (Aided) Junior School
49	Shalford Infant School	67	Queen Eleanor's CofE (Aided) Junior School
50	Pewley Down Infant School	68	Weyfield Primary School
51	Stoughton Infant School	69	Holly Lodge Primary School
52	Send C of E First School	70	Pirbright Primary School
53	Shere C of E (Aided) Infant School	71	Boxgrove Primary School
54	Clandon C of E (Aided) Infant School	72	Shawfield Primary School
55	Puttenham C of E School	73	Worplesdon Primary School
56	St Nicolas C of E (Aided) Infant School	74	The Raleigh School

57	Chilworth C of E (Aided) Infant School	75	Sandfield Primary School
58	Merrow C of E (Controlled) Infant School	76	St Lawrence Primary School
59	St Paul's C of E Infant School Tongham	77	Wyke Primary School
60	Walsh Memorial C of E (Cont) Infant School	78	Burpham Foundation Primary School
61	Walsh Church of England Junior School	79	Guildford Grove Primary School
62	Tillingbourne Junior School	80	Ash Grange Primary School
63	Bushy Hill Junior School	81	St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary School
64	Northmead Junior School	82	Ripley Primary School
255	St Mary's Church of England Infant School	83	St Josephs Catholic Primary School

Secondary schools in Guildford and surrounding area



Note: Broadwater falls in the Borough of Waverley

9. Mole Valley

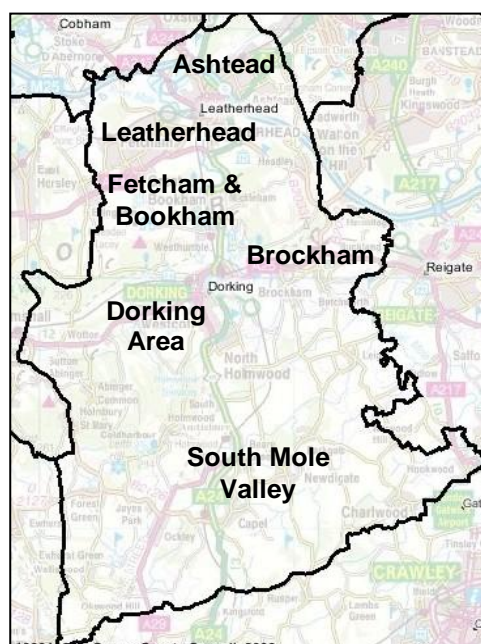
Education in Mole Valley

9.1 There are 24 primary age schools in Mole Valley, 2 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools all with post-16 provision. There are no 6th form or HE/FE colleges in the district which is primarily served by East Surrey and Reigate colleges in the adjacent borough. There are three Special Schools in the district but short stay provision is located in adjacent areas. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Mole Valley is provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Mole Valley

9.2 Mole Valley is made up of 6 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.

9.3 Given its geographical nature, Mole Valley is split into two secondary planning areas. This means that the need for secondary places is estimated for the north of the District (Therfield and St Andrews) as well as in the centre and south (The Ashcombe and The Priory) rather than across the District as a whole.



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Mole Valley

9.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Mole Valley (the PAN), compared to the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the District (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	906	707	811	95	6087	5512	575	9.4
2007	886	844	821	65	5947	5530	417	7
2008	886	803	831	55	5947	5452	495	8.3
2009	886	792	804	82	5947	5465	482	8.1
2010	890	822	825	65	5983	5444	539	9

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2011	893	821	852	41	6023	5497	526	8.7
2012	900	989	926	-26	6063	5515	548	9
2013	900	935	859	41	6063	5589	474	7.8

Actions that were taken to provide primary places in September 2013

9.5 One form of entry was provided at The Greville Primary School. This school is in the Ashted Planning area. This additional provision of places relates both to an increase in local demand but also the reduction in the spare capacity in the neighbouring borough of Epsom and Ewell.

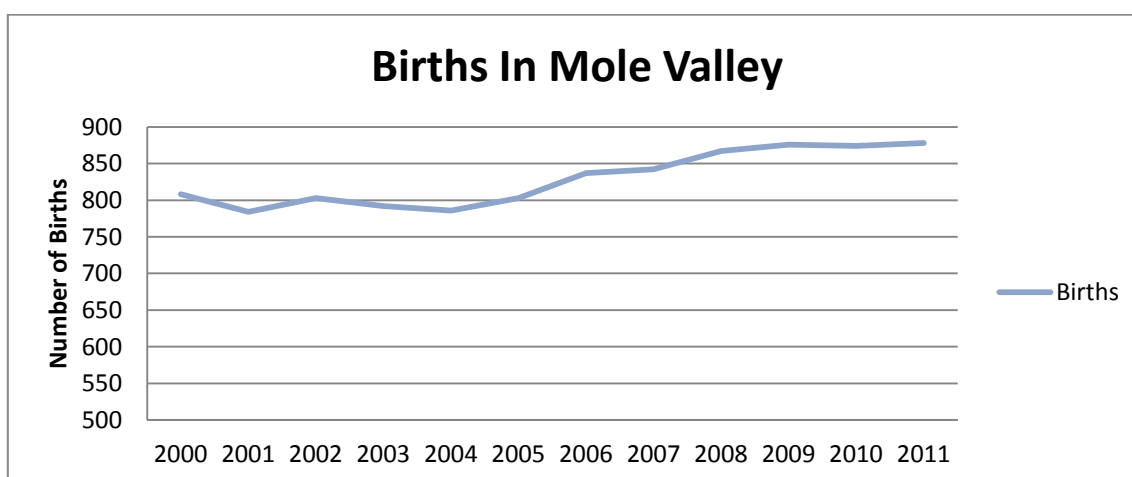
Births in Mole Valley

9.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Mole Valley dropped from 1997 reaching a low point in 2001. From 2001, the birth rate had remained relatively stable at around 800, until 2006 when there was a significant increase. Birth numbers have continued to increase up to 2010. School year Births have increased by 11% from 2001 to 2011.

9.7 Births are projected to increase gradually, based on ONS population estimates and projected fertility rates. This increase in births is relatively slight and will only lead to a marginally increased number of children starting school for the foreseeable future.

All actual births to school year 2011/12

School Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	925	932	899	845	808	784	803	792	786	803	837	842	867	876	874	878



Mole Valley Forecasts

9.8 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Mole Valley to 2011 and the estimated need for places in the future (to 2016).

School Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4+ Demand	811	821	831	804	825	852	827	830	829	822	816
11+ Demand	756	665	783	739	748	683	656	697	736	731	723

9.9 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Mole Valley from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Mole Valley in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	900	829	71	6063	5629	434	7.2
2015	900	822	78	6063	5621	442	7.3
2016	900	816	84	6063	5607	456	7.5
2017	900	824	76	6063	5604	459	7.6
2018	900	823	77	6063	5569	494	8.1
2019	900	816	84	6063	5556	507	8.4
2020	900	825	75	6063	5549	514	8.5
2021	900	828	72	6063	5549	514	8.5

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

9.10 The forecasts indicate there will be sufficient places in the Mole Valley for the foreseeable future. This masks considerable variation across the District. To the South considerable spare capacity exists and this is forecast to continue for the planning period. To the North of the Borough in the Ashted and Leatherhead planning area pressure in places is much greater and was especially acute for entry in 2012 and 2013.

9.11 In 2014 pressure remained. One additional form of entry has been required in the Ashted Planning area and a further form of entry is being provided in a Faith School in 2014 that draws from a wider area. Forecasts indicate the need to provide 2 forms of additional primary provision across the Leatherhead and Ashted Planning areas over the next 4 years. Consultation is ongoing at both The Greville Primary School and St Peter's Catholic School to add permanent provision from September 2015.

9.12 Reviews of provision have taken place in the Dorking and Brockham Planning areas. It is forecast that demand will relate to the new pattern of provision over this planning period.

- 9.13 The number of places in the Bookham and Fetcham planning area aligns closely to the forecast demand over the planning period, with some surplus of provision at the Junior Level. We will need to continue to monitor this area to ensure that an appropriate number of school places are provided in the future that meets demands and also supports the sustainability of the present pattern of provision. This is especially relevant when related to the additional places provided by Free School provision in the adjacent Elmbridge Borough planning area.
- 9.14 We are conscious that the District Council is undergoing a review that could impact on future housing across the area that would inevitably lead to an increase in future demand on School places. We will continue to work with the District Council to identify how future demand would be met through increases in provision. In addition neighbouring authorities may come forward with plans that will impact upon provision in this area. We will continue to monitor this position.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 9.15 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Mole Valley in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 9.16 In November 2012 it was forecast that 872 pupils would require a reception class base in September 2013. The actual number admitted was 859, there was therefore an over prediction of 1.5%.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Mole Valley

- 9.17 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Mole Valley (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the District (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	753	818	756	-3	3733	3761	-28	-0.8
2007	753	717	665	88	3741	3639	102	2.7
2008	753	928	783	-30	3765	3645	120	3.2
2009	753	723	739	14	3765	3676	89	2.4
2010	753	708	748	5	3765	3682	83	2.2
2011	750	685	683	67	3750	3615	135	3.6
2012	750	594	611	139	3750	3551	199	5.3
2013	750	690	656	94	3750	3451	299	8

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

9.18 No action was taken to provide additional places in 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Mole Valley

9.19 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the District, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. Although the transfer ratio dropped significantly in 2006/7 since then it has remained very stable. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	753	683	0.93
2011 to 2012	695	611	0.88
2012 to 2013	734	656	0.89
Average			0.9

9.20 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Mole Valley from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Mole Valley in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	750	736	14	3511	3750	239	6.4
2015	750	731	19	3490	3750	260	6.9
2016	750	723	27	3518	3750	232	6.2
2017	750	726	24	3579	3750	171	4.6
2018	750	755	-5	3631	3750	119	3.2
2019	750	727	23	3623	3750	127	3.4
2020	750	728	22	3619	3750	131	3.5
2021	750	726	24	3621	3750	129	3.4

Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

9.21 On the basis of the projected number of pupils entering Year 7 in Mole Valley and the numbers on roll we would not expect to increase provision for the foreseeable future. The district as a whole is projected to maintain a small surplus of secondary places over the next 10 years. Secondary places are tight in the Dorking area and after a dip in numbers a shortage is projected. Pressure on secondary places in the Leatherhead area is lower than it might be, as a number of residents of this area, particularly in the Fetcham & Bookham area, apply for secondary school places in the adjacent

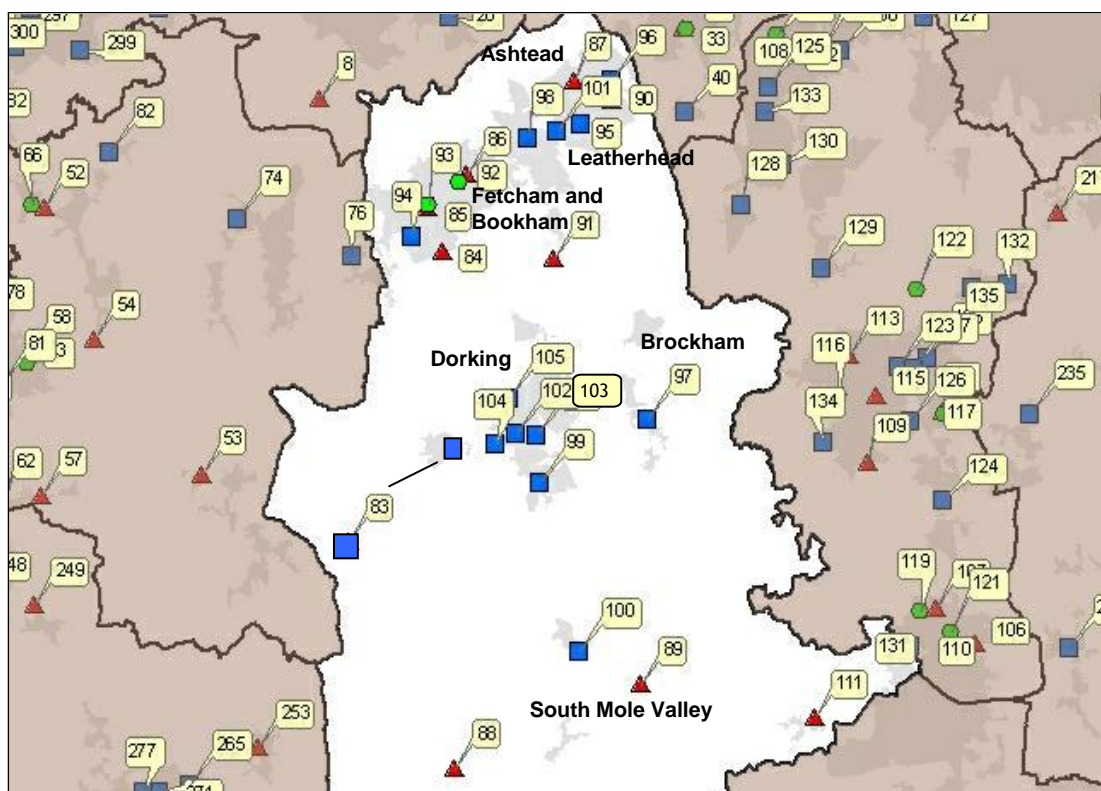
Effingham area of Guildford Borough and demand patterns and potential changes in that Borough will need to be monitored to ensure a sufficiency of school places.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

9.22 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Mole Valley secondary schools in 2011 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

9.23 In 2012 it was forecast that 681 pupils would require places in Year 7 in September 2013. The actual number of pupils presenting for a Year 7 place was 656. There was therefore an over forecast of 27 pupils (4.1%)

Primary schools in Mole Valley and surrounding area



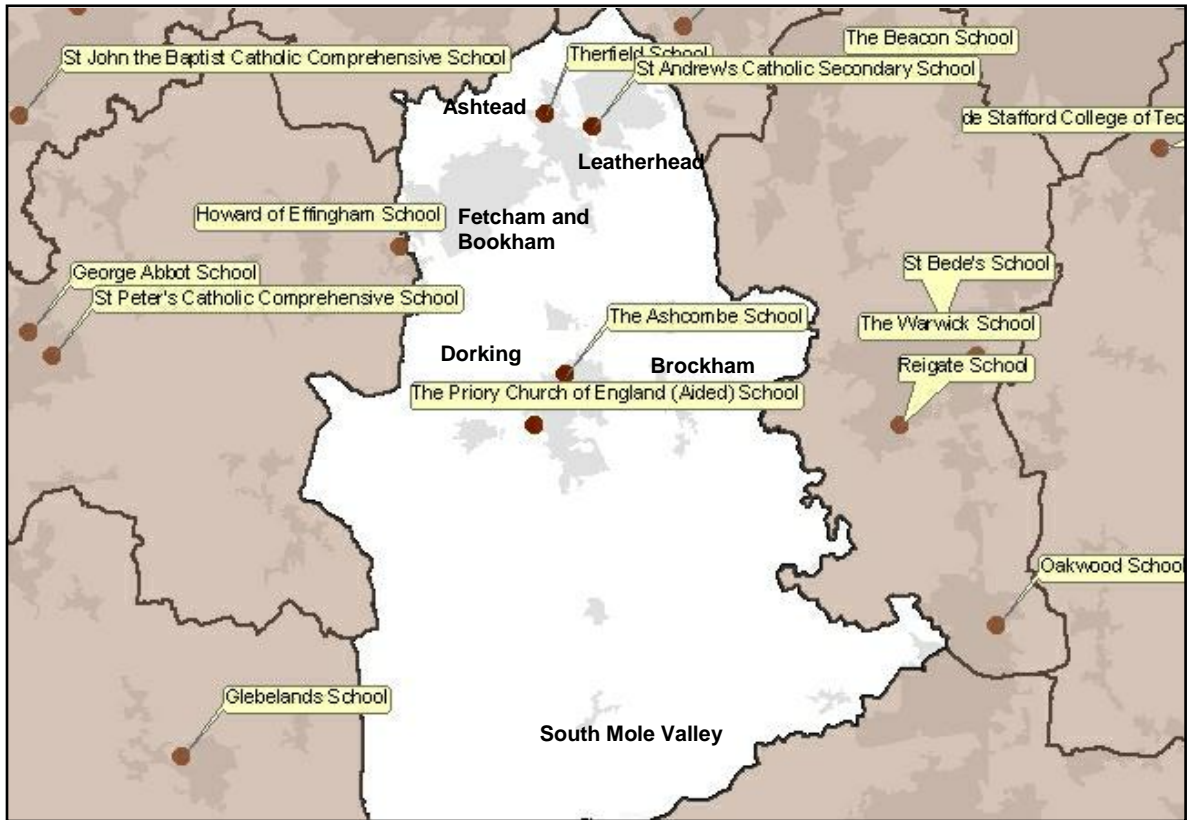
Legend

- Primary School
- ◆ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

Note: Only primary schools in Mole Valley are listed here.

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
83	Surrey Hills Primary (split site - Abinger and Westcott site shown)	95	West Ashted Primary School
84	Polesden Lacey Infant School	96	The Greville Primary School
85	Eastwick Infant School	97	North Downs Primary (formerly Brockham School)
86	Fetcham Village Infant School	98	Leatherhead Trinity
87	Barnett Wood Infant School	99	St Johns CE Community Primary School
88	Scott Broadwood C of E (A) Infant School	100	The Weald Church of England (VA) Primary School
89	Newdigate CofE Endowed (Aided) Infant School	101	St Peter's Catholic Primary School Leatherhead
90	St Giles C of E (Aided) Infant School	102	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School
91	St Michael's C of E (Aided) Infant School	103	St Paul's C of E (Aided) Primary School Dorking
92	Oakfield Junior School	104	Powell Corderoy Primary School
93	Eastwick Junior School	105	St Martin's Church of England (Cont) Primary School
94	The Dawnay School	111	Charlwood Village Infant School

Secondary schools in Mole Valley and surrounding area



10. Reigate and Banstead

Education in Reigate and Banstead

10.1 There are 32 primary age schools in Reigate and Banstead, 8 of which have nursery provision. There are 6 secondary schools, three with post-16 provision. The surrounding area is served by East Surrey College and Reigate College located in the Reigate and Redhill areas. There are two special schools in Reigate and Banstead and two short stay schools. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision is provided as countywide maps in appendix B.

Planning areas in Reigate and Banstead

10.2 Reigate and Banstead is made up of 7 individual primary planning areas as identified on the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.

10.3 Reigate and Banstead is split into three secondary planning areas, which match the areas into which the Borough Council divides the Borough. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated separately for the Beacon in the north, Oakwood in the south with the remaining secondary schools grouped in the centre of the Borough. (see map 3 below)



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Reigate and Banstead

10.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Reigate and Banstead (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1380	1240	1273	107	9768	9171	597	6.1
2007	1380	1503	1358	22	9768	9228	540	5.5
2008	1398	1366	1387	11	9768	9321	447	4.6
2009	1418	1366	1368	50	9978	9448	530	5.3
2010	1428	1411	1461	-33	10008	9572	436	4.4
2011	1428	1587	1564	-136	10058	9804	254	2.5
2012	1442	1657	1613	-171	10060	10137	-77	-0.8
2013	1502	1578	1598	-96	10120	10361	-241	-2.3

Actions that were taken to provide primary places in September 2012 and 2013

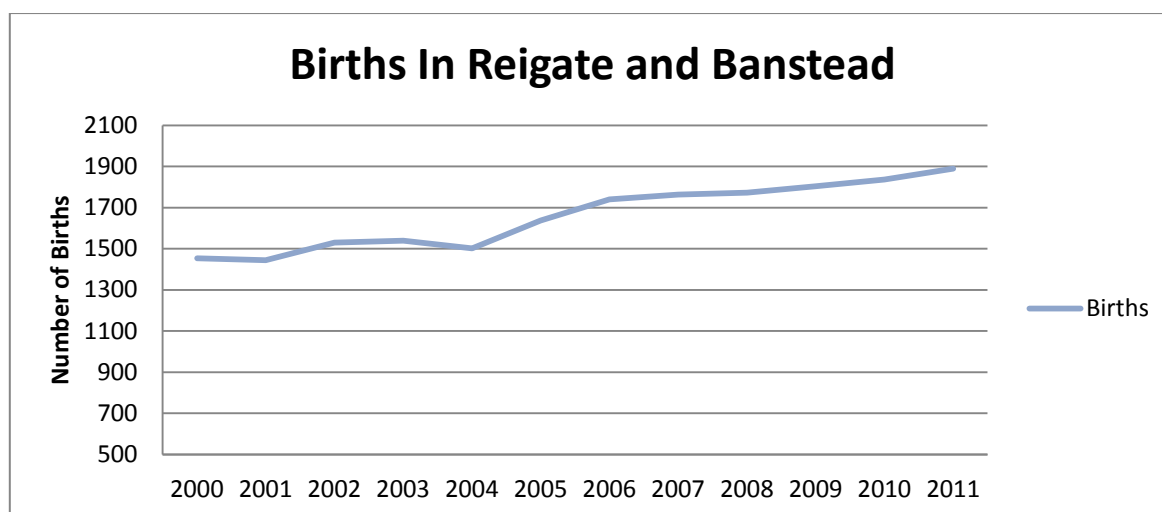
- 10.5 The forecasts indicated a need to provide additional places for Sept 2012 in the Reigate and Redhill areas. Classes were provided at Furzefiled Primary, Wray Common Primary, Earlswood Infant, St John’s Primary, Holmsdale Infant and Manorfield Primary. A further 15 places were provided at Salford Primary. On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering Reception is projected to rise steadily over the next few years. Forecasts suggest a need for 4 additional permanent forms of entry (a form of entry is 30 pupils) of primary places in the next 1-2 years with a further form of entry by 2020.
- 10.6 In order to accommodate the projected increase in the Redhill/Reigate conurbation, a new 2 FE school was established from September 2013. Given the indications that projections were under-estimating demand, officers are actively considering if significant further permanent provision should be provided by expansion of capacity within existing Reigate/Redhill schools and/or an additional new school. In 2013, 5.5 additional classes were provided within the town.

Births in Reigate and Banstead

- 10.7 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Reigate and Banstead declined for some years, reaching a low point in 2001. However, from 2001 there has been a significant increase. Births per year have increased by 391 since 2001, an increase of 28%. This increase in births will lead to an increasing number of children starting school for the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some of the areas in Reigate and Banstead will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to School Year 2010/11

School Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	1531	1541	1536	1495	1454	1445	1530	1539	1502	1638	1740	1763	1773	1804	1836	1890



Reigate and Banstead Forecasts

10.8 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Reigate and Banstead to 2011 and the estimated need for places in the future (to 2016). The increase in births in Reigate and Banstead leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4+ Demand	1273	1358	1387	1368	1461	1564	1484	1470	1480	1490	1491
11+ Demand	1323	1306	1253	1239	1271	1230	1177	1222	1301	1314	1311

10.9 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Reigate and Banstead from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Reigate and Banstead in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

10.10 On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary schools is set to continue to increase over the next 10 years.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1442	1529	-87	10491	10050	-441	-4.4
2015	1442	1546	-104	10635	10050	-585	-5.8
2016	1442	1551	-109	10824	10050	-774	-7.7
2017	1442	1557	-115	10915	10050	-865	-8.6
2018	1442	1562	-120	10907	10050	-857	-8.5
2019	1442	1570	-128	10869	10050	-819	-8.1
2020	1442	1575	-133	10921	10050	-871	-8.7
2021	1442	1588	-146	10994	10050	-944	-9.4

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

- 10.11 Reigate and Banstead is experiencing a significant increase in the demand for school places both reflecting acute rises in birth rate and increased house building and migration within the area.
- 10.12 Banstead and Woodmansterne is now forecast to have a small surplus of places for the period of these forecasts, although increased demand for places from residents of Netherne-on-the-Hill may reduce this. The Tadworth, Walton-on-the-Hill & Preston area is similarly expected to have a reducing surplus of places to 2021.
- 10.13 The Reigate and Redhill conurbation includes the Reigate, Redhill, Merstham and Earlswood & Salfords areas. The conurbation is projected to experience the most pressure for places, with significant shortfalls of provision in the area. As it is an urban area, increased demand in one planning area will likely overflow into adjacent areas. The forecasts indicated a total need for an additional 2 forms of entry from 2013. These forecasts, as judged by actual demand in 2012 and 2013, may however be under-estimating the need. For 2014 in addition to 4 forms of permanent entry already provided at Earlswood Primary, Limetree Primary and Holmesdale infant, a further 3 temporary forms of entry are being sought.
- 10.14 The Horley area was forecast to require half an additional form of entry in 2012. Additional future demand for places above this is dependent upon the rate of house building but is currently projected to require an additional 2 plus forms of entry over the forecast period with 1 form required by 2014. There is an imbalance of provision between Infant and Junior places and pressure on junior places is increasing. It is likely that there will be a need for an additional 2 Junior forms of entry from 2014. The expansion of Langshotts Infant School into a primary school has been approved for expansion in September 2014.
- 10.15 There are plans for 2 new schools in Horley to meet the projected demand as a result of new housing, with over 2500 new homes being planned for the Horley area. The first school will be in the North East Sector development this has approval to open as Trinity Oaks CE Primary School in September 2014. After a period of negligible building, most houses are now being complete in the North East Sector, increasing pressure on school places. The Trinity Oaks primary school will also provide places for some of the residents of the North West Sector. Development of the North West Sector is unlikely to start immediately, and so the new school in that area will not be required for some time after that. The situation will need to be monitored so that the new schools are provided at the appropriate time.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 10.16 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. Comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Reigate and Banstead in 2013 with the number that was forecast the year previously shows this.

