

# School Organisation Plan 2021-2031



By 2031 we want Surrey to be a uniquely special place where all children have a great start to life and receive the education to achieve their full potential and become contributors to their communities. Most importantly, we want to strive to make sure that no child 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 Surrey pupils and young people to live healthy, active, and fulfilling lives, and for our nurseries, schools, and colleges to equip them to make good choices about their life and wellbeing. All children and young people should be able to feel safe and confident in their education.

95% 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.

Across Surrey, we are proud of our partnerships and the outcomes that these partnerships achieve for our young people. We want to nurture our existing partnerships in an ever-shifting educational landscape, and work to forge new ones so that we can continue to make school organisational decisions that create a sufficiency of school places across the county and 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 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 to continue to provide the highest quality of education for our children and young people to 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 full potential.**



Denise Turner-Stewart  
Cabinet Member  
Education and Learning



Liz Mills  
Director – Education, Lifelong  
Learning and Culture

# DUTIES AND LEGISLATION

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 specialist 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)

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.

# DUTIES AND LEGISLATION

In addition, the Department for Education has also issued the following:

- [Opening and Closing Maintained Schools](#) (November 2019)
- [Making significant changes \('prescribed alterations'\) to maintained schools](#) (October 2018)
- [Making significant changes to an open academy and closure by mutual agreements](#) (October 2019)
- [The free school presumption](#)— advice for local authorities and new school proposers

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

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 (RSC), the Department for Education (DfE) and the Education and Skills Funding Agency (EFSA), all have collective duties and roles to play in planning, providing and funding school places.



# PUPIL PLACE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

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 our 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.

# PUPIL PLACE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

- 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.

# PUPIL PLACE PLANNING CONTEXT

## 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 has now slowed considerably as the lower births from 2013 are now populating the primary sector. This population is now projected to start to fall gradually. However, the secondary school population rose to 3.5 million in 2020 and is projected to continue increasing until around 2025.

In the last decade national policy has been principally focused on addressing a shortage of primary places because 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 2020 is 17% 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

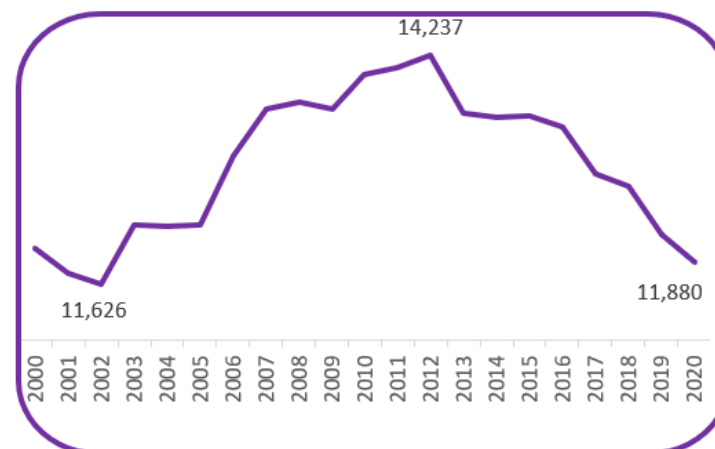
In 2020...

...Surrey had the lowest birth rate since 2002

...births have now decreased year on year since 2012

...there were 312 fewer births than in 2019

...the birth rate in Surrey has dropped by 17% since 2012



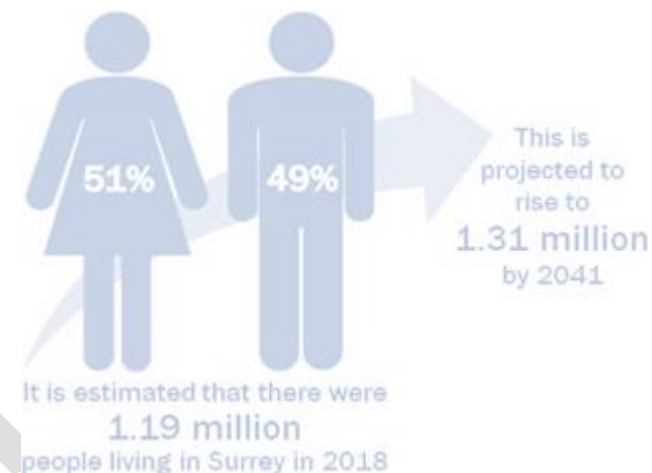
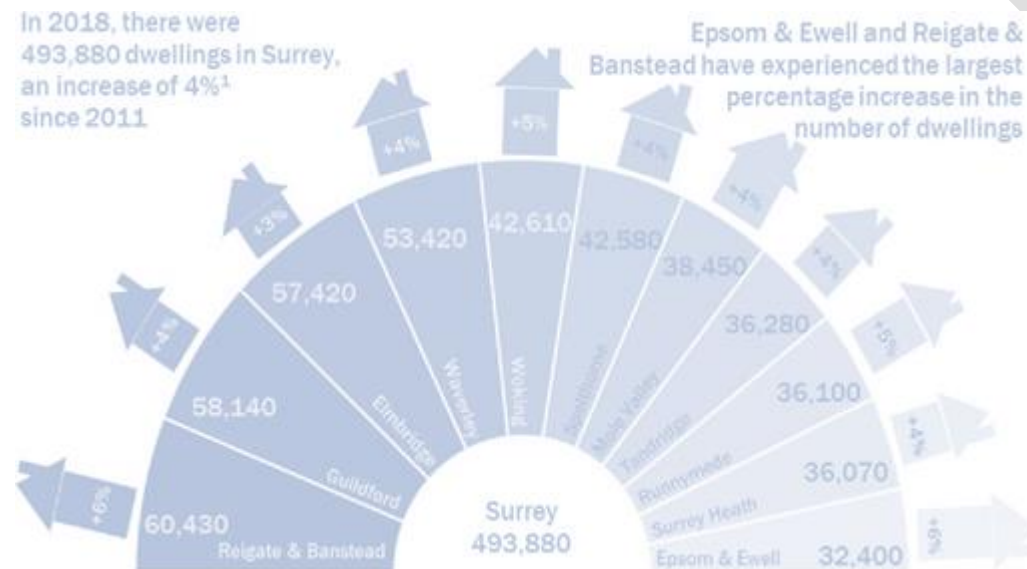
# PUPIL PLACE PLANNING CONTEXT

## 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

In 2018, there were 493,880 dwellings in Surrey, an increase of 4%<sup>1</sup> since 2011.



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



# EDUCATION IN SURREY

As of 1 January 2022, there are 501 schools in Surrey. These are comprised of the following types of school:

**186** academies      **87** community      **22** foundation      **7** free  
**113** non maintained or independent      **70** voluntary aided      **15** voluntary controlled

Surrey's state funded school estate currently has:

**365** maintained mainstream schools comprised of  
**2** all through      **78** infant      **41** junior      **4** nurseries      **180** primary      **5** pupil referral units      **55** secondary  
**25** maintained specialist schools comprised of  
**9** all through      **1** junior      **3** primary      **12** secondary  
**51** maintained specialist units comprised of  
**11** infant      **10** junior      **15** primary      **15** secondary

## Specialist schools and specialist units

In the academic year 2021/22 in Surrey, there are:

**4 specialist schools** which offer places with a designation of **COIN** (Communication and Interaction Needs) for students with less complex autism spectrum conditions

**5 specialist schools** which offer places with a designation of **CSCN** (Complex Social and Communication Needs) for students with complex autism

**7 specialist schools** which offer places with a designation of **LAN** (Learning and Additional Needs) for students with moderate learning difficulties

**3 specialist schools** which offer places with a designation of **SEMH** (Social, Emotional and Mental Health) for students with challenging social, emotional, and mental health needs

**8 specialist schools** which offer places with a designation of **SLDD** (Severe Learning Difficulties and Disability) for students with severe needs, both physical and cognitive.

**17 specialist units** in mainstream schools which offer places with a designation of **ASD** (Autistic Spectrum Disorder) for students with autistic spectrum conditions

**4 specialist units** in mainstream schools which offer places with a designation of **HI** (Hearing impairment) for students with hearing impairment conditions

**9 specialist units** in mainstream schools which offer places with a designation of **LAN** (Learning and Additional Needs) for students with moderate learning difficulties

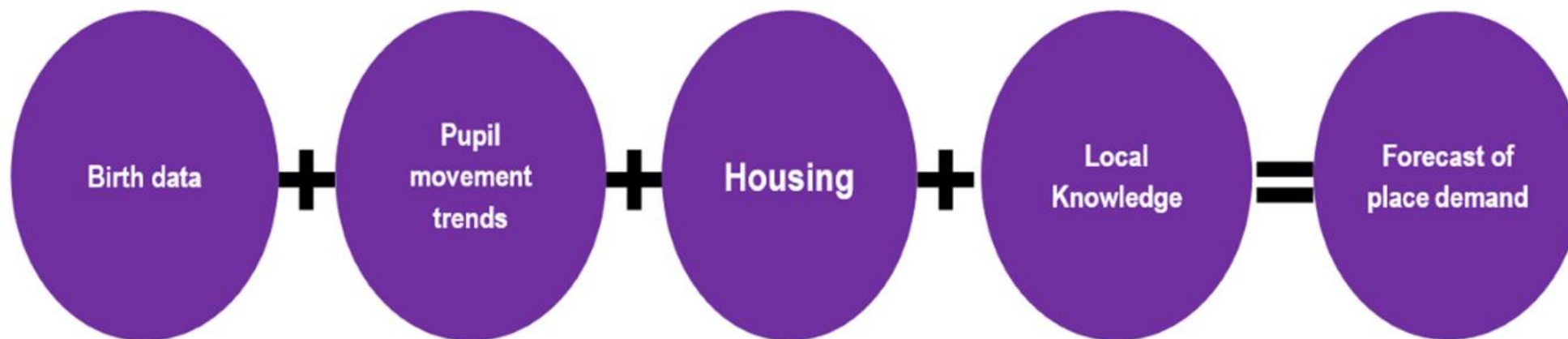
**18 specialist units** in mainstream schools which offer places with a designation of **SLCN** (Speech, Language and Communication Needs) for students with speech, language and communication conditions

**5 specialist units** in mainstream schools which offer places with a designation of **VI** (Visual Impairment) for students with visual impairment conditions

# OUR APPROACH TO PUPIL PLACE PLANNING

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.

# OUR APPROACH TO PUPIL PLACE PLANNING

## Specialist 'SEND' 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.

Children and young people with additional needs and/or disability 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, specialist unit or resourced provision in mainstream school, specialist school, specialist post-16 institution or specialist college.

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

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 and because there is also a wider range of the type of educational provision available. In Surrey, as is the case nationally, specialist 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.

