



SCHOOL PLACES PLAN

2018 - 2023

Including 2017-based forecasts

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Forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and numbers of children by age, and take into account planned housing and other factors. The numbers of 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. The forecasts cannot be used as an indication of admissions in future years.

Further details are included in Annex 1.

Introduction

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. School place planning is an annual process based on a review of future housing plans, numbers on roll and demographic data. The process continues to be adjusted as actual numbers are known and comparisons made with forecasts in previous years. The School Places Plan is produced annually as a result of the review.

'Creating Opportunities' is the joint strategic plan for children and young people in Bracknell Forest for 2014-2017 (extended by one year to March 2018). The plan contains six Outcome Priorities - Outcome Priority 1 is to *'raise levels of attainment and pupil progress across all phases of learning for all pupils'*. To ensure systems are in place for effective pupil and school place planning is a specific activity listed under this Outcome Priority.

This School Places Plan supplements the joint strategic plan by providing:

- pupil data and statistics
- forecasts of pupil numbers for the next five years
- commentary on the need to add or remove school capacity
- estimates of future housing growth.

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 and expanded secondary school at Garth Hill College and the expansion to Warfield CE Primary School. The new all-age Kings Academy Binfield is under construction and will take its first students in September 2018. Given the national pressures on school places this is a major success for the Council, with school places continuing to be available for every child in the Borough who wants one.

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 highest pupil numbers but only building what is actually needed
- working with schools to minimise the disruption and optimise the enhancement of the physical environment through the construction works.

School Place Planning

All local authorities (LA) work within the same national policy framework. Three main activities make up the task of matching the supply of school places with the demand for them:

- managing the supply of places;
- managing demand through admissions and appeals procedures; and
- managing outcomes by tackling problems – such as small schools and schools in difficulties – which emerge as a result of attempts to match pupils with places.

There is a statutory requirement on Bracknell Forest Council to provide sufficient school places. Discharging this duty involves opening new schools or adding places to existing schools where extra capacity is required. It also means reducing in size schools with surplus accommodation. The challenge for the Council is to provide the right number of places in the right locations. This means that projections of pupil numbers must be reviewed at least once a year to ensure that additional places are provided in growth areas but, in addition, that substantial surplus places do not exist in an area, which could represent a waste of resources. This analysis is complex and the current economic climate adds further complexity to the process.

The key internal decision-making body is the Pupil Place Planning Board which is composed of the Lead Member, key senior officers and advisers. As at October 2017, the board has met quarterly to review and monitor issues relating to school organisation.

Wherever possible the Council will seek to provide places for pupils in their designated area school. This can be achieved in a number of different ways:

- by providing individual ‘surge’ (or ‘bulge’) classrooms in primary schools to take an additional form of entry for one year only. The surge class moves up through the school year by year until the pupils leave in seven years time, after which the classroom becomes available again for re-use as a new surge classroom, or for alternative use.
- Expansion by 1 FE (form of entry) in all year groups, involving creation of new classrooms, toilets etc. by refurbishment and/or extensions of existing buildings. Expansion projects are usually implemented in phases to keep pace with pupil numbers as they progress up through the school.
- by building new schools where demand is sufficient, or in response to new housing development. Providers are then sought for these schools.
- by changing designated area boundaries.

There is also a requirement for the Council to review and to remove surplus places which can become costly in terms of building running costs. However, not all surplus places can, or should, be removed; for example:

- it is difficult for parents to have their preference for a particular school place met without the existence of some surplus places;
- some surplus places are needed to cope with future increases in pupil numbers.

Surplus places can be removed in several ways:

- by removing temporary accommodation;
- mothballing part of a school (particularly if demand for places might increase in future years); and/or
- finding alternative compatible users or uses for some of the accommodation.

The Council aims to maintain some overall surplus capacity for planning and managing school places within the Borough. In the past, a surplus of around 5% was regarded as acceptable as this allowed for a degree of parental preference and for future increases in pupil numbers, whilst ensuring value for money and best use of limited resources. The Council still aims to provide spare capacity in each year group, however due to pressure on pupil numbers this can no longer be guaranteed at 5% at each individual school. The Council will however endeavour, wherever possible, to provide sufficient spare capacity in each of the three planning areas to prevent pupils having to travel long distances to school.

Where new housing creates additional demand for places, the Council has a well-organised approach to obtaining funding from housing developers. The Council will always seek to provide school places as near as possible to where they are required. This continues to be a significant issue in Bracknell Forest which is a growing community.

All LAs are required to submit annually a Schools' Capacity and Places return (SCAP) to the Education Funding Agency, part of the Department for Education (DfE). The DfE require LAs to submit pupil forecasts annually and explain the methodology for producing these and also to confirm the capacity of each school.

Achieving the correct balance of places in the correct location requires accurate, sustained forecasting and planning over a long period.

Further details of the methodology and changes since the 2016-based forecasts are shown in Annex 1.

Context /demographic background

Bracknell Forest is located in central Berkshire, 28 miles west of London and between the M3 and M4 motorways. It covers an area of some 109 sq km. The economy of the Borough is of above average size and productivity compared to the county and nationally, and benefits from good access links and a well educated labour force.

The population of Bracknell Forest is estimated to be 119,447 (ONS Mid-2016 Population Estimate). The majority of the population lives in the built-up areas of Bracknell, Sandhurst, Crowthorne, Binfield, Warfield and North Ascot.

The 2016 Population Estimates show that there are 30,769 children and young people aged 0 -19 resident in the Borough, representing 26% of the total population. This proportion has remained fairly constant in recent years.

Of these, around 17,812 are pupils on roll in Bracknell Forest primary and secondary schools¹. Over the last 3 years there have been on average around 1,500 births per annum in recent years in Bracknell Forest. This is projected to remain at this level throughout the planning period.²

¹ School Census October 2017 – NB all pupils including nursery, 6th form and special school

² Source: ONS

Factors Impacting Numbers and School Places

There are a number of factors which will potentially impact the supply and demand for school places over the next five years. The effects of all these factors will continue to be monitored closely at local area level to provide sufficient suitable school places.

- **Demographic trends**

In common with many other local authorities, over the last few years Bracknell Forest has seen a steady increase in pupil numbers and rising rolls in primary schools, resulting in pressure on the intake year and the requirement for additional capacity throughout the Borough.

An additional trend has been the arrival in recent years of an increasing number of families from outside the UK. The proportion of pupils in schools from a minority ethnic background has increased steadily from 6.1% in 2001 to 20.6% in 2016.

- **New Housing**

Bracknell Forest continues to be an area of significant housing growth. Numbers of completions in recent years are shown in the table below. New housing results both from large developments (such as in Warfield, Jennett's Park, The Parks and Wykery Copse) and the cumulative effect of smaller sites.