10.17 Reception numbers in 2013 were 1598, compared with a projection of 1529. Therefore the actual was about 4.5% above the projection. This under-estimate is largely due to numbers in the Redhill and Horley areas being higher than forecast. The forecasts are based on historic trends, so where Reception numbers increase owing to a step-change in places available and these places are taken up, there is a significant increase in numbers in an area. We will continue to monitor this underestimate as we review our ongoing iteration of forecasts.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Reigate and Banstead

10.18 On time applications for all 2014 secondary places in schools in Reigate and Banstead can be found in Appendix E. The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Reigate and Banstead (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1336	1321	1323	13	6566	6641	-75	-1.1
2007	1336	1270	1306	30	6650	6655	-5	-0.1
2008	1336	1392	1253	83	6680	6527	153	2.3
2009	1387	1250	1239	148	6863	6442	421	6.1
2010	1387	1246	1271	116	6935	6435	500	7.2
2011	1283	1198	1230	53	6415	6332	83	1.3
2012	1283	1107	1165	118	6415	6207	208	3.2
2013	1283	1150	1152	131	6415	6187	237	3.7

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

10.19 No action was required to provide sufficient secondary places in September 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Reigate and Banstead

10.20 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The transfer ratio has dropped over the last three years. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students that start in secondary education in Reigate and Banstead is less than the number of year 6 pupils in the year prior. This indicates that some pupils are moving out of the borough or are taking up places in the independent sector for secondary provision. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2010	1331	1230	0.92
2011 to 2012	1269	1165	0.92
2012 to 2013	1311	1152	0.88
Average			0.91

10.21 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Reigate and Banstead from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Reigate and Banstead in the future (the PAN). The ‘spare’ places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1387	1301	86	6250	6935	685	9.9%
2015	1387	1314	73	6300	6935	635	9.1%
2016	1387	1311	76	6369	6935	566	8.2%
2017	1387	1385	2	6573	6935	362	5.2%
2018	1387	1485	-98	6833	6935	102	1.5%
2019	1387	1405	-18	6933	6935	2	0%
2020	1387	1390	-3	7002	6935	-67	-9%
2021	1387	1397	-10	7089	6935	-154	-2.2%

Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2013 and implications for the future planning period

10.22 There is no shortfall projected for the overall secondary sector in Reigate and Banstead until 2018. However, pressure on secondary places is expected to increase to reflect increases in the primary sector.

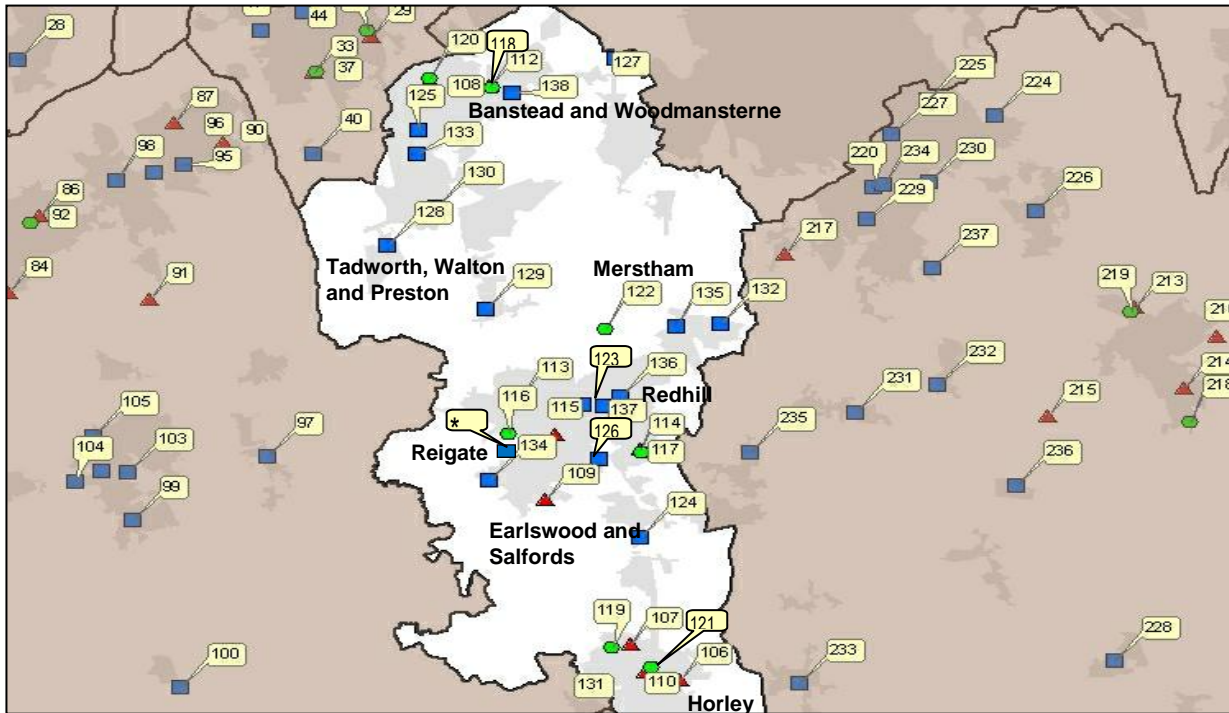
10.23 This will lead to shortfalls in provision in the Reigate / Redhill conurbation by 2018, which will become more significant by 2019, when 3-4 additional forms will be required. Close attention will be paid to numbers coming through, as it is likely that provision will need to be managed on a year-on-year basis until 2017. For 2017 and beyond, significant additional provision will be needed –met by provision of a new school to serve the area. A site search is being conducted to identify any possible sites. Alternatively, existing provision will need to be expanded; however local secondary school sites are mostly very limited in their expansion possibilities

10.24 The Horley area is projected to maintain a number of spare Year 7 places for several years until the increased demand being felt at primary works its way through to the secondary phase - additional places are forecast to be needed from 2018.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

- 10.25 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. Comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Reigate and Banstead secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast the year previously shows this.
- 10.26 There were 60 fewer Year 7 pupils in September 2013 (1212 were predicted) than indicated by the November 2012 whole borough forecast, which was a difference of -5%. We will need to continue to monitor the forecasts with a view to the provision of appropriate new Secondary School places.

Primary Schools in Reigate and Banstead and surrounding area



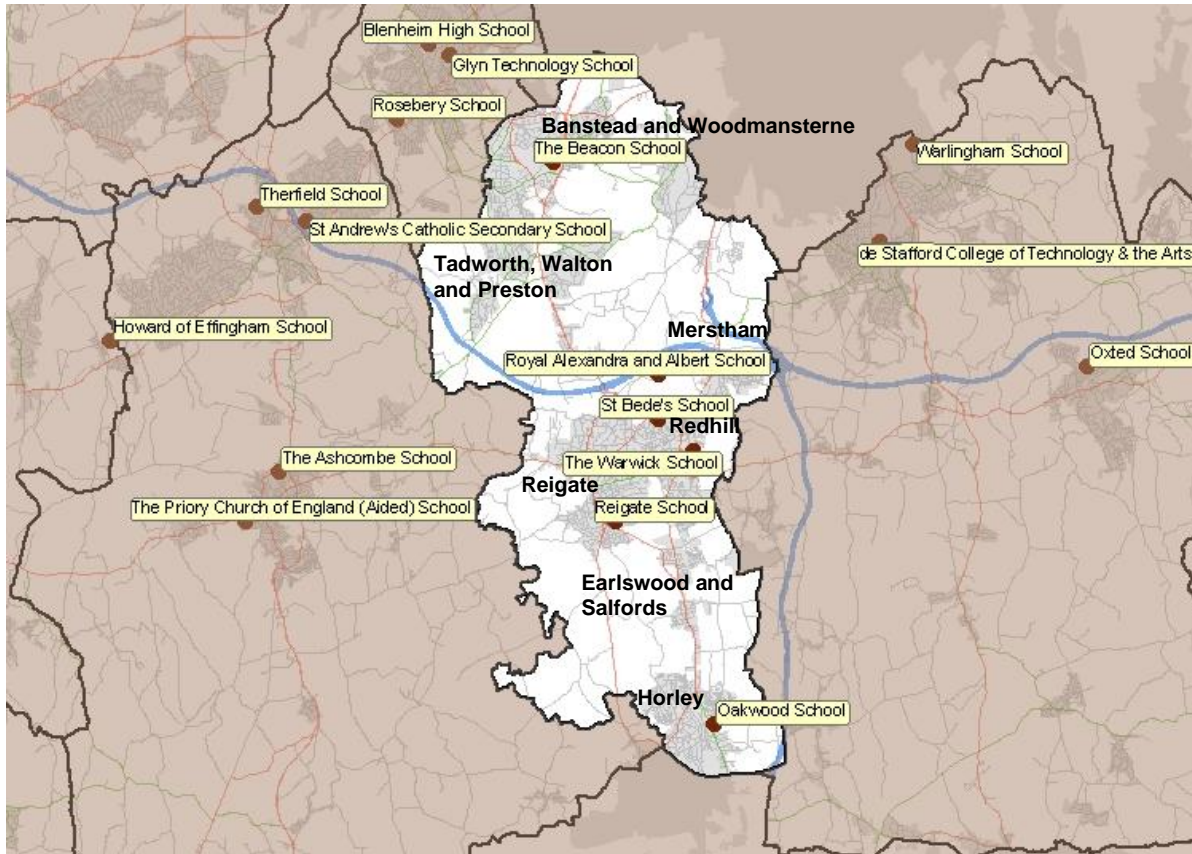
Legend

- Primary School
- ⬡ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
106	The Langshott Infant School	123	Wray Common Primary School
107	Meath Green Infant School	124	Salfords Primary School
108	Warren Mead Infant School	125	Shawley Community Primary School
109	Dovers Green School	126	St John's Primary School, Redhill
110	Horley Infant School	127	Woodmansterne Primary School
		128	Walton-on-the-Hill Primary School
112	Banstead Infant School	129	Kingswood Primary School
113	Holmesdale Community Infant School	130	Tadworth Primary School
114	Earlswood Infant and Nursery School	131	Manorfield Primary School
115	Reigate Parish Church School	132	Furzeffield Primary Community School
116	Reigate Priory School	133	Epsom Downs Primary School
117	Brambletye Junior School	134	Sandcross School
118	Banstead Community Junior School	135	Merstham Primary School
119	Meath Green Junior School	136	St Matthew's Church of England Primary School
120	Warren Mead Junior School	137	St Joseph's Catholic Primary School Redhill
121	Yattendon School	138	St Anne's Catholic Primary School Banstead
122	Royal Alexandra and Albert School (Junior Section) *		New School: Lime Tree Primary

Note: Only primary schools in Reigate and Banstead are listed here.

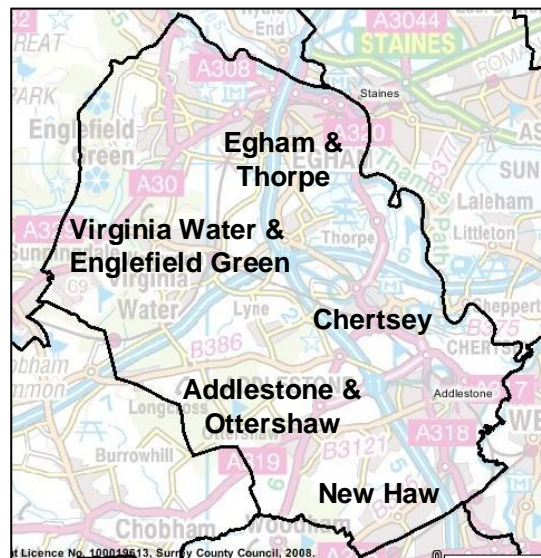
Secondary schools in Reigate and Banstead and surrounding area



11. Runnymede

Education in Runnymede

11.1 There are 23 primary age schools in Runnymede, 4 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools two with post-16 provision. Strodes Sixth Form College is located in the north of the Borough (with the South of the Borough being served by Brooklands College at the Weybridge Campus). There is a Special School located in Addlestone for children and young people with learning difficulties and a short stay school located on the St Peter's Hospital campus. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Runnymede is provided in appendix B.



Planning areas in Runnymede

- 11.2 Runnymede is made up of 5 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections on the need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.
- 11.3 Runnymede is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough.

PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Runnymede

11.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Runnymede (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	829	629	674	155	5521	4777	744	13.5
2007	829	749	754	75	5521	4822	699	12.7
2008	832	573	728	104	5533	4851	682	12.3
2009	832	654	714	118	5545	4918	627	11.3
2010	818	705	782	36	5557	5048	509	9.2
2011	818	755	807	11	5519	5141	378	6.8
2012	818	827	854	-36	5398	5285	113	2.1
2013	848	881	880	-32	5462	5469	-7	-0.1

Actions taken to provide primary places for September 2012 and 2013

11.5 The following projects were commissioned to meet primary demand in the Borough in 2012 and 2013:

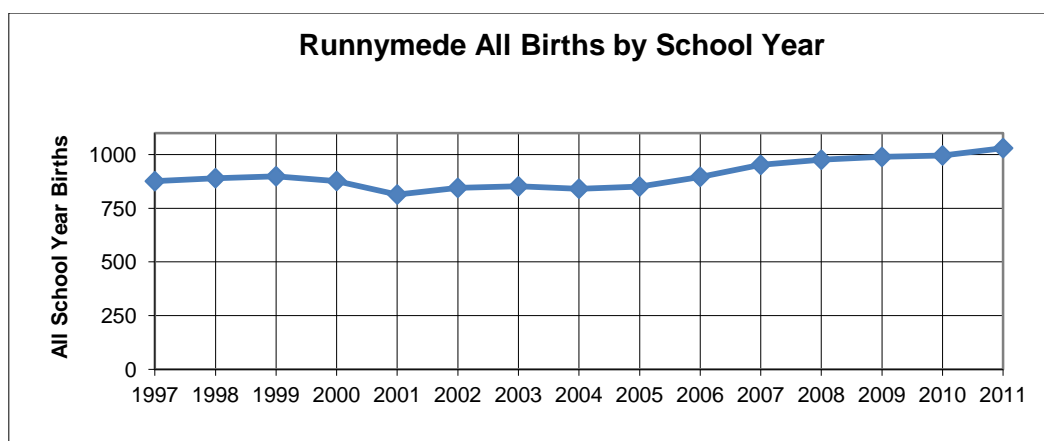
- Trumps Green Infant School provided an additional class in 2012 ahead of permanent expansion by 1 form of entry (PAN of 60) in 2013
- St Ann's Heath Junior School is planned to expand by one form of entry (PAN of 90) by 2015
- Thorpe Church of England Infant school became a 1fe Primary school with effect from 2013
- Darley Dene Infant School became a 1 form entry Primary school from 2013
- Sayes Court admitted an additional class in 2013 and it is proposed that the school expand to two forms of entry by 2015.
- St Anne's Catholic Primary school admitted an additional class in 2013 to meet the demand for places in this year.

Births in Runnymede

11.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Runnymede have varied for some years, reaching a low point in 2001. Since then, there has been a general increase in the birth rate. Births per annum have increased by 162 since the low point in 2001 to 2008. This is an increase of 20%. This increase in births will lead to a continuously increasing number of children starting school for the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some of the areas in Runnymede will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to School Year 2011/12

School Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	876	890	899	877	814	845	852	841	851	896	952	976	989	996	1030



Runnymede forecasts

11.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Runnymede to 2012 and the estimated need for places in the future. The increase in births in Runnymede leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4+ Demand	754	728	714	782	807	833	880	897	906	920	939
11+ Demand	892	868	871	890	891	860	878	957	921	916	1005

11.8 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Runnymede from 2014 – 2020. This is compared with the total number of available places in Runnymede in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand for reception places compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	848	897	-49	5552	5604	-52	-0.9
2015	848	906	-58	5638	5788	-150	-2.7
2016	848	920	-72	5724	6024	-300	-5.2
2017	848	939	-91	5750	6209	-459	-8
2018	848	951	-103	5776	6361	-585	-10.1
2019	848	954	-106	5776	6457	-681	-11.8
2020	848	967	-119	5776	6529	-753	-13
2021	848	974	-126	5776	6584	-808	-14

Implications for Primary School Provision from 2014 and implications for the future planning period

- 11.9 Primary schools in Runnymede are reaching capacity. There are currently very few spare reception or Year 1 places in the Borough and additional provision is required on top of the projects commissioned (outlined in para 11.5).
- 11.10 This increase in demand is not evenly spread across the Borough. There is expected to be sufficient provision in New Haw until 2019 whereafter there will be a very small shortfall. We are expecting pressure in the Chertsey, Egham and Addlestone areas where birth rates have increased and where additional housing has been completed or is being planned by the Borough Council. The following projects are being planned to help meet the demand for school places in the future:
- The Hythe Primary School to admit an additional class in 2014 ahead of permanent expansion by one form of entry (to PAN of 60) from 2015.
 - St Ann's Heath to admit 90 places ahead of the planned expansion to three forms of entry in 2015.
 - Lyne and Longcross Infant School to become a 1 form entry primary school from 2015 (with an associated proposal to link Meadowcroft Infants to St Ann's Heath Junior from 2015).
 - Sayes Court to expand to 2 forms of entry by 2015
- 11.11 Applications for a reception place in 2014 have abated against levels in 2013 even though births have risen. The relative popularity of primary schools in Runnymede could be a factor in this drop and the County Council will keep this position under review before any further primary expansions are commissioned in the Borough. The County Council will be seeking a new primary school should the DERA North and South sites be brought forward for housing.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 11.12 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Runnymede in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 11.13 Reception numbers in 2013 were 32 higher than indicated by the November 2012 forecasts, but accurate to 3.7%. The forecasts are based on historic trends, so where Reception numbers increase owing to an increase in the number of places available, and these places are taken up, there is an increase in the projection.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Runnymede

11.14 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Runnymede (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	900	940	873	27	4420	4340	80	1.8
2007	900	965	892	8	4440	4373	67	1.5
2008	900	928	868	32	4500	4320	180	4
2009	900	885	871	29	4500	4325	175	3.9
2010	900	905	890	10	4500	4363	137	3
2011	915	891	879	36	4575	4388	187	4.1
2012	915	870	862	53	4575	4346	229	5
2013	915	878	865	50	4575	4362	213	4.7

Actions taken to provide secondary places for September 2012 or 2013

11.15 There were no actions taken to provide additional secondary places for September 2012 or 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Runnymede

11.16 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. This indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Runnymede is far greater than the number of year 6 pupils in primary schools in the area. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	685	879	1.28
2011 to 2012	683	862	1.26
2012 to 2013	676	865	1.28
Average			1.27

11.17 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Runnymede from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Runnymede in the future

(the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	915	957	-42	4431	4575	144	3.1
2015	915	921	-6	4447	4575	128	2.8
2016	915	916	-1	4498	4575	77	1.7
2017	915	1005	-90	4670	4575	-95	-2.1
2018	915	1039	-124	4850	4575	-275	-6
2019	915	1096	-181	4989	4575	-414	-9
2020	915	1135	-220	5188	4575	-613	-13.4
2021	915	1160	-245	5409	4575	-834	-18.2

Implications for Secondary School Provision from 2014 and implications for the future planning period

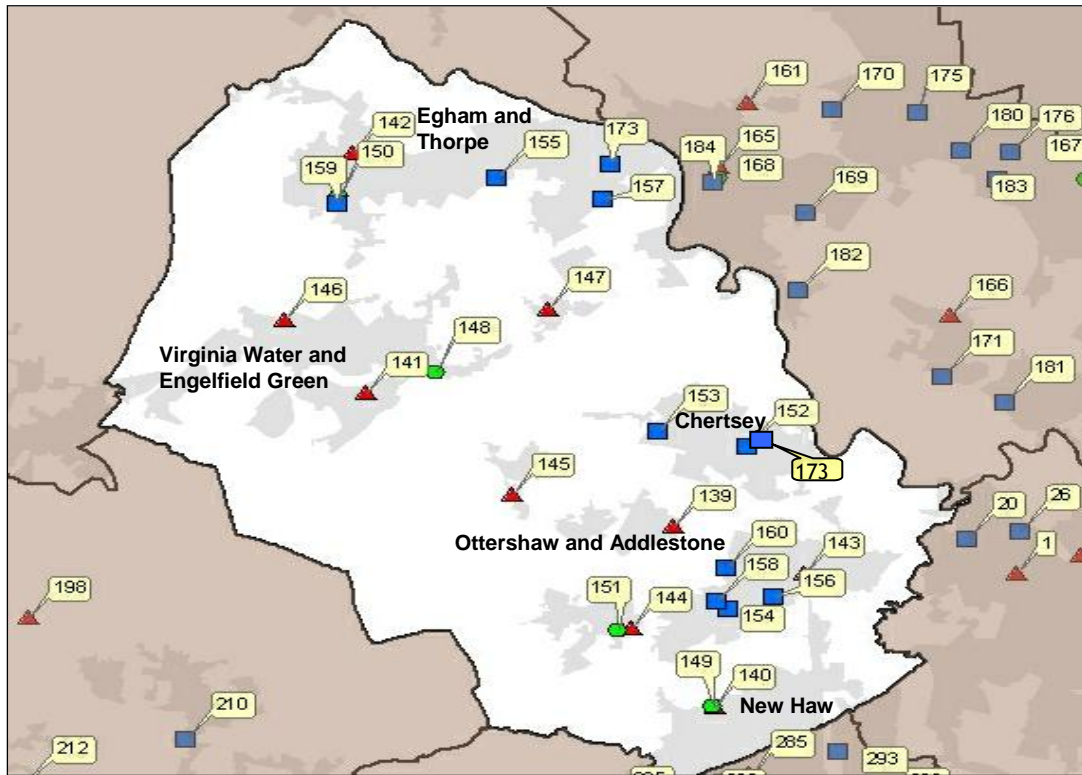
11.18 There are no intentions to physically increase provision in Runnymede in the shorter term but schools may increase their admission intakes to cater for increased demand. The Local Authority is looking to commission additional places from 2017. This may include exploring new academy or free school provision on the Runnymede centre site

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

11.19 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Runnymede secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

11.20 There were 13 more Year 7 pupils in Runnymede secondary schools than indicated by the November 2012 forecast, an underestimate of 1.4%.

Primary schools in Runnymede and surrounding area



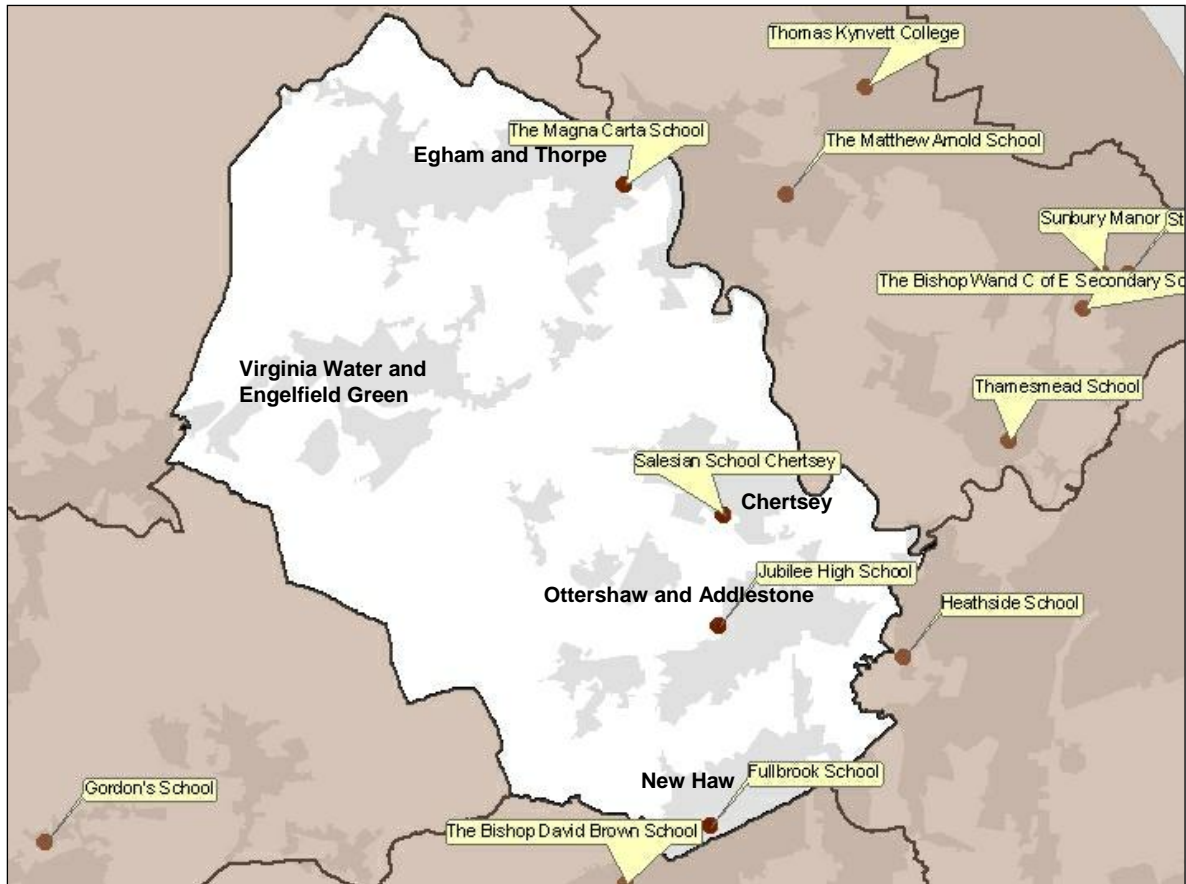
Legend

- Primary School
- Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
139	Meadowcroft Community Infant School	150	St Jude's Church of England School
140	The Grange Community Infant School	151	Ottershaw Junior School
141	Trumps Green Infant School	152	Stepgates Community School
142	Englefield Green Infant School	153	Pycroft Grange Primary School
143	Darley Dene Infant School	154	Ongar Place Primary
144	Ottershaw Infant School	155	Manorcroft Primary School
145	Lyne & Longcross CofE (Aided) Infant School	156	Sayes Court Primary School
146	Christ Church C of E (A) Infant School	157	Thorpe Lea Primary School
147	Thorpe C of E (Aided) Infant School	158	Holy Family Catholic Primary School Addlestone
148	St Ann's Heath Junior School	159	St Cuthbert's Catholic Primary School Englefield Green
149	New Haw Community Junior School	160	St Paul's C of E Primary School Addlestone
173	St Annes Catholic Primary School	173	The Hythe School

Note: Only primary schools in Runnymede are listed here.