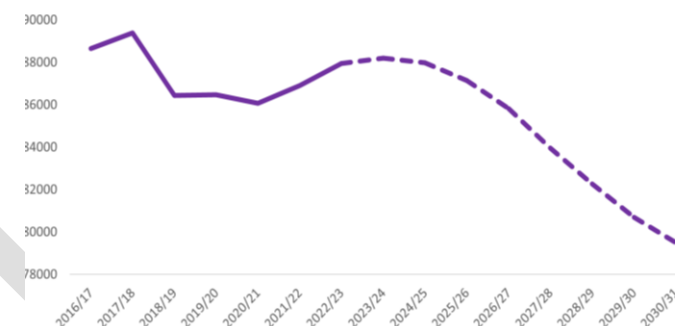
Specialist place sufficiency planning is also informed by detailed local knowledge enhanced through consultation with parents and carers and good relationships with local schools. This supports the strategic approach to evidence-informed place planning.

# PUPIL PLACE DEMAND

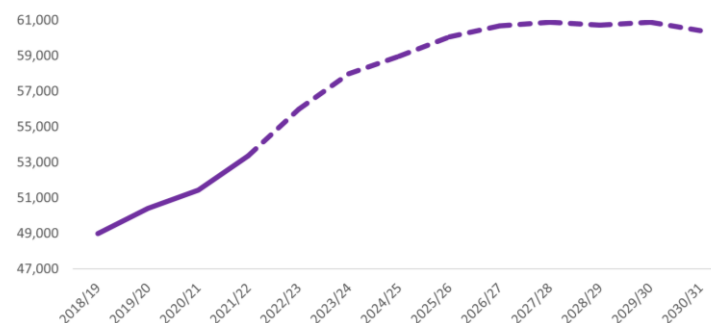
## Demand for mainstream school places

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 because 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.

Pupil demand for Surrey schools in Year Reception to Year 6



Pupil demand for Surrey schools in Year 7 to Year 11



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.

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 2022, the council was able to offer a place at a preferred school to

**98.2% of Reception applicants**

**97.5% of Junior applicants**

**95.2% of Secondary applicants**

Demand for places in mainstream schools also includes children with an EHCP whose needs can be met by mainstream educational provision. The number of children with an EHCP and attending a mainstream school has increased by approximately 30% since 2018.



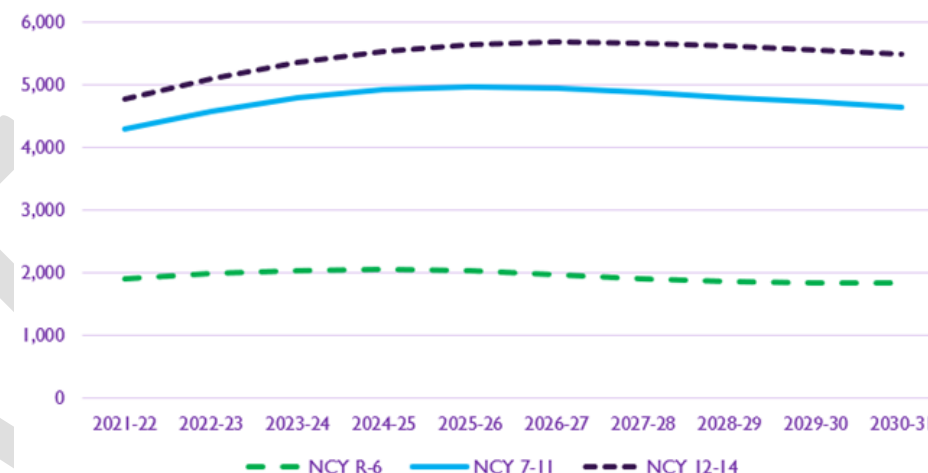
# PUPIL PLACE DEMAND

## Demand for specialist school and unit places

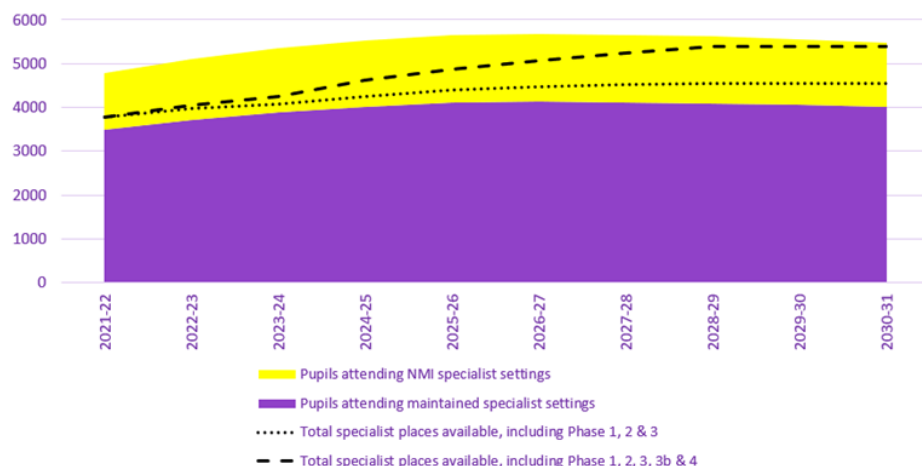
Since 2015, the number of pupils with an EHCP in Reception to Year 14 (ages 4 – 19 years) who live in Surrey and require a specialist school place has more than doubled. This is in comparison to growth of just 5% in the five years from 2010 and can potentially be attributed, in part, to the increase 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.

The number of maintained specialist school places in year groups Reception to Year 14 across Surrey has grown significantly by 32% over the past 5 years from 2017-18 to 2021-22. As of September 2021, Surrey's existing maintained specialist education estate is 97% occupied. Planned places are projected to increase again by 5% to around 4000 from 2022-23.

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



Pupils with an EHCP requiring specialist educational provision in NCYs 0-14



However, demand is not uniform and there are some areas of the county where there are currently insufficient places to cater for some 'SEND' need types so developing and maintaining high quality specialist provision in Surrey is vital to ensure placements for the county's most vulnerable children and young people who have complex 'SEND' and require specialist educational provision.

To that end, a combined Capital investment of £79.6m approved between 2019-2021 will increase the county's specialist education estate by approximately 1,600 places in total over the next four to five years, which represents 96% growth from 2017. A fourth period of Capital investment will close the gap between sufficiency of maintained specialist school placements across the county and further reduce the over reliance on the non-maintained independent sector.

# PUPIL PLACE DEMAND

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

For post-16 places, overall utilisation is estimated to be 81% currently. This is projected to rise to 91% by 2030, based on planned capacity increases and population projections. This figure reflects the 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 Epsom & Ewell, Reigate and Banstead and Woking, where capacity will be challenged through the forecast period to 2030. Demand for particular industry sectors, such as construction, is also growing and creating pressure on existing capacity. In addition to capacity within education institutions, the implementation of T Levels and ongoing developments across the apprenticeship sector is likely to see an increase in demand for work placements and employment opportunities for 16-18 year olds.

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 both accommodate learner choice and meet skills gaps identified by employers.

# ELMBRIDGE

In Elmbridge there are currently:

**11** school-based nurseries

**28** primary age schools

**1** all-through school

**4** secondary schools

**1** pupil referral unit

**3** sixth forms

**2** colleges

## 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.

## Elmbridge Births



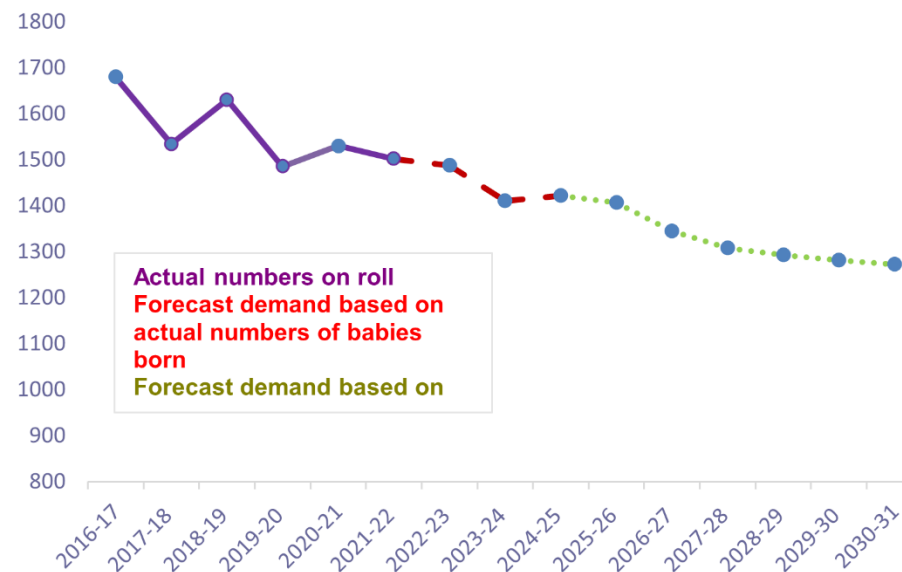
- Births **increased by 25%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the borough reached 1890 and increased year on year throughout the period
- Births have now **decreased by 18%** since 2012
- Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1478 in 2019. This is lowest birth rate in the borough since 2002, and increased by only 20 births, to 1498, in 2020.

## Year Reception school place demand

In the medium term, we would expect that the demand for reception places in Elmbridge 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.

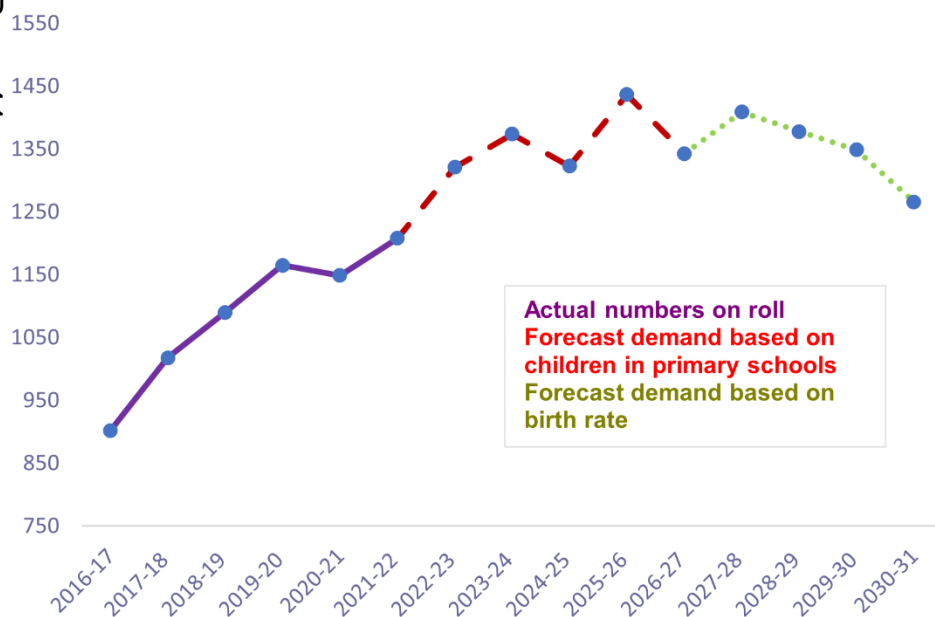


## Year 7 school place demand

Demand for secondary school places will reflect the peaks and troughs of the birth rate before plateauing.

