

Committee:	<b>Lead Members for Children’s Services</b>
Date:	<b>20 November 2012</b>
Title of Report:	<b>School Organisation Plan 2012/13 to 2016/17</b>
By:	<b>Director of Children’s Services</b>
Purpose of Report:	<b>To seek Lead Member approval to publish a School Organisation Plan covering the period 2012/13 to 2016/17</b>

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**Recommendation:**  
**Lead Member is recommended to approve publication of a School Organisation Plan covering the period 2012/13 to 2016/17**

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**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 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 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’. The Council seeks to achieve this in partnership with key stakeholders including headteachers and governing bodies of schools, parents and carers, the dioceses and local communities.

2.2 The School Organisation Plan (‘the Plan’), which can be found in **Appendix A**, sets out over a 5 year period, and where possible over the longer term, where it is anticipated 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.

2.3 The document focuses on primary and secondary school places. Early Years, SEN and post-16 provision is dealt with under separate policies and documents.

2.4 The Plan is produced within the context of changing times in education and as such is a living document in need of interpretation, regular updating and revision. The Plan will be published annually in the autumn, taking account of updates to pupil forecasts and pupil census, birth and housing growth data.

**3. Main issues**

3.1 The immediate issues identified in the document are predicted shortfalls in primary Year R places in 2013/14.

3.2 The main areas of concern are:

- Eastbourne
- Hastings
- Newhaven

- Seaford
- Hailsham
- Some rural settings (eg Ringmer, Rye, Buxted)

3.3 The Plan sets out possible solutions to address the predicted shortfalls in the short term. Over time, and as new data becomes available, we will be able to be more specific about longer term issues and solutions.

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

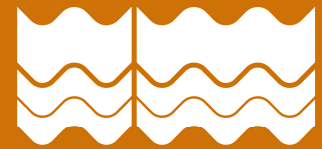
#### **4. Conclusion and Reason for Recommendations**

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

4.2 For this reason, Lead Member is recommended to approve publication of the Plan covering the period 2012/13 to 2016/17.

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Director of Children's Services

Contact Officer: Melanie Griffin, Head of Capital Strategy Team  
Tel: 01273 335819  
Local Members: All  
Background Documents: None



# School Organisation in East Sussex

## 2012/13 to 2016/17

## APPENDIX 1

## FOREWORD

Welcome to the East Sussex School Organisation Plan for the period 2012/13 to 2016/17.

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 primary and secondary school provision across the county
- The policies and principles guiding school organisation, including government regulations
- Forecasts of pupil numbers in future years by Borough or District
- 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 **20 November 2012**.



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- 2 The Local perspective
- 3 Policies and principles guiding school organisation
- 4 Pupil forecasting methodology
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- 6 Eastbourne Borough
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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 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

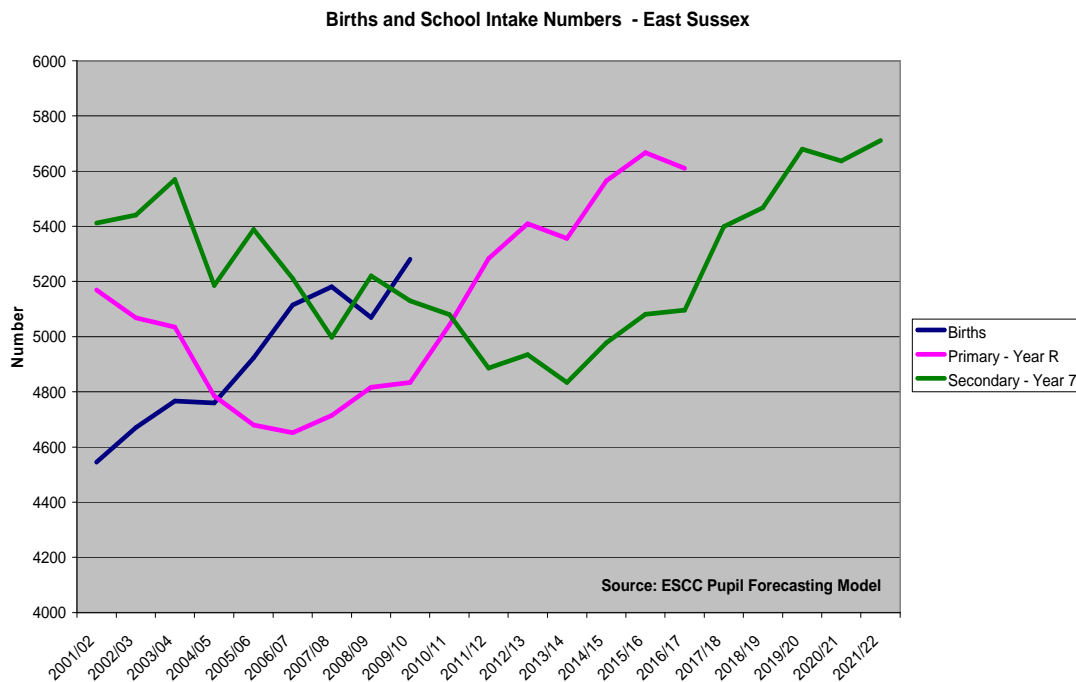
1.4 Within this context East Sussex County Council has a statutory duty to ensure the adequate supply of school places across the county to meet current and future demand for places. The Council is responsible for planning, organising and

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 headteachers and governing bodies of schools, parents and carers, the dioceses and local communities.