Secondary schools in Runnymede and surrounding area



12. Spelthorne

Education in Spelthorne

There are 22 primary age schools in Spelthorne, 6 of which have nursery provision. There are 6 secondary schools two with post-16 provision. Brooklands College has a campus in Ashford that serves the local area where there is also a short stay school. There is a Special School for children and young people with severe learning difficulties located near Shepperton. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Spelthorne is provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Spelthorne

12.2 Spelthorne is made up of 5 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of the need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.

12.3 Spelthorne is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough.



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Spelthorne

12.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Spelthorne (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Capacity	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1113	905	923	190	7692	6799	956	12.3
2007	1089	1049	989	100	7692	6761	931	12.1
2008	1057	974	1013	104	7375	6842	533	7.2
2009	1027	918	1009	18	7333	6888	445	6.1
2010	1087	1010	1081	6	7711	6954	705	9.8
2011	1030	1158	1166	-76	7728	7175	553	7.2
2012	1090	1101	1128	-38	7766	7324	442	5.7
2013	1090	1125	1123	-35	7766	7628	138	1.8

Actions that were taken to provide primary places in September 2013

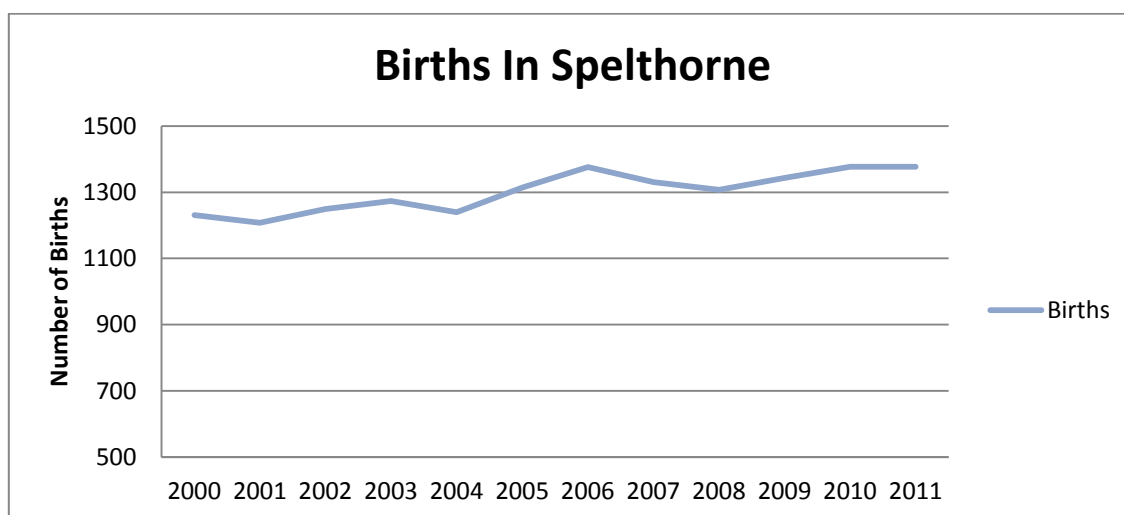
12.5 Additional classes were provided at Springfield and Clarendon Primary Schools in 2012 to meet demand. The forecasts had suggested that there would be spare places available. However, parental preferences and late applications often change the demand in a specific planning area. This was also reflected in 2013 when four additional classes were provided at Saxon Primary, Spelthorne School and the two Stanwell schools: Town Farm and Stanwell Fields Primary.

Births in Spelthorne

12.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Spelthorne have fluctuated for some years, reaching a low point in 2001. Since the low point in 2001, births have increased significantly, by around 24.9%. An increase in births will lead to an increase in numbers entering reception, thus a continuing increase in primary school numbers.

All actual births to 2011/12

School Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	837	980	1059	1027	1079	1192	1135	1163	1158	1228	1239



Spelthorne Forecasts

12.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Spelthorne to 2013 and the estimated need for places in the future. The increase in births in Spelthorne leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4+ Demand	923	989	1013	1009	1081	1166	1102	1123	1135	1137	1147
11+ Demand	1102	1087	1034	1085	1087	1019	1003	1016	1081	1108	1096

12.8 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Spelthorne from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Spelthorne in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

12.9 On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary is set to continue to increase gradually over the next 10 years.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1090	1135	-45	7834	7738	-39	-0.01
2015	1090	1137	-47	7864	7903	-194	-0.5
2016	1090	1147	-57	7894	8066	-172	-2.2
2017	1090	1148	-58	7924	8170	-246	-3.1
2018	1090	1149	-59	7924	8184	-260	-3.3
2019	1090	1155	-65	7924	8237	-313	-4.0
2020	1090	1160	-70	7924	8282	-358	-4.5
2021	1090	1162	-72	7924	8319	-395	-5.0

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2013 and implications for the future planning period

12.10 Forecasts suggest that we will have a growing shortfall in places in the borough over the next few years, rising perhaps to a need for an additional 3 forms of entry.

Demand for 2012 significantly exceeded the then forecast, which is now reflected in the current forecasts. On time applications for places in 2013 were about the same as for 2012. Two additional classes were provided for 2012 entry and four additional classes were provided in 2013 as noted above. Based on the forecasts, we are providing an additional permanent form in the borough in the short-term (Spelthorne School) and up to three additional forms over the forecast period. However, demand levels in 2014 and 2015 will need to be monitored carefully to confirm that longer-term forecast demand is accurate.

12.11 This need for additional places will not be uniform across the Borough. Current projections suggest there will be a small shortfall in Sunbury and a slightly larger shortfall and Staines and Haleham area which builds throughout the forecast period. In Ashford, the shortfall is expected to be one form of entry in 2013/4 rising to 2FE in 2015/16. Stanwell looks to require 1 FE rising to 2 FE by 2025. The Shepperton area is forecast to have a few spare places over the forecast period.

12.12 The permanent expansion of Spelthorne School, which has sufficient accommodation and which was originally a three-form entry school, is underway and they will admit 3FE in from September 2014. Potential expansions of other schools are being considered.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 12.13 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Spelthorne in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 12.14 For example, there were 27 less Reception pupils than the November 2012 forecasts indicated, a difference of about 2.5%. This compares with a 8% difference the previous year where forecast numbers were significantly below the actual demand. The forecasts are based on historic trends, so where for example Reception numbers increase owing to additional provision which is then fully subscribed the historic trend will include this increase in numbers and therefore tend to overestimate future numbers in that area by assuming they will continue to increase. In areas where numbers have not increased significantly in line with previous forecasts, there will be a decreased trend, and future numbers will then tend to be underestimated.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Spelthorne

- 12.15 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Spelthorne (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1056	1148	1102	-46	5190	5406	-216	-4.2
2007	1146	1104	1087	59	5670	5388	282	5
2008	1162	958	1034	128	5716	5315	401	7
2009	1162	1067	1085	77	5810	5340	470	8.1
2010	1162	1037	1087	75	5810	5334	476	8.2
2011	1119	952	1040	79	5595	5289	306	5.5
2012	1119	898	1003	116	5516	5595	426	7.6
2013	1119	899	922	197	5516	5096	499	8.9

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

- 12.16 No action was necessary to provide sufficient secondary places for September 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Spelthorne

- 12.17 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The table below indicates that the number of year

7 students starting in secondary education in Spelthorne is slightly higher than the number of year 6 pupils in primary schools in the area. Spelthorne is therefore a net importer of secondary pupils. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	936	1040	1.11
2011 to 2012	952	1003	1.05
2012 to 2013	901	922	1.02
Average			1.06

12.18 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Spelthorne from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Spelthorne in future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1119	1092	27	5126	5595	469	8.4
2015	1119	1101	18	5156	5595	439	7.8
2016	1119	1082	37	5207	5595	388	6.9
2017	1119	1148	-29	5338	5595	257	4.6
2018	1119	1243	-124	5587	5595	8	-0.1
2019	1119	1203	-84	5688	5595	-93	-1.7
2020	1119	1221	-102	5805	5595	-210	-3.8
2021	1119	1240	-121	5959	5595	-364	-6.5

Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2013 and implications for the future planning period

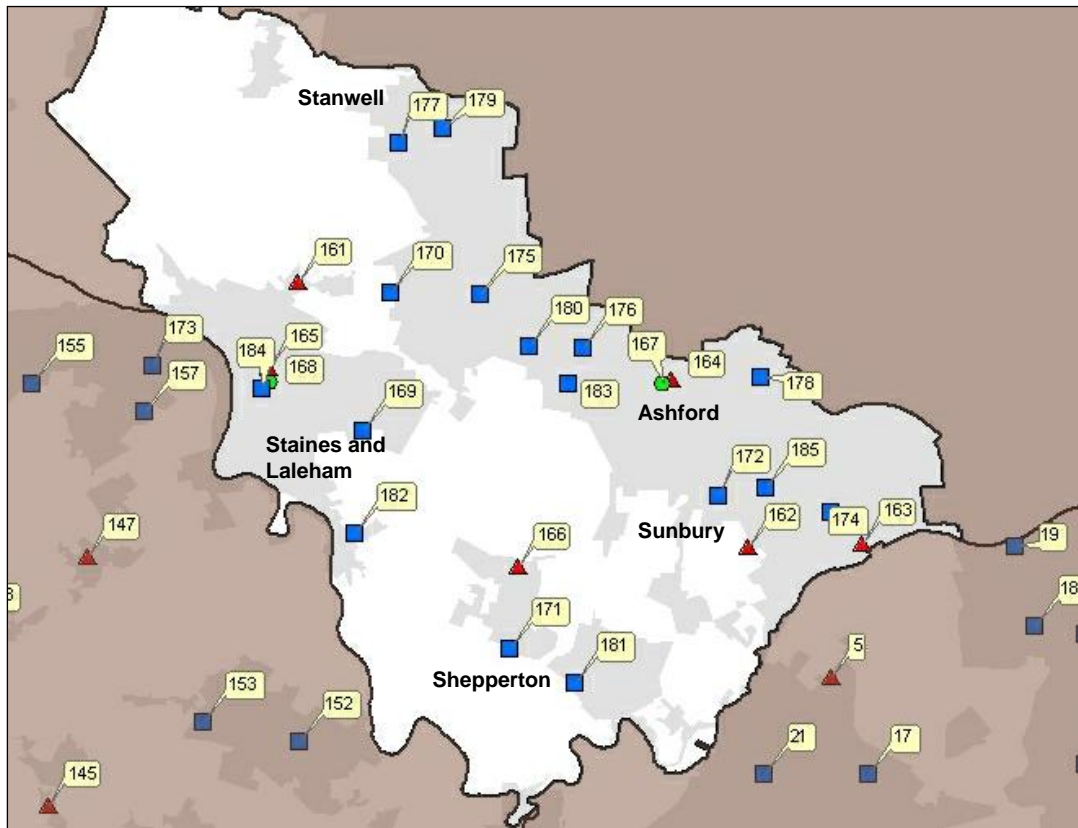
12.19 Currently there is an oversupply of Year 7 places (concentrated in Ashford), which peaked at around 5 forms of entry in 2013. Thereafter the surplus in places falls sharply and a deficit is anticipated by 2017, which will rise sharply again thereafter, suggesting that an additional 3 forms may be needed over the rest of the forecast period. Additional permanent places are likely to be required to meet demand.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

12.20 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Spelthorne secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

12.21 The November 2012 forecast, suggested that the 2013 entry would be 975. It was in fact 922, which was a 5% over-estimate. The fraction of Year 6 pupils that transferred to secondary schools in the area was lower than the average of the previous three years reflective of a higher number of surplus places.

Primary schools in Spelthorne and surrounding area



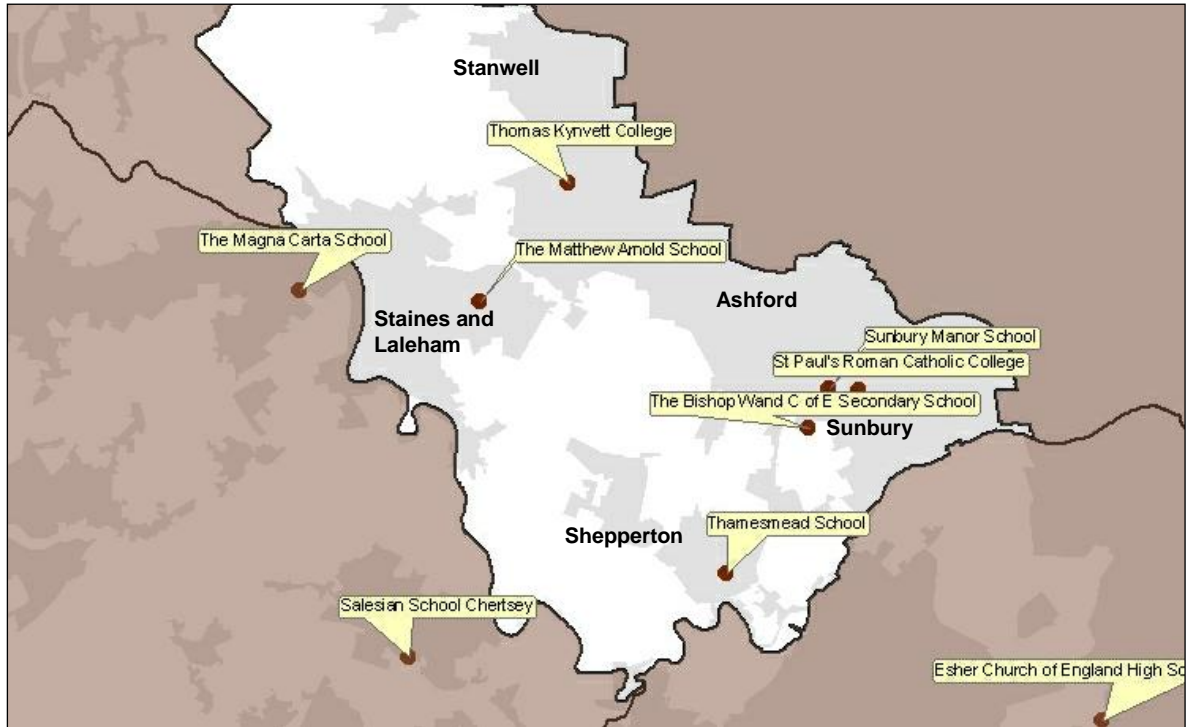
Legend

- Primary School
- ◆ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
161	Riverbridge Primary - Shortwood annexe	174	Chennestone Primary Community School
162	Hawkedale Infants - A Foundation School	175	Clarendon Primary School
163	Beauclerc Infant School	176	The Echelford Primary School
164	Spelthorne School	177	Town Farm Primary School
165	Riverbridge Primary School	178	Kenyngton Manor Primary School
166	Littleton C of E Infant School	179	Stanwell Fields Primary School
167	Spelthorne School	180	St Michael's Roman Catholic Primary School
168	Riverbridge Primary School –Junior site	181	St Nicholas Church of England Primary School
169	Buckland Primary School	182	Laleham Church of England (VA) Primary School
170	Ashford Park Primary School	183	Ashford Church of England Primary School
171	Saxon Primary School	184	Our Lady of the Rosary RC Primary School
172	Springfield Primary School	185	St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School

Note: Only primary schools in Spelthorne are listed here.

Secondary schools in Spelthorne and surrounding area



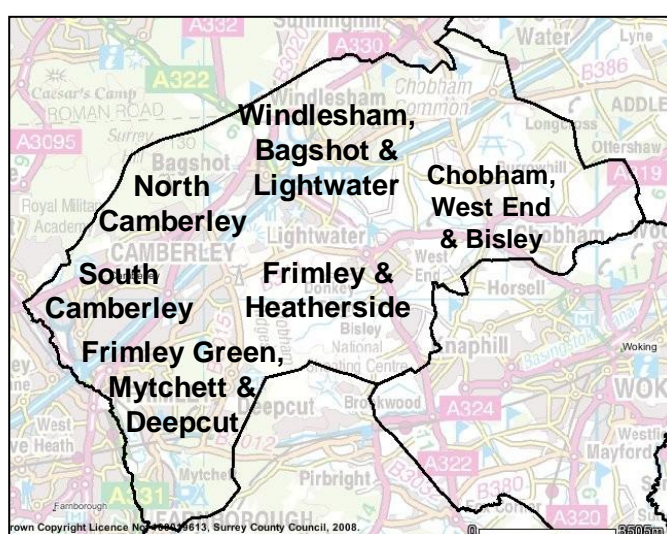
13. Surrey Heath

Education in Surrey Heath

13.1 There are 27 primary age schools in Surrey Heath, 5 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools all of which have post-16 provision. There is no College provision in the Borough and there are no short stay schools in the Borough. There are three Special Schools providing services for children and young people with behavioural, emotional or social difficulties and learning difficulties. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Surrey Heath is provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Surrey Heath

13.2 Surrey Heath is made up of 6 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.



13.3 Surrey Heath is split into two secondary planning areas. Forecasts are made for Gordon's school in the east of the Borough separately from the remaining secondary schools to the west of the Borough.

PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Surrey Heath

13.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Surrey Heath (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1032	835	881	151	7086	6330	756	10.7
2007	1032	1002	935	97	7086	6354	732	10.3
2008	1002	945	966	36	7086	6355	731	10.3
2009	1002	940	980	22	7086	6364	722	10.2
2010	1017	944	976	41	7086	6337	749	10.6

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2011	1037	938	982	55	7086	6427	659	9.3
2012	1037	953	999	38	7086	6517	569	8
2013	1045	939	1003	42	7086	6661	425	6.00

Actions taken to provide primary places for September 2012 and September 2013

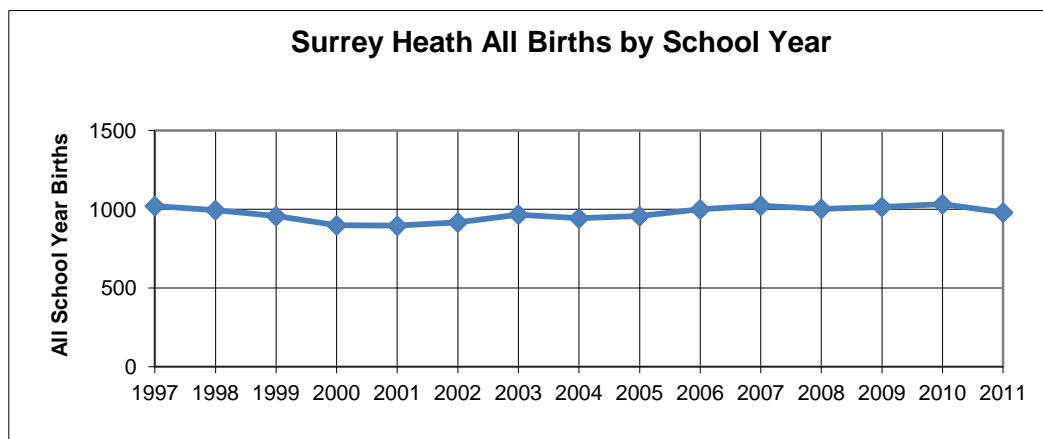
13.5 There were no actions taken to provide additional primary places for 2012 or 2013.

Births in Surrey Heath

13.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Surrey Heath dipped from 1997 reaching a low point in 2001. Since 2001, the birth rate has increased most years, with a slight dip in 2004 & 2005. By 2010 the birth rate had increased by nearly 137 per year since 2001, an increase of over 15%. This increase in births will lead to a continuously (albeit slight) increasing number of children starting primary, and in the longer-term, secondary schools in Surrey Heath in the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some primary areas in Surrey Heath will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to School Year 2011/12

School Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	1020	994	956	898	895	916	966	942	956	999	1023	1002	1014	1032	979



Surrey Heath forecasts

13.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Surrey Heath to 2012 and the estimated need for places in the future (to 2017). The increase in births in Surrey Heath leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4+ Demand	935	966	980	976	982	994	1027	1044	1045	1045	1058
11+ Demand	820	783	810	830	784	739	733	765	796	801	792

13.8 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Surrey Heath from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Surrey Heath in the future (the PAN). The ‘spare’ places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places. On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary is set to continue to increase over the next 10 years.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1045	1044	1	7086	6761	325	4.59
2015	1045	1045	-	7086	6828	258	3.64
2016	1045	1045	-	7086	6911	175	2.47
2017	1045	1058	-13	7086	7038	48	0.68
2018	1045	1072	-27	7086	7139	-53	-0.75
2019	1045	1094	-49	7086	7261	-175	-2.47
2020	1045	1121	-76	7086	7349	-263	-3.71
2021	1045	1140	-95	7086	7423	-337	-4.76

Actions taken to provide more places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

13.9 There are currently a ‘safe’ number spare reception places in Surrey Heath primary schools. The projections have tended to overestimate demand in the Borough and therefore there is not expected to be a shortfall of reception places in 2014 but the position is likely to become tighter from 2014. There will likely be a shortage of places in 2016 or 2017 and this shortage will increase to 2020 where over three additional forms of entry could be required. In Surrey Heath, there is an overflow of applications across boundaries and planning areas, particularly in urban areas that may mitigate some of this additional demand. Furthermore, the pattern of applications tends to vary according to the availability of places in previous years. This leads to variations in pressure for places in adjacent planning areas. The situation will need to be monitored over the years as it is somewhat dynamic. Additional provision will be needed in the rural areas if the demand increases as forecast.

13.10 The projected additional demand is not evenly spread across the Borough. The North Camberley and South Camberley areas are tight but are not expected to experience a shortfall in places in the shorter term. Small shortages of places in Frimley Green, Mytchett & Deepcut, Windlesham, Bagshot & Lightwater and Chobham, West End and Bisley are projected in the longer term, however the projections in these areas have historically overestimated numbers in these areas. The forecast for the Frimley & Heatherside area continues to show spare places throughout the forecast period.

13.11 Officers are planning to provide an additional form of entry at Connaught Junior School from 2014. The Local Authority is not seeking additional reception places in the Borough in the shorter term and will look to schools in Camberley with PAN's below a multiple of 30 to increase reception places if and when they are required (South Camberley Primary (Orchards site) to increase from 50 to 60 and Cross Farm Infants to increase from 50 to 60). Primary places in other areas of the Borough will remain under review. A new primary school will be planned as part of the redevelopment of Princess Royal Barracks with 1200 additional homes being provided in the area. This could be open by 2016 but this will depend on the pace with which the proposed housing comes forward.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

13.12 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This can be done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Surrey Heath in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

13.13 Pupil numbers in reception in 2013 were 21 lower than indicated in the November 2011 forecasts and therefore an overestimate of 2%.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Surrey Heath

13.14 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Surrey Heath (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	845	831	784	61	4225	4204	21	0.5
2007	845	816	820	25	4225	4202	23	0.5
2008	845	884	783	62	4225	4119	106	2.5
2009	875	855	810	65	4375	4082	293	6.7
2010	875	882	830	45	4375	4096	279	6.4
2011	874	825	753	121	4370	4038	332	7.6
2012	875	753	739	136	4375	3959	416	9.5
2013	875	802	733	142	4375	3895	480	11

Actions taken to provide secondary places for September 2012 and 2013

13.15 There were no actions taken to provide additional secondary places for September 2012 or 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Surrey Heath

13.16 Our estimates of future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The transfer ratios have been reasonably consistent for the last three years. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Surrey Heath is (on a three year average) 87% of the number of year 6 pupils the academic year prior. This suggests that there are a number of year 6 pupils that apply for school in independent education and/or that pupils are travelling out of the Borough to attend secondary school. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	879	753	0.86
2011 to 2012	848	739	0.87
2012 to 2013	819	733	0.89
Average			0.87

13.17 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Surrey Heath from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Surrey Heath in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	875	765	110	3829	4375	546	12.5
2015	875	796	79	3804	4375	571	13.1
2016	875	801	74	3830	4375	545	12.5
2017	875	792	83	3892	4375	483	11
2018	875	826	49	4005	4375	370	8.5
2019	875	842	33	4095	4375	280	6.4
2020	875	846	29	4154	4375	221	5.1
2021	875	857	18	4204	4375	171	3.9

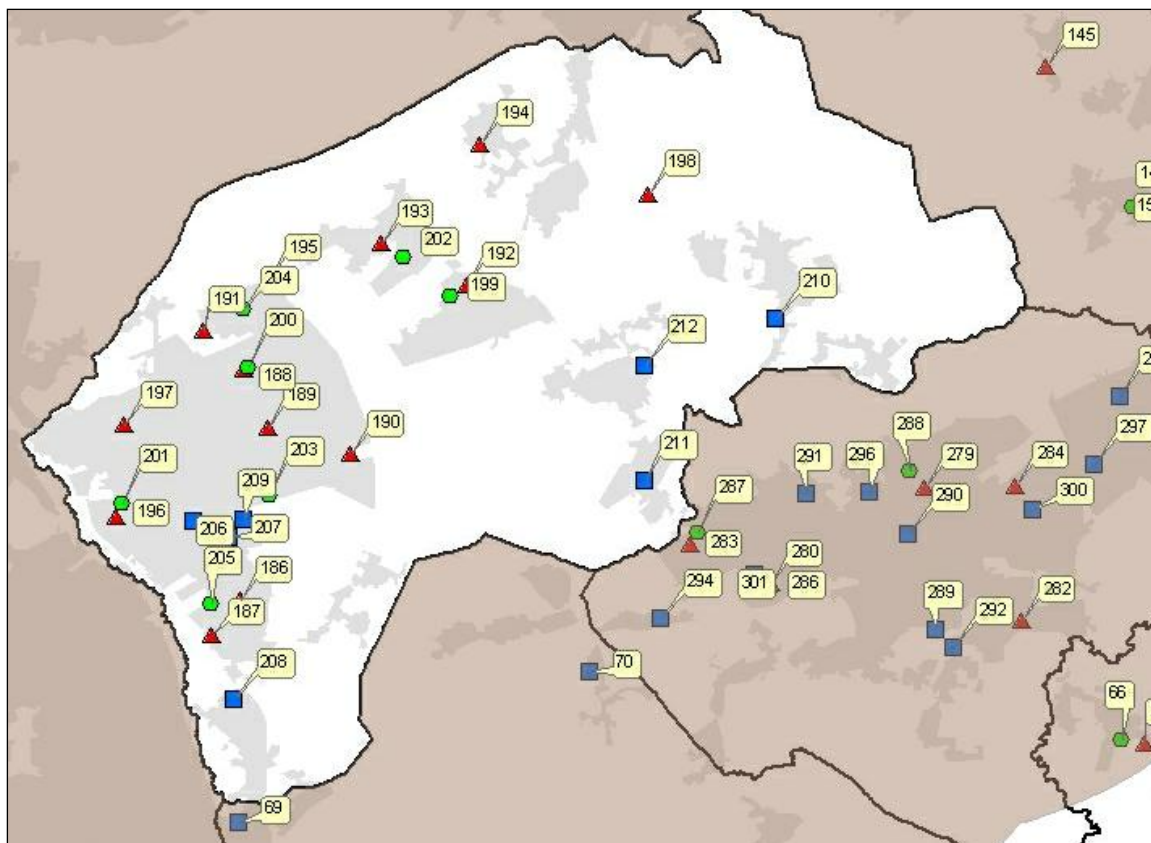
Implications for Secondary School Provision from 2014

13.18 The projected surplus of Year 7 places over the next 4-5 years in particular is a matter of concern and causes challenge for the schools in the area. The Council recognises that demand will increase in the area and that the existing school places are required to meet that demand as it arises.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

- 13.19 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Surrey Heath secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 13.20 There were 2 less Year 7 pupils in schools in 2013 than indicated by the November 2011 forecast. The projection was therefore very accurate.