Housing coming forward because 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.



# EPSOM AND EWELL

In Epsom and Ewell there are currently:

**7** school-based nurseries   **19** primary age schools   **4** secondary schools   **4** sixth forms   **1** college

## 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 and Ewell is a single secondary planning area; this means that demand for secondary places is forecast across the whole borough.

## Epsom and Ewell 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 9%** since 2012
- Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year. In 2019 the borough saw its lowest birth rate since 2006, but 2020 saw an increase of 60 births reaching 864 in 2020.



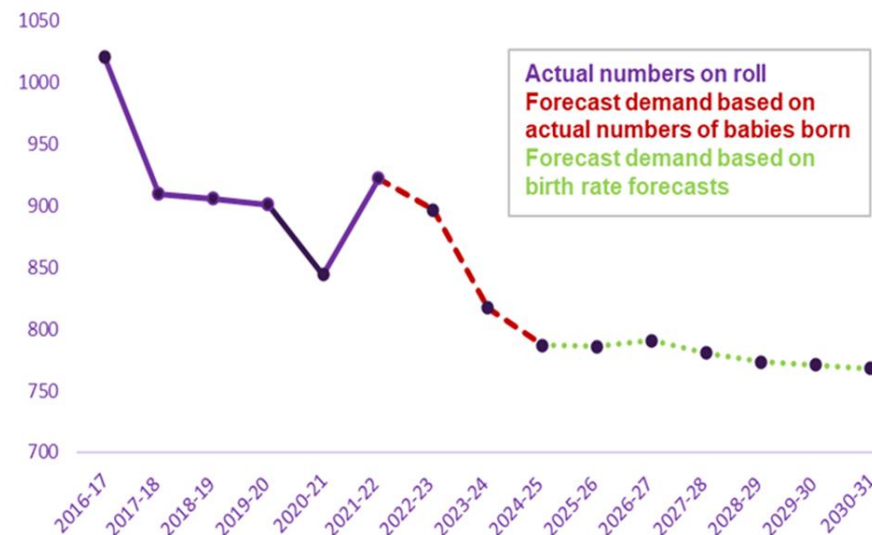
## Year Reception school place demand

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.

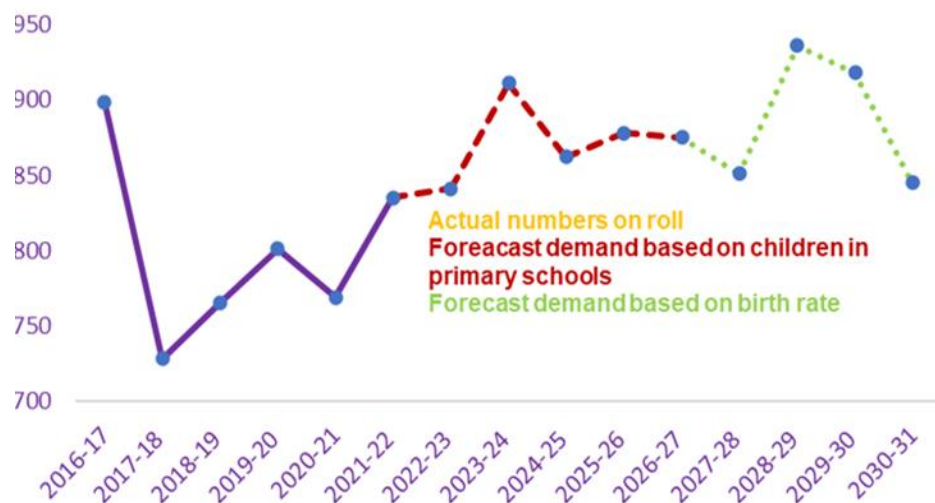


## Year 7 school place demand

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.



# SPELTHORNE

In Spelthorne there are currently:

**10** school-based nurseries

**21** primary age schools

**6** secondary schools

**2** sixth forms

## 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 forecast across the whole borough.

## Spelthorne Births



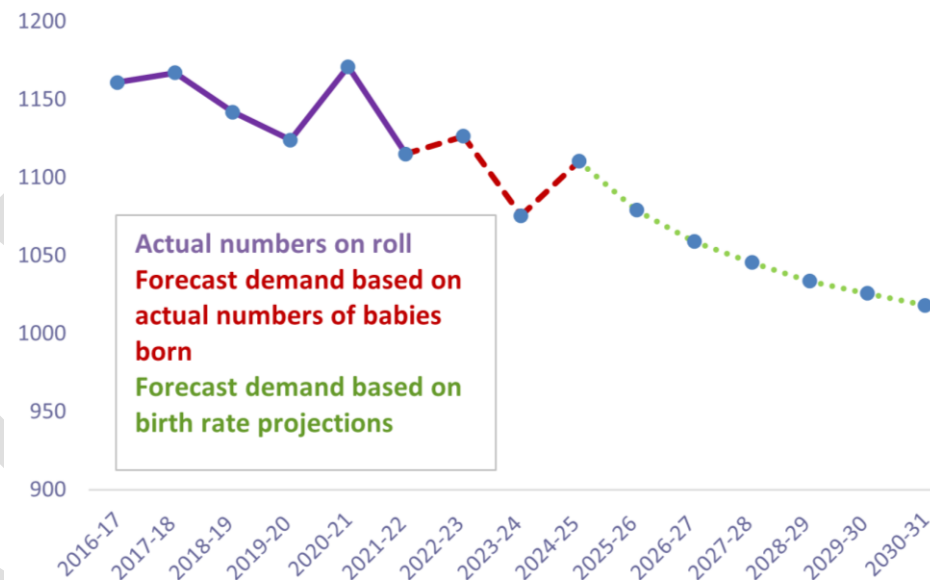
- Births **increased by 35%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the borough reached 1346 and increased year on year throughout the period. However, this peak was later than the countywide peak, being reached in 2016.
- Births have now **decreased by 9%** since 2012
- Since 2016, births have decreased year on year, reaching a low of 1119 in 2020.

## Year Reception school place demand

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.

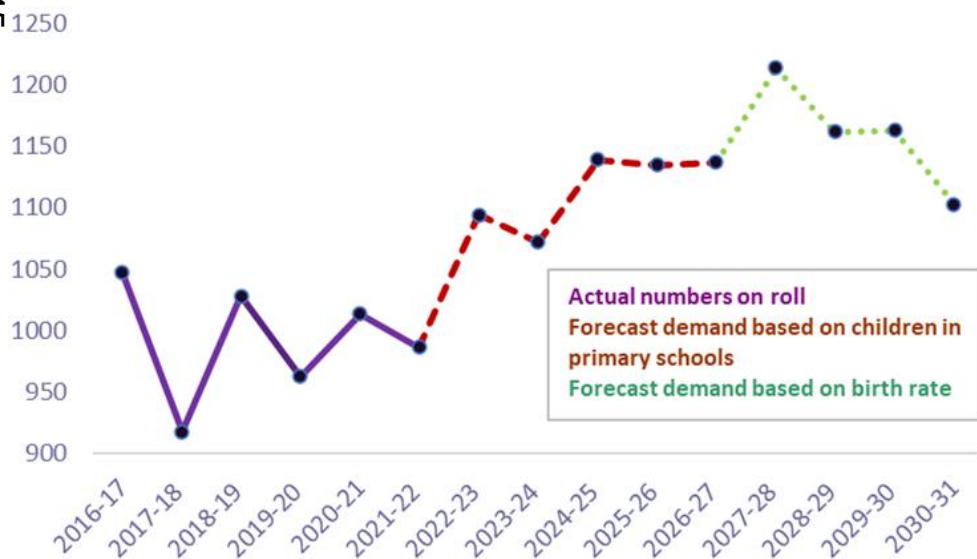


## Year 7 school place demand

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

## 3 special schools

**1**  
CSCN special school  
providing  
**140**  
specialist school places  
and with  
**141**  
children on roll  
(January 2022)

**2**  
SLDD special schools  
providing  
**166**  
specialist school places  
and with  
**175**  
children on roll  
(January 2022)

Note: there are no COIN, LAN or SEMH special schools in the NE quadrant.

## 14 specialist units (in mainstream schools)

**6**  
ASD specialist units  
in mainstream schools  
providing  
**82**  
specialist unit places  
and with  
**73**  
children on roll  
(January 2022)

**3**  
HI specialist units  
in mainstream schools  
providing  
**35**  
specialist unit places  
and with  
**10**  
children on roll  
(January 2022)

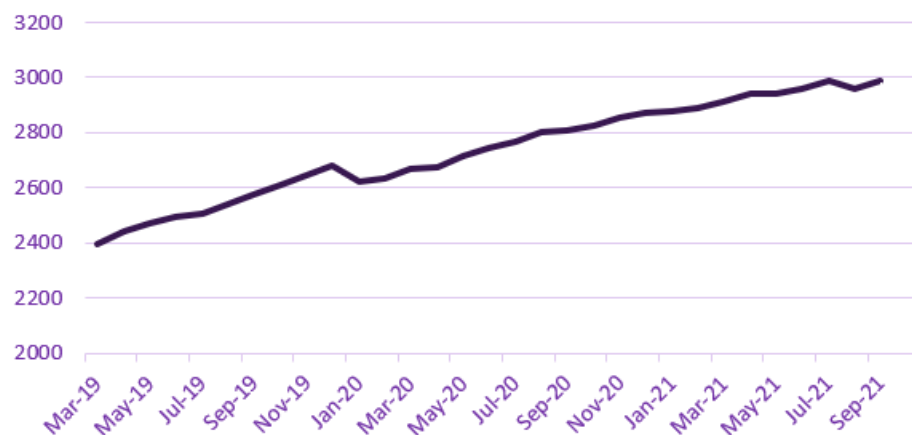
**2**  
LAN specialist units  
in mainstream schools  
providing  
**33**  
specialist unit places  
and with  
**29**  
children on roll  
(January 2022)

**4**  
SLCN specialist units  
in mainstream schools  
providing  
**67**  
specialist unit places  
and with  
**52**  
children on roll  
(January 2022)

Note: there are no VI specialist units in mainstream schools in the NE quadrant.