Net Number of dwellings completed				
2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
390	314	376	336	437

Phasing of future construction changes frequently and is influenced by a number of factors, including market conditions. The pupil forecasts contained in this plan reflect the position at 1st October 2017. A detailed summary of current and future housing, including other major sites due for development in the longer term is set out in Annex 2. In summary the number of houses scheduled to be completed are:

Number of dwellings scheduled to be completed As at 1 October 2017				
2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
509	563	1094	1075	943

- **Pupil Yield from New Housing**

As part of its school place planning, Bracknell Forest regularly monitors pupil yield from new housing developments by carrying out research to establish typical numbers of pupils generated. The information is essential to ensure local authority departments are using robust, evidence-based pupil yields.

The latest study conducted in early 2016 by market research company QA Research, focused specifically on new dwellings completed since 2012 and

provided us with the yields shown below. The yields were lower for all ages, with the overall yield being nearly 17 children per 100 houses less than the last time the survey was undertaken in 2013 (93.9 in 2016 compared with 110.7 in 2013).

Age group	Average pupil yield per dwelling				
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed
0-3 year olds	0.05	0.40	0.50	0.38	0.41
4-10 year olds	0.05	0.23	0.42	0.40	0.59
11-15 year olds	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.20	0.38
16-17 year olds	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03

- **Pupil Mobility**

The extent of within-year mobility decreases with age. Using the recognised formula, expressing mobility as the sum of arrivals plus leavers divided by the number on roll, the averages across all schools in the Borough are generally low in the national context and are typically in the region of:

Primary Schools 13-14%
Secondary Schools 10-11%³

However, the averages mask some significant differences between schools. For example, there is significant pupil mobility associated with staffing changes at the Royal Military Academy (RMA) in Sandhurst – this could be individual families or whole units posted into or out of the RMA. Two schools in the Crowthorne and Sandhurst planning area regularly receive new pupils unexpectedly and therefore typically have pupil mobility in excess of 20%, a figure much higher than the national context.

Another aspect of pupil mobility which is difficult to forecast in terms of age and timing is traveller families. The Council has a statutory duty to assess the educational needs of travellers and to provide sufficient school places. There is a permanent designated Traveller Site with 13 pitches in the Crowthorne and Sandhurst planning area.

- **Designated area and boundary issues with neighbouring local authorities**

Two Bracknell Forest primary schools (Ascot Heath CE Junior and Cranbourne) are in the designated area for Charters Secondary School, located in the Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead and two primary schools in Wokingham Borough (Hatch Ride and Oaklands) are in the designated area for Edgbarrow Secondary School in Crowthorne.

Parental preference means that some children resident in one local authority choose to attend a school in a neighbouring local authority. The majority of cross-border movement occurs between Bracknell Forest and Wokingham, Windsor & Maidenhead, Hampshire and Surrey boundaries. This makes it more difficult to track pupils between primary and secondary schools, and makes accurate pupil forecasting more difficult.

Housing developments, changes in the popularity of schools or other pressures in Wokingham or Windsor and Maidenhead may create a greater

³ Based on School Census Data

need for places in those authorities, meaning that there is less flexibility for schools in the neighbouring authority to take Bracknell Forest pupils. This will have a consequence of a greater demand for places in Bracknell Forest schools.

- **Raising of the Participation Age**

As part of the Government's Spending Review and the White Paper, 'The Importance of Teaching', a commitment was made to raise the participation age to 18. Since 2015 young people are expected to participate in education, learning or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn age 18.

However this does not necessarily mean that students have to stay at school – they can still leave school at 16 and access learning through a further education college or a work-based training provider. All sixth form students who wish to stay on in secondary schools can currently be accommodated.

- **Special and Additional Educational Needs**

As many as one in five pupils may have special or additional educational needs at some point in their school life. Most pupils can continue in education in a mainstream school. However the needs of some pupils and students mean that they are educated in three Resource Units attached to two mainstream schools, in the Borough's Special School, Kennel Lane, or in provision outside the Borough. Further details are included in Annex 3.

- **Provision for pupils out of school**

There are a number of pupils for whom a placement in mainstream school is not always sustainable and special school is not appropriate. This group of pupils receive their education through the Pupil Referral Service. Further details are included in Annex 4.

- **New Schools**

New schools may cause some turbulence in demand for school places through parental preference for new facilities. This is difficult to predict or control. The most recent school is the expansion to Warfield CE Primary School on the Woodhurst Park site which opened in September 2016.

- **Denominational education**

There are ten Church of England and Catholic primary schools within Bracknell Forest and one Church of England secondary Academy. There is no Catholic secondary school in the Borough so parents preferring a Catholic education for their children must apply to schools outside the Borough, notably Blessed Hugh Faringdon Catholic School in Reading, St. Joseph's Catholic High School in Slough or All Hallows Catholic School in Farnham.

- **Free Schools and the Academy programme**

Free schools are state-funded schools which are independent of the Local Authority. A free school is responsible for its own admissions and takes on a wide range of other responsibilities. In relation to School Organisation a free school can increase its admission number but must consult if any reduction in the number of pupils is planned. Other significant changes, such as a change in the age range, would require permission of the Secretary of State.

Free schools may be established through the academies programme as either sponsored or converter academies. A free school may also be

established by an organisation or group such as a charity, university, business, community or faith groups, teachers or parents. In all cases they must be approved by the Secretary of State as having suitable expertise to provide sustainable, high quality education.

To date local interest in conversion to an Academy school or the establishment of free schools has been relatively low. Current academies in the Borough are:

- Ranelagh Academy (secondary)
- St Margaret Clitherow RC Primary (since 1 September 2015)
- The Brakenhale Secondary (since 1 April 2016)
- Crown Wood Primary (since 1 June 2017)
- Jennett's Park CE Primary (since 1 June 2017)
- Great Hollands Primary (since 1 July 2017)
- Edgbarrow Secondary (since 1 January 2018)
- Wildmoor Heath Primary (since 1 January 2018)

A new academy is scheduled to open later in 2018 to meet basic needs:

- Kings Academy Binfield (previously known as Binfield Learning Village, secondary, with primary provision due to open in 2019)

With the Government's expectation that more schools will become academies and with more school places needed in coming years as a result of housing developments, more academies and free schools can be expected. These changes could have an impact on the Authority's capacity to manage the supply of school places.

- **Selective education**

All secondary schools in the Borough are comprehensive. Some parents seek a selective secondary education for their children and a small number of children attend grammar schools in Reading and Slough.