Primary schools in Surrey Heath and surrounding area



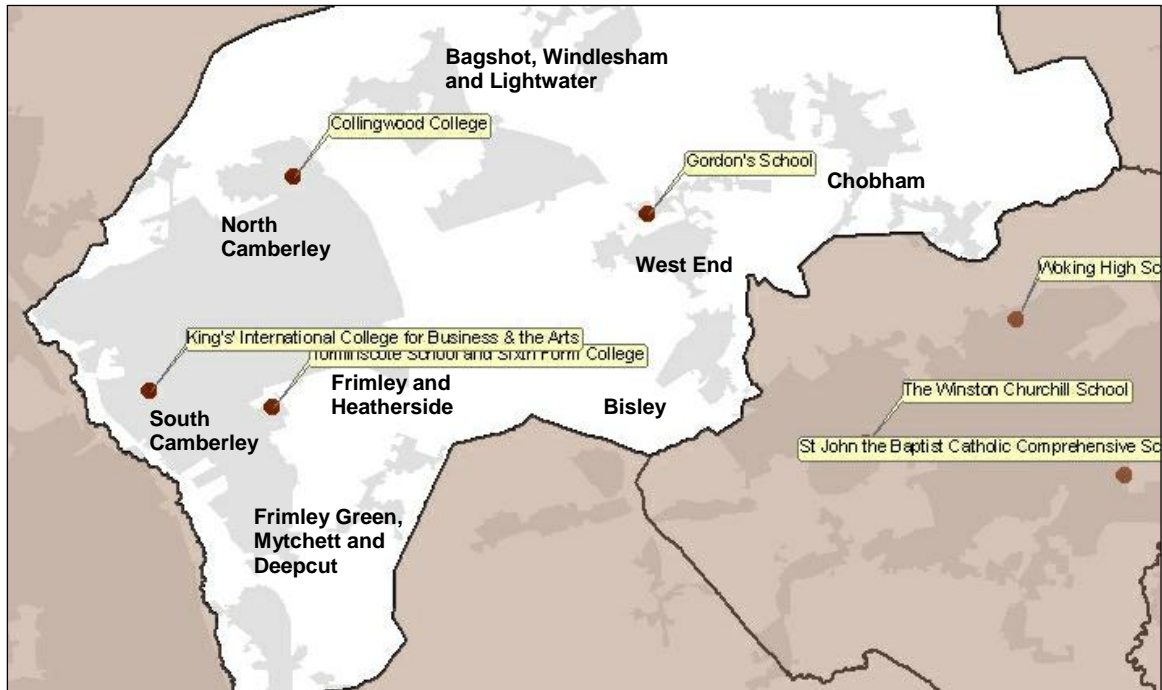
Legend

- Primary School
- ⬡ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
186	Sandringham School	200	Crawley Ridge Junior School
187	Cross Farm Infant School	201	The Watchetts Junior School
188	Crawley Ridge Infant School	202	Connaught Junior School
189	Prior Heath Infant School	203	Ravenscote Community Junior School
190	Heather Ridge Infant School	204	Cordwalles Junior School
191	Lorraine School	205	Frimley Church of England School
192	Lightwater Village School	206	The Grove Primary School
193	Bagshot Infant School	207	Lakeside School
194	Windlesham Village Infant School	208	Mytchett Primary School
195	Pine Ridge Infant and Nursery School	209	St Augustine's Catholic Primary School
196	Bristow Infant and Nursery School	210	Chobham St Lawrence CofE (Aided) Primary School
197	Camberley Infant School	211	Bisley Church of England (Aided) Primary School
198	Valley End C of E Infant School	212	Holy Trinity Church of England School
199	Hammond Community Junior School		

Note: Only primary schools in Surrey Heath are listed here.

Secondary schools in Surrey Heath and surrounding area



* Hidden school is Tomlinscote School and Sixth Form

14. Tandridge

Education in Tandridge

There are 25 primary age schools in Tandridge, 7 of which have nursery provision.

There are 3 secondary schools in the District two with post-16 provision. There is no college provision in the District and no short stay schools. There are three Special Schools for children and young people with emotional and sever learning difficulties located in Caterham and Oxted. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Tandridge is provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Tandridge

14.2 Tandridge is made up 5 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections on the need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.

14.3 Tandridge is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough. All secondary schools are located in the north of the District (see map at the end of this section).



PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Tandridge

14.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Tandridge (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the District (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	912	851	856	56	6420	5927	493	7.7
2007	912	919	801	111	6450	5809	641	9.9
2008	912	870	840	72	6450	5752	698	10.8
2009	912	887	867	45	6450	5783	667	10.3
2010	914	901	847	67	6330	5800	530	8.4
2011	914	880	927	-13	6330	5848	482	7.6
2012	914	928	930	-16	6330	6027	303	4.8
2013	914	833	914	0	6330	6130	200	3.2

Actions that were taken to provide primary places in September 2013

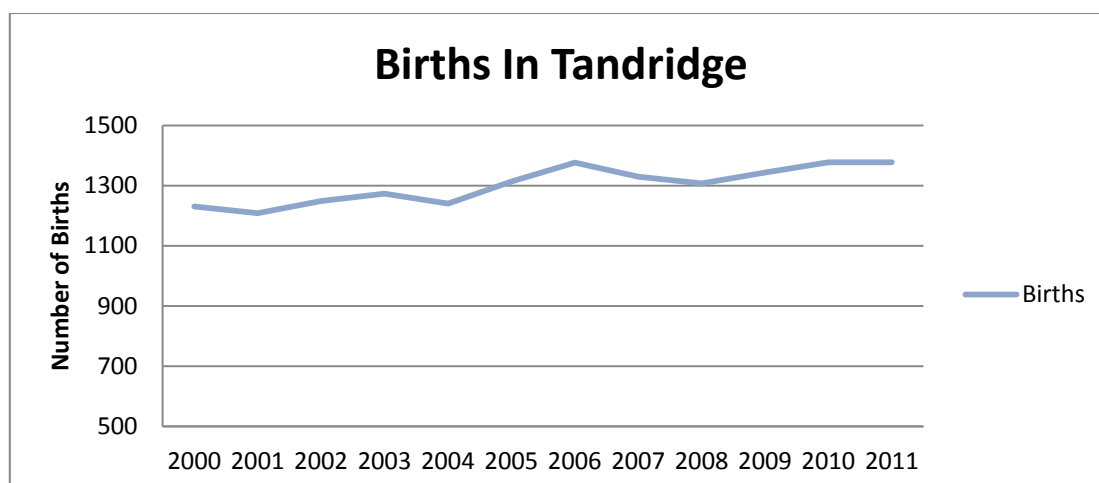
14.5 Additional half forms of entry were provided at Hillcroft Primary School and St Francis Catholic School. Both of these schools are to the North of the Borough as it borders Croydon.

Births in Tandridge

14.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Tandridge have been increasing for the past few years from low point in 2001. Overall, there has been an increase of 174 from 2001 to 2011, which is an increase of 23%. Whilst, this rise in births is relatively modest it is not spread evenly across the District and therefore some of the areas in Tandridge may experience more or less pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to School Year 2010/11

School Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	757	802	814	779	737	741	776	779	779	811	880	905	879	906	940	911



Tandridge forecasts

14.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Tandridge to 2011 and the estimated need for places in the future (to 2016). The increase in births in Tandridge leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4+ Demand	856	801	840	867	847	927	872	861	862	858	850
11+ Demand	735	734	761	755	735	746	661	689	677	728	711

14.8 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a

primary school in Tandridge from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Tandridge in the future (the PAN). The ‘spare’ places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	909	862	47	6330	6042	288	4.5
2015	909	858	51	6330	6035	295	4.7
2016	909	850	59	6330	6003	327	5.2
2017	909	846	63	6330	5995	335	5.3
2018	909	848	61	6330	5912	418	6.6
2019	909	841	68	6330	5877	453	7.2
2020	849	851	-2	6330	5867	463	7.3
2021	849	864	-15	6330	5869	461	7.3

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

- 14.9 Whilst there are expected to be spare places in Tandridge as a whole, this disguises the pressure on places locally. There are small shortages for places in both Oxted and Limpsfield and Godstone areas. The projected demand is such that neither area would require additional provision in the foreseeable future. This situation remains under constant review.
- 14.10 For entry in September 2013 and 2014 applications in the Caterham area were greater than previous years and required the provision of additional places. In 2012 additional places were provided at Hillcroft Primary School (15 places) and St Francis Catholic Primary School (24 Spaces). These figures have been repeated for 2013 and 2014 and additional temporary places have been provided. The Council is supporting the permanent expansion of both schools so that each provides 2 forms of primary entry (60 places) and programmes of work are being developed at both schools.
- 14.11 In most areas across the District, where the number of children applying for reception places exceeds the capacity of local provision, there is sufficient capacity in adjacent areas to account for the demand and make reasonable offers.
- 14.12 Additional junior provision was provided at Holland Junior to accommodate the additional children admitted in the Oxted & Limpsfield area in September 2009. If demand in the Oxted & Limpsfield area for reception places becomes sufficiently high, additional places will be required in the area.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 14.13 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Tandridge in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 14.14 In 2012 it was forecast that 898 pupils would require a school place in the reception year in September 2013. In actuality the number of students on roll in for the reception year in September 2013 was 914. The forecast was therefore an underestimate of 16 pupils. (1.76%)

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Tandridge

- 14.15 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Tandridge (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the District (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	725	882	735	-10	3625	3656	-31	-0.9
2007	725	845	734	-9	3625	3640	-15	-0.4
2008	725	790	761	-36	3625	3684	-59	-1.6
2009	725	782	755	-30	3625	3683	-58	-1.6
2010	725	812	735	-10	3625	3680	-55	-1.5
2011	725	833	746	-21	3625	3695	-70	-1.9
2012	725	712	692	33	3625	3665	-40	-1.1
2013	725	764	711	24	3625	3632	-7	-0.2

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

- 14.16 No action was taken to provide additional secondary school places in September 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Tandridge

- 14.17 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the District, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The transfer ratio has risen (albeit marginally) with a slight fall in the last year. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Tandridge is relatively stable at about 90% of the number of year 6 pupils the academic year prior. This indicates that there are a relatively large number of year 6 pupils that apply out of the District or for independent education. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	850	746	0.88
2011 to 2012	747	692	0.93
2012 to 2013	799	711	0.89
Average			0.9

14.18 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Tandridge from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Tandridge in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	725	677	48	3456	3625	169	4.7
2015	725	728	-3	3438	3625	187	5.2
2016	725	711	14	3399	3625	226	6.2
2017	725	711	14	3443	3625	182	5
2018	725	784	-59	3535	3625	90	2.5
2019	725	726	-1	3581	3625	44	1.2
2020	725	710	15	3564	3625	61	1.7
2021	725	713	12	3565	3625	60	1.7

Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

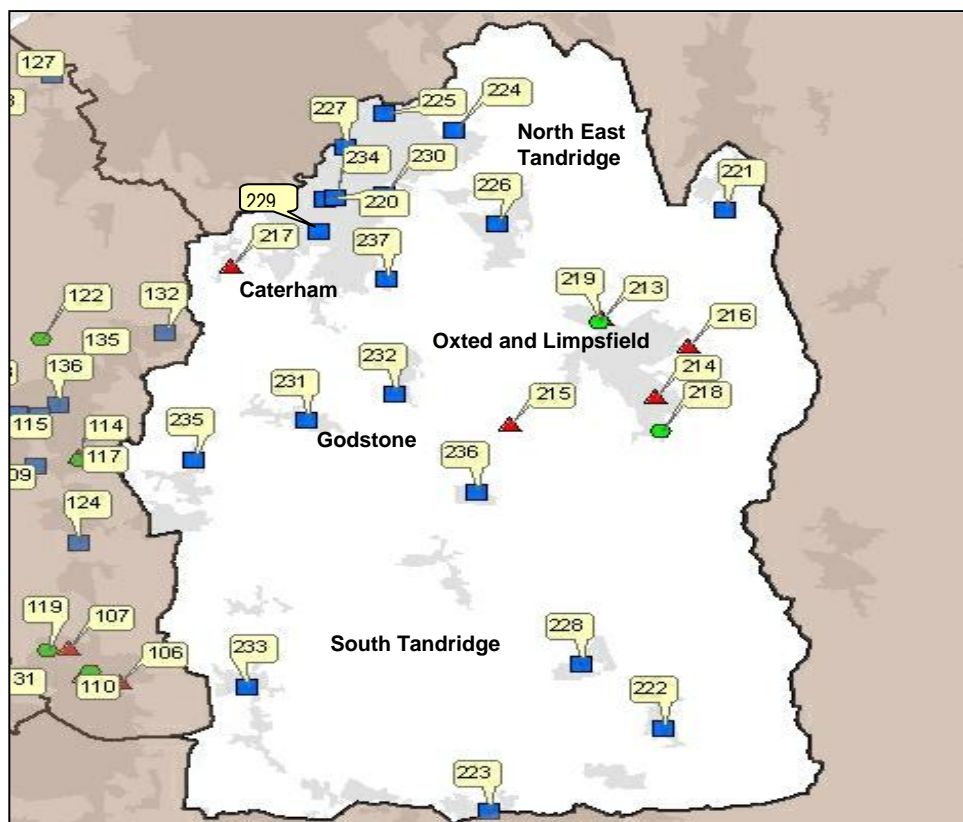
14.19 Secondary provision is located towards the northern half of the district. In the shorter term in Tandridge, in Year 7 there is over-subscription for schools in the area but this includes significant subscription from adjoining authorities and overall it is expected that current provision will be sufficient to meet demand. Admissions in the recent past have exceeded the total Published Admissions Numbers (PAN). However demand is has fallen below PAN, reaching a low in 2014. Numbers are then projected to recover with a shortage of places towards 2018. Surrey County Council currently has no immediate plans to modify secondary provision in Tandridge but the position will be kept under review.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

14.20 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This can be done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Tandridge secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

14.21 In 2012 it was forecast that 719 pupils would require year 7 places across the District. For entry in September 2013 711 pupils required year 7 places. There was an over forecast of 7 pupils (1%).

Primary schools in Tandridge and surrounding area



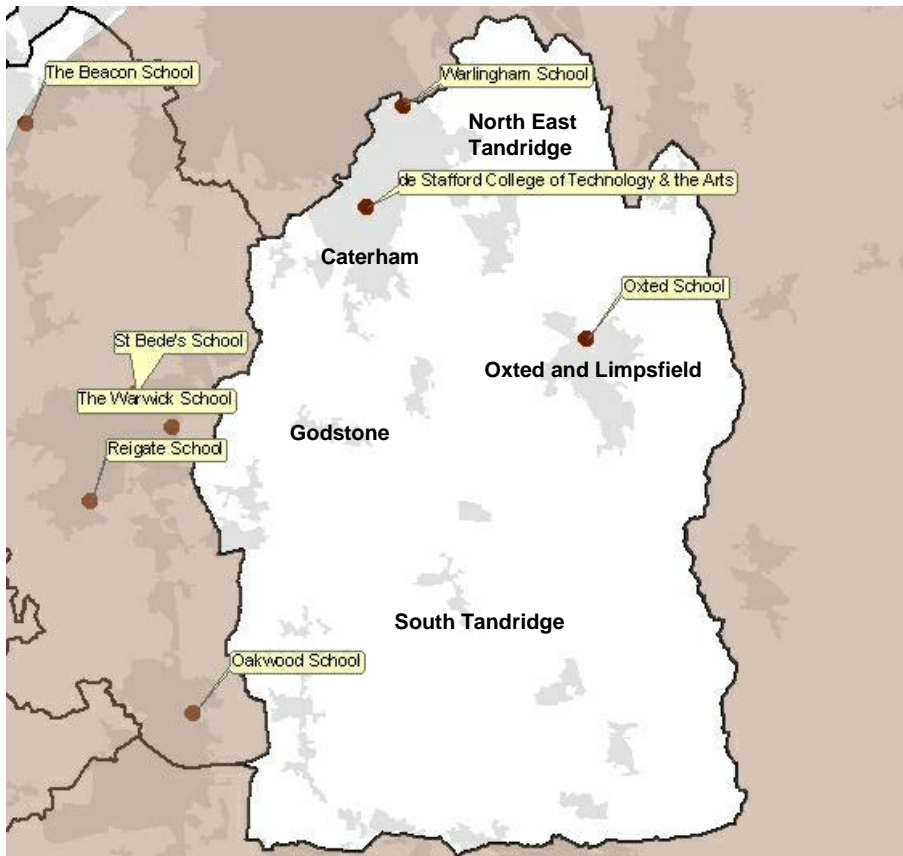
Legend

- Primary School
- ⬡ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
213	Downs Way School	226	Woodlea Primary School
214	Hurst Green School	227	Whyteleafe School
215	St Peter's C of E Infant School	228	Lingfield Primary School
216	Limpsfield C of E Infant School	229	Hillcroft Primary School
217	St Peter & St Paul C of E Infant School	230	Marden Lodge Primary School
218	Holland Junior School	231	St Catherine's Bletchingley Village School
219	St Mary's Church of England Junior School	232	Godstone Village Primary School
220	Audley Primary School	233	Burstow Primary School
221	Tatsfield Primary School	234	St Francis Catholic Primary School Caterham
222	Dormansland Primary School	235	Nutfield Church (C of E) Primary School
223	Felbridge Primary School	236	St Stephen's Church of England Primary School
224	Warlingham Village Primary School	237	St John's Primary School, Caterham
225	Hamsey Green Primary		

Note: Only primary schools in Tandridge are listed here.

Secondary schools in Tandridge and surrounding area



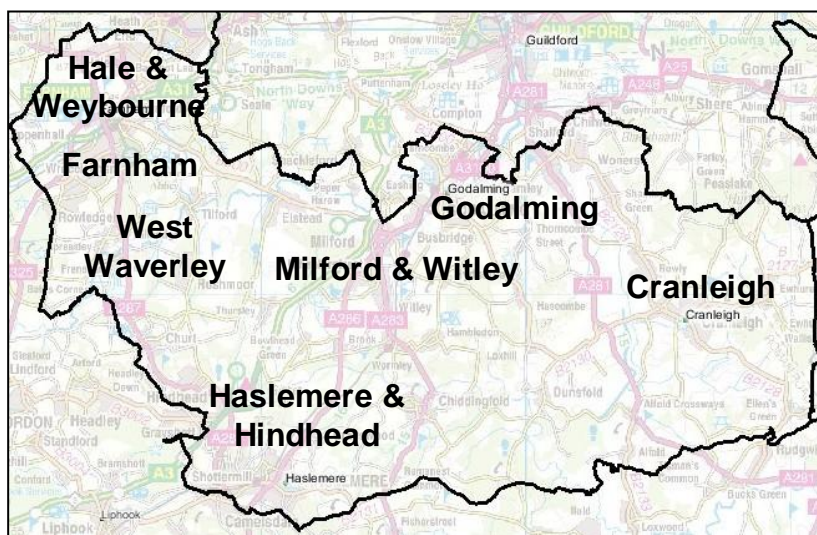
15. Waverley

Education in Waverley

15.1 There are 41 primary age schools in Waverley, 5 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools one with post-16 provision. Farnham and Godalming College provide sixth form college provision to the East and West of the Borough and surrounding areas. There are no short stay schools in Waverley, and two special schools for children and young people with severe and moderate learning difficulties both located in or near Farnham. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough. This includes all Primary and Secondary Schools in the Borough. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Waverley is provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Waverley

15.2 Waverley is made up of 7 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.



15.3 Given the diverse geographical nature of the Borough, Waverley is split into 4 separate secondary planning areas. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across in the east, west north and south of the Borough.

PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Waverley

15.4 The table overleaf provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Waverley (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2007	1270	1327	1155	115	8850	8222	644	7.28
2008	1254	1300	1209	45	8878	8206	636	7.16
2009	1254	1382	1279	-25	9083	8207	750	8.26
2010	1271	1340	1232	39	8960	8306	622	6.94
2011	1311	1386	1340	-29	9092	8307	595	6.54
2012	1327	1435	1392	-65	9249	8468	563	6.09
2013	1357	1337	1331	26	9339	8686	447	4.79

Actions that were taken to provide primary places in September 2013

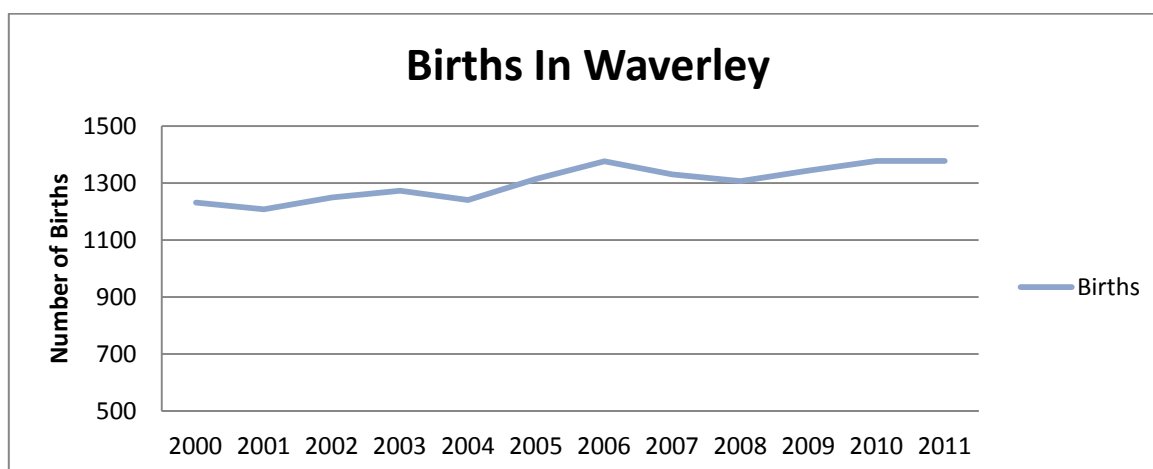
- 15.5 In Farnham two additional permanent forms of entry have been provided at Potters Gate Primary School and at St Peters CE Primary from 2013 (temporary classes had been provided in previous years) and these continue to be filled.
- 15.6 An additional class was provided at Cranleigh Primary School that catered for increased demand in the Cranleigh and wider area.