- 1.5 The plan 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 document focuses on primary and secondary school places. Early Years, SEN and post-16 provision is dealt with under separate policies and documents.
- 1.7 The plan is produced within the context of changing times in education and as such is a living document in need of interpretation, regular updating and revision. The plan will be published annually in the autumn, taking account of updates to pupil forecasts and pupil census, birth and housing growth data.

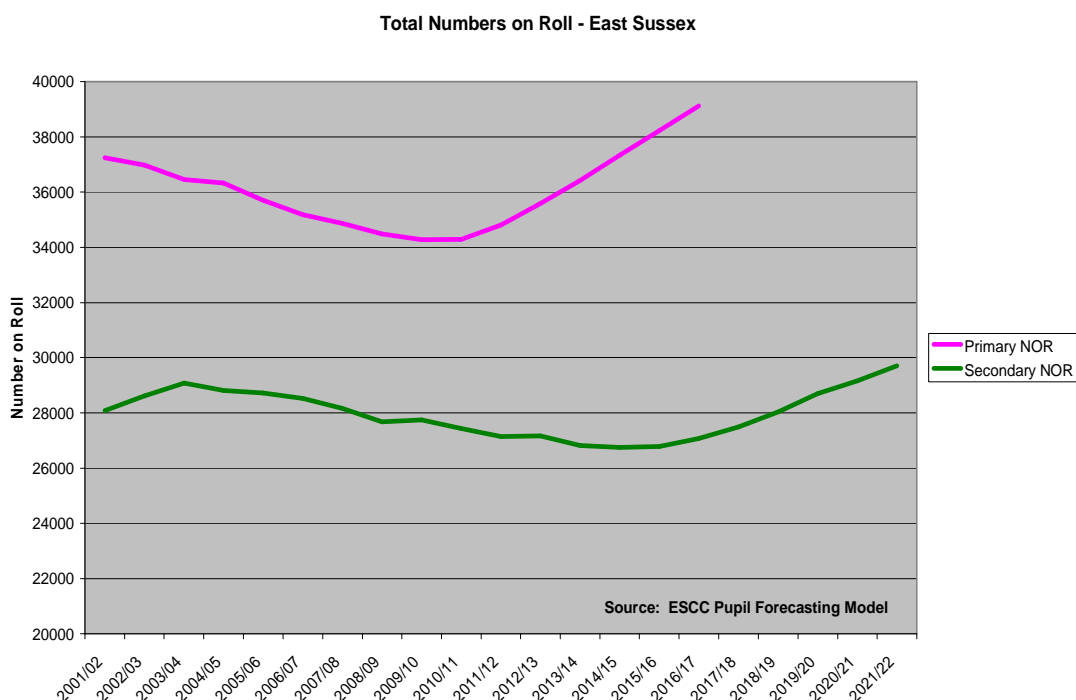
## 2 THE LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

- 2.1 The overall population in East Sussex has grown steadily over the last decade, rising from 493,000 in 2001 to 527,000 in 2011 (Source: 2001 and 2011 Census).
- 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 (Source: ONS Ethnic Group Experimental Statistics 2001 - 2009). The proportion of minority ethnic community children in schools is currently 10.4%. (Source: January 2012 School Census).
- 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 have been 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 2009/10. 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 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 6 to 10 of this report.

2.9 As at September 2012 there were 190 state-funded schools in East Sussex with a mix of provision including 93 community schools, 50 voluntary controlled schools, 30 voluntary aided schools, 14 academies and 3 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)	8	1	1			10
Junior (7-11)	7		2			9
Primary (4-11)	54	48	25	4	3	134
Secondary (11-16)	9		2	7		18
Secondary (11-18)	4	1		3		8
Special	10					10
Virtual College	1					1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>190</b>

- 2.10 Of the 93 community schools, 4 schools in Peacehaven (3 primaries and 1 secondary) are provided and maintained by a private sector partner under the terms of the Private Finance Initiative (PFI).
- 2.11 On 1 September 2012 a new community primary school was established in Peacehaven following the closure of Peacehaven Infant School and Hoddern Junior School on 31 August 2012.
- 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 There are 31 children's centres providing support to children under 5 and their families, 8 sixth forms in schools, 4 further education colleges and 1 virtual college (formerly known as Pupil Referral Units) with sites in Eastbourne, Lewes and Hastings.
- 2.14 At the beginning of the 2012/13 academic year there were 14 Academies in East Sussex (4 primaries and 10 secondaries). Another secondary school is expected to convert to Academy status in November 2012, with a special school also intending to convert in due course.
- 2.15 In 2011/12 34,813 children aged 4-11 were educated in 154 state-funded primary schools in East Sussex. The capacity of these schools was 37,452 meaning there were 2,639 surplus places (7%) across the county. 19 primary schools had surpluses of 25% or more. By 2016/17 primary school pupil numbers in the county are expected to have increased by about 12%.
- 2.16 In 2011/12 27,147 young people aged 11-18 attended 26 state-funded secondary schools in East Sussex. The capacity of these schools was 29,253 resulting in an overall surplus of 2,106 places (7%) across the county. In 2011/12, 2 secondary schools had 25% or more surplus places. Secondary school student numbers in the county are expected to fall until around 2014/15. By 2016/17 they should have recovered to near their current levels. They are then expected to continue to rise as the recent increase in primary intake numbers works its way through the system.
- 2.17 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. Applying this guidance to planning school places in an East Sussex context, in larger towns around 1fe spare capacity is allowed while in other areas around 0.5fe is allowed, although margins vary depending on specific forecasts, capacities and local circumstances. 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.