# NORTH EAST SEND

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



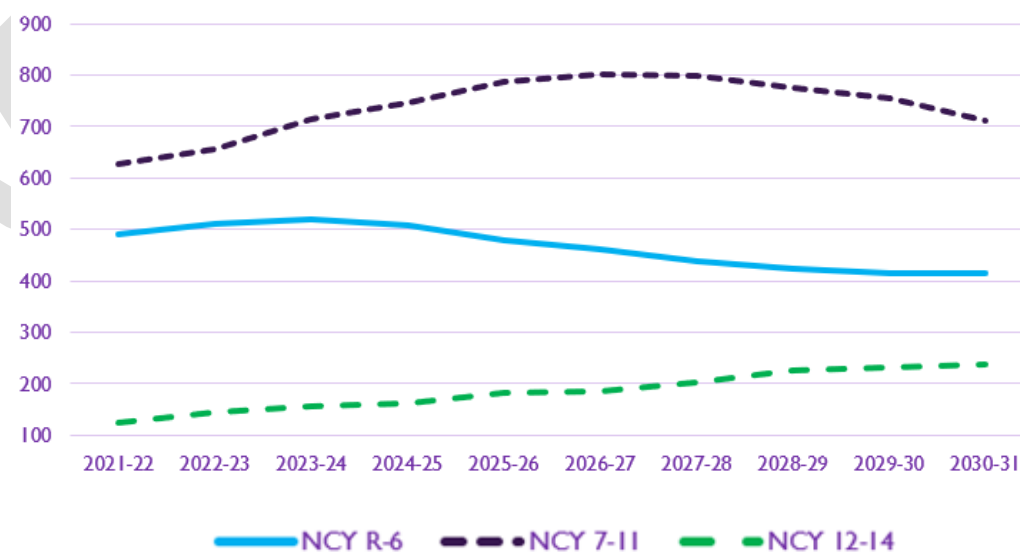
The number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in North-East Surrey has increased by around 25% since May 2019.

In 2021-22 there were **563** planned places in maintained specialist schools and specialist units in NE Surrey.

In the 2021-22 academic year, there were **1244** children and young people with an EHCP, residing in NE Surrey and attending a specialist provision (either maintained or non maintained/independent) in school years Reception to 14.

The number of children and young people with an EHCP who live in NE Surrey and require a specialist school or specialist unit place is projected to increase within the secondary and post-16 sectors, with primary aged demand plateauing in the short term before starting to decline

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





# RUNNYMEDE

In Runnymede there are currently:

**7** school-based nurseries

**23** primary age schools

**5** secondary schools

**2** sixth forms

## 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 forecast across the whole borough.

## Runnymede Births



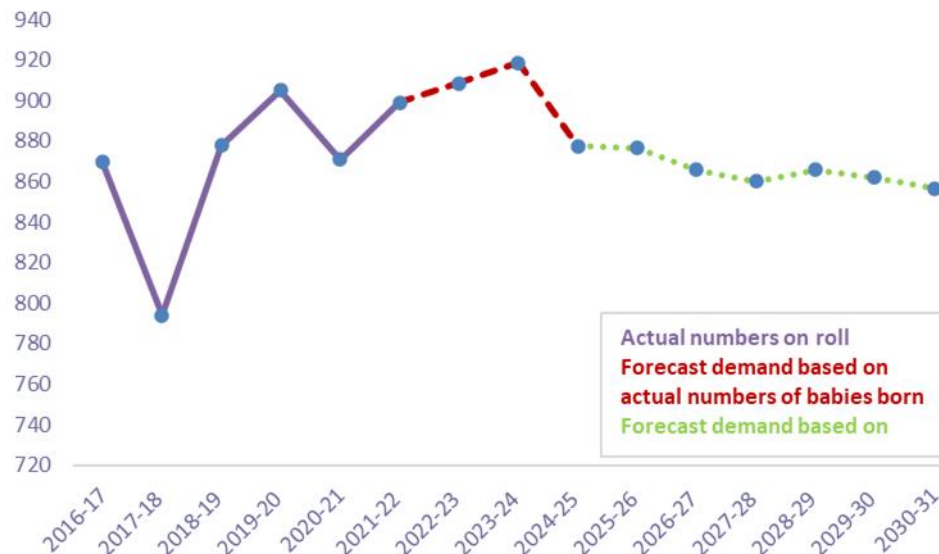
- Births **increased by 27%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the borough reached 1007 and increased year on year throughout the period.
- Births have now **decreased by 11%** since 2012
- Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 883 in 2020. This is the lowest birth rate in the borough since 2006.

## Year Reception school place demand

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.

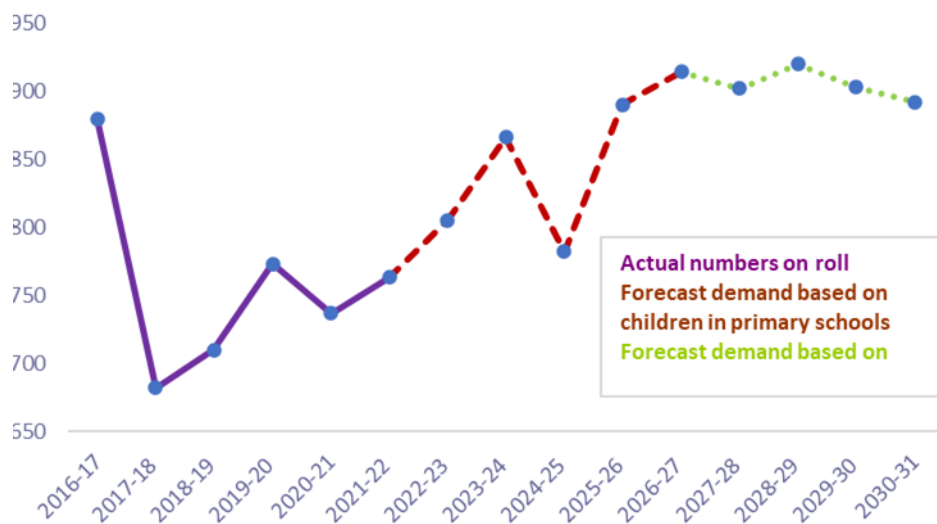
It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Year 7 school place demand

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.



# SURREY HEATH

In Surrey Heath there are currently:

**5** school-based nurseries

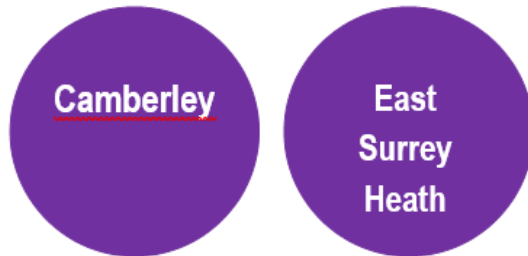
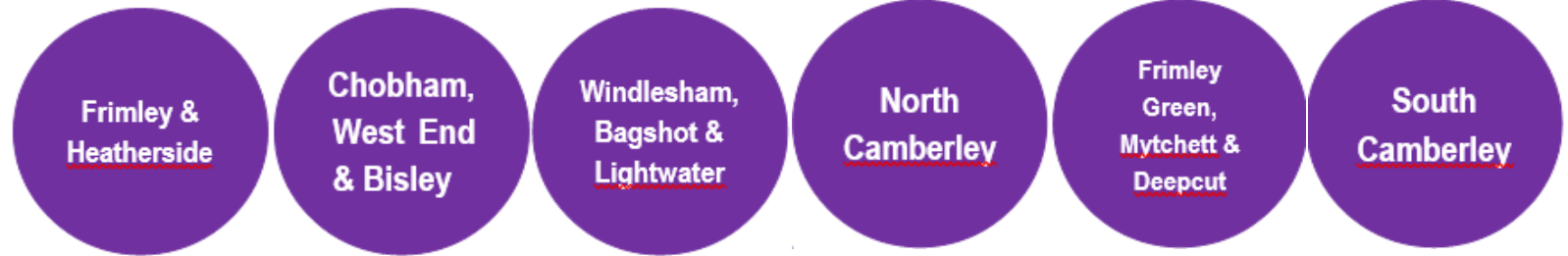
**25** primary age schools

**4** secondary schools

**2** sixth forms

## 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.

## Surrey Heath Births



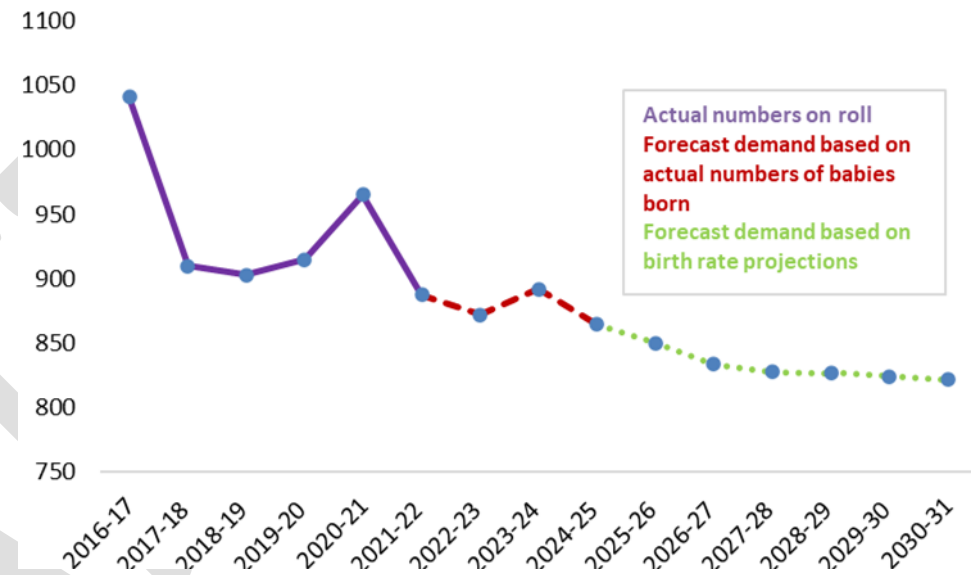
- Births **increased by 14%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the borough reached 1029. However, this was reached earlier than in other boroughs, peaking in 2008, and declining since.
- Births have now **decreased by 15%** since 2012
- Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 792 in 2018. After a significant rise in the birth rate to 837 in 2019, it dropped to 798 in 2020.

## Year Reception school place demand

Demand for places in Year Reception 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.

