

Committee:	Lead Member for Learning and School Effectiveness
Date:	26 March 2012
Title of Report:	School Organisation Plan 2011/12 to 2015/16
By:	Director of Children's Services
Purpose of Report:	To seek Lead Member approval to publish a School Organisation Plan covering the period 2011/12 to 2015/16

Recommendation:

Lead Member is recommended to approve publication of a School Organisation Plan covering the period 2011/12 to 2015/16

1. Financial Appraisal

1.1 There are no direct financial implications other than the cost of publishing the School Organisation Plan, which would be covered within existing revenue budgets.

2. Supporting information

2.1 The statutory requirement for Local Authorities to produce School Organisation Plans was removed some years ago. However, since we now find ourselves in a period of rising births rates and pressure on school places (particularly at primary level) we consider it good practice to produce a school place planning document. The document sets out where we expect there will be a need to: provide additional places; remove surplus places; or reorganise existing provision in the future.

2.2 The document which is attached as **Appendix 1**, covers a 5 year period and provides a framework within which proposals for change may be brought forward, taking into account national and local factors which can impact on school organisation including: government policy; housing growth; demographic change; and the needs of individual communities. It is expected that any reviews of school provision (e.g. opening, closing, enlargement or reduction in size, federation or amalgamation of schools) will in part, be based on information contained in this report. It is also intended that the document will be used as a key source of evidence to support LDF/CIL bids, S106 responses and Public Inquiries relating to housing proposals.

2.3 It is also intended to use this document as a broader communication tool with stakeholders; but specifically to convey to Headteachers, Governors and local members, the issues being faced in commissioning school places and to facilitate discussions around strategies to address needs across the county.

2.4 The report is produced within the emerging context of National Policy for Education (the new Education Act 2011 received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011) and as such is a "living" document in need of interpretation, regular updating and revision. The document will be published annually in the autumn term, taking account of updates to pupil forecasts and pupil census, birth and housing growth data. It is proposed to publish the School Organisation Plan on the ESCC website.

2.5 A glossary of terms will be added to the document before it is published.

2.6 The immediate issues highlighted in the document are predicted shortfalls in primary Reception Year places. The main areas of concern are:

- Eastbourne

- Hastings
- Lewes
- Newhaven
- Bexhill
- Rye
- Seaford
- Hailsham
- Polegate/Willingdon/Stone Cross
- Some rural settings, including Frant, Battle, Buxted and Ringmer

2.7 The report sets out the proposed actions required to address predicted shortfalls over the duration of the plan and looks at possible longer term issues linked to emerging housing plans across the five districts. The report not only suggests physical solutions to address identified shortfalls (eg expansion of existing schools), but also highlights the problems we are experiencing as a result of the admissions system giving precedence to out-of-area siblings over in-area children which, in some areas, is masking the true picture of local demand for places.

2.8 Recommendations for change will be flagged up in subsequent revisions of the report and brought to Lead Member in a timely manner for approval where appropriate.

2 Conclusion and Reason for Recommendations

3.1 In light of the rising birth rate and increasing pressure on school places, we consider it good practice to produce a school place planning document which sets out where we think there will be a need to provide additional places, remove surplus places or reorganise existing provision in the future.

3.2 For this reason, Lead Member is recommended to approve publication of a School Organisation Plan covering the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.

MATT DUNKLEY

Director of Children's Services

Contact Officer: Melanie Griffin, Head of Capital Strategy Team

Tel: 01273 335819

Local Members: All

Background Documents: None

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East Sussex
County Council



School Organisation in East Sussex

2011/12 to 2015/16

Version February 2012

FOREWORD

Welcome to the East Sussex School Organisation Plan for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.

East Sussex County Council has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places in the county to meet present and future demand for school places. The document, which is set out over a 5 year period, contains information on:

- The current pattern of school provision across the county
- Forecasts of pupil numbers in future years by Borough or District
- The policies and principles guiding school organisation, including government regulations
- East Sussex County Council's strategy for school organisation in the county

The plan is produced by the Capital Strategy Team in the Children's Services Department and was approved for publication by the Lead Member for Learning and School Effectiveness on 26 March 2012.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The East Sussex Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) for 2011–2014 recognises the importance of quality education and training to the life chances of children. High quality education motivates children and young people to learn, develops their skills and gives them a foundation of knowledge and understanding on which they can build throughout the rest of their lives.

1.2 One of our key aspirations in East Sussex is:

Children and young people do well throughout their education and training and have high hopes for their future, supported by their parents and carers.

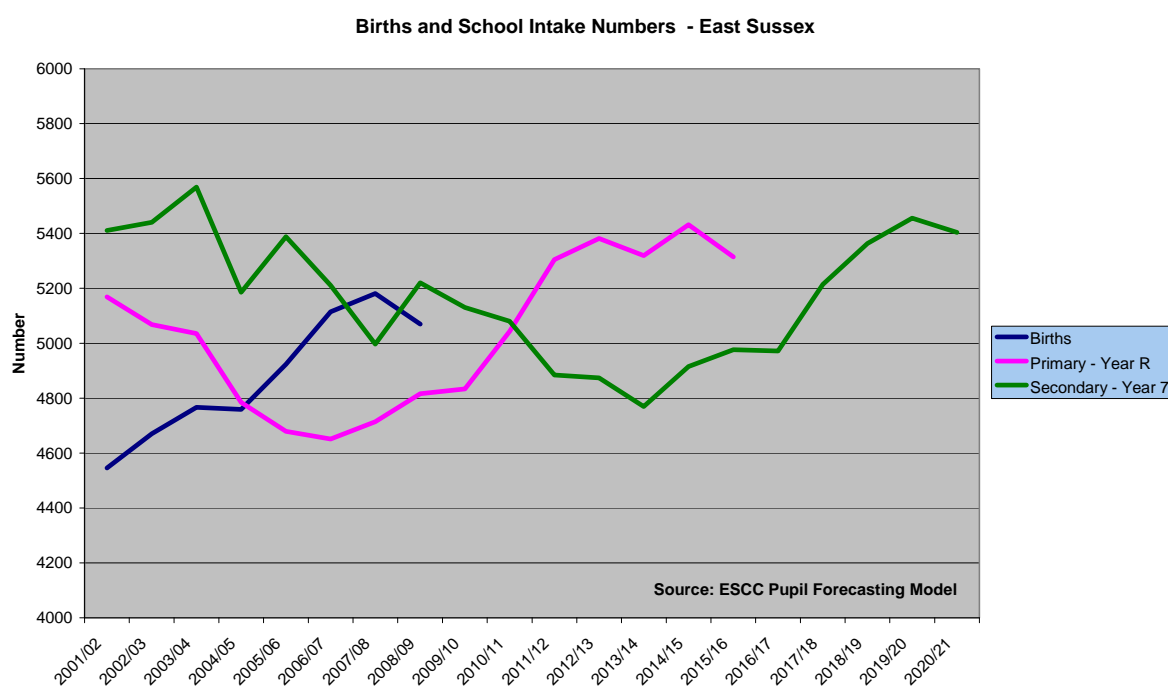
1.3 The Children's Services Authority has a critical role in relation to this aspiration, in particular through:

- Promoting a good supply of strong early years settings and schools
- Intervening where early years settings and schools are failing to deliver a satisfactory quality of provision
- Supporting collaboration between early years settings and schools, including different models of governance
- Developing and leading strategies for improving early years settings and schools
- Championing the interests of children, young people and families, particularly those most vulnerable to underachievement, including supporting targeted work by early years settings, schools and colleges to support vulnerable children and young people
- Providing appropriate support services for children and young people who have needs which early years settings and schools cannot meet, and meeting additional statutory requirements where children and young people have special educational needs
- Ensuring appropriate 16-19 education and training provision is available locally and that young people participate in education, training or employment with training until their 18th birthday from 2015
- Providing information concerning the travel options available to school and college, and more help on this for those from low incomes or with disabilities
- Ensuring access to high quality local provision for those young people with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities from 16-19/25
- Working with partners to support improvement in the range of provision of 16-19 education and training opportunities locally
- Maintaining a strong set of traded support services which early years settings, schools and colleges can purchase in order to help improve their provision.