- **Independent schools**

Some parents opt to send their children to independent schools. There are five independent schools for children of primary and secondary ages in Bracknell Forest – LVS Ascot (Licensed Victualler's School), Heathfield, Wellington College, Eagle House and Lambrook-Haileybury.

Planning Areas and Schools

Planning areas

For the purposes of school place planning, the Borough is divided into three planning areas reflecting the geography of the Borough and the designated feeder links between primary and secondary schools;

- Bracknell North (N)
- Bracknell South (S)
- Crowthorne & Sandhurst (C&S)

Maps showing these planning areas and schools are contained in Annex 6.

In the following sections letters in brackets after the school name denote their location within the planning areas in the Borough.

Aided schools are treated as a separate group. Aided primary schools which have designated areas have also been included in the three area groupings as they have an impact on maintained secondary school admissions.

Schools

Primary

Bracknell Forest has 31 primary phase schools:

- 25 primary (5-11 years)
- 3 infant schools (4-7 years)
- 3 junior schools (7-11 years)

Of these, 19 are community schools, 4 are academies, 4 are voluntary controlled, and 4 are voluntary aided.

Voluntary Controlled Schools

There are 4 Voluntary Controlled schools:

- Crowthorne CE Primary (C&S)
- Ascot Heath CE Junior (N)
- Warfield CE Primary (N)
- Winkfield St Mary's CE Primary (N)

The admissions arrangements for these Church of England schools are determined by the LA. They are slightly different to the arrangements for community schools in that they take account of preferences for a denominational education. The LA is the Admissions Authority for these schools.

Voluntary Aided Schools

There are currently 4 Voluntary Aided (VA) primary schools and their admissions arrangements are determined by their Governing Body. The Governing Body is the Admissions Authority for each of these schools.

VA schools with a designated area

- Binfield CE Primary School (N)
- St Michael's CE Primary School, Sandhurst (C&S)

VA schools with no designated area

- St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (N)
- St Michael's Easthampstead CE Primary School (S)

Academies

Academy school with a designated area

- Jennett's Park CE Primary Academy (S)

Academy school with no designated area

- St Margaret Clitherow Catholic Primary Academy (S)

These academies' admissions arrangements are determined by their Governing Bodies. The Governing Body is the Admissions Authority for each of these schools.

Secondary

There are 6 comprehensive secondary schools (11-18 years) in the Borough.

5 schools have designated areas of which 3 are community schools

Academies

Academy schools with a designated area

- Brakenhale
- Edgbarrow

Academy school with no designated area

- Ranelagh

These academies' admissions arrangements are determined by their Governing Bodies. The Governing Body is the Admissions Authority for each of these schools.

Commentary – Borough

Pupil numbers – current and projected

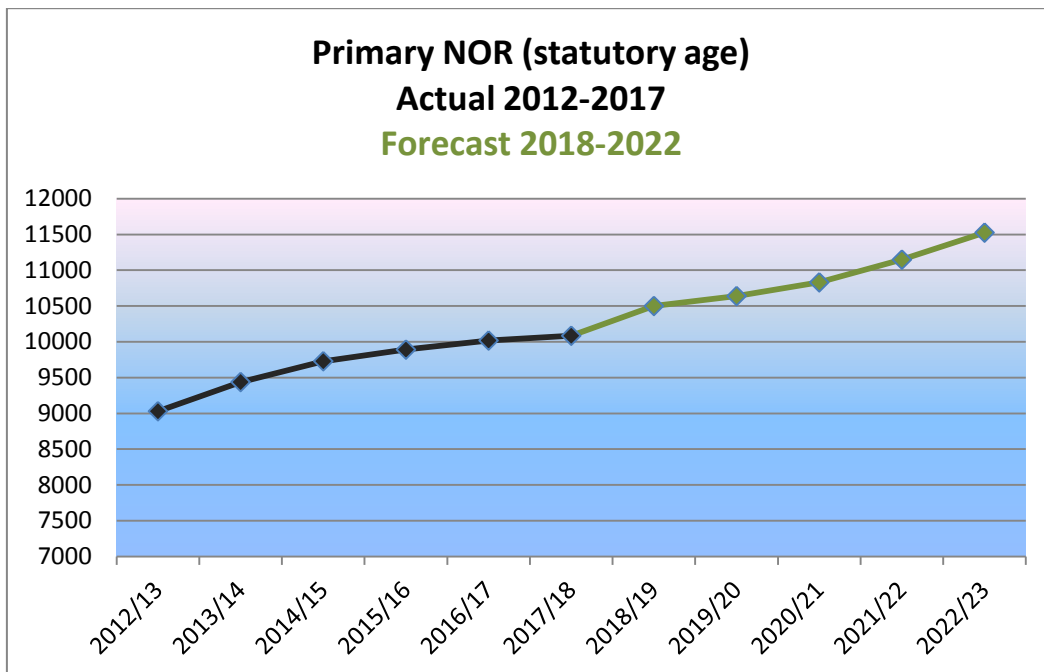
As has been the case for some years now, Bracknell Forest continues to experience increasing pupil numbers and pressure on the intake year in primary schools. This is due to a combination of demographic trends and new housing construction in the Borough.

Total capacity (number of places) in Bracknell Forest was 19,485 in May 2017. There were 17,688 pupils in primary and secondary schools in May 2017 in the Borough therefore there are 1,797 (9.2%) surplus places across all schools. However these places are not spread equally between primary and secondary schools, and between planning areas.

This year's forecasts indicate the total number of pupils will increase to 20,016 by 2022/23. Based on the October 2017 number on roll, this represents an additional 2,963 pupils (a 17.4% increase) over the next five years. The forecasts indicate an overall deficit of 5.2% across the Borough by 2022/23 if there was no provision of further places, however this figure masks much higher shortfalls in particular areas.

Primary pupil numbers

The graph below shows the historical trends in primary numbers on roll (NOR)⁴ for statutory age pupils (i.e. excluding nursery classes) from 2011/12 – 2017/18 and forecasts for 2018/19 – 2022/23, illustrating the rising trend in the primary population.



In October 2017 there were 10,085 primary pupils on roll in the Borough and a total of 10,805 primary places, on the face of it, a surplus of 720 places or 6.7%. It is important to note that in several primary schools where the net capacity has been increased, the places will be available in phases over the coming years and are not necessarily available currently. Of the 720 places, most are in the upper year groups

⁴ source: May School Census

and will be filled by the larger cohorts coming through the school. Lower year groups are close to capacity.

This year's forecasts indicate primary pupil numbers could rise to 11,526 by 2022/23 (1441 additional pupils, representing a 12.5% increase over 5 years). This could result in a shortfall of 721 (6.7%) in primary places by 2022/23. The pressure on places is particularly acute in the North and South planning areas.