Births in Waverley

15.7 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Waverley have fluctuated around 1200-1300 per annum for a number of years reaching a high point in 2006. More recently, birth rates per annum have increased reaching 1377 in 2011 – an increase of 14% since 2001. This increase in births, whilst relatively modest, will lead to a continuously increasing number of children starting primary and secondary schools in Waverley in the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough. Therefore some of the areas in Waverley will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to School Year 2010/11

School Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	1315	1321	1334	1299	1231	1208	1249	1273	1240	1314	1376	1330	1307	1343	1377	1377



- 15.8 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Waverley to 2011 and the estimated need for places in the future. The increase in births in Waverley leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

Waverley Forecasts

School Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4+ Demand	1136	1155	1209	1279	1232	1340	1279	1297	1307	1305	1302
11+ Demand	1227	1178	1221	1273	1286	1218	1193	1160	1204	1270	1342

- 15.9 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Waverley from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Waverley in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1372	1371	1	9744	9131	613	6.29
2015	1372	1393	-21	9744	9292	452	4.64
2016	1372	1400	-28	9744	9419	325	3.34
2017	1372	1401	-29	9744	9573	171	1.75
2018	1372	1409	-37	9744	9625	119	1.22
2019	1372	1420	-48	9744	9653	91	0.93
2020	1372	1422	-50	9744	9732	12	0.12
2021	1372	1420	-48	9744	9776	-32	-0.33

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

- 15.10 The overall picture in Waverley shows that there are spare places across the Borough. Waverley is a large area and this surplus figure hides local areas where there is significant demand for school places.
- 15.11 Forecasts currently indicate that provision will closely match demand in Godalming, Witley and Milford, Cranleigh and Haslemere and Hindhead. As a result there is predicted to be very few surplus places, and this could result in the provision of additional temporary accommodation to account for yearly fluctuations in pupil demand. Applications for places in these areas have also been above forecast and it is likely that future deficits in provision will need to be mitigated by the provision of permanent forms of entry.
- 15.12 For 2014 the number of applications in Godalming was significantly above trend and two additional forms of are proposed to be provided at Loseley Fields Primary School and Witley Infant School and 10 places at Milford Infant School. We will need to

continue to closely monitor this area to ensure that appropriate provision is provided in the future and to reflect significant housing in the area. Should the 2014 numbers be repeated additional permanent school provision would need to be considered.

- 15.13 For 2012 entry the pressure on places in the Haslemere planning area was high. St Bartholomew's CE Aided Infant School provided an additional 15 places. This has been supported by application figures in 2013 and 2014 and as a result the Council is supporting the permanent increase of this school. In addition temporary places have been provided at Beacon Hill Primary School. The Council has also supported the proposal to alter Grayswood Infant School and Wonersh and Shamley Green Infant schools so that they become primary schools.
- 15.14 An additional form of entry was required in the Cranleigh planning area for entry in 2012 and 2013. This was provided at Cranleigh Primary School. This will not be repeated in 2014 but the area remains under review.
- 15.15 In the Farnham planning area, and the neighbouring areas of West Waverley and Hale and Weybourne we have seen an increase demand for school places. There is considerable overlap between these three areas and across the border in Hampshire. It is important that when responding to patterns of demand we give regard to the potential impacts on these adjacent planning areas.
- 15.16 Central Farnham has seen an increase in the number of applications for school places. Both Potters Gate Primary and St Peters Primary School have expanded from 1 form of entry to 2 forms of entry. It is anticipated that this additional provision will accommodate demand patterns in this area in the medium term, we will need to continue to monitor the situation, with specific regard to West Waverley and Haslemere to ensure that we can make appropriate offers to Surrey applicants.

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

- 15.17 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Waverley in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.
- 15.18 In November 2012 it was forecast that 1339 pupils would present for Reception places in September 2013 in actuality 1331 pupils are on roll for the relevant year. The forecast was therefore accurate to within 1%.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Waverley

15.19 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Waverley (the PAN), compared with the actual number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1263	1400	1227	36	5195	6116	-921	-17.7
2007	1263	1381	1178	85	5195	6006	-811	-15.6
2008	1263	1431	1221	42	5210	5979	-769	-14.8
2009	1263	1417	1273	-10	5195	6094	-899	-17.3
2010	1263	1422	1286	-23	5195	6158	-963	-18.5
2011	1386	1361	1218	168	5500	6150	-650	-11.8
2012	1280	1300	1203	77	5700	6143	-443	-7.7
2013	1292	1281	1121	171	6000	6077	-77	-1.3

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2013

15.20 Although the demand for school places aligned closely with the number of places available additional Year 7 places were provided at Weydon School in Farnham.

Secondary forecasts in Waverley

15.21 Our estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Waverley has been relatively consistent. The ratios below indicate that the secondary schools in the Borough take more pupils at secondary than there are places in the primary sector. Waverley is a net importer of secondary age pupils. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	
2010 to 2011	1136	1240	1.09
2011 to 2012	1133	1203	1.06
2012 to 2013	1065	1121	1.05
Average			1.07

15.22 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Waverley from 2014– 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Waverley in the future (the PAN). The ‘spare’ places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1280	1204	76	6018	6400	382	6.0
2015	1280	1270	10	6007	6400	393	6.1
2016	1280	1342	-62	6126	6400	274	4.3
2017	1280	1279	1	6206	6400	194	3.0
2018	1280	1409	-129	6451	6400	-51	-0.8
2019	1280	1353	-73	6598	6400	-198	-3.1
2020	1280	1370	-90	6693	6400	-293	-4.6
2021	1280	1378	-98	6727	6400	-327	-5.1

Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

15.23 Year 7 numbers are expected to fluctuate, but stay within planned numbers until 2016 when changing deficits in provision are forecast.

15.24 Godalming is projected to maintain a significant number of spare Year 7 places over the forecast period. Cranleigh will have very few spare places. Haslemere & Hindhead will have very few spare places.

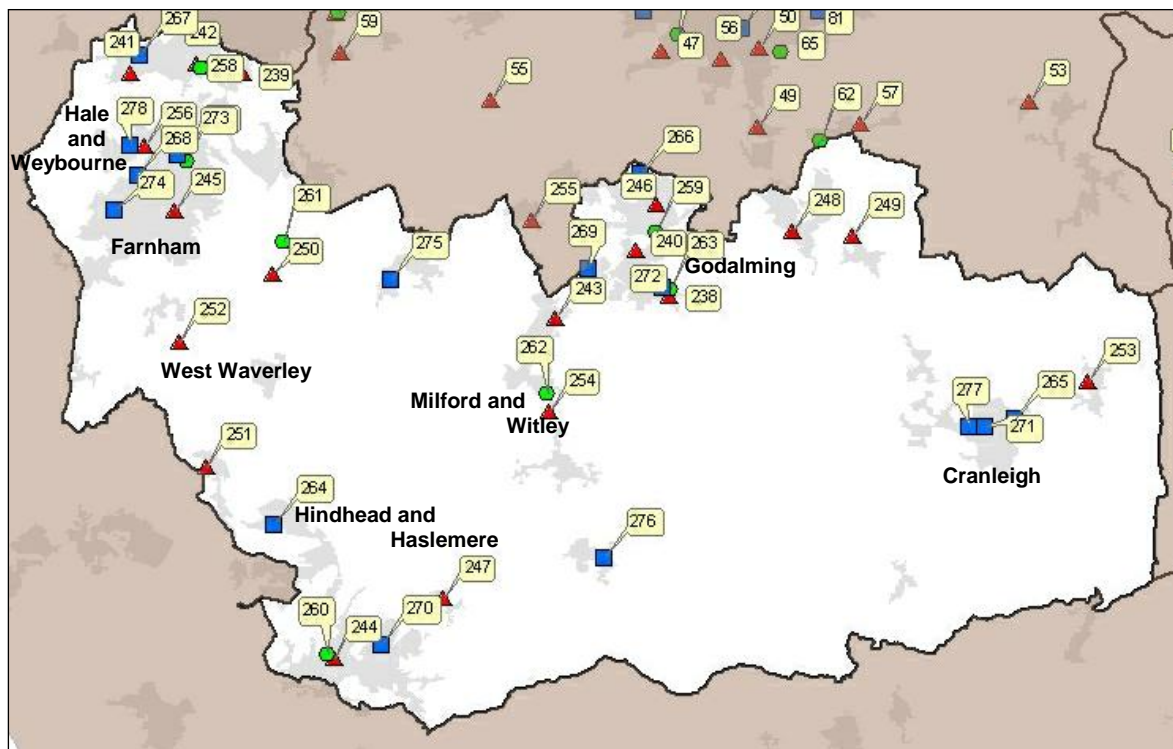
15.25 Demand in Farnham has exceeded the number of places available and is expected to continue to exceed capacity according to our forecast. A significant number of pupils from the Aldershot area in Hampshire apply for secondary places in the Farnham area. There is going to be an expansion of housing in Aldershot, and this is likely to increase pressure on secondary places in Farnham. It has already been identified that there is a need by 2016 for additional secondary places in the Farnham area. This is being met through the expansion of Weydon Academy, which will increase by 2FE for 2016 and building work has already begun on this project. There is projected demand for further places in the Farnham area and school place planning officers are exploring options for expansion in the area in coordination with local schools.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

15.26 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Waverley secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

15.27 In 2013 there were 34 fewer Year 7 pupils than indicated by the November 2012 whole borough forecast, which was 3% from the forecast. Pupil entry reflected the forecast in most areas.

Primary schools in Waverley and surrounding area



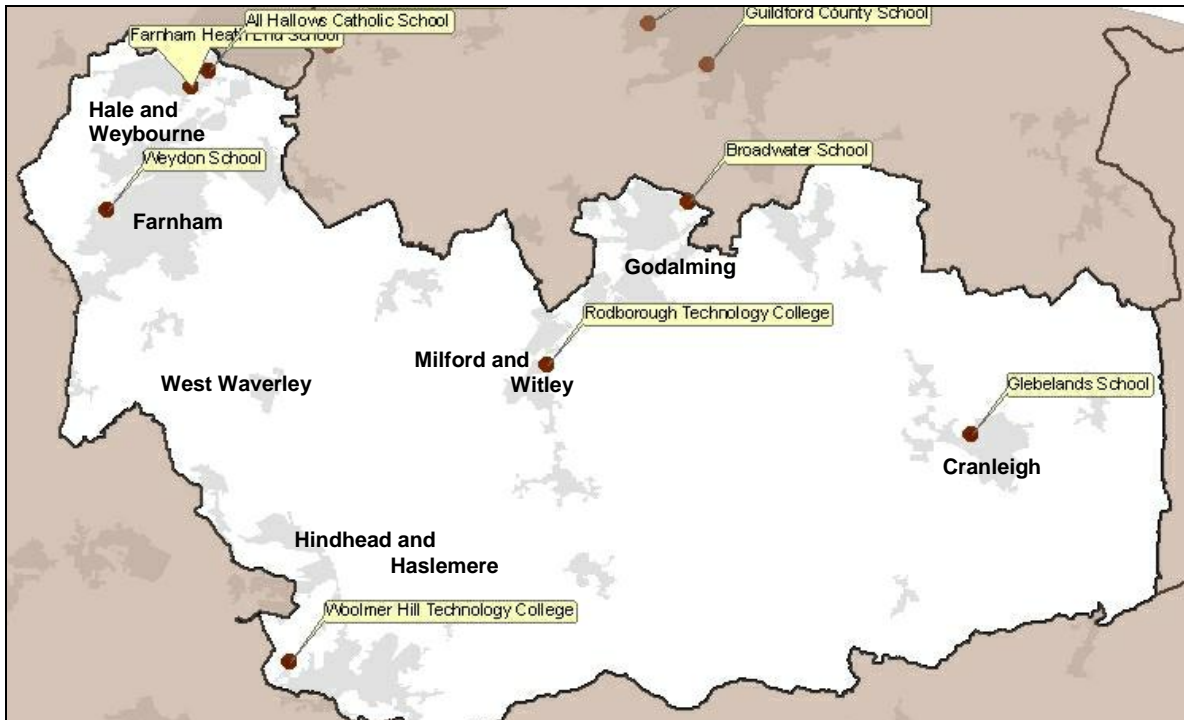
Legend (Note: Only primary schools in Waverley are listed here.)

- Primary School
- ◆ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
238	Busbridge Infant School	259	Godalming Junior School
239	Badshot Lea Village Infant School	260	Shottermill Junior School
240	Moss Lane School	261	Waverley Abbey Church of England (Aided) School
241	Folly Hill Infant School	262	The Chandler Church of England (Aided) Junior School
242	Weybourne Infant School	263	Busbridge Church of England (Aided) Junior School
243	Milford School	264	Beacon Hill Community School
244	Shottermill Infant School	265	Park Mead Primary School
245	The Bourne Community School	266	Loseley Fields Primary
246	Farncombe C of E (Controlled) Infant School	267	Hale School
247	Grayswood C of E (Aided) Infant School	268	The Pilgrims Way School
248	Bramley C of E (Aided) Infant School	269	Green Oak Primary
249	Wonersh & Shamley Green C of E (A) Infant School	270	St Bartholomew's CofE (Aided) Primary School
250	All Saints C of E (Aided) Infant School	271	St Cuthbert Mayne Catholic Primary School Cranleigh
251	St John's C of E (Aided) Infant School	272	St Edmund's Catholic Primary School Godalming
252	St Mary's C of E (A) Infant School Frensham	273	St Polycarp's Catholic Primary School Farnham

253	Ewhurst C of E (Aided) Infant School	274	St Peter's C of E Primary School Wrecclesham
254	Witley C of E (Controlled) Infant School	275	St James C of E (Aided) Primary School Godalming
255	St Mary's C of E Voluntary Cont. Infant School	276	St Mary's C of E (Aided) Primary School Chiddingfold
256	St Andrew's C of E (Controlled) Infant School	277	Cranleigh C of E (VC) Primary
257	South Farnham Community School	278	Potters Gate Church of England Primary School
258	William Cobbett Junior School		

Secondary schools in Waverley and surrounding area



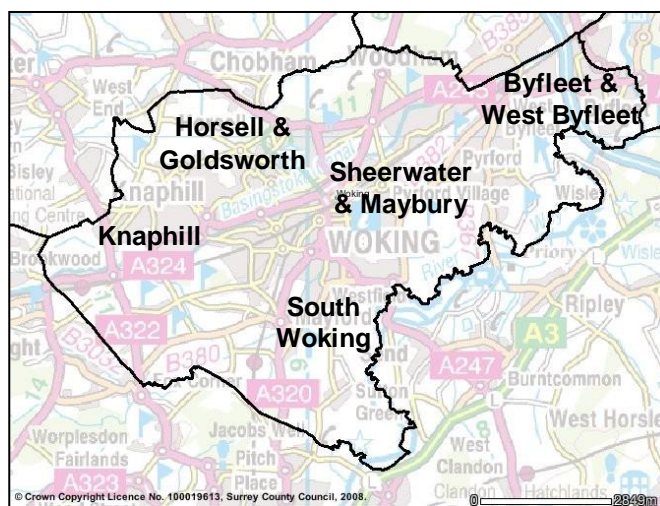
16. Woking

Education in Woking

16.1 There are 25 primary age schools in Woking, 8 of which have nursery provision. There are 4 secondary schools one with post-16 provision. Woking College also provides sixth form provision to the local and surrounding area. There is a short stay school situated in Woking and there are two Special Schools providing education for children and young people with learning difficulties and autistic spectrum disorders. Maps at the end of this section give an overview of the educational provision that is available in the Borough - including all Primary and Secondary Schools. Locations of all Special School, Short Stay School, Sixth form/College provision in Woking is provided in appendix B.

Planning areas in Woking

16.2 Woking is made up of 5 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas and projections of need for primary school places are made based on the transfer rates of the number of births in each planning area compared to the number of reception year pupils there are 4 years later.



16.3 Woking is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough.

PRIMARY

Historic numbers of primary pupils in Woking

16.4 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available primary places in Reception in Woking (the PAN), compared with the actual pupils in reception year. This provides the number of spare places across the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the current PAN). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	1039	891	929	110	7005	6559	446	6.4
2007	1054	1107	993	61	6963	6613	350	5
2008	1034	1009	987	47	6941	6580	361	5.2

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2009	1034	1056	1023	11	6934	6661	273	3.9
2010	1075	1061	1074	-29	6927	6783	144	2.1
2011	1105	1173	1149	-74	7002	7022	-20	-0.3
2012	1095	1232	1211	-96	7380	7284	96	1.3
2013	1140	1165	1171	-31	7549	7635	86	1.1

Actions taken to provide primary places in September 2012 and 2013

16.5 The following projects were commissioned to meet demand in 2012 and in 2013 with some projects leading to permanent expansions:

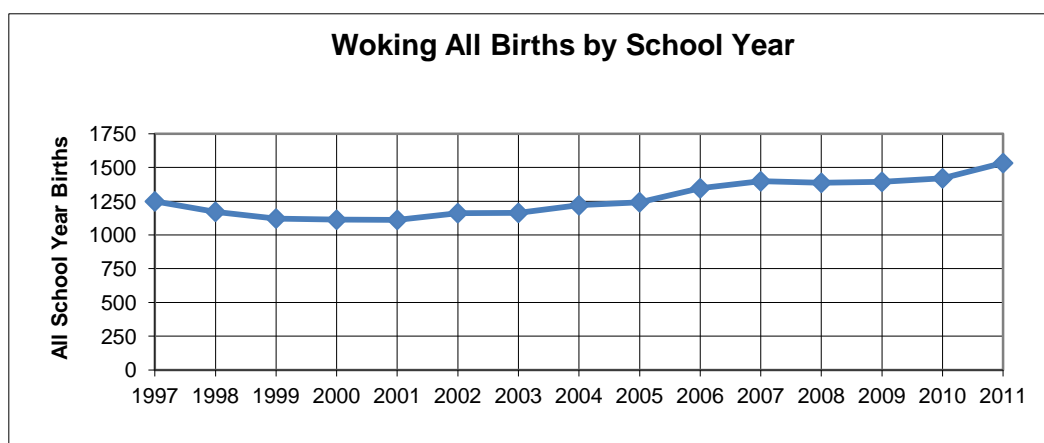
- St Dunstan's Catholic Primary School expanded from 2 to 3fe in 2013 (additional class taken in 2012)
- The Marist Catholic Primary School expanded from 1.5 to 2fe by 2013 (15 additional pupils taken in 2011 and 2012)
- Goldsworth Primary School expanding from 2 to 3fe by 2014 (additional pupils taken in 2012 and 2013)
- Sythwood Primary School – additional classes commissioned in 2012 and 2013. Sythwood opened a further class in 2013 across the year groups (Year 1 and 2).
- Pyrford CofE Primary School – additional class commissioned in 2012

Births in Woking

16.6 Based on figures provided by the Office for National Statistics, births in Woking dipped from 1997 to a low point in 2001. Births then rose quite sharply year on year to 2007 before flattening out through to 2008. Between the low point in 2001 and 2010 births per annum have increased by 28%. This increase in births will lead to a continuously increasing number of children starting primary and secondary schools in Woking in the foreseeable future. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the Borough and is not solely attributable to an increasing birth rate. The projections underestimated demand in Woking in 2012 by a relatively high margin indicating that the additional demand is being generated from inward migration and a higher expected yield from additional housing. These factors can be more difficult to track and evaluate. Therefore some of the areas in Woking will experience more pressure for school places than others.

All actual births to 2011/12

School Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Births	1172	1122	1113	1112	1162	1164	1220	1243	1346	1398	1387	1445	1457	1533



Woking forecasts

16.7 The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The key factor is the number of births in an area. Pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind changes in the birth rate, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later. The table below identifies the actual demand for reception places in Woking to 2013 and the estimated need for places in the future (to 2017). The increase in births in Woking leads to an increase in demand for school places at both a primary and a secondary level in the future.

School Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
4+ Demand	993	987	1023	1074	1149	1207	1171	1171	1189	1194	1200
11+ Demand	820	839	850	860	778	851	823	882	890	912	945

16.8 The table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Woking from 2013 – 2022. This is compared with the total number of available places in Woking in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places. On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary is set to continue to increase over the next 10 years.

16.9 It should be noted that the projections for Woking underestimated the demand in 2011 and 2012 and therefore the projections further into the future should be read with this caveat in mind. The birth rates in 2007/8 and in subsequent years did not increase in proportion to the increase of applications in 2012, 2013 and in 2014 so it is likely that the recent increases in applications are partly due to inward migration, pupils yielded from additional housing (over and above the assumptions made in the forecasting methodology) and the 'recession effect' – more parents applying for places that would have otherwise have chosen private education. Given that the projections are trend based it is likely they are underestimating future demand and will take some time to be corrected.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	1170	1171	-1	7785	7726	59	0.8
2015	1170	1189	-19	7935	7897	38	0.5

Year	PAN	Pupils in Reception Year	Spare Reception places	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2016	1170	1194	-24	8085	8036	49	0.6
2017	1170	1200	-30	8160	8150	10	0.1
2018	1170	1207	-37	8160	8187	-27	-0.3
2019	1170	1214	-44	8100	8179	-79	-1
2020	1170	1221	-51	8070	8228	-158	-2
2021	1170	1223	-53	8070	8286	-216	-2.7

Actions taken to provide primary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

16.10 There were 1294 on time primary applications for a reception place in Woking in 2014. Following meetings in with Head Teachers and Chairs of Governors the following projects have been commissioned to meet the rising demand for primary school places:

- Brookwood Primary School to expand to 2fe on a split site as part of Brookwood Farm housing development and the return of army families to Pirbright Barracks as a result of the national MOD basing plan. This project is currently on hold as fewer service families have returned than expected and the housing development is delayed.
- West Byfleet Infant and Junior School to expand to 3 forms of entry in 2015 and 2018 respectively (to PAN of 90)
- Westfield Primary School to admit an additional class in 2014 (to admit up to 90) Consideration is currently being given to make the proposal permanent.
- New Monument Primary School to admit an additional class in 2014.
- Sythwood to admit an additional class in 2014 – consideration is being given to permanent expansion.
- Pyrford CofE to admit an additional class in 2014

Accuracy of Primary forecasts

16.11 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of reception pupils that were allocated a place in Woking in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

16.12 Actual reception numbers in 2013 were 71 higher than indicated in the November 2011 forecasts and therefore underestimated demand by about 6.5%. The 2012 projections increased the demand profile for Woking given the large increase in applications in 2012 and 2013 yet applications in 2014 continue to grow above the projection profile.

SECONDARY

Historic numbers of Secondary pupils in Woking

16.13 The table below provides historical information on the total number of available secondary places in year 7 in Woking (the PAN), compared with the actual

number of year 7 places that were taken up. This provides the number of spare places in the Borough (a negative figure shows a shortage of places). Parental preferences are given to indicate the demand for places each year.

Year	PAN	Highest Ranking Preference	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	11-16 Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2006	870	931	818	52	4290	4207	83	1.9
2007	810	884	820	-10	4020	4205	-185	-4.6
2008	810	939	839	-29	4080	4169	-89	-2.2
2009	810	905	850	-40	4050	4201	-151	-3.7
2010	810	905	860	-50	4050	4249	-199	-4.9
2011	815	807	778	37	4075	4192	-117	-2.9
2012	840	851	851	-11	4200	4211	-11	-0.3
2013	840	821	823	17	4250	4213	37	0.9

Actions that were taken to provide secondary places in September 2012 and 2013

16.14 There were no actions taken to provide additional secondary places for September 2012 or 2013.

Secondary forecasts in Woking

16.15 Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on taking the historic transfer ratio from Year 6 to Year 7 in the borough, and applying this to our estimated numbers for future Year 6 cohorts. The transfer ratios between primary and secondary in Woking have risen fairly consistent over the last three. The table below indicates that the number of year 7 students starting in secondary education in Woking is lower than the number of primary pupils in the Borough. This indicates that there are a number of year 6 pupils that apply for other secondary schools outside of the Borough or in independent education. The past ratios are as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer ratio
2010 to 2011	873	778	0.89
2011 to 2012	934	851	0.91
2012 to 2013	898	823	0.92
Average			0.91

16.16 Based on the transfer ratios presented above, the table below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Woking from 2014 – 2021. This is compared with the total number of available places in Woking in the future (the PAN). The 'spare' places refer to the projected demand compared with the total number of available places.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 places	Total NOR	11-16 Places	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014	840	882	-42	4243	4250	7	0.2
2015	840	890	-50	4278	4250	-28	-0.7
2016	840	912	-72	4410	4250	-160	-3.8
2017	840	945	-105	4502	4250	-252	-5.9
2018	840	1022	-182	4709	4250	-459	-10.8
2019	840	1069	-229	4900	4250	-650	-15.3
2020	840	1024	-184	5037	4250	-787	-18.5
2021	840	1020	-180	5146	4250	-896	-21.1

Actions taken to provide secondary places in 2014 and implications for the future planning period

16.17 Alongside potential free school providers, the County Council has been working with secondary schools in the North West of Surrey and Woking Borough Council to identify how additional places can be provided in Woking. Whilst this work is ongoing, the Local Authority is proposing to increase the intake at Bishop David Brown in 2014 and potentially 2015 as well to meet future demand. This is partly contingent on Free School provision in the Borough.

16.18 There were three Free School bids submitted to Government in January 2014 to open new provision in Woking:

- Hoe Valley Free School – proposal to open a 4-6FE Secondary School and sixth form in South Woking.
- Emmanuel College - a proposal to open a 6FE Secondary School and sixth form.
- West Byfleet Free School – a proposal to open a 2FE primary and 4FE secondary all through school including 6th form provision in West Byfleet.