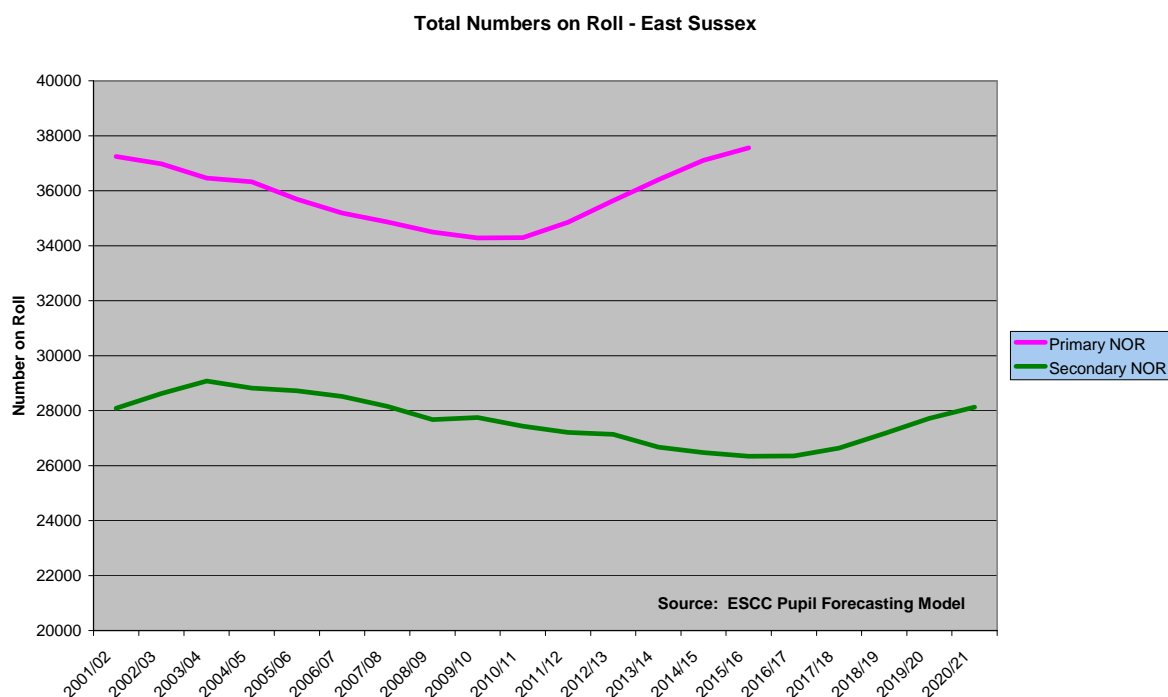
- 1.4 Within this context East Sussex County Council has a statutory duty to ensure the adequate supply of school places across the county to meet current and future demand for places. The Council is responsible for planning, organising and commissioning school places in a way that raises attainment, increases diversity, encourages collaboration between schools and promotes community cohesion, through the development of 'schools at the heart of the community'. We seek to achieve this in partnership with key stakeholders including Dioceses, headteachers and governing bodies of schools, parents and carers and local communities.
- 1.5 The document sets out over a 5 year period, and where possible over the longer term, where we think there will be a need to provide additional places, remove surplus places or rationalise existing provision. It is a contextual document, providing the framework within which proposals for change may be brought forward, taking into account national and local factors which can impact on school organisation including government policy, housing growth, demographic change and the needs of individual communities. Any reviews of school provision undertaken by the Council (eg opening, closing, enlargement or reduction in size, federation or amalgamation of schools) will in part, be based on information contained in this report.
- 1.6 The plan is produced within the context of changing times in education (the new Education Act 2011 received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011) and as such is a living document in need of interpretation, regular updating and revision. The document will be published annually in the autumn, taking account of updates to pupil forecasts and pupil census, birth and housing growth data.

2 THE LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

- 2.1 The overall population in East Sussex has grown steadily over the last decade, rising from 493,000 in 2001 to 519,000 in 2011 (Source: ONS Mid Year Population Estimates and CACI PayCheck Data). ESCC Policy Based Population Projections suggest the population will continue to grow, (albeit slightly) in the foreseeable future rising to 522,000 by 2016.
- 2.2 Just under three quarters of the population live in urban areas (Source: CACI PayCheck Data). The main centres of population and employment are concentrated in the southern coastal strip of the county in Hastings and St. Leonard's, Eastbourne, Bexhill, Newhaven, Seaford and Lewes. This is generally where the highest levels of social deprivation occur and where educational standards tend to be lower.
- 2.3 The majority of the population is white British with only 6.4% from minority ethnic communities. The proportion of minority ethnic community children in schools is currently 7.7% with few living outside the coastal towns.
- 2.4 The picture for East Sussex as a whole is of an ageing county. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is forecast to rise from 24% in 2011 to 27% in 2016 (Source: ESCC Policy Based Population Projections).
- 2.5 However, recent live birth data and trends indicate that over the SOP period we will see a rise in primary school pupil numbers with a subsequent rise in secondary numbers in the medium term.
- 2.6 The following chart illustrates this. Births have risen significantly in recent years and (with a time delay) this will be reflected in a rise in Primary Year R numbers. In turn, Secondary intake numbers, which are currently falling will begin to rise from around the middle of the decade. We can be fairly certain of these predictions as they are based on known actual live births. We currently have birth data up to and including 2008/09. What happens longer term is more speculative.



2.7 The next chart shows the impact of birth trends on the overall numbers of pupils on roll in primary and secondary schools. The charts illustrate that total numbers in primary schools are already starting to increase, with the subsequent rise in overall secondary numbers coming later in the decade.



2.8 These graphs look at the countywide picture. In certain parts of the County demand for school places will be stimulated by local demographic trends and the volume of new housing development proposed in emerging Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and Local Plans (which will cover the period up to either 2027, 2028 or 2030), most notably in Eastbourne, Hastings, Bexhill, Hailsham, Uckfield and Polegate/Willingdon/Stone Cross. More detail on the forecast impacts on individual areas is given in Chapters 5 to 9 of this report.

2.9 A matter of increasing concern is the impact ‘out-of-area’ siblings are having on the ability of ‘in-area’ children to access their local school. This is distorting the picture in a number of areas where the apparent pressure on places is not as a result of the volume of in-area births, but demand from siblings of existing pupils who live outside the recognised admissions area. The school admissions system gives these applicants precedence over local applicants with no sibling connection. As, in practice, places also need to be found for this latter group of applicants, PAN is likely to be exceeded. The problem is becoming quite noticeable in some areas of the County, including Frant, Eastbourne, Battle and at a number of rural schools, and is in part linked to recent or planned housing development as well as demographic change. The Council has already started addressing the problem in Frant by changing the admissions criteria from 2012/13 to give priority to in-area children over out-of-area siblings, and will investigate similar changes in other areas of pressure (or the County as a whole) where the existing criterion is likely to lead to a shortfall of Year R places and where physical enlargement of a school(s) is neither practical nor appropriate.

2.10 There are 191 maintained schools in East Sussex with a mix of provision including 101 community schools, 50 voluntary controlled schools, 30 voluntary aided schools, 4 academies and 6 foundation trust schools. The breakdown is listed in the table below.

School Type	School Status					Totals
	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Academy	Foundation Trust	
Infant (4-7)	9	1	1			11
Junior (7-11)	8		2			10
Primary (4-11)	57	48	25		3	133
Secondary (11-16)	11		2	3	3	19
Secondary (11-18)	5	1		1		7
Special	10					10
Virtual College	1					1
Totals	101	50	30	4	6	191

- 2.11 Of the 101 community schools, 5 schools in Peacehaven (1 infant, 1 junior, 2 primary and 1 secondary) are provided and maintained by a private sector partner under the terms of the Private Finance Initiative (PFI).
- 2.12 Of the 30 voluntary aided schools, 19 are Church of England, 1 is Church of England/Methodist and 10 are Catholic.
- 2.13 On 1 September 2011 a new primary school (Heron Park Community Primary School) opened in Eastbourne, replacing the former Hampden Park Infant School and Highfield Junior School, both of which closed on 31 August 2011.
- 2.14 There are 35 children's centres providing support to children under 5 and their families, 7 sixth forms in schools, 1 virtual college with sites in Eastbourne, Lewes and Hastings and 4 further education colleges.
- 2.15 Since the Academies Act received Royal Assent in July 2010, 4 secondary schools in Eastbourne and Hastings have closed to be replaced by 3 sponsored academies. A further secondary school in the County has converted to academy status. Other secondary schools are actively investigating the potential to convert to academy status. A number of primary schools are subject to proposals to convert to sponsored academy status.
- 2.16 Since the start of the 2010/11 academic year, 3 secondary schools and 3 primary schools have converted to foundation trust status.
- 2.17 In 2010/11 34,293 children aged 4-11 were educated in the 154 maintained primary schools in East Sussex. The capacity of these schools is 37,570 meaning there are 3,277 surplus places (9%) across the county. 26 primary schools have surpluses of 25% or more. By 2015/16 primary school pupil numbers in the county are expected to have increased by about 10%.
- 2.18 In 2010/11 27,438 young people aged 11-18 attended the 26 maintained secondary schools in East Sussex. The capacity of these schools is 30,363 resulting in an overall surplus of 2,925 places (10%) across the county. In 2010/11, 3 secondary schools had 25% or more surplus places. By 2015/16 secondary school student numbers in the county are expected to fall by about 4%, although as the recent increase in primary intake numbers works its way through the system we expect secondary intakes to begin to rise again from the middle of the decade.