- 2.18 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 were 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 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 At present there are no Free Schools in East Sussex, although proposals do exist to establish an all-through school in Eastbourne from September 2013. Free Schools are non-profit making, independent, state-funded schools.

### **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 2012 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 11 July 2012.

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 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 AREA BASED COMMENTARIES BY BOROUGH / DISTRICT**

- 5.1 The County is divided into five Boroughs and Districts. Within these areas there are:
- 5.2 17 primary planning areas which closely reflect school admissions areas. There is a planning area for each town in East Sussex. Rural primary schools admissions areas (which tend to be single school admission areas) have been grouped together at a District level under the headings of 'Lewes District Other', 'Rother District Other' and 'Wealden District Other'.
- 5.3 17 secondary planning areas which closely reflect school admissions areas. Many secondary school admissions areas relate to a single school. In Eastbourne and Willingdon, where the single school boundaries are complex and overlapping, six secondary schools have been grouped together for school place planning purposes. Hastings Borough is a 4 school admissions area and this is reflected by the planning area. Bexhill planning area contains 2 schools, one of which (a Catholic Aided school) has a much wider catchment area than the town.
- 5.4 The following sections describe the situation in each of the five Boroughs and Districts and explain the issues facing the Local Authority and its schools over the period of the plan.

## 6 EASTBOURNE BOROUGH

### 6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 There are 20 state-funded primary schools in Eastbourne. Of these, seven are infant schools and six are junior schools. The capacity of these schools is 6,412 of which 60 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 6.1.2 There are six state-funded secondary schools in Eastbourne (including Willingdon). The capacity of these schools is 6,100 of which 270 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 6.1.3 The emerging Eastbourne Borough Council LDF provides for 5,022 new dwellings across the town in the period from 2006 to 2027.
- 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 12 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 11.07.12).
- 6.1.7 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 2012/13 are based on admissions allocations (i.e. offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15 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.
- 6.1.8 The statements contained in the following primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. They 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.

#### 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

Small shortfall = less than 10 places

0.5fe = 15 places eg half a form of entry

1fe = 30 places eg one form of entry

## 6.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Eastbourne	Yr R 960	c 2fe  (refer to 6.2.4 below)	c 4fe  CB Based Prediction: c 3fe	c 6fe  CB Based Prediction: c 5fe	c 7fe	c 6fe
	Junior Yr 3 576	Full	1fe	1fe	2fe	4fe

- 6.2.1 Pressures on primary places are being mainly driven by births which have risen from 862 in academic year 2001/02 to 1,163 in 2009/10. Births in calendar year 2011 are even higher, at 1,185. In 2013/14 it is estimated that there will be a shortfall of 4fe at Year R plus a further 1fe at Year 3. The estimated Year R shortfall rises to around 7fe by 2015/16 and there are predicted to be shortfalls at Year R for several years beyond 2016/17. 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.
- 6.2.2 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.
- 6.2.3 Phase 1 of a programme of permanent school expansions in Eastbourne is currently underway at The Haven CE Methodist Primary School. The project will double the size of the school from 1fe (210 places) to 2fe (420 places) from September 2013.
- 6.2.4 For the 2012/13 academic year the shortfall in places was addressed through the provision of additional classes at West Rise Infant School and Pashley Down Infant School using temporary accommodation.
- 6.2.5 In recent years we have undertaken a number of feasibility studies with a view to taking forward future phases of permanent school expansions in Eastbourne following the appropriate statutory consultations. A review of places also investigated the possibility of establishing new schools on new sites in the town, but opportunities to secure suitable land within Eastbourne Borough are extremely limited.
- 6.2.6 We have secured planning consents for temporary accommodation at a number of schools across the town in readiness for 2013/14 and we are in regular contact with the Eastbourne primary heads to ensure we have a clear strategy for delivering the additional places required both at Year R and Year 3.
- 6.2.7 Funding has been identified in the capital programme to commence a Phase 2 project in the town. Subsequent capital allocations will be required to take further phases forward, but in the meantime we will continue to install temporary accommodation at schools to meet the predicted demand for places.
- 6.2.8 We are working with Eastbourne Borough Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals through to 2027 but will also identify the requirement for additional primary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development in

Eastbourne will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional primary places needed in the medium to long term in the town.

6.2.9 We are also working with the proposers of a Free School (Gildredge House) which plans to open in Eastbourne in September 2013. The school will provide all-through provision for children aged 4 to 19. When full, the school will have 1,192 pupils on roll, including a sixth form of 200. Gildredge House intends to open with an initial intake of 2 classes of 28 pupils in Year R, growing thereafter.

6.2.10 In 2011/12, comparing overall numbers on roll to capacity, Heron Park Community Primary School had 32% surplus places. Rising Year R intakes in coming years are likely to see surplus places at the school falling significantly.

6.2.11 Note that two primary schools in Eastbourne (Oakwood and Heron Park) converted to (sponsored) Academy Status with effect from 1 September 2012.

### 6.3 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Eastbourne (including Willingdon)	1220	.	.	.	.	.

6.3.1 No shortfalls in Year 7 places are currently predicted for the years to 2016/17. However, rising numbers in Eastbourne primary schools and planned housing development (notably in Polegate, Willingdon and Stone Cross) will have an eventual impact on secondary rolls. In 2017/18 and 2018/19 shortfalls of around 2fe and 3fe respectively are predicted. Longer term, even greater shortfalls (perhaps up to 8fe) are forecast.