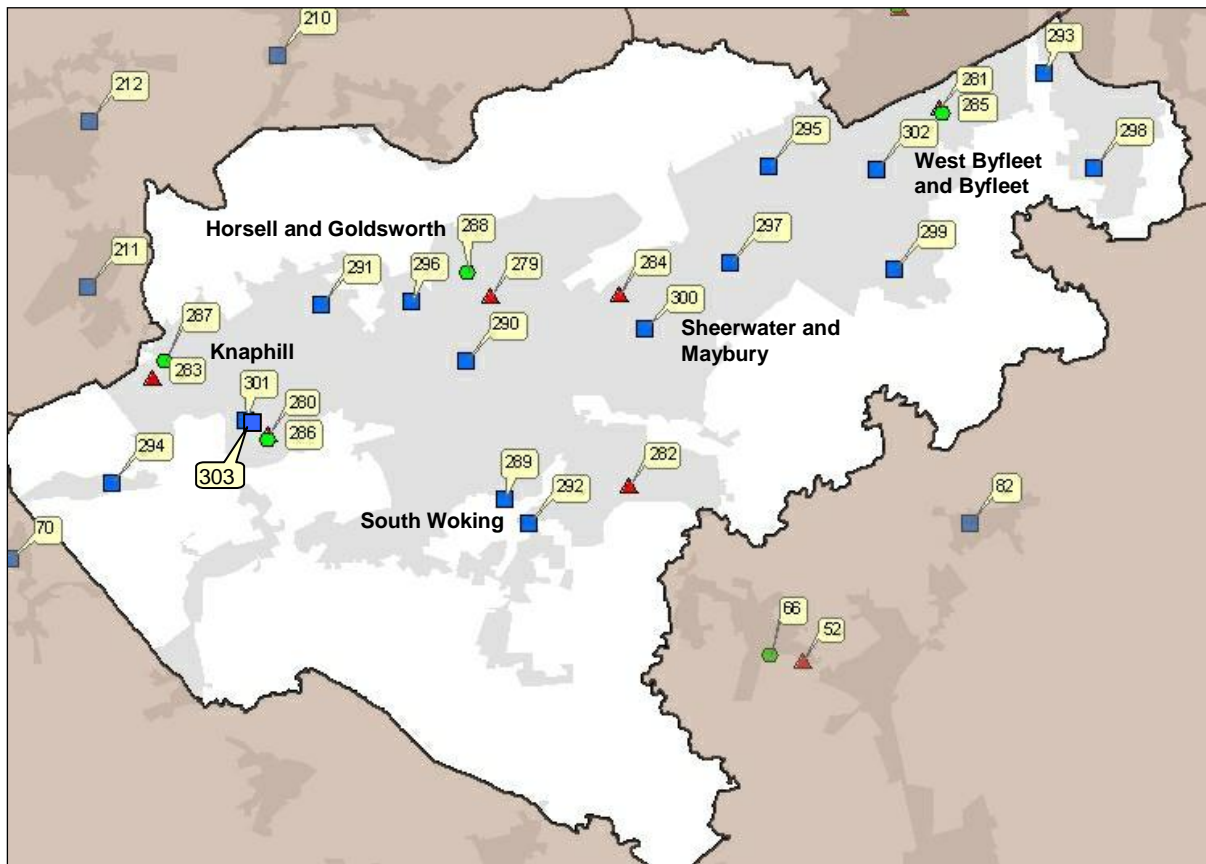
16.19 Only the Hoe Valley Free School proposal is being progressed at this stage. A final decision on this proposal (subject to site) will be made by the Department for Education - expected in May 2014. In addition to new school provision, the Local Authority intends to expand St John the Baptist from 2018 in line with primary expansions in Catholic primary schools in the Borough in 2011 and 2012.

Accuracy of secondary forecasts

16.20 It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. This is done by comparing the number of year 7 pupils that were allocated a place in Woking secondary schools in 2013 with the number that was forecast in the previous year.

16.21 In 2013, the number of Year 7 pupils in Woking schools was correct against the November 2011 forecast. The projection was therefore very accurate. Officers are mindful however that the underestimate in the primary projection will feed into the secondary projections from 2018. This is being accounted for in discussions on how to meet future secondary demand in the future.

Primary schools in Woking and surrounding area



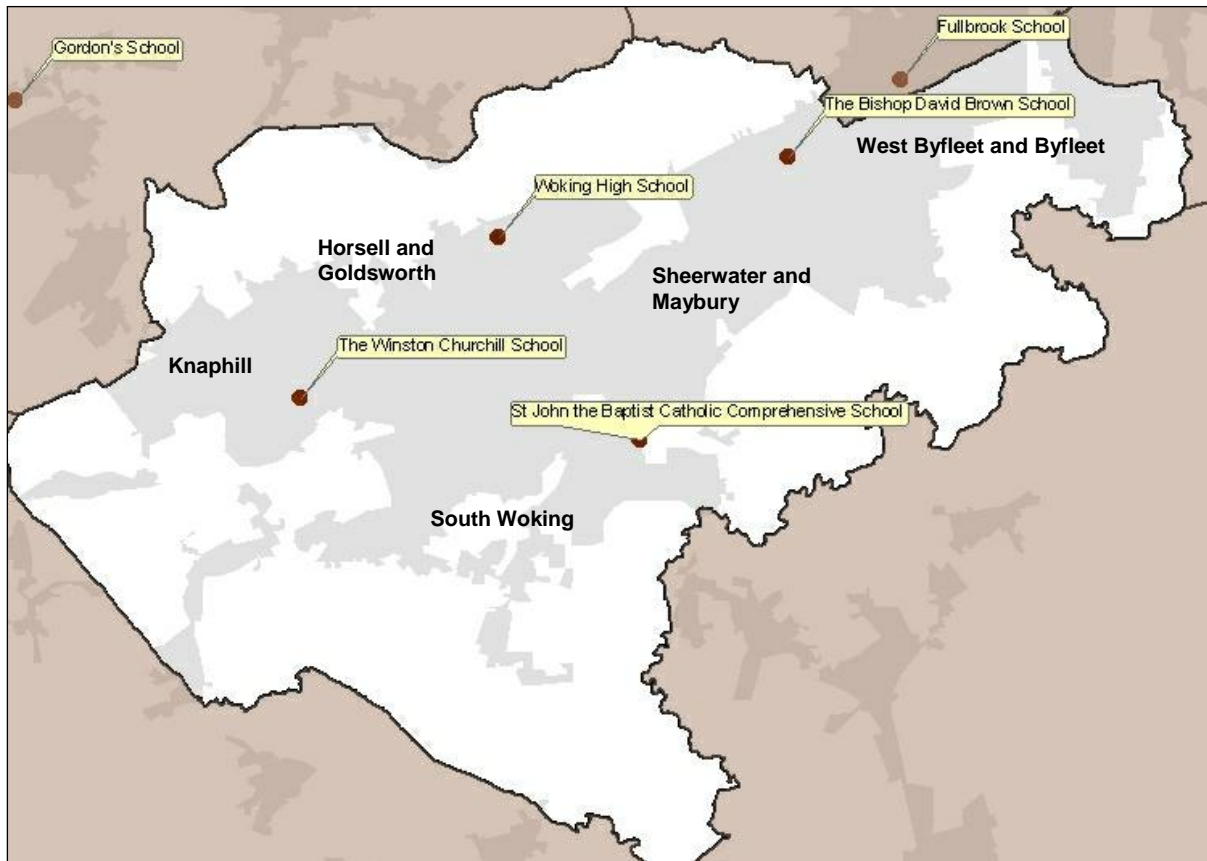
Legend

- Primary School
- ◆ Junior School
- ▲ Infant School

ID	School Name	ID	School Name
279	Horsell Village School	291	Beaufort Community Primary School
280	The Oaktree School	292	Westfield Primary School
281	West Byfleet Community Infant School	293	Byfleet Primary School
282	Kingfield School	294	Brookwood Primary School
283	The Knaphill Lower School	295	Broadmere Community Primary School
284	Maybury Infant School	296	Sythwood Primary School
285	West Byfleet Junior School	297	New Monument School
286	The Hermitage School	298	St Mary's C of E (Cont) Primary School Byfleet
287	Knaphill School	299	Pyrford Primary School
288	Horsell Church of England Junior School	300	St Dunstan's Catholic Primary School Woking
289	Barnsbury Primary School	301	St Johns Primary School
290	Goldsworth Primary School	302	The Marist Catholic Primary School West Byfleet
		303	St Hugh of Lincoln Catholic Primary School Knaphill

Note: Only primary schools in Woking are listed here.

Secondary schools in Woking and surrounding area



School Organisation in Surrey

March 2014

Appendices

Appendix A – Types of School in Surrey

Appendix B – Maps - Special, Short Stay School and 6th Form/ College Provision in Surrey

Appendix C – Types of school partnership in Surrey

Appendix D – School Organisation Guidance Links

Appendix E – 2014 on time applications primary and secondary

Appendix A - Types of School

	MAINTAINED SCHOOLS					NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS	
	Community School	Voluntary Controlled School	Voluntary Aided School	Foundation School	Trust School	Academies	Independent School
Governance Arrangements	Make-up of Governing Body defined in legislation. No particular balance of power given to any one particular group.	As for Community Schools.	Make-up of Governing Body defined in legislation. Balance of power given to a particular group - Voluntary Aided Schools are usually faith based schools and it is the particular Diocese that is linked to the school that appoints the majority of governors.	Make-up of Governing Body defined in legislation. Balance of power usually given to a particular group - the Foundation to which the school is linked appoints the majority of governors.	It is for the existing Governing Body (the one that exists before the Trust) to determine whether the new Governing Body should have a minority or a majority of the governors appointed by the Trust. Even if the majority of governors are appointed by the Trust, a third of the total number of governors must be parents. A Trust school's governing body would continue to include elected staff governors, as well as local authority and community governors. Trust schools are required to form a parent's Council and have regard to the views of their Council in relation to decision-making.	Expectation is that Academies are to be set up as companies limited by guarantee with charitable status. Academy sponsors appoint the majority of governors to the governing body	This will depend upon the legal basis for the school e.g. whether established as a company, charitable foundation etc.
Employment of Staff	Employed by the Local Authority. Subject to national agreements in relation to pay and conditions for staff.	As for Community Schools.	Employed by the Governing Body. Subject to national agreements in relation to pay and conditions for staff.	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	Governing body employ all staff. The governing body is responsible for agreeing levels of pay conditions of service with its employees.	Governing Body is the employer and set its own expectations in terms of pay and conditions.
Admissions Arrangements	The LA is the Admissions Authority and determines the admissions policy within the Admissions Code. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils. For some Specialist Schools,	As for Community Schools.	The Governing Body is the Admissions Authority and determines the admissions policy within the Admissions Code. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for	The Governing Body is the Admissions Authority and determines the admissions policy within the Admissions Code. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils. It has no more ability	As for Foundation Schools	As for Foundation Schools	The Board determines admission arrangements. Independent schools are usually selective.

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

	MAINTAINED SCHOOLS					NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS	
	Community School	Voluntary Controlled School	Voluntary Aided School	Foundation School	Trust School	Academies	Independent School
	the LA can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude.		admitting pupils. If a certain category of Specialist School, the Governing Body can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude. Many Voluntary Aided Schools are faith based and it is not unusual for the admissions arrangements to give a higher priority to pupils from the particular faith related to the school.	for admission by selection than any other category of school and is governed by the same Code of Practice as for other maintained schools, which requires consultation and provides for other parties to object to an independent Adjudicator. If a certain category of Specialist School, the Governing Body can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude.			
Revenue Funding	As the school is locally maintained, revenue funding is by way of the locally agreed Scheme for Financing Schools (the Formula).	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools	Trust schools are government-funded schools that are expected to receive additional support from a charitable trust such as a local business, community group or educational charity. However, government funding is still via the Local Authority to the Governing Body (not the Trust) and Trust Schools are expected to be funded on the same basis as other schools within the LA area - the additional money a Trust School might, therefore, receive is related to that which the Trust might provide e.g. by way of sponsorship from business etc.	Funded directly by secretary of state. Some Academy sponsors required to make contribution. May receive funding from LAs in respect of the provision detailed in statements of SEN for pupils attending the Academy. Academy should also receive funding from the LA from the Standards fund	Funded by way of parental contributions, sponsorship or commercial investment
Land, buildings and Assets	Land and buildings are owned by the LA . Disposal of playing field land continues to require the	Mixed arrangements can apply reflecting the history of how Voluntary Controlled Schools were	Land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable foundation.	Land and buildings are either owned by a charitable foundation or the Governing Body itself (where it is	Same as foundation schools (with a foundation/trust).	Owned by Charitable Trust/company. If the land was transferred to the Academy from a LEA	Owned by Charitable Trust/company



School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

	MAINTAINED SCHOOLS					NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS	
	Community School	Voluntary Controlled School	Voluntary Aided School	Foundation School	Trust School	Academies	Independent School
	<p>consent of the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Assets: In strict legal terms the local authority owns any assets (eg books, equipment etc) purchased with delegated grant or capital funds. When spending the delegated budget, schools do so as agents of the local authority; the local authority therefore owns the assets. However, in practical terms it will be the governing body of the school (whether it is a Trust school or a community school) that actually has control and use of the assets.</p>	<p>established. Buildings and the land upon which buildings sit are normally owned by a charitable foundation. Playing field land is usually owned by the LA.</p> <p>Assets: as for community schools</p>	<p>Assets: as for community schools</p>	<p>established as the charitable trust). There are complex arrangements in relation to disposal of any surplus land that are related to how the school was originally established and who provided the land for the purpose of establishing a school. Non-playing field land can be disposed of and the proceeds reinvested in the school, but the LA can object to such disposal and reinvestment, or claim part of the proceeds (with determination by the adjudicator); disposal of playing field land continues to require the consent of the Secretary of State. In the event of discontinuance or removal of foundation, land will generally revert to the LA or governing body. The LA can propose siting a school or other educational or children's services facility on surplus land, with determination by the adjudicator.</p> <p>Assets: as for community schools</p>		<p>for no or nominal consideration, the Secretary of State must give consent to any proposed disposal (possibility of awarding a share of the proceeds to the LA) .</p>	
Maintenance and Capital Projects	<p>The Local Authority is responsible for repairs and maintenance works deemed of a capital nature (CIPFA definition), albeit with the school in receipt of devolved formula capital grant. The Governing Body is required to finance all revenue repair and maintenance work from the school's delegated</p>	<p>Responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme and will be the same as for Community Schools. Major capital investment programmes are as for Community Schools.</p>	<p>Responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme as for Community/Voluntary Controlled Schools. VA governing body responsible for maintenance of everything but the school playing fields and the buildings on</p>	<p>Responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme as for Community/Voluntary Controlled Schools. Foundation schools receive funding for capital projects through a formula grant in the same way as community schools, but they can take</p>	<p>As for Foundation Schools</p>	<p>Responsibility rests with the Governors to raise capital. Ability to raise money against the value of the assets with Secretary of State approval, but will depend upon route through to becoming an Academy/CTC as there may be covenants in relation to the Freehold</p>	<p>Responsibility rests with the Board to raise capital. Ability to raise money against the value of the assets will depend upon the governance arrangements for the School e.g. whether it is governed as a</p>



School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

	MAINTAINED SCHOOLS					NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS	
	Community School	Voluntary Controlled School	Voluntary Aided School	Foundation School	Trust School	Academies	Independent School
	budget share, up to the appropriate capital threshold as determined by the Authority.		the field related to their use. The Governing Body (not the Local Authority or other bodies e.g. Diocesan Boards) are responsible for finding local funding contributions - this tends to be at a 10% level for Voluntary Aided Schools. The Governing Body will not be able to borrow against the value of the assets, as ownership by a charitable foundation will almost certainly prevent this. There are complex arrangements in relation to disposal of any surplus land that are related to how the school was originally established and who provided the land for the purpose of establishing a school. The LA have responsibility for playing fields and buildings relating to their use.	decisions about what grounds and building developments to spend it on without having to consult the LA. They do not have to conform to LA plans and can use their own advisors and contractors. The Governing Body/Trust is responsible for finding local funding contributions in relation to major capital investment. If the land and buildings are owned by a charitable foundation, then it may not be possible to borrow against the value of the assets. If the land and buildings are owned by the Governing Body the Scheme for Financing Schools allows for borrowing provision in theory. However, it is likely that any Freehold transfer would have restrictive covenants preventing mortgages/loans being taken out against the land/buildings.		transfer of assets restricting ability to seek loans against the land. May also be restrictions related to charitable status.	charitable foundation or limited company
Employment of Staff	Employed by the Local Authority. Subject to national agreements in relation to pay and conditions for staff.	As for Community Schools.	Employed by the Governing Body. Subject to national agreements in relation to pay and conditions for staff.	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	Governing body employ all staff. The governing body is responsible for agreeing levels of pay conditions of service with its employees.	Governing Body is the employer and set its own expectations in terms of pay and conditions.
School Improvement	Must adhere to the National Curriculum. Subject to Ofsted inspections.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	Subject to external inspection	Subject to external inspection
Intervention Arrangements	LA has legally defined intervention powers in relation to standards, behaviour etc.	As for Community Schools.	LA has legally defined intervention powers in relation to standards, behaviour etc. Diocesan	As for Community Schools.	LA has legally defined intervention powers in relation to standards, behaviour etc. Seen as	LA has no intervention powers - Secretary of State has retained intervention powers.	LA has no intervention powers - Secretary of State has retained



School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

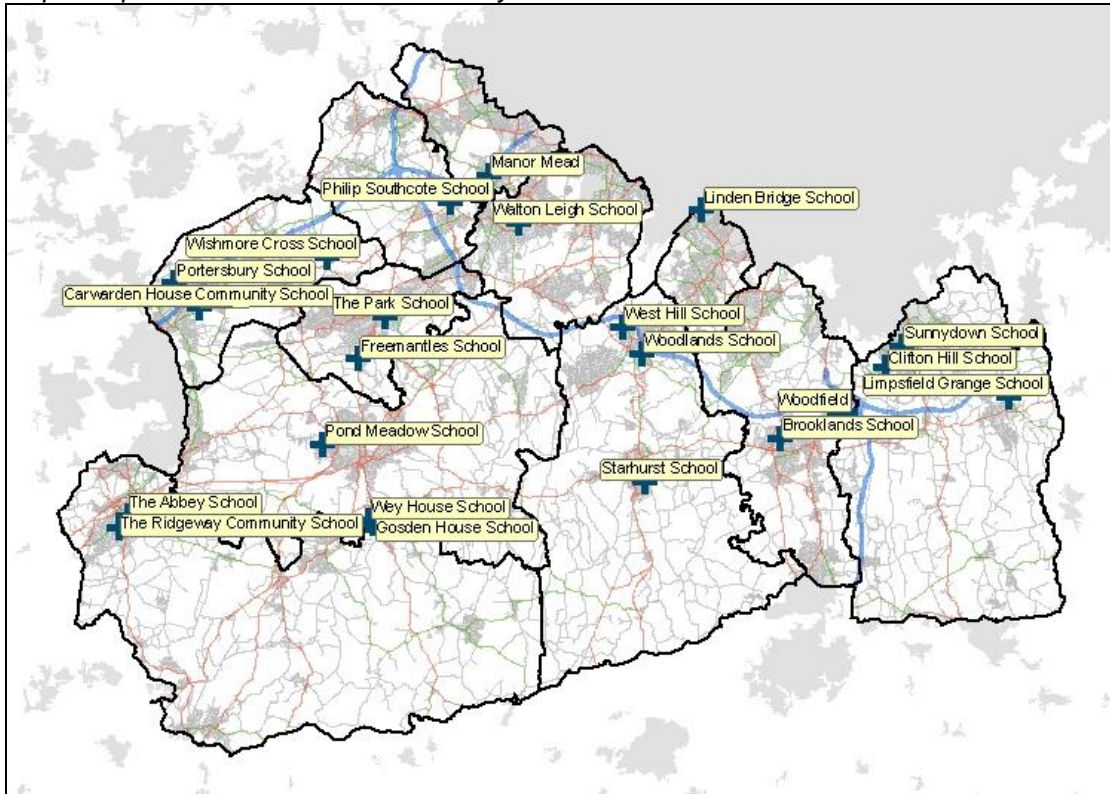
	MAINTAINED SCHOOLS					NON-MAINTAINED SCHOOLS	
	Community School	Voluntary Controlled School	Voluntary Aided School	Foundation School	Trust School	Academies	Independent School
			bodies have limited powers following enactment of LA powers.		one of a range of potential solutions to failing schools.		intervention powers.
School Organisation Issues	Can be any age range. LA and the Governing Body have powers to bring forward proposals to change school organisation arrangements. LSC have some powers in relation to Post 16 proposals.	As for Community Schools.	Can be any age range. Governing Body is responsible for bringing forward proposals to change school organisation arrangements. LSC have some powers in relation to Post 16 proposals.	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	Focussed around the 11-18 age range although some examples of 4-18. Governing Body is responsible for bringing forward proposals to change school organisation arrangements to the Secretary of State.	Not subject to School Organisation legislation in the same way as for other categories of school.
Can be a faith school?	No	<p>Yes if school meets at least one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one member of the governing body is appointed as a foundation governor to represent the interests of a religion or religious denomination - If the school should close, the premises will be disposed of for the benefit of one or more religions or religious denominations - The trust which owns the site has made it available on the condition that the school provides education in accordance with the tenets of the faith. <p>In appointing a head teacher and teachers the governing body of a voluntary aided school may take into account applicants' commitment to the school's religious ethos.</p> <p>Voluntary controlled and foundation schools with a religious character have similar powers in appointing a head teacher but not in appointing teachers (except for 'reserved teachers') or other staff.</p> <p>Voluntary aided, foundation and Trust schools may give priority to applicants who are of the faith of the school, although they may consider allocating a proportion of places to other children. If they cannot fill all of their places with children of the faith they must admit other applicants.</p> <p>Voluntary controlled schools may also give priority to children of their faith but because the admission authority is the local authority they tend not to.</p>				Yes	Yes
Can charge a fee for core educational offer?	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Can charge for ancillary activities?	Yes - but money must go back in to the school and be for the benefit of pupils	As for Community Schools.	Yes - but money must be used in accordance with any charitable trust restrictions	Yes - but money must be used in accordance with any restrictions relating to the original Foundation	Yes - but money must be used in accordance with any charitable trust restrictions	Yes	Yes



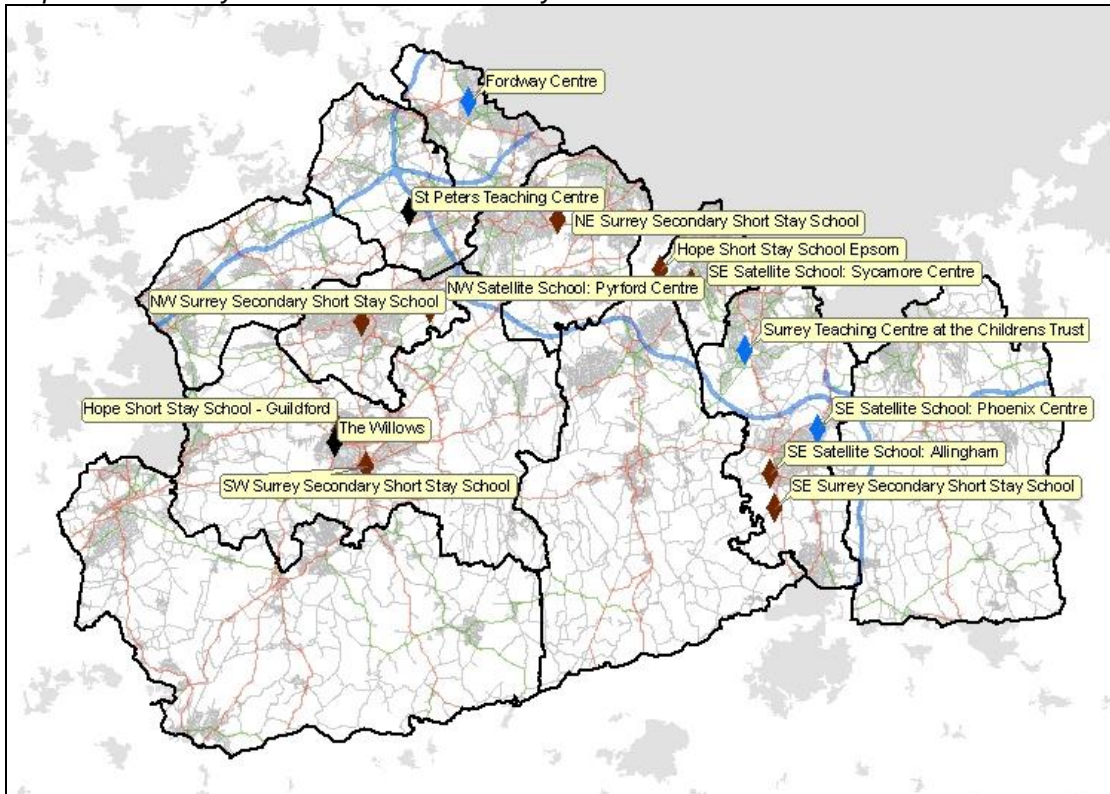


Appendix B - Special, Short Stay School and 6th Form/ College Provision in Surrey

