

School Organisation Plan

January 2018

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School places
in Surrey

2018 - 2027

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Foreword from the Assistant Director of Schools and Learning

The publication of the School Organisation Plan (SOP) is an important milestone in Surrey County Council's school planning activities. Whilst no longer a statutory document, the council continues to consider it as an important document in setting out the policies and principles underpinning school organisation in Surrey. It forecasts the supply and demand for school places over the next decade and highlights the areas this will impact in the county and our plans to manage this.

Surrey has seen a sharp rise in the number of births within the county over the last decade. Whilst the pace of this growth in births has now receded, it still leaves a rising number of children who will require entry to primary and secondary school in the foreseeable future, creating a continuing basic need for additional school places.

The council has responded to this need with an unprecedented programme of school expansion, with very few areas of the county unaffected. In the last five years, over 16,000 additional school places have been provided, predominantly in the primary sector. This significant investment programme has come with considerable strain on the county council's finances and on the school community. We thank the Surrey family of schools for their professional and helpful response to this issue.

During this challenging period, the council has always maintained its statutory duty of offering school places to all children that want one, and has been successful in continuing to meet parental preference. For September 2017, Surrey County Council was able to offer a place at a preferred school to 97.1% of reception applicants, 94.9% of junior applicants and 95.3% of secondary applicants.

Reflecting the increase in the primary sector, growth in the secondary school population should be the major focus of work and investment over the next five years. The Department for Education (DfE) currently provides some capital grant funding for additional school places. However, the grant funding does not cover the total cost of the school basic need capital programme and recent reductions in the grant for Surrey severely constraints the council's ability to manage this programme.

The county council is facing a very serious financial situation, whereby there are still substantial savings to be identified and delivered to achieve a balanced budget in the current year and a sustainable budget plan for future years. With government not funding the total cost of basic need, the capital required to meet this plan cannot be guaranteed at this stage.

We will continue to work closely with our district and borough councils to ensure that appropriate contributions from developers are received to meet the future education infrastructure demands of additional housing. We will also continue to work with the Department for Education for a fairer funding settlement from central government.

Given the size and diverse nature of Surrey, changes in pupil population will not be uniform throughout the county and whilst there will be areas of acute demand, the council will also be working with schools facing different challenges associated with falling rolls and a transient population. It is important to note the specific pressures that this can put on school leadership and organisation. Surrey County Council has a reputation for being active in its school planning, and this plan signals an intention to maintain that approach as part of a commitment to continuing to raise standards.

The public education system in Surrey is large and now much more diverse. It is no longer solely managed by the county council. Of the 389 schools and education settings, 34% are now academies or Free Schools and, like the Voluntary Aided and Trust schools, they are

their own admissions authority. They also have responsibility for their land and buildings, and are publicly funded directly by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) within the Department for Education (DfE). The School Commissioning Team therefore now has to negotiate with the various providers to ensure a sufficiency of places across the county.

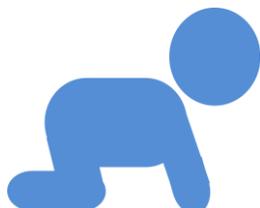
All data included in this report is correct at the time of publication and is reflected in our statutory returns to the DfE.

Liz Mills
Assistant Director of Schools and Learning

Introduction and the purpose of this plan

Surrey County Council has a statutory duty to ensure that there are enough school places in the county to meet demand. The council must therefore plan, organise and commission places for all state-funded schools in Surrey so that high standards are maintained, diverse school communities created and fluctuating pupil numbers are managed efficiently.

Education in Surrey can be divided into three overlapping, age-determined phases:



EARLY YEARS

A range of private, voluntary, independent (PVI) and maintained providers (including nurseries and children's centres) provide the free entitlement for 2 - 4 year olds.



5 - 16 YEAR OLDS

This is compulsory school age, during which schools are the main providers.



14 - 25 YEAR OLDS

Both colleges and schools offer substantial provision, with colleges as the sole provider for young people aged 19-25.

The purpose of this document is to understand the projected need and demand for future school places for 5 - 16 year olds in Surrey. Information relating to the statutory provision of Early Years education and 14 - 25 education are covered in other documents which can be found on the Surrey County Council website.

The demand for school places changes over time - this document is considered to be 'live' and, as such, will require regular updates. It sets out where the council currently thinks there will be a need to provide more school places and if there may be a need to provide fewer places over the next ten years. Increases in demand can lead to the creation of a new school or the expansion of schools, whereas decreases in demand can lead to a reduction in school provision; which needs to be managed very carefully.

Predicting school demand is a complex task because where children go to school involves a range of different and often conflicting factors and, as a result, planning for school places is based on probabilities, not certainties. This means that while projections may be made from robust calculations, they do not offer any guarantees.

It is important for us to be as open and transparent as possible when considering school organisation decisions. We strive to communicate effectively with schools and school communities about the school place pressures in their area. However, the council must also endeavour to manage expectations regarding school organisation proposals that are less certain. This document does not seek to definitively set out all the actions the council intends to take in the future, but rather is intended to provide an overview of issues that may arise in Surrey. Generally speaking, the council will only name particular schools in this document when there is sufficient assurance that a proposal will be implemented or where this has already taken place.



Government Regulations, Guidance and Policies

Duties to provide for students aged 5-16

The law requires that a child is in receipt of an education and that provision is made for that education 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 a school or otherwise. Some parents will choose to educate their children independently, either at independent schools, via parental provision or otherwise, whereas others will send their children to maintained schools inside or outside of Surrey. Some children are educated in special schools or in a setting other than a school because of their special educational needs. Surrey County Council offers a school place to any resident applicant between 5 and 16 years old, whether they end up accepting the school place or not.

Duties to provide for students aged 14-19

The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 places Local Authorities as the lead strategic commissioners of 14-19 education and training. Surrey County Council therefore has a duty to ensure that sufficient and appropriate education and training opportunities are accessible to this age group. Details of Surrey's 14-19 policy can be found on the public website at www.surreycc.gov.uk in the 14-19 Education and Training section.

Legislation

The main legislation governing school organisational changes is found in sections 7 - 32 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, as amended by the Education Act 2011. In addition, the Schools Organisation Maintained Schools Guidance for proposers and decision makers, dated January 2014 and issued by the Department for Education (DfE), accompanies new School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 and (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013, which came into force on 28 January 2014. The Academies Act 2010 is also relevant, with further guidance (Making significant changes to an open academy) issued in March 2016.

In changing or increasing provision, the council is required in certain circumstances to seek and consider bids from external providers including trusts and other educational organisations. Government legislation dictates that any new schools must be either an Academy or a Free School, so the county council welcomes approaches from appropriate bodies proposing sponsorship arrangements for new or reorganised schools or academies. The council values diversity in its school provision and, within our guidelines, individual cases will always be judged on their merits.

Under Surrey County Council's scheme of delegation, decisions relating to school organisation within the remit of the council are delegated to the Cabinet Member for Education, except in the case of opening or closing schools, where the Leader of the Council makes the final decision.

The Process of School Commissioning



Primary Planning

Provision for children aged 4 – 11 at primary, infant and junior schools

In considering changes to provision or the creation of new provision in the primary sector, the council will plan on the following principles:

- Published Admissions Numbers (PANs) for primary schools will not normally be less than 30 or greater than 180, and will normally be multiples of 30 or 15.
- The council will avoid arrangements that involve large admission intakes outside the common admission points at Reception and Year 3.
- The council prefers to provide all through primary schools, rather than separate infant and junior schools, to provide continuity between Key Stages 1 and 2.
- However, the council will have to regard existing local arrangements where these are clearly beneficial to education, such as to maintain a feeder link between an infant and a junior school, or reducing transport needs in rural areas.
- The council will seek to strengthen existing links between feeder schools if the opportunity arises.
- At present, all primary school provision is co-educational, and the council anticipates that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.
- The council will seek to maintain smaller schools where the quality of provision is high and where the school offers value for money.
- The council will encourage 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.

Secondary Planning

Provision for children aged 11 – 16 at secondary schools

In considering changes to provision or the creation of new provision in the secondary phase, the council will plan on the following principles:

- PANs for secondary schools will not normally be less than 150 or greater than 360, and will normally be multiples of 30.
- The majority of current Surrey secondary provision is co-educational and the council expects any new provision to conform to this pattern. This is because the creation of a single sex school in isolation gives rise to gender inequalities in the provision of school places.
- Before commissioning additional provision, it will be considered whether demand could be met through use of latent and vacant capacity in neighbouring planning areas, where these are within a reasonable distance.

Special Educational Needs Planning

In planning provision for children with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND), the council will be guided by the following principles:

- The council will ensure that provision is available for Surrey children and young people aged between 0 and 25 years who have an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) or a Statement of Special Educational Needs (SSEN). Access to specialist provision will also be made available for pre-school children without an EHCP, where this is necessary.
- The council aims to increase the inclusion of children with SEND into mainstream settings, with appropriate support, so that both those with SEND and the mainstream cohort receive the educational benefits of inclusion.

- We aim for as few pupils as possible with an EHCP or a SEN to be placed at non-maintained and independent special schools.
- Future planning of provision is influenced by the objectives outlined in the SEND 2020 Development Plan. You can reference the Development Plan under the 'Improving special educational needs and disability services' section on the Surrey County Council website.

Pupil Referral Unit Planning

- The council will provide Pupil Referral Units (PRU) and other services/provisions for children temporarily unable to attend mainstream school due to temporary or permanent exclusion, attendance, behaviour or other needs.
- 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. However, for some children in Years 10 or 11, PRUs will provide support from the point of admission to the conclusion of Key Stage 4.

What factors do we consider in making school organisational changes?

A variety of factors may lead to the 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 council will consider, other factors include:

- Changes in the population and/or the continuing demand for places in an area
- Opportunities to make positive educational developments
- Opportunities to regularise local arrangements to accord with general Surrey arrangements
- The quality of education provided by the school according to recent performance data and Ofsted inspections
- 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
- The popularity of the school with local residents and wider user groups
- Parental preference for the school
- 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
- The feasibility of physical capacity of the school site
- Compliance with planning regulations
- Financial feasibility
- Maintaining or enhancing the diversity of provision

Proposals to change 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 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.

Schools operate most efficiently and effectively when full or nearly full. To this end, the council seeks to keep the number of vacant places (those that are surplus to requirements) to a minimum. The Audit Commission recommends that there should be approximately a 5% surplus of places in an area to allow flexibility in responding to parental preference and to account for unexpected changes in pupil numbers (such as pupils moving into the area). Where the surplus is higher than this, normally the council will seek to take action to lower this number, but there may be certain circumstances where a higher number of surplus places are accepted.

Working with schools and other local authorities

The 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. The council has built and maintains a strong professional relationship with all current Surrey free schools and academies, and places at these schools are taken into account within strategic planning to ensure a sufficiency of school places.

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 twelve '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.

In planning the provision of school places, the council will take account of demands from residents of other local authority areas and vice versa. This information is shared with other local authorities and will increase or decrease the estimates of demand within the county according to where these pressures occur geographically.

How do we forecast the demand for school places?

The council works with schools and governing bodies to address supply and demand issues in the shorter and longer term. Early Years projections and 14-19 education are planned through a different process, and the relevant documents can be found on the Surrey County Council website under the appropriate sections.

Surrey covers a large area and so in order to carry out pupil forecasts effectively, the county must be split up 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 both primary and secondary planning areas, and you can find more details of these in the individual borough and district reports.

Primary planning areas are typically made up of between three and eight schools and vary in size depending on the rural or urban nature of the area. Where possible, primary planning areas are made up of complete electoral wards, however sometimes the geography of an area or the historical patterns of schooling means a planning area could span more than one or only part of a ward. School place planning does not take into account district or borough boundaries, and there are occasions where one planning area may cover parts of two different boroughs or districts.

Usually, a number of primary planning areas are grouped together to form a single secondary planning area, although in some areas geography dictates the need for multiple secondary planning areas, such as in Tandridge or Waverley.

Birth data underpins all forecasts. Birth data is collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by electoral ward. Alongside birth data, the council also collects data on pupil movement trends from the School Census and examines pupil movement between schools; in and out of the county, and between educational stages i.e. transferring from primary to secondary school. These trends are combined with birth and housing data in specialist demographic forecasting software called 'Edge-ucate', which creates pupil projections or forecasts. These pupil projections allow the council to commission adequate educational provision to ensure that every Surrey child who requires a school place is offered one.

Although school place demand is based on planning areas, there is no direct link between the number of children living in a particular planning area and the number of school places located there. This is because, when it comes to applying for a school place, parents/carers are under no obligation to apply for their nearest maintained school, and could instead express a preference for a school outside of their town, borough/district or county, or choose independent schooling for their child. The council strives to meet parental preference where possible, and analysing historic pupil movement trends enables the planning of school places to take preference patterns in an area into consideration. Surrey County Council's planning is effective in this regard and for September 2017, the council was able to offer a place at a preferred school to 97.1% of reception applicants, 94.9% of junior applicants and 95.3% of secondary applicants. Pupil movement trends also allows the council to understand whether there is a significant export or import in the area.

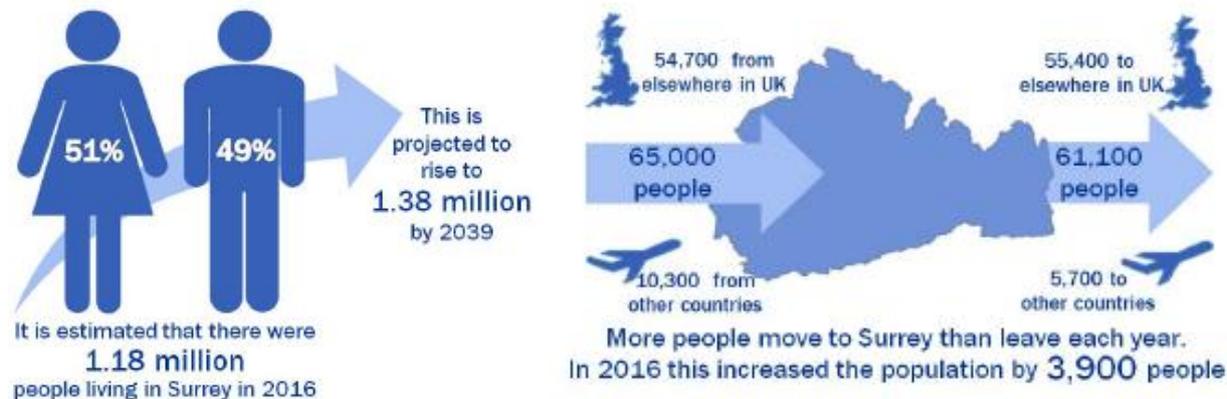
This document largely focuses on the 'intake' years – Reception year for infant and primary schools; Year 3 for junior schools and Year 7 for secondary schools. These are the most recently admitted year groups, and so the first that will show the effects of a change in birth rate and the best reflection of current parental attitudes to schools. Therefore, pupil projections or forecasts are based on how many children are predicted to require a school place in these 'intake' year groups in a given area. This number is then evaluated against the number of school places in the relevant year group in that planning area and action is then required if the demand significantly outstrips the supply (or vice versa).

The current position in Surrey

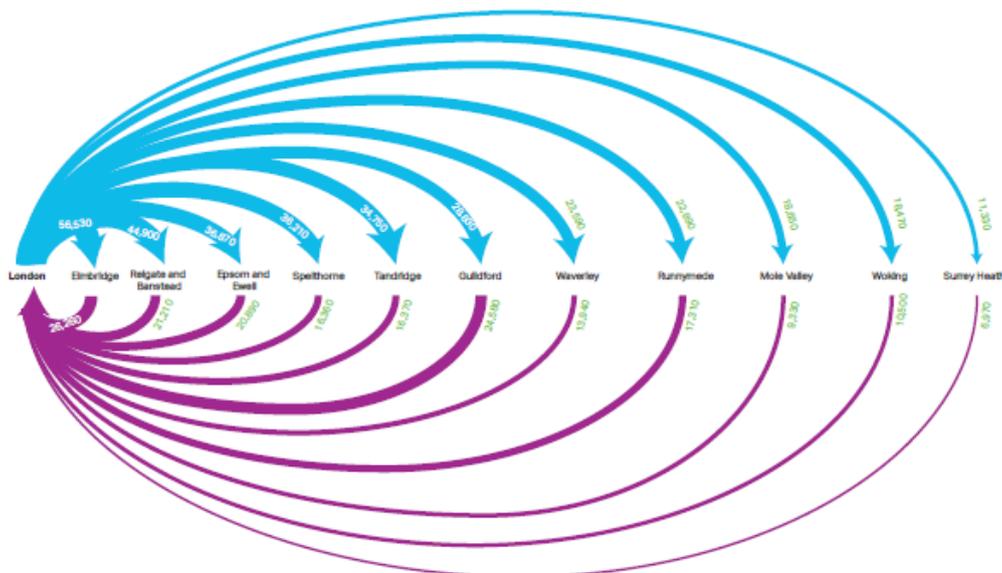
Surrey's population

Surrey is the most densely populated shire county in England. The population density is 683 per km², compared with a South East average of 450 per km² and a UK average of only 255 per km².

Surrey's population has increased every year since 1987. In the 2011 census, there were 1.13 million people living in Surrey, an increase of 7% from the 2001 census. The population in Surrey is estimated to continue to grow to 2037.