Primary admissions at the start of the term September 2017

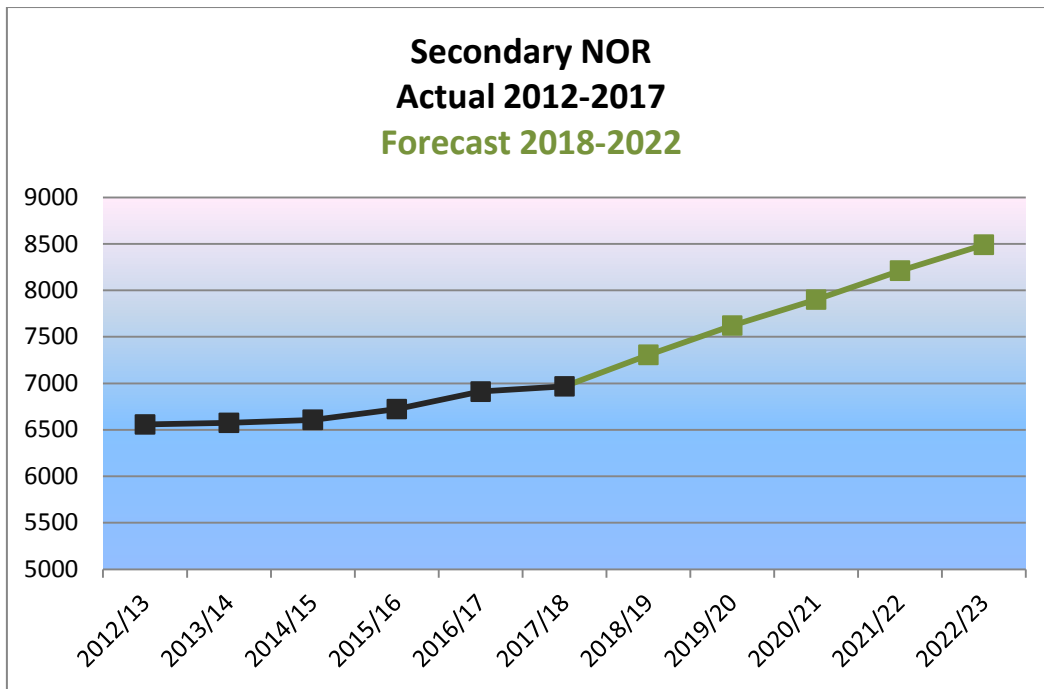
- Reception – at the start of the term 12 schools had spare reception places in the Borough for the September 2017 intake. Between them these schools had 128 (67 last year) spare reception places, which provides spare capacity of 8.1% (4% last year) in this year group.
- For Year 1 in September 2017 there were 76 spare places across the borough. This provides spare capacity of 4.7% (5.9% last year) in this year group across the Borough.
- In Year 2 in September 2017 there were 107 (54 last year) places available for September across the borough. This represents again only 6.7% (3% last year) spare capacity in this year group across the Borough.
- In Year 3 there were 65 (50 last year) places available. These places were spread across all planning areas. This represents 6.7% (3% last year) spare capacity in this year group across the Borough.
- In Year 4 there were 79 places available. There are places available in all of the planning areas. This represents 5% spare capacity
- In Year 5 there are 52 places across the Borough. This represents 3.3% spare capacity
- In Year 6 there are 61 places across the Borough. This represents 4.1% spare capacity

In addition to existing demographic pressure, there were 355 in-year applications for primary education, and 131 applications for secondary education from new families moving into Bracknell Forest. Some children will also have moved away from Bracknell Forest.

Secondary pupil numbers

The graph below shows the historical trends in secondary numbers on roll (NOR) ⁵ and illustrates a steady increase in recent years. The forecasts from 2018/19 to 2022/23 indicate a rising trend throughout the plan period.

⁵ source: January School Census



Secondary pupil numbers in Bracknell Forest are also forecast to rise. In October 2017 there were 6,968 secondary pupils in 4 maintained schools and 2 academies with a total of 8,225 places. There are currently 1,257 (15.3%) 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 8,491 by 2022/23, an extra 1,523 pupils (17.9%). Borough-wide this will represent an overall deficit of 236 places (2.9%).

Planning Area Commentaries

Bracknell North

Primary

There are 12 primary/infant/junior schools in this planning area with a total of 4,212 places (excludes places built but still to be opened).

By 2022/23 we anticipate an increase in pupil numbers of 919 (22.9%) to 4,928 in this planning area resulting in a shortfall of 716 places (-17.0%). Pressure from new housing developments is particularly acute in this area. A deficit in the intake year is forecast in every year from September 2019 without further new places.

Secondary

There are currently 2 secondary schools in this planning area, 1 maintained and 1 academy, with a total of 2,982 places. However the academy operates a faith-based admissions policy and serves a much wider catchment.

There is a pressure on secondary places in North Bracknell from September 2020 relating to total number on roll. Current forecasts indicate an increase of 628 pupils (23.9%) to 3,259 by September 2022 in secondary pupils entitled to attend the currently only maintained school (Garth Hill College) in this area, in accordance with The Council's Admissions Policy. A deficit is forecast from 2020/21, rising to a shortfall of 277 (-9.3%) places in this planning area by 2022/23. Pressure on the intake year is two years ahead.

Provision of additional secondary capacity for North Bracknell is a key element of our Capacity Strategy. At the King's Academy Binfield (Binfield Learning Village, arising from the Blue Mountain development), places will begin to be available from September 2018.

Bracknell South

Primary

There are 11 primary schools in this planning area with a total of 4,285 places (excludes places built but still to be opened).

By 2022/23 we anticipate an increase in pupil numbers of 272 (6.7%) to 4,310 in this planning area resulting in a shortfall of 25 places (-0.6%). A deficit is forecast in September 2018 and in following years.

Secondary

There is 1 secondary community school and 1 academy in this planning area with a total of 2,637 places. One secondary school in the planning area, Brakenhale, became an academy on 1 April 2016 and therefore now manages its own admissions. The Council works with academies when there is a need to plan places and admissions in the light of forecast increases in student numbers.

Current forecasts indicate an increase of 623 pupils (33.1%) to 2,503 in secondary pupils in this area by 2022/23 resulting in a falling surplus in every year, with a surplus of 134 places (+5.1%) in September 2022. There is a deficit of intake year places every year from 2019/20, rising to an 26 place deficit by September 2022.