- 2.19 It is generally accepted that not all unfilled places in a school are surplus places, but that some margin of capacity is necessary to allow parental choice, given that there will be volatility in preferences from one year to the next, and to allow for differences in the size of individual cohorts. National guidance suggests that between 5 and 10% surplus should be maintained in an area to facilitate parental preference and allow for a margin of error in the pupil forecasts. However, where an individual school has 25% or more surplus places, the Local Authority will take action to reduce this to a more acceptable level with the aim of improving that school's educational and financial sustainability (see paragraph 3.5 below).
- 2.20 At times of pupil growth, the Council uses a two-staged approach to meet its statutory duty to ensure the sufficient supply of school places across the County. For short term 'bulges' in pupil numbers the Council will use temporary accommodation to ensure it can react quickly to provide additional places in areas of pressure. Using temporary accommodation is a recognised way of providing additional places in the short term and it provides a valuable and flexible resource to enable the Council to fulfil its obligations. If the 'bulge' becomes a longer term trend, the Council will consider providing additional permanent accommodation, subject to its compliance with statutory guidance and funding being available through the County Council's Capital Programme. Whilst the Council's wish would be for every child to be educated in permanent buildings, it is important to establish that there is a long term demand for additional places before extra permanent accommodation is provided. This is to reduce the risk of additional permanent capacity exacerbating viability issues in times of low pupil numbers.

3 POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES GUIDING SCHOOL ORGANISATION

3.1 The Education Act 2011

3.1.1 The Education Act 2011 received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. A number of the Act's provisions took effect immediately, with others being implemented on 15 January 2012 and 1 February 2012. The remainder of the provisions are anticipated to have commenced by the start of the 2012/13 academic year. This document has taken into account the existing amendments, and future editions of the document will reflect subsequent changes in the legislation.

3.2 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 (EIA 2006)

3.2.1 The EIA 2006 sets out a clear framework within which Local Authorities (LAs) must work in relation to school organisation. In undertaking their statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places, LAs must:

- Promote high educational standards
- Ensure fair access to educational opportunity
- Promote the fulfilment of every child's educational potential
- Promote diversity
- Increase parental choice

3.2.2 Under the EIA 2006 LAs are now commissioners of school places rather than providers. As a result LAs can:

- Commission the provision of new schools via competition
- Propose the closure of schools
- Propose the expansion of schools
- Make other changes to schools (eg changing the age range)

3.2.3 Parents can also make representations about the supply of school places and LAs have a statutory duty to respond to these representations.

3.2.4 In most circumstances the duty to decide school organisation proposals now sits with LAs. Some decisions are also taken by the Schools Adjudicator or by schools Governing Bodies.

3.3 The Academies Act 2010

3.3.1 The Academies Act enables more schools to become academies and gives them the freedoms and flexibilities to continue to drive up standards. The Act includes provisions to:

- Allow maintained schools to apply to become academies and permit the Secretary of State to issue an Academy Order requiring the local authority to cease to maintain the school
- Allow the Secretary of State to require schools that are eligible for intervention to convert to academies
- Provide for secondary, primary and special schools to become academies
- Ensure there is no change of religious character as a result of the conversion process
- Require persons carrying out a consultation with a view to conversion to seek the views of those persons whom they consider appropriate prior to converting into an academy

- Ensure that for foundation and voluntary schools with a foundation, there is consent from that school's trustees and the persons by whom the governors are appointed (often a diocesan board of education) before the school can apply to become an academy
- Deem academy trusts to be charities
- Ensure that a converting school will continue, as an academy, to be able to occupy the land/buildings it had as a maintained school, and that the school's other assets may also transfer to the new academy for the benefit and use of the pupils of that school.

3.3.2 There are currently no Free Schools in East Sussex.

3.4 School Admissions Code

3.4.1 The new School Admissions Code came into force on 1 February 2012, affecting the 2013/14 admissions intake, although some provisions and procedures take immediate effect. In particular, the Code gives greater freedom to schools to increase the number of places they are able to offer to parents in the future.

3.5 East Sussex County Council Policy for Primary School Organisation Planning

3.5.1 The policy, approved by the Council's Cabinet on 16 November 2010, sets out a framework for managing changes in primary school organisation which may be necessary or desirable as a result of staffing, demographic or other changes in East Sussex. It details the criteria or circumstances leading to a review of school organisation, the options for school re-organisation and the phased process for consultation. The policy can be viewed at:

<http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/yourcouncil/about/committees/meetingpapers/cabinet/2010/16november.htm>

4 PUPIL FORECASTING METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Pupil place planning predictions in this document are derived from East Sussex County Council's Pupil Forecasting Model. The version of the forecasts used to inform this plan is the January 2011 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 27 June 2011.
- 4.2 The Model produces forecasts of the number of children and young people in state funded primary and secondary schools in East Sussex (including voluntary aided schools and academies).
- 4.3 The model forecasts pupil numbers:
- Countywide
 - For each district and borough
 - For each primary and secondary school place planning area (based largely on admissions areas)
 - For each individual primary (including infant and junior) and secondary school
- 4.4 The forecasts are used for a number of purposes. These include:
- Pupil Place Planning, including inputs to the School Organisation Plan
 - To inform S106 Development Contributions Assessments
 - To help ESCC respond to Local Development Framework (LDF) and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) consultations on future infrastructure needs
 - To inform decisions on future Published Admission Numbers (PANs) and input to Statutory Consultations
- 4.5 In producing pupil forecasts a number of key factors are taken into account. These include:
- Existing numbers of pupils in schools (from Pupil Census data)
 - Future births and resulting primary Year R numbers
 - Parental preference for All-Through Primary and Infant Year R, Junior Year 3 and Secondary Year 7 places as expressed through the school admissions system
 - Transfer (cohort survival) rates between school year groups
 - Transfers and transfer rates between infant and junior and primary and secondary schools
 - Staying-on rates into school sixth forms
 - Additional pupils arising from new housing development in each area

5 EASTBOURNE BOROUGH

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 There are 20 maintained primary schools in Eastbourne. Of these, seven are infant schools and six are junior schools. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 6,322 of which 60 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 5.1.2 There are six maintained secondary schools in Eastbourne (including Willingdon). Of these, one is an Academy and one is a Foundation Trust. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 6,100 of which 270 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 5.1.3 The emerging Eastbourne Borough Council LDF provides for 5,022 new dwellings across the town in the period from 2006 to 2027.
- 5.1.4 The following tables flag up those schools/school place planning areas where potential shortages of places are forecast as most likely to emerge in the coming years. The tables focus primarily on cases where intake numbers (Primary Year R, Junior Year 3 and Secondary Year 7) are predicted to exceed PAN over the next five academic years. However, predicted additional shortfalls in other year groups are also noted in the tables and/or commentary.
- 5.1.5 In any given year a number of schools may exceed their intake numbers owing to late admissions or appeals. A number of schools habitually and voluntarily accept numbers above their PAN. These shortfalls are not shown in the tables unless there is evidence of other pressures on pupil numbers for the areas in question.
- 5.1.6 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 11 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 27.06.11)
- 5.1.7 Predictions on the magnitude of deficits are approximate and are subject to revision as and when fresh information becomes available. In the tables, numbers for 2011/12 are based on admissions allocations (ie offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14 Child Benefit data has been used to derive a 'check' Year R prediction as an alternative to the live birth based projection produced by the Pupil Forecasting Model.

