

# School Organisation Plan

Page 231

2020-2030

By 2030 we want Surrey to be a uniquely special place where all children have a great start to life and receive the education they need to achieve their full potential and become contributors to their communities. Most importantly, we want to strive to make sure that no one is left behind.

All children and young people should benefit from an education that helps them succeed in life and allows them to make the most of their skills and employment opportunities. We want pupils and young people to live healthy, active and fulfilling lives, and for our nurseries, schools and colleges to provide them with the skills to make good choices about their life and wellbeing. Furthermore, it is our aim that all children and young people should feel safe and confident in their education.

93% of Surrey's maintained schools are currently providing a good or outstanding education for our children and young people. It is vital that the strategies and principles laid out in this plan, and which fundamentally underpin our school organisation decisions, support us in maximising the equality of opportunity and quality of provision across all different age groups, need types and quadrants of the county. To that end, in the last five years, we have provided more than 6000 additional places at schools which have been rated by Ofsted as being good or outstanding.

In Surrey, we are proud of our partnerships and the outcomes that these partnerships achieve. We want to nurture our existing partnerships in what is a shifting educational landscape, and work to forge new ones, to enable us to make school organisational decisions that create not only a sufficiency of school places across the county, but also secure educational provisions that are sustainable in the long term. We strive to discuss collaborative solutions in terms of school organisation that will help to protect our small schools to ensure their long-term viability and sustain the value that they currently bring to our school community.

We will work collegiately to plan school organisation in Surrey with our schools, academy trusts, governing bodies, dioceses and other stakeholders to ensure that they feel supported in continuing to provide the highest quality of education for our children and young people so that they can achieve the best long-term outcomes.

**This plan sets out our aims for providing education close to home by local providers, who can successfully support all children and young people to live, learn and grow up locally to achieve their potential.**



Cllr Julie Iles

Cabinet Member for All Age Learning



Liz Mills

Director—Education, Lifelong Learning and Culture

Under specific legislation and subsequent amendments, local authorities have statutory duties for providing school places as follows:

- Ensure sufficient school places to meet demand (Education Act 1996)
- Increase opportunities for parental choice (Education and Inspections Act 2006)
- Ensure fair access to educational opportunity (Education and Inspections Act 2006)
- Keep special educational provision under review, including planning, commissioning and monitoring (Children & Families Act 2014, Section 21, part 3)
- Act as the lead strategic commissioner of education and training for 14 to 19 year olds in provision other than schools (The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009)

In relation to the provision of education for children with special educational needs, the council must also pay heed to the following:

- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)
- The Children Act 1989 Guidance and Regulations Vol 2 (Care Planning Placement and Case Review) and Vol 3 (Planning Transition to Adulthood for Care Leavers)
- Equality Act 2010: Advice for schools
- Children and Families Act (2014)
- SEND Code of Practice: 0-25 Years (2015)
- Special Educational Needs and Disability Regulations (2014)
- Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions (2017)
- The Mental Capacity Act Code of Practice: Protecting the vulnerable (2005)

# Duties and Legislation

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 increased the strategic role of local authorities as champions of pupils and parents, and a duty to act as commissioner of school places, rather than the sole provider.

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 Department for Education has also issued:

- Opening and Closing Maintained Schools (November 2018)
- Making significant changes ('prescribed alterations') to maintained schools (October 2018)
- Making significant changes to an open academy and closure by mutual agreements (October 2018)
- The free school presumption— advice for local authorities and new school proposers

As the role of the local authority has evolved to being a strategic commissioner of a mixed school system, the Council wishes to work closely with all schools in Surrey, irrespective of their school status

However, we recognise that schools, Governing Bodies, Diocesan Authorities, Academy Trusts, the Regional Schools Commissioner, Department for Education and Education and Skills Funding Agency, all have collective duties and roles to play in planning, providing and funding school places.

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 All Age Learning, except in the case of opening or closing schools, where the Leader of the Council makes the final decision.



As the statutory and strategic commissioner of educational provision, effective pupil place planning is an essential process that enables the council to work with schools and stakeholders to commission and create high quality school places. In order to deliver this strategic role in an open and transparent way a set of clear school organisation principles underpin the approach.

- To undertake a robust and comprehensive approach to forecasting the number of children and young people requiring school places in mainstream, specialist and other provision.
- To fulfil the requirement to meet the need for school places ensuring sufficient places for Surrey residents who require them and maximising the options for parents.
- To consider the challenges and actions that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability of existing small local schools .
- Typically, Published Admissions Numbers (PANs) will be in multiples of 30, and school provision is generally co-educational.
- Where new schools are needed, primary schools should be at least two forms of entry (420 places) and secondary schools should be four forms of entry (600 places) or larger.
- New primary schools should provide from Reception year to Year 6. Pre-school provision should be included if a need for this is identified. New secondary schools should provide from Year 7 to Year 11, and if a need is identified, sixth form provision should be included.
- To promote and strengthen local links between schools that would benefit the schools and the community.

- Latent or vacant capacity in neighbouring areas should be used to meet demand, where these schools are within a reasonable distance.
- That all school organisational changes should promote the inclusion of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) into mainstream settings.
- To ensure there are sufficient publicly funded specialist school places locally for pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) who require one.
- The commissioning of specialist school places in the on-maintained and specialist independent sector is only utilised where they represent value for money, better long-term outcomes and are the only provision that can meet an individual's identified special educational needs.
- The provision of Pupil Referral Units and Alternative Provision will be available to serve pupil, parents/ carers and schools on a local basis through the provision of planned short-term educational placements.
- To offer an objective view of stakeholder proposals in a clear and transparent way, and support stakeholder's proposals where appropriate to a conclusion.
- To be flexible in providing buildings that do not create future surplus places but safeguard a sufficiency of places.
- Decision making processes on proposals should consider factors that are inextricably linked with school organisation, such as the admissions processes, parental preferences, school size, published admission numbers and school transport.

## The National Context

Nationally, the pattern of demand for pupil places in England is changing and in July 2019, the Department for Education released an updated set of national pupil projections.

Nursery and primary school populations have been rising since 2009. However, the rate of increase is now slowing as the lower number of births in 2013 onwards start to reach school age. This population is now projected to start to fall gradually.

The secondary school population rose to 2.85 million in 2018 and is projected to continue increasing until around 2025.

In the last decade national policy has been principally focussed on addressing a shortage of primary places as a result of increasing birth rates. The government has aimed to address such shortages primarily through supporting the opening of Free Schools, expansions of Academy Trusts and supporting local authority plans for the expansion of successful and popular primary schools.

This focus is now shifting to the secondary schools as these increased numbers of primary pupils now transition into the secondary sector.

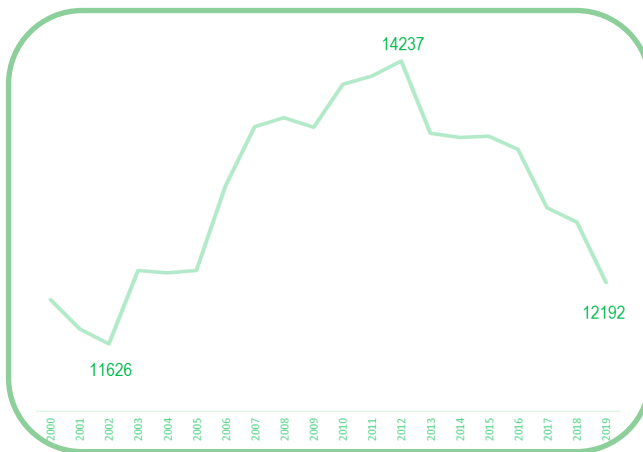
## Surrey context

In Surrey, the pattern of demand for pupil places has largely been reflective of the birth rate, and housing and migration trends. In line with the national picture, Surrey saw a period of sustained lower births around the millennium, followed by significant increases to a peak in 2012. In Surrey, there was an increase of births in this period by over 22% in decade.

Following a nationwide trend, 2013 saw a dramatic decline in births, which then plateaued to 2015. However, since then, Surrey has experienced year on year falls in the birth rate, meaning that the number of births in 2019 is 14% lower than the peak numbers seen in 2012. Furthermore, the decrease in births between 2018 and 2019 is the largest seen since the nationwide decline in 2013.

Surrey births

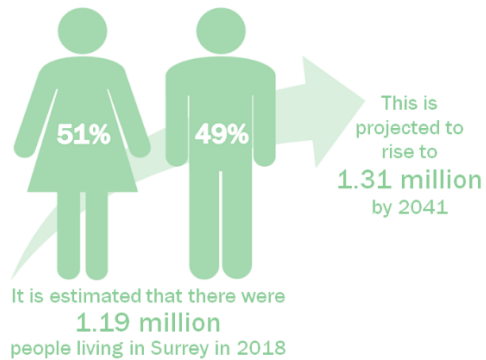
2000-2019



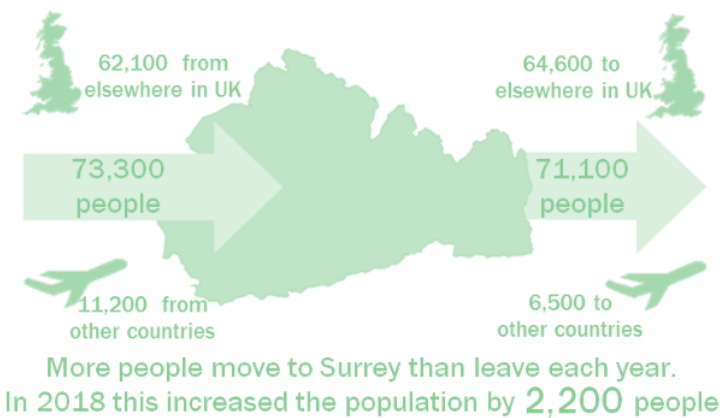
### In 2019...

- there were 557 fewer births than in 2018
- Surrey had the lowest birth rate since 2002
- births have decreased year on year from 2012
- since 2012, births have dropped by 14%

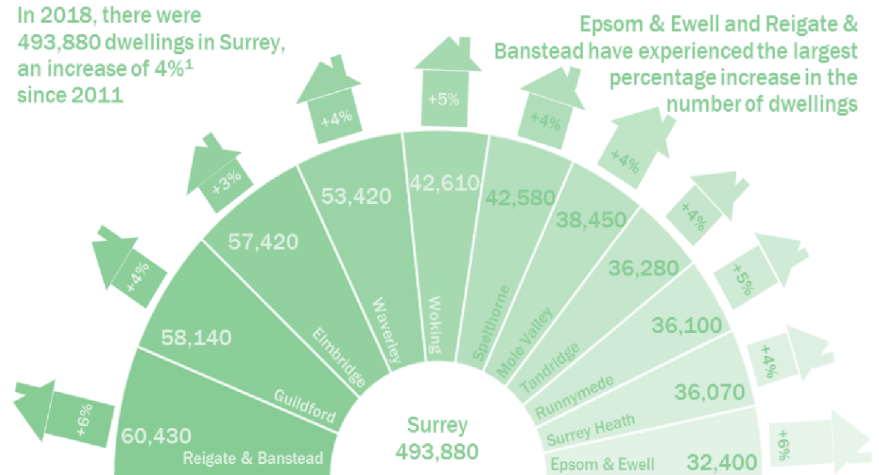
Surrey's population



Surrey is a **net importer** of people, in that more people come into Surrey each year than leave it. This is also true of our school aged population - Surrey has more children who live out of the county attending its schools than it sends resident children to schools in other counties or boroughs.



Surrey Housing



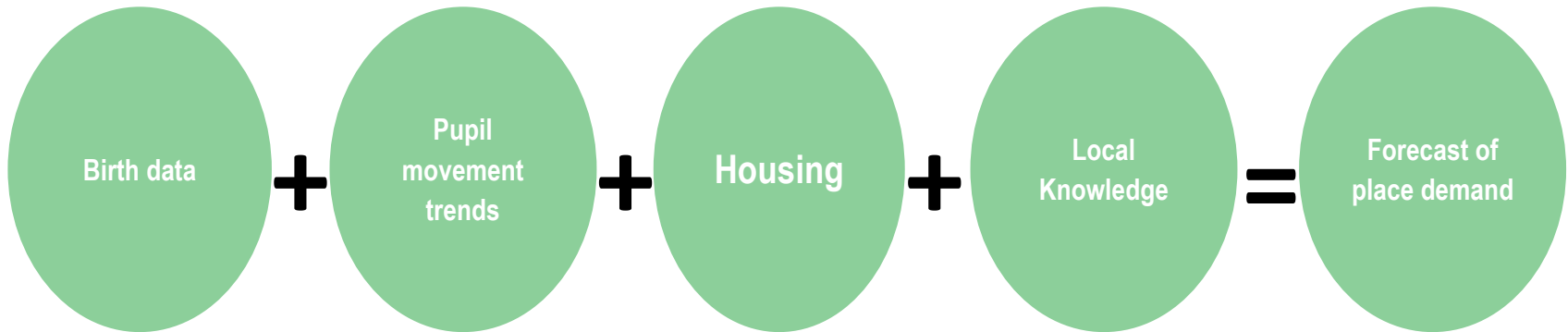
New housing developments will result in an increase in the number of pupils that need a place at Surrey schools. Planning permissions for housing falls within the remit of the eleven district and borough councils within Surrey. To support the projecting of pupil numbers, local councils share this information with Surrey County Council by providing data on housing permissions and trajectories, which are incorporated into long term pupil place forecasts.

Regional plans and government policies seek to increase the level of housing that the county should provide. As housing is now the main contributor to place planning pressures in Surrey, it is a major player in the place planning challenges that Surrey now faces.