Crowthorne and Sandhurst

Primary

There are 8 primary/infant/junior schools in this planning area with a total of 2,308 places. By 2022/23 we anticipate an increase in pupil numbers of 249 (12.2%) to 2,287 in this planning area resulting in an apparent 0.9% surplus or 21 places across all 8 schools. However it is not reasonable for a primary aged child to walk between the Crowthorne and Sandhurst communities so spaces have to be available in both separately.

Secondary

There are 2 secondary schools in this planning area with a total of 2606 places. Current forecasts indicate an increase of 272 pupils (11.1%) to 2,729 in secondary pupils in this planning area by 2022/23, resulting in a deficit of 123 places (-4.7%) in September 2022.

Aided Schools

Forecasts indicate that Voluntary Aided (VA) schools in the Borough, all primary, will continue to be popular and the schools are projected to be fully subscribed over the forecast period.

Further expansion is limited in most cases by site area restrictions and planning requirements. Binfield CE and St Michael's Sandhurst CE primary schools have adopted the Council's designated area admissions policy and so are included in the pupil forecast tables for their planning areas.

St Michael's CE Easthampstead and St Joseph's Catholic primary schools do not have designated areas and accept pupils on the basis of denominational criteria. Their pupils are drawn from a wide range of areas.

Academy Schools

St Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School became an academy on 1 September 2015. It does not have a designated area and accepts pupils on the basis of denominational criteria. Their pupils are drawn from a wide range of areas. The school is projected to be fully subscribed over the forecast period.

Jennett's Park CE, Crown Wood and Great Hollands Primary Schools have adopted the Council's designated area admissions policy and so are included in the pupil forecast tables for the South Bracknell planning area.

Ranelagh Academy is projected to be fully subscribed over the forecast period. The school took 10 extra pupils in September 2015 and plans to do the same in September 2016.

The Brakenhale School became an academy on 1 April 2016.

Crown Wood Primary school became an academy on 1 June 2017

Jennett's Park CE Primary became an academy on 1 June 2017

Great Hollands Primary became an academy on 1 July 2017

Edgbarrow Secondary became an academy on 1 January 2018

Wildmoor Heath Primary became an academy on 1 January 2018

Special Educational Needs

There is a slight decrease in the number of learners with a statement/plan from before the days of the Children and Families Act reforms which came on stream in September 2014. There was a sharp decrease in applications for statutory assessments received in academic year 2013/14 (101) and those received in 2014/15 (58); and a higher proportion of these 2014/15 requests were not agreed than in previous years. This, together with the transfer process and ceasing of some statements, meant that there was an overall drop in the total number of learners who had a statement/EHCP. For more details see Annex 3.

Pupil Forecasts (Numbers on Roll)

BRACKNELL FOREST TOTALS

	Capacity 2016/17	Actual NOR Oct 2017	Projected NOR					Surplus / deficit (no. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23
Primary Totals	10,805	10,085	10,500	10,639	10,831	11,148	11,526	195	166	-26	-343	-721	2%	2%	0%	-3%	-7%
Secondary Totals	8,225	6,968	7,306	7,622	7,902	8,212	8,491	919	603	323	13	-266	11%	7%	4%	0%	-3%

Important notes

1) Forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and numbers of children by age group, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Numbers of 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. The forecasts cannot be used as an indication of admissions in future years.

Further details are included in Annex 1.

2) Surplus/deficit numbers of places and percentages are based on the capacity (for NOR) or PAN (for intake) including surge classes, of schools in 2017/18. Figures do not include any planned increases in capacity or PAN.

BRACKNELL FOREST – SUMMARY NOR TOTALS BY PLANNING AREA

PRIMARY including Aided

	Capacity 2016/17	Actual NOR Oct 2017	Projected NOR					Surplus / deficit (no. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23
Bracknell North	4212	4009	4156	4266	4389	4652	4928	56	-54	-177	-440	-716	1%	-1%	-4%	-10%	-17%
Bracknell South	4285	4038	4214	4225	4237	4271	4310	71	60	48	14	-25	2%	1%	1%	0%	-1%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	2308	2038	2130	2148	2205	2225	2287	178	160	103	83	21	8%	7%	4%	4%	1%
Total	10,805	10,085	10,500	10,639	10,831	11,148	11,526	195	166	-26	-343	-721	2%	2%	0%	-3%	-7%

SECONDARY including 6th form

	Capacity 2016/17	Actual NOR Oct 2017	Projected NOR					Surplus / deficit (no. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23	Jan-19	Jan-20	Jan-21	Jan-22	Jan-23
Bracknell North	1972	1637	1740	1862	1960	2067	2186	190	44	-76	-203	-340	7%	3%	-1%	-5%	-9%
Bracknell South	2637	1880	1997	2130	2261	2389	2503	640	507	376	248	134	24%	19%	14%	9%	5%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	2606	2457	2538	2587	2626	2692	2729	68	19	-20	-86	-123	3%	1%	-1%	-3%	-5%
Ranelagh	1010	994	1031	1043	1054	1064	1073	21	33	44	54	63	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%
Total	8225	6,968	7,306	7,622	7,902	8,212	8,491	919	603	323	13	-266	11%	7%	4%	0%	-3%

Pupil Forecasts (Intake year only)

BRACKNELL FOREST TOTALS

	PAN Sept 2016	Actual Intake 2017/18	Projected Intake					Surplus / deficit (no. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Primary Totals	1,595	1,420	1,520	1,527	1,555	1,719	1,771	75	68	40	-124	-176	5%	4%	3%	-8%	-11%
Secondary Totals	1,367	1,232	1,332	1,415	1,440	1,504	1,495	35	-48	-73	-137	-128	3%	-4%	-5%	-10%	-9%

Important note

1) Forecasts in this Plan are produced for medium term planning purposes. Forecasts are based on trends in past numbers on roll, admissions and numbers of children by age group, and take into account planned housing and other factors. Numbers of 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. The forecasts cannot be used as an indication of admissions in future years.

2) Surplus/deficit numbers of places and percentages are based on the capacity (for NOR) or PAN (for intake) including surge classes, of schools in 2017/18. Figures do not include any planned increases in capacity or PAN.

