

TO: EXECUTIVE
DATE: 24 JANUARY 2017

SCHOOL PLACES PLAN AND SCHOOL CAPACITY STRATEGY
Director of Children, Young People and Learning

1 PURPOSE OF DECISION

- 1.1 The purposes of this report are to approve the School Places Plan 2016 – 2021 ('SPP'), including the 2016-based pupil forecasts and the School Capacity Strategy 2016 – 2021 that details the construction works anticipated on school sites to deliver school places for Bracknell Forest children.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide a school place for every child in the Borough who wants one. In the last ten years the Council has been successful in continuing to provide sufficient places.
- 2.2 Forecasts of pupil numbers are produced annually on a 'realistic case' basis. However to deliver required places schemes are only brought forward for implementation as and when need is demonstrated. Future housing is the greatest factor in the growth in pupil numbers.
- 2.3 Primary numbers are forecast to increase by 20% by 2021, 1,504 additional pupils, and secondary numbers are forecast to rise by 27% in the same period, 1,476 additional students.
- 2.4 A plan to deliver the shortfall in places to September 2018 is in place, subject to Executive approval of the 2017/18 capital programme proposals.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 **That the School Places Plan 2016-21 (Appendix 1) which forecasts a further 2,980 pupils will be seeking a school place by 2020/21, an 18% increase, be approved.**
- 3.2 **That the School Capacity Strategy set out in the report be approved.**
- 3.3 **That refurbishment projects at Easthampstead Park and Sandhurst schools be added to the Education Capital Programme, to be funded from Department for Education (DfE) Basic Need Grant.**

4. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 The provision of school places remains an essential part of the Council's organisation and planning process and enables the Council to meet its statutory duties in relation to school places. This plan is an essential tool in forecasting demand and has been successful in ensuring a school place continues to be available for every child in the Borough who wants one.

- 4.2 The Executive last approved the School Capacity Strategy in December 2014, and this has been updated to reflect the current revised requirements for new school places and the funding from the Department for Education for basic need.

5. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 It is business critical to undertake pupil forecasting to ensure the Council meets its statutory obligation of sufficiency of school places. The SPP provides a mechanism to communicate these forecasts and the capacity strategy the mechanism to provide places.
- 5.2 Options for delivery of the Capacity Strategy are set out in the body of the report.

6. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Background

- 6.1 Bracknell Forest is experiencing a period of sustained growth in pupil numbers across the Borough which began in 2009. Total pupil numbers on roll have risen from 14,061 in September 2009 to 16,168 in September 2016, which is an increase of 2,107 children or 15% in seven years.
- 6.2 The SPP process is managed by the Pupil Place Planning Board, which is chaired by the Chief Officer Strategy, Resources & Early Help and composed of key senior officers, advisers and the Executive Member for Children, Young People & Learning. It meets quarterly to review and monitor issues and to produce the SPP.
- 6.3 The SPP (attached as Appendix 1) is produced as a result of an annual review of future housing plans, numbers on roll and demographic data. It includes forecasts of school intake and total numbers on roll and calculates the impact on places.
- 6.4 The planning and capital programme processes that deliver places constitute both a major challenge and a major achievement for the Council. In excess of 5,000 school places have been created in Bracknell Forest schools over the last 10 years, including expansions and surge classrooms at existing schools in all three organisational areas, construction of a new primary school at Jennett's Park, the re-provided expanded secondary school at Garth Hill College and the expansion of Warfield CE Primary School. The cost of these places has been in the region of £100m. Given the national pressures on school places this is a major success for the Council, with sufficient school places continuing to be available for every child in the Borough who wants one.
- 6.5 The Plan builds on the lessons learnt in the last year, and practice has been further improved this year. Increased scrutiny has been given to input data, the model and the assumptions taken in response to various factors in the model. These improvements can enhance the Council's confidence in the forecasts.
- 6.6 Planning area forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and birth rates, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Pupils are projected in the designated area of schools and forecasts are not constrained by accommodation at the school. The Admissions Authority for each school will determine, based on their admission arrangements, which pupils can be offered places at the school.
- 6.7 A full description of factors impacting the forecasts and changes since the previous plan are contained in this year's Plan. The Register of Factors influencing the forecasts is attached as Appendix 2.