Effective pupil place planning is an essential process that enables us to work with schools and stakeholders to commission and create high quality school places. These fulfil the requirement to meet the basic need for school places, and provide the right level of choice for parents. We undertake a robust and comprehensive approach to pupil place planning that forecasts the numbers of children requiring school places, both mainstream and specialist.

## Mainstream school place forecasting



In mainstream school forecasting, the county is split into 'planning areas' for both primary and secondary sectors. Planning areas do not have geographical boundaries, but are groups of schools that reflect the local geography, reasonable travel distances and existing pupil movement patterns. Therefore, some planning areas may include schools in different boroughs or districts.

Birth data underpins all forecasts. Birth data is collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by electoral ward. Underlying demographic trends are also considered using mid year population estimates from the ONS alongside fertility rates.

We also collect data on current pupils from the School

Census and examine pupil movement patterns between schools, in and out of the county and between educational phases (such as primary to secondary). This allows our forecasting model to establish pupil movement trends, which are then applied to population numbers going forward.

Housing permissions and trajectories are received from the District and Borough councils, and are then combined with birth and pupil movement trends in specialist demographic forecasting software called 'Edge-ucate', which creates pupil projections, in a variety of different formats. These pupil projections allow the council to ensure that every Surrey child who requires one is offered a school place.

Although school place demand is based on areas, it must also consider parental preference for mainstream, or school place request for children with an EHCP, as parents/students are under no obligation to apply for a place at their nearest school. The council strives to meet parental preference wherever possible. Surrey County Council's planning is effective in this regard and for September 2020, the council was able to offer a place at a preferred school to:

**97.5%**

of Reception applicants

**96.5%**

of Junior applicants

**94%**

of secondary applicants

## Special Educational Needs and Disability school place forecasting

Surrey's forecasting of specialist school places for children with Education, Health and Care Plans uses the same basic demographic projections as for mainstream pupils and these are underpinned by the same birth, population and housing data.

Pupil movement trends are also determined in a similar way, using information from the school census alongside the council's pupil level information.

However, whilst the proportion of children with an EHCP attending a mainstream educational setting is included as part of our mainstream forecasts, the demand generated by those children whose needs mean they require a specialist school place is projected separately. Additional information relating to a child's special educational need, such as primary need and designation of specialist school attended, are fed into these forecasts.

Specialist school place demand is currently analysed for each of Surrey's four quadrants (North East, North West, South East and South West) because it involves a significantly smaller number of pupils and schools. There is a wider range of the type of educational provision available, from specialist centres attached to mainstream schools, special schools, alternative provision and places at non-maintained or specialist independent settings.

Special School sufficiency planning is also informed by detailed local knowledge enhanced through consultation with parents and carers and good relationships with local schools. This supports the strategic approach to evidence-informed place planning. In Surrey, as is the case nationally, specialist school provision does not just meet the needs of learners in the immediate surrounding area so it has a far wider intake than most mainstream schools.

## Demand for mainstream school places

In the short term, the birth rate will mean the number of children requiring a primary school place is likely to have peaked in 2016/17. After that time increases in primary school demand will largely be as a result of inward migration and housing, causing pockets of high demand in certain areas but a landscape of surplus places in others. Surrey's approach to school planning must therefore adapt to support small and isolated populations in its more rural areas, as well as the more concentrated urban populations.

In the secondary sector, demand is offset by approximately eleven years from birth. This means that the pressures faced in the primary sector are now transitioning into secondary schools. As such, the secondary school population is projected to increase in most areas over the next five years, before stabilising and declining in some areas from 2025 onwards. From this time, any demand pressures in secondary schools are likely to result from migration or additional housing.

## Demand for Post-16 sixth form/college places

Analysis of capacity and funding allocations for Surrey based state funded institutions and funding allocations, travel to learn patterns suggests that overall utilisation is estimated to be 77% currently. This is projected to rise to 81% by 2030, based on planned capacity increases and population projections. Utilisation reflects total cohort and capacity and does not accommodate demand and capacity within specific sector subject areas.

Demand is not uniform across the County and there will be pockets of local pressure, most significantly in Reigate and Banstead and Woking, where capacity will be challenged through the forecast period to 2030. In addition to capacity within education institutions the implementation of T Levels and ongoing developments across the apprenticeship sector is likely to see demand for work placements and employment opportunities for 16-18 year olds increase.

The Council will work with education and training providers alongside local employers to ensure that all young people are encouraged and supported to participate in education and training leading towards sustained employment. This will require a balanced increase in places at schools and colleges which accommodate both learner choice and meet skills gaps identified by employers..

## Demand for specialist school places

Since 2015, the number of children with an EHCP who live in Surrey and require a specialist school place has increased by 73%. This is in comparison to a growth of just 5% in the five years from 2010 and can potentially be attributed, in part, to the increase in the birth rate, the changes brought about by the Children and Families Act and the SEND Regulations in 2014, the 0-25 SEND Code of Practice in 2015, and the improvements to earlier identification and diagnosis of need.

Children and young people with SEND have differing needs and are educated in a range of mainstream or specialist settings. Alongside the general presumption of a right to a mainstream education, parents of children with an EHCP and young people with an EHCP have the right to express their preference for a place at a particular mainstream school, special school, special post-16 institution or specialist college.

Special schools (in the maintained, academy, non-maintained and independent sectors), special post-16 institutions and specialist colleges all have an important role in providing for children and young people with SEN and in working collaboratively with mainstream and special settings to develop and share expertise and approaches.

The demand for maintained specialist school places in Surrey has grown significantly over the past 4 years from 2,859 planned places in 2017-18 to 3,477 planned places in 2020-21, and increasing again to 3,513 in 2021-22. At present, Surrey's existing maintained specialist estate provides 2715 specialist places in 24 special schools, and 762 specialist places in 52 specialist centres. These places are currently 98% occupied, and there are some areas of the county where there is currently insufficient to cater for particular need types. Specialist provision in special schools in Surrey, as in other local authorities, does not just meet the needs of learners in the immediate surrounding areas within a district, as is the case with mainstream schools.

Developing and maintaining high quality specialist provision in Surrey is vital to ensure appropriate placements for the county's most vulnerable children and young people who have complex SEND and require specialist educational provision. To this end, a combined Capital investment of £79.6m between 2019-2021 will increase the county's specialist estate by approximately 1,600 places in total over the next nine years, which represents 56% growth from 2017.

## Glossary of terms for special schools and specialist centres

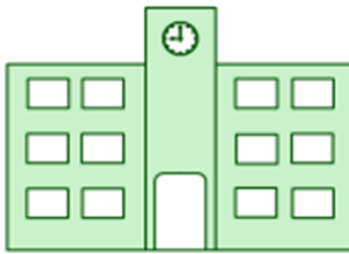
COIN	Communication and Interaction Needs	SLDD	Severe Learning Difficulty and Disability
CSCN	Complex Social and Communication Needs	VI	Visual Impairment
HI	Hearing Impairment		
LAN	Learning and Additional Needs		
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health		

# Education in Surrey

As of 1 January 2021, there are 505 schools in Surrey. These are comprised of the following types of school:

<b>177</b> Academies	<b>100</b> Community	<b>22</b> Foundation
<b>7</b> Free	<b>112</b> Non-maintained or independent	
<b>71</b> Voluntary Aided	<b>16</b> Voluntary Controlled	

Surrey's state-funded school estate comprises of:



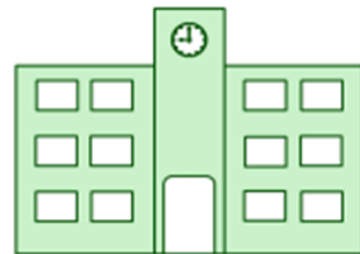
**369** maintained mainstream schools

- comprising of
- 2** All-through
  - 79** Infant
  - 41** Junior
  - 4** Nurseries
  - 180** Primary
  - 8** Pupil Referral Units
  - 55** Secondary



**24** maintained special schools

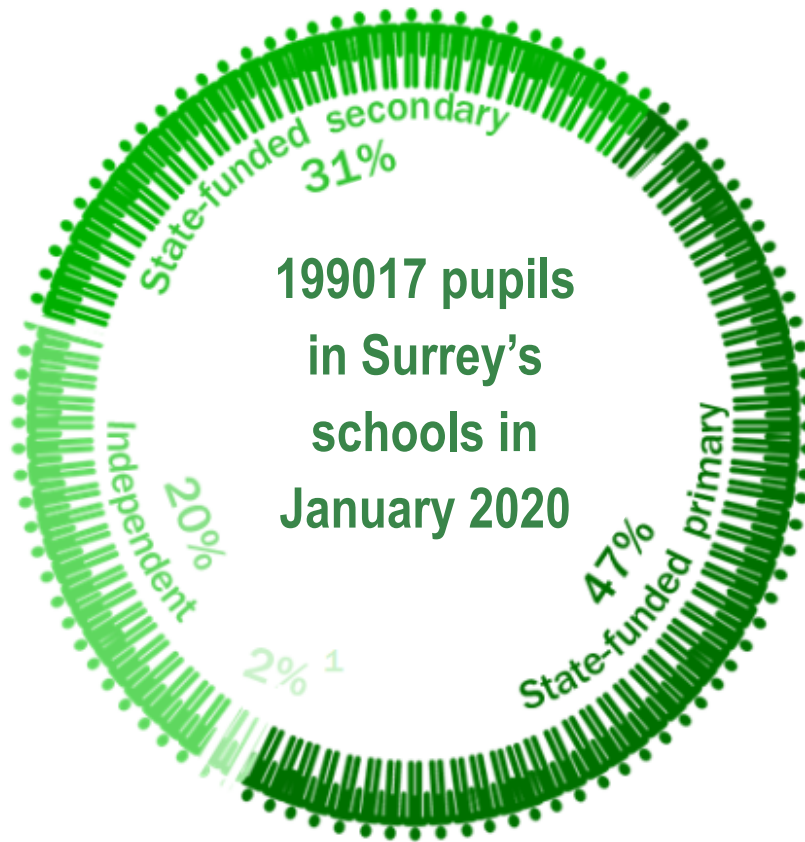
- comprising of
- 8** All-through
  - 1** Junior
  - 3** Primary
  - 12** Secondary



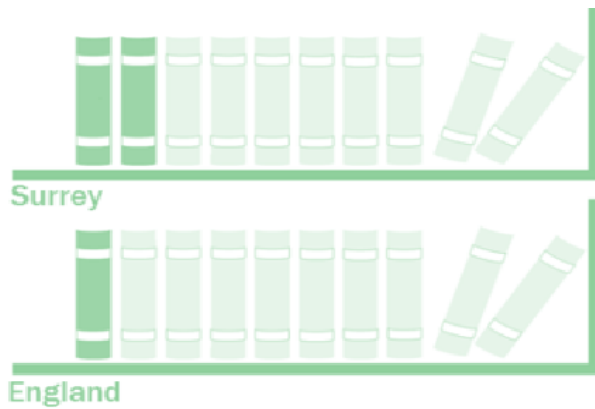
**52** maintained specialist centres

- comprising of
- 10** Infant
  - 12** Junior
  - 14** Primary
  - 16** Secondary

# Surrey's school population

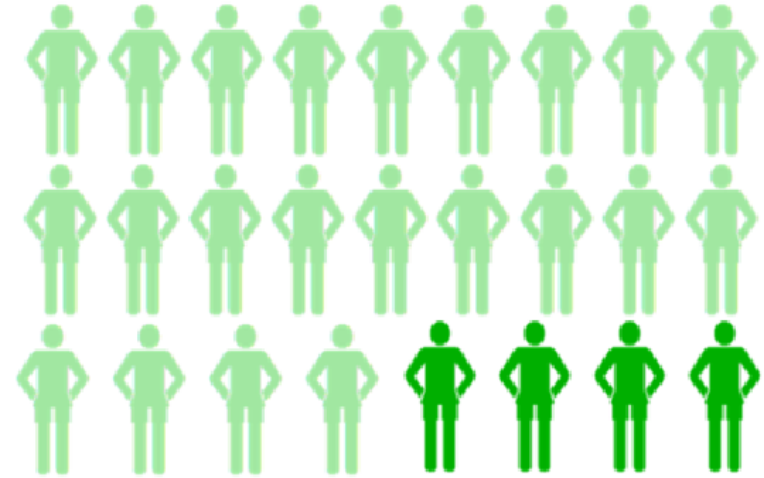


<sup>1</sup>Other: includes pupils at nursery, Pupil Referral Units and special schools