BRACKNELL FOREST – SUMMARY INTAKE TOTALS BY PLANNING AREA

PRIMARY including Aided

	PAN Sept 2016	Actual Intake 2017/18	Projected Intake					Surplus / deficit (no. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Bracknell North	610	560	587	644	631	776	815	23	-34	-21	-166	-205	4%	-6%	-4%	-27%	-34%
Bracknell South	655	597	625	588	590	609	619	30	67	65	46	36	5%	10%	10%	7%	5%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	330	263	308	296	333	334	337	22	34	-3	-4	-7	7%	10%	-1%	-1%	-2%
Total	1,595	1,420	1,520	1,527	1,555	1,719	1,771	75	68	40	-124	-176	5%	4%	3%	-8%	-11%

SECONDARY

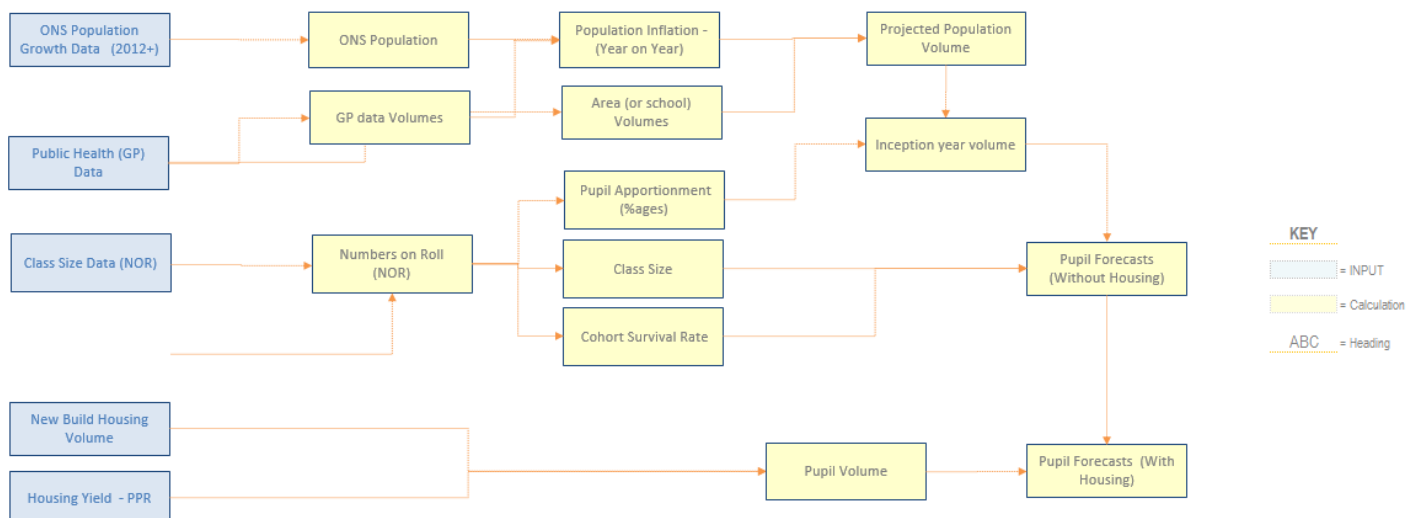
	PAN Sept 2016	Actual Intake 2017/18	Projected Intake					Surplus / deficit (no. of places)					Surplus / deficit (%)				
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Bracknell North	312	301	351	367	369	379	401	-39	-55	-57	-67	-89	-13%	-18%	-18%	-21%	-29%
Bracknell South	450	358	386	453	465	475	476	64	-3	-15	-25	-26	14%	-1%	-3%	-5%	-6%
Crowthorne & Sandhurst	440	408	427	427	435	478	443	13	13	5	-38	-3	3%	3%	1%	-9%	-1%
Ranelagh	165	165	168	169	171	173	175	-3	-4	-6	-8	-10	-2%	-2%	-4%	-5%	-6%
Total	1367	1232	1332	1415	1440	1504	1495	35	-48	-73	-137	-128	3%	-4%	-5%	-10%	-9%

Annex 1: Pupil forecasting methodology

Forecasts of pupil numbers are produced annually for each school and age group to support the Council's planning process. The forecasts this year are based on:

- The number of pupils in schools for the preceding 5 years (from the School Census returns to the DfE). The Council produces forecasts for secondary and primary schools based on January NOR.
- Data on those aged 0-5 for the preceding 9 years, and data on those aged 6 - 18 for the preceding 4 years.
- Detailed data relating to housing completions and growth. This includes the trajectory and phasing of future housing developments and expected house type mix as agreed annually with our Spatial Planners and included in the Council's Site Allocations Development Plan. Our forecasts include development on housing sites of all sizes and assume that all the planned housing growth will be completed. Trajectories are based on the best available information from developers and our Planners, but they may be subject to future slippage. To account for this, lags in children reaching the local school are built in at primary and secondary ages
- Data on pupil yield from new housing from a triennial survey of children in new housing, last updated in 2016, which provides yields of pre-school, primary, secondary and post-16 numbers. A higher proportion of children are allocated to the younger primary ages; children of secondary age are allocated in equal proportions to year groups.
- Base information, including details of school types, school designated areas, entry and leaving ages, building plans, capacities and data on which schools feed other schools.
- Local intelligence. Some factors used in previous years have not been included this year as they are no longer relevant.

Our forecasting model is illustrated below:



Where class size data is available the model adopts a cohort approach. The cohort growth is calculated and applied to the NOR to yield an estimate for classes cascading through the school system.

Intake year volumes are based on an increase in age groups within the base population. The base population is estimated using ONS population data and retrospective class size (NOR) data is then used to estimate the likely proportion of the population in an age group.

New build housing volume is not accounted for in the ONS population data. Therefore, a second dataset from BFC Planning Team is layered on top, which estimates population yield from new build estates. The sum of the 2 datasets is assumed to be the base population and this is reconciled throughout the model.

The model can run a number of scenarios depending how the estimate will be used. For SCAP, we estimate an end of year outcome.

There are a number of logical checks and an envelope (minimum and maximum) of acceptability set around for the growths produced in the model. The model is also audited annually before figures are released.

A feature of the forecasts is that they are not constrained by accommodation at the school – the numbers of pupils are projected in the designated area. If all children cannot be admitted then the schools' admission criteria will be applied and children not allocated a place will need to attend a nearby school.

Annex 2: Current and Future Housing Development

The completion of 437 net dwellings in the Borough over the past year represents an increase on the previous year (336 net dwellings were completed between April 2016 and March 2017). Between April 2006 (the beginning of the current 'Plan' period) and March 2017, a total of 3,951 homes have been completed.

At the end of the monitoring year (31st March 2017) there were 1,015 dwellings under construction. This is an increase on the previous year (722 at 31st March 2016), with 575 dwellings being built on large sites. Whilst it is difficult to predict the number of completions for 2017/2018, it seems likely that completions will increase due to the delivery of dwellings on sites allocated through the Site Allocations Local Plan (SALP) process and progress being made on developments in Bracknell Town.

The number of newly permitted dwellings (1,021) between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017, increased considerably compared with the previous year (217). The figure includes 400 dwellings at Blue Mountain Golf Club and Conference Centre (SALP Policy SA7). In addition, permission was also granted for a new Learning Village.