- 6.8 Trends in the figures and the measures being taken to increase the number of places available, are set out in the Borough-wide commentary. Changes in the three planning areas (Bracknell North, Bracknell South, Crowthorne & Sandhurst) are summarised below, with further detail contained in the Planning Area commentaries in the Plan.

Accuracy and joint work

- 6.9 In recent years the forecasts have been robust in forecasting accurate numbers of school places required for, in particular, the following school year and in giving a good guide for the years immediately following this.
- 6.10 The Council works closely with colleagues in neighbouring authorities, in particular those in Wokingham BC and the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. Information on housing developments is shared, and implications for school places and designated areas discussed. For example there has been a displacement back to Bracknell Forest of Bracknell Forest children previously attending school in Wokingham, but where places are no longer available due to local housing growth in Wokingham.

Factors affecting the planning and delivery of school places

- 6.11 The proposed schemes for additional places are based on current housing building programmes which have either been supplied by developers, or estimated by CYPL and Planners based on previous BFC developments. Pupil yields have been derived from an assumed mix of dwelling types (e.g. 1 bed, 2 bed, 3 bed etc.) and the estimated construction programmes for each development. The Executive should note however that the individual developers' house building programmes are outside the Council's control and so the above timescales and capacities are subject to change. Past experience suggests that house building programmes are likely to be subject to slippage, especially where S106 Agreements have yet to be concluded. Market forces will also affect developers' ability to sell houses.
- 6.12 The base data on which the Plan is based is subject to quarterly review by CYPL and Planners, and our strategy is then updated to keep pace with the revised pupil forecasts that may result.

BFC pupil forecasts exceed the national average

- 6.13 Nationally the DfE January 2015 School Census Pupil Projection Model suggests that the number of primary-school-age children nationally is projected to continue to rise by 17% by 2024.
- 6.14 Pupil forecasts in the SPP indicate the total number of pupils will increase to 19,595 by 2021. Based on the current number on roll, this represents an additional 2,980 pupils, or a 17.9% increase over the next five years. This is equivalent to the national average increase above, but over a shorter timescale.

Primary pupil numbers

- 6.15 In January 2016 there were 9,891 primary pupils in the Borough. The forecasts indicate primary pupil numbers will rise to 11,395 by 2021 (1,504 additional pupils, representing a 15% increase over 5 years). This will result in a shortfall of 740 (7%) in primary places by 2021, but challenges are presented in individual age groups and areas which means shortages emerge much earlier than when pupil numbers exceed the total number of available places.

- 6.16 The Executive will note that this sustained increase in primary numbers will create a corresponding increase in demand for secondary places which will need to be addressed in later years.

Secondary pupil numbers

- 6.17 In January 2016 there were 6,724 secondary pupils in five maintained schools and one academy with a total of 8,225 places. The Brakenhale School became an academy from April 2016.
- 6.18 In January 2016 there were 1,501 (18.2%) surplus secondary places across the Borough, however the planning areas differ greatly in the number of surplus places available, with fewest being available in Bracknell North. This year's forecasts indicate the number of secondary pupils could rise to 8,200 by 2021, an extra 1,476 pupils (21.9%).

Summary of forecasts by planning area

- 6.19 The Borough is currently divided into three organisational areas for the planning of school places which are set out in Annex 5 of the SPP, as follows:
- North Bracknell
 - South Bracknell
 - Crowthorne & Sandhurst

The forecast numbers and main issues arising in the three planning areas are:

- 6.20 Bracknell North – at primary phase an increase in pupil numbers of 17.7% resulting in a shortfall of 574 places. At secondary phase an increase in pupil numbers of 18.5% is forecast, resulting in a shortfall of 134 places by 2020/21.
- 6.21 Bracknell South - By 2020/21 an increase in pupil numbers of 14.0% resulting in a shortfall of 200 places. At secondary phase, forecasts indicate an increase in pupil numbers of 38.9% resulting in a falling surplus of places in every year to 2020/21.
- 6.22 Crowthorne and Sandhurst - by 2020/21 an increase in primary pupil numbers of 12.6% is forecast resulting in a falling surplus of places. Secondary forecasts indicate an increase of 13.2% in secondary pupils in this planning area by 2020/21, resulting in a small shortfall of 49 places.