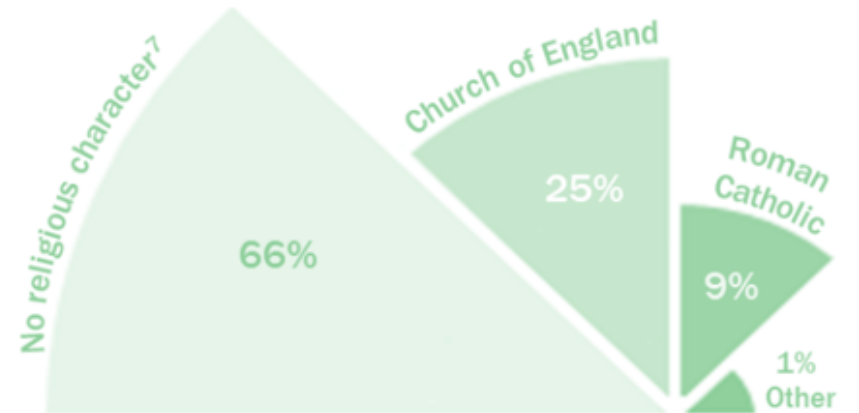


2 out of 10 schools in Surrey are independent compared to 1 out of 10 in England

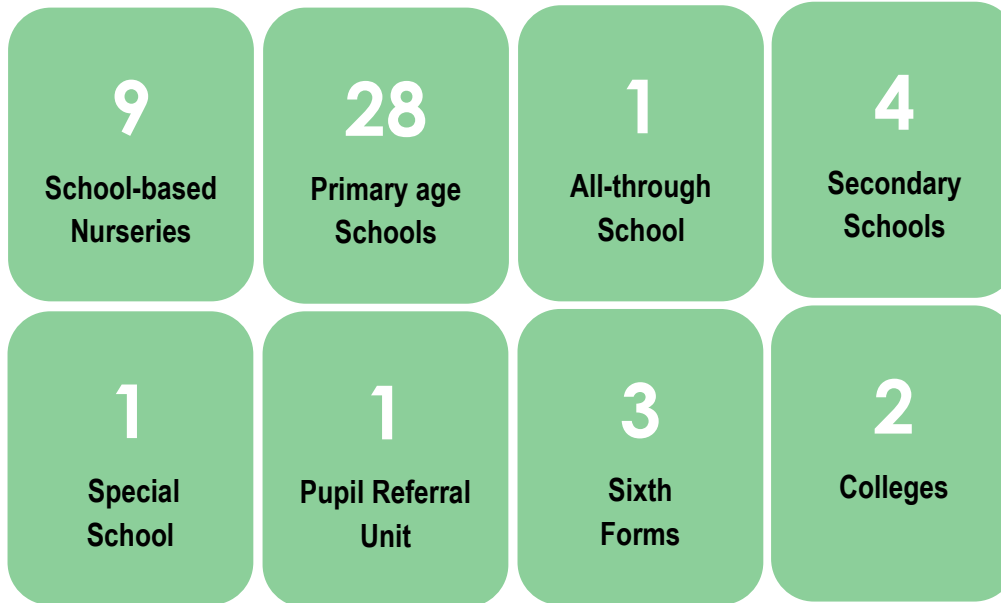
15  
4 out of every 26 pupils in Surrey's schools have special educational needs which are supported either through SEN Support and a Graduated Approach to meeting needs or an EHCP



1 out of every 3 schools in Surrey is a faith school



In Elmbridge, there are:



## Births

**Births increased by 25% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1890 and increased year on year throughout the period

**Births have now decreased by 19% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1478 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the borough since 2002.

## Planning Areas

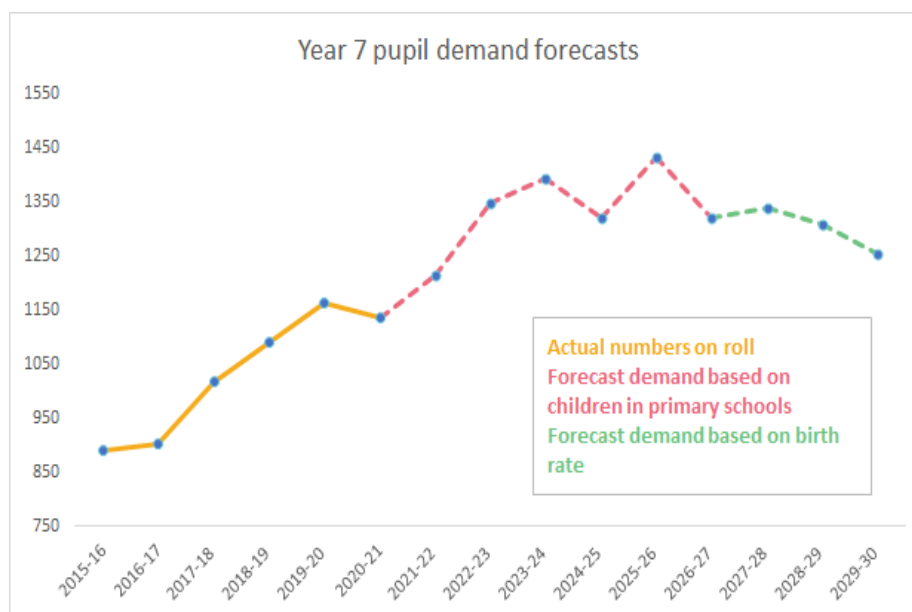
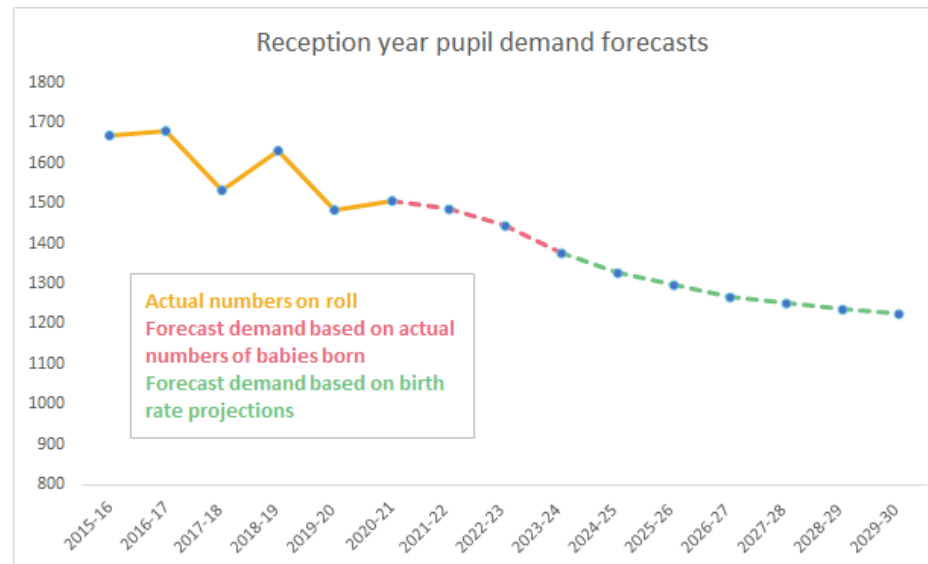
Elmbridge is made up of six individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Elmbridge is a single secondary planning area, this means that demand for secondary places is forecast across the whole borough.

## Primary school places

- In the medium term, we would expect that the demand for reception places will fall in line with the birth rate.
- Any exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

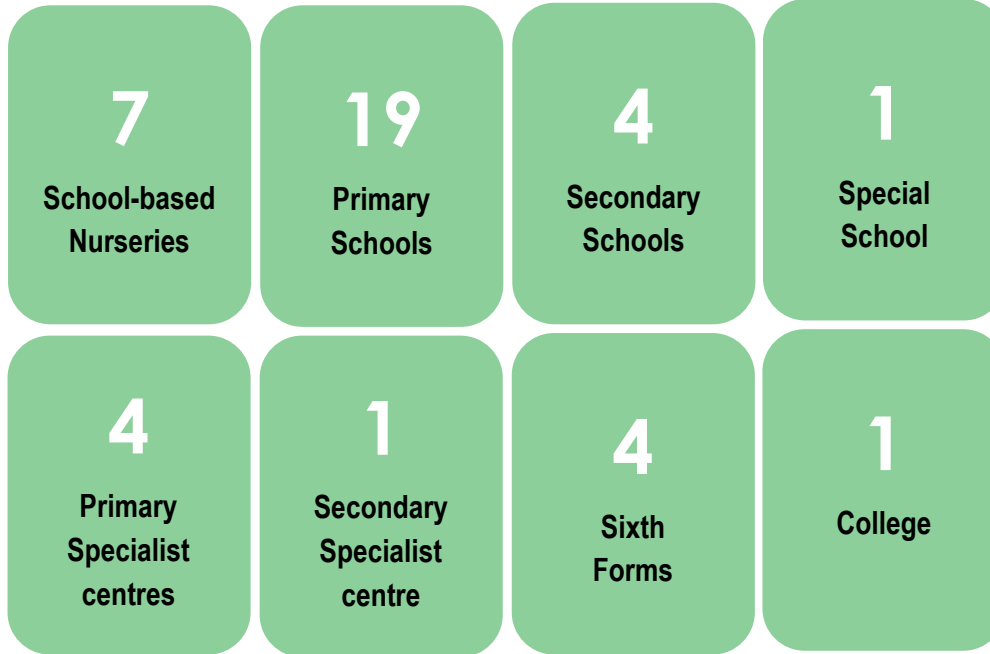


## Secondary school places

- Demand for secondary school places will reflect the peaks and troughs of the birth rate before plateauing.
- Housing coming forward as a result of the borough's local plan may increase demand in certain years. It is too soon to quantify what impact, if any, the pandemic will have on the future supply of housing.
- The opening of a new secondary free school in the area by the DfE will impact on existing pupil movement trends in the area and may impact on forecasts in the short term.



In Epsom & Ewell, there are:



### Births

**Births increased by 27% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 958, but unlike some other boroughs, there were peaks and troughs in reaching this point.

**Births have now decreased by 14% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 824 in 2019, which is a decrease of 80 from 2018.

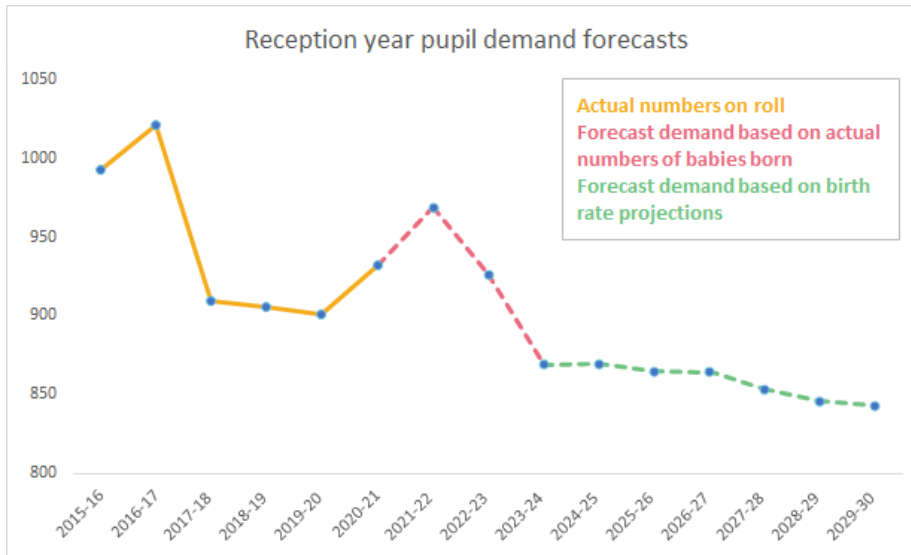
It is the lowest birth rate in the borough since 2006.

## Planning Areas

Epsom & Ewell is made up of four individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Epsom & Ewell is a single secondary planning area, this means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

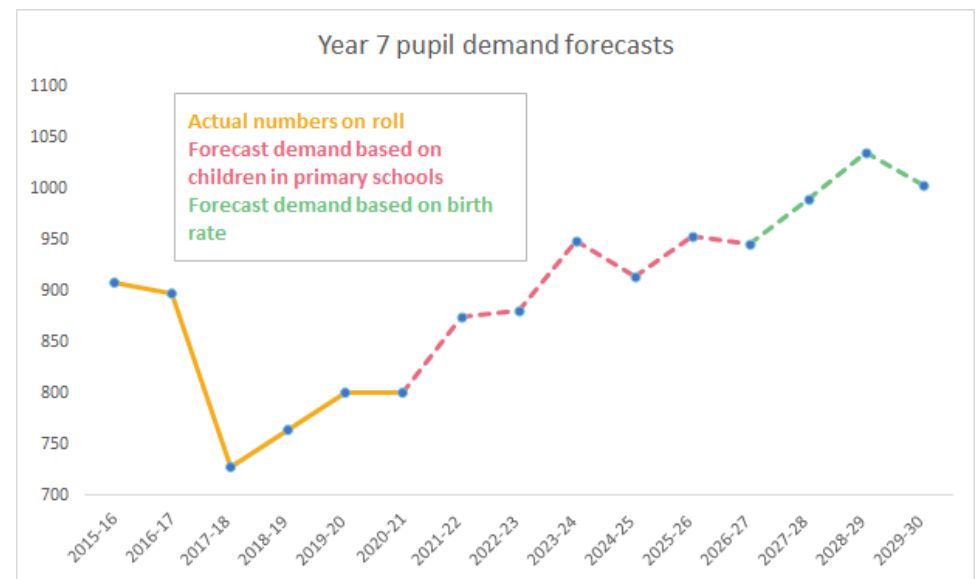


## Primary School Places

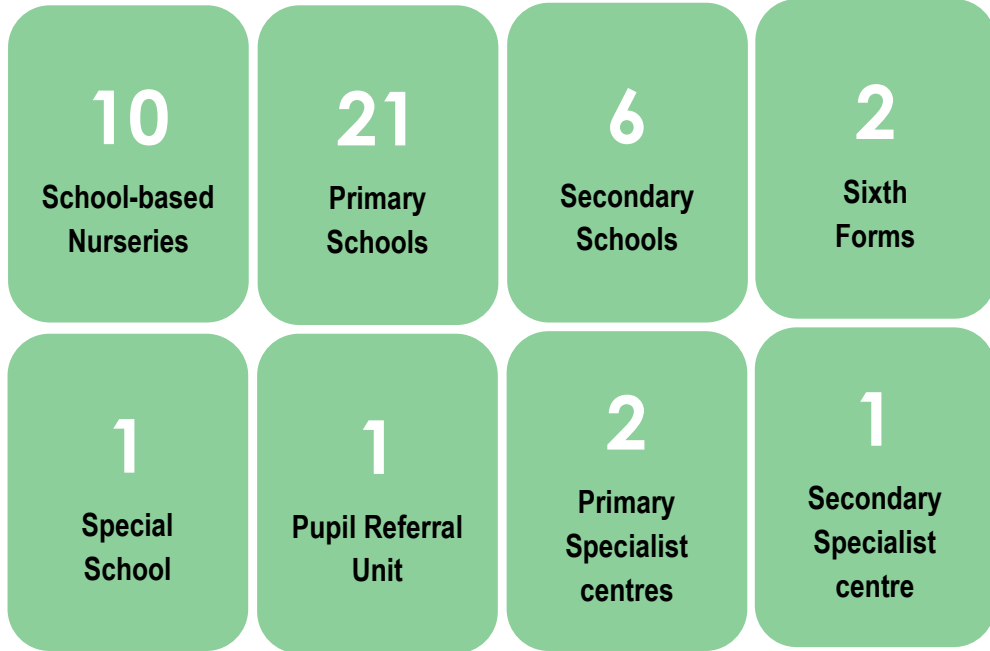
- Short term increases reflect the later peak in birth rate.
- In the medium term, we would expect that the demand for reception places will fall in line with the birth rate.
- Any exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

## Secondary School Places

- Demand reflects the peaks and troughs in the birth rate and it is expected that demand will plateau at the end of the planning period.
- Proximity of some schools to county and borough boundaries mean that there is more cross-border movement both inward and outward.
- The strategy for the area is to fill all existing vacant capacity in secondary schools before seeking to commission any additional provision.