This upward trend can largely be explained by the birth rate and net inward migration, as Surrey is a net importer of people. Between the 2001 and 2011 census, the fastest growing borough in terms of overall population was Epsom & Ewell, followed by Woking. London and Surrey are increasingly interconnected - the flow of migrants from London into Surrey is nearly 2:1 currently. Between 2002 and 2015, Surrey received a net increase of 149,300 people from London.



8 - INTERNAL MIGRATION BETWEEN LONDON AND SURREY LOCAL AUTHORITIES (2002-2015)
Source: ONS, 2002-2015

The impact of this varies across Surrey, ranging from Elmbridge, which received 17% of migrants from London, to Surrey Heath, which received 3%.

87% of Surrey's inhabitants live in urban areas, and yet 73% of land in Surrey is green belt and 26% is designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The 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 urban populations.

Surrey is made up of diverse rural and urban communities, including minority ethnic communities. Data from the 2011 census indicates that 83% of Surrey's population identify themselves as being White British. The remaining 17% is made up of people from minority ethnic communities as follows:

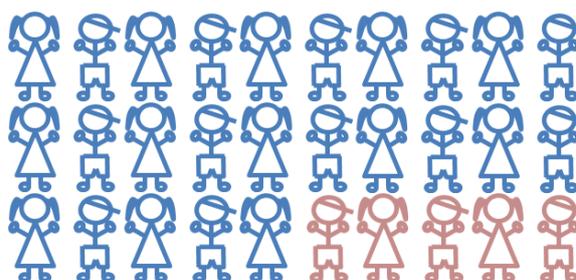


Surrey's school population – January 2017

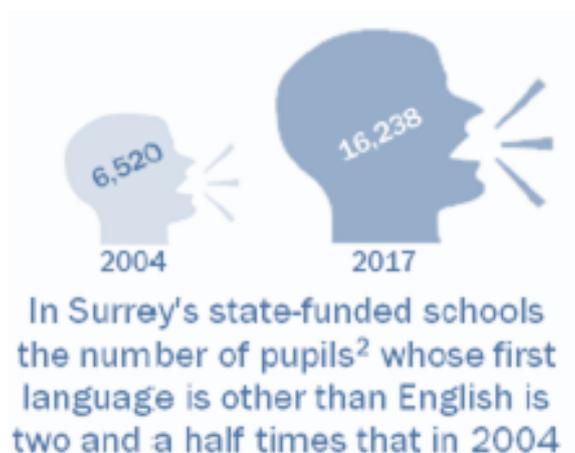


¹ Others 2% - includes pupils in maintained nursery schools, pupil referral units and special schools

In January 2017, 5 out of 30 pupils in Surrey’s state funded schools identified themselves as being from a non-white ethnic group.



In total, 188 languages other than English are spoken by children and young people in the county’s schools as per the school census from January 2017. Approximately 12% of Surrey’s school population have English as an additional language.



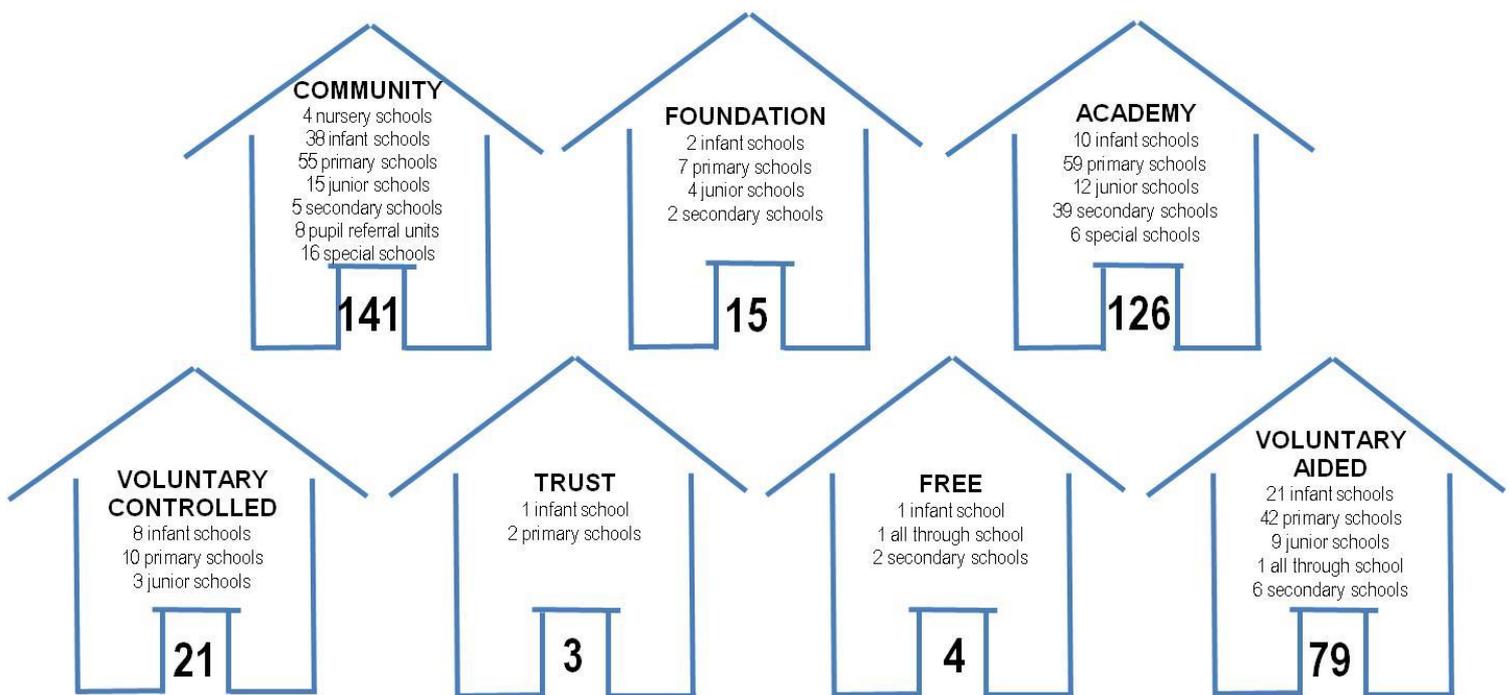
² Includes pupils of compulsory school age and above from state-funded primary and secondary schools, excludes unclassified pupils for whom the information was refused or not obtained.

The majority of pupils in Surrey attend a school which has no religious character. However, there are 123 schools in Surrey which profess to have a religious character, either Church of England, Roman Catholic or mixed Christian denominations. These schools make up nearly 32% of Surrey’s schools, which is broadly in line with national proportions. Schools with a religious character are made up in the main of Voluntary Aided Schools, but also include the majority of Voluntary Controlled Schools and some Academies, where schools have converted to that status having previously held a Faith basis.



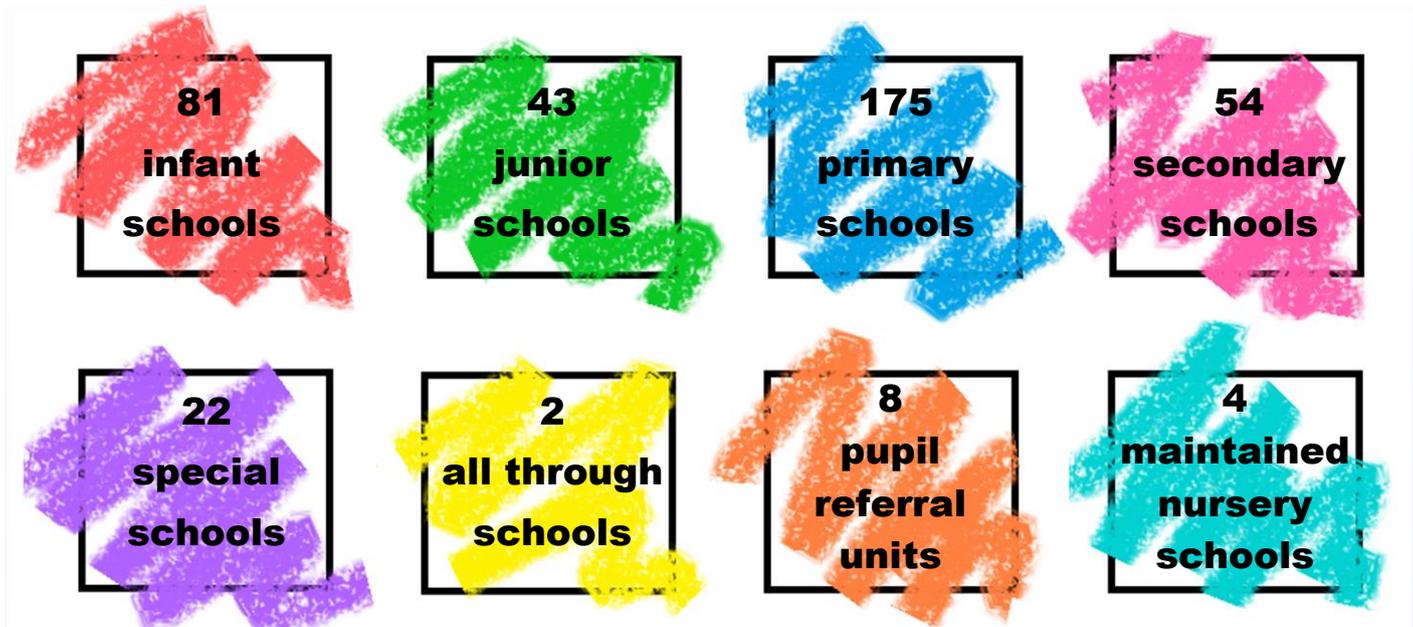
In January 2017, in Surrey, 9 out of 30 children attended a school with a religious character, compared to only 7 nationally.

On 1 October 2017, the Surrey schools included the following school types:



Surrey schools are broadly grouped into phases, usually by the age range of children that they teach, or the type of education that they provide e.g. those providing a specialist education for pupils with special educational needs or alternative learning requirements.

Surrey Schools as at 1 October 2017



There are also 31 sixth forms in schools, 5 sixth form colleges and 4 general further education colleges. In addition, there are also 109 independent schools in the county. Independent schools provide places for 20% of Surrey pupils and independent schools within the county also provide education for many pupils who normally reside in other Local Authority areas.



Surrey Births

Births in Surrey fell significantly from the academic year 1997 to reach a low point of 11,626 in 2002. This was followed by significant increases, reaching a peak across the county of 14,237 in 2012 - an increase of just over 22% in a decade. The largest percentage increases in births during this time period were in Elmbridge, Reigate & Banstead, Guildford and Woking.



From 2012 to date, the birth rate decreased significantly in Surrey for the first time since 2001. Indeed, the ONS identified the 2013 calendar year births as having the largest nationwide decrease since 1975 and in Surrey, most boroughs or districts saw a fall in the number of births.

Following the decline in 2013, the birth rate in Surrey has reached a state of plateau in the last three years. But, there are no guarantees that this is a general trend for future years and there is some caution as to whether this is the start of a plateauing trend, or whether these are simply outliers as there are still some pockets of increasing birth rates in Surrey, even against an overall decline. Based on ONS population estimates and projected fertility rates, births are projected to follow a trend of increase overall but at a shallower rate than first anticipated. As such, we would expect most areas of Surrey to at least maintain the current level of demand.

In the short term in Surrey, the birth rate will mean the number of children requiring school places is likely to have peaked in 2016/17, mirroring the peak in birth rate. After that time, increases in demand at a county level will largely be as a result of inward migration and housing, although there still could be some localised demand pressures from pockets of high births in certain areas.

The below table shows which year a child starts in each of the three cohorts, based on the academic year in which they were born:

Academic year	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Reception in	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Year 3 in	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Year 7 in	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021

Academic year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Reception in	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Year 3 in	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Year 7 in	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029

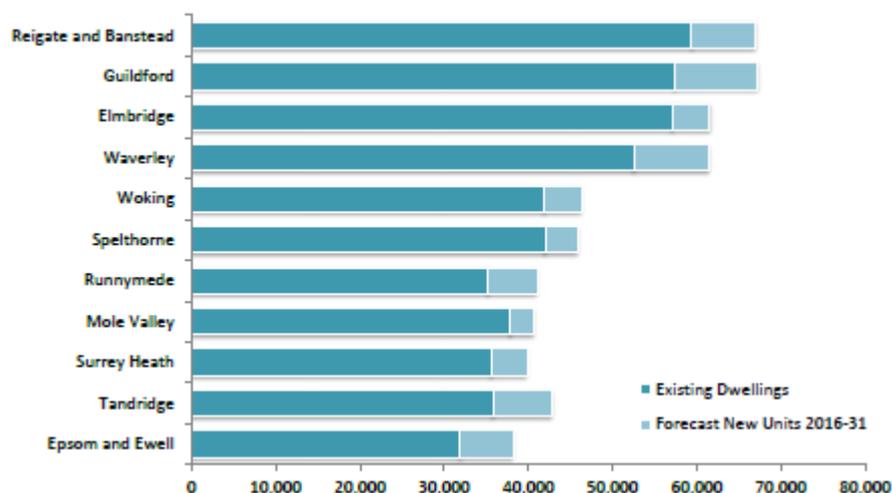
Surrey housing

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 new houses in Surrey are likely to enrol their children in a local Surrey school. This will result in a short term increase in the number of pupils on roll in Surrey schools across all year groups. Secondly, a study of the pupil yield from new houses, commissioned by Surrey County Council in 2014, has shown that new houses are more likely to produce children between the ages of 0-4 as couples move into the area to start or increase their family. This will result in an increase in pupils entering Reception year in future years.

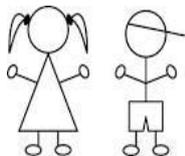


Housing falls within the remit of the 11 district and borough councils within Surrey. To support the projecting of pupil numbers, district and borough council share information with Surrey by way of completions data (e.g. when houses are sold) which is used for historic data, and housing permissions and trajectories (e.g. actual and forecast planning permissions for new housing developments) which are used for making long term forecasts.

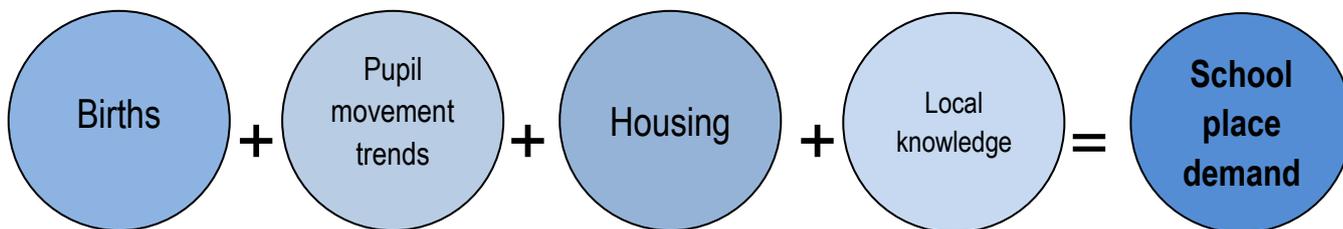
According to the most recent Surrey Infrastructure Study, over 65,000 new homes are currently planned in the county by 2031. However, we recognise that this figure is ever-changing and therefore liaise with the borough and district councils on a regular basis. The chart below shows existing housing stock per borough and district, alongside the forecasts for new housing to 2031.



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 council now faces, as demand for housing puts pressure on all services and public infrastructure – particularly schools. There are also associated environmental challenges to be considered when trying to meet this pressure. Further information can be found in the Surrey Infrastructure Study which is available on the Surrey County Council website, in the Environment, Housing and Planning section.



Understanding the forecasts for school places in your area



By using information on births, pupil movement trends, housing and local knowledge it is possible to forecast the need for school places in Surrey in the future. However, forecasts are not certainties - they are estimates, and the information in this plan is subject to change and update. As a result, we cannot offer any guarantees.

Demand patterns are not uniform, and overall numbers sometimes mask the school place needs of individual areas. Projected spare capacity in a borough/district does not mean that all the schools will be able to meet demand in the area – there may be a surplus of places at Year 4 for example, but there may be a deficit of places in the Reception year. In this case, additional provision will still be needed to ensure that there are enough places for children starting school. Furthermore, if there is an oversupply in one area but an under supply in another (the north vs. the south, for example) additional provision may still be required in one particular town or area even though numbers for the borough/district as a whole indicate that there is adequate capacity.

The following sections of this document describe the current pupil numbers and school place numbers in each of the eleven boroughs and districts in Surrey. They also set out forecasts for how it is thought pupil numbers will change alongside the general changes in school organisation and the PANs that will be needed to meet the changing pupil population. Further information about schools in Surrey, parental preferences and the allocation of school places for the last four years can be found on the Surrey website at www.surreycc.gov.uk/admissions in the 'Admissions Arrangements and Outcomes' section.

When looking at the projections in each of the subsequent chapters it is important to understand that these forecasts are not statements of fact. It is also important to note that whilst the council will seek to meet parental preferences, projections are primarily concerned with the number of available school places in a given area. It may be the case that there are some schools in an area that are consistently oversubscribed against parental preferences, giving the impression that there is a shortage of school places in this area when this is not the case overall as other schools have capacity. The principal factor is the number of school places in an area compared to the number of children that are seeking to start school and it is this which the council seeks to predict and to respond.

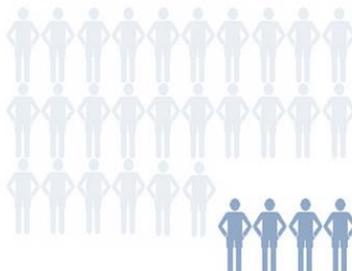
How accurate are Surrey’s forecasts overall?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, our forecasts for the total school-aged population achieved a 99% accuracy for the county, meaning a margin of error of only 1%.

Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND)

In Surrey, the majority of pupils with special educational needs or disability are educated in one of our 355 mainstream primary or secondary schools.

4 out of 30 pupils in Surrey's schools⁵ have Special Educational Needs (SEN)



However, on occasions, a child's needs may require specialist educational provision, either in a special school or in a specialist centre attached to a mainstream school.

The current school place situation

In Surrey, there are 22 special schools and 47 specialist centres, which cater for a range of special education needs and disabilities. These are broadly divided into eight main categories:

COIN	Communication and Interaction Needs
CSCN	Complex Social and Communication Needs
HI	Hearing Impairment
LAN	Learning and Additional Needs
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health
SLDD	Severe Learning and Developmental Difficulties
VI	Visual Impairment
PD	Physical Disability

In Surrey there are currently:

11 primary special schools

SLDD

2
CSCN

2
LAN

1
SEMH

32 primary specialist centres

2
VI

3
HI

9
LAN

1
COIN

18
COIN

In addition, there are two secondary SEMH special secondary schools which provide a primary transition in Year 5 and Year 6.

11 secondary special schools



14 secondary specialist centres



7 all-through special schools



What have we done?

Primary

Name of School	Year	Details
Portesbury School	2015	Relocation and rebuild of school on new site
Broadmere Primary School	2015	Closure of hearing impaired centre
Wishmore Cross School	2015	Change of age range to admit Year 5 and 6 pupils
St Nicholas School (now Chart Wood)	2015	Change of age range to admit Year 5 and 6 pupils
The Grove Primary School specialist centre	2016	Reduction of places from 20 to 14
The Ridgeway School	2016	Development of purpose built nursery on site
West Hill School	2016	Change of age range and initial intake of Reception aged pupils
Freemantles School	2016	Provided an additional 9 reception places for 2016 entry
Linden Bridge School	2016	Provided an additional 8 reception places for 2016 entry
Brooklands School	2016	Provided an additional 8 reception places for 2016 entry
William Cobbett Primary School specialist centre	2016	Provided an additional 2 reception places for 2016 entry
Oakfield Junior School specialist centre	2017	Update and enhancement of facilities
Loseley Fields Primary School specialist centre	2017	Update and enhancement of facilities
Ashford Park Primary School specialist centre	2017	Update and enhancement of facilities. Provided an additional 4 reception places for 2017 entry and 2 further places in other year groups.
Freemantles School	2017	Provided an additional 9 reception places and 9 junior places for 2017 entry. Provided 8 additional places across multiple year groups for COIN high children who will be accommodated at the Freemantles site initially.

Furzeffield Primary School specialist centre	2017	Provided an additional reception place for 2017 entry.
Eastwick Junior School specialist centre	2017	Provided an additional 2 junior places for 2017 entry.
The Orchard Infant School specialist centre	2017	Provided an additional 2 reception places for 2017 entry.
William Cobbett Primary School specialist centre	2017	Provided an additional 4 reception places for 2017 entry and 2 further places in other year groups.
The Hythe School specialist centre	2017	Provided an additional 4 reception places for 2017 entry and 2 further places in other year groups.
Pond Meadow School (all-through)	2017	Provided an additional 4 places across all year groups.

Secondary

Name of School	Year	Details
The Bishop David Brown School	2015	Closure of hearing impaired centre
Limpsfield Grange School	2015	Redesignation from Emotional and Learning Difficulties to COIN
Salesian RC School	2015	Opening of National Autistic Society (NAS) Cullum Centre
Rodborough School	2015	Opening of National Autistic Society (NAS) Cullum Centre
Hinchley Wood Secondary School	2016	Opening of National Autistic Society (NAS) Cullum Centre
Chart Wood School	2016	Amalgamation of St Nicholas and Starhurst schools
Sunnydown School	2016	Redesignation from Emotional and Learning Difficulties to COIN
Woodfield School	2016	Provided an additional 10 Year 7 places for 2016 entry
Epsom and Ewell High School specialist centre	2016	Provided an additional 5 Year 7 places for 2016 entry
Woodfield School	2017	Provided an additional 10 Year 7 places for 2017 entry
The Park School	2017	Provided an additional 4 Year 7 places for 2017 entry
St John the Baptist Catholic Comprehensive School	2017	Provided an additional 4 Year 7 places for 2017 entry

What are we doing?

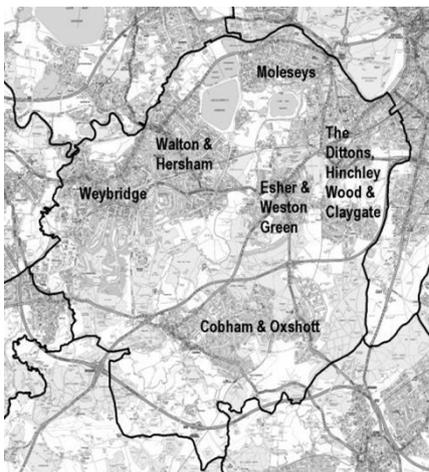
Two new special free schools have been agreed in Surrey; one of which will provide cross-phase education for pupils aged 7-19 years old with Communication and Interaction Needs (COIN) and will be located in the west of the county. The other will provide cross-phase education for pupils aged 4-19 years old with Complex Social and Communication Needs (CSCN) and will be located in the east of the county. The council is working with the promoting trusts and the Education Funding and Skills Agency, the government agency delivering the capital builds for both of the new schools, as these schemes progress.

In order to plan effectively for pressures in demand, we are currently considering data to develop new and additional provision. We will aim to have localised discussions with headteachers and governing bodies at the identified schools at the appropriate time.

Elmbridge

Schools in Elmbridge

There are 28 primary phase schools in Elmbridge, nine of which have nursery provision. There are four secondary academies, three with sixth forms. The Cobham Free School is an all-through school offering both primary and secondary places, eventually up to sixth form. Post-16 provision is also provided by Esher Sixth Form College, and on the Weybridge campus of Brooklands College.



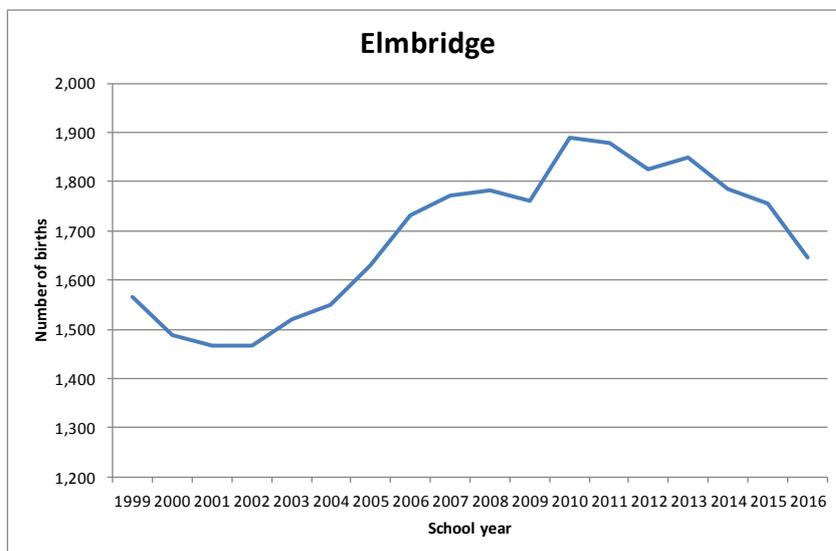
There is one junior school and one secondary school which host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. The borough also has a special school providing education for children with severe learning and development difficulties and a secondary short-stay Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) situated in Hersham.

Elmbridge is made up of six individual primary planning areas as identified in the map to the left. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas.

Elmbridge is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

Births in Elmbridge

The graph below shows the number of births in Elmbridge each year.

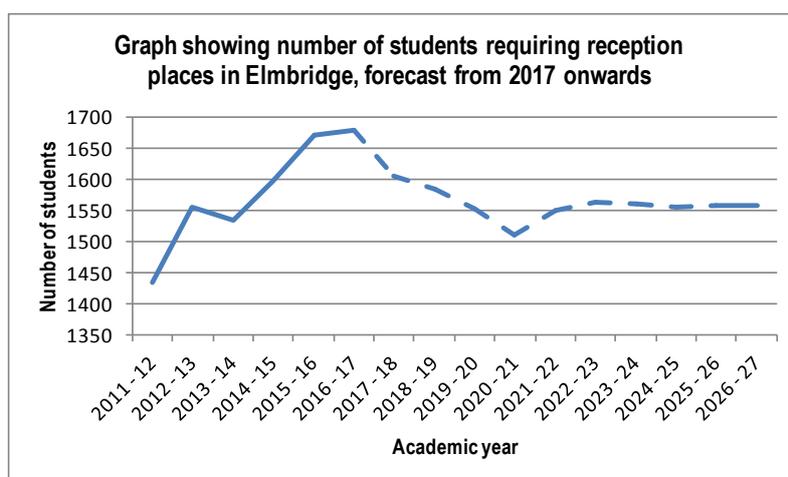


Data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows that births in Elmbridge steadily increased from 2001 to a peak in 2010, a period which saw the birth rate rise quite significantly. Since 2010, demand has decreased and in 2014 we saw a drop in the number of births to below 1,800 for the first time since 2009. The 2016 birth rate has continued to fall back to 1,646.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places largely depends on the local child population and, to a much less extent, on pupils coming into the borough from adjacent areas. The increase in the birth-rate and some new housing development in parts of Elmbridge led to rising demand for school places between 2008 and 2016. However we are now seeing a fall in the number of children starting primary school in some planning areas and this is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. As the demand is not uniform across planning areas there are still some schools in Elmbridge likely to experience more pressure for places than others; but overall we now seem to have reached a situation where we have sufficient primary places to meet the forecast demand.

The graph shows the number of pupils that started school in Elmbridge in the academic years 2011 - 2016. It then estimates the number of pupils that will require a Reception place in a primary school in Elmbridge between 2017 and 2026.



On the basis of the known decrease in the birth rate between 2011 and 2016, and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary schools in Elmbridge is already falling, but this will then plateau; the demand being sustained at a lower level than the peak cohort of 2015. It is therefore likely that we will see some surplus places for the first time in over ten years.

The forecast includes both known housing developments (with planning permission) and the borough's housing trajectory up to 2026. Any additional significant developments (ie those not yet agreed and not in the overall housing trajectory) would therefore have an impact on the predicted demand. We work with the borough to ensure that our data is as up to date as possible.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand with some of the temporary (bulge) classes leading to permanent expansions:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Hurst Park Primary School	2015	Permanent	30	60
St Alban's Catholic Primary School	2015	Permanent	30	60
Ashley CE Primary School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Bell Farm Primary School	2015	Bulge class	90	120
Cleves Junior School	2015	Bulge class	150	180
Hinchley Wood Primary School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
St Andrews CE Primary School	2015	Bulge class	52	90
St Andrews CE Primary School (Year 3)	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Thames Ditton Infant School	2015	Bulge class	90	120
Thames Ditton Junior School	2015	Bulge class	90	120
Walton Oak Primary School	2015	Bulge class	60	90

Manby Lodge Infant School	2015	Permanent	60	90
Cranmere Primary School	2016	Permanent	60	90
Hinchley Wood Primary School	2016	Permanent	60	90
Ashley CE Primary School	2016	Bulge class	60	90
Walton Oak Primary School	2016	Bulge class	60	90
Bell Farm Primary School	2016	Bulge class	90	120
Cobham Free School	2016	Bulge class	24	48
St James CE Primary School	2016	Bulge class	60	90
Cleves Junior School	2016	Bulge class	150	180
St Andrew's CE Primary School (Reception)	2016	Bulge class	52	60
St Andrew's CE Primary School (Year 3)	2016	Bulge class	8	18
Cleves Junior School	2017	Permanent	150	180
St Andrew's CE Primary School (Reception)	2017	Bulge class	52	60
Grovelands Primary School	2017	Bulge class	60	90
Long Ditton St Mary's CE Junior School	2017	Bulge class	60	90
Ashley CE Primary School	2017	Permanent	60	90

What are we doing?

There were 1,655 on time primary applications for a reception place in Elmbridge schools for September 2017, fewer than the 1,703 received in the previous year, which may indicate the start of a plateau. Following discussions with Headteachers and Chairs of Governors, the following project has been commissioned to meet demand for primary school places in 2018:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Thames Ditton Junior School	2018	Bulge class	90	120

How accurate were our primary numbers?

In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,671 children on roll at Elmbridge primary schools in reception. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,624 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 3%.

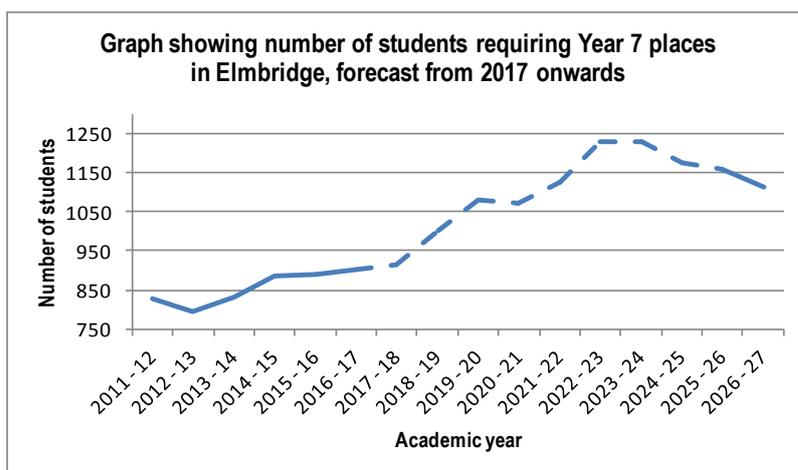
In previous years the demand for school places in Elmbridge had been underestimated. However pupil movement into the borough and application trends from recent years are now taken into account in the forecasting methodology. The three year trend also factors in around a 12% loss of pupils to the independent sector each year, as this has been the case.

It remains difficult to predict exceptional demand generated by unquantifiable factors like inward migration. The forecasts also take into account any school organisation changes, such as changes of status from infant to primary or where a school has expanded or a temporary 'bulge' class been provided.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is based on the local population of secondary age pupils. The forecast incorporates the numbers of children in local primary schools and factors in the historic patterns of pupils taking up secondary places, plus those joining Elmbridge secondary schools from outside the local area. Typically in Elmbridge a small number of students from neighbouring local authorities join the children from the local primary schools at the start of secondary education and, whilst remaining small, this number has increased in recent years.

The following graph estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Elmbridge from 2017 – 2026.



This is based on the current primary cohorts, the historic trends of pupils moving from primary to secondary education and is combined with projected housing completions and the housing trajectory up to 2026. The number of young people entering secondary education is expected to reflect the sharp increase seen in the corresponding primary cohorts over the last decade.

What have we done?

Year 7 numbers are now on an upward trend as larger cohorts begin to transition from the primary sector. This trend is predicted to continue to increase for a further seven years.

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Esher C of E High School	2015	Permanent	210	240

Currently there is only just sufficient capacity in Year 7 in Elmbridge and the council has been monitoring the situation closely and will be working with local secondary schools in order to ensure that a sufficient number of secondary places are available to meet the demand in 2018 and 2019. Beyond this, the council is aware of a number of Education Funding and Skills Agency schemes that will increase the available places within existing and new academies. The council, whilst not responsible for any of these projects, is fully supportive of them.

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Three Rivers (formerly RES)	By 2019	Permanent	210	300
The Cobham Free School	Estimated by 2020	Permanent	48	96
Heathside Walton Free School	Estimated by 2020	Permanent	0 (new provision)	180

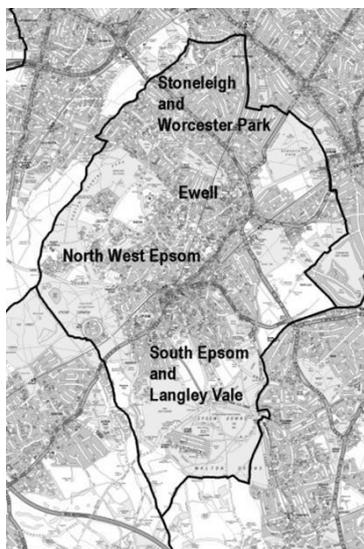
If all three schemes are delivered as expected, the council will be able to meet the forecast demand for secondary places up to 2027-28.

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 963 children on roll at Elmbridge secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 903 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 6%. This difference may be attributed to a higher number of applicants taking up places in the independent sector or accepting out of borough offers, or indeed a reduction in the number of out of borough applications in relation to the previous three year trend.

Epsom & Ewell

Schools in Epsom & Ewell



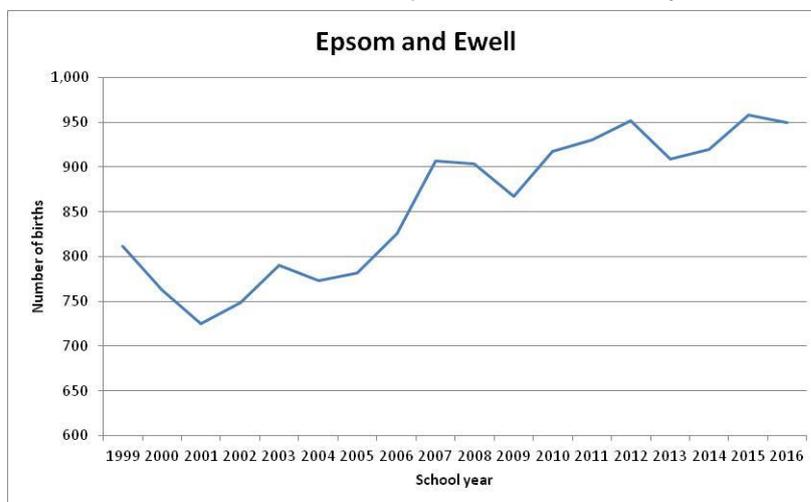
There are 19 primary phase schools in Epsom & Ewell, seven of which have nursery provision. There are four secondary schools, all with post-16 provision. North East Surrey College of Technology (NESCOT) also provides sixth form provision to the surrounding area.