Creation of new school places

- 6.23 The forecasts contained in this plan support school estate planning to meet demand for pupil places. The Education Capital Programme has always succeeded in creating sufficient physical capacity in our schools to meet local demand, and the key factors in this have been:
- the ability to plan well in advance.
 - planning for the 'realistic' case pupil numbers but only building what is actually needed.
 - working with schools to minimise the disruption and optimise the enhancement of the physical environment though the construction works.
- 6.24 New school places can be created in a number of ways, as set out in the following paragraphs in ascending order of cost and complexity:
- Surge classrooms can be created by either converting existing space in the school or adding a single new building to accommodate a single additional classroom for 30

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places. These are a temporary solution providing places for one year group only as up to 30 pupils progress through the school.

- 1FE (Form of Entry) expansions can be achieved by extending existing buildings or providing new buildings within the school site to create sufficient permanent places to provide an additional class in each year group. Expansion generally starts in the intake year and construction can be delivered in phases over the following 5-7 years as the expansion works its way up through the year groups.
- Schools may also be expanded by building new school buildings on nearby sites creating a single school operating across two sites. For example capacity at Warfield CE Primary School was expanded from September 2016 from 1FE (210) places on their existing All Saints Rise site, to up to 3FE (630) places following new construction on the Woodhurst site.
- New academy/free schools can be constructed if suitable school providers and sites can be found. Over the forecast period to 2021 it is likely that DfE will seek to establish new free schools in Bracknell Forest. Depending where and when this happens this will help address the rising demand for school places across the Borough.

Strategy options

- 6.25 There are three strategic options for planning for school places which are set out below:
- 6.26 Strategy Option 1 is planning by school, which means responding to every forecast school deficit by expansion of that school in accordance with the forecast demand. This is not always possible due to site restrictions, and is the most expensive option requiring investment at multiple schools across the Borough. This approach has not been applied.
- 6.27 Strategy Option 2 is planning by organisational area, which involves creating sufficient new places to meet the demand across the organisational area allowing for the fact that some schools will have deficits and some surpluses of places. This is more flexible than Option 1, above and allows the Council to select which schools to expand by applying selection criteria including cost and Ofsted performance (DfE requires that only GOOD or OUTSTANDING schools be expanded). This option generally costs less than Option 1, and is the approach that has been generally applied.
- 6.28 Strategy Option 3 – Planning on a Borough-wide basis, which means pupils travelling across the Borough to wherever places are available. This is the least expensive option for capital investment, however revenue home to school transport costs are incurred where primary pupils have to travel in excess of 2 miles and secondary pupils in excess of 3 miles to school. It can also be unpopular with parents due to travel distances and parental perceptions of the relative performance of different schools.

School Capacity Strategy 2016-21

- 6.29 The updated School Capacity Strategy is set out in the following paragraphs by school organisational area and summarised in paragraph 6.43. Investment decisions will be subject to annual approval through the normal budget process and will only be presented when there is a clear and current need, taking into account the lead-in times required to deliver capital construction.
- 6.30 At this stage, sufficient funds are in place to deliver the projected number of school places required to September 2018, with specific schemes set out below.

Primary school places

- 6.31 North Bracknell primary capacity is currently in surplus, but this is forecast to reduce to deficit by September 2017 with the deficit increasing to -3.9FE by September 2021. The strategy to meet this is from delivery of the following projects which are already in progress as part of new housing developments:
- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| • +1FE at Warfield Woodhurst from Sep-19 | Construction completed |
| • +1FE at Amen Corner North from Sep-18 | Construction start Jul-17 |
| • +1FE at Binfield Learning Village from Sep-19 | Construction is underway |
| • +1FE at Amen Corner South from Sep-19 | Subject to S106 agreement |
| • +1FE at Warfield East from Sep-21 | Subject to S106 agreement |
- 6.32 South Bracknell primary capacity is forecast to remain in surplus until September 2019 with the deficit subsequently increasing to -1.2FE by September 2021. The strategy is to complete the future phases of the expansions of The Pines and Great Hollands which have already started, and to implement the Crowthorne CE Primary expansion at TRL, which is already in design. TRL is an expansion of an existing school in the Crowthorne & Sandhurst organisational area by way of new construction on an adjacent site in the South Bracknell organisational area.
- 6.33 Crowthorne & Sandhurst primary capacity is forecast to remain in surplus until September 2020, with a deficit then increasing to -0.5FE by September 2021, largely due to construction of additional housing in Crowthorne. This deficit can be met from the Crowthorne CE Primary expansion at TRL set out in the preceding paragraph. Successive house building on the TRL site will ultimately reduce the surplus TRL places but this will defer the requirement for further future expansion, either at TRL or Wildmoor Heath until later years.