In Spelthorne, there are:



### Births

**Births increased by 35% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1346 and increased year on year throughout the period. However, this peak was later than in other boroughs, being reached in 2016.

**Births have now decreased by 7% since 2012.**

Since 2016, births have decreased year on year, reaching a low of 1230 in 2019.

## Planning Areas

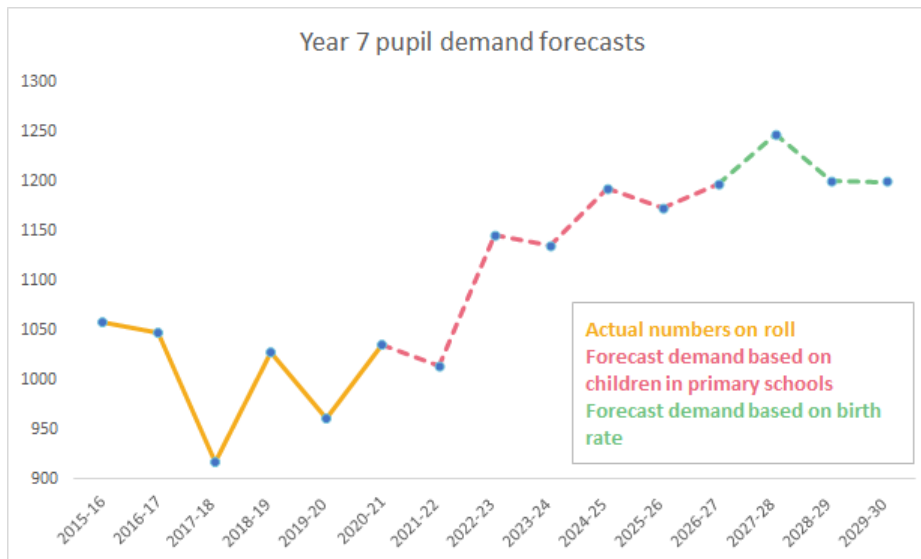
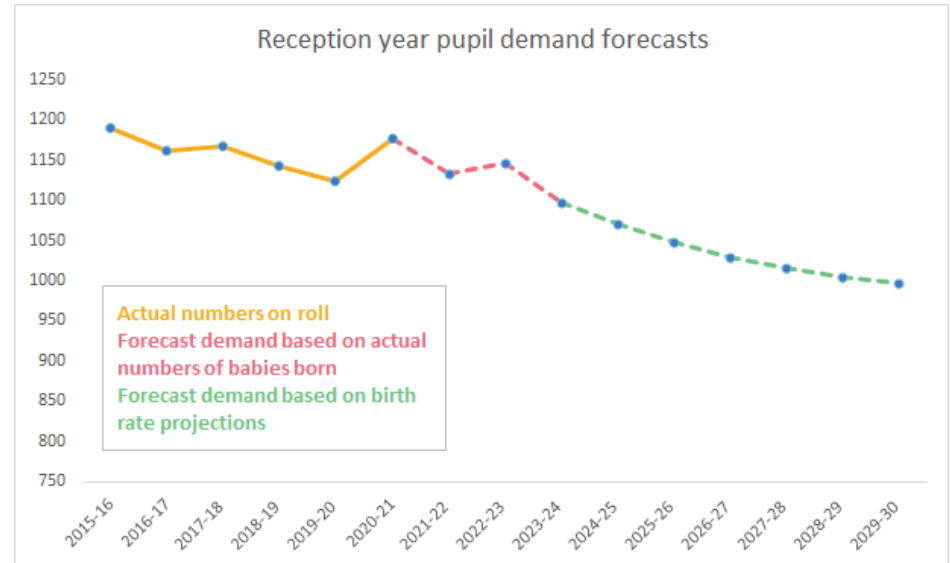
Spelthorne is made up of five individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Spelthorne is a single secondary planning area, this means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

## Primary School Places

- There is a general decline in demand expected, reflective of the birth rate.
- Any exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Secondary School Places

- Peaks and troughs are expected as the higher cohorts from the primary sector transition to secondary provision.
- In the long term, we would expect demand to reach a plateau by the end of the planning period.
- It is likely that additional provision will be required in the short and medium term.

## North East SEND school places

Current number of places and pupils on roll at special schools and specialist centres in NE Surrey

### Special Schools

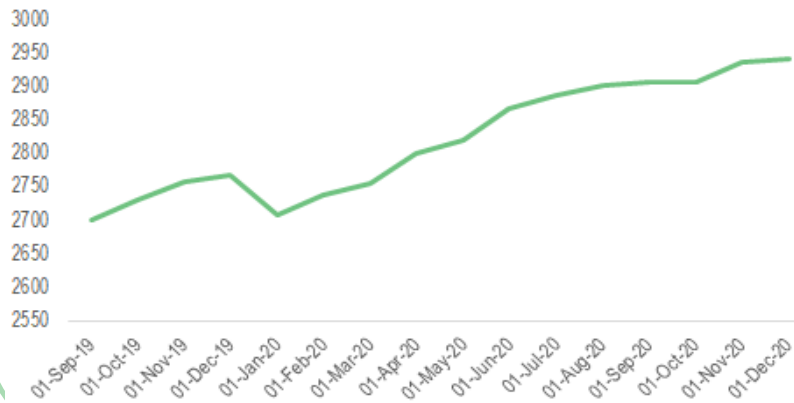
COIN	CSCN	LAN	SEMH	SLDD
0 planned places 2020-21	139 planned places 2020-21	0 planned places 2020-21	0 planned places 2020-21	171 planned places 2020-21
0 pupils on roll October 2020	142 pupils on roll October 2020	0 pupils on roll October 2020	0 pupils on roll October 2020	179 pupils on roll October 2020

### Specialist Centres

High COIN	Low COIN	LAN	HI	VI
83 planned places 2020-21	35 planned places 2020-21	31 planned places 2020-21	33 planned places 2020-21	0 planned places 2020-21
89 pupils on roll October 2020	27 pupils on roll October 2020	25 pupils on roll October 2020	21 pupils on roll October 2020	0 pupils on roll October 2020

# North East SEND school places

Number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in NE Surrey



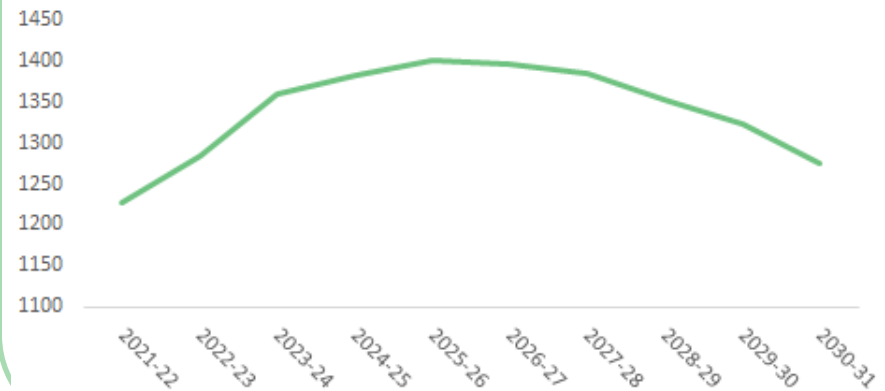
Total number of children and young people with an EHCP, residing in NE Surrey and attending a specialist provision (maintained or non-maintained independent) in 2020-21

**1185**

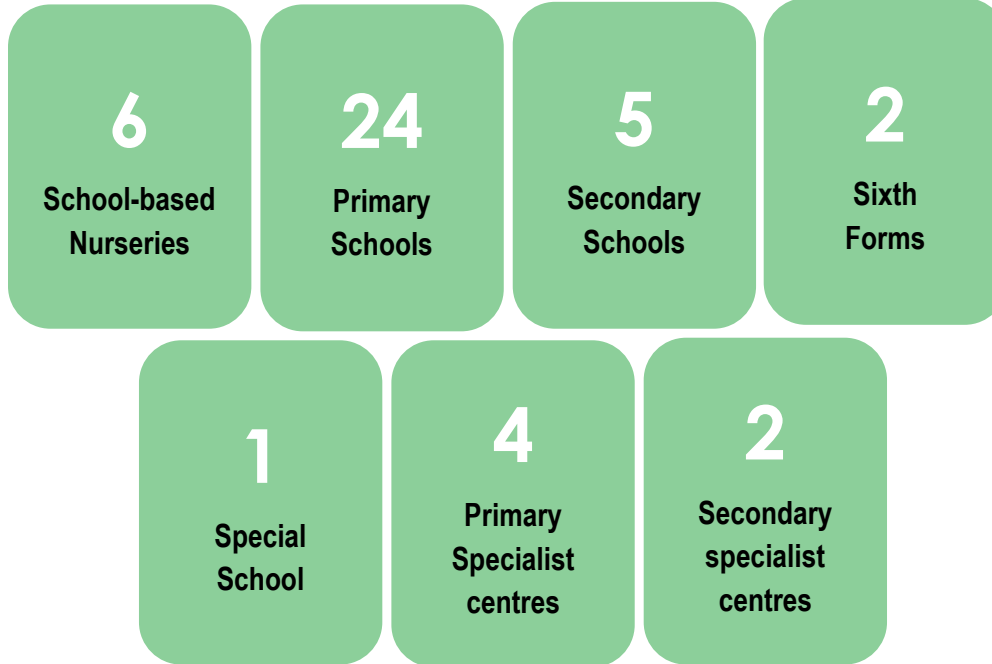
Total planned places in maintained special schools and specialist centres in NE Surrey in 2020-21

**492**

Projected number of children and young people with an EHCP living in NE Surrey who will require a specialist school/centre place



In Runnymede, there are:



## Births

**Births increased by 27% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1007 and increased year on year throughout the period

**Births have now decreased by 11% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 895 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the borough since 2006.

## Planning Areas

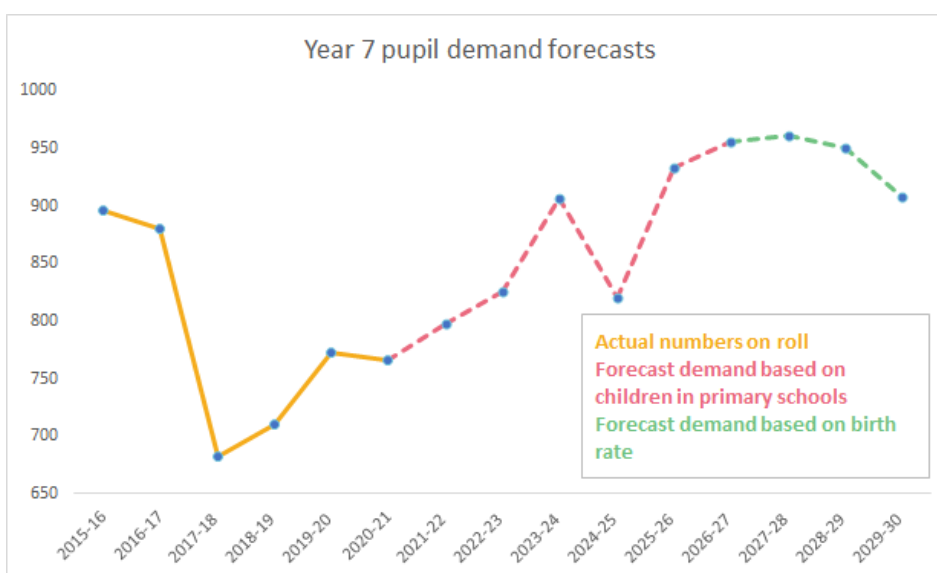
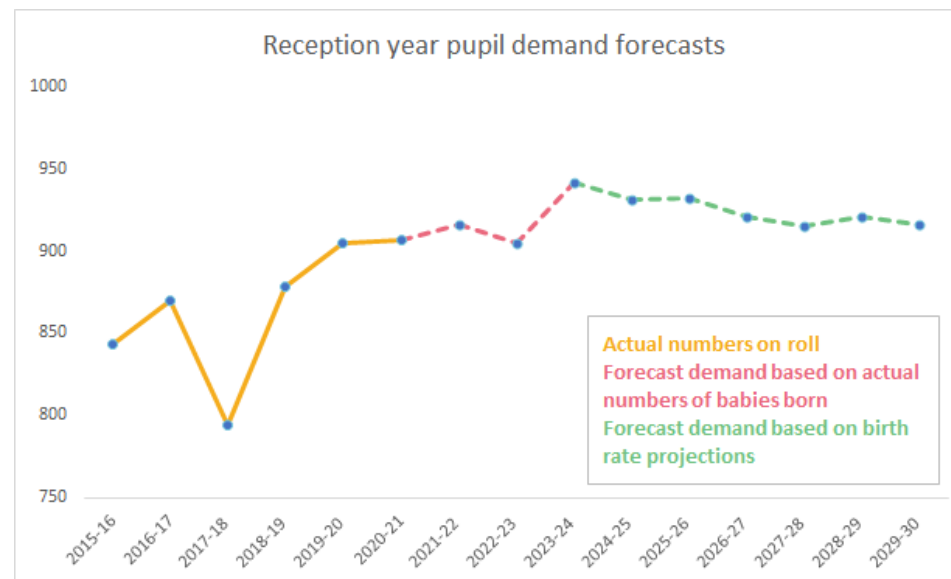
Runnymede is made up of five individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Runnymede is a single secondary planning area, this means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