At 31st March 2017, there were outstanding planning permissions for 3,849 net dwellings and a further 4,011 net dwellings had been accepted in principle (soft commitments).

The Council's SALP allocated housing sites to accommodate growth in Bracknell Forest to 2026. It identified sites to facilitate the delivery of 11,139 dwellings. These include new urban extensions involving previously developed and greenfield land. Considerable progress has been made on bringing these sites forward as indicated below:

Land at Broadmoor, Crowthorne – Policy SA4 (270 dwellings)

Progress on the residential element of this scheme is dependent on the completion of a replacement secure mental hospital which is under construction.

Land at Transport Research Laboratory, Crowthorne – Policy SA5 (1,000 dwellings)

Outline permission has been granted for a mixed-use development including up to 1,000 residential units and a two-form entry primary school. Site preparation works are underway.

Land at Amen Corner (North), Binfield – Policy SA6 (400 dwellings)

Permission has been granted for 377 residential units and a one-form entry primary school. The scheme is under construction.

Land at Blue Mountain, Binfield – Policy SA7 (400 dwellings)

Outline permission has been granted for 400 dwellings and full permission has been granted for an all-through school (Learning Village) providing nursery, primary, secondary, post 16 and SEN facilities. The Learning Village is under construction.

Land at Amen Corner South, Binfield – Policy CS4 (Core Strategy)/Policy SA8 (SALP) (725 dwellings).

Outline permission has been granted, subject to the completion of legal agreements, for 550 dwellings and a two-form entry primary school (proposals do not cover entire allocation).

Land at Warfield - Policy CS5 (Core Strategy)/Policy SA9 (SALP) (2,200 dwellings)

Area 1: Masterplan for Central Area published February 2015.

Area 2: Permission has been granted for a mixed-use development including 750 residential units and a two-form entry primary school. The residential development is under construction and the primary school is complete.

Area 3: Discussions are underway with developers
(Area 4: 27 dwellings were completed in 2015/2016)

Further details of schemes on specific sites are set out in Planning Commitments for Housing at March 2017. Please refer to:

<https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/planning-commitments-for-housing.pdf?NXZj5c734IMIZihZkdIwP9qXo4ZEAb17>

The Housing Trajectory provides further details of anticipated completions. In summary, as at 1 April 2017, 4,184 dwellings are expected to be completed between 2017/2018 - 2021/2022, and 3,586 dwellings are expected to be completed between 2023/2024 – 2025/2026. Full details are available at:

<https://files.bracknell-forest.gov.uk/sites/bracknell/documents/housing-trajectory.pdf?nybU4VrCteBDYAEmHloBKL9pJA8Sf9yx>

In view of the scale of planned development, it was considered important that necessary services and facilities were provided with the new development. A number of the SALP policies identified the need to provide key items of infrastructure through, for example, the provision of land and/or financial contributions towards primary schools, secondary schools and special educational needs places. An Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) was also prepared in partnership with key infrastructure providers. This identified, as far as possible, the type and timing of infrastructure needed in association with each urban extension. As noted above, good progress has already been made on delivering some of these facilities. Whilst some schemes are complete, others are currently being discussed with developers. The Council is therefore investing considerable resources in managing the impact of growth in the Borough, which includes the need to provide school places.

In view the need to plan well in advance and the time required to bring forward new land where necessary, the Council has already started working on a new Comprehensive Local Plan.

Annex 3: Special and Additional Educational Needs

Bracknell Forest Council, as the Local Authority, is responsible for ensuring appropriate educational provision for all pupils and students of school age living in Bracknell Forest. The aim of the Council is to establish and maintain special educational needs (SEN) provision that:

- Achieves excellent outcomes for children with special educational needs;
- Supports children and young people in their own communities, or as close to them as possible;
- Matches the number of places to the changing numbers and needs of children and young people who require them; and
- Ensures all education staff have support from other schools and settings, our special school or from specialists.

SEN Statistics

Summary statistics for special needs and statemented pupils are complex and can be calculated in a number of ways.

According to Department for Education statistics based on School Census data, 2.9% of Bracknell Forest pupils had Education, Health and Care Plans or statements of SEN, in line with the average for England and the South East region⁶. As this percentage is published externally and comparable nationally, regionally and with other local authorities, this figure was previously used for the purpose of seeking Section 106 contributions from developers and more recently in relation to the Community Infrastructure Levy.

The table below shows trends in placements for children with a statement of special educational needs and EHCP in recent years (January figures):

Year	Children from Bracknell Forest attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings	Children from elsewhere attending Bracknell Forest schools and early years settings	Totals	Children from Bracknell Forest attending schools elsewhere
2012	484	52	536	197
2013	491	54	545	192
2014	474	52	526	199
2015	449	43	492	191
2016	419	37	456	234
2017	471	48	519	214

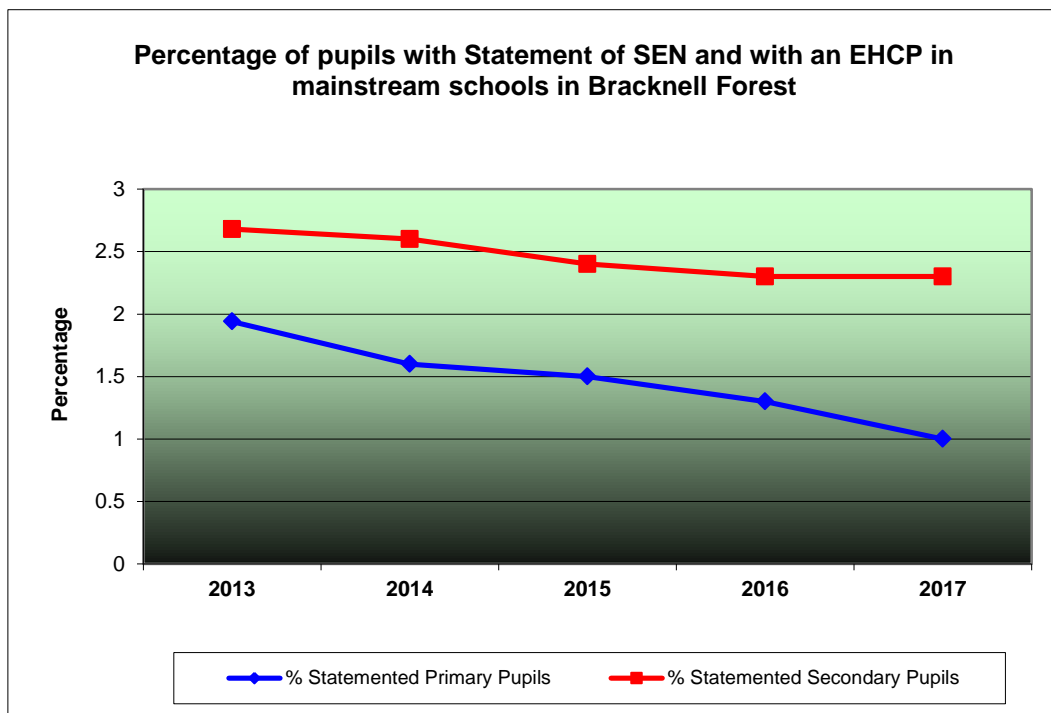
Note that the increase in number of Bracknell Forest children attending 'schools elsewhere' includes from 2016 post-16 pupils attending college because EHCPs continue into further education. (In earlier years statements generally ceased when the child left school at 16).