Four primary schools and one secondary school host specialist centres that support students with special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There is also a special school providing education for pupils with complex social communication needs.

Epsom & Ewell is made up of four primary planning areas as identified on the map. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas. Epsom & Ewell borough forms a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the borough.

Births in Epsom & Ewell

The graph below shows the number of births in Epsom & Ewell each year:

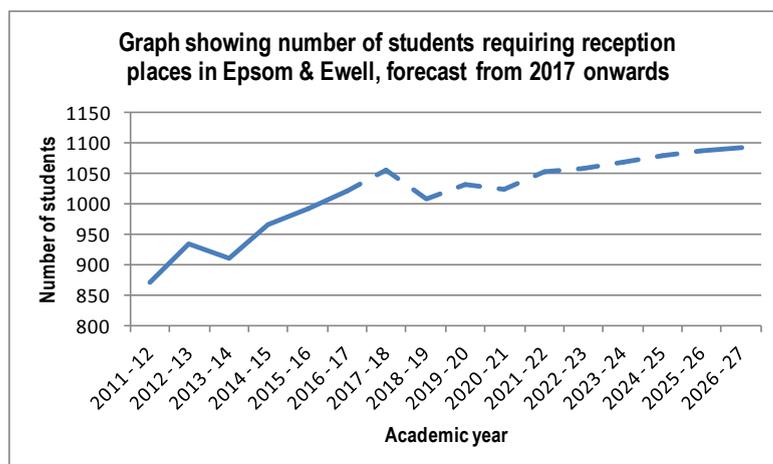


Data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows that births in Epsom & Ewell reached a low point in 2001 before then fluctuating and increasing steadily to 2007. Since then, births have fluctuated, with dips in 2009 and 2013 against a general trend of increase. The borough reached a current peak in births in 2015.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. An increase in the pupil population in Epsom & Ewell has led to an increase in demand for school places. This demand will peak between the academic years 2016 and 18, in correlation with the peak in the birth rate five years previously. It is then predicted to remain steady at this level. It should be noted that this demand is unlikely to be evenly spread across the borough and therefore some areas will experience more pressure for school places than others.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Epsom & Ewell in each of the academic years 2011 - 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a Reception place in a primary school in Epsom & Ewell between 2017 and 2026.



On the basis of the known birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary is set to plateau, but at a higher level than previously thought. As demographic demand plateaus, the volume of housing development agreed in the borough in forthcoming years could therefore have a significant impact on the level of demand for school places, as new housing is known to yield more children.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand, with some of the temporary (bulge) classes leading to permanent expansions:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Danetree Junior School Y3	2015	Bulge class	128	150
Epsom Primary School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Stamford Green Primary School	2015	Permanent	60	90
St Martin's CE Junior School	2016	Permanent	60	90
Stamford Green Primary School	2016	Bulge class	90	120
Danetree Junior School	2016	Expansion to primary school	128 (4 year groups)	90 (7 year groups)
Ewell Grove Infant School	2017	Expansion to primary school	70 (3 year groups)	60 (7 year groups)
West Ewell Infant School	2017	Expansion to primary school	90 (3 year groups)	60 (7 year groups)
Danetree Junior School (Yr R)	2017	Permanent expansion	90	120

What are we doing?

In 2017, there were 1,021 on time primary applications for a Reception place in Epsom & Ewell and it is possible that the level of demand will increase in 2018 onwards to mirror the birth rate. No further provision is planned at this stage, although this situation will be kept under review.

How accurate were our primary numbers?

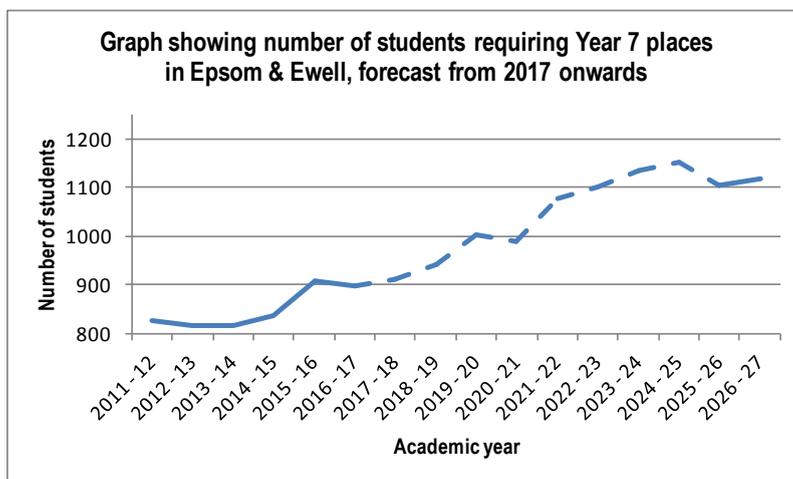
It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,037 children on roll at Epsom and Ewell primary schools in reception. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,021 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 2%.

The forecasts are based on historic trends so where a school organisation change has occurred in an area, such as a school being expanded or a temporary 'bulge' class provided, these trends can be affected thus reducing their accuracy. The organisational changes planned for 2017 are also likely to affect forecasts in Ewell, so this area will be monitored closely.

Where historic patterns of demand for school places fluctuate, as they have frequently done in Epsom & Ewell, this can increase the likelihood of under or over-estimation in forecasts. Forecasts are always tempered using local knowledge to enable places to be commissioned when demand exceeds supply. This has increased the number of temporary classes in comparison to permanent expansions.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the numbers of children in local primary schools and factors in the historic patterns of students joining secondary schools from outside the local area. Epsom & Ewell is a net importer of secondary age pupils, meaning that more pupils attend secondary schools in the borough than there are on roll at the borough's primary schools. The graph below estimates the number of pupils who will require a secondary school place in Epsom & Ewell from 2017-2026.



According to the numbers on roll, the number of pupils entering Year 7 declined to a low point in 2012/13. However 2014/15 saw the beginning of what is expected to be an overall rising trend for the forthcoming decade as the larger cohorts from primary schools transfer into the secondary sector.

What have we done, and what are we doing?

Additional provision will be needed from 2019, with potentially 5 forms of entry required by 2022. Discussions with local schools to determine the most appropriate way to provide these required places are ongoing.

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 941 children on roll in Epsom and Ewell secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 899 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 4%.

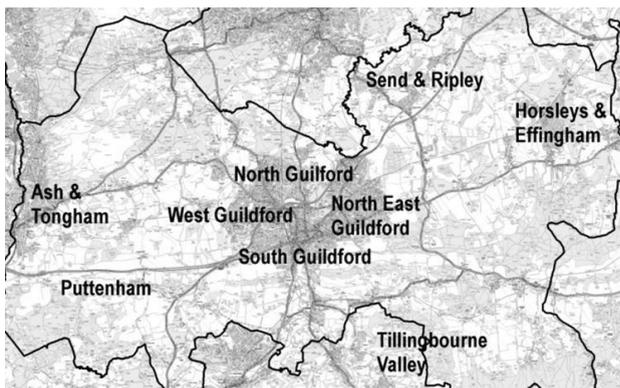
Guildford

Schools in Guildford

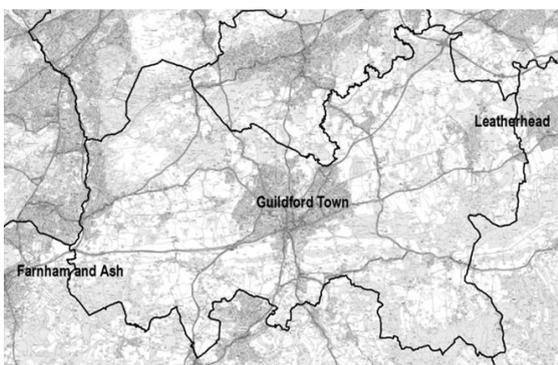
There are 38 primary phase schools in the borough of Guildford, four of which have nursery provision. There are seven secondary schools, six with post-16 provision. Guildford College also provides sixth form provision to the local and surrounding area. There are two short-stay Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) in Guildford, one of which operates over two sites.

Four primary schools and one secondary school host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are three special schools - one catering for children with severe learning and development difficulties, one for pupils with learning and additional needs and the last for students with social, emotional and mental health needs.

Guildford is made up of 9 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map on the right. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas.



Guildford Borough covers a large geographic area and so is split into three secondary planning areas shown on the map below. Secondary planning areas are used to forecast secondary pupil numbers.

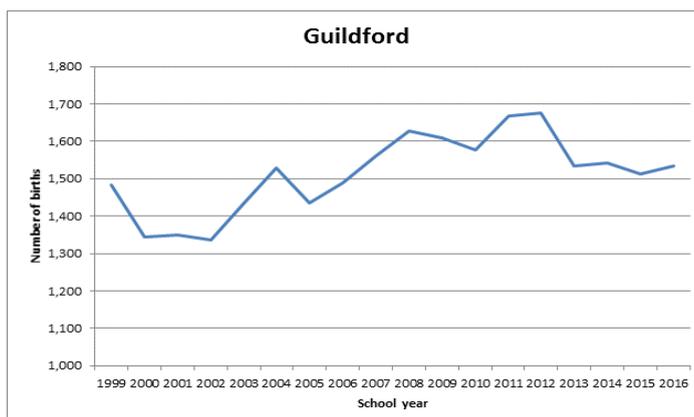


Planning areas are 'border-blind' so do not take into account the borough border, but are formed by the location of the schools. There are four Guildford schools which are considered in school place planning areas outside of their home borough: St Mary's CE Primary Shackleford is considered in the Godalming planning area (Waverley); Pirbright Primary School is considered in the Knaphill planning area (Woking); Ash Manor Secondary School is considered in the Farnham and Ash secondary planning area (Waverley) and The Howard of

Effingham School is considered in the Leatherhead planning area (Mole Valley). In return, there are two schools located outside of the borough which are considered in Guildford school place planning areas: Bramley CE Infant School and Wonersh and Shamley Green Primary School (both Waverley schools) are considered in the Tillingbourne Valley planning area.

Births in Guildford

The graph below shows the number of births in Guildford each academic year:



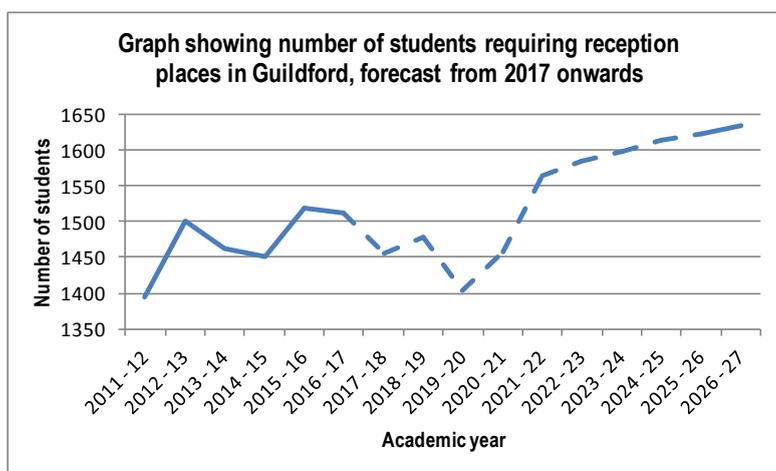
Data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows that births in Guildford have fluctuated for some years. Births in the borough reached a low point in 2002, and then fluctuated in the 1,400s for a number of years, before spiking in 2008. This fluctuating trend continued with a dip in 2009 followed by a peak in 2012. Since then, births have dipped to reach a plateau in the mid-1,500s.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The current birth forecasts indicate that the birth rate across the borough is likely to remain in the region of between 1,600 and 1,700 for the next five years, although this will vary across the area. The increase in pupil population in Guildford leads to an increase in demand for school places, although 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.

The number of school places across Guildford as a whole is tight, and, following the peak of births seen in 2012, a number of school expansions have taken place. The vacant 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, either through planning applications or through determination of the Guildford Local Plan which is yet to be adopted by the borough council.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Guildford in each of the academic years 2011 to 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Guildford between 2017 and 2026:



On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary is set to dip in 2019 and then steadily increase again over forthcoming years.

What have we done?

The following projects have been commissioned to meet demand since 2015, with some of the temporary (bulge) classes leading to permanent expansions:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Merrow CE Infant School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Northmead Junior School	2015	Bulge class	90	120

Queen Eleanor’s CE Junior School	2015	Bulge class	90	120
Stoughton Infant School	2015	Permanent	60	90
Ash Grange Primary School	2016	Bulge class	30	60
Clandon C of E Primary School	2016	Expansion to primary	25 (3 year groups)	15 (7 year groups, PAN change from 2017)
Worplesdon Primary School (Year 3)	2016	Permanent	60	90

What are we doing?

There were 1,546 on time primary applications for a reception place in Guildford in 2016. With demand for places likely to dip and then steadily increase again, projections will be closely monitored to assess any future need for additional places.

Additional housing created by the Guildford Local Plan will increase the requirement for primary places. School Commissioning is working closely with local planning officers to ensure land for additional education infrastructure is set aside alongside the strategic development sites, to ensure sufficient future provision.

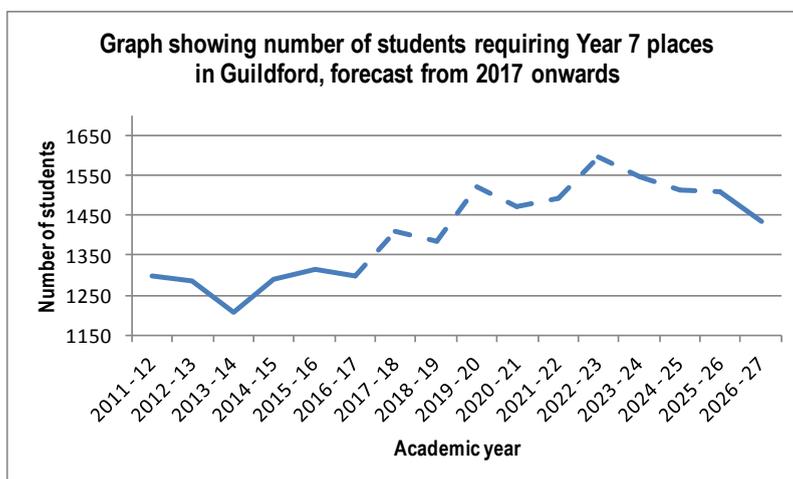
How accurate were our primary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,577 children on roll at Guildford primary schools in reception. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,509 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 4%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is also based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the numbers of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children joining secondary schools from outside the local area. Typically in Guildford, a number of children from outside the local area join the children from the local primary schools at the start of secondary education.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting secondary school in Guildford in each of the academic years 2011 to 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a Year 7 place in a secondary school in Guildford between 2017 and 2026. This is based on historic trends of children moving from primary to secondary education and is combined with projected housing completions:



The number of children entering secondary education is likely to see a period of fluctuation, reflecting the trend of increase that has been seen in the primary sector over the last 10 years.

It is important to note that while Ash is located in Guildford borough, for the purposes of secondary school place planning it is considered in a planning area with Farnham town due to its close proximity. A significant number of applications for schools in Ash also come from pupils who are resident in Hampshire. This trend is accounted for in the forecasts. There are a number of housing developments that are proposed or have already received permission in the Ash area. Although there is currently some capacity in secondary phase, demand is reviewed regularly to determine if additional places will be required.

In the Effingham planning area, pressure for secondary school places increases for a few years and then decreases to reach a plateau.

What have we done, and what are we doing?

There were 1,489 on time secondary applications for a Year 7 place in Guildford in 2017. In the past there have been an adequate number of places within the borough to accommodate all students, so no action has been required to provide additional places. However, the increase in primary cohorts is now beginning to impact on the secondary sector.

Following discussions with Headteachers and Chair of Governors, the following projects have been commissioned to meet the demand for secondary school places:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Guildford County School	2017	Permanent	160	180
St Peter's Catholic School	2017	Permanent	180	210

Additional housing created by the Guildford Local Plan will increase the requirement for secondary places. School Commissioning is working closely with local planning officers to ensure land for additional education infrastructure is set aside alongside the strategic development sites, to ensure sufficient future provision.

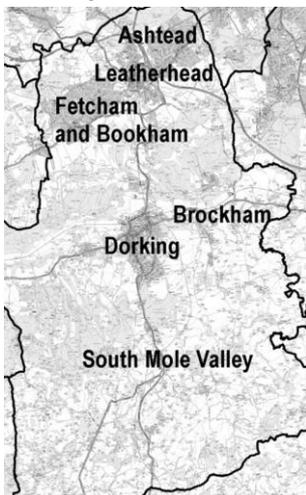
How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,271 children on roll at Guildford secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,292 children on roll, giving an under-estimation of 2%.