## Primary School Places

- After peaks and troughs in the short term, demand is expected to stabilise and plateau.
- Any areas of exceptional demand will stem from new housing and are expected to be in the more urban areas, such as Chertsey.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

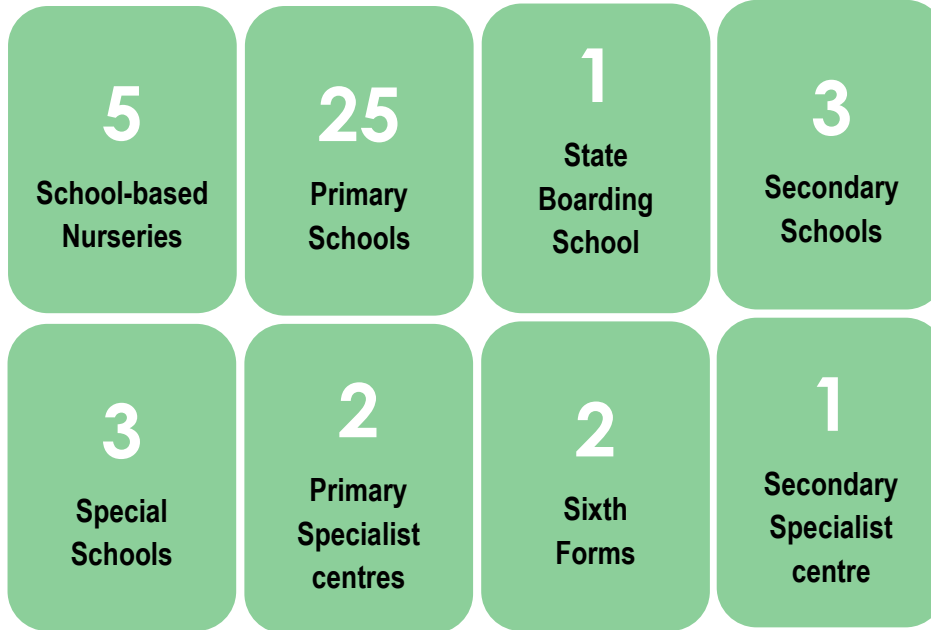


## Secondary School Places

- Secondary demand mirrors primary demand, with peaks and troughs before a decline at the end of the period.
- Vacant capacity in existing provision will be utilised where it is reasonable to do so before any additional provision is commissioned.



In Surrey Heath, there are:



### Births

**Births increased by 14% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1029. However, this was reached earlier than in other boroughs, peaking in 2008, and declining since.

**Births have now decreased by 19% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 792 in 2018. Surrey Heath was the only borough to see a significant rise in birth rate for 2019, increasing to 837.

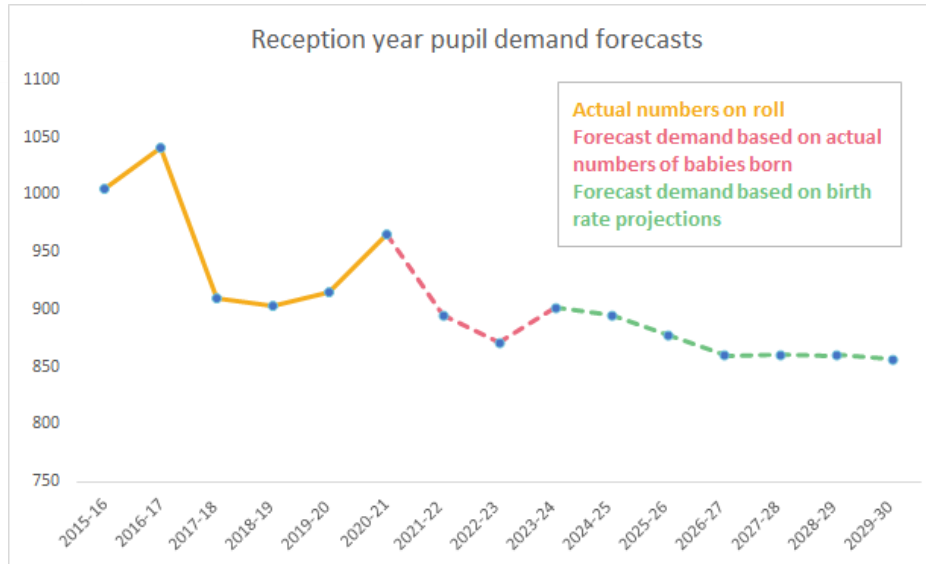
## Planning Areas

Surrey Heath is made up of six individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Surrey Heath is separated into two planning areas, meaning that secondary places are planned to the east and to the west of the borough.



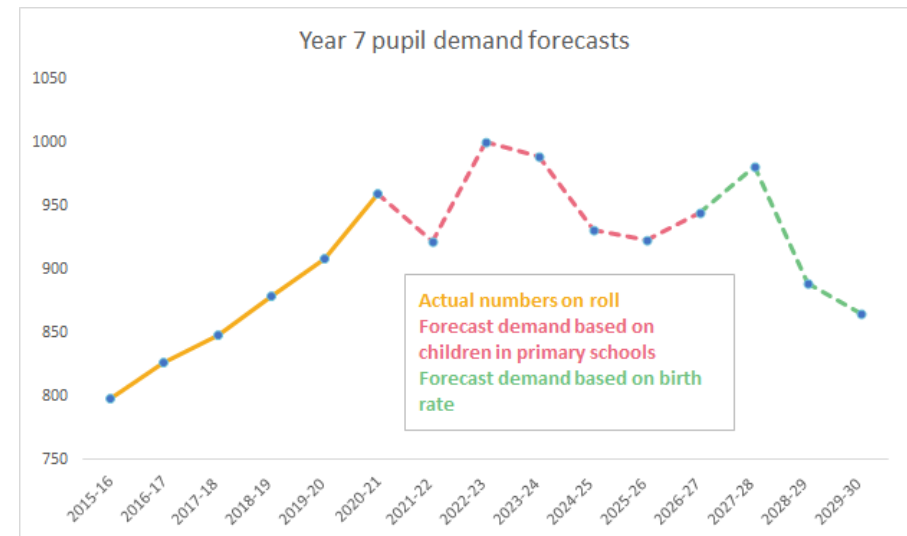


## Primary School Places

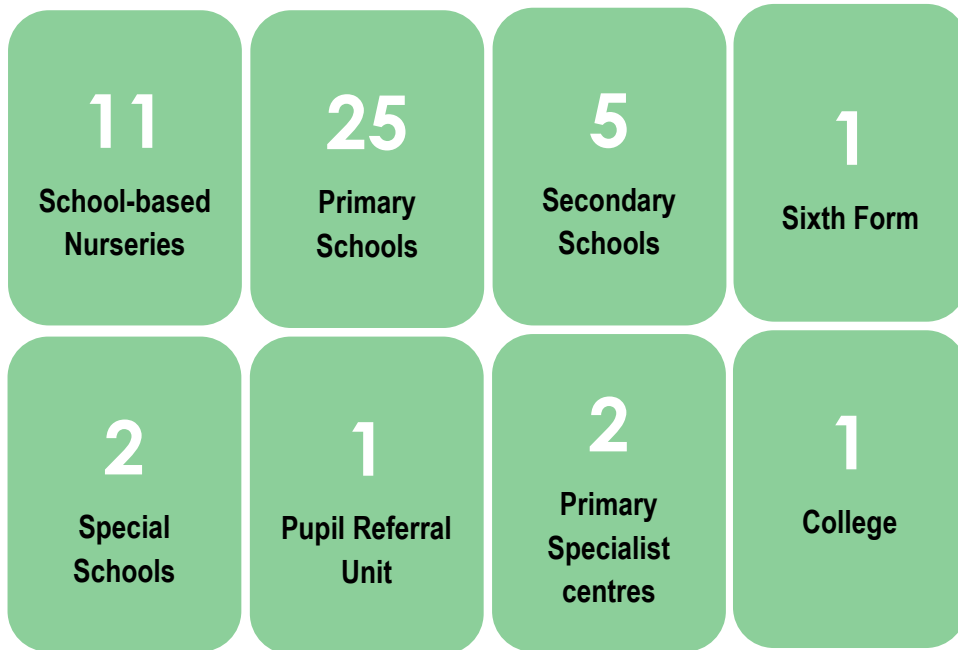
- Demand is expected to fall in the short term before reaching a plateau. There are likely to be surplus places across the borough.
- Any areas of exceptional demand will stem from new housing .
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

## Secondary School Places

- Secondary demand mirrors primary demand, with peaks and troughs before a decline at the end of the period.
- Any demand increases are driven by new housing, and the impact of the pandemic on housing supply will need to be monitored.
- Vacant capacity in existing provision in will be utilised where it is reasonable to do so before any additional provision is commissioned.



In Woking, there are:



## Births

**Births increased by 37% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1531 and increased year on year throughout the period

**Births have now decreased by 23% since 2012.**

Woking saw the biggest decrease in births in 2013, dropping by 220.

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year since, reaching a low of 1177 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the borough since 2004.

## Planning Areas

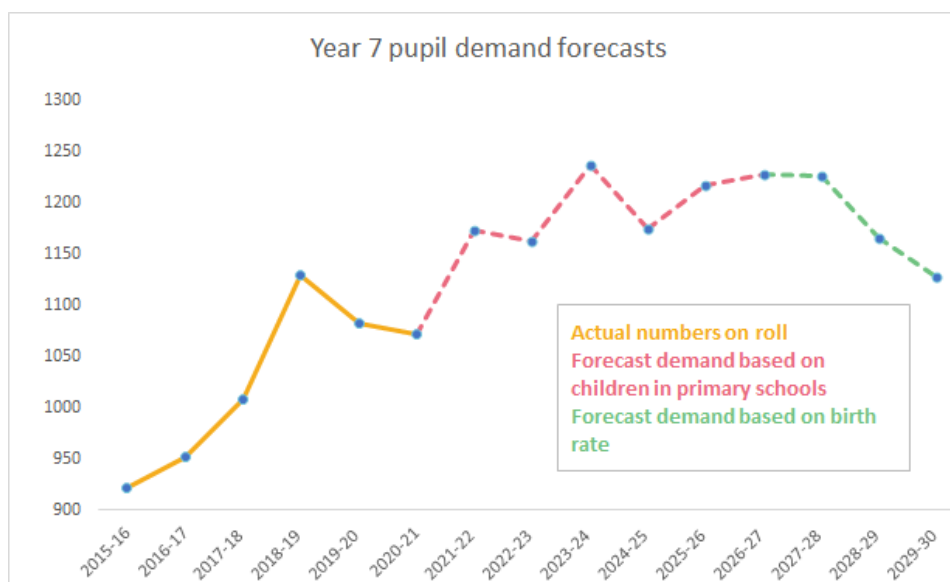
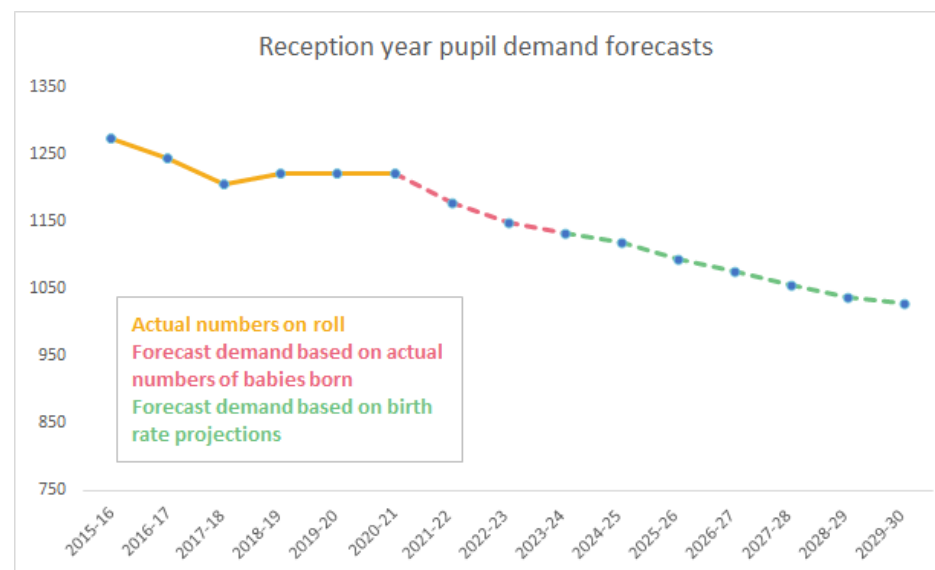
Woking is made up of five individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Woking is a single secondary planning area, this means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

## Primary School Places

- Demand is expected to fall throughout the planning period, reflecting the declining birth rate.
- Any areas of exceptional demand will stem from new housing .
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Secondary School Places

- Secondary demand mirrors primary demand as the larger cohorts transition to secondary school before a decline at the end of the period.
- Vacant capacity in existing provision in will be utilised where it is reasonable to do so before any additional provision is commissioned.
- Given the decline at the end of the planning period, any additional provision is likely to be temporary to protect the sustainability of provision.