Key to tables:

Denotes where shortfall is highly likely

Denotes where shortfall is possible

Denotes no shortfall predicted

PAN = Published Admission Number (the number of children it is expected that a school will admit)

CB based prediction = predictions based on Child Benefit data

• = no shortfall predicted

fe = forms of entry

Mobile = temporary classroom

5.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Eastbourne	Yr R 930 (960 from 12/13)	PAN of 930+ 3fe (assumes c 10-15 places in total across North Eastbourne not filled)	PAN of 960+ 3fe (assumes c 30 places in total across North/East Eastbourne not filled) CB Based Prediction: PAN of 960+ 2fe	PAN of 960+ 4fe (assumes c 30 places in total across North/East Eastbourne not filled) CB Based Prediction: PAN of 960+ 4fe	PAN of 960+ 5fe (assumes c 30 places in total across North/East Eastbourne not filled)	PAN of 960+ 2fe (assumes c 30 places in total across North/East Eastbourne not filled)
	Junior Yr 3 576	1fe	Full	1fe	1fe	2fe

5.2.1 As a consequence of significant recent increases in births in the town, Eastbourne is facing a marked shortage of Year R places in the coming years. By 2014/15 there could be a need for 6 forms of entry Year R places more than the current PAN of 930. There will also be a knock-on effect on intake numbers in junior schools. The precise extent and nature of this impact is difficult to predict as it will partly depend on the solutions adopted to address Year R pressures and the extent to which these solutions involve linked infant schools.

5.2.2 It is likely that the demographic pressures will be felt in most areas of Eastbourne. However, it is possible that even at the peak of demand it will not be practical to fill all existing Year R places. Some places may remain unfilled in the Hampden Park and Shinewater areas of the town in particular owing to a relative shortage of children in these areas coupled with a lack of preference for the local schools from parents living in other parts of the town.

5.2.3 In 2010/11, comparing overall numbers on roll to capacity, both Hampden Park Infant (29%) and Highfield Junior (34%) schools had 25% or more surplus places (see paragraph 6.3.4 below).

5.3 Proposed action to address shortfalls

Area	PAN	Proposed action				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Eastbourne	Yr R 930 (960 from 12/13)	Mobiles at: The Haven, St Andrew's and Bourne (1fe each)	Permanent enlargement of The Haven by 1fe and mobiles at 3 of the following 4 schools: West Rise Inf, Langney, Pashley Down or Parkland Inf (1fe each)	Mobiles at 4 of the following 5 schools: Motcombe, West Rise Inf, Langney, Parkland Inf or Bourne (1fe each)	Subject to ongoing area review	Subject to ongoing area review
	Junior Yr 3 576	Mobile at Stafford	n/a	Mobile at either Ocklynge or Stafford	Mobile at Tollgate	Mobiles at West Rise Jun Stafford or Ocklynge

- 5.3.1 Initially our strategy will focus on the use of temporary accommodation to address the expected shortfalls. Decisions on the provision of additional permanent places (beyond what is already planned) will be reported in subsequent editions of the document and will be influenced by new live birth data as it becomes available. In the meantime we will undertake feasibility studies at a number of schools in the town during 2011/12 to determine the scope and opportunities for providing additional permanent places in the future.
- 5.3.2 We are currently taking forward two projects which, due to the current pressure on places, will resolve an identified imbalance of provision across in town.
- 5.3.3 The first project is the permanent enlargement of The Haven CE/Methodist Primary School from 1 form of entry to 2 forms of entry. This will provide an extra 210 places in the East of the town. Approval was given by Lead Member in April 2011 and construction work commenced in autumn 2011. Completion is expected in spring 2013. The PAN will formally increase from 30 to 60 with effect from 1 September 2012.
- 5.3.4 The second project involves the closure of Hampden Park Infant School and Highfield Junior School and the establishment of a new 2 form entry primary school on the Highfield site. Approval was granted by the Schools Adjudicator in May 2011 and the new school, Heron Park Community Primary School, opened on 1 September 2011. Construction work to adapt and enlarge the former junior school building began in summer 2011 and is due to complete by September 2012. The project will remove 210 surplus places from the North of Eastbourne.
- 5.3.5 An area of concern for the Council is the West of the town, where two infant schools - Motcombe (4fe) and Pashley Down (3fe) - feed into one very large junior school - Ocklynge (6fe based on classes of 35). The current organisation in the area together with known site constraints creates very little flexibility to manage 'bulge' years and parental choice. Potential solutions are limited but we will continue to investigate options in the coming years including the possibility of changing the admissions criteria to address the 'out-of-area' siblings issue at the schools (see para 2.9 above). Subject to statutory consultation, the earliest this could be achieved is 2014/15.

5.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Eastbourne (including Willingdon)	1220

- 5.4.1 Rising numbers in Eastbourne primary schools will also have an eventual impact on secondary rolls. The current prediction is for a shortage of Year 7 places to arise in Eastbourne (including Willingdon) in the period beyond 2015/16. One school in particular which is predicted to see a long term rise in pupil numbers is Willingdon Community School. This is related to currently permitted and planned housing developments in Polegate, Willingdon and Stone Cross (see paragraphs 9.2.4 and 9.4.4 below).

5.5 Summary and conclusions

- 5.5.1 Primary:
We are expecting a significant shortfall of Year R places in Eastbourne and we are proposing a mix of temporary and permanent solutions to address the shortfall over the duration of the plan.

- 5.5.2 Secondary:
We predict a need to provide additional secondary places in the area beyond 2015/16, including providing an additional 1fe (150 permanent places) at Willingdon Community School.
- 5.5.3 Primary and Secondary:
Where temporary classrooms form part of a school's overall published capacity, we will consider replacing those classrooms with permanent accommodation.
- 5.5.4 The statements contained in the above primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. The forecasts and associated proposed actions are subject to revision and review as new data (for example, on live births) becomes available or Borough/District LDF housing targets and trajectories are amended.

6 HASTINGS BOROUGH

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 There are 18 maintained primary schools in Hastings. Of these, one is an infant school and one is a junior school. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 6,921 of which 120 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 6.1.2 From September 2011, there are four maintained secondary schools in Hastings. Of these, two are Academies. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 4,924 which is a reduction of 1,090 places from the previous capacity figure for the town when there were five schools. 300 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 6.1.3 The emerging Hastings Borough Council Local Plan provides for 3,418 new dwellings across the town in the period to 2011 to 2028.
- 6.1.4 The following tables flag up those schools/school place planning areas where potential shortages of places are forecast as most likely to emerge in the coming years. The tables focus primarily on cases where intake numbers (Primary Year R, Junior Year 3 and Secondary Year 7) are predicted to exceed PAN over the next five academic years. However, predicted additional shortfalls in other year groups are also noted in the tables and/or commentary.
- 6.1.5 In any given year a number of schools may exceed their intake numbers owing to late admissions or appeals. A number of schools habitually and voluntarily accept numbers above their PAN. These shortfalls are not shown in the tables unless there is evidence of other pressures on pupil numbers for the areas in question.
- 6.1.6 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 11 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 27.06.11)
- 6.1.7 Predictions on the magnitude of deficits are approximate and are subject to revision as and when fresh information becomes available. Numbers for 2011/12 are based on admissions allocations (ie offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14 Child Benefit data has been used to derive a 'check' Year R prediction as an alternative to the live birth based projection produced by the Pupil Forecasting Model.

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Mobile = temporary classroom

6.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hastings	Yr R 991	• or Full	2fe (assumes c 30 places in total across Hastings not filled) CB Based Prediction: 3fe	Full (assumes c 20 places in total across Hastings not filled) CB Based Prediction: 2fe	1fe (assumes c 20 places across Hastings not filled)	Full or 1fe (assumes c 30 places across Hastings not filled)
	Junior Yr 3 60	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full

6.2.1 Recent significant increases in births in the Borough mean that we are starting to see pressures on Primary Year R places. A two form entry shortfall is predicted for 2012/13 and it is possible we could see further intake shortfalls up to and including 2015/16.

6.2.2 Demographic pressures are likely to be felt in most areas of the Borough. However, it is possible that even at the peak of demand it will not be practical to fill all existing Year R places. Some places, in North East Hastings or parts of St Leonards, for example, may remain unfilled owing to a relative shortage of children in these areas coupled with a lack of preference for the local schools from parents living in other parts of the Borough

6.2.3 In 2010/11, comparing overall numbers on roll to capacity, Hollington Primary School (31%), Elphinstone Community School (35%) and Red Lake Community School (44%) had 25% or more surplus places. All 3 schools are expected to admit up to PAN over the coming years which should result in the overall level of surplus places reducing.