Mole Valley

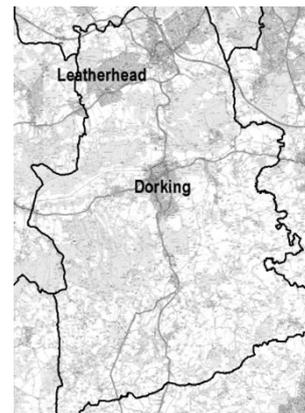
Schools in Mole Valley

There are 24 primary age schools in Mole Valley, two of which have nursery provision. There are four secondary schools, all with post-16 provision. Sixth form provision to the local and surrounding area is mainly provided by East Surrey and Reigate colleges in the adjacent borough.



Four primary schools and one secondary school have specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are two special schools - one catering for children with severe learning and development difficulties and one for pupils with learning and additional needs.

Mole Valley is made up of 6 individual primary planning areas as identified in the map to the left. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas.

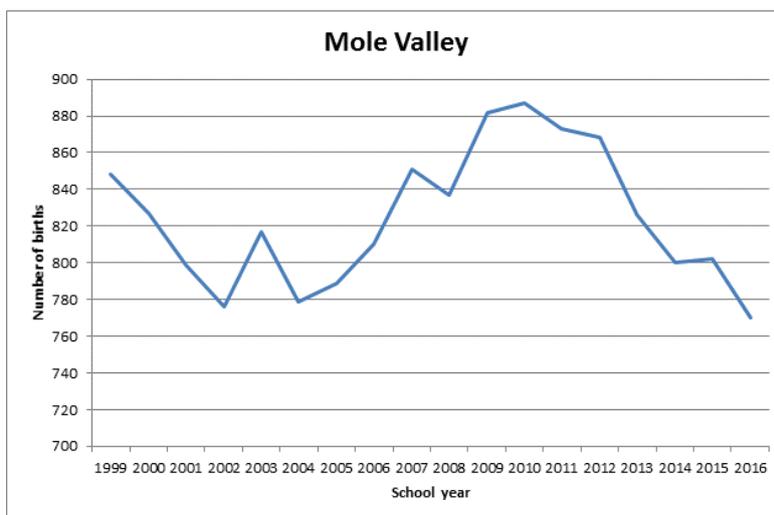


Given its geographical nature, Mole Valley is split into two secondary planning areas shown in the map to the right. This means that the need for secondary places is estimated for the north of the district (Leatherhead) as well as in the centre/south (Dorking) rather than across the district as a whole.

Planning areas are 'border-blind' so do not take into account the borough border, but are formed by the location of the schools. There is one school located outside of the borough which is considered in a Mole Valley school place planning area: The Howard of Effingham School (Guildford) is considered in the Leatherhead planning area (Mole Valley).

Births in Mole Valley

The graph below shows the number of births in Mole Valley each academic year:

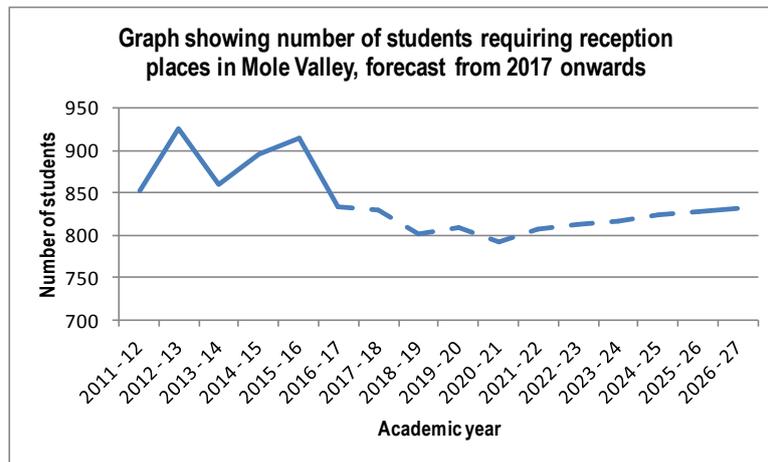


Data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows that births in Mole Valley reached a low point in 2002. Until 2006, the birth rate fluctuated at around 800, before increasing sharply to a peak in 2010. Since then, the district has seen a relatively steady decline in births each year.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Any increases in pupil population in Mole Valley will lead to an increase in demand for school places.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Mole Valley in each of the academic years 2011 - 2016 and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Mole Valley between 2017 and 2026.



The forecasts indicate there will be sufficient places in Mole Valley for the foreseeable future. However, this masks considerable variation across the district as demand is not uniform and largely reflects the differing urban and rural nature of the district. To the south, there is considerable spare capacity and this is forecast to continue. On the other hand, to the north of the district in the Ashted and Leatherhead planning areas, pressure in places is much greater and there has been the need for additional places to be provided.

We are conscious that the district council is undertaking 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 and we continue to monitor this position closely.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
St Peter's Catholic Primary School	2015	Permanent	30	60
The Greville Primary School (Reception)	2015	Permanent	30	60

What are we doing?

There were 826 on time primary applications for a reception place in Mole Valley in 2017, which were comfortably accommodated within the existing provision. Forecasts indicate that pupil numbers will not exceed the present level to any significant degree in the foreseeable future and, as such, no further provision is planned at this stage.

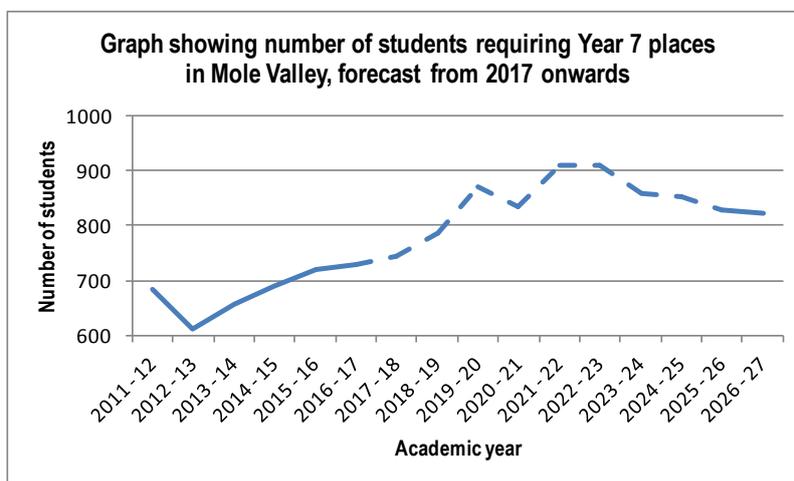
How accurate were our primary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 889 children on roll at Mole Valley schools in Reception year. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 836 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 6%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is also based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the number of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children taking up secondary places. There is a Catholic secondary school located in north Mole Valley, which tends to have a wider geographical intake of children, so forecasts also take into account children joining secondary schools from outside of the local area. However, overall there are usually fewer pupils starting secondary schools in Mole Valley than there are in the last year of primary schools in the district.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Mole Valley from 2017 to 2026:



This includes information regarding planned housing completions and predicted housing trajectories in the district, which could yield additional children who require school places.

What have we done, and what are we doing?

In the past there have been an adequate numbers of places within the borough to accommodate all students, so there has been no action to provide additional places. However, the increase in applications in the primary sector has now begun to impact on the secondary sector.

As with primary, an overall surplus in secondary capacity masks the specific pressures that are felt within the more urban areas of Mole Valley. Secondary places are tight in the Dorking area and, after a dip in numbers, a shortage is projected. Although there is also pressure in the Leatherhead area, this is lower than it otherwise may be, as a number of residents in this area historically apply for secondary school places in the adjacent Effingham area of Guildford borough. Therefore, demand patterns and potential changes in that borough as their local plan comes forward will need to be monitored to ensure a sufficiency of school places.

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
The Priory Church of England (VA) School	2017	Permanent	150	180
The Priory Church of England (VA) School	2019	Permanent	180	210

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 713 children on roll in Mole Valley secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 726 children on roll, giving an under-estimation of 2%.

Reigate & Banstead

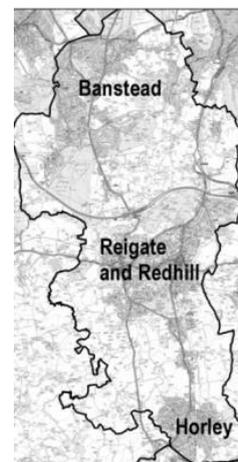
Schools in Reigate & Banstead

There are 33 primary age schools in Reigate & Banstead, 10 of which have nursery provision. There are six 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.



Three primary schools and one secondary school host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are three special schools - one catering for children with severe learning and development difficulties, one for pupils with learning and additional needs and the last for students with social, emotional and mental health needs. There are two short stay Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) in the borough.

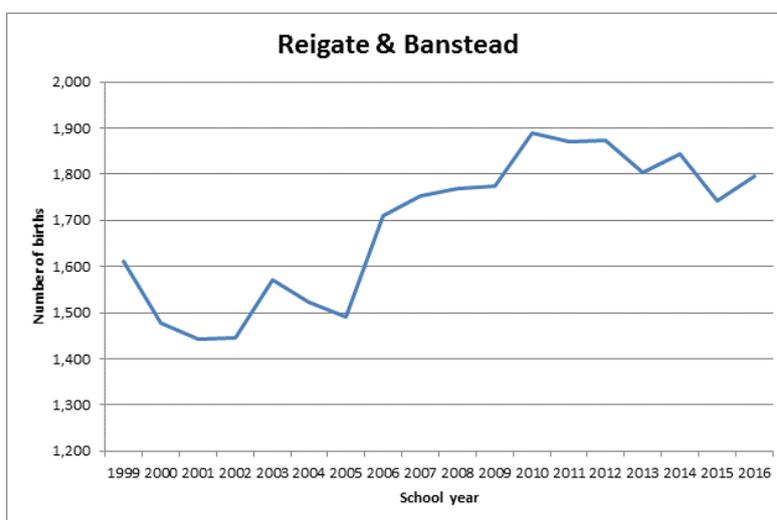
Reigate & Banstead is made up of seven individual primary planning areas, as identified on the map on the left. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas.



Reigate & 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 three areas shown to the right.

Births in Reigate & Banstead

The graph below shows the number of births in Reigate & Banstead each academic year:

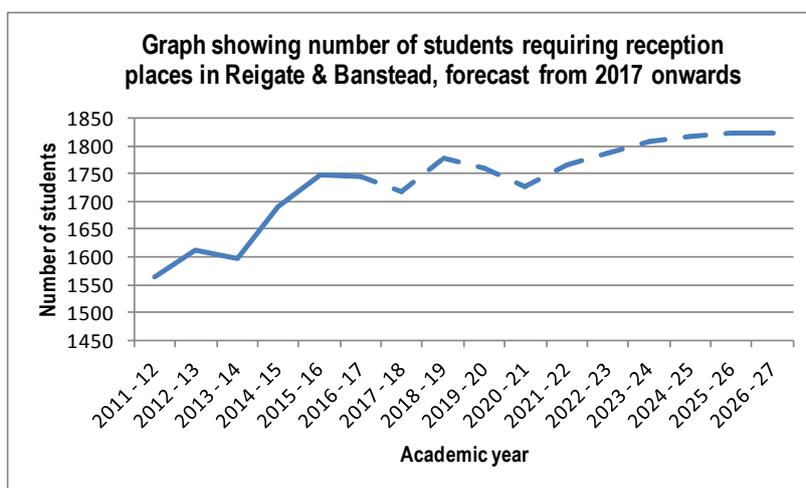


Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics show that the number of births in Reigate & Banstead has seen a sustained period of increase since a low point in 2001. After fluctuating, there was a sharp spike in births to a peak in 2010. In 2011, the birth rate reached a plateau, before dropping marginally in 2013 and stabilizing since that point.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Consequently, the increase in pupil population in Reigate & Banstead described above leads to an increase in demand for school places. It should be noted that this increase is not evenly spread across the borough. For example, the outlying areas of Banstead and Horley have not seen as sharp an increase as the town areas of Reigate and Redhill. Also, rising figures are not solely attributable to an increasing birth rate and additional demand is being generated from inward migration and a higher pupil yield resulting from additional housing. Some areas of the borough where the birth rate has not increased so dramatically, such as Horley, are seeing pressure on places from additional housing developments and inward migration into these developments. These factors can be more difficult to track and evaluate.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Reigate & Banstead in each of the academic years 2011-2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Reigate & Banstead between 2017 and 2026.



Reigate & Banstead is experiencing a significant increase in the demand for school places reflecting both acute rises in birth rate and increased house building and migration within the area. However, some small areas of surplus are masked by the exceptional increases in the more central town areas. The Banstead and Woodmansterne area is forecast to have a small surplus of places in the medium- to long-term, although increased demand for places from residents of Netherne-on-the-Hill may reduce this.

The central areas of Redhill, Merstham, Earlswood and Salfords are expected to experience the most pressure for places, with significant shortfalls of provision in the area. Given the urban nature of the area, and the close proximity of schools, increased demand in one planning area is likely to overflow easily into adjacent areas. The situation in the Horley area is dependent upon the rate of house building, which is monitored very closely.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent	Previous PAN	New PAN
Wray Common Primary	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Reigate Priory Junior School	2015	Bulge class	150	180
Dover's Green Infant School	2015	Bulge class	56	90
Horley Infant School	2015	Bulge class	90	120
Merstham Primary School	2015	Bulge class	30	60

Salfords Primary School	2016	Bulge class	60	120
Furzefield Primary School	2016	Bulge class	60	90
St Joseph's RC Primary	2016	Permanent	60	90
Dover's Green Infant School	2016	Permanent	60	90
Reigate Parish Infant School	2016	Expansion to primary	60 (3 year groups)	60 (7 year groups)
Wray Common Primary School	2017	Bulge class	60	90
Manorfield Primary School	2017	Bulge class	30	60
Sandcross Primary School	2017	Bulge class	60	90

What are we doing?

There were 1,759 on time primary applications for a reception place in Reigate & Banstead in 2017, and this demand is likely to remain at similar levels in 2018 and 2019. Following meetings with Headteachers, Chairs of Governors and other interested stakeholders, it has been decided that the best means of meeting future forecast excess demand is via the location of one or more Free Schools in suitable proximity to where this demand is projected to arise. To this end, a new 2FE Primary Free School is scheduled to open in Redhill in 2018.

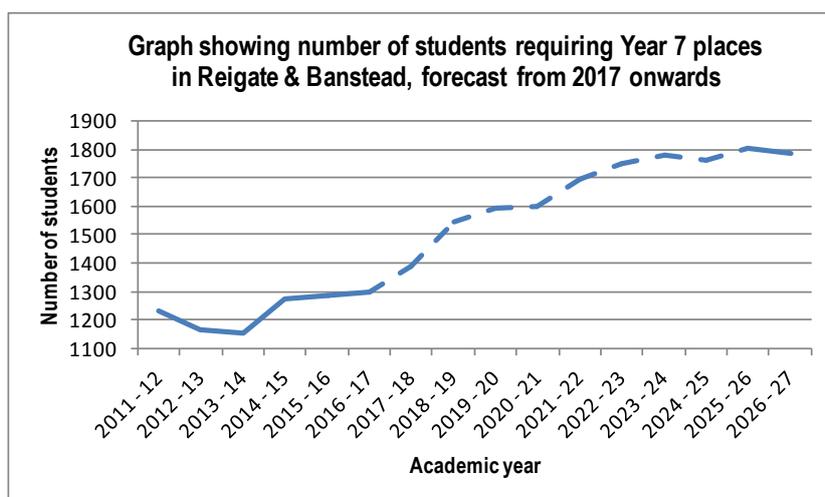
How accurate were our primary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,861 children on roll at Reigate & Banstead schools in Reception year. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,741 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 6%.

SECONDARY

Estimations of the future need for secondary places are based on the local population of secondary aged children. The forecasts incorporate the numbers of children in local primary schools and factor in the historical patterns of children taking up secondary places. In recent years, the number of children transferring from primary provision in the borough to secondary provision has fallen, indicating that some pupils are moving out of the borough or are taking up places in the independent sector for secondary provision.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Reigate & Banstead from 2017 – 2026:



What have we done, and what are we doing?

In the past there have been an adequate numbers of places within the borough to accommodate all students, so there has been no action to provide additional places. However, the pressure on secondary places is expected to sharply increase to reflect the sharp increase in numbers already experienced in the primary sector.

The county council has been working with secondary schools in the borough to identify how additional places can be provided in Reigate & Banstead. From 2018 and beyond, significant additional provision will be required and this will be met (in part) by a new free school in the borough. Expansion of existing secondary schools to assist in catering for this increased demand is also being implemented alongside this, as shown in the below table.

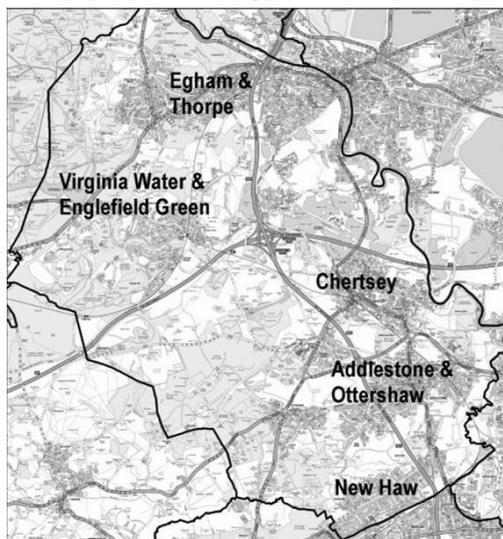
Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
St Bede's Secondary School	2015	Bulge class	270	300
St Bede's Secondary School	2016	Bulge class	270	300
St Bede's Secondary School	2017	Bulge class	270	300
The Warwick School	2017	Permanent	180	210
The Warwick School	2017	Bulge class	210	240
Merstham Park Free School	2018	New school	0	180
St Bede's Secondary School	2019	Permanent	270	330
Oakwood School	2018	Permanent	240	270
Oakwood School	2019	Permanent	270	300

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, the number of Year 7 pupils forecast to require a school place in the borough was 1,270, whereas the number on roll at Reigate & Banstead secondary schools in October 2016 was 1,297. This shows an under-estimation of 2%.