6.3.2 We are working with Eastbourne Borough Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals through to 2027 but will also identify the requirement for additional secondary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development in Eastbourne will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional secondary places required in the medium to long term in the town.

6.3.3 As per 6.2.9 above, the proposed Gildredge House Free School intends to open in September 2013 with six classes of 20 at Year 7, growing thereafter. The first pupils will reach the sixth form in 2018/19.

6.3.4 In 2011/12, comparing overall numbers on roll to capacity, The Eastbourne Academy (29%) had 25% or more surplus places.

6.3.5 Note that three of the six secondary schools serving Eastbourne and the surrounding area (The Eastbourne Academy, Ratton and The Cavendish) have Academy Status.

## 7 HASTINGS BOROUGH

### 7.1 Overview

- 7.1.1 There are 18 state-funded primary schools in Hastings. Of these, one is an infant school and one is a junior school. The capacity of these schools is 6,921 of which 120 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 7.1.2 There are four state-funded secondary schools in Hastings. The capacity of these schools is 5,092 of which 300 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 7.1.3 The emerging Hastings Borough Council Local Plan provides for 3,400 new dwellings across the town in the period to 2011 to 2028.
- 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 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.
- 7.1.6 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 12 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 11.07.12).
- 7.1.7 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 2012/13 are based on admissions allocations (i.e. offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15 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.
- 7.1.8 The statements contained in the following primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. They 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.

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Small shortfall = less than 10 places

0.5fe = 15 places eg half a form of entry

1fe = 30 places eg one form of entry

## 7.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Hastings	Yr R 991	c 1.5fe  (refer to 7.2.3 below)	c 1fe  CB Based Prediction: •	c 1fe  CB Based Prediction: Full	c 2fe	c 2fe
	Junior Yr 3 60	•	Full	Full	Full	Full

- 7.2.1 In Hastings the main pressure on primary places comes from births which have risen from 938 in academic year 2001/02 to 1,118 in 2009/10. In calendar year 2011 there were 1,202 births in the Borough. In 2013/14 it is estimated there will be a shortfall of 1fe at Year R, that this will rise to 2fe in 2015/16 and 2016/17 and that shortfalls in Year R places will continue beyond 2016/17.
- 7.2.2 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.
- 7.2.3 For the 2012/13 academic year we were able to accommodate the shortfall of places through utilising spaces in existing schools. From 2013/14 it is expected that temporary accommodation at one or more schools will be required to meet the immediate demand for places. Alongside this, a review of primary places in Hastings will identify options for providing additional places from 2014/15 and beyond.
- 7.2.4 Funding has been identified in the capital programme to take forward projects at five schools across the County (in areas of sustained or increasing demand for places) which rely on temporary classrooms to meet their capacity (see 7.1.1 above). In Hastings we will replace temporary classrooms at Dudley Infant School with permanent accommodation, providing 60 places in permanent, rather than temporary accommodation.
- 7.2.5 We are working with Hastings Borough Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals through to 2028 but will also identify the requirement for additional primary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development in Hastings will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional primary places needed in the medium to long term in the town.
- 7.2.6 In 2011/12, comparing overall numbers on roll to capacity, Hollington Primary School (31%), Elphinstone Community School (30%) and Red Lake Community School (36%) had 25% or more surplus places. The high demand for Year R places in the Borough in the coming years should result in the overall level of surplus places at these schools reducing.

### 7.3 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Hastings	928	.	.	.	.	.

7.3.1 No shortfalls in Year 7 places are currently predicted for the years to 2016/17. However, longer term, as a result of numbers coming through primary schools in the area, shortfalls (in the region of 2fe) are forecast.

7.3.2 We are working with Hastings Borough Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals through to 2028 but will also identify the requirement for additional secondary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development in Hastings will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional secondary places needed in the medium to long term in the town.

7.3.3 Note that two of the four secondary schools serving Hastings (The Hastings Academy and The St Leonard's Academy) have Academy Status.



## 8 LEWES DISTRICT

### 8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 There are 28 state-funded primary schools in Lewes District. Of these, one is an infant school and one is a junior school. The capacity of these schools is 6,657 of which 390 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 8.1.2 There are six state-funded secondary schools in Lewes District. The capacity of these schools is 5,900 of which 180 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 8.1.3 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 Lewes Town, Peacehaven and Newhaven.
- 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 12 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 11.07.12).
- 8.1.8 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 2012/13 are based on admissions allocations (i.e. offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15 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.
- 8.1.9 The statements contained in the following primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. They 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.

#### 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

Small shortfall = less than 10 places

0.5fe = 15 places eg half a form of entry

1fe = 30 places eg one form of entry

## 8.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Lewes Town	Yr R 205	•	• CB Based Prediction: Full	c 1fe CB Based Prediction: c 1fe	c 1fe	c 1fe
Newhaven	Yr R 120	c 1fe (refer to 8.2.4 below)	c 1fe CB Based Prediction: c 1fe	c 1fe CB Based Prediction: c 0.5fe	c 1fe	c 1fe
	Junior Yr 3 60	Full	Full	Full	c 1fe	c 1fe
Peacehaven	Yr R 200	c 0.5fe (refer to 8.2.8 below)	Full CB Based Prediction: c 0.5fe	c 1-2fe CB Based Prediction: c 2fe	c 1-2fe	c 1-2fe
Seaford	Yr R 210	Full	c 1-2fe CB Based Prediction: c 1-2fe	c 1-2fe CB Based Prediction: c 2fe	c 2fe	c 1fe
Ringmer	Yr R 30	Small shortfall (refer to 8.2.14 below)	c 0.5fe	c 0.5fe	c 0.5fe	c 0.5-1fe
Wivelsfield	Yr R 20	Full	Full	Full	Full	Small shortfall

### Lewes Town

8.2.1 In recent years births in Lewes Town have fluctuated up and down rather than exhibiting any general upward or downward pattern. In 2011/12, inward migration was probably the reason why the PAN was exceeded by 0.5fe. It is predicted that there will be sufficient Year R spaces in 2012/13 and 2013/14, but a higher level of births (201) in 2009/10 coupled with inward migration could see a Year R shortfall of 1fe in academic year 2014/15. Longer term, new housing development could result in a shortfall of up to 1fe across a number of year groups.