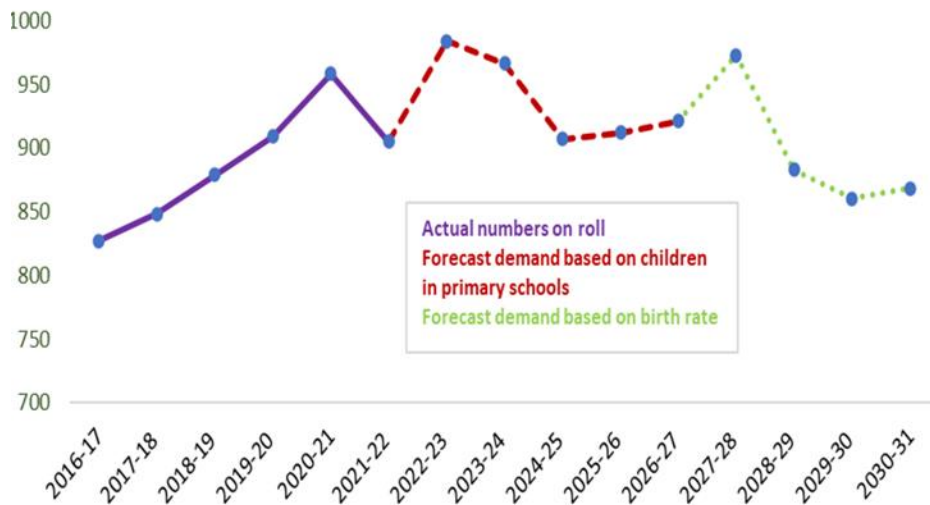


## Year 7 school place demand

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.



# WOKING

In Woking there are currently:

**13** school-based nurseries

**25** primary age schools

**5** secondary schools

**1** pupil referral unit

**1** sixth form

**1** college

## 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.

## Woking 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 the lowest birth rate in the borough since 2004. Births have remained steady, increasing by only 8 to 118 in 2020.

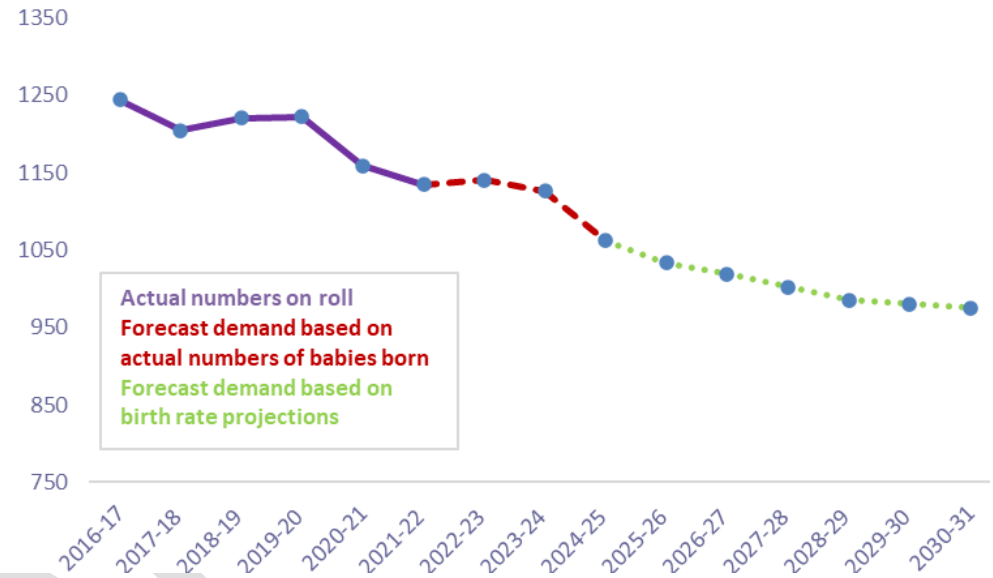


## Year Reception school place demand

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.

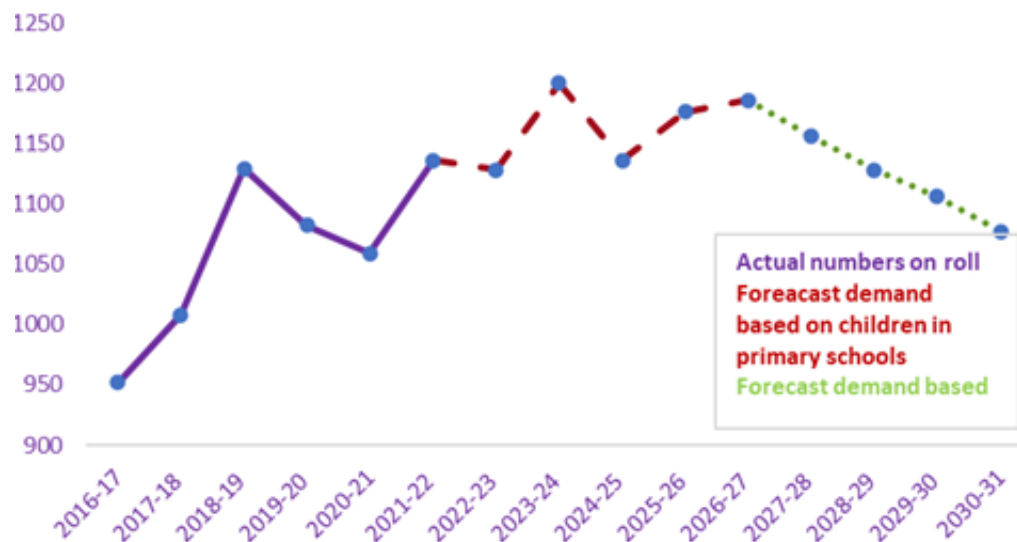


## Year 7 school place demand

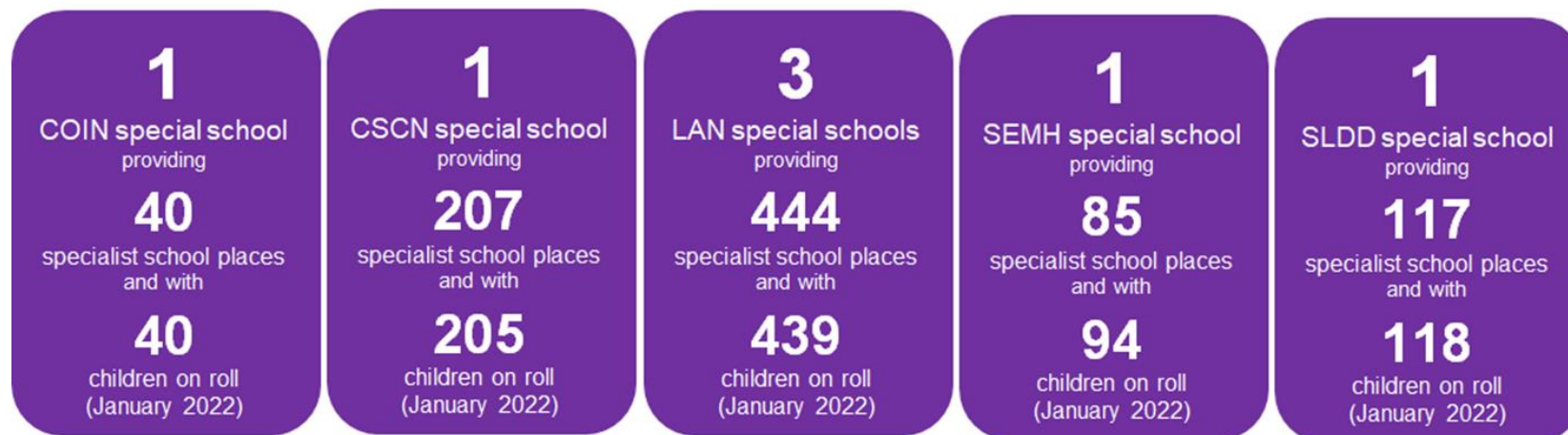
Secondary demand mirrors primary demand as the larger cohorts transition to secondary school before a decline at the end of the period.

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.



## 7 special schools



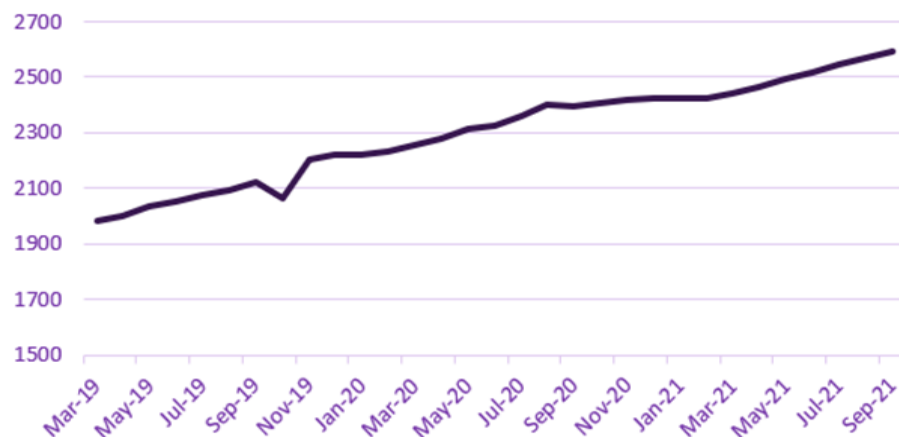
## 12 specialist units (in mainstream schools)



Note: there are no HI specialist units in mainstream schools in the NW quadrant.

# NORTH WEST SEND

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



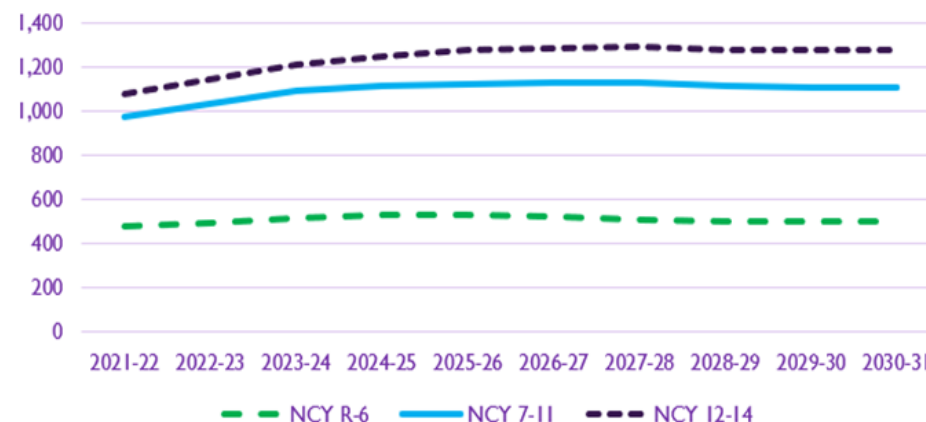
The number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in North-West Surrey has increased by around 30% since May 2019.

In 2021-22 there were **1095** planned places in maintained specialist schools and specialist units in NE Surrey.

In the 2021-22 academic year, there were **1072** children and young people with an EHCP, residing in NW Surrey and attending a specialist provision (either maintained or non maintained/independent) in school years Reception to 14.