Runnymede

Schools in Runnymede



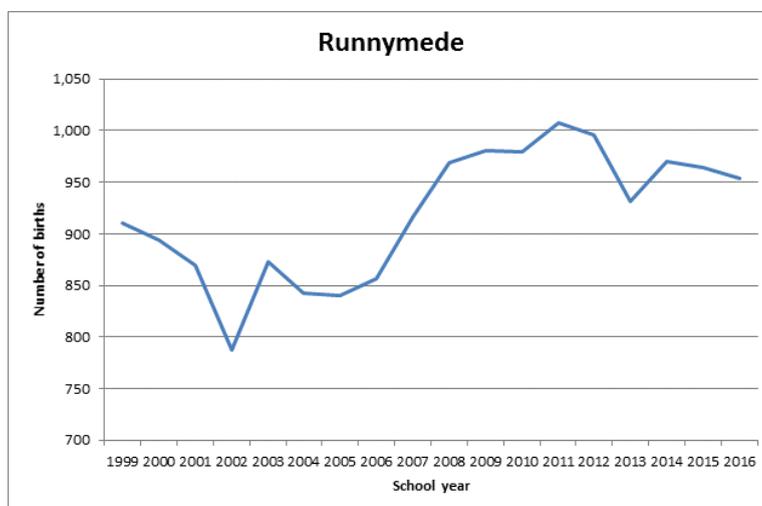
There are 24 primary age schools in Runnymede, four of which have nursery provision. There are four secondary schools, two with post-16 provision. Strodes Sixth Form College is located in the north of the borough. Post-16 students in the south of the borough are served by Brooklands College at the Weybridge Campus in the neighbouring borough of Elmbridge.

Four primary schools and two secondary schools host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are no short stay Pupil Referral Units in the borough, but there is one special school catering for pupils with learning and additional needs.

Runnymede is made up of five individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas. Runnymede is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

Births in Runnymede

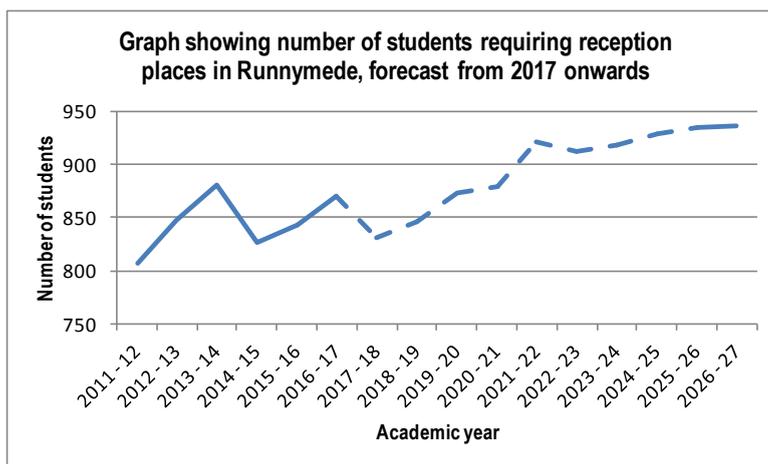
The graph below shows the number of birth in Runnymede each academic year:



Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics show that births in Runnymede have fluctuated for some years. Births rose from a low point in 2002, and reached a peak of over 1,000 in 2011. In between this there was a steady increase, with fluctuation in some years. There was a sharp decline in 2013, but numbers have increased slightly and appear stable, at this stage.

PRIMARY

The following graph shows the number of pupils starting school in Runnymede in each of the academic years 2011 - 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Runnymede between 2017 and 2026.



Demand is forecast to fluctuate in forthcoming years, in 2016/17 echoing the peak in the birth rate of five years previously. After this, the forecast demand appears to decrease slightly and then plateau, mirroring the trend established in births.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
The Hythe Primary School	2015	Permanent	30	60
St Ann's Heath Junior School	2015	Permanent	64	90
Lyne and Longcross Infant School	2015	Expansion to primary	30 (3 year groups)	30 (7 year groups)
Christ Church Infant School	2016	Bulge	40	60

What are we doing?

There were 809 applications who expressed a first preference for a reception place in Runnymede in 2017, this was a significant drop from the peak of applications received in 2016 and has meant that there are surplus places across the borough.

Current forecasts indicate the numbers will steadily rise from with demand numbers potentially challenging current capacity by 2021.

As a consequence, the council retains an option to provide 1FE (30 places per year within the borough) subject to forecast demand. The council will continue to work closely with borough officers to ensure an appropriate infrastructure response to potential housing arising from Local Planning.

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Additional 1FE in Chertsey or Addlestone area	TBC	Permanent	N/A	+30

How accurate were our primary numbers?

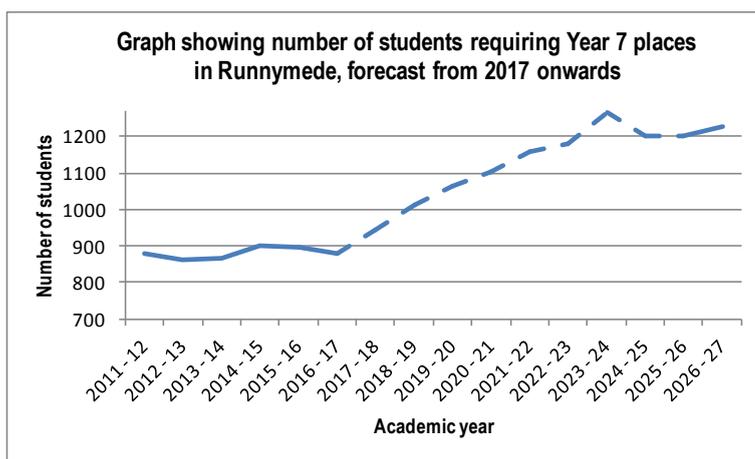
It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 926 children on roll at Runnymede schools in Reception year.

The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 868 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 6%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is also based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the number of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children taking up secondary places. There is a Catholic secondary school located in the borough, which tends to have a wider geographical intake of children from feeder schools in the Elmbridge deanery, so forecasts also take into account children joining secondary schools from outside of the local area.

The following graph estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Runnymede from 2017 – 2026.



The number of secondary aged children is forecast to steadily increase in line with the increases already seen in the primary sector. It is anticipated that demand will first peak in 2020/21 to reflect the 2013/14 spike in primary cohorts, before tailing off and spiking again in 2023 to accommodate the 2016/17 peak from the primary sector.

What have we done, and what are we doing?

In the past there have been an adequate number of places within the borough to accommodate all students, so there has been no action to provide additional places. However, the increase in applications in the primary sector has now begun to impact on the secondary sector and will continue to do so in forthcoming years.

Alongside potential free school providers, the county council has been working with secondary schools in the North West of Surrey to identify how additional places can be provided in Runnymede. The following projects have been commissioned, either by the council or by the Department for Education:

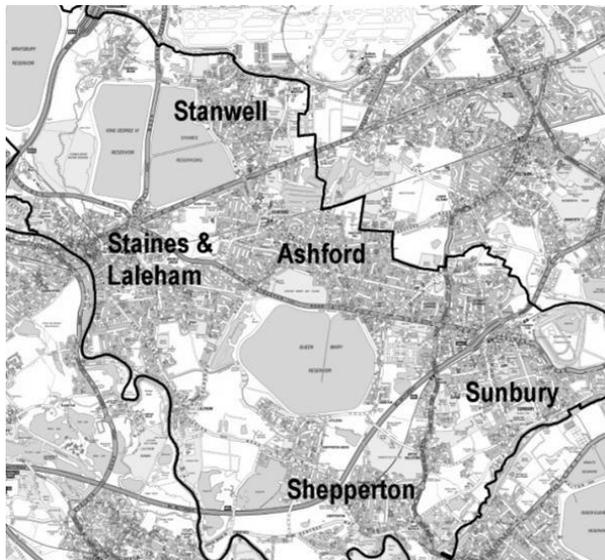
Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Chertsey High School (Free School)	2017	New free school	N/A	180
Salesian School	2018	Permanent expansion	220	270

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 908 children on roll at Runnymede secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 888 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 2%.

Spelthorne

Schools in Spelthorne



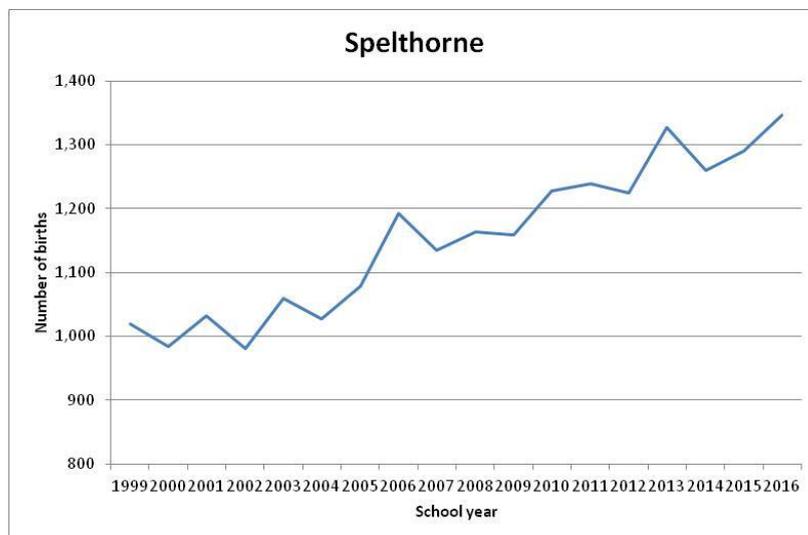
There are 21 primary phase schools in Spelthorne, nine of which have nursery provision on site. There are six secondary schools, two with post-16 provision. Brooklands College has a campus in Ashford that serves the local area.

Two primary schools and one secondary school have specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There is one special school catering for pupils with severe learning and development difficulties, and there is also one short-stay Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) in the borough.

Spelthorne is made up of five individual primary planning areas as identified in the map. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas. Spelthorne is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

Births in Spelthorne

The graph below shows the number of births in Spelthorne each year:



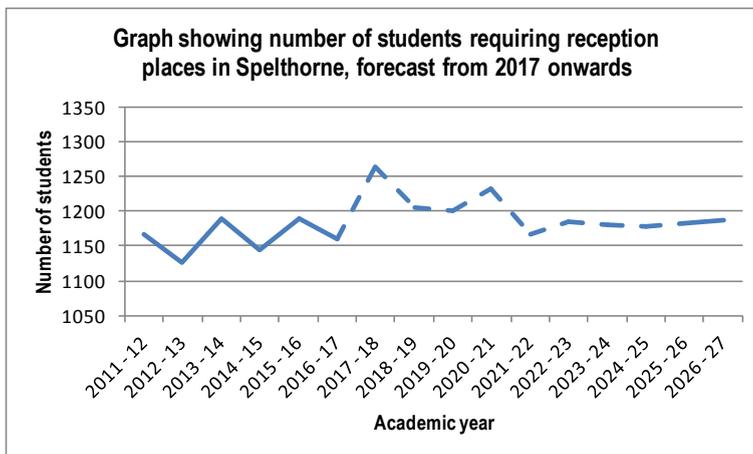
Data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows that births in Spelthorne have fluctuated for some years, reaching a low point in 2002. Since that time, births have consistently increased. In the calendar year of 2013, where births fell overall in Surrey, Spelthorne was one of the only boroughs to see a large increase in its birth numbers and have continued their upward trajectory in 2016.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The increase in pupil population in Spelthorne, as described above, has led to an increase in demand for school places in some areas. However, demand is not solely attributable to an increasing

birth rate; inward migration from the London boroughs and additional yield from housing developments are also factors and so some areas in Spelthorne have experienced more pressure for school places than others.

The following graph shows the number of pupils starting school in Spelthorne in each of the academic years 2011 - 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a Reception place in a primary school in Spelthorne between 2017 and 2026.



On the basis of the known increase in birth rate, and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary schools is set to peak in 2017 and then stabilize throughout the rest of the planning period. This will need to be closely monitored given the increase in births recorded in 2016.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand with some of the temporary (bulge) classes leading to permanent expansions:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Ashford Park Primary School	2015	Permanent	60	90
Saxon Primary School	2015	Bulge class	30	60
Springfield Primary School	2015	Bulge class	30	60
Town Farm Primary School	2016	Bulge class	60	90
Saxon Primary School	2016	Permanent	30	60
Springfield Primary School	2017	Permanent	30	60
Hawkedale Infant School	2017	Expansion to primary	30 (3 year groups)	30 (7 year groups)

What are we doing?

The future need for additional places will not be uniform across the borough. For example, it is anticipated that there will be small shortfalls in Sunbury and in the Staines and Laleham area, whilst the Shepperton area is forecast to have spare places over the immediate planning period.

The programme of work undertaken to this point is forecast to meet the demand patterns currently anticipated. The Council will continue to monitor this position and reflect any changes in trends in future forecasts and work plans.

How accurate were our primary numbers?

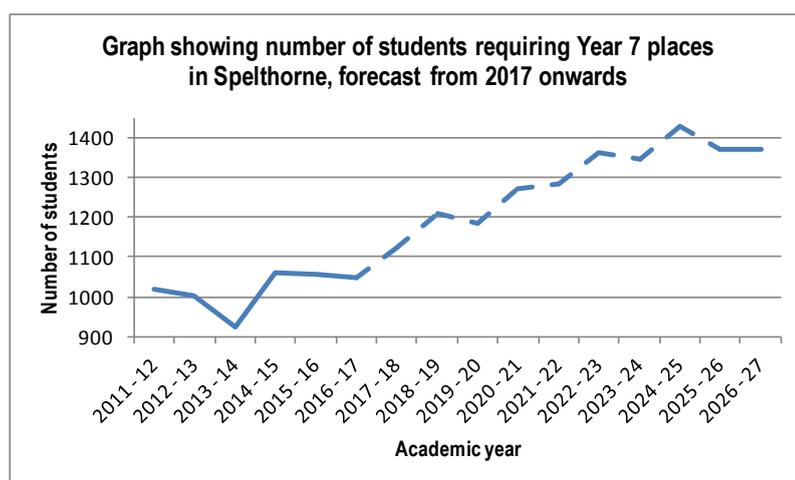
It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,208 children on roll at Spelthorne primary schools in Reception year. The

school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,158 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 4%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the number of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of pupils taking up secondary places. There is a Catholic secondary school located in the borough which tends to have a wider geographical intake of children from out of the county so forecasts also take into account children joining secondary schools from outside of both the borough and county.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Spelthorne from 2017 – 2026.



What have we done, and what are we doing?

In the past there has been an over-supply of places within the borough, thus all students have been accommodated and there has been no need to provide additional places. However, the increase in applications in the primary sector has now begun to impact on the secondary sector and will continue to do so in future years.

The Council has agreed plans to provide 3 forms of additional entry (90 places per year) up to 2020 and will continue to work with the schools within the borough to provide plans for meeting any further demand increases beyond that point.

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Thomas Knyvett College	2018	Permanent	150	210
Sunbury Manor	2020	Permanent	240	270

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

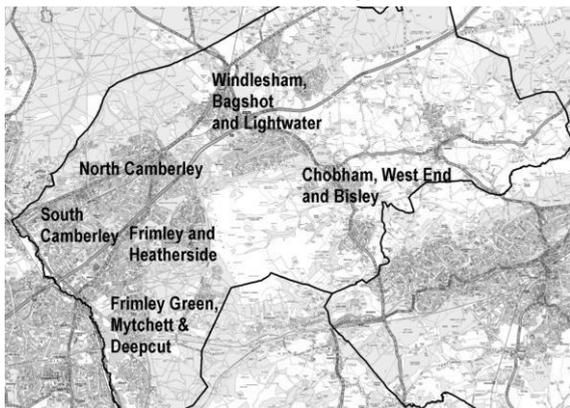
In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,071 children on roll at Spelthorne secondary schools. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,043 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 3%.

Surrey Heath

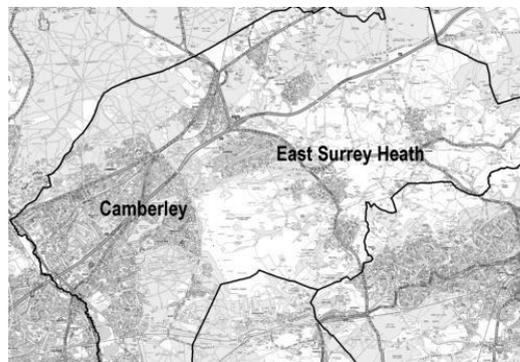
Schools in Surrey Heath

There are 25 primary age schools in Surrey Heath, five of which have nursery provision. There are four secondary schools, three of which have post-16 provision. There is no college provision in the borough.

Two primary schools and one secondary school host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are three special schools - one for pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs, one for children with severe learning and development difficulties and one for students with learning and additional needs.