8.2.2 In 2011/12 we were able to accommodate the shortfall of places through utilisation of spaces in existing schools. We have begun regular dialogue with the Lewes primary heads to ensure we have a clear strategy for delivering the additional places required for 2014/15 and beyond.

### Newhaven

8.2.3 While yearly births in Newhaven have fluctuated, the general trend has been upward, from 128 in academic year 2001/02 to 168 in academic year 2009/10. Recent and planned new housing in the town also represents another source of pressure on places, which could impact across several year groups.

8.2.4 In September 2012 the shortfall of places was accommodated at Grays School, using existing spaces in the main building. In 2013/14 a Year R shortfall of up to 1fe is forecast with a longer term prediction of a shortfall of up to 1fe across all year groups.

8.2.5 A review of primary places in Newhaven was carried out recently and this will inform decisions about how and where we might accommodate the additional demand for

places from 2013/14 and beyond. In the first instance this is likely to be through the use of temporary accommodation at one or more schools in the town.

- 8.2.6 We are currently consulting on a proposal to bring Grays Infant School and Southdown Junior School together as a 2fe (420 places) primary school from 1st January 2013. This proposal will not provide any additional places in the town.

#### Peacehaven

- 8.2.7 While births in Peacehaven fluctuate, recent years have seen a significant rise, from a low of 175 in academic year 2003/04 to 250 in 2009/10, linked to recent and ongoing new housing development. While Year R capacity was exceeded by around 0.5fe in 2012/13, it is currently predicted that the PAN of 200 might be sufficient in 2013/14. Linked to 2009/10 births, academic year 2014/15 is predicted to see a shortfall of 1-2fe, with similar shortfalls estimated for the longer term.

- 8.2.8 For September 2012 we were able to accommodate the shortfall in places through utilising spaces in existing schools. A review of primary places will identify options for providing additional places in the medium to long term. Note that all schools in Peacehaven operate under the terms of the Peacehaven PFI contract which runs until 2026.

- 8.2.9 Peacehaven Infant School and Hoddern Junior School were discontinued on 31 August 2012 and a new 2fe (420 places) community primary school was established on 1 September 2012. This did not provide any additional places in the town.

#### Seaford

- 8.2.10 While births in Seaford fluctuate, the general trend in recent years has been upward. A shortfall of Year R places of 1-2fe is predicted in 2013/14 and 2014/15, and in 2015/16 there could be a shortfall of 2fe. Longer term, based on demographic projections, shortfalls of up to 2fe are predicted. As these shortfalls are primarily birth led rather than housing led, it is likely that the impact will be initially on Year R, then spreading to subsequent year groups as each cohort makes its way through the schools.

- 8.2.11 During summer 2012 we installed temporary accommodation at Seaford Primary School in readiness for the impending demand for places in 2013/14. A review of primary places in Seaford will identify options for providing additional places from 2014/15 and beyond.

#### Lewes District Other

- 8.2.12 Entry numbers in individual rural schools can fluctuate significantly from year to year and normally schools can organise to accommodate these temporary bulges. However, currently there are two rural areas of Lewes District where potential shortfalls are predicted:

- 8.2.13 Linked to the number of births in the local area, since 2010/11 the PAN of 30 at Ringmer Primary School has been insufficient to meet local demand for Year R places. A shortfall of up to 0.5fe is forecast for 2013/14 and an ongoing shortfall of at least this magnitude is likely. A significant amount of new housing is proposed for Ringmer and this may mean the longer term shortfall is closer to 1fe.

- 8.2.14 We have secured planning consent for a temporary classroom to be installed at the school in 2013/14 if required. A feasibility study was undertaken recently to identify options for permanent enlargement of the school and we will consider taking forward a project in the future if the current demand for places is sustained.

- 8.2.15 Wivelsfield Primary School is forecast to be full in the immediate future but significant new housing development proposed for Wivelsfield Parish and surrounding areas may lead to a longer term shortfall of up to 10 places per year group across the school.
- 8.2.16 When the replacement Wivelsfield Primary School was built on a new site in the village in 2007, it was designed in such a way that it could be enlarged to 1fe in the future if required. Should demand for places regularly exceed capacity in future years, we will consider taking forward a project to enlarge the school.
- 8.2.17 We are working with Lewes District Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals in the District through to 2030 but will also identify the requirement for additional primary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide the additional primary places needed in the medium to long term across the District.
- 8.2.18 In 2011/12, 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 (31%) and Denton Community School in Newhaven (43%). Denton's PAN and capacity reduced from 2012/13, thereby reducing the number of surplus places at the school.