## North West SEND school places

Current number of places and pupils on roll at special schools and specialist centres in NW Surrey

### Special Schools

COIN	CSCN	LAN	SEMH	SLDD
<b>0</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>193</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>416</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>70</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>115</b> planned places 2020-21
<b>0</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>193</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>410</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>66</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>117</b> pupils on roll October 2020

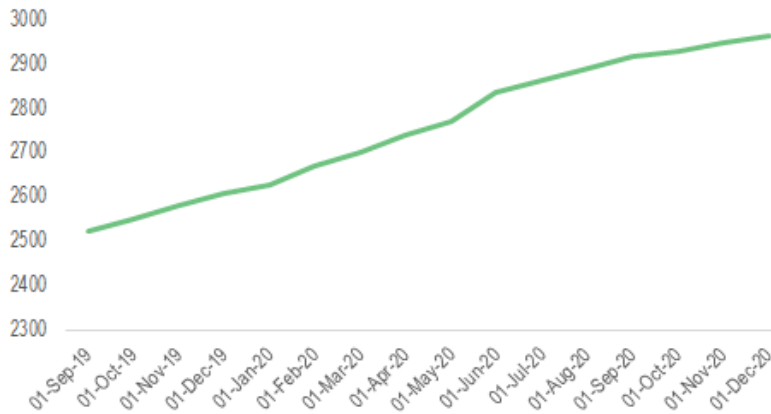
### Specialist Centres

High COIN	Low COIN	LAN	HI	VI
<b>48</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>55</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>53</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>0</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>19</b> planned places 2020-21
<b>49</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>60</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>51</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>0</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>15</b> pupils on roll October 2020



# North West SEND school places

Number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in NW Surrey



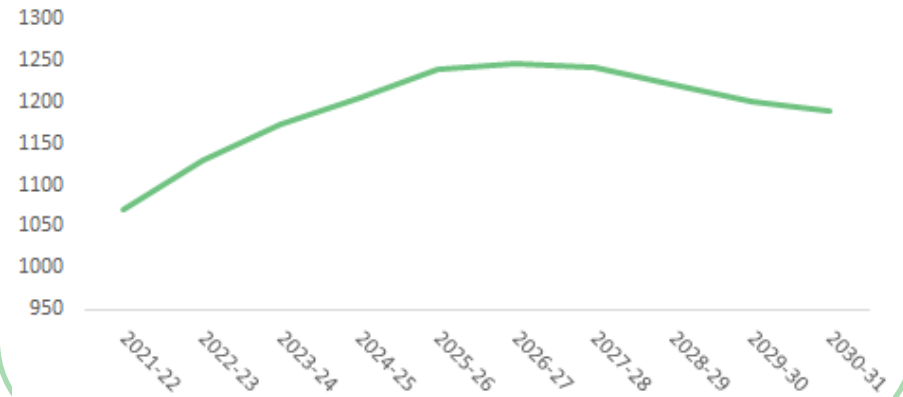
Total number of children and young people with an EHCP, residing in NW Surrey and attending a specialist provision (maintained or non-maintained independent) in 2020-21

**1039**

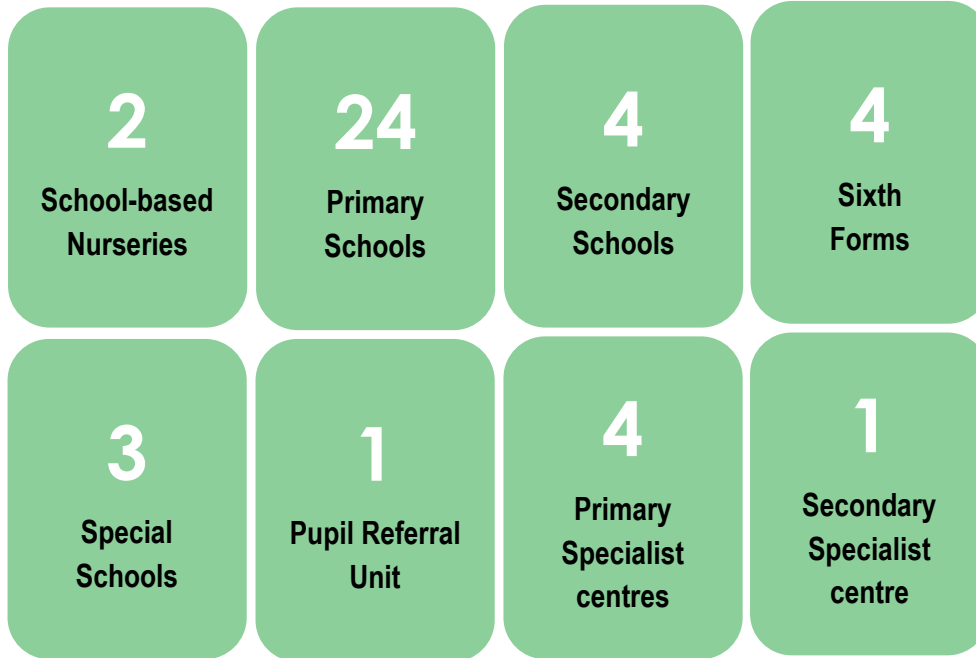
Total planned places in maintained special schools and specialist centres in NW Surrey in 2020-21

**969**

Projected number of children and young people with an EHCP living in NW Surrey who will require a specialist school/centre place



In Mole Valley, there are:



### Births

**Births increased by 12% in the decade to 2012.**

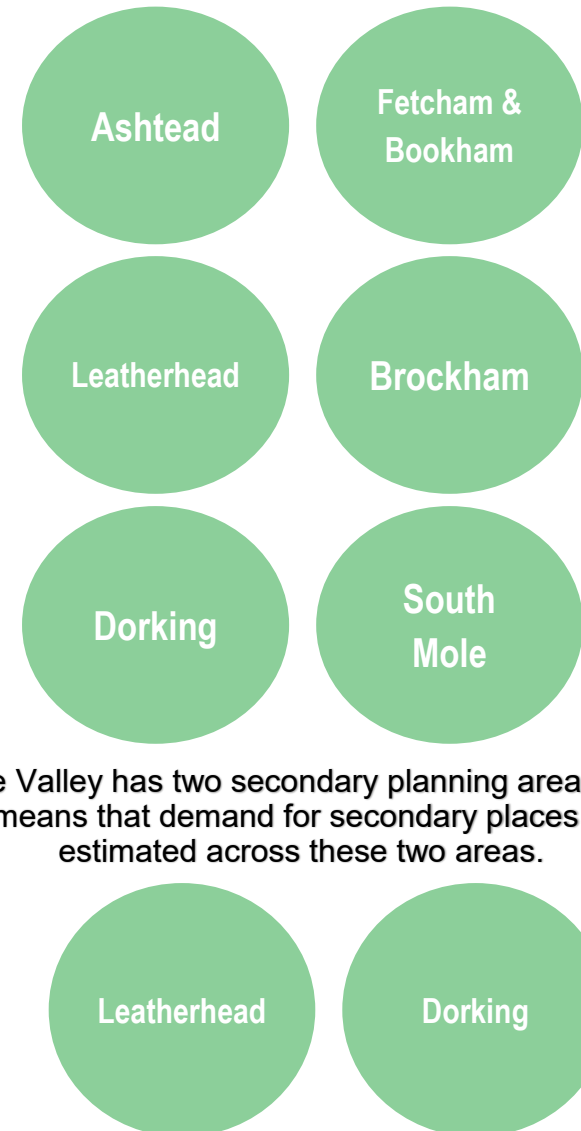
At their highest, births in the district reached 887 and increased year on year throughout the period

**Births have now decreased by 14% since 2012.**

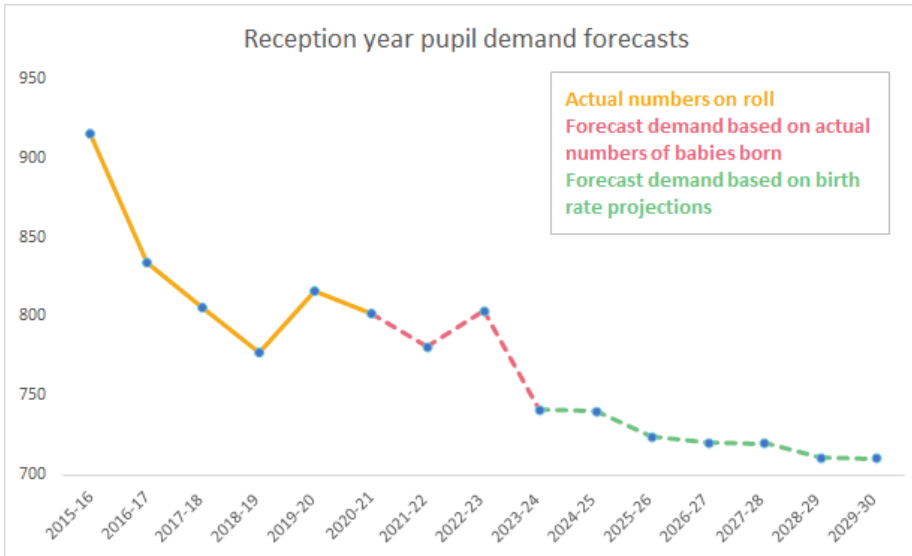
Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 750 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the district in two decades.

## Planning Areas

Mole Valley is made up of six individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Mole Valley has two secondary planning areas, this means that demand for secondary places is estimated across these two areas.

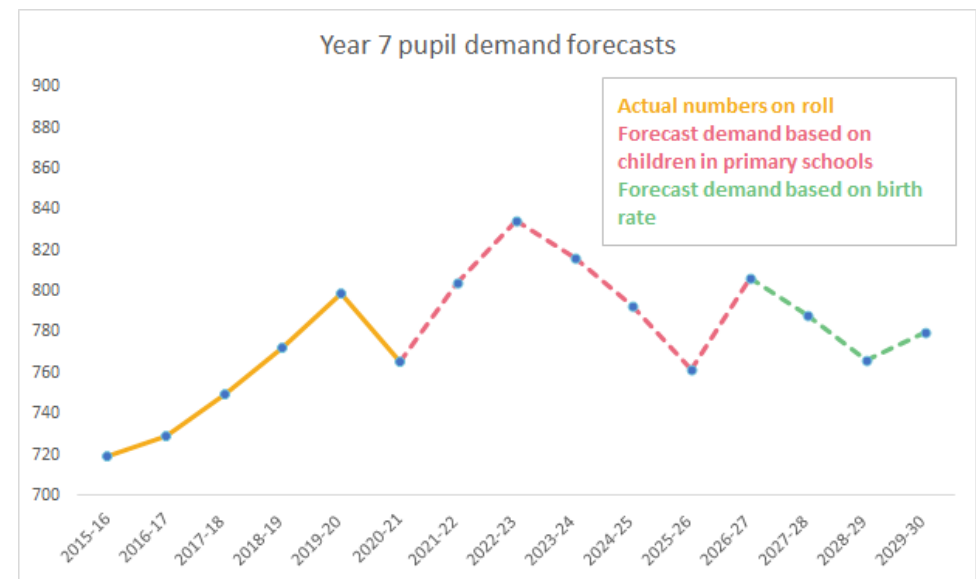


## Primary School Places

- There is a general decline in demand expected, reflective of the birth rate.
- Any areas of exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

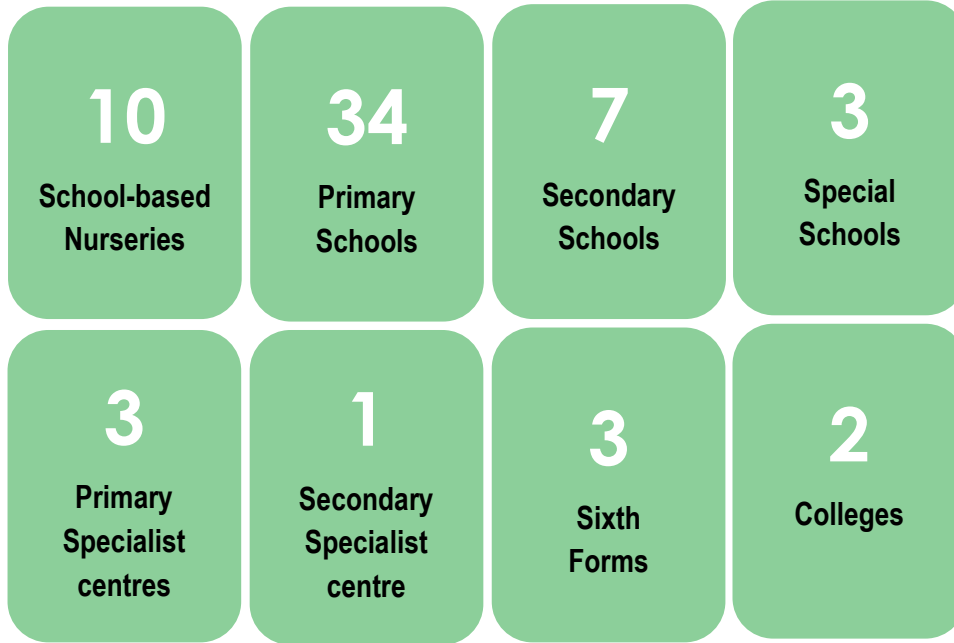
## Secondary School Places

- Peaks and troughs are expected as the higher cohorts from the primary sector transition to secondary provision with a general decline expected in the long term..
- Demand forecasts are impacted by existing pupil movement trends—faith schools tend to recruit pupils from a larger area outside the district boundaries, who do not attend other schools in the area if they are unsuccessful in obtaining a faith based place.