⁶ source DfE School Census Table 14a 'All schools: pupils with statements of SEN 2009-2013, based on where the pupil attends school' by Local Authority area. NB this figure includes all schools, including independent schools.

SEN in Mainstream Schools in Bracknell Forest

The data below are derived from the January 2017 School Census from schools.

	Statemented Pupils and Pupils with an EHCP	%	SEN Without Statement or EHCP (SEN Support / Action / Action plus)	%
Primary	108	1.0%	1140	10.6%
Secondary	156	2.3%	680	9.8%
TOTALS (Including Kennel Lane School and College Hall PRU)	428	2.4%	1841	10.3%



The decreases in the percentages since 2013 are because schools have been managing the needs of the majority of pupils with SEN including those who may otherwise have had a statement or EHCP.

Resource Units

The majority of children with statements of special educational needs or Education, Health, Care Plans attend local mainstream schools. There are currently four resource units supporting pupils with specific needs:

- Meadow Vale Primary School (Rainbow) provides 6 full time equivalent places for children with social and communication difficulties from nursery to the end of Reception.
- Meadow Vale Primary School provides 20 full time equivalent places for children with speech and language difficulties.

- A secondary-aged 56 place Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) resource unit, Rise@GHC, opened in September 2015, with a phased intake planned at 8 students per year until the unit reaches full capacity. This unit is separate from the Garth Hill College site, but managed by the College.

Kennel Lane School

There has been decreased demand for Kennel Lane School in the last four years. The school has capacity for 188 FTE pupils. Students from other authorities are among those on roll at the school.

Numbers on Roll							
(January School Census)							
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
179	181	186	185	180	177	169	164

Support Services

The Local Authority provides a variety of support to schools to enable children and young people to be supported within mainstream schools. These include:

Educational Psychologists offer practical help, guidance and advice to teachers and parents of children with physical, social, emotional, behavioural or learning difficulties.

Early Years Foundation Stage Inclusion Service (EYFSIS) offers support to early years settings, schools and parents through educational assessment, advice and teaching. Specialist Inclusion Officers visit pre-school children in their homes, pre-school settings and Children's Centres.

Autistic Spectrum and Social Communication (ASSC) is an outreach service providing support and advice to mainstream schools for children with social and communication difficulties, including those with autistic spectrum difficulties. The ASSC service staff undertake assessments, training, advice and short-term direct work to assist in implementing strategies.

The Behaviour Support Team works with school staff and other professionals to provide advice, support and strategies to help address behaviours that are causing concern in the education setting.

Further information about all support services available can be found in the booklet 'Guide to Special Educational Needs Provision within Bracknell Forest'.

Provision for pupils with statements of special educational needs or Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP)

The statutory framework allows parents to express a preference for the placement of a child with a statement of special educational needs in a maintained school, including both mainstream and special schools. Some parents, especially those close to the borders with other local authorities, choose mainstream schools or Local Authority maintained schools outside Bracknell Forest. With the increased popularity of our special school and the lack of capacity some pupils have needed to be placed in neighbouring Local Authority maintained special schools.

Occasionally parents request and/or the Local Authority will take the view that, due to a child's needs, their child's education needs cannot be met within a Local Authority maintained school. In this instance the Local Authority will work with the parents to identify the most appropriate and cost effective school to meet the child's needs.

On a few occasions parents and the Local Authority may disagree on the particular school needed to meet a child's needs and in rare instances a Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST) may be needed to resolve the matter.

The Future

There has been a decrease in the number of children with statements of special educational needs/EHCPs in Bracknell Forest despite better identification, an increase in the child school population and the Children's and Families' Act 2014 legislating that it is the local authority's duty to provide for children with SEN through EHCP's from 0 to 25 (rather than when they left school).

Changes in school funding in April 2013 and proposed legislation in relation to children with special educational needs and disabilities appear to be having an impact of reducing the need for statements of special educational needs/EHCPs.

Bracknell Forest Council is continuing to develop and increase specialist support available to mainstream schools to enable children to attend school locally and achieve their potential. The development of the Early Intervention Hub this year will assist in further co-ordinating this specialist support.

With the rising child school population in Bracknell Forest, additional capacity to meet the particular needs of children requiring special school placements will be required. This has been evident in the last two years with an increase in the number of special school placements outside Bracknell Forest. This has, and will continue to have, financial implications.

To address this need and to reduce the cost and inconvenience to families of placements outside Bracknell Forest, the Council is exploring the development of additional Resource Units within existing mainstream schools to meet specific areas of needs such as children with speech, language and communication needs. There is also a need for additional special school capacity within Bracknell Forest and consideration is being given to the need for additional special school places.

Annex 4: Provision for Pupils Out of School

There are a number of pupils for whom a placement in mainstream school is not always sustainable and special school is not appropriate. This group of pupils receive their education through the Pupil Referral Service and a range of other alternative providers and may include at any time:

- pupils unlikely to sustain a mainstream placement which might lead as a last resort to permanent exclusion from mainstream school;
- pupils with a pattern of non-attendance, for example because they are school phobic;
- pupils with medical or psychiatric reasons for not being able to attend school;
- pupils identified as being at risk or vulnerable, these may include those at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.

Primary-age exclusions are very rare and these pupils are supported and re-integrated as quickly as possible into another placement as appropriate.

Education for secondary-age pupils is provided by the College Hall Pupil Referral Unit. Provision at College Hall includes tuition, attendance on college courses and extended programmes of supported work experience. The intention for younger secondary-age pupils is always a swift return to mainstream school or, when necessary, special school. In support of this the LA works with local secondary schools to secure reintegration as early as possible. College Hall is able to provide some support for pupils who are at risk of exclusion through the Outreach Service.

The tuition service includes provision for pupils either in their own home, in school, in a virtual learning environment or where a school phobic is receiving individual tuition outside mainstream classes at other centres as necessary and appropriate.

Annex 5: Maps