### 8.3 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Lewes Town	232	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups
Newhaven	150	•	•	•	•	•
Peacehaven	180	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups
Seaford	240	•	•	•	•	•
Chailey	162	•	•	Full	Full	Full
Ringmer	180	•	•	•	•	•

#### Lewes Town

- 8.3.1 Priory School in Lewes Town is predicted to continue to be full. Late applications, for example, from pupils arising from new housing development may push some year groups slightly over their capacity, but no significant shortfalls are currently forecast.

#### Newhaven and Peacehaven

- 8.3.2 Predicted rises in primary pupil numbers could result in combined Year 7 numbers in Newhaven and Peacehaven being exceeded by around 1fe in the period beyond 2016/17. Until then, there are likely to be sufficient spaces at Tideway School (Newhaven) and Peacehaven Community School to meet projected demand in the area. Late applications, for example, from pupils arising from new housing

development may push some year groups at Peacehaven slightly over their capacity. In subsequent years, as a result of rising primary pupil numbers in Newhaven and Peacehaven and new housing development in the area, shortfalls of up to 3fe are forecast across a number of year groups.

#### Seaford

8.3.3 In the period to 2016/17 there are sufficient spaces at Seaford Head School (formerly known as Seaford Head Community College) to meet projected demand. Longer term, a shortfall of Year 7 places of around 1fe may arise as a consequence of the rise in primary intake numbers predicted for the town. Note that Seaford Head School converted to Academy Status with effect from August 2012.

#### Chailey and Ringmer

8.3.4 No shortfalls in Year 7 places are predicted at Chailey School or Ringmer Community College for the foreseeable future. Late applications, for example, from pupils arising from new housing development may push some year groups at Chailey slightly over their capacity, but no significant shortfalls are currently forecast. Note that Ringmer Community College has Academy Status.

8.3.5 We are working with Lewes District Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals in the District through to 2030 but will also identify the requirement for additional secondary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional secondary places needed in the medium to long term across the District.

8.3.6 In 2011/12, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, of the secondary schools in Lewes District, only Ringmer Community College (31%) had 25% or more surplus places.

## 9 ROTHER DISTRICT

### 9.1 Overview

- 9.1.1 There are 33 state-funded primary schools in Rother District. The capacity of these schools is 6,330 of which 600 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 9.1.2 There are five state-funded secondary schools in Rother District. The capacity of these schools is 5,070 of which 360 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 9.1.3 The emerging Rother District Council Local Plan 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.
- 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 12 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 11.07.12).
- 9.1.8 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 2012/13 are based on admissions allocations (i.e. offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15 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.
- 9.1.9 The statements contained in the following primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. They 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.

#### 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

Small shortfall = less than 10 places

0.5fe = 15 places eg half a form of entry

1fe = 30 places eg one form of entry

## 9.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Bexhill	Yr R 360 (420 from 13/14)	c 0.5fe  (refer to 9.2.2 below)	•  CB Based Prediction: •	•  CB Based Prediction: •	•	Full
Rye	Yr R 45	•	Small shortfall  CB Based Prediction: Small shortfall	c 0.5fe  CB Based Prediction: c 0.5 fe	c 0.5 fe	Small shortfall
Battle	Yr R 60	Small shortfall  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups  (refer to 9.2.9 below)	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups
Westfield	Yr R 30	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups

### Bexhill

- 9.2.1 In recent years, births in Bexhill have increased significantly, from a low of 266 in academic year 2001/02 to 374 in 2009/10. In addition, a significant amount of new housing development is planned for the town. In 2012/13 the existing Year R PAN of 360 will be exceeded by around 0.5fe. However, arrangements to expand existing schools (see 9.2.2 below) mean that 420 additional places are available to meet demand, which will be formalised into the new PAN from 2013/14. This increased PAN should be sufficient to meet demand over the next 5 years. Longer term, the impact of new housing development may mean a further shortfall of up to 1fe arising across a number of year groups.
- 9.2.2 In April 2012 approval was given for the permanent enlargement of Sidley Community Primary School (now known as Glenleigh Park Primary Academy) from 1fe to 2.5fe and St Mary Magdalene Catholic Primary School from 1fe to 1.5fe, both effective from September 2013. Sidley relocated to the refurbished former Bexhill High School Year 7 building in Gunters Lane on 1 September 2012, while St Mary Magdalene is being enlarged on its existing site.
- 9.2.3 Longer term, Rother DC'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 Rother DC that a suitable site would be required within the proposed development for a new primary school. The timing of this development is dependent upon the completion of the Bexhill Hastings Link Road.
- 9.2.4 Funding has been identified in the capital programme to take forward projects at five schools across the County (in areas of sustained or increasing demand for places) which rely on temporary classrooms to meet their capacity (see 9.1.1 above). In

Bexhill we will replace temporary classrooms at All Saints CE Primary School and Chantry Community Primary School with permanent accommodation, providing 120 places in permanent, rather than temporary accommodation.

- 9.2.5 Note that two of the eight primary schools in Bexhill (King Offa and Sidley) converted to (sponsored) Academy Status with effect from 1 September 2012.

#### Rye

- 9.2.6 Births in Rye fluctuate from year to year but recent trends are upwards. A more significant factor in determining demand for places is the popularity of Rye Community Primary School which opened in 2008 and which is attracting demand from local parents who might have otherwise sent their children out to surrounding rural schools. A number of the rural schools are developing significant surplus places primarily as a result of this.

- 9.2.7 New housing planned for the area may put further pressure on places. A shortfall of places is expected for 2013/14, and this may be repeated in subsequent years, possibly up to 0.5fe. A review of primary places in the wider Rye Area will identify options for adding or removing places where appropriate in the medium to long term.