Secondary school places

- 6.34 North Bracknell secondary capacity is currently in surplus, but is forecast to reduce to deficit by September 2018 with the deficit increasing to -2.9FE by September 2021. The strategy to meet this is from delivery of the Binfield Learning Village (BLV) project which is currently under construction to deliver new secondary places from September 2018.
- 6.35 South Bracknell secondary capacity is also currently in surplus of +2.9FE, but is forecast to reduce to deficit by September 2019 with the deficit increasing to -2.0FE by September 2021.
- 6.36 Crowthorne & Sandhurst secondary capacity is currently showing a small surplus, but this is forecast to reduce to a small deficit by September 2018, with the deficit increasing to -2.0FE by September 2021.
- 6.37 Options currently under consideration to deliver the school places required in South Bracknell and Crowthorne & Sandhurst include expanding existing schools, building a new free school, merging all of the secondary Designated Areas into one and transporting pupils to schools which have surplus places.

Surge classrooms

- 6.38 The mainstream strategy also includes a number of individual primary surge classroom options in all three organisational areas across the Borough to infill any small gaps in capacity or to make up for any unforeseen higher forecasts. These can be brought online at relatively short notice for the cost of just furniture and ICT. Potential locations for these include Winkfield St Marys, Meadow Vale and Owlsmoor.

Special Educational Needs

- 6.39 Department for Education statistics based on School Census data state that 2.9% of Bracknell Forest pupils had statements of SEND, in line with the average for England and the South East region.
- 6.40 The Strategy for provision of SEN school places to meet this demand can be summarised as follows:
- Kennel Lane Special School is largely full to its 188 capacity, and is forecast to continue to be so. There are 169 pupils on roll in 2016.
 - The Rise@Garth Hill College opened in 2015 on a phased basis, and is expected to fill up over the following years to its full capacity of 56 places for secondary ASD.
 - 40 additional SEN places are being created at Binfield Learning Village from September 2018 (15 primary and 25 secondary).
 - Development of additional Resource Units within existing mainstream schools is being explored to meet specific areas of needs such as children with speech, language and communication needs.
 - Out of Borough placements will continue to be used to meet the specific needs of individual children where these cannot be met within the Borough. This has, and will continue to have, financial implications.
 - The possibility of a new SEN free school in Bracknell Forest during the forecast period will be assessed a start of the strategy moving forward.

Refurbishment at Easthampstead Park and Sandhurst Schools

- 6.41 Sandhurst school was closed/partially open for four days during the 2016 autumn term due to major water leaks and there are significant backlogs of maintenance works at both Easthampstead Park and Sandhurst schools which need to be addressed.
- 6.42 Works include essential services (electrical and mechanical) including works to distribution boards (switchgear and fuse boards), rewiring, lighting, refurbishment of specialist practical spaces (technology and science), heating systems including replacement of pumps, essential ventilation works including to roof-lights and below ground services including both water and drainage.
- 6.43 A proposal to include essential refurbishment projects at both schools onto the Education Capital Programme forms a recommendation of this report, to be funded from DfE Basic Need Grant. Works will be subject to feasibility, studies and design specifications will be drawn up during the 2017 spring term with implementation during the summer of 2017. Completing the refurbishments will strengthen the ability of the schools to accommodate additional pupils to meet the future expansion requirements for a limited period of time to allow more permanent solutions to be developed for the anticipated increase in secondary aged pupils and pressure on places expected in those two planning areas.