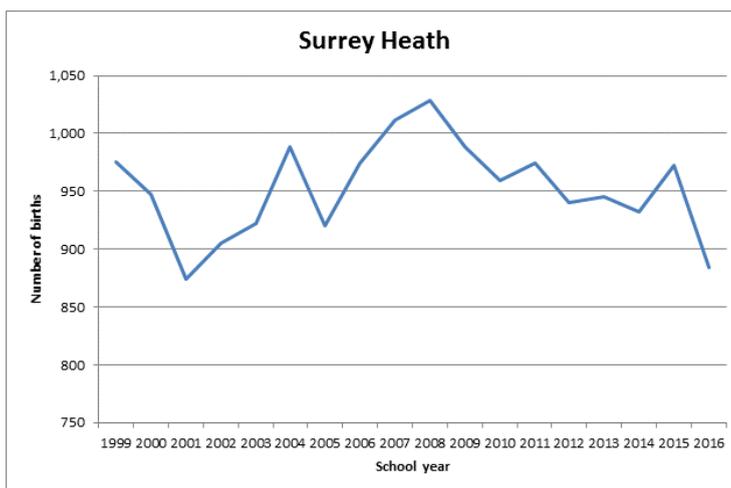
Surrey Heath is made up of six individual primary planning areas as identified in the map to the left. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas.



Surrey Heath is split into two secondary planning areas shown in the map to the right. Forecasts are made for Gordon's School in the east of the borough separately from the remaining secondary schools in the west of the borough in Camberley/Frimley.

Births in Surrey Heath

The graph below shows the number of births in Surrey Heath each academic year.

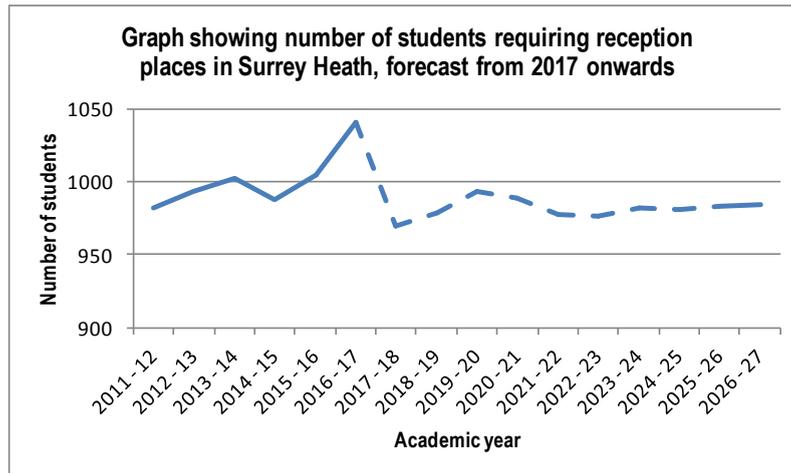


Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics show that births in Surrey Heath reached a low point in 2001. Since then, births have fluctuated following a rise then fall trend, before peaking in 2008 - earlier than all other boroughs and districts in Surrey. From 2008 onwards, births have decreased, and fallen again in 2016.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Any increase in pupil population in Surrey Heath, as described above, leads to an increase in demand for school places. It should be noted that this increase is unlikely to be evenly spread across the borough and some primary areas in Surrey Heath will experience more pressure for school places than others.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Surrey Heath in each of the academic years 2011 - 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Surrey Heath between 2017 and 2026.



On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary was set to peak in 2016, before declining and reaching a stable level throughout the planning period. From 2017 onwards, any increases in demand will be dependent on the volume of housing developments that is agreed by the borough council.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand, with some of the temporary (bulge) classes leading to permanent expansions:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Bisley CE Primary School	2015	Permanent	45	60
Connaught Junior School	2015	Permanent	90	120

What are we doing?

Currently, Surrey Heath has a small, but in some areas significant, number of surplus of primary places having reached its peak of primary cohorts earlier than other boroughs or districts. However, there is a potential shortage of places when housing developments, such as in Deepcut, are completed. A new 2FE primary school (420 places) is being planned as part of the redevelopment of Princess Royal Barracks but the timing of its opening will depend on the pace with which the proposed housing comes forward.

Historically, there tends to be an overflow of school applications between Surrey Heath and its neighbouring Hampshire schools, and so developments in neighbouring authorities are monitored closely for any impact that these may have on the borough.

Any school organisation changes that are planned in the borough are primarily to rectify historical imbalances between infant and junior provision, or to equalise a school's PAN into infant class size groups. The latter applies to South Camberley Primary School, where the PAN increased from 110 to 120 in September 2016. The Council will need to monitor the impact of the reductions in birth rate and the existence of surplus places within the schools throughout this planning period.

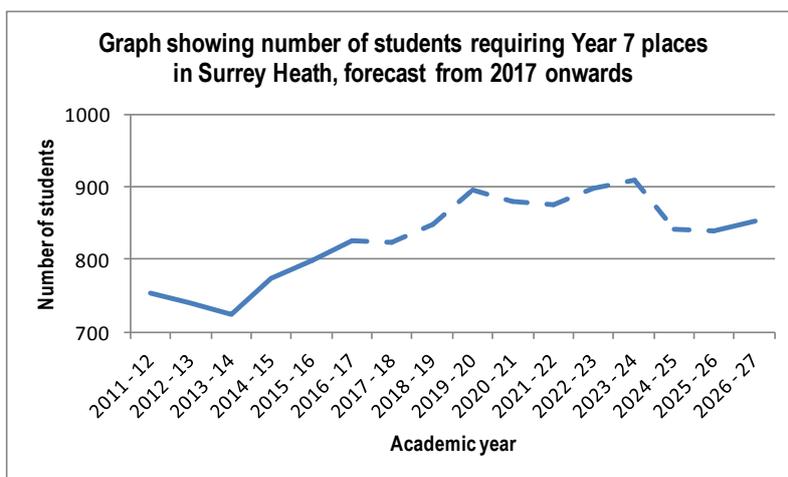
How accurate were our primary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,044 children on roll at Surrey Heath primary schools in Reception year. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,010 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 3%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is also based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the number of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children taking up secondary places. Over the last three years, only 87% of the cohorts from Surrey Heath primary schools have attended Surrey Heath secondary schools. This suggests that a number of pupils are either choosing independent provision or attending secondary schools out of the borough. It is worth noting that, although there is a Catholic primary school in the borough, children preferring a Catholic secondary education will attend Catholic secondary schools in either Woking or Waverley, as there is no Catholic secondary school in Surrey Heath.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Surrey Heath from 2017 – 2026.



What have we done, and what are we doing?

It is anticipated that there will be a shortage of places by the peak in secondary demand towards the end of this decade, and discussions will need to take place with local secondary schools to determine the most appropriate way to provide these required places.

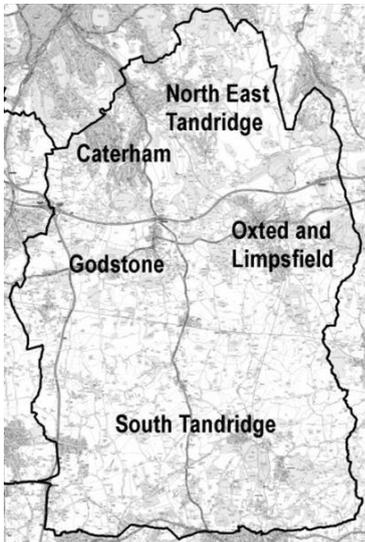
How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 806 children on roll at Surrey Heath secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 828 children on roll, giving an under-estimation of 3%.

Tandridge

Schools in Tandridge

There are 25 primary age schools in Tandridge, eight of which have nursery provision. There are three secondary schools in the district, two with post-16 provision and there is no college provision.



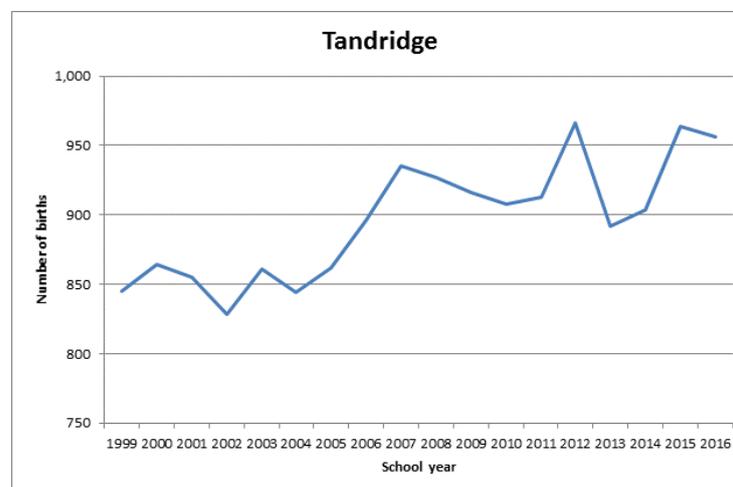
Two primary schools and two secondary schools host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are three special schools in the district - two for pupils with communication and interaction needs, and the other for students with severe learning and development needs.

Tandridge is made up of five individual primary planning areas as identified in the map to the left. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas.

Tandridge is a single secondary planning area. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole district.

Births in Tandridge

The graph below shows the number of births in Tandridge each academic year:

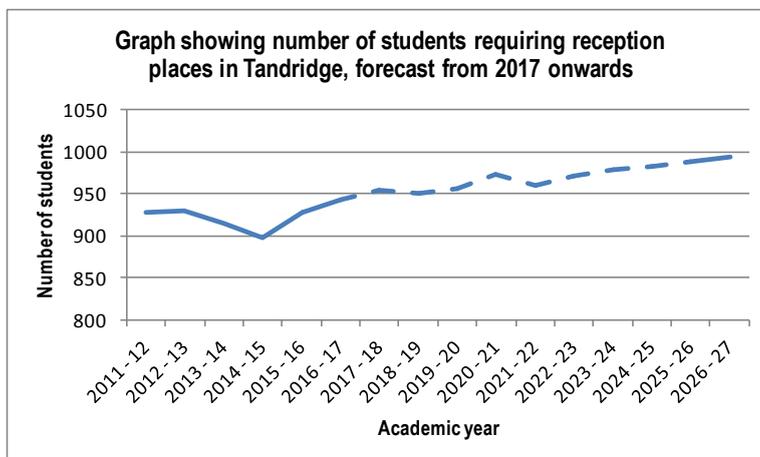


Data provided by the Office for National Statistics shows that births in Tandridge reached a low point in 2002. Since then, the borough has seen a small but steady increase in births, with spikes in 2007, 2012 and 2015.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. Any increase in pupil population in Tandridge, as described above, leads to an increase in demand for school places. Whilst the rise in births is relatively modest compared to other boroughs and districts in Surrey, it is not spread evenly across the district and therefore some areas in Tandridge may experience more or less pressure for school places than others. This is not solely attributable to an increasing birth rate as additional demand is also being generated from inward migration and additional housing.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Tandridge in each of the academic years 2011 - 2016 and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Tandridge between 2017 and 2026.



We are conscious that the district council is undertaking 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.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand, with some of the temporary (bulge) classes leading to permanent expansions:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Downs Way School	2015	Bulge class	45	60
St Francis Catholic Primary School	2015	Permanent	36	60
Downs Way School	2016	Permanent	45	60
Marden Lodge Primary School	2016	Bulge class	30	60

What are we doing?

Whilst there are expected to be spare places in Tandridge as a whole, this disguises the pressure on places locally. In line with the additional capacity provided at Infant level, there is expected to be a pressure on junior places in Oxted & Limpsfield in the short- to medium-term.

In addition, there is anticipated to be a short- and long-term need for additional primary school places in north Tandridge. This situation remains under constant review and provisional discussions are taking place with schools to determine the appropriate strategy moving forward, bearing in mind the need to ensure that there isn't an over-provision of places in the medium-term.

The future requirements for primary provision in Tandridge are outlined in the table below:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
St Mary's C of E Junior School	2018	Permanent	90	120
Additional 1FE in Caterham area	2021	Permanent	N/A	+30

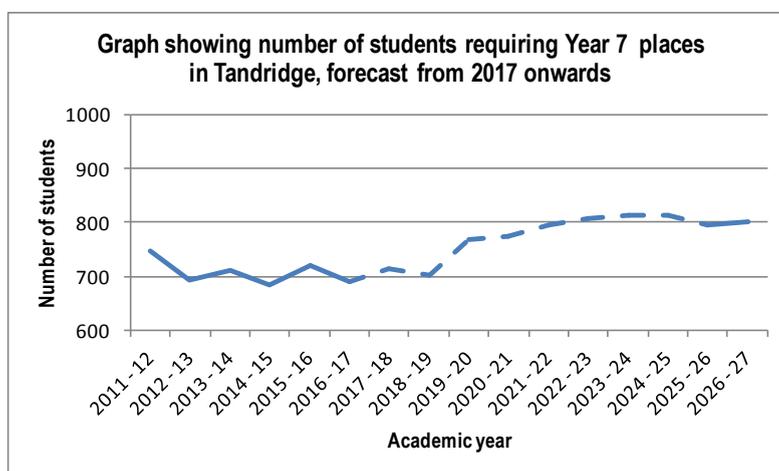
How accurate were our primary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 938 children on roll at Tandridge primary schools in Reception year. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 944 children on roll, giving an under-estimation of 1%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the numbers of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children joining secondary schools from outside the local area. On average, historically around 90% of the district's Year 6 cohorts have transferred to secondary schools in the district. The remaining 10% of children choose to pursue independent secondary schooling, or apply to schools outside of the borough. However, overall, the district is a net importer of students from outside of the county. This means that there are more children from outside of Surrey attending Tandridge secondary schools than there are Tandridge children attending out of county secondary schools. This is largely because the location of schools near to the county boundary means that catchment areas include parts of the neighbouring London Borough of Croydon.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils who will require a secondary school place in Tandridge from 2017 to 2026.



What have we done and what are we doing?

Secondary provision is located towards the northern half of the district. In the shorter term, whilst schools in the borough are oversubscribed, it should be noted that this includes significant subscription from adjoining authorities for whose applicants Surrey is not obliged to provide a place if applicants do not meet the admissions criteria. Therefore, 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) and numbers are expected to once again rise from a low in 2014, with the shortage of places becoming pronounced by 2018.

With additional provision needing to be considered from 2018, discussions are taking place with local schools to determine the most appropriate way to provide these required places. In outline, the following provision is required:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
de Stafford School	2018	Permanent	150	180

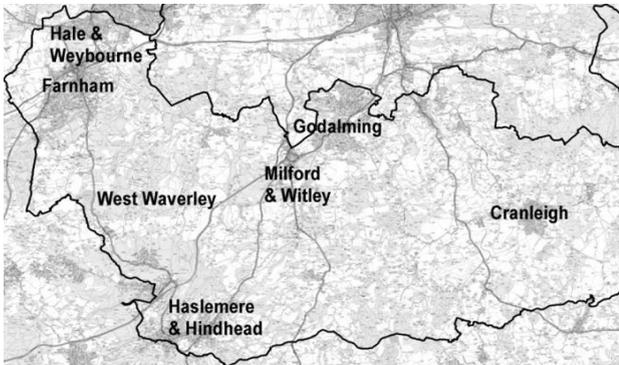
How accurate were our secondary numbers?

In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 720 children on roll at Tandridge secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 693 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 4%.

Waverley

Schools in Waverley

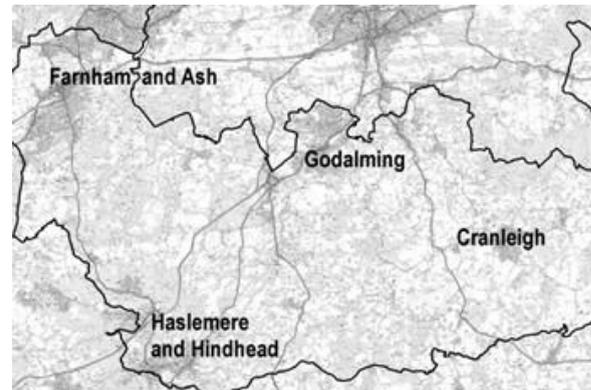
There are 38 primary phase schools in the borough of Waverley, four of which have nursery provision. There are seven secondary schools, one with post-16 provision. Farnham and Godalming Colleges provide sixth form college provision to the east and west of the borough.



Four primary schools and two secondary schools host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. There are two special schools - one catering for students with severe learning and development difficulties and one for pupils with learning and additional needs.

Waverley is made up of seven individual primary planning areas as identified in the map to the left. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas.

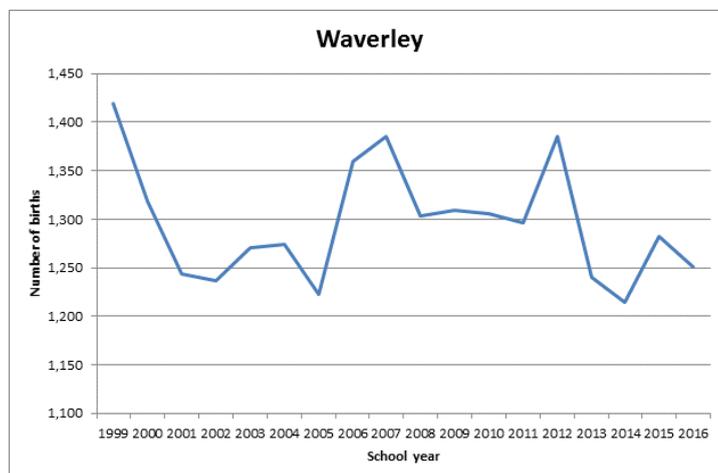
Given the diverse geographical nature of the borough, Waverley is split into four separate secondary planning areas, as identified in the right hand map. This means that demand for secondary places is estimated in the north, east, south and west of the borough.



