

**CABINET – 25 OCTOBER 2022****PROCEDURAL MATTERS****Members Questions****Question (1) Catherine Baart – Earlswood and Reigate South**

What will be the maximum home to school transport time possible for a pupil in Surrey attending one of the 5 proposed Alternative Provision sites? Was the placing of Alternative Provision sites across Surrey *as a whole* considered in this consolidation, as an opportunity to minimise the probability of long daily school runs, noting in the consultation “concerns were raised the negative impact of AP pupils needing to travel long distances, or out of county, on attendance and future long-term outcomes”?

**Reply:**

In March 2021 Cabinet endorsed the Alternative Curriculum Pathways and Reintegration Support Strategy which set out an ambition and plan for alternative learning pathways, reintegration with school, time limited periods of support and a strong outreach offer so not all children need to travel to an Alternative Provision (AP) site. In addition, it sets out a commitment to learning environments that are high quality inclusive environments and increased capacity, which is the focus on the current Cabinet paper.

The nature of transport congestion in Surrey and the very long distances of many journeys means that travelling times can vary greatly, so it is not possible to give a definitive maximum journey time. However, as an indication, the furthest that pupils would have to travel to their closest Primary or Secondary phase AP site would be in the South West Quadrant, where the journey from Haslemere GU27 to the Wey Valley College GU2 is approximately 14.5 miles or 30 minutes in travel time.

Government guidance is that best practice suggests that the maximum each way length of journey for a child of primary school age to be 45 minutes and for secondary school age 75 minutes.

The placing of Alternative Provision sites across Surrey as a whole, has been an important consideration in this consolidation, with geographical spread across the county for both Primary and Secondary phase AP places. The areas in which new AP provision will be located, at different key stages, have been decided to align with the forecast needs, and the 44 additional places will mean that more Surrey pupils requiring AP will be able to access high quality maintained provision, in many cases closer to home.

The Capital development therefore will contribute to providing high quality AP provision and represents an opportunity to minimise the likelihood of long daily school runs.

**Clare Curran**  
**Cabinet Member for Education and Learning**  
**25 October 2022**

**Question (2) Catherine Baart – Earlswood and Reigate South**

The paper on A COUNTY STRATEGY FOR HOUSING, ACCOMMODATION AND HOMES: states: “Promoting economic growth across the county requires appropriate housing growth as part of a place-based approach to attracting investment and job opportunities.” Given the constraints of achieving net zero carbon for the county by 2050, what % of growth is targeted for Surrey over the next 10 years, and what % increase in population and housing does this equate to?

**Reply:**

Housing, accommodation and homes across the county are a key determinant of and make a significant contribution to all of the Council’s strategic areas of focus: growing a sustainable economy from which everyone can benefit, reducing health inequalities, thriving and empowered communities and a greener future, as well as the underlying principle of no-one left behind.

While clearly interrelated and to a degree interdependent, due to extraneous factors and dynamic and uncertain conditions, there is no straightforward correlation between economic growth, population and housing, whereby one will **equates to** another.

The One Surrey Growth Board set a target in 2021 to grow the Surrey economy’s GVA (Gross Value Added) by 18% by 2030, relative to the position in 2019 when the Surrey economy generated £47bn. Clearly more recent global and national events will impact upon the achievement of this forecast.

The Council’s clear ambition in its strategic work, in partnership with others, on housing, alongside sustainable economic growth, climate change and net zero, infrastructure (including digital), housing and skills, is to develop and/or support the conditions required for all Surrey residents to be able to live well and achieve their full potential. This will best be achieved by working to balance the forecast economic growth of 18%, with forecast population growth of 0.98%. The Housing, Homes & Accommodation Strategy Evidence Base has not identified or proposed a target for house building in Surrey. The most recent Housing Delivery Test set by Central Government had housing targets for local authorities, with different levels of performance by each of the districts and boroughs against this government target.

**Sinead Mooney**  
**Cabinet Member for Children and Families**  
**25 October 2022**