School Capacity Strategy: Summary

- 6.44 The Capacity Strategy 2016 – 2021 is summarised below for the short and medium terms:

Short Term (To September 2018)

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|--|
| North Bracknell | Primary | Amen Corner North opens to 1FE from Sep-18 |
| | Secondary | BLV secondary opens to up to 7FE from Sep-18 |
| South Bracknell | Primary | Great Hollands expansion to 3FE Phase 2 for Sep-17 & Phase 3 for Sep-18 |
| | | The Pines expansion Phase 2 from Sep-18 |
| | | Jennett's Park expansion to 2FE, 1 class from Sep-17 & 1 class from Sep-18 |
| | Secondary | No capacity works required |
| Crowthorne & Sandhurst | Primary | No capacity works required |
| | Secondary | No capacity works required |

Medium Term (from September 2019 to September 2021)

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---|
| North Bracknell | Primary | BLV primary opens to 1FE from Sep-19 |
| | | Amen Corner South opens to 1FE from Sep-19 (for later expansion to 2FE) |
| | | Warfield - Woodhurst expands to 2FE from Sep-19 |
| | | Warfield East opens to 1FE from Sep-21 (for later expansion to 2FE) |
| | Secondary | No capacity works required |
| South Bracknell | Primary | TRL Opens to 1FE from Sep-19, expanding to 2FE in Sep-21 |
| | Secondary | Potential requirement for +2FE from Sep-21 |
| Crowthorne & Sandhurst | Primary | No works required if Crowthorne area deficit goes to TRL/other schools |
| | Secondary | Potential requirement for +2FE from Sep-21 |

Costs and funding

- 6.45 DfE capital grants have accounted for a significant amount of the funding on the Education Capital Programme for the last five years, with £31.8m of grants allocated to the Council under a number of different funding streams to March 2016. The most significant grant receipt relates to Basic Need Grant (BNG) which is an un-ring fenced grant, intended to fund the provision of new school places.

- 6.46 For the 2 year funding period 2016/18, Bracknell Forest will receive £18.8m of BNG funding; however in March 2016 the Government announced the level of BNG funding for 2018/19 would be zero. Based on previous years allocations it had been assumed that up to £3m of DfE Basic Need funding might be available in 2018/19.
- 6.47 The council has also been successful in concluding agreements with developers to provide the land and construct new primary schools at Jennett's Park, Warfield (Woodhurst), Amen Corner North and Crowthorne TRL in lieu of S106 contributions. This minimises cost and risk to the council compared to a self build approach. Similar agreements will be sought at Amen Corner South and Warfield East.
- 6.48 Taking account of DfE grant, developer contributions and the funding package previously agreed for the BLV, sufficient resources are in place to deliver the school places that are expected to be required by September 2018. This covers the period of DfE grant funding announcements. Schemes required beyond this point will be kept under review through the Education Capital Programme Board, with the delivery of additional secondary places expected to be the key challenge.
- 6.49 The funding strategy to meet the cost of delivering the Strategy includes the following:
- Further Basic Need Funding, although zero in 2018/19, may be forthcoming in later years, and the Council will continue to maximise our potential receipts via the Education Funding Agency's (EFA) annual School Capacity Survey. BFC has received/been allocated £31.1m of Basic Need grant during the five year period 2013/17.
 - Use of S106 contributions which have yet to be negotiated and/or obtained from developers. This approach, utilising the developer construct route has been successful for delivery of all new primary schools delivered to date.
 - Use of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding, and the Planning department has estimated that subject to proposed developments going ahead, up to £10.2m of CIL receipts could be secured to support the Education Capital Programme during the period 2017/25.
 - Bids will be submitted for any future grant funding opportunity for which eligibility can be demonstrated, for example the Council successfully bid for £7.6m of Targeted Basic Need (TBN) grant in 2013/15 for school capacity projects when EFA announced a bidding opportunity.
 - The EFA provides all funding for free schools including capital funding. EFA will pay for the purchase and lease of the building or land as well as any building work or refurbishment that needs to be done to create the new school. Where the Council requires new schools to be built, this funding route could be pursued if a free school provider was considered to be appropriate.
 - Funding from the Council's own capital resources will be sought as a last resort.

7. ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

- 7.1 No significant legal implications arise from the matters discussed in this report.