In Reigate & Banstead, there are:



### Births

**Births increased by 29% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1889 and increased year on year throughout the period

**Births have now decreased by 9% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1709 in 2018, and plateauing in 2019.

## Planning Areas

Reigate & Banstead is made up of seven individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.

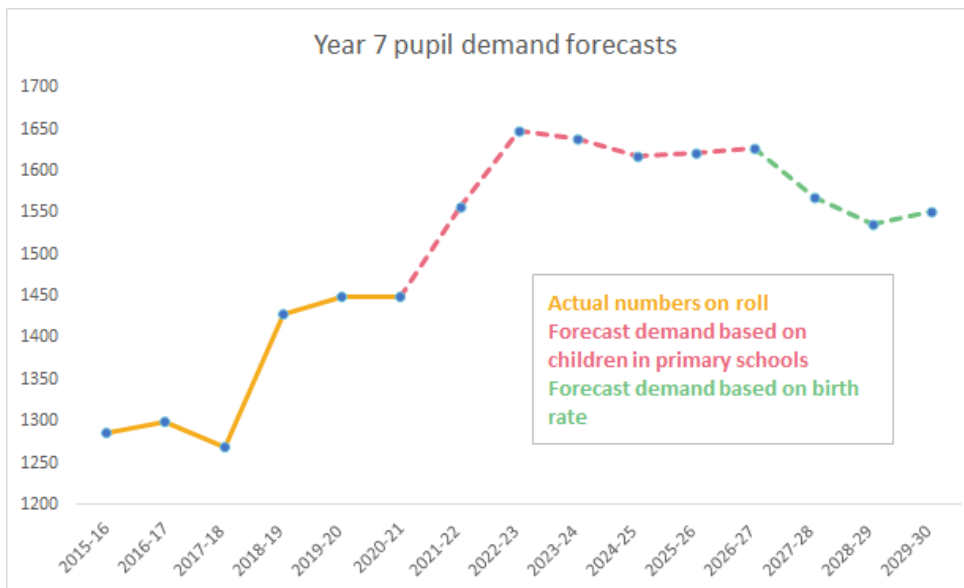
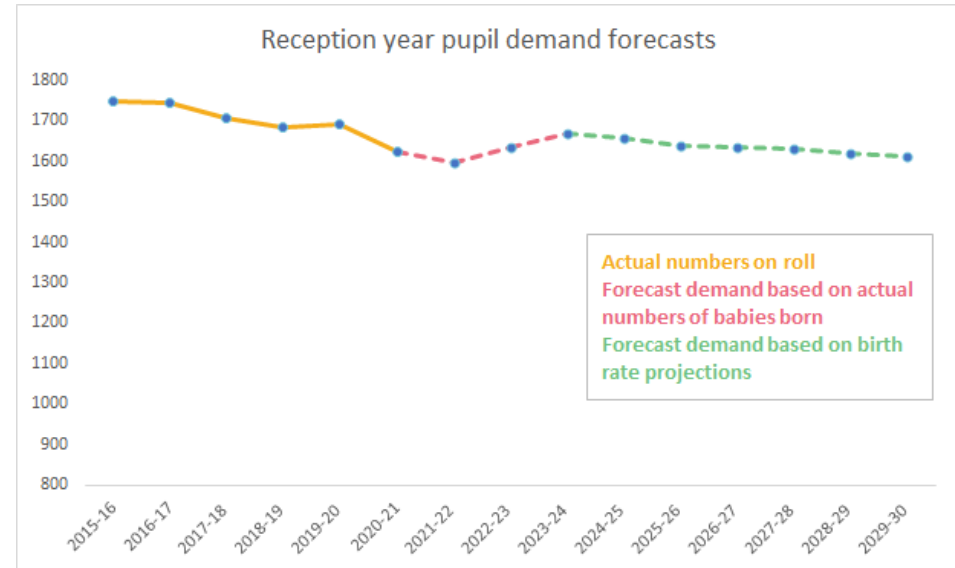


Reigate & Banstead is split into three secondary planning areas so the demand for secondary places is estimated separately for each area.



## Primary School Places

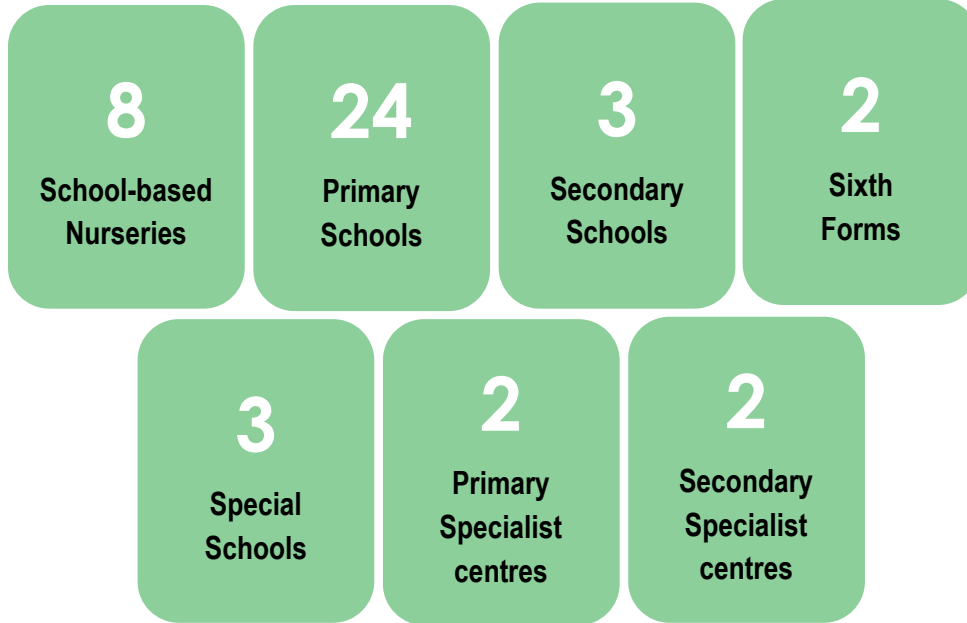
- There is a general decline in demand expected, reflective of the birth rate.
- Any areas of exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Secondary School Places

- In the short term, larger primary cohorts will be transitioning to secondary schools.
- Vacant capacity in existing provision in the centre of the borough will be utilised where it is reasonable to do so before any additional provision is commissioned.
- It is likely that demand to the south of the borough will be impacted by housing development, although it is not yet known what impact, if any, the pandemic will have on housing supply.

In Tandridge, there are:



## Births

**Births increased by 17% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the district reached 966 and increased year on year throughout the period. Unlike elsewhere, there has been a further peak in 2018.

**Births have now decreased by 7% since 2012.**

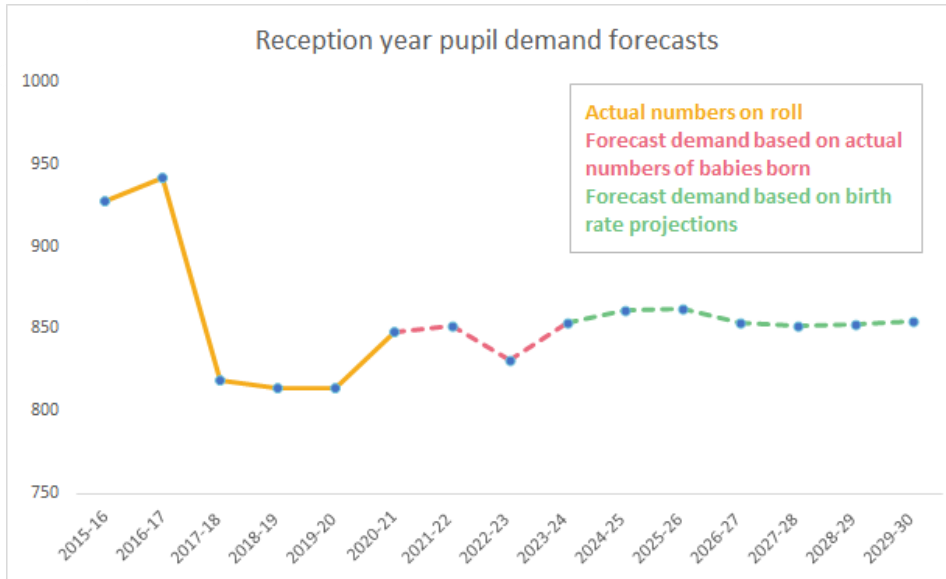
Births in the district fell significantly from 2012 and 2013, plateaued and then fell again from 2018 to 2019 to a low of 894.

## Planning Areas

Tandridge is made up of five individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Tandridge is a single secondary planning area, this means that demand for secondary places is estimated across the whole borough.

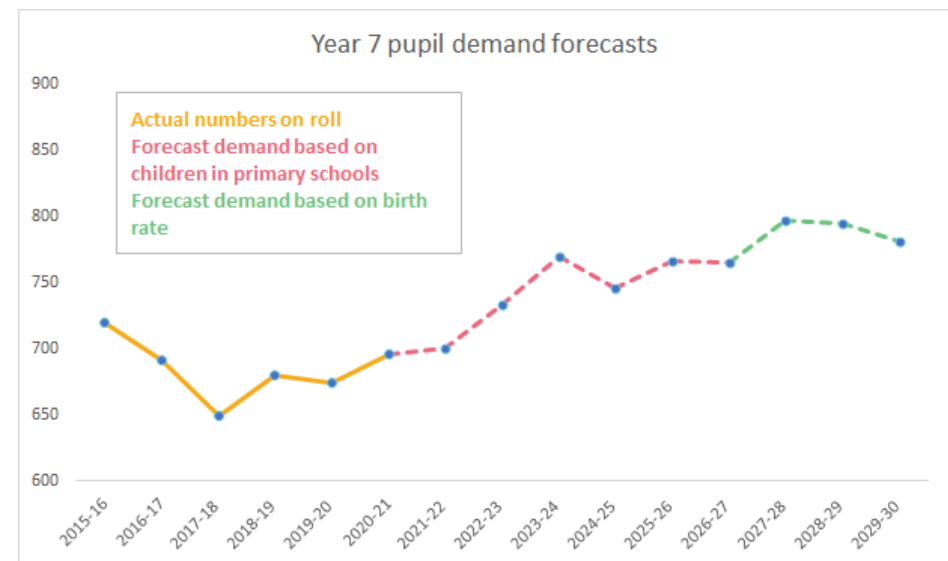


## Primary School Places

- After peaks and troughs in the short term, demand is expected to stabilise and plateau.
- Any areas of exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

## Secondary School Places

- Secondary demand mirrors primary demand, with peaks and troughs before a plateau at the end of the period.
- Vacant capacity in existing provision will be utilised where it is reasonable to do so before any additional provision is commissioned.
- Forecasts are impacted by cross border movement, especially in and out of the county. In general, the district is a net importer of children.



## South East SEND school places

Current number of places and pupils on roll at special schools and specialist centres in SE Surrey

### Special Schools

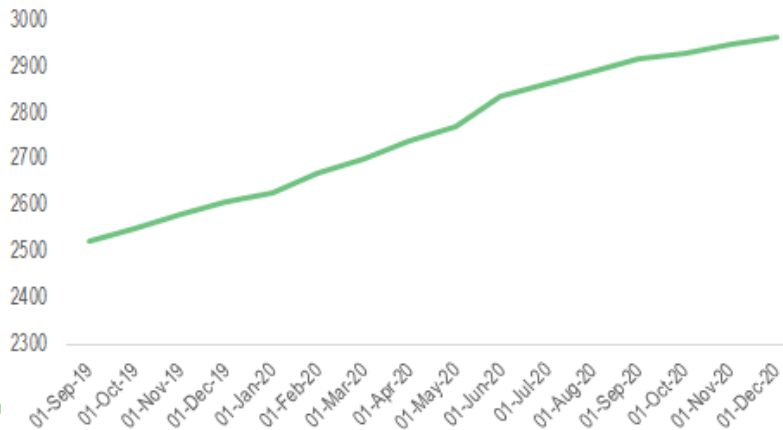
COIN	CSCN	LAN	SEMH	SLDD
<b>180</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>70</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>281</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>120</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>251</b> planned places 2020-21
<b>180</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>39</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>281</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>94</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>255</b> pupils on roll October 2020

### Specialist Centres

High COIN	Low COIN	LAN	HI	VI
<b>15</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>97</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>30</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>0</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>24</b> planned places 2020-21
<b>16</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>92</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>32</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>0</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>26</b> pupils on roll October 2020

# South East SEND school places

Number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in SE Surrey



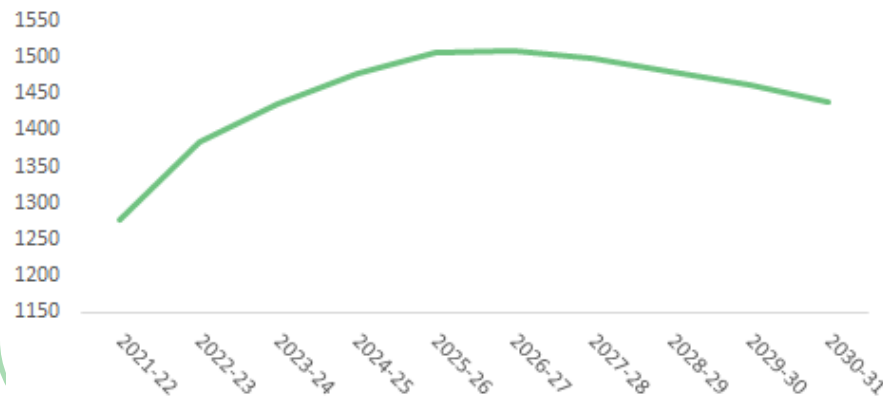
Total number of children and young people with an EHCP, residing in SE Surrey and attending a specialist provision (maintained or non-maintained independent) in 2020-21

**1209**

Total planned places in maintained special schools and specialist centres in SE Surrey in 2020-21

**1068**

Projected number of children and young people with an EHCP living in SE Surrey who will require a specialist school/centre place



In Guildford, there are:



### Births

**Births increased by 26% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1677, with some peak and troughs to reach that point.