6.3 Proposed action to address shortfalls

Area	PAN	Proposed action				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hastings	Yr R 991	n/a	Existing spaces at 2 of the following 3 schools: Elphinstone, Hollington or Robsack Wood	n/a (if CB based prediction is correct then mobiles at 2 of the following 3 schools: Elphinstone, Hollington or Robsack Wood	Mobile at 1 of the following 2 schools: Elphinstone or Robsack Wood	Mobile at 1 of the following 2 schools: Elphinstone or Robsack Wood
	Junior Yr 3 576	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

6.3.1 In the short term, our strategy will focus on the use of temporary accommodation to address the expected shortfalls. Decisions on the provision of additional permanent places in the medium to long term will be influenced by new live birth data as it becomes available, and new housing development under the LDF. This will be reported in subsequent editions of the document.

6.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hastings	912 (928 from 12/13)	•	•	•	•	•

6.4.1 The overall PAN of Hastings Secondary schools following the creation of the 2 Academies on 1 September 2011 should be sufficient to cope with the bulge in numbers coming through the primary system, although intake year capacity could be tight in some years beyond 2015/16.

6.4.2 In 2010/11, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, The Grove (53%) and Hillcrest (43%) schools had 25% or more surplus places. Both schools, along with Filsham Valley, have now closed to be replaced by the 2 Academies.

6.5 Summary and conclusions

6.5.1 Primary:

We are expecting a shortfall of Year R places in Hastings, which will be addressed through the use of temporary accommodation in the short term. In the longer term permanent solutions will be investigated, linked to demand arising from new housing.

6.5.2 Secondary:

We anticipate there will be sufficient capacity in the existing schools in the foreseeable future.

6.5.3 Primary and Secondary:

Where temporary classrooms form part of a school's overall published capacity, we will consider replacing those classrooms with permanent accommodation.

6.5.4 The statements contained in the above primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. The forecasts and associated proposed actions are subject to revision and review as new data (for example, on live births) becomes available or Borough/District LDF housing targets and trajectories are amended.

7 LEWES DISTRICT

7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 There are 29 maintained primary schools in Lewes District. Of these, two are infant schools and two are junior schools. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 6,868 of which 420 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 7.1.2 There are six maintained secondary schools in Lewes District. Of these, one is an Academy and one is a Foundation Trust. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 5,900 of which 180 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 7.1.3 The emerging Lewes District Council LDF provides for 4,150 new dwellings across the District in the period to 2010 to 2030. Current proposals suggest new development may be focussed mainly in the towns of Lewes, Peacehaven, and Newhaven.
- 7.1.4 The following tables flag up those schools/school place planning areas where potential shortages of places are forecast as most likely to emerge in the coming years. The tables focus primarily on cases where intake numbers (Primary Year R, Junior Year 3 and Secondary Year 7) are predicted to exceed PAN over the next five academic years. However, predicted additional shortfalls in other year groups are also noted in the tables and/or commentary.
- 7.1.5 The tables include forecasts for all the towns in the district. Forecasts for primary schools in rural areas are only given where a future shortfall of places is predicted.
- 7.1.6 In any given year a number of schools may exceed their intake numbers owing to late admissions or appeals. A number of schools habitually and voluntarily accept numbers above their PAN. These shortfalls are not shown in the tables unless there is evidence of other pressures on pupil numbers for the areas in question.
- 7.1.7 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 11 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 27.06.11)
- 7.1.8 Predictions on the magnitude of deficits are approximate and are subject to revision as and when fresh information becomes available. Numbers for 2011/12 are based on admissions allocations (ie offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14 Child Benefit data has been used to derive a 'check' Year R prediction for all towns as an alternative to the live birth based projection produced by the Pupil Forecasting Model.

Key to tables:

Denotes where shortfall is highly likely
Denotes where shortfall is possible
Denotes no shortfall predicted

PAN = Published Admission Number (the number of children it is expected that a school will admit)

CB based prediction = predictions based on Child Benefit data

• = no shortfall predicted

fe = forms of entry

Mobile = temporary classroom

7.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Lewes Town	Yr R 205	0.5 - 1fe	Up to 0.5fe CB Based Prediction: 0.5 - 1fe	• CB Based Prediction: •	c 6 places	c 3 places
Newhaven	Yr R 124 (120 by 12/13)	c 2-3 places	c 0.5fe CB Based Prediction: Up to 0.5fe	c 0.5fe CB Based Prediction: 0.5 - 1fe	c 0.5fe	Full
	Junior Yr 3 60	Full	•	Full	Full	c 0.5fe
Peacehaven	Yr R 200	•	• CB Based Prediction: Full or up to 0.5fe	• CB Based Prediction: Full	•	Full Possible shortfalls in other year groups (new housing)
	Junior Yr 3 60	•	Full	• or Full	•	Full
Seaford	Yr R 210	Full	Up to 0.5fe CB Based Prediction: Full	1fe CB Based Prediction: 1 fe	1fe	1fe
Ringmer	Yr R 30	c 5 places	Up to 0.5fe	Up to 0.5fe	Up to 0.5fe	Up to 0.5fe
Wivelsfield	Yr R 20	Full	Possibly c 2 places	Full	Full	Full

- 7.2.1 Lewes Town witnessed a shortfall in Year R places for the 2011/12 academic year. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this was as a result of recent inward migration to the town. Indications are that the intake shortfall could be repeated in 2012/13, 2014/15 and 2015/16, and that longer term, taking account of new housing development, there could be a shortage of places across a number of year groups.
- 7.2.2 Admissions allocations data suggests a shortfall of a few Year R places in Newhaven in 2011/12. The Pupil Forecasting Model is indicating an intake shortfall of 0.5fe in 2012/13 to 2014/15. Beyond this Year R capacity may remain tight and additional pupils from new housing could result in a prolonged shortfall in other year groups.
- 7.2.3 In Peacehaven the Pupil Forecasting Model is indicating there will be sufficient Year R places, at least in the short term. Note, however, that Child Benefit based predictions suggest that Year R places may be tight in 2012/13 and 2013/14. The significant amount of development currently underway or planned for Peacehaven could potentially lead to shortages of places in other year groups.
- 7.2.4 In 2011/12 all or virtually all Year R places in Seaford were allocated. A possible shortfall of 0.5fe is forecast for 2012/13 with a likely shortfall in the region of 1fe predicted from 2013/14.
- 7.2.5 In the rural areas of Lewes District the most significant pressure areas are at Ringmer and Wivelsfield. At Ringmer Primary recent intake numbers (32 in 2009/10, 50 in 2010/11 and 35 in 2011/12) suggest that a PAN of 1fe may be insufficient. Based on recent births in the area, the Forecasting Model is predicting a Year R shortfall of up to 0.5fe from 2012/13. Numbers at Wivelsfield Primary are currently at

or in excess of capacity for most year groups. Housing development in the area could add to existing pressures on places.

7.2.6 In 2010/11, comparing overall numbers on roll to capacity, the following Lewes District Primary Schools had 25% or more surplus places: Pells CE Primary School in Lewes Town (36%), Denton Community School in Newhaven (42%) and Southdown Junior School also in Newhaven (40%). Southdown's PAN and capacity reduced from 2011/12 and Denton's will reduce from 2012/13, thereby reducing the number of surplus places at both schools.

7.3 Proposed action to address shortfalls

Area	PAN	Proposed action				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Lewes Town	Yr R 205	Existing spaces at South Malling	Existing spaces at South Malling or Pells	n/a	Consider permanent enlargement of one or more schools	Consider permanent enlargement of one or more schools
Newhaven	Yr R 124 (120 by 12/13)	Existing spaces at Denton	Existing spaces at Grays	Mobile at Grays	Mobile at Grays	n/a
	Junior Yr 3 60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Existing spaces at Southdown
Seaford	Yr R 210	n/a	Mobile at Seaford	Mobile at Seaford	Mobile at 1 of the following 3 schools: Seaford, Chyngton or Cradle Hill	Mobile at 1 of the following 3 schools: Seaford, Chyngton or Cradle Hill
Ringmer	Yr R 30	Existing spaces at school	Mobile	Mobile	Consider permanent enlargement of school	Consider permanent enlargement of school

7.3.1 In the short term we will consider utilising existing spaces at South Malling and/or Pells. In the medium to long term, consideration will be given to permanently enlarging one or more schools, linked to new housing development in the town.