The number of children and young people with an EHCP who live in NW Surrey and require a specialist school or specialist unit place is projected to increase in the short term, before plateauing to the end of the planning period.

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



# MOLE VALLEY

In Mole Valley there are currently:

**2** school-based nurseries

**24** primary age schools

**4** secondary schools

**1** pupil referral unit

**3** sixth forms

## 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 is separated into two planning areas, meaning that secondary places are planned to the north and to the south of the borough.

## Mole Valley births



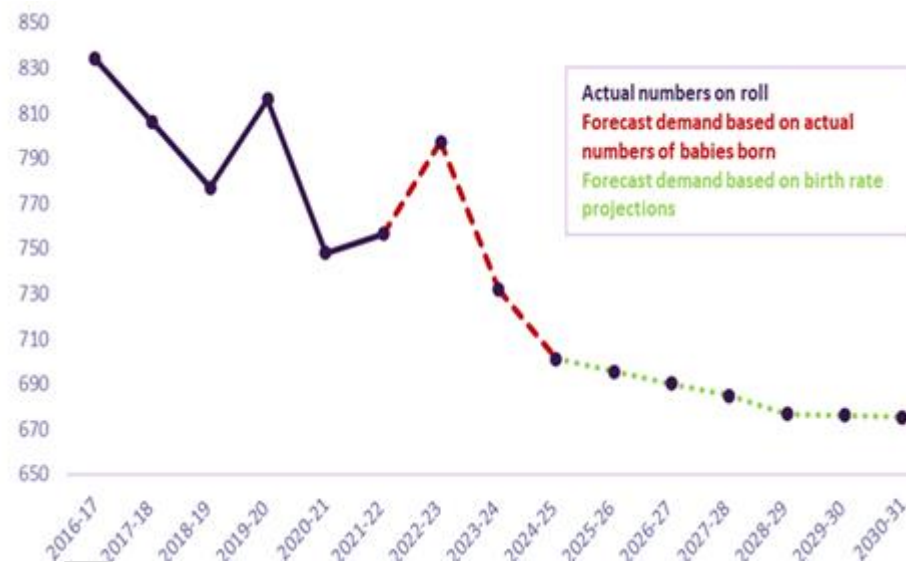
- Births **increased by 12%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the district reached 887 and increased year on year throughout the period.
- Births have now **decreased by 19%** since 2012
- Births in the district have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 703 in 2020. This is the lowest birth rate in the district in two decades.

## Year Reception school place demand

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.

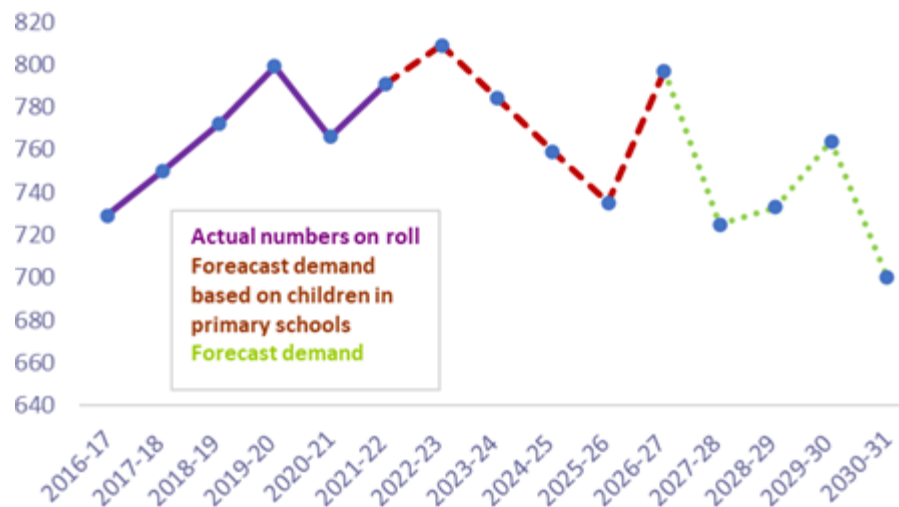
It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Year 7 school place demand

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.



# REIGATE AND BANSTEAD

In Reigate and Banstead there are currently:

**13** school-based nurseries

**35** primary age schools

**7** secondary schools

**1** pupil referral unit

**3** sixth forms

**2** colleges

## Planning areas

Reigate and 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 and Banstead is separated into three planning areas, meaning that secondary places are planned to the north, south and centrally in the borough.



## Reigate and Banstead 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 10%** since 2012
- Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1677 in 2020.



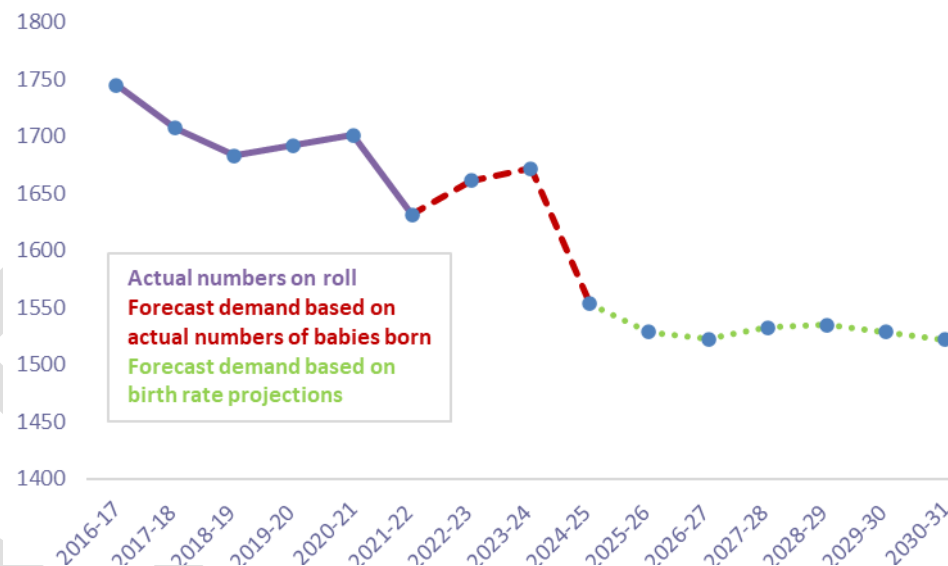
# REIGATE AND BANSTEAD

## Year Reception school place demand

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.

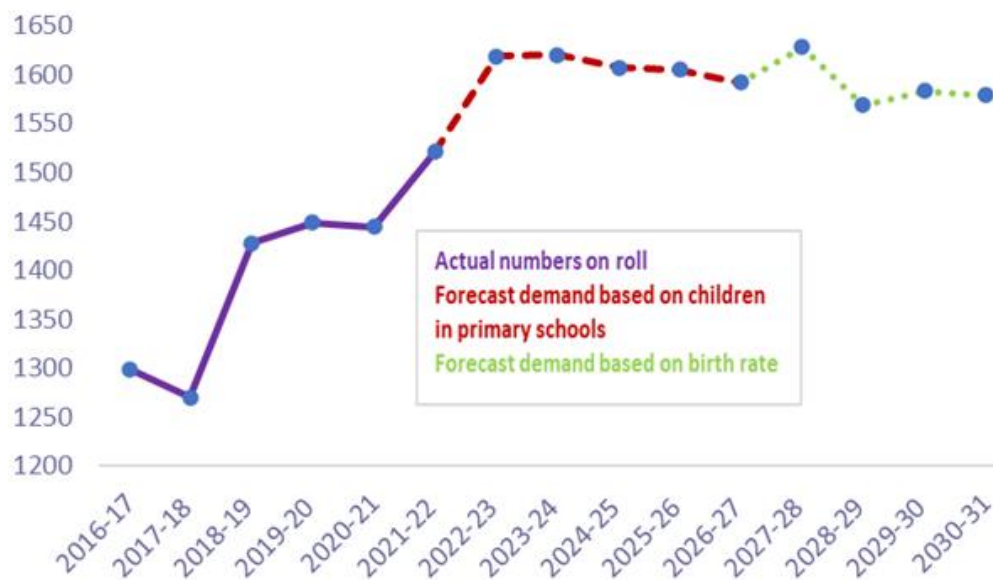


## Year 7 school place demand

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.



# TANDRIDGE

In Tandridge there are currently:

**8** school-based nurseries

**24** primary age schools

**3** secondary schools

**2** sixth forms

## Planning areas

Tandridge 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.



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

## Tandridge births



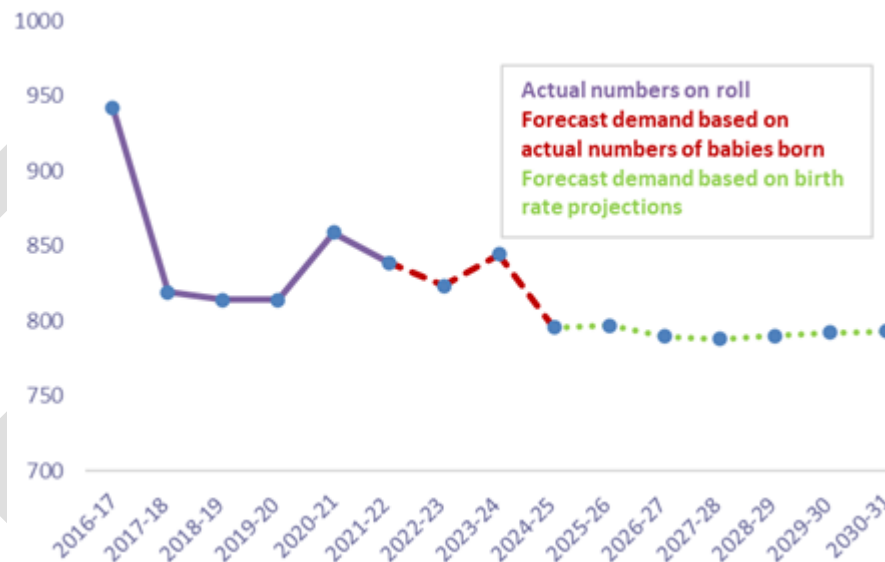
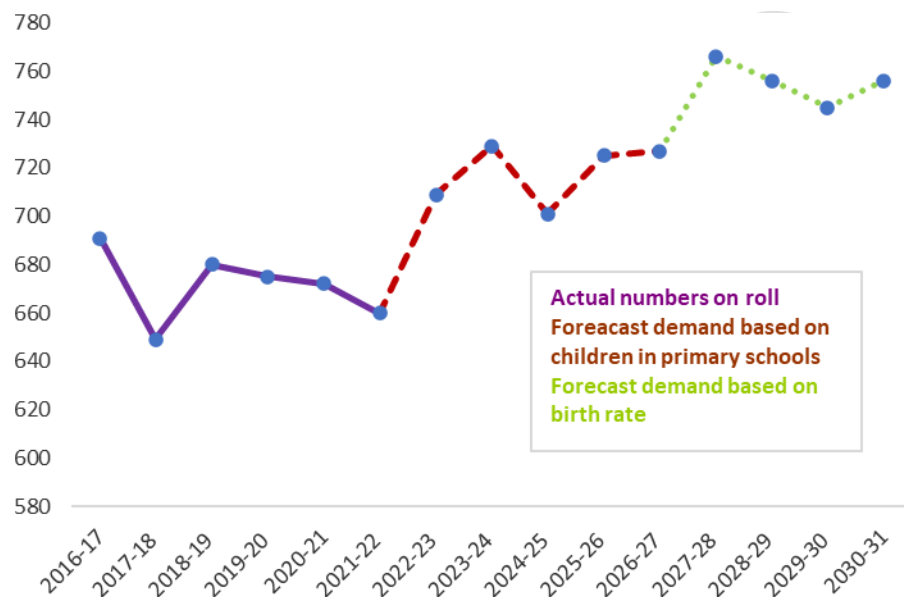
- Births **increased by 17%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the district reached 966 and increased year on year throughout the period. Unlike elsewhere, there has been a further peak in 2018.
- Births have now **decreased by 7%** since 2012
- Births in the district fell significantly from 2012 and 2013, plateaued and then fell again from 2018 to 2019 to a low of 894. The birth rate remained static to 2020 with 896 births.