Planning areas are 'border-blind' so do not take into account the borough border, but rather are formed by the location of the schools. There are two Waverley schools which are considered in school place planning areas outside of their home borough: Bramley CE Infant School and Wonersh and Shamley Green Primary School are considered in the Tillingbourne Valley planning area (Guildford). In return, there are two schools located outside of the borough which are considered in Waverley school place planning areas: St Mary's CE Primary Shackleford (Guildford) is considered in the Godalming planning area and Ash Manor Secondary School is considered in the Farnham and Ash secondary planning area.

Births in Waverley

The graph below shows the number of births in Waverley each year:



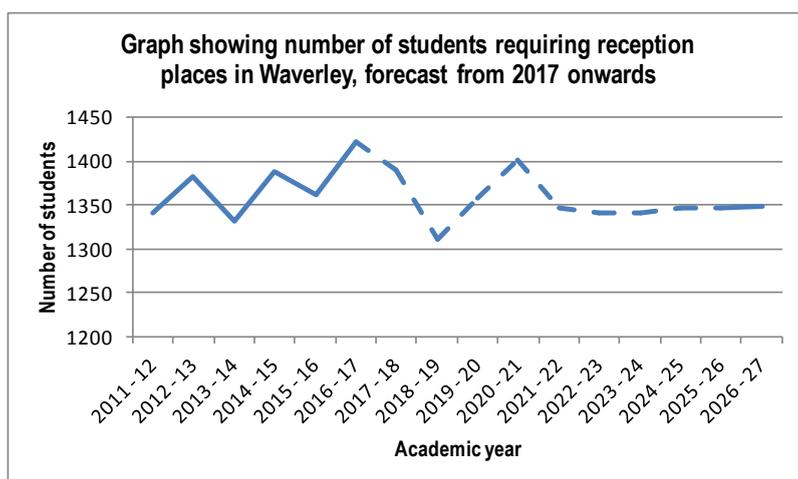
Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics show that, from low points in 2001 and 2005, births in Waverley have fluctuated for a number of years. Since the spike of 2012, births have steadily decreased and in 2013 dropped below 1,300 for the first time since 2005. In 2014, births decreased further still but were followed by a small increase in 2015.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The current birth forecasts indicate that the birth rate across the borough is set to remain under 1,300 for the next five years, although this will vary across the area. The more rural nature of the borough does mean that birth rates and pupil populations fluctuate more significantly than in urban areas. This can be seen clearly in the recent cohorts of school starters in the graph below. It should be noted that demand is unlikely to be evenly spread across the borough. Therefore some of the areas in Waverley will experience more pressure on school places than others.

Although the birth rate is due to steady, additional demand may be generated from inward migration and housing. In certain areas of the borough, the rate of growth will depend solely on the volume of new housing development, either through planning applications or through determination of the Waverley Local Plan, which is yet to be adopted by the borough council.

The graph below shows the number of pupils starting school in Waverley in each of the academic years 2010 to 2016, and then estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Waverley between 2017 and 2026:



What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Farncombe Infant School	2015	Permanent	40	50
Loseley Fields Primary School	2015	Bulge class	30	60
Shottermill Infant School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Beacon Hill Primary School	2016	Bulge class	30	60
Loseley Fields Primary School	2016	Bulge class	30	60
Waverley Abbey CE Junior School	2016	Bulge class	120	150
The Chandler CE Junior School	2017	Bulge class	90	120
St Mary’s CE Primary School	2017	Bulge class	30	60

In addition, South Farnham Primary Academy expanded in 2015, creating a further 30 permanent places. Highfield South Farnham Primary School created an additional bulge class of 30 places in 2016 and are offering a further 30 additional places in 2018.

What are we doing?

There were 1,388 on time primary applications for a reception place in Waverley in 2017. The forecasts show that the pattern of peaks and troughs of demand is likely to continue.

There is considerable overlap between some areas of Waverley and the border of Hampshire and West Sussex. It is important when responding to patterns of demand that we give regard to the potential impacts on these adjacent planning areas and vice versa.

How accurate were our primary numbers?

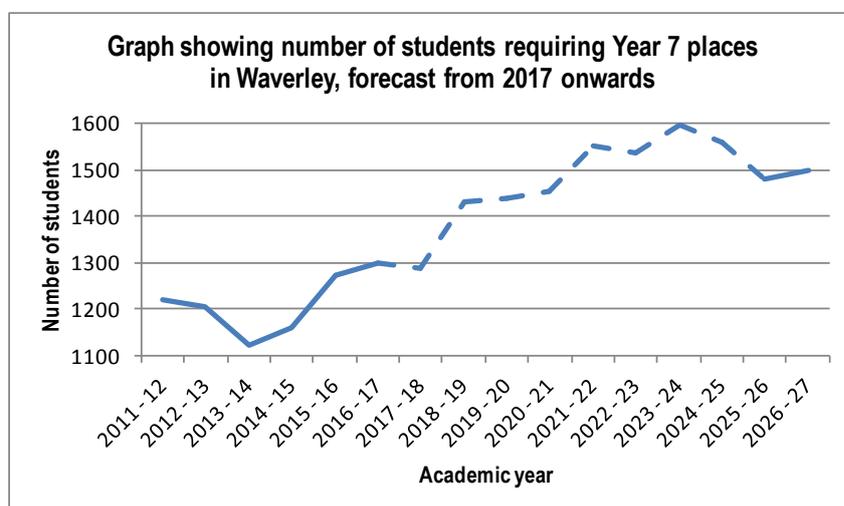
It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,428 children on roll at Waverley primary schools in reception. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,419 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 1%.

Where historic patterns of demand for school places tend to fluctuate, as they do in Waverley, this can increase the likelihood of under or over-estimation in forecasts. Forecasts are always tempered using local knowledge to enable places to be commissioned when demand exceeds supply. This has increased the number of bulge classes in comparison to permanent expansions.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is also based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the numbers of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children joining secondary schools from outside the local area. Typically in Waverley, a large number of children from outside the local area join the children from the local primary schools at the start of secondary education. Waverley is a net importer of secondary age pupils.

The graph below indicates the forecast number of pupils that will require a Year 7 place in a secondary school in Waverley between 2017 and 2026. This is based on historic trends of children moving from primary to secondary education and is combined with projected housing completions. The number of children entering secondary education is set to continue to increase over the next 7 years, reflecting the increase that has been seen in the primary sector in some parts of the borough:



What have we done and what are we doing?

In the past, although Year 7 numbers were expected to fluctuate year on year, they have stayed within the planned number of places. Moving forward, demand for places is increasing, however this is not uniform, and is more significant in some area than others.

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet the demand for secondary school places:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Weydon Academy	2016	Permanent	252	308
Weydon Academy	2016	Bulge class	308	336
Farnham Heath End*	2018	Permanent	190	220

**subject to planning permission*

Additional housing created by the Waverley Local Plan will increase the requirement for school places across the borough. The number of extra forms of entry required due to new housing will depend upon the housing developments that are agreed. School commissioning officers are exploring options that may be required to meet any increase in demand. This involves co-ordination with local schools as well as local planning officers and housing developers.

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

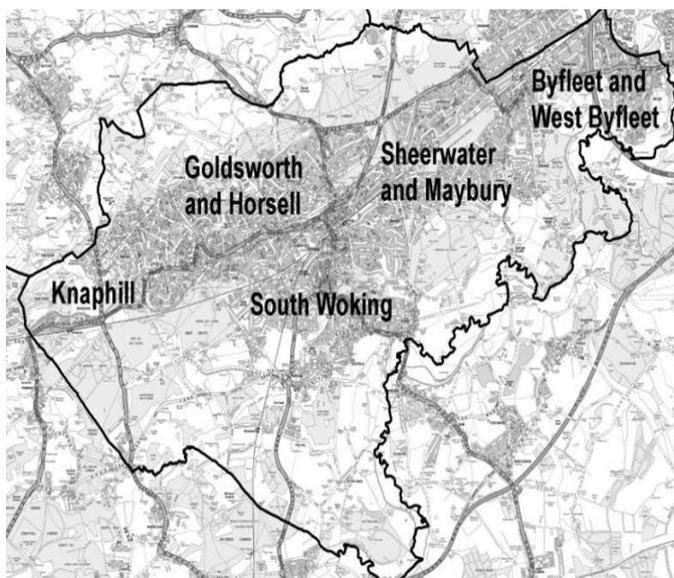
It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,318 children on roll at Waverley secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,302 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 1%.

Woking

Schools in Woking

There are 25 primary age schools located in the borough of Woking, nine of which have nursery provision. There are four secondary schools, one with post-16 provision. Woking College also provides sixth form provision to the local and surrounding area.

Two primary schools and one secondary school host specialist centres that support students with a range of special educational needs within a mainstream environment. In addition, there are two Special Schools - one providing education for children and young people with complex social communication needs, and the other for pupils with learning and additional needs. There is one short-stay Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) operating over two sites in the borough.

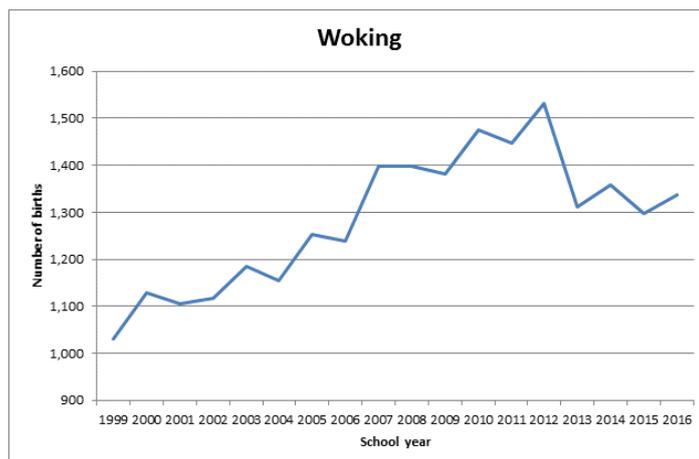


Woking is made up of five individual primary planning areas as shown in the map to the left. Each primary age school is allocated to one of these planning areas. Woking is a single secondary planning area so demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole Borough.

Planning areas are 'border-blind' so do not take into account the borough boundary, but are formed by the location of the schools. There is one school located outside of the borough which is considered in a Woking school place planning area: Pirbright Primary School (Guildford) is in the Knaphill planning area.

The current school place situation in Woking

The graph below shows the number of births in Woking each academic year.

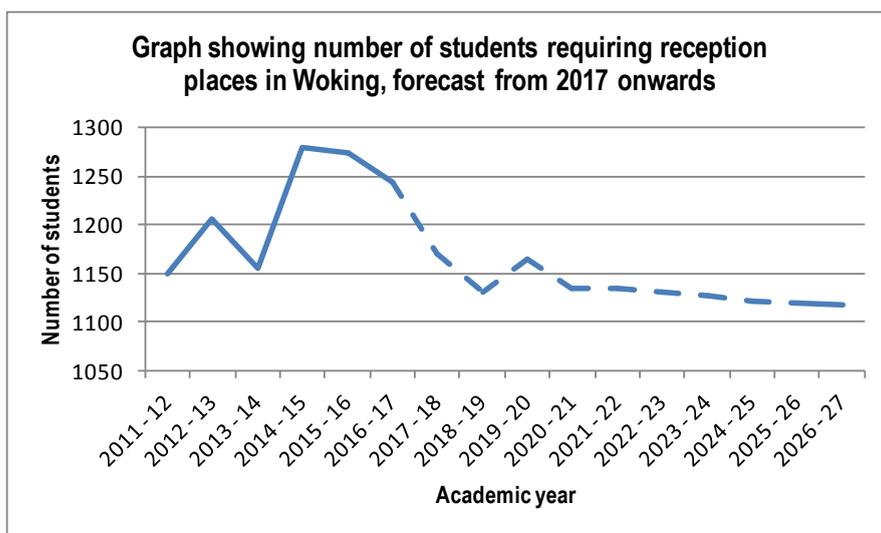


Figures provided by the Office for National Statistics show that births in Woking have risen steadily year on year from a low point in 2001. Since then, there has been an overall trend of increase, peaking in 2012. After that, there was a sharp decline in 2013 and remaining stable in the following years. In 2015, births fell below 1,300 for the first time since 2006, although births in 2016 are still profoundly higher than those in 1999.

PRIMARY

The need for primary school places depends on the local child population. The increase in pupil population in Woking, as described above, leads to an increase in demand for school places. 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. Additional demand is also generated from inward migration and a higher pupil yield resulting from additional housing. These factors have specific impacts in different areas and as such some areas in Woking will experience more pressure for school places than others.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils that will require a reception place in a primary school in Woking between 2017 and 2026.



On the basis of the known increase in birth rate and projected housing completions, the number of children entering primary was forecast to peak in 2016/17, before a small but steady decline back to the level of demand seen in 2013/14. The birth rates in 2007/8 and in subsequent years do not entirely reflect the rate of increase to 2016/17, so it is likely that the recent increases in admissions applications are partly due to inward migration and pupils yielded from additional housing.

What have we done?

In the last three years, the following projects have been commissioned to meet demand:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
West Byfleet Infant School	2015	Permanent	60	90
Sythwood Primary School	2015	Permanent	60	90
Westfield Primary School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Beaufort Primary School	2015	Bulge class	60	90
Broadmere Primary School	2015	Bulge class	30	60
Broadmere Primary School	2016	Bulge class	30	60
Byfleet Primary School	2016	Bulge class	30	60
Broadmere Primary School	2017	Bulge class	30	60

What are we doing?

Woking has seen an acute rise in applications throughout the start of this decade peaking in 2015. In line with a recent birth trends it is forecast that demand, whilst significantly above levels recorded in 2010, will begin to stabilize. For 2017, the schools within the borough

received 1,258 applications - a fall of 4.2% from the 2016 level. As a result, only 1 bulge class was commissioned.

In line with the forecast trends it is not anticipated that further bulge provision will be commissioned for entry in 2018.

Following meetings with Headteachers and Chairs of Governors, the following projects have been commissioned to meet the rising demand for primary school places:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
West Byfleet Junior School	2017	Permanent	60	90

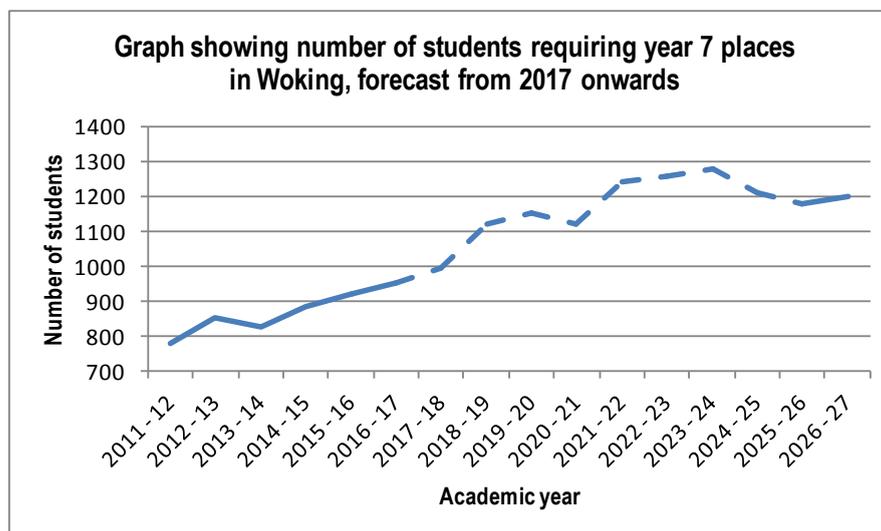
How accurate were our primary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 1,334 children on roll at Woking primary schools in Reception. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 1,260 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 6%.

SECONDARY

The need for secondary school places is also based on the local population of secondary age children. The forecasts incorporate the number of children in local primary schools and factor in the historic patterns of children taking up secondary places. There is a Catholic secondary school located in the borough, which tends to have a wider geographical intake of children from out of the borough, so forecasts also take into account the import of children from neighbouring boroughs.

The graph below estimates the number of pupils that will require a secondary school place in Woking from 2017 – 2026.



What have we done?

In the past there has been an adequate number of places within the borough to accommodate all students, so there has been no action to provide additional places. However, the sharp increase in applications in the primary sector has now begun to impact on the secondary sector and will continue to do so in forthcoming years.

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
Hoe Valley Free School	2015	New free school	N/A	120
The Bishop David Brown School	2016	Permanent	150	180

The Department for Education has commissioned a new secondary free school, Hoe Valley Free School, which opened in temporary accommodation in September 2015. This school will grow incrementally over the next five to seven years to become a 4 form entry secondary school with sixth form, and is anticipated to move to its permanent site in Woking borough in 2018.

What are we doing?

Alongside potential free school providers, the 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.

The following projects have been commissioned to meet demand:

Name of School	Year	Bulge class or permanent expansion	Previous PAN	New PAN
St John the Baptist Catholic Comprehensive School	2018	Permanent	180	240

How accurate were our secondary numbers?

It is useful to understand how accurate the forecasts are year on year. In 2016, it was forecast that there would be 991 children on roll at Woking secondary schools in Year 7. The school census from October 2016 showed that there were actually 946 children on roll, giving an over-estimation of 5%.

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