7.3.2 In Newhaven, Grays Infant School and Southdown Junior School have reduced their PANs from 90 to 60 in recent years. Given the anticipated pressure on places in the town, it is suggested that both schools are asked to admit above their PANs over the coming years by bringing existing accommodation back into use as classrooms.

7.3.3 We recently replaced temporary classrooms with permanent accommodation at Chyngton and Cradle Hill schools in Seaford through the former Primary Capital Programme. Since the latest pupil forecasts predict a shortfall of up to 1fe in the period to 2015/16, we will once again consider the use of temporary accommodation at one or more schools in the town to overcome the issue in the short term.

7.3.4 In Ringmer, we have already secured planning consent to install a temporary classroom at Ringmer Primary School should Year R admissions in September 2012 reach expected levels. As the Pupil Forecasting model is predicting the shortfall could continue in the longer term, we will commence a feasibility study during the 2011/12 academic year to determine if there is scope on the site for the school to be enlarged from 1fe to 1.5fe. Depending on the outcome of the study and the actual Year R intake in September 2012, we will consider whether to instigate statutory proposals for the permanent enlargement of the school.

7.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Lewes Town	232	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Newhaven	150	•	•	•	•	•
Peacehaven	180	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Seaford	240	•	•	•	•	•
Chailey	162	•	Full	•	Full	Full
Ringmer	180	•	•	•	•	•

7.4.1 The Pupil Forecasting Model is not currently predicting significant shortages of Secondary Places in Lewes District. Priory School (Lewes Town) is predicted to continue to fill Year 7 to its PAN of 232 and subsequent late allocations (linked to new housing development) may lead to capacity in several year groups being slightly exceeded.

7.4.2 Predicted rises in primary pupil numbers could result in combined Year 7 numbers in Newhaven/Peacehaven being exceeded by around 1fe in the period beyond 2015/16.

7.4.3 In 2010/11, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, of the secondary schools in Lewes District, only Ringmer Community College (30%) had 25% or more surplus places. The college now has Academy status.

7.5 Summary and conclusions

7.5.1 Primary:

We anticipate a need for additional primary places in Lewes, Newhaven, Seaford and Ringmer, which will initially be addressed through the use of existing spaces and/or temporary accommodation. Longer term may necessitate the provision of additional permanent capacity.

7.5.2 Secondary:

We do not expect any significant problems across the District, other than potentially in Newhaven/Peacehaven in the longer term.

7.5.3 Primary and Secondary:

Where temporary classrooms form part of a school's overall published capacity, we will consider replacing those classrooms with permanent accommodation.

7.5.4 The statements contained in the above primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. The forecasts and associated proposed actions are subject to revision and review as new data (for example, on live births) becomes available or Borough/District LDF housing targets and trajectories are amended.

8 ROTHER DISTRICT

8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 There are 33 maintained primary schools in Rother District. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 6,300 of which 630 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 8.1.2 There are five secondary schools in Rother District. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 4,920 of which 60 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 8.1.3 The emerging Rother District Council LDF provides for around 3,900 new dwellings across the District in the period to 2011 to 2028 focussed mainly in Bexhill and, to a much lesser extent, in Battle and Rye.
- 8.1.4 The following tables flag up those schools/school place planning areas where potential shortages of places are forecast as most likely to emerge in the coming years. The tables focus primarily on cases where intake numbers (Primary Year R, Junior Year 3 and Secondary Year 7) are predicted to exceed PAN over the next five academic years. However, predicted additional shortfalls in other year groups are also noted in the tables and/or commentary.
- 8.1.5 The tables include forecasts for all the towns in the district. Forecasts for primary schools in rural areas are only given where a future shortfall of places is predicted.
- 8.1.6 In any given year a number of schools may exceed their intake numbers owing to late admissions or appeals. A number of schools habitually and voluntarily accept numbers above their PAN. These shortfalls are not shown in the tables unless there is evidence of other pressures on pupil numbers for the areas in question.
- 8.1.7 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 11 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 27.06.11)
- 8.1.8 Predictions on the magnitude of deficits are approximate and are subject to revision as and when fresh information becomes available. Numbers for 2011/12 are based on admissions allocations (ie offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14 Child Benefit data has been used to derive a 'check' Year R prediction for all towns as an alternative to the live birth based projection produced by the Pupil Forecasting Model.

Key to tables:

Denotes where shortfall is highly likely
Denotes where shortfall is possible
Denotes no shortfall predicted

PAN = Published Admission Number (the number of children it is expected that a school will admit)

CB based prediction = predictions based on Child Benefit data

• = no shortfall predicted

fe = forms of entry

Mobile = temporary classroom

8.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Bexhill	Yr R 360	•	2fe CB Based Prediction: 3fe	2fe CB Based Prediction: 3fe	2fe	2fe
Rye	Yr R 45	c 0.5fe	c 3 places CB Based Prediction: •	Up to 0.5fe CB Based Prediction: •	c 5-10 places	Full
Battle	Yr R 60	c 9 places	Possible shortfall up to 10 places (sibling issue)	Possible shortfall up to 10 places (sibling issue)	Possible shortfall up to 10 places (sibling issue) Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups (new housing)	Possible shortfall up to 10 places (sibling issue) Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups (new housing)
Westfield	Yr R 30	Full	Possible shortfall c 2 places (sibling issues and housing)	Possible shortfall c 2 places (sibling issues and housing)	Full or small shortfall (sibling issue)	Full or small shortfall (sibling issue)

8.2.1 In Bexhill, births have risen significantly in recent years. Helped by the volume of new housing development planned for the town, it is predicted that the recent higher levels of births will continue over the LDF period and beyond. When the added impact of children from existing families moving into the new housing is taken into account, a sustained 2 to 3fe shortfall in primary places is predicted from 2012/13 onwards.

8.2.2 Historically, the rate of births in Rye has often been over 50 or 60 per annum. However, this was not reflected by primary Year R numbers in the town, as many parents opted to send their children to schools in surrounding villages. Since the opening of the new Rye Primary school in 2008-09 (PAN of 45), this trend appears to have reversed and demand for Year R places within Rye has risen considerably. In 2011/12 there is approximately half a form of entry shortfall in Yr R places at Rye Primary and further shortfalls are predicted for 2012/13 to 2014/15. The pressure on places at the school could be exacerbated (across all year groups) by the new housing planned for the area.

8.2.3 For 2011/12 69 places were allocated to Battle and Langton CE Primary School which has a PAN of 60. The pressure on places does not appear to be arising from the volume of in-area births, but demand from siblings of existing pupils who live outside the admissions area for the school, often in Hastings Borough. In future years, particularly those with higher than normal 'in-area' cohorts of Year R children, the problem could well be repeated. New housing development is likely to exacerbate the pressures on Year R places and also on places higher up the school.

8.2.4 In the rural areas of Rother, the settlement at which significant pressure on primary places may be most likely to materialise is Westfield. While the PAN of 30 should be sufficient to meet demand arising from in-area births, the school also attracts significant numbers of applicants from Hastings Borough, many of whom may get priority for a Year R place over local children because of the Admissions Criterion relating to siblings. Also, in the next two or three years, a number of additional

children are expected to arise from new housing in the Westfield area. A combination of the above factors could result in the 30 place capacity being exceeded in a number of year groups at the school.

- 8.2.5 In 2010/11, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, King Offa Primary school in Bexhill (25%) had 25% or more surplus places as did the following village primary schools in Rother District: Beckley CE Primary School (32%), Brede Primary School (54%), Northiam CE Primary School (34%), Salehurst CE Primary School (34%), Staplecross Methodist Primary School (38%).

8.3 Proposed action to address shortfalls

Area	PAN	Proposed action				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Bexhill	Yr R 360	n/a	Existing space at Sidley and Mobile at St Mary Magdalene	Permanent enlargement of Sidley at Gunters Lane and permanent enlargement of St Mary Magdalene	Increased capacity at Sidley and St Mary Magdalene	Increased capacity at Sidley and St Mary Magdalene
Rye	Yr R 45	Existing spaces at Rye	Existing spaces at Rye	Subject to area review	Subject to area review	n/a
Battle	Yr R 60	Mobile at Battle & Langton	Existing spaces at Battle & Langton	Existing spaces at Battle & Langton	Consider changing admissions criteria	Consider changing admissions criteria
Westfield	Yr R 30	n/a	Existing spaces at Westfield	Existing spaces at Westfield	Consider changing admissions criteria	Consider changing admissions criteria

8.3.1 In Bexhill, a number of options to address the predicted shortfall have been considered with partners including the Bexhill Consortium (made up of the primary and secondary schools in Bexhill) and the two Dioceses. The focal point of each option has been the former Bexhill High School Year 7 Block at Gunters Lane, which became vacant in October 2010 and which is considered suitable for remodelling as a primary school. In considering the best option for the short term, the Council has also been mindful of what might happen in the longer term, through RDC's emerging housing plans, to ensure there is a pattern of provision which matches demand in the future. RDC's Proposed Submission Core Strategy includes a proposal to develop a new community to the north east of Bexhill (known as Worsham Farm). The Council has advised RDC that a suitable site would be required within the proposed development for a new primary school. The timing of this development is currently unknown as it is dependent upon the Bexhill Hastings Link Road proceeding.