**Births have now decreased by 27% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1264 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the borough in more than 20 years.

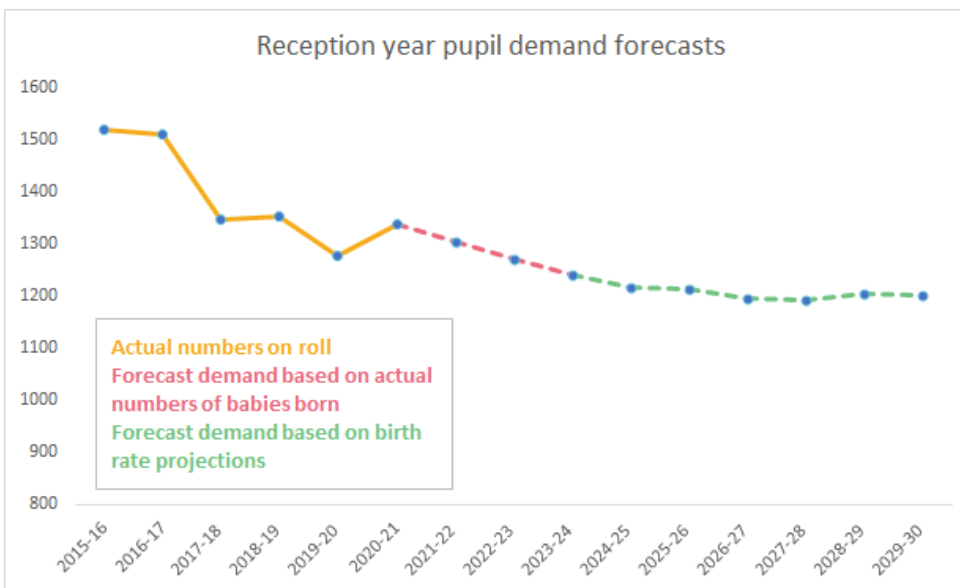
## Planning Areas

Guildford is made up of nine individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.



Guildford borough is geographically large, and secondary schools in its area are considered as part of three different planning areas, two of which overlap borough boundaries.



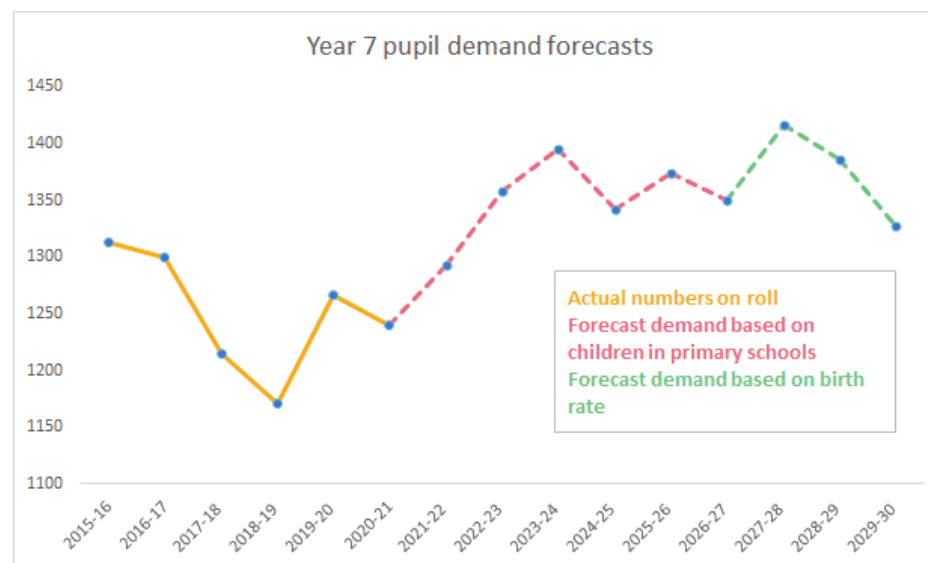


## Primary School Places

- In the medium term, we would expect that the demand for reception places will fall in line with the birth rate.
- Any exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.

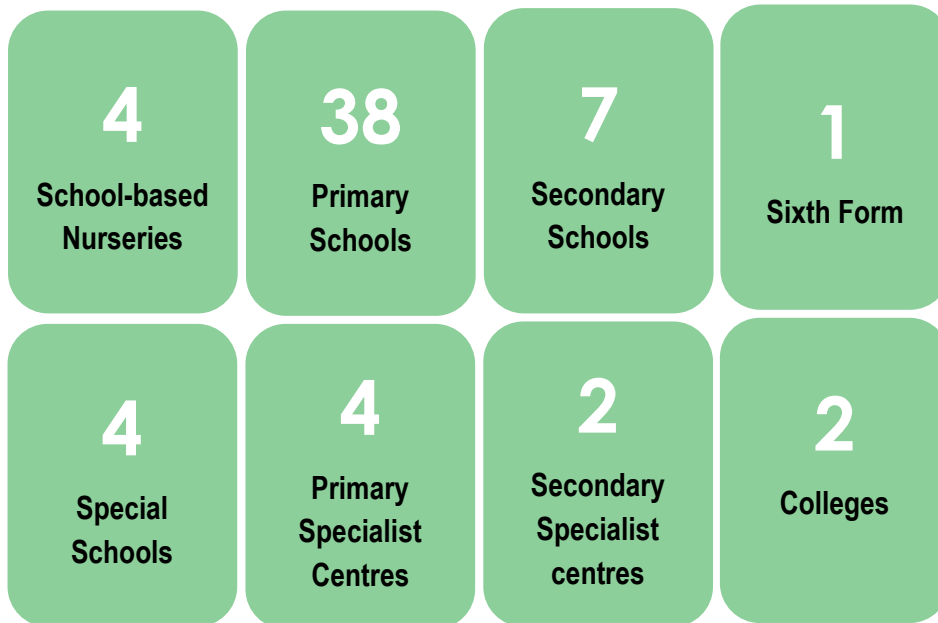
## Secondary School Places

- Secondary demand mirrors primary demand as the larger cohorts transition to secondary school before a decline at the end of the period.
- Vacant capacity in existing provision in will be utilised where it is reasonable to do so before any additional provision is commissioned.





In Waverley, there are:



## Births

**Births increased by 12% in the decade to 2012.**

At their highest, births in the borough reached 1385 and increased year on year throughout the period

**Births have now decreased by 18% since 2012.**

Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1133 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the borough in two decades.

## Planning Areas

Waverley is made up of seven individual primary planning areas. Each primary phase school is allocated to one of these planning areas for the purpose of planning school places.

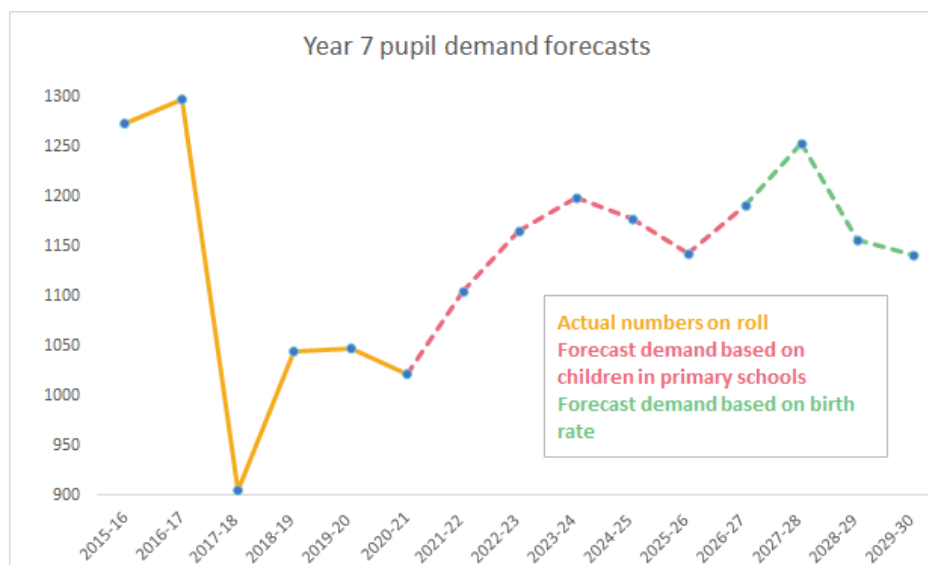
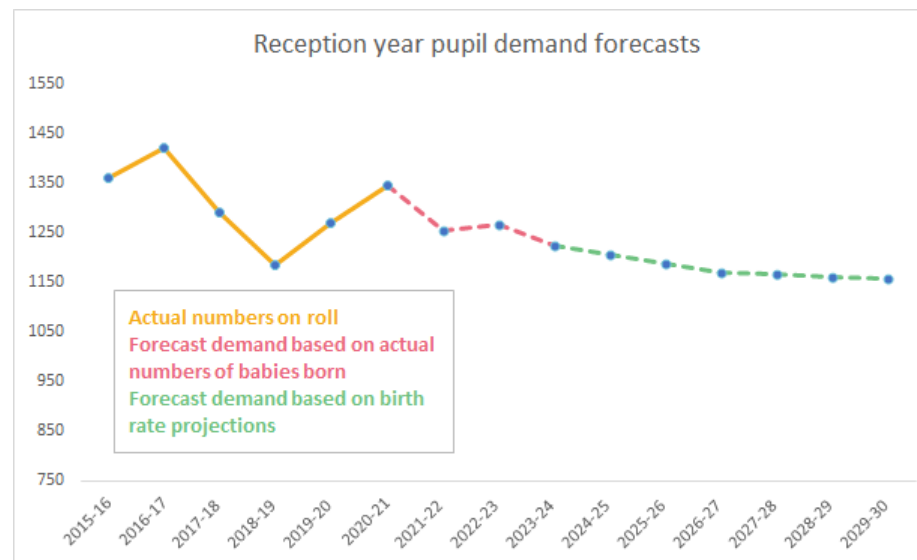


Waverley is split into four separate secondary planning areas and demand is projected across these areas, one of which overlaps the borough boundary.



## Primary School Places

- In the medium term, we would expect that the demand for reception places will fall in line with the birth rate.
- Any exceptional demand will stem from new housing or unexpected migration.
- It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Secondary School Places

- Secondary demand mirrors the peaks and troughs of primary demand as these cohorts transition to secondary school.
- Any additional provision is not forecast to be required in the short term but will be investigated in the medium to long term in line with fluctuating demand.



## South West SEND school places

Current number of places and pupils on roll at special schools and specialist centres in SW Surrey

### Special Schools

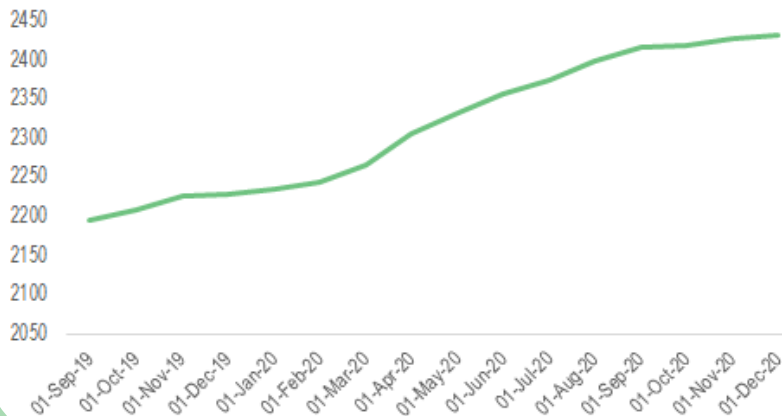
COIN	CSCN	LAN	SEMH	SLDD
<b>150</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>0</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>228</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>107</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>256</b> planned places 2020-21
<b>150</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>0</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>231</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>107</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>258</b> pupils on roll October 2020

### Specialist Centres

High COIN	Low COIN	LAN	HI	VI
<b>133</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>68</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>14</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>15</b> planned places 2020-21	<b>9</b> planned places 2020-21
<b>119</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>62</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>13</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>14</b> pupils on roll October 2020	<b>4</b> pupils on roll October 2020

# South West SEND school places

Number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in SW Surrey



Total number of children and young people with an EHCP, residing in SW Surrey and attending a specialist provision (maintained or non-maintained independent) in 2020-21

**1127**

Total planned places in maintained special schools and specialist centres in SW Surrey in 2020-21

**980**

Projected number of children and young people with an EHCP living in SW Surrey who will require a specialist school/centre place