Map 1 - Special School Provision in Surrey



Map 2 - Short Stay School Provision in Surrey



Secondary



Primary

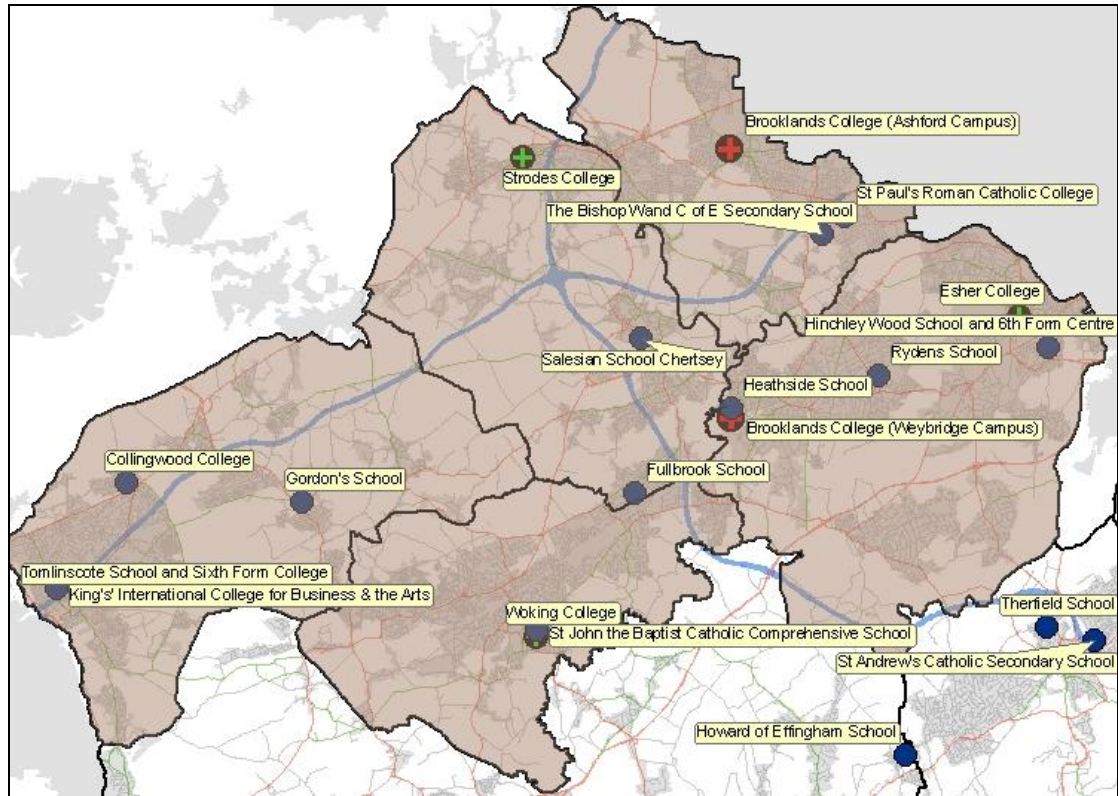


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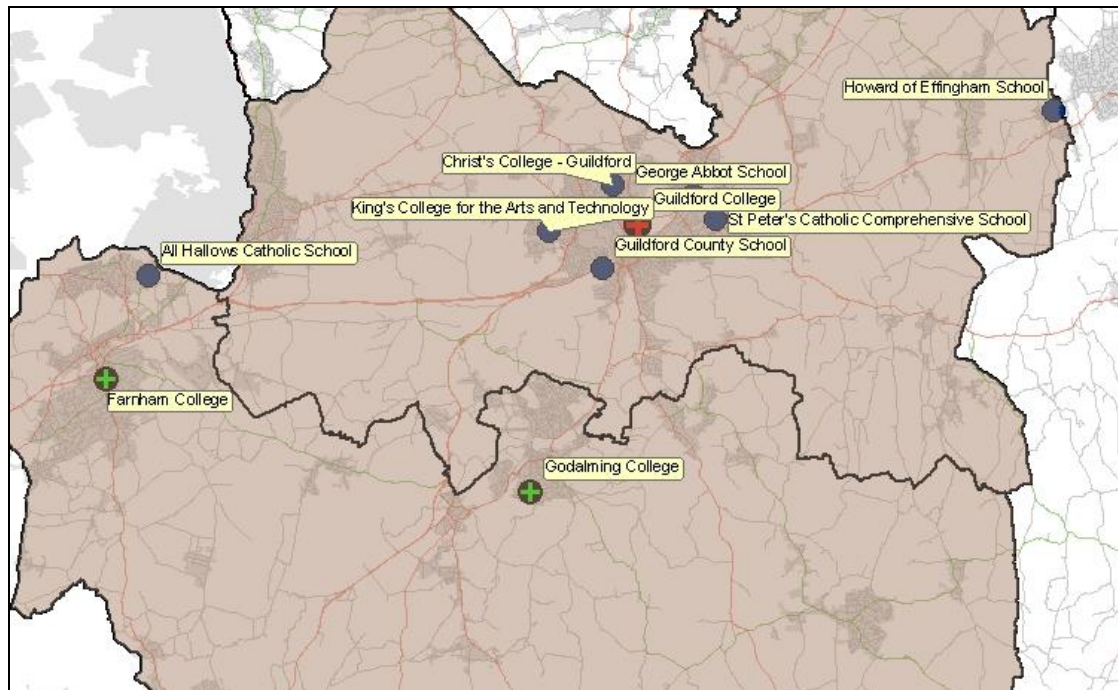
School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

Map 3 - College and Sixth Form provision in Surrey (North)

HE/FE College Sixth Form College Secondary School

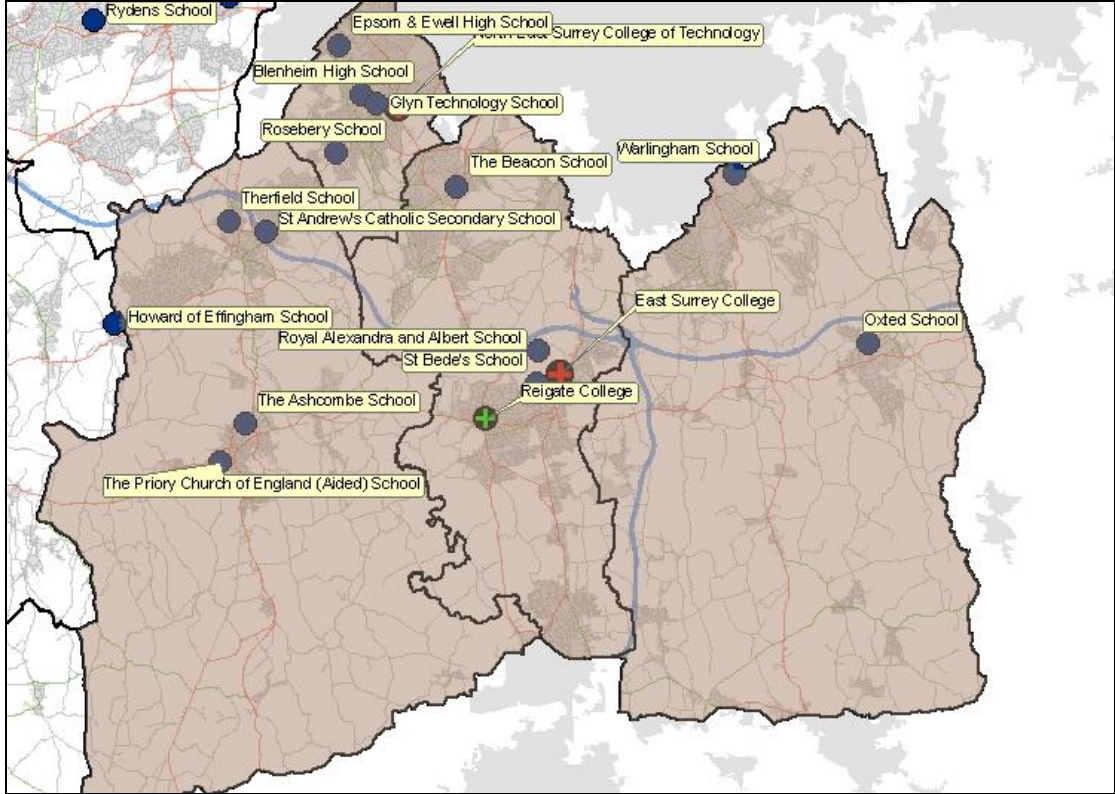


Map 4 - College and Sixth Form provision in Surrey (West)



Map 5 - College and Sixth Form provision in Surrey (East)

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014



Appendix C - Types of Leadership and School Partnership

Background

Models of leadership are changing across the country. Whilst many schools remain and flourish in the structure of one school, one headteacher and one governing body, a large number of schools are developing different models of leadership to meet the challenges of education in the 21st Century. These models may be informal or formal and may include Partnerships with other agencies.

“We expect schools to use their increased autonomy to explore new ways of working together – but collaboration in the future will be driven by school leaders and teachers – not bureaucrats” Education White Paper, “The Importance of Teaching” – November 2010

In practice, Schools have been working together in a variety of different ways for a while now. Often the language becomes confusing and people sometimes use different language when they mean the same thing. Below is a summary of the different types of leadership and partnership as we understand it in Surrey. This document has been produced by the National College of School Leadership and should be consistent in other Local Authority areas. For more detailed information on the below please visit

<http://www.nationalcollege.org.uk/index/leadershiplibrary/leadingschools/modelsandpartnerships.htm>

Single schools

This is the standard model with one school, one Headteacher and one governing body but shared headship is increasing as a new model of leadership.

Partnerships and Collaborations

Collaborations use the statutory framework to establish a joint committee of governors from the schools concerned to carry out the activities agreed between them. Partnerships are more flexible and use other agreements to establish working relationships between schools, academies and other partners.

Federations

A federation has a single governing body over all the schools in the federation. There may be 2 or more schools in the federation. Federations may consist of either primary or secondary schools or an all-through federation that includes both phases. The same principles also apply in a three tier system.

Mixed Federations and Collaborations

This is a where schools are part of a federation and also part of a wider collaboration. Leadership in such groupings is unlikely to be vested in a single Headteacher but may have a variety of leadership models. Where relevant school leaders can use both sets of regulations in harmony to suit local needs.



Academies

Academies are publically funded independent state schools which may achieve academy status in one of two ways; 'sponsored' academies where the academy is supported by a sponsor to raise standards, often in very challenging communities, and 'converting' academies where schools with established good practice become academies with the expectation that they will support other schools to raise standards.

Trusts

These may be single schools or groups of schools working together strategically to raise standards for the whole community. Leadership considerations for trusts include:

- The involvement of non-school partners to help the trust develop new and more effective approaches to learning and to engage a broader spectrum of professionals in the education process to support the work of the schools in raising standards.
- The retention of individual governing bodies in trust schools, each of which contributes to the trust's strategic direction.
- The development of executive leadership to increase leadership capacity.

Surrey Specific School Partnerships

School Confederations – In order to offer access to the Full Core Offer (FCO) for Extended Services, Surrey encourages schools to work in cluster partnerships referred to as *Confederations*. Each has a project manager who works to a steering group on developing a Confederation Action Plan with local KPIs. The Surrey Confederations Strategy Plan 2009 – 2013 was implemented in June 2009. This identifies the vision and how Confederations will work towards agreed KPIs that will impact on school improvement by delivering the Full Core Offer by September 2010. It will also ensure there is a sustainable and consistent approach to governance, accountability, measurement of impact, collaborative and multi agency working and targeting the most vulnerable groups/individuals within our schools and communities. These include Early Years and Children's Centres, Local PCTs, the Youth Service, Surrey Police, 14-19 Learning Networks, Voluntary Groups, Faith Groups, Lifelong Learning Networks and Borough Councils

14-19 Learning Networks - In Surrey there are twelve 14-19 learning networks in which secondary schools, special schools, general Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges and private learning providers work in strategic partnerships to improve provision and attainment for *all* learners. The 14-19 Learning Networks have developed the capacity to deliver the Diplomas (the first five lines have been introduced successfully in September 2008 and the next five will be offered in 2009), the Increased Flexibility Programme and alternative learning programme for pupils at risk of exclusion. The networks are now becoming a significant force for shared Continuing Professional Development beyond the Diplomas, the development of joint practice for school improvement and strategic planning for their learning community.



Appendix D - School Organisation: Additional Guidance

Statutory guidance about making organisational changes to maintained schools, including school closure.

School Organisation Statutory Guidance

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278418/School_Organisation_Guidance_2014.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278420/School_Organisation_Guidance_2014_-_Annex_A.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278422/School_Organisation_Guidance_2014_-_Annex_B.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/278423/School_Organisation_Guidance_2014_-_Annex_C.pdf

School Organisation Legislation

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/3110/contents/made>

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/3109/contents/made>

Appendix E - Sept 2014 on time applications for Primary and Secondary places

Across Surrey in many planning areas the number of applications for primary places has been greater than the number of places available. There has been additional demand for places above the forecast numbers in several areas. Some of this may be attributable to the current recession but primarily is reflective of higher birth rates, levels of inward migration and new house building.

September 2014 on time applications for primary places

The Published Admission Number is the number of places available. The number of Reception places is given in the column 'REC PAN' and the number of Y3 places (Junior places) is given in the column 'JUN PAN'. The 'Spare' column shows the difference between the PAN and the Highest Ranked Preferences, given in the '1st Pref' column. Totals are given for each planning area and then for the whole borough/district.

VA – Voluntary Aided

VC – Voluntary Controlled

N - Nursery

I – Infant School

J – Junior School

F – Foundation School OR First School

'Over' – this refers to the difference between 1st preferences and the recorded published admission number.

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
North Ewell				EPSOM AND EWELL											
Auriol Junior	Epsom & Ewell		J		2090	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	90	39	22
Cuddington Community	Epsom & Ewell				2095	30	7	23	53	21	0	0	0	0	0
Mead (The) Infant	Epsom & Ewell		I	N	2091	90	-13	103	46	41	0	0	0	0	0
Meadow	Epsom & Ewell				3943	90	40	50	59	45	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	34	176	158	107	90	0	90	39	22
Ewell															
Cuddington Croft	Epsom & Ewell			N	2355	60	-19	79	70	40	6	1	5	16	14
Danetree Junior	Epsom & Ewell		J		2092	0	0	0	0	0	128	6	122	33	12
Ewell Grove Infant and Nursery	Epsom & Ewell		I	N	2083	70	3	67	85	83	0	0	0	0	0
Riverview CE (A)	Epsom & Ewell	VA		N	3065	30	9	21	21	7	0	0	0	0	0
St Clement's Catholic	Epsom & Ewell	VA			3470	30	6	24	26	21	0	0	0	0	0
West Ewell Infant	Epsom & Ewell		I	N	2093	120	30	90	51	35	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						310	29	281	253	186	134	7	127	49	26
N W Epsom															
Epsom	Epsom & Ewell			N	2085	60	10	50	23	34	0	0	0	0	0
Southfield Park	Epsom & Ewell				2964	60	-44	104	92	53	0	0	0	0	0
Stamford Green	Epsom & Ewell				2446	60	-26	86	89	70	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						180	-60	240	204	157	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
S Epsom & Langley Vale															
St Joseph's Catholic Epsom	Epsom & Ewell	VA			3423	60	-17	77	30	25	0	0	0	0	0
St Martin's CE (A) Infant Epsom	Epsom & Ewell	VA	I		3055	90	13	77	65	66	0	0	0	0	0
St Martin's CE (A) Junior Epsom	Epsom & Ewell	VA	J		3019	0	0	0	0	0	64	-5	69	40	30
Wallace Fields Infant	Epsom & Ewell		I		2381	60	-43	103	98	69	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace Fields Junior	Epsom & Ewell		J		5216	0	0	0	0	0	68	-28	96	89	37
Vale (The)	Epsom & Ewell				2961	30	-5	35	5	15	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						240	-52	292	198	175	132	-33	165	129	67
EPSOM AND EWELL TOTALS						940	-49	989	813	625	356	-26	382	217	115
Moleseys					ELMBRIDGE										
Chandlers Field	Elmbridge	T		N	2949	60	5	55	12	17	0	0	0	0	0
Hurst Park	Elmbridge			N	2385	30	-21	51	63	27	0	0	0	0	0
St Alban's Catholic	Elmbridge	VA			3921	30	-2	32	33	25	0	0	0	0	0
St Lawrence CE (A) Junior East Molesey	Elmbridge	VA	J		3341	0	0	0	0	0	90	10	80	13	7
Orchard (The) (Inf)	Elmbridge	T	I		2099	90	-6	96	84	56	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	-24	234	192	125	90	10	80	13	7
Dittons & Weston Green															
Cranmere County	Elmbridge				2960	60	16	44	64	90	0	0	0	0	0
Hinchley Wood	Elmbridge				2100	60	-59	119	121	92	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
County															
Long Ditton Infant and Nursery	Elmbridge		I	N	2101	60	16	44	47	72	0	0	0	0	0
Long Ditton St Mary's CE (A) Jun	Elmbridge	VA	J		3343	0	0	0	0	0	45	2	43	24	10
St Paul's Catholic Primary Thames Ditton	Elmbridge	VA			3446	60	-2	62	23	21	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Ditton Infant	Elmbridge		I		2103	90	-48	138	141	83	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Ditton Junior	Elmbridge		J		2102	0	0	0	0	0	90	-26	116	76	11
Planning Area Total						330	-77	407	396	358	135	-24	159	100	21
Esher & Claygate															
Claygate	Elmbridge				2929	60	0	60	57	37	0	0	0	0	0
Esher Church (A)	Elmbridge	VA			3337	60	-15	75	53	25	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						120	-15	135	110	62	0	0	0	0	0
Walton & Hersham															
Ashley CE (A)	Elmbridge	VA			3930	60	-12	72	68	42	0	0	0	0	0
Bell Farm Primary	Elmbridge		J		2430	90	46	44	57	48	30	9	21	24	2
Burhill Community Infant	Elmbridge		I	N	2427	90	-33	123	91	70	0	0	0	0	0
Cardinal Newman Catholic	Elmbridge	VA			3919	60	-20	80	28	25	0	0	0	0	0
Grovelands (inf)	Elmbridge		I	N	2428	90	22	68	39	51	0	0	0	0	0
Walton Oak	Elmbridge			N	3935	60	-1	61	31	30	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						450	2	448	314	266	30	9	21	24	2

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Weybridge															
Cleves (jun) (F)	Elmbridge	T	J		5221	0	0	0	0	0	150	-55	205	7	13
Manby Lodge Infant	Elmbridge		I		2472	60	18	42	126	92	0	0	0	0	0
Oatlands (inf)	Elmbridge		I		2257	90	-46	136	109	89	0	0	0	0	0
St Charles Borromeo Catholic	Elmbridge	VA		N	3918	30	-19	49	24	32	0	0	0	0	0
St James CE VC Weybridge	Elmbridge	VC			3064	60	-10	70	58	82	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						240	-57	297	317	295	150	-55	205	7	13
Cobham & Oxshott															
Cobham Free School	Elmbridge	Fr			2006	23	-39	62	37	32	0	0	0	0	0
St Andrew's VC	Elmbridge	VC			3059	52	11	41	23	16	8	5	3	7	5
St Matthew's CE (A) Inf Downside	Elmbridge	VA	I		3340	30	5	25	58	33	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Kent (The) VC	Elmbridge	VC			3022	30	-17	47	21	22	2	-14	16	3	8
Planning Area Total						135	-40	175	139	103	10	-9	19	10	13
ELMBRIDGE TOTAL						1485	-211	1696	1468	1209	415	-69	484	154	56
Puttenham & Shackleford															
GUILDFORD															
Puttenham CE (A) (inf)	Guildford	VA	I		3381	36	6	30	37	22	0	0	0	0	0
St Mary's CE VC Inf Shackleford	Guildford	VC	I		3035	25	-10	35	53	56	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						61	-4	65	90	78	0	0	0	0	0
East Guildford															
Boxgrove	Guildford				2374	90	-17	107	116	58	0	0	0	0	0
Burpham	Guildford	F			5217	60	-5	65	61	58	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Foundation															
Bushy Hill Junior (F)	Guildford	F	J		5220	0	0	0	0	0	60	-12	72	36	12
Merrow CE VC Infant	Guildford	VC	I		3061	60	17	43	36	63	0	0	0	0	0
St Thomas of Canterbury Catholic Primary	Guildford	VA			5209	60	-17	77	62	40	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						270	-22	292	275	219	60	-12	72	36	12
South Guildford															
Holy Trinity CE (A) Junior	Guildford	VA	J		5206	0	0	0	0	0	96	12	84	87	31
Onslow Infant	Guildford		I		2448	60	-8	68	42	42	0	0	0	0	0
Pewley Down Infant (F)	Guildford	VA	I		2001	60	1	59	52	54	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Eleanor's CE (A) Junior	Guildford	VA	J		3353	0	0	0	0	0	90	10	80	34	14
Sandfield	Guildford				2128	30	2	28	27	30	0	0	0	0	0
St Nicolas CE (A) Inf Guildford	Guildford	VA	I		3357	40	-8	48	43	23	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						190	-13	203	164	149	186	22	164	121	45
West Guildford															
Guildford Grove	Guildford			N	2963	60	16	44	19	7	0	0	0	0	0
St Joseph's Catholic Guildford	Guildford	VA			3932	90	-20	110	72	32	0	0	0	0	0
Wood Street Infant	Guildford		I		2286	30	19	11	39	34	0	0	0	0	0
Worplesdon	Guildford				2349	60	-19	79	65	51	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						240	-4	244	195	124	0	0	0	0	0
North Guildford															
Northmead Junior (F)	Guildford	F	J		5212	0	0	0	0	0	90	5	85	19	13
Stoughton Infant	Guildford		I	N	2133	60	-36	96	62	47	0	0	0	0	0

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Weyfield	Guildford				2939	60	26	34	10	19	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						120	-10	130	72	66	90	5	85	19	13
Ash & Tongham															
Ash Grange	Guildford			N	2940	30	4	26	6	8	0	0	0	0	0
Holly Lodge	Guildford				2403	60	-4	64	35	29	0	0	0	0	0
Shawfield	Guildford				2361	30	-4	34	17	21	0	0	0	0	0
St Paul's CE VC Infant Tongham	Guildford	VC	I		3033	30	5	25	13	9	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh CE VC Junior	Guildford	VC	J		3054	0	0	0	0	0	75	12	63	13	9
Walsh Memorial CE (C) Infant	Guildford	VC	I		3002	60	25	35	40	13	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	26	184	111	80	75	12	63	13	9
Normandy & Pirbright															
Wyke	Guildford				2004	30	-10	40	24	27	0	0	0	0	0
Pirbright Village	Guildford				2391	60	-27	87	33	33	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						90	-37	127	57	60	0	0	0	0	0
Send & Ripley															
Ripley CE VC	Guildford	VC			3031	28	17	11	22	15	0	0	0	0	0
Send CE First (Inf) (F)	Guildford	F	I	N	5203	58	14	44	20	14	0	0	0	0	0
St Bede's CE (A) Junior	Guildford	VA	J		3468	0	0	0	0	0	60	-5	65	9	4
Planning Area Total						86	31	55	42	29	60	-5	65	9	4
Horsleys & Effingham															
Raleigh (The)	Guildford				2309	60	-14	74	18	9	0	0	0	0	0
St Lawrence Effingham	Guildford				2074	30	18	12	20	24	0	0	0	0	0
Clandon CE (A) (inf)	Guildford	VA	I		3408	25	14	11	10	13	0	0	0	0	0

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Leatherhead Trinity (VC)	Mole Valley	VC		N	3940	60	22	38	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						60	22	38	7	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ashtead															
Barnett Wood Infant	Mole Valley		I		2149	52	-12	64	70	41	0	0	0	0	0
Greville (The)	Mole Valley				2297	30	-18	48	65	43	60	-17	77	29	6
St Giles CE (A) Infants	Mole Valley	VA	I		3369	40	16	24	37	42	0	0	0	0	0
St Peter's Catholic Primary Leatherhead	Mole Valley	VA			3443	30	-21	51	24	16	0	0	0	0	0
West Ashtead	Mole Valley				2350	30	-10	40	51	65	30	3	27	65	10
Planning Area Total						182	-45	227	247	207	90	-14	104	94	16
Fetcham & Bookham															
Dawnay (The)	Mole Valley				2959	30	19	11	12	21	30	21	9	18	22
Eastwick Infant	Mole Valley		I		2401	75	-9	84	74	25	0	0	0	0	0
Eastwick Junior	Mole Valley		J		2313	0	0	0	0	0	90	-16	106	13	38
Fetcham Village Infant	Mole Valley		I		2150	60	-3	63	31	34	0	0	0	0	0
Oakfield Junior	Mole Valley		J		2335	0	0	0	0	0	60	-12	72	63	25
Polesden Lacey Infants	Mole Valley		I		2417	30	0	30	54	58	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						195	7	188	171	138	180	-7	187	94	85
Brockham															
North Downs	Mole Valley				2072	64	23	41	12	20	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						64	23	41	12	20	0	0	0	0	0
South Mole Valley															
Newdigate Endowed CE (A) Infant	Mole Valley	VA	I		3375	35	-1	36	26	12	0	0	0	0	0

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Scott-Broadwood CE (A) Infant	Mole Valley	VA	I		3923	40	19	21	12	3	0	0	0	0	0
Weald (The) CE (A)	Mole Valley	VA			3516	30	14	16	27	24	34	-5	39	3	5
Charlwood Village Infant	Mole Valley		I		2056	15	-2	17	9	18	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						120	30	90	74	57	34	-5	39	3	5
MOLE VALLEY TOTAL						913	0	913	752	615	329	-23	352	222	120
Tadworth, Walton & Preston					REIGATE AND BANSTEAD										
Kingswood	Reigate & Banstead				2008	30	3	27	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
Epsom Downs Primary & Children's Centre	Reigate & Banstead			N	2951	60	12	48	11	15	0	0	0	0	0
Shawley Community	Reigate & Banstead				2288	45	26	19	23	22	0	0	0	0	0
Tadworth (F)	Reigate & Banstead	F			5214	60	-10	70	55	41	0	0	0	0	0
Walton-on-the-Hill CP	Reigate & Banstead				2012	30	-24	54	51	22	0	0	0	0	0
Warren Mead Infant	Reigate & Banstead		I		2362	70	24	46	78	55	0	0	0	0	0
Warren Mead Junior	Reigate & Banstead		J		2010	0	0	0	0	0	75	5	70	59	27
Planning Area Total						295	31	264	230	167	75	5	70	59	27
Banstead & Woodmansterne															
Banstead Junior	Reigate & Banstead		J		2343	0	0	0	0	0	90	8	82	19	16
Banstead Infant	Reigate & Banstead		I		2005	90	-23	113	83	62	0	0	0	0	0
St Anne's Catholic	Reigate & Banstead	VA			3469	60	0	60	31	26	0	0	0	0	0