8.3.2 Taking this into account, and subject to statutory procedures, the options appraisal has concluded that:

- Due to the proximity of Sidley Community Primary School to the area of predicted pupil demand and the condition of its existing buildings, the school should relocate from its existing site to the former Year 7 Block at Gunters Lane during the 2012/13 academic year and increase its capacity from 1fe to 2.5fe from September 2013 through remodelling/enlargement of the building. The school's PAN would increase from 30 to 75.
- In response to an increasing demand for pupil places highlighted by the Diocese of Arundel and Brighton, St Mary Magdalene Catholic Primary School should increase its capacity from 1fe to 1.5fe through permanent

enlargement of the premises from September 2013. The school's PAN would increase from 30 to 45.

8.3.3 In the 2010/11 academic year there were approximately 20% surplus places across the 8 schools in the Rye Area. Of the 7 rural schools which surround Rye Town, 3 had fewer than 100 pupils on roll and 3 had 25% or more surplus places. A review of school organisation in Rye Area will be carried out during 2011/12 to consider the issues facing Rye Community Primary School and the wider implications for the surrounding rural schools. The findings of the review will be reported in a future revision of the document.

8.3.4 We recently installed a temporary classroom at Battle and Langton CE Primary School to enable the school to exceed PAN in 2011/12. The school now has 5 temporary classrooms on site (33% of its total teaching rooms). Since a PAN of 60 would appear sufficient to meet demand from local births, consideration should be given to changing the admissions criteria for the school to ease the pressure on places caused by out-of-area siblings (see para 2.9 above). Subject to statutory consultation, the earliest this could be achieved is 2014/15. In the meantime, we will undertake a feasibility study during 2011/12 to consider options for replacing the temporary classrooms at the school with permanent accommodation.

8.3.5 As for Battle and Langton above, consideration should be given to changing the admissions criteria for Westfield School to give priority to in-area children over out-of-area siblings. Subject to statutory consultation, the earliest this could be achieved is 2014/15.

8.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Bexhill: Bexhill High	330	•	•	•	•	•
St Richard's	180	c 20 places	c 10 places	Full	c 10 places	Full
Rye	150	• or Full	•	Full	Full	Full
Battle	Yr R 60	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full
Robertsbridge	116 (130 from 12/13)	Up to 0.5fe	•	•	•	•

8.4.1 The impact on rising primary numbers in Bexhill will eventually be felt by the two secondary schools in the town. St Richards Catholic College habitually admits 20+ over PAN each year, and is currently consulting on increasing its PAN to 190 from September 2013. However, even at the peak of demand there should be sufficient secondary places across the town.

8.4.2 While, based on allocations, Yr 7 at Robertsbridge Community College is technically oversubscribed in the current academic year, from 2012/13 the PAN will rise to 130.

8.5 Summary and conclusions

8.5.1 Primary:

There is likely to be a need for a further 2 to 3fe permanent accommodation in Bexhill, whilst other parts of the District currently experiencing pressure for places

might benefit from changes to the admissions criteria and/or the provision of additional places.

8.5.2 Secondary:

We do not anticipate a need to provide additional secondary places across the District in the foreseeable future.

8.5.3 Primary and Secondary:

Where temporary classrooms form part of a school's overall published capacity, we will consider replacing those classrooms with permanent accommodation.

8.5.4 The statements contained in the above primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. The forecasts and associated proposed actions are subject to revision and review as new data (for example, on live births) becomes available or Borough/District LDF housing targets and trajectories are amended.

9 WEALDEN DISTRICT

9.1 Overview

- 9.1.1 There are 54 maintained primary schools in Wealden District. Of these, one is an infant school and one is a junior school. Three schools form part of a Foundation Trust with their local secondary school. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 11,159 of which 570 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 9.1.2 There are five secondary schools in Wealden District (excluding Willingdon). Of these, one forms part of a Foundation Trust with three of its local primary schools. The 'permanent' capacity of these schools is 7,429 of which 420 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 9.1.3 The emerging Wealden District Council LDF provides for 9,600 new dwellings across the District in the period to 2006 to 2030 focussed mainly in Hailsham/Hellingly, Uckfield and Polegate/Willingdon/Stone Cross.
- 9.1.4 The following tables flag up those schools/school place planning areas where potential shortages of places are forecast as most likely to emerge in the coming years. The tables focus primarily on cases where intake numbers (Primary Year R, Junior Year 3 and Secondary Year 7) are predicted to exceed PAN over the next five academic years. However, predicted additional shortfalls in other year groups are also noted in the tables and/or commentary.
- 9.1.5 The tables include forecasts for all the towns in the district. Forecasts for primary schools in rural areas are only given where a future shortfall of places is predicted.
- 9.1.6 In any given year a number of schools may exceed their intake numbers owing to late admissions or appeals. A number of schools habitually and voluntarily accept numbers above their PAN. These shortfalls are not shown in the tables unless there is evidence of other pressures on pupil numbers for the areas in question.
- 9.1.7 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 11 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 27.06.11)
- 9.1.8 Predictions on the magnitude of deficits are approximate and are subject to revision as and when fresh information becomes available. Numbers for 2011/12 are based on admissions allocations (ie offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14 Child Benefit data has been used to derive a 'check' Year R prediction for all towns as an alternative to the live birth based projection produced by the Pupil Forecasting Model.

Key to tables:

Denotes where shortfall is highly likely
Denotes where shortfall is possible
Denotes no shortfall predicted

PAN = Published Admission Number (the number of children it is expected that a school will admit)

CB based prediction = predictions based on Child Benefit data

• = no shortfall predicted

fe = forms of entry

Mobile = temporary classroom

9.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Crowborough	Yr R 240	•	• CB Based Prediction: •	• CB Based Prediction: •	•	•
	Junior Yr 3 90	•	•	•	•	•
Hailsham	Yr R 240	• or Full	• CB Based Prediction: •	• or Full CB Based Prediction: • or Full	Up to 1fe	Up to 1fe
Heathfield	Yr R 110	•	• CB Based Prediction: •	• CB Based Prediction: •	•	•
Polegate/ Willingdon/ Stone Cross	Yr R 180	Full	Possibly c 5 places	Possibly c 5 places Possible shortfalls in other year groups depending on housing	Up to 0.5fe Shortfalls in other Yr groups depending on housing	Up to 0.5fe Shortfalls in other Yr groups depending on housing
Uckfield	Yr R 180	•	• CB Based Prediction: Up to 0.5fe	• CB Based Prediction: •	•	•
Frant	Yr R 15	c 4 places	Likely shortfall of up to 5 places (siblings issue)	Likely shortfall of up to 5 places (siblings issue)	Possible shortfall c 2-3 places (siblings issue)	Possible shortfall c 2-3 places (siblings issue)
Buxted/ Maresfield	Yr R 35	Up to 10 places (Buxted) • (Bonners)	Likely Yr R shortfalls (Buxted) Possible shortfalls in other year groups	Likely Yr R shortfalls (Buxted) Possible shortfalls in other year groups	Possibly up to 0.5fe with new housing	Possibly up to 0.5fe with new housing

9.2.1 The Pupil Forecasting Model is predicting that over the LDF period, existing primary places in Crowborough will be more than sufficient to meet predicted demand. There is not a lot of additional housing earmarked for Crowborough in Wealden's LDF and partly as a consequence of this it is forecast that primary pupil numbers in the town could face a long term decline.

9.2.2 Under Wealden's LDF, some 2,945 new dwellings are proposed in Hailsham and Hellingly between 2006 and 2030 (including built or already committed). Significant development is already under way. Primarily as a result of this new development a shortfall of Year R places is predicted in the area of up to 1 form of entry from around 2014/15, rising over time to 2 forms of entry. Capacity in local schools is already tight, and additional numbers of children arising from new housing development could lead to shortages of places across all year groups from around 2014/15, with numbers being exceeded in certain year groups before then. An added pressure arises from the fact that the majority of the existing spare places are in schools in the

east of the town while most of the new housing and the resulting demand is likely to be for places in the north.