#### Battle

- 9.2.8 Births within the Battle area are generally lower than the Year R PAN at Battle & Langton CE Primary School. However, parental preference patterns (with significant demand for the school coming from nearby Hastings Borough) mean that the Year R PAN is likely to be exceeded in some years from 2014/15. The impact of new housing development in the area means that, from around this point, shortfalls may also arise across a number of other year groups.

- 9.2.9 In 2011/12 we installed a temporary classroom at Battle & Langton CE Primary School to accommodate the additional demand for Year R places that year and also looking ahead to 2012/13 and 2014/15.

- 9.2.10 Funding has been identified in the capital programme to take forward projects at five schools across the County (in areas of sustained or increasing demand for places) which rely on temporary classrooms to meet their capacity (see 9.1.1 above). We will replace temporary classrooms at Battle & Langton with permanent accommodation, providing 120 places in permanent, rather than temporary accommodation.

#### Rother District Other

- 9.2.11 Entry numbers in individual rural schools can fluctuate significantly from year to year and normally schools can organise to accommodate these temporary bulges. Currently the only rural area of Rother District where potentially significant shortfalls are predicted is Westfield. The school is popular with parents from nearby Hastings Borough, and the impact of recent new housing development may mean capacity being slightly exceeded in a number of year groups in the short to medium term. We will keep the situation at the school under review.

- 9.2.12 We are working with Rother District Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals in the District through to 2028 but will also identify the requirement for additional primary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional primary places needed in the medium to long term across the District.

- 9.2.13 In 2011/12, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, King Offa Primary school in Bexhill (29%) had 25% or more surplus places as did the following village



primary schools in Rother District: Brede Primary School (55%), Northiam CE Primary School (28%), Salehurst CE Primary School (31%), Staplecross Methodist Primary School (35%) and Ticehurst and Flimwell CE Primary School (33%).

### 9.3 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Bexhill: Bexhill High	330	•	•	•	•	•
St Richard's	180	c 20 places (refer to 9.3.1 below)	c 20 places	c 20 places	c 20 places	c 20 places
Rye	150	• Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	• Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	• Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	• Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups
Battle	224	Small shortfall Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups
Robertsbridge	130	Full	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	• Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups

#### Bexhill

9.3.1 In the period to 2016/17 no significant pressures on Year 7 places are currently anticipated in the Bexhill area. While, every year, a shortfall of 20 places is predicted for St Richards Catholic College, the school habitually accepts 200 Year 7 pupils or more as a result of late admissions and appeals.

9.3.2 Longer term, a shortfall (over and above the effective combined PAN of 530) is predicted as a result of rising numbers coming through Bexhill primary schools and the significant volume of new housing in the area. This shortfall is currently predicted to be around 1fe across several year groups. However, additional pressures on the Catholic College could result from earlier rising numbers in primary schools in other parts of the County, notably Eastbourne and Hastings.

9.3.3 Note that Bexhill High School is due to convert to Academy status from 1 November 2012.

#### Rye

9.3.4 Year 7 at Rye College is forecast to have spare places until 2015/16 and then to be full from 2016/17 on. Late applications from pupils arising from new housing development may push some year groups slightly over their capacity, but no significant shortfalls are currently forecast.

9.3.5 Note that Rye College converted to Academy Status with effect from 1 September 2012.

### Battle

9.3.6 Year 7 at Claverham Community College is forecast to be full for the foreseeable future. In some years PAN may be slightly exceeded as a result of late applications and appeals. However, the school often exceeds its PAN. Similarly, late applications from pupils arising from new housing development may push some year groups slightly over their capacity, but no significant shortfalls are currently forecast.

### Robertsbridge

9.3.7 Year 7 at Robertsbridge Community College is predicted to be full in most years to 2016/17 and beyond. Late applications (for example, from pupils arising from new housing development) may push some year groups slightly over their capacity, but no significant shortfalls are currently forecast.

9.3.8 We are working with Rother District Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals in the District through to 2028 but will also identify the requirement for additional secondary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional secondary places needed in the medium to long term across the District.

## 10 WEALDEN DISTRICT

### 10.1 Overview

- 10.1.1 There are 54 state-funded primary schools in Wealden District. Of these, one is an infant school and one is a junior school. The capacity of these schools is 11,159 of which 570 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 10.1.2 There are five state-funded secondary schools in Wealden District (excluding Willingdon Community - see section 6). The capacity of these schools is 7,380 of which 630 places are provided in temporary accommodation.
- 10.1.3 The emerging Wealden District Council Local Plan 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.
- 10.1.4 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.
- 10.1.5 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.
- 10.1.6 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.
- 10.1.7 Figures come from ESCC's Pupil Forecasting Model (January 12 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 11.07.12).
- 10.1.8 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 2012/13 are based on admissions allocations (i.e. offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15 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.
- 10.1.9 The statements contained in the following primary and secondary tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest pupil forecasts available when this document was being compiled. They 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.