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Banstead															
Woodmansterne	Reigate & Banstead				2013	60	25	35	13	19	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	2	208	127	107	90	8	82	19	16
Reigate															
Dovers Green (inf)	Reigate & Banstead		I		2316	56	-15	71	82	69	0	0	0	0	0
Holmesdale (inf)	Reigate & Banstead		I	N	2210	90	-56	146	111	32	0	0	0	0	0
Reigate Parish Church (A) (inf)	Reigate & Banstead	VA	I		3387	60	-18	78	93	50	0	0	0	0	0
Reigate Priory (jun)	Reigate & Banstead		J		2457	0	0	0	0	0	150	-27	177	79	34
Sandcross	Reigate & Banstead		J		2931	60	-11	71	63	65	60	-6	66	115	29
Planning Area Total						266	-100	366	349	216	210	-33	243	194	63
Redhill															
Lime Tree Primary	Reigate & Banstead				2014	60	25	35	30	40	0	0	0	0	0
St Joseph's Catholic Redhill	Reigate & Banstead	VA			3916	60	-15	75	35	25	0	0	0	0	0
St Matthew's CE (A) Redhill	Reigate & Banstead	VA		N	3917	60	18	42	24	26	0	0	0	0	0
Wray Common	Reigate & Banstead				2953	60	-36	96	100	122	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						240	-8	248	189	213	0	0	0	0	0
Earlswood & Salfords															
Earlswood Junior	Reigate & Banstead		J		2453	0	0	0	0	0	120	14	106	13	38
Earlswood Infant	Reigate & Banstead		I	N	2209	120	-21	141	90	76	0	0	0	0	0
Salfords	Reigate & Banstead				2952	60	16	44	15	16	0	0	0	0	0

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St John's Redhill	Reigate & Banstead				2214	30	-31	61	111	83	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	-36	246	216	175	120	14	106	13	38
Merstham															
Furzeffield	Reigate & Banstead			N	2954	60	7	53	17	10	0	0	0	0	0
Merstham	Reigate & Banstead			N	2211	30	-6	36	55	28	0	0	0	0	0
RA&A Junior Section	Reigate & Banstead	VA	J		4623	0	0	0	0	0	47	-9	56	21	20
Planning Area Total						90	1	89	72	38	47	-9	56	21	20
Horley															
Horley Infant	Reigate & Banstead		I		2140	90	-24	114	117	51	0	0	0	0	0
Langshott Infant	Reigate & Banstead		I		2925	60	-22	82	106	71	0	0	0	0	0
Manorfield (and Nursery)	Reigate & Banstead			N	3937	30	9	21	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
Meath Green Infant	Reigate & Banstead		I		2493	70	-16	86	74	92	0	0	0	0	0
Meath Green Junior	Reigate & Banstead		J		2311	0	0	0	0	0	90	8	82	100	6
Yattendon (jun) (F)	Reigate & Banstead	F	J		5207	0	0	0	0	0	90	-55	145	61	0
Planning Area Total						250	-53	303	306	223	180	-47	227	161	6
REIGATE AND BANSTEAD TOTAL						1561	-163	1724	1489	1139	722	-62	784	467	170
Addlestone & Ottershaw						RUNNYMEDE									
Darley Dene Primary	Runnymede			N	2375	30	1	29	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
Holy Family Catholic	Runnymede	VA			3441	30	-3	33	35	24	0	0	0	0	0

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Meadowcroft (Inf)	Runnymede		I		2445	30	17	13	14	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ongar Place	Runnymede				2394	30	-3	33	65	42	0	0	0	0	0
Sayes Court (F)	Runnymede	F			5208	30	12	18	20	17	0	0	0	0	0
St Pauls CE VC Addlestone	Runnymede	VC			3008	60	40	20	9	24	0	0	0	0	0
Ottershaw CE (inf)	Runnymede	VC	I	N	3052	60	0	60	23	28	0	0	0	0	0
Ottershaw CE VC Junior	Runnymede	VC	J		3012	0	0	0	0	0	60	-6	66	26	20
Planning Area Total							270	64	206	173	60	-6	66	26	20
Egham & Thorpe															
Manorcroft	Runnymede				2079	58	-3	61	45	43	0	0	0	0	0
Hythe (The)	Runnymede				2928	30	-18	48	37	31	0	0	0	0	0
Thorpe Lea	Runnymede			N	2467	30	6	24	20	18	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total							118	-15	133	102	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia Water & Englefield Green															
Christ Church CE (A) Inf Virginia Water	Runnymede	VA	I		3334	40	19	21	52	30	0	0	0	0	0
Englefield Green Infant	Runnymede		I	N	2921	60	10	50	47	22	0	0	0	0	0
Lyne & Longcross CE (A) Infant	Runnymede	VA	I		3931	30	9	21	28	17	0	0	0	0	0
St Ann's Heath Junior	Runnymede		J		2468	0	0	0	0	0	64	-16	80	42	9
St Cuthbert's Catholic	Runnymede	VA			3439	30	-15	45	19	15	0	0	0	0	0
St Jude's CE (A) (jun)	Runnymede	VA	J		3331	0	0	0	0	0	90	8	82	33	11
Thorpe CE (A) Primary	Runnymede	VA			3333	30	-5	35	26	15	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Trumps Green Infant	Runnymede		I		2078	60	-13	73	61	43	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						250	5	245	233	142	154	-8	162	75	20
Chertsey															
Pyrcroft Grange	Runnymede				2945	30	11	19	13	12	0	0	0	0	0
St Anne's Catholic Chertsey	Runnymede	VA			3922	60	-33	93	48	23	0	0	0	0	0
Stepgates Community	Runnymede				2946	30	6	24	31	14	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						120	-16	136	92	49	0	0	0	0	0
New Haw															
Grange (The) Community Infant	Runnymede		I		2384	90	-17	107	55	58	0	0	0	0	0
New Haw Community Jnr	Runnymede		J		2058	0	0	0	0	0	90	-22	112	37	9
Planning Area Total						90	-17	107	55	58	90	-22	112	37	9
RUNNYMEDE TOTAL						848	21	827	655	502	304	-36	340	138	49
Frimley & Heatherside					SURREY HEATH										
Grove (The)	Surrey Heath				2955	60	24	36	37	33	0	0	0	0	0
Heather Ridge Infant	Surrey Heath		I		2329	60	4	56	42	52	0	0	0	0	0
Lakeside	Surrey Heath			N	2956	60	21	39	25	31	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Heath Infant	Surrey Heath		I		2359	60	-6	66	124	46	0	0	0	0	0
Ravenscote Junior	Surrey Heath		J		2436	0	0	0	0	0	150	-75	225	88	38
St Augustines Catholic	Surrey Heath	VA			3933	60	-8	68	25	23	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Planning Area Total						300	35	265	253	185	150	-75	225	88	38
Frimley Green Mytchett & Deepcut															
Cross Farm Inf	Surrey Heath		I		2501	50	6	44	46	30	0	0	0	0	0
Frimley CE VC Jun	Surrey Heath	VC	J		3049	0	0	0	0	0	90	34	56	45	34
Mytchett	Surrey Heath			N	2376	30	1	29	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
Sandringham (inf)	Surrey Heath		I		2913	60	6	54	44	19	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						140	13	127	114	73	90	34	56	45	34
S Camberley															
South Camberley Primary	Surrey Heath			N	2336	110	29	81	23	17	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						110	29	81	23	17	0	0	0	0	0
N Camberley															
Crawley Ridge Infant	Surrey Heath		I		2419	60	-41	101	67	59	0	0	0	0	0
Crawley Ridge Junior	Surrey Heath		J		2476	0	0	0	0	0	66	-16	82	121	44
Cordwalles Junior	Surrey Heath		J		2333	0	0	0	0	0	60	20	40	5	5
Lorraine (inf)	Surrey Heath		I		2292	30	7	23	16	7	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Ridge Infant and Nursery	Surrey Heath		I	N	2444	30	5	25	12	10	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						120	-29	149	95	76	126	4	122	126	49
Windlesham, Bagshot & Lightwater															
Bagshot County Infant	Surrey Heath		I		2268	60	0	60	13	23	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Connaught County Junior	Surrey Heath		J		2440	0	0	0	0	0	90	-10	100	56	25
Hammond Junior	Surrey Heath		J		2918	0	0	0	0	0	90	-8	98	77	52
Lightwater Village (inf)	Surrey Heath		I		2269	60	-3	63	38	51	0	0	0	0	0
Valley End CE VC Infant	Surrey Heath	VC	I		3015	60	6	54	71	53	0	0	0	0	0
Windlesham Village Infant	Surrey Heath		I		2267	60	4	56	85	41	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						240	7	233	207	168	180	-18	198	133	77
Chobham, West End & Bisley															
Bisley CE (A)	Surrey Heath	VA			3050	45	20	25	13	25	0	0	0	0	0
Chobham St Lawrence CE (A)	Surrey Heath	VA			3318	30	2	28	12	11	0	0	0	0	0
Holy Trinity CE VC	Surrey Heath	VC			3014	60	-10	70	44	23	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						135	12	123	69	59	0	0	0	0	0
SURREY HEATH TOTAL						1045	67	978	761	578	546	-55	601	392	198
Sunbury					SPELTHORNE										
Beauclerc Infant	Spelthorne		I	N	2912	40	20	20	53	29	0	0	0	0	0
Chennestone	Spelthorne				2907	30	-35	65	69	38	40	-11	51	17	3
Hawkedale Infants (F)	Spelthorne	F	I		5202	30	-2	32	24	35	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield	Spelthorne				2930	30	-4	34	20	23	30	13	17	18	6
St Ignatius RC	Spelthorne	VA			3459	60	4	56	38	24	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						190	-17	207	204	149	70	2	68	35	9
Shepperton															
Littleton CE (A)	Spelthorne	VA	I		3585	30	7	23	60	36	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Limpsfield					TANDRIDGE										
Downs Way (inf)	Tandridge		I		2399	48	22	26	22	34	0	0	0	0	0
Holland Junior	Tandridge		J		2454	0	0	0	0	0	60	6	54	46	0
Hurst Green (3-7)	Tandridge		I	N	2302	30	13	17	7	13	0	0	0	0	0
Limpsfield CE (A) Infant	Tandridge	VA	I		3370	60	-31	91	59	18	0	0	0	0	0
St Mary's CE (A) Junior Oxted	Tandridge	VA	J		3380	0	0	0	0	0	90	-12	102	30	0
St Peter's CE (A) Inf Tandridge	Tandridge	VA	I		3405	30	-7	37	68	32	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						168	-3	171	156	97	150	-6	156	76	0
South Tandridge															
Burstow (F)	Tandridge	F		N	5210	60	12	48	6	10	0	0	0	0	0
Dormansland	Tandridge				2156	30	-4	34	32	11	0	0	0	0	0
Felbridge	Tandridge				2124	30	8	22	31	15	0	0	0	0	0
Lingfield	Tandridge			N	2948	60	7	53	18	7	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						180	23	157	87	43	0	0	0	0	0
Godstone Village (F)	Tandridge	F		N	5218	30	1	29	24	11	0	0	0	0	0
Nutfield Church (A)	Tandridge	VA			3376	30	3	27	9	8	0	0	0	0	0
St Catherine's Bletchingley	Tandridge			N	2026	30	-5	35	14	12	0	0	0	0	0
St Stephen's CE (A) South Godstone	Tandridge	VA			3351	30	1	29	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						120	0	120	52	34	0	0	0	0	0
Caterham															
Audley	Tandridge				2435	30	0	30	54	32	0	0	0	0	0
Hillcroft	Tandridge			N	2947	60	-7	67	32	28	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Marden Lodge	Tandridge			N	2938	30	18	12	8	10	0	0	0	0	0
St John's CE (A) Caterham	Tandridge	VA			3313	60	14	46	36	27	30	12	18	10	4
St Francis' Catholic	Tandridge	VA			3421	60	13	47	19	11	0	0	0	0	0
St Peter & St Paul CE (A) Infant	Tandridge	VA	I		3314	30	6	24	26	24	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						270	44	226	175	132	30	12	18	10	4
North East Tandridge															
Warlingham Village	Tandridge				2051	30	-6	36	19	17	0	0	0	0	0
Hamsey Green	Tandridge				2050	60	6	54	26	35	0	0	0	0	0
Whyteleafe (F)	Tandridge	F			5215	60	-27	87	63	49	0	0	0	0	0
Woodlea (F)	Tandridge	F			5219	30	-3	33	29	27	0	0	0	0	0
Tatsfield	Tandridge				2253	30	2	28	15	11	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	-28	238	152	139	0	0	0	0	0
TANDRIDGE TOTAL						948	36	912	622	445	180	6	174	86	4
Milford & Witley					WAVERLEY										
Milford (inf)	Waverley		I		2315	50	-4	54	43	30	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler (The) CE (A) Junior	Waverley	VA	J		3415	0	0	0	0	0	87	9	78	28	30
Witley CE VC Infant	Waverley	VC	I		3060	30	-15	45	29	36	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						80	-19	99	72	66	87	9	78	28	30
Godalming															
Busbridge CE (A) Junior	Waverley	VA	J		3350	0	0	0	0	0	60	-23	83	67	37
Busbridge Infant	Waverley		I		2917	60	-15	75	71	56	0	0	0	0	0
Farncombe CE	Waverley	VC	I	N	3026	40	-16	56	49	31	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
VC Infant															
Godalming Junior	Waverley		J		2400	0	0	0	0	0	58	9	49	62	29
Loseley Fields (F)	Waverley	F			3939	30	-8	38	12	12	26	12	14	5	14
Moss Lane (inf)	Waverley		I		2409	60	6	54	82	89	0	0	0	0	0
St Edmunds Catholic	Waverley	VA			3462	30	-12	42	14	28	0	0	0	0	0
Green Oak CE (A)	Waverley	VA		N	3349	30	11	19	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						250	-34	284	231	218	144	-2	146	134	80
Farnham															
Potters Gate CE VC	Waverley	VC			3062	60	1	59	51	30	0	0	0	0	0
South Farnham Primary	Waverley				2479	60	-30	90	60	42	76	-60	136	75	24
St Andrew's CE VC Inf Farnham	Waverley	VC	I		3024	40	-5	45	62	51	0	0	0	0	0
St Peter's CE (A) Wrecclesham	Waverley	VA			3345	60	2	58	26	23	0	0	0	0	0
St Polycarps Catholic	Waverley	VA			3424	60	11	49	25	20	0	0	0	0	0
Pilgrims' Way (The)	Waverley			N	2367	30	12	18	11	7	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						310	-9	319	235	173	76	-60	136	75	24
West Waverley															
All Saints CE (A) Infant	Waverley	VA	I		3407	30	-4	34	68	47	0	0	0	0	0
St James CE (A)	Waverley	VA			3335	30	-2	32	5	9	0	0	0	0	0
St John's CE (A) Infant	Waverley	VA	I		3347	30	-2	32	14	15	0	0	0	0	0
St Mary's CE (A) Inf Frensham	Waverley	VA	I		3346	30	-3	33	8	13	0	0	0	0	0
Waverley Abbey CE (A) (jun)	Waverley	VA	J		3587	0	0	0	0	0	120	-12	132	126	29

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Planning Area Total						120	-11	131	95	84	120	-12	132	126	29
Hale & Weybourne															
Badshot Lea Village Infant	Waverley		I		2415	45	-4	49	62	42	0	0	0	0	0
Folly Hill Infant	Waverley		I		2408	30	-1	31	27	38	0	0	0	0	0
Hale	Waverley			N	2957	60	27	33	6	10	2	-1	3	14	3
Weybourne Infant	Waverley		I		2392	40	-5	45	59	29	0	0	0	0	0
William Cobbett Junior	Waverley		J		2478	0	0	0	0	0	90	-17	107	25	20
Planning Area Total						175	17	158	154	119	92	-18	110	39	23
Cranleigh															
Bramley CE (A) Infant	Waverley	VA	I		3925	30	4	26	24	22	0	0	0	0	0
Cranleigh CE VC Primary	Waverley	VC			3944	30	5	25	20	18	30	11	19	11	5
Ewhurst CE (A) Infant	Waverley	VA	I		3344	30	-9	39	21	22	0	0	0	0	0
Park Mead (F)	Waverley	F			5211	60	23	37	24	12	10	3	7	6	3
St Cuthbert Mayne RC	Waverley	VA			3475	30	-4	34	22	8	0	0	0	0	0
Wonersh and Shamley Green CE (A) Infant	Waverley	VA	I		3417	30	-13	43	49	24	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						210	6	204	160	106	40	14	26	17	8
Haslemere & Hindhead															
Beacon Hill Community	Waverley				2136	30	-11	41	22	17	0	0	0	0	0
Grayswood CE (A) Infant	Waverley	VA	I		3927	30	3	27	58	33	0	0	0	0	0
Shottermill Infant	Waverley		I		2138	60	12	48	53	32	0	0	0	0	0
Shottermill Junior	Waverley		J		2137	0	0	0	0	0	68	-20	88	8	4

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
St Bartholomew's CE (A)	Waverley	VA			3924	45	-12	57	41	29	15	5	10	25	1
St Mary's CE (A) Chiddingfold	Waverley	VA			3316	30	-3	33	8	15	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						195	-11	206	182	126	83	-15	98	33	5
WAVERLEY TOTAL						1340	-61	1401	1129	892	642	-84	726	452	199
South Woking					WOKING										
Barnsbury Primary	Woking				3942	60	6	54	27	33	0	0	0	0	0
Kingfield (3-7 Years)	Woking		I	N	2933	30	-4	34	41	38	0	0	0	0	0
Westfield	Woking				2941	60	24	36	34	28	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						150	26	124	102	99	0	0	0	0	0
Knaphill															
Brookwood	Woking				2270	30	12	18	23	10	0	0	0	0	0
Knaphill (jun)	Woking		J		2274	0	0	0	0	0	90	7	83	42	13
St Hugh of Lincoln Catholic	Woking	VA			3488	30	5	25	40	18	0	0	0	0	0
St Johns Knaphill	Woking			N	2278	30	12	18	17	23	0	0	0	0	0
Hermitage (The) (jun)	Woking		J		2341	0	0	0	0	0	90	-9	99	32	2
Knaphill Lower (The) (inf)	Woking		I	N	2406	90	28	62	82	75	0	0	0	0	0
Oaktree (The) (inf)	Woking		I		2373	90	-26	116	83	61	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						270	31	239	245	187	180	-2	182	74	15
Horsell & Goldsworth															
Beaufort Community	Woking				2942	60	9	51	28	43	0	0	0	0	0
Goldsworth	Woking				2943	90	-72	162	154	93	0	0	0	0	0

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

School and Planning Area	Borough / District	VA/VC/ F	I or J?	N?	DCSF No	REC PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref	JUN PAN	Over	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
Horsell Church of England (A) Junior	Woking	VA	J		3416	0	0	0	0	0	90	-8	98	7	16
Sythwood	Woking			N	2496	60	4	56	38	35	0	0	0	0	0
Horsell Village (The) (inf)	Woking		I		2489	90	-13	103	117	61	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						300	-72	372	337	232	90	-8	98	7	16
Sheerwater & Maybury															
Broadmere	Woking			N	2926	30	-4	34	11	18	0	0	0	0	0
Maybury Primary	Woking			N	2275	30	-6	36	27	20	0	0	0	0	0
New Monument	Woking			N	2492	30	10	20	11	8	0	0	0	0	0
St Dunstan's Catholic	Woking	VA			3920	90	-33	123	66	41	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						180	-33	213	115	87	0	0	0	0	0
Byfleet & West Byfleet															
Broadmere	Woking			N	2926	30	-4	34	11	18	0	0	0	0	0
Maybury Primary	Woking			N	2275	30	-6	36	27	20	0	0	0	0	0
New Monument	Woking			N	2492	30	10	20	11	8	0	0	0	0	0
St Dunstan's Catholic	Woking	VA			3920	90	-33	123	66	41	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Area Total						180	-33	213	115	87	0	0	0	0	0
West Byfleet County Junior	Woking		J		2491	0	0	0	0	0	1	-69	70	50	15
Planning Area Total						360	-66	426	230	174	1	-69	70	50	15
WOKING TOTAL						1260	-114	1374	1029	779	271	-79	350	131	46
SURREY TOTAL						12932	-512	13444	10775	8424	4432	-399	4831	2545	1099

September 2014 on time applications for secondary places

The Published Admission Number is the number of places available. This is given in the column 'SEC PAN'. The 'Spare' column shows the difference between the PAN and the Highest Ranked Preferences, given in the '1st Pref' column. Totals are given for each borough/district.

DCSF No.	School	District	SEC PAN	Spare	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
4508	Esher Church of England High School	Elmbridge	210	-56	266	320	134
5409	Heathside School	Elmbridge	210	-122	332	197	164
5416	Hinchley Wood School & Sixth Form Centre	Elmbridge	210	-70	280	199	131
4193	Rydens School	Elmbridge	210	58	152	112	65
	Planning Area Total		840	-190	1030	828	494
5417	Blenheim High School	Epsom and Ewell	240	48	192	338	137
5405	Epsom and Ewell High School	Epsom and Ewell	210	97	113	115	130
5404	Glyn Technology School	Epsom and Ewell	240	-61	301	180	90
5407	Rosebery School	Epsom and Ewell	240	-77	317	151	103
	Planning Area Total		930	7	923	784	460
4463	Ash Manor School	Guilford	210	29	181	77	34
4028	Christ's College - Guildford	Guilford	125	-6	131	97	78
4456	George Abbot School	Guilford	300	-107	407	310	156
5400	Guildford County School	Guilford	160	-20	180	222	182
4036	Howard of Effingham School	Guilford	240	-45	285	89	107
4509	Kings College for the Arts & Technology	Guilford	180	123	57	31	41
4619	St Peter's Catholic Comprehensive School	Guilford	180	-55	235	224	116
	Planning Area Total		1395	-81	1476	1050	714
4611	St Andrew's Catholic Secondary School	Mole Valley	150	-81	231	211	91
4454	The Ashcombe School	Mole Valley	240	20	220	182	153
4765	The Priory	Mole Valley	150	-12	162	180	64

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

DCSF No.	School	District	SEC PAN	Spare	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
	Church of England (VA) School						
4073	Therfield School	Mole Valley	210	122	88	121	89
	Planning Area Total		750	49	701	694	397
4465	Oakwood School	Reigate and Banstead	240	59	181	52	20
4157	Reigate School	Reigate and Banstead	250	-87	337	287	133
4623	Royal Alexandra and Albert School	Reigate and Banstead	103	19	84	83	64
4622	St Bede's School	Reigate and Banstead	270	-63	333	175	132
5406	The Beacon School	Reigate and Banstead	240	35	205	72	68
4460	The Warwick School	Reigate and Banstead	180	41	139	155	88
	Planning Area Total		1283	4	1279	824	505
5413	Fullbrook School	Runnymede	280	-9	289	178	83
4469	Jubilee High School	Runnymede	160	50	110	48	31
5412	Salesian School Chertsey	Runnymede	220	-81	301	134	87
4160	The Magna Carta School	Runnymede	255	-5	260	106	56
	Planning Area Total		915	-45	960	466	257
5411	St Paul's Catholic College	Spelthorne	180	62	118	121	100
4459	Sunbury Manor School	Spelthorne	210	48	162	138	83
5410	Thamesmead School	Spelthorne	203	-57	260	227	183
4763	The Bishop Wand C of E Secondary School	Spelthorne	180	-8	188	169	108
4202	The Matthew Arnold School	Spelthorne	196	40	156	135	76
4464	Thomas Knyvett College	Spelthorne	150	24	126	52	50
	Planning Area Total		1119	109	1010	842	600
5401	Collingwood College	Surrey Heath	355	118	237	240	107
5403	Gordon's School	Surrey Heath	100	-94	194	90	77
4468	Kings International College	Surrey Heath	150	74	76	88	94
4190	Tomlinscote School And Sixth Form	Surrey Heath	270	-52	322	187	100

School Organisation in Surrey March 2014

DCSF No.	School	District	SEC PAN	Spare	1st Pref	2nd Pref	3rd Pref
	College						
	Planning Area Total		875	46	829	605	378
5408	de Stafford School	Tandridge	150	-2	152	116	83
4098	Oxted School	Tandridge	335	31	304	101	112
4153	Warlingham School	Tandridge	240	-14	254	236	112
	Planning Area Total		725	15	710	453	307
5415	All Hallows Catholic School	Waverley	240	-91	331	157	77
4058	Broadwater School	Waverley	120	30	90	50	27
4052	Farnham Heath End School	Waverley	170	10	160	123	49
4162	Glebelands School	Waverley	180	91	89	24	15
4165	Rodborough Technology College	Waverley	180	-14	194	85	41
4151	Weydon School	Waverley	252	-109	361	100	62
4067	Woolmer Hill Technology College	Waverley	150	69	81	97	44
	Planning Area Total		1292	-14	1306	636	315
5402	St John the Baptist Catholic Comp. School Woking	Woking	180	-65	245	119	109
4457	The Bishop David Brown School	Woking	120	14	106	76	45
5414	The Winston Churchill School	Woking	300	55	245	197	94
4462	Woking High School	Woking	240	-62	302	215	109
	Planning Area Total		840	-58	898	607	357
SURREY TOTAL			10964	-158	11122	7789	4784