- 9.2.3 In Heathfield, there is likely to be more than enough capacity to meet the demand for primary places in the area over the LDF period. As with Crowborough, there is no significant planned housing development to boost pupil numbers.
- 9.2.4 Demographic pressures on Year R places in Eastbourne Borough are likely to have a knock-on effect on demand for places in primary schools in the Polegate, Willingdon and Stone Cross area (within Wealden District). The pressure on places in these schools is likely to be exacerbated by the 1,957 new dwellings proposed for Polegate, Willingdon, and Stone Cross between 2006 and 2030 (including built or already committed). While, so far, primary schools in these three settlements have by and large kept their Year R intakes to PAN, shortfalls in Year R and other year groups may begin to emerge from as early as 2012/13 at one or more of the schools with the shortfalls becoming more evident from 2014/15. The volume of housing planned for the area over the LDF period would suggest an overall shortfall of up to 2 forms of entry in the longer term.
- 9.2.5 There are likely to be sufficient places in Uckfield primary schools to meet demand in the short and medium terms, although Child Benefit data hints at a possible shortfall in Yr R places in 2012/13. The volume of housing planned for the area over the LDF period would suggest an overall shortfall of up to 1 form of entry in the longer term.
- 9.2.6 The most significant capacity issues predicted for rural areas of Wealden are those identified at Frant, Buxted and Maresfield. The school at Frant has recently been rebuilt on a new site in the village to its original capacity. While a PAN of 15 would appear sufficient to meet demand generated from local births, the school continues to be popular with families from over the border in Kent. A number of Kent children have gained access to the school under the sibling's criterion in the admissions policy and, when added to demand from local children, has led to the PAN often being exceeded in recent years. A change in the admissions criteria from 2012/13 (see para 2.9 above) should begin to ease the demand for places although this will take a few years to work through. In the meantime it is likely that the school will continue to exceed PAN. In the longer term, planned new housing development might put further pressure on places at the school.
- 9.2.7 Pressure on places in Buxted and Maresfield (across all year groups) is being exacerbated by recent or forthcoming housing development. It is forecast that Buxted CE Primary School and Bonners CE Primary School, Maresfield could face a combined shortfall of up to 0.5fe in places across many year groups in the coming years.
- 9.2.8 In 2010/11, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, Herne Junior School (49%) and Whitehill Infant School, (53%) both in Crowborough, Marshlands (37%) and White House (33%) primary schools, in Hailsham, All Saints and St Richards CE Primary School, Heathfield (48%) and Holy Cross CE Primary School in Uckfield (41%) had 25% or more surplus places. The following village primary schools in Wealden District also had 25% or more surplus places: Chiddingly Primary School (27%), East Hoathly CE Primary School (52%), Fletching CE Primary School (33%), Forest Row CE Primary School (28%), Punnetts Town Community Primary School (32%) and St Mary the Virgin CE Primary School, Hartfield (26%). The Whitehill and Herne Federation is considering reducing its PAN from 90 to 60 in 2013/14 as a result of the decline in pupil numbers being experienced in Crowborough, while East Hoathly's PAN reduced from 20 to 15 in September 2011.

9.3 Proposed action to address shortfalls

Area	PAN	Proposed action				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Hailsham	Yr R 240	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mobile at one of the existing schools	Mobile at one of the existing schools
Polegate/ Willingdon/ Stone Cross	Yr R 180	n/a	Existing spaces at Polegate, Willingdon or Stone Cross	Existing spaces at Polegate, Willingdon or Stone Cross	Mobile at Polegate, Willingdon or Stone Cross	Mobile at Polegate, Willingdon or Stone Cross
Uckfield	Yr R 180	n/a	n/a (but mobile if CB based prediction is correct)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Frant	Yr R 15	Existing spaces at Frant	Existing spaces at Frant	Existing spaces at Frant	Existing spaces at Frant	Existing spaces at Frant
Buxted/ Maresfield	Yr R 35	Existing spaces at Buxted	Mobile at Buxted	Mobile at Buxted and/or Bonners	Mobile at Buxted and/or Bonners	Possible permanent enlargement of Buxted and/or Bonners

9.3.1 In the short term, it will be necessary for existing schools in Hailsham to accommodate the expected growth in pupil numbers. Preliminary discussions have already taken place with the Hailsham Co-operative Trust (Grovelands Community School, White House Primary School and Marshlands Primary School), Hawkes Farm Primary School and Hellingly Community Primary School and further meetings will be held in due course to agree a way forward in the short term. In the longer term, and linked to new housing, there may be an opportunity to establish a primary school on a new site in the north of the town, either as new or as an enlarged replacement for an existing school. Both Dioceses have expressed an interest in broadening their provision in the area and this will be discussed in more detail as a strategy for the longer term is developed.

9.3.2 Across Polegate, Willingdon and Stone Cross the location and timing of planned housing development in the region will influence decisions on the provision of additional places to meet expected demand. Options currently under consideration include the permanent enlargement of existing schools or the establishment of a new primary school on a new site in the area. In the short term the existing schools will be expected to accommodate the anticipated pupil numbers.

9.3.3 In Uckfield, although the Pupil Forecasting Model does not predict a problem for 2012/13, we will closely monitor the situation as Child benefit data is suggesting a potential shortfall. If a shortfall materialises we will look to use existing spaces and/or temporary accommodation at schools in the town to address the issue. In the longer term we will look to provide additional permanent places in the town, arising from demand linked to new housing development.

9.3.4 We will keep the situation in Frant under constant review to ensure the school can continue to meet the demand for places until such time as the out-of-area siblings issue is fully addressed. In the longer term, if new housing in the local area puts pressure on places it may be necessary to consider the permanent enlargement of

the school. The new school was designed in a way that an additional classroom could be added in the future if appropriate.

- 9.3.5 We will undertake feasibility studies at Buxted and Bonners during the 2011/12 academic year to investigate options for providing an additional 0.5fe permanent accommodation across the schools in the longer term. In the meantime, we will consider providing temporary accommodation at one or both schools from 2012/13.

9.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls				
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Crowborough	280	•	•	•	•	•
Hailsham	240	•	•	•	•	•
Heathfield	240	c 3 places	Full	Full	•	Full
Uckfield	270	Full	Full	•	1fe	• or Full
Wadhurst	168	Full	•	• or Full	Full	• or Full

- 9.4.1 Hailsham Community College currently has a significant number of spare places which are available for a proportion of the additional secondary aged children anticipated to emerge from new housing. Nevertheless, a 1 form of entry shortfall (affecting most year groups) could arise in the area over the longer term. The Council is currently seeking to secure an option to acquire a site to the east of Battle Road (opposite the existing college site) which could accommodate additional secondary school capacity in the future.

- 9.4.2 Heathfield Community College's intake in 2011/12 exceeded its PAN by around 3 places. In future years most year groups at the school are predicted to be full and in some instances capacity may be slightly exceeded.

- 9.4.3 Uckfield Community Technology College currently has a number of year groups where the capacity of 270 is exceeded. Largely as a result of new housing development a shortfall in Year 7 places of up to 1 form of entry is predicted from 2014/15. In the short term this will be addressed through the use of temporary accommodation, but for the longer term we will consider permanent enlargement of the college either on its existing campus or on an additional site in the town.

- 9.4.4 There is forecast to be a 1fe shortfall of places at Willingdon Community School linked to the wider shortfalls in the Eastbourne/Willingdon area (please refer to section 5.4), which could be addressed through permanent enlargement of the school.

9.5 Summary and conclusions

- 9.5.1 Primary:

We anticipate a need to provide additional primary places in Hailsham, Polegate/ Willingdon/Stone Cross, Uckfield, Frant and Buxted/Maresfield.

- 9.5.2 Secondary:

We predict a need to provide additional secondary places in Hailsham, Uckfield and Willingdon.

- 9.5.3 Primary and Secondary:

Where temporary classrooms form part of a school's overall published capacity, we will consider replacing those classrooms with permanent accommodation.

- 9.5.4 The statements contained in the above primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. The forecasts and associated proposed actions are subject to revision and review as new data (for example, on live births) becomes available or Borough/District LDF housing targets and trajectories are amended.