## Year Reception school place demand

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.



## Year 7 school place demand

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.

## 9 special schools



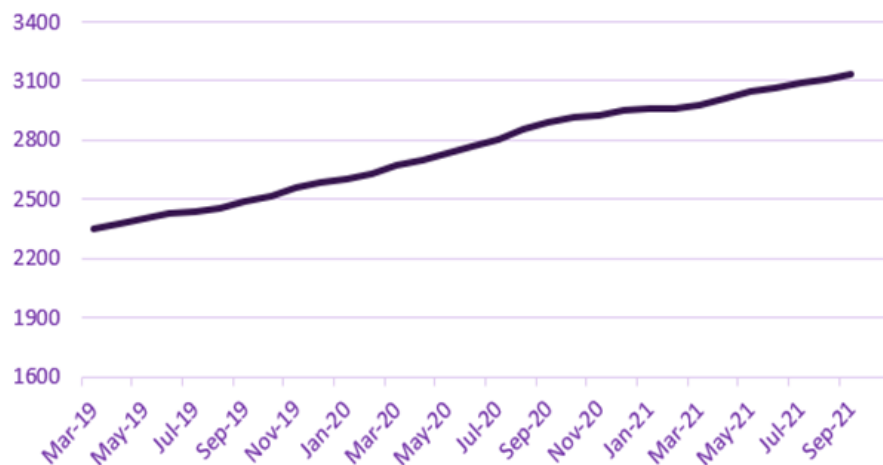
## 11 specialist units (in mainstream schools)



Note: there are no HI specialist units in mainstream schools in the SE quadrant.

# SOUTH EAST SEND

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



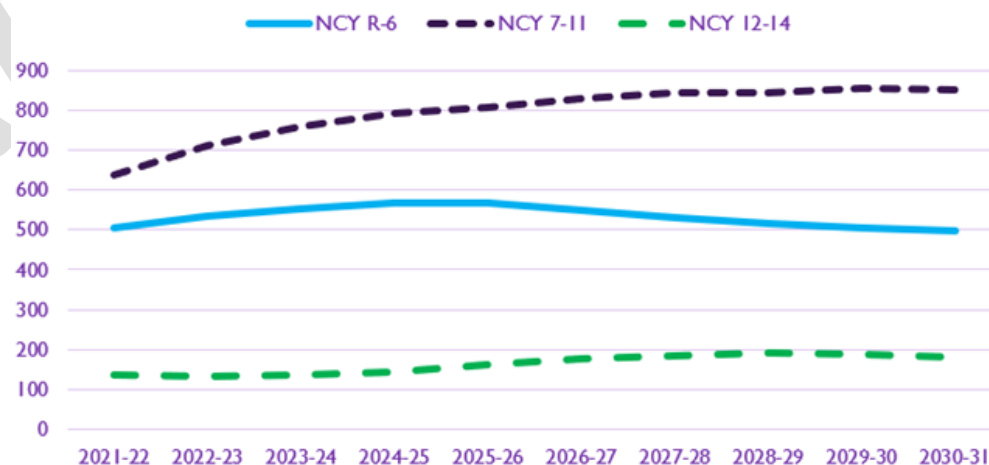
The number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in South-East Surrey has increased by around 30% since May 2019.

In 2021-22 there were **1149** planned places in maintained specialist schools and specialist units in NE Surrey.

In the 2021-22 academic year, there were **1280** children and young people with an EHCP, residing in SE Surrey and attending a specialist provision (either maintained or non maintained/independent) in school years Reception to 14.

The number of children and young people with an EHCP who live in SE Surrey and require a specialist school or specialist unit place is projected to increase in the secondary and post-16 sectors steadily, but to plateau and decline in the primary sector after an initial rise.

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





# GUILDFORD

In Guildford there are currently:

**4** school-based nurseries

**37** primary age schools

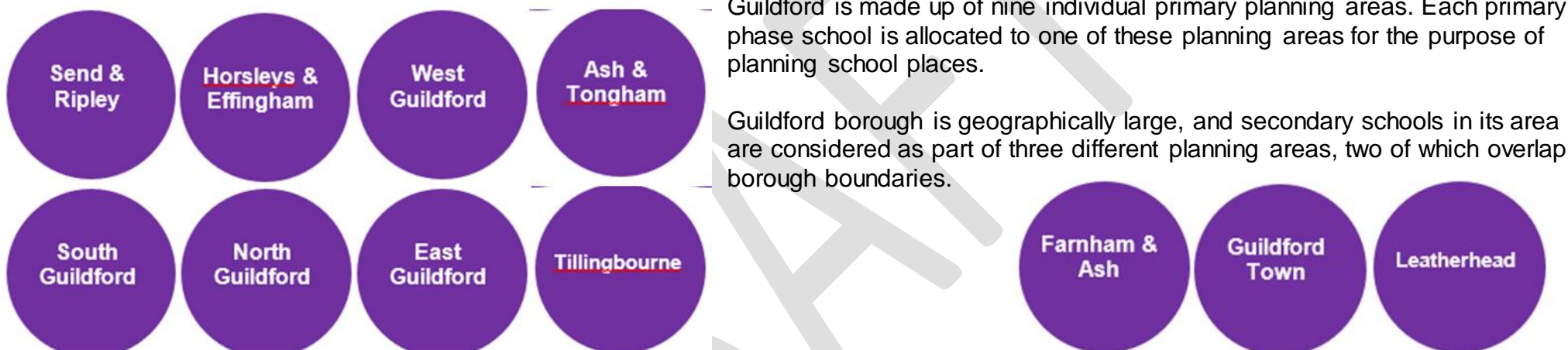
**7** secondary schools

**1** pupil referral unit

**6** sixth forms

**2** colleges

## Planning areas



## Guildford births



- Births **increased by 26%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the borough reached 1677 with some peaks 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 1219 in 2020. This is the lowest birth rate in the borough in more than 20 years.

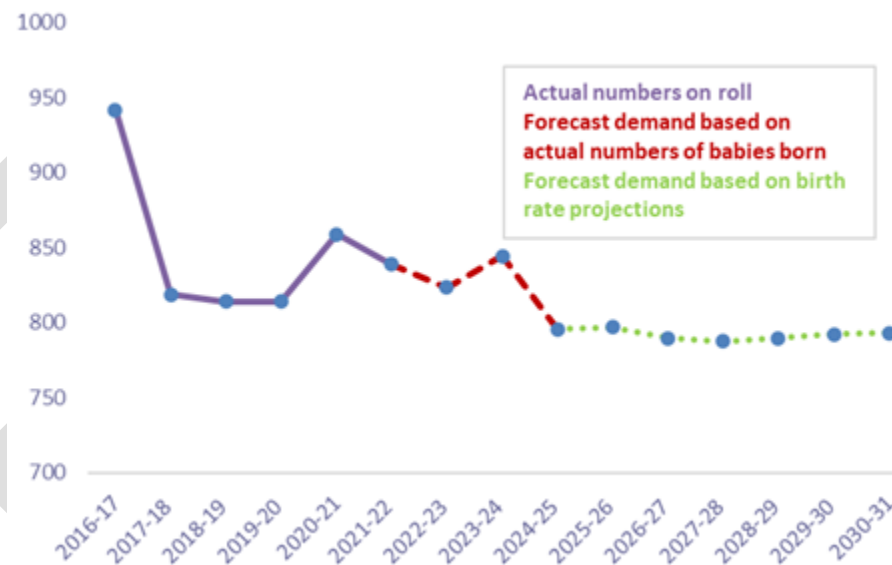


## Year Reception school place demand

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.

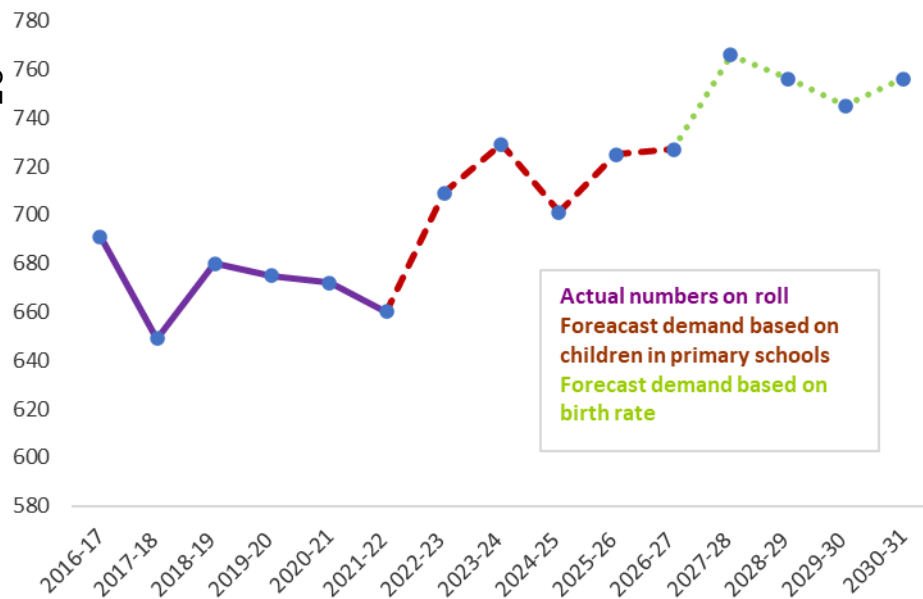


## Year 7 school place demand

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.