Borough Treasurer

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- 7.2 The Borough Treasurer is satisfied that no significant financial implications arise from agreeing the School Places Plan 2016-2021.
- 7.3 Furthermore, sufficient funds exist to deliver the additional school places anticipated to be required to September 2018, which covers the DfE grant funding period.
- 7.4 Funding for schemes required beyond this point will need to take account of the latest pupil forecasts and be considered as part of the normal capital budget setting process, taking account of any new DfE grants, other external funds and availability of council borrowing.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.5 The Equalities Impact Assessment relating to the provision of additional places is attached as Appendix 3.
- 7.6 Where building work is undertaken it complies with the current Part M of Building Regulations for disabled access.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 7.7 Risks in the production and delivery of the forecasts are attached as Appendix 4.
- 7.8 The main factors affecting the planning and delivery of school places are:

| ISSUE | | RISK | COMMENT |
|-------|---|--------|--|
| 1 | Availability of detailed information | MEDIUM | Out of date information prejudices accurate forecasting and planning. The situation is developing continually. Every effort is made to continually monitor changing trends. |
| 2 | Knowing: - detailed house build completion intentions of developers - when houses are likely to be occupied and the numbers of children moving in | MEDIUM | Challenge to strategic planning when market forces drive housing completions. Developers will start construction when the market is right. Every effort is made to continually monitor changing trends. Insufficient time to bring forward timeframes for school build and providers. Every effort is made to work with developers to continually monitor changing trends. |

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| 3 | Where families occupying houses are moving from, and where they want their children to attend school | LOW | Incomplete knowledge of timing of intake of pupils to schools. Unstable situation in terms of numbers in surrounding schools Implication on school opening, planning and funding. Every effort is made to work with developers to continually monitor changing trends. |
| 4 | Insufficient school places | MEDIUM | The Strategy is based on SPP pupil forecasts which are now calculated on realistic rather than worst case (highest) projections. This has increased the risk of actual pupil numbers exceeding forecasts, which in turn creates a heightened risk that suitable construction may not be available in sufficient time to meet the need. The Strategy includes surge classrooms as a safety net. |
| 5 | Appointment of academy providers | LOW | New academy providers will have their own view of growth which may be different to the Council's view. Academy providers may change admission arrangements, impacting on places. The Council specifies its requirements and expectations when undertaking the process to source a provider. Maintenance of an open dialogue with sponsors once appointed. |
| 6 | Cost Risk | LOW for 2016/18 | Strategy is fully funded for 2016/18. VFM is applied to capital projects through the procurement process. |
| 7 | Future funding risk | MEDIUM for 2018/19 and beyond | DfE allocations are unknown beyond March 2018. A funding strategy is in place. |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------|--|
| 8 | Programme risk | MEDIUM | All capital projects have significant lead in times and many of the construction projects in the Strategy are already subject of feasibility work with the managing partner Atkins. |
| 9 | Abortive Cost Risk | MEDIUM | If projects are deferred and not ultimately funded then the capital costs incurred to date will create a revenue pressure in future years. This is closely monitored with the Borough Treasurer. |
| 10 | Reputation Risk | LOW | The Council has always succeeded in ensuring that there are sufficient school places. |

8. CONSULTATION

Principal Groups Consulted

- 8.1 The Pupil Place Planning (PPP) Board – the Council decision-making body composed of key senior officers, consultants and the Executive Member for CYPL - have been consulted about the contents of the SPP.
- 8.2 Individual school expansion projects are subject to their own public consultations, and all construction works on school sites including new schools is also subject to public consultation through the statutory planning process.
- 8.3 Where schools are subject of expansion there is extensive consultation with Headteachers and Governing bodies over the details including timescales, designs and implementation of the works.

Method of Consultation

- 8.4 The PPP Board were consulted regarding the forecasts at their meeting on 17 May 2016.
- 8.5 Public consultations involve posting leaflets to neighbouring properties and to school stakeholders in addition to the standard BFC online consultation. Public meetings are held in the afternoons/evenings to view plans and drawings of proposals at which Council officers and designers are available to answer questions. Planning consultations are in accordance with statutory requirements. Consultations with schools take the form of presentations by and meetings with Council officers and participation in design team meetings.

Representations Received

- 8.6 The PPP Board understood the issues, the overall trends and the implications for the supply of additional places.

- 8.7 Feedback from pre-planning public consultations does influence the detailed plans and drawings that form the final planning applications. School feedback helps shape the final designs for the new accommodation that is provided.

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