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# WAVERLEY

In Waverley there are currently:

**4** school-based nurseries

**38** primary age schools

**7** secondary schools

**1** sixth form

**2** colleges

## 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.



## Waverley births



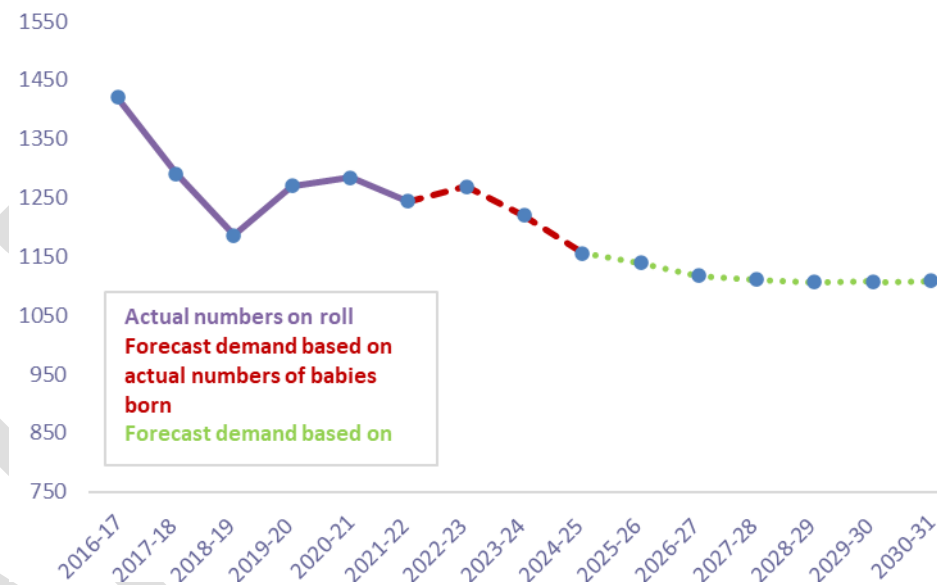
- Births **increased by 12%** in the decade to 2012
- At their highest, births in the borough reached 1385 and increased year on year throughout the period.
- Births have now **decreased by 25%** since 2012
- Births in the borough have decreased or plateaued year on year, reaching a low of 1040 in 2020. This is the lowest birth rate in the borough in two decades.

## Year Reception school place demand

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.

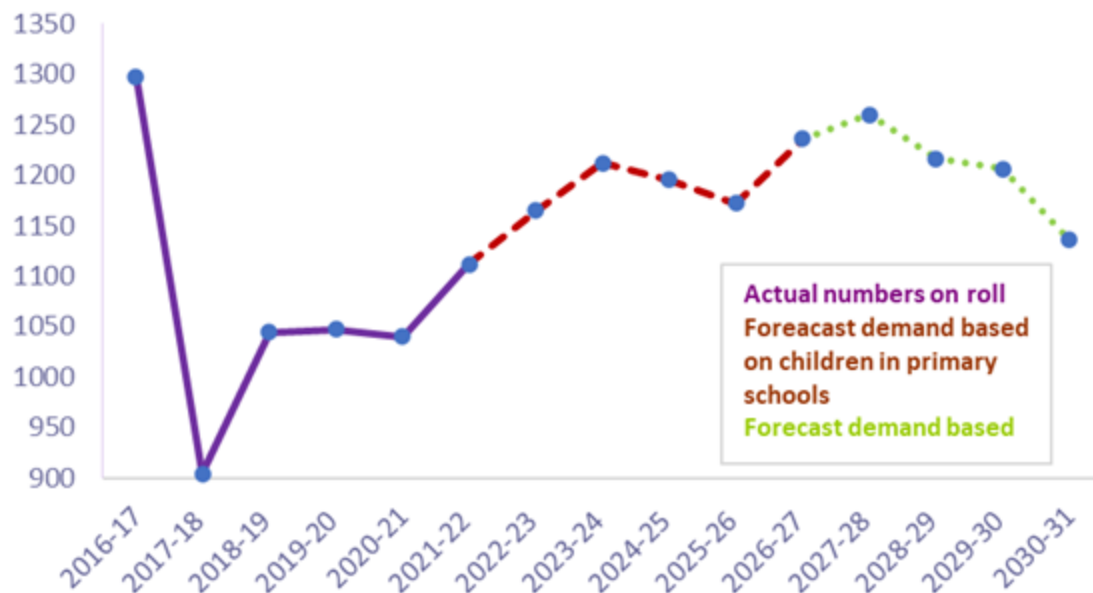
It is too soon to quantify what effect, if any, the pandemic will have on the birth rate, housing or migration.



## Year 7 school place demand

Secondary demand mirrors the peaks and troughs of primary demand as these cohorts transition to secondary school.

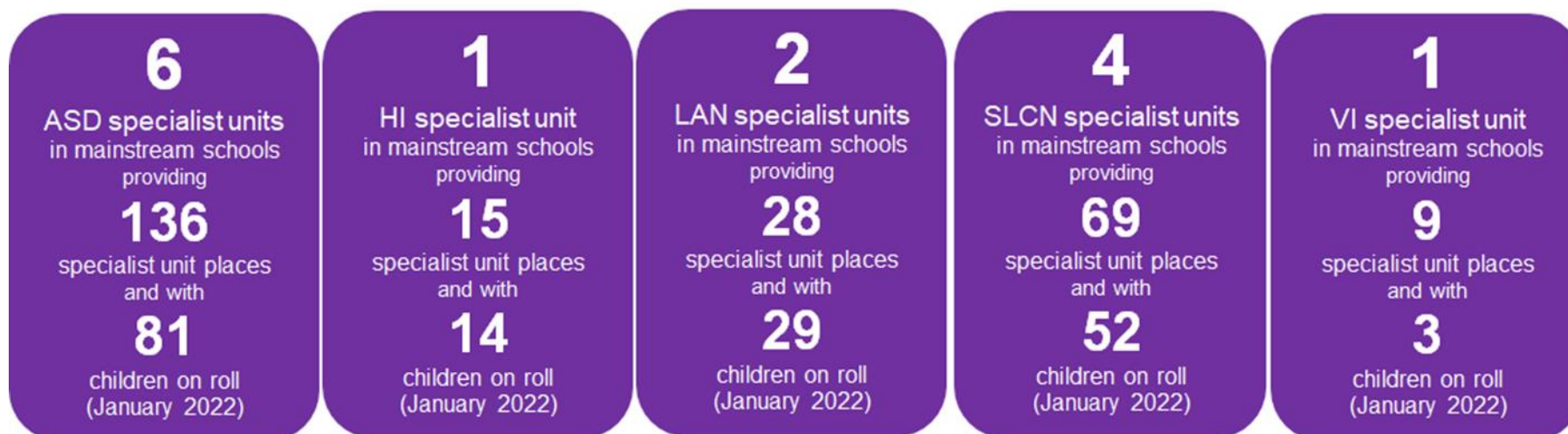
Any additional provision is not forecast to be required in the short term but will be investigated in the medium to long term in line with fluctuating demand.



## 7 special schools

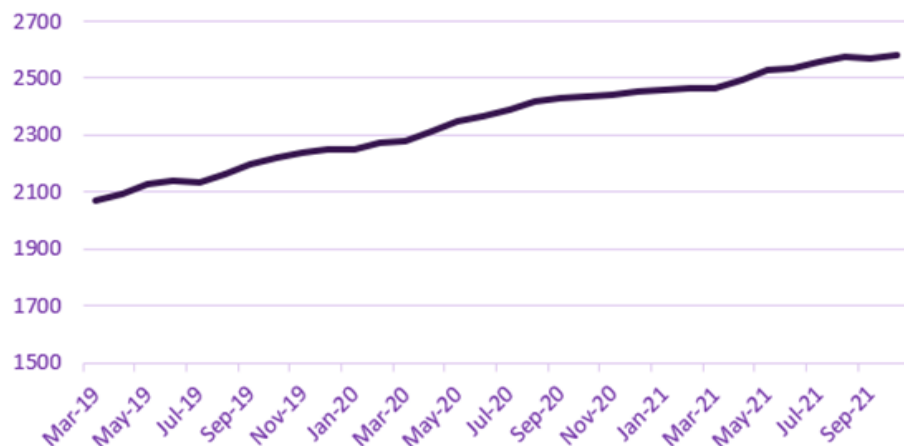


## 14 specialist units (in mainstream schools)



# SOUTH WEST SEND

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



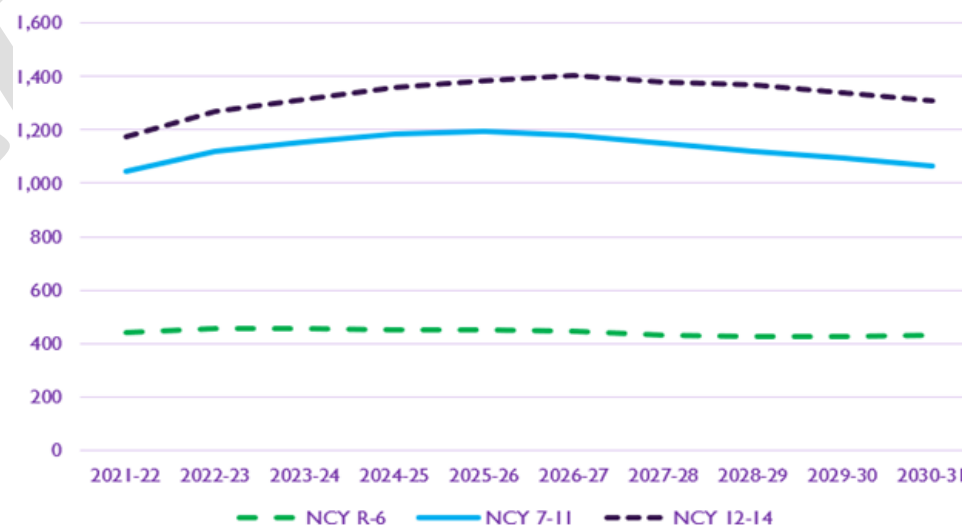
The number of children and young people aged 0-25 with an EHCP residing in South-West Surrey has increased by just under 25% since May 2019.

In 2021-22 there were **1015** planned places in maintained specialist schools and specialist units in SW Surrey.

In the 2021-22 academic year, there were **1176** children and young people with an EHCP, residing in SW Surrey and attending a specialist provision (either maintained or non maintained/independent) in school years Reception to 14.

The number of children and young people with an EHCP who live in SW Surrey and require a specialist school or specialist unit place is projected to increase marginally before plateauing with a small decline across all school phases

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



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