#### Key to tables:

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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

Small shortfall = less than 10 places

0.5fe = 15 places eg half a form of entry

1fe = 30 places eg one form of entry

## 10.2 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Crowborough	Yr R 240 (210 from 13/14)	•	•  CB Based Prediction: •	•  CB Based Prediction: •	•	•
	Junior Yr 3 90 (60 from 13/14)	•	Full	Full	c 20 places (linked to Whitehill intake 12/13)	Full
Hailsham	Yr R 240	•  Possible shortfalls in other year groups	•  Small shortfall  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups  CB Based Prediction: c 1fe	•  c 1fe  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups  CB Based Prediction: Up to 0.5 fe	•  c 1fe  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups	•  c 1fe  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups
Heathfield	Yr R 110	•	•  CB Based Prediction: •	•  CB Based Prediction: •	•	•
Polegate/ Willingdon/ Stone Cross	Yr R 180	Full  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Possible small shortfall  Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups	Possible small shortfall  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups
Uckfield	Yr R 180	Small shortfall  (refer to 10.2.9 below)	•  CB Based Prediction: •	Possible small shortfall  CB Based Prediction: Possible small shortfall	Up to 1 fe	Up to 1 fe
Buxted/ Maresfield	Yr R 35	Small shortfall  (refer to 10.2.13 below)	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups
Frant	Yr R 15	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall  Plus small shortfalls in other year groups

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Mayfield	Yr R 20	Small shortfall	Possible small shortfall	Possible small shortfall	Possible small shortfall	Possible small shortfall
		Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Plus small shortfalls in other year groups

### Crowborough

10.2.1 At present, no shortfalls in primary school places are forecast for Crowborough apart from a Year 3 intake shortfall at Herne Junior School in 2015/16. However, this is a technical shortfall arising from a reduction in PAN at the school and linked to high numbers coming through its 'feeder' infant school, Whitehill, before a corresponding reduction in PAN at that school takes effect.

10.2.2 In September 2012 we began public consultation on a proposal to bring Whitehill Infant School and Herne Junior School together as a 2fe (420 places) primary school from 1 September 2013. This proposal will remove 210 surplus places from Crowborough.

### Hailsham

10.2.3 In recent years, birth levels in Hailsham have been relatively flat. However, some 3,000 new dwellings are planned for the area in the period to 2030 and a significant amount of this development is already under way. As well as leading to a direct impact on pupil places from inward migration, this volume of new housing is also likely to significantly increase future births in the area. 2013/14 is predicted to see a small shortfall in Year R, with shortfalls in other year groups as well. By 2015/16 or 2016/17 shortfalls of around 1fe across most year groups are predicted. Longer term, shortfalls of 2fe and possibly up to 3fe are forecast.

10.2.4 Early discussions have taken place with Wealden District Council and the developers about the need for land to be identified within proposed development sites for a new primary school. We are also talking to the Church of England and Catholic dioceses as both have shown an interest in extending their provision in the wider Hailsham/Polegate & Willingdon/Stone Cross triangle. In the short term at least, and until there is more certainty about the timing of potential primary school sites in Hailsham and the surrounding area coming forward, we will look to provide temporary accommodation at one or more schools in the town.

### Heathfield

10.2.5 At present, no shortfalls in primary school places are forecast for Heathfield.

### Polegate/Willingdon/Stone Cross area (including Hankham)

10.2.6 For primary school admissions, the Polegate/Willingdon area is combined with Eastbourne. Stone Cross School is also on the fringes of Eastbourne Borough and takes significant numbers of pupils from this area. Both areas are likely to be indirectly affected by the birth related pressures on pupil numbers being experienced in Eastbourne Borough. Additionally, there is a significant amount of housing development already underway in Polegate and more is planned in the wider area. Additional pupils from new housing are likely to put extra pressure on schools which are already full. A small shortfall in places in Year R and other year groups is possible in 2013/14 and beyond, while in the longer term a shortfall of up to 1fe is forecast.

10.2.7 Land is identified within a proposed development site in Polegate/Willingdon for a new primary school and discussions with Wealden District Council and the developer

will take place in due course. We are also talking to the Church of England and Catholic dioceses as both have shown an interest in extending their provision in the wider Polegate & Willingdon/Hailsham/Stone Cross triangle. An alternative option, which will also be considered, is to enlarge one of the existing schools in the area. In the short term at least, and until there is more certainty about the timing of the potential primary school site coming forward, we will look to provide temporary accommodation at one or more schools in the area if required.

- 10.2.8 Funding has been identified in the capital programme to take forward projects at five schools across the County (in areas of sustained or increasing demand for places) which rely on temporary classrooms to meet their capacity (see 10.1.1 above). We will replace temporary classrooms at Hankham School with permanent accommodation, providing 60 places in permanent, rather than temporary accommodation.

#### Uckfield

- 10.2.9 In recent years, birth levels in Uckfield have been relatively flat. However, recent and planned new housing development is likely to have a direct impact on pupil places from inward migration as well as increasing future births in the area. A small shortfall in Year R places occurred in September 2012. As 2013/14 corresponds to a low birth year five years previously, it is forecast that there will be some available spaces. However, in future years ongoing Year R shortfalls of up to 1fe may occur.

- 10.2.10 Land is identified within a proposed development site for a new primary school and discussions with Wealden District Council and the developer will take place in due course. In the short term at least, and until there is more certainty about the timing of the potential primary school site coming forward, we will look to provide temporary accommodation at one or more schools in the area if required.

#### Wealden District Other

- 10.2.11 Entry numbers in individual rural schools can fluctuate significantly from year to year and normally schools can organise to accommodate these temporary bulges. However, currently there are three rural areas of Wealden District where potential shortfalls are predicted:
- 10.2.12 Buxted CE Primary School's PAN of 20 has already been exceeded in some recent years. Parental preference patterns and recent new housing development in and around the area are putting pressure on places. A small shortfall in Year R places occurred in September 2012 and this could be repeated in subsequent years. New housing could also create or exacerbate shortfalls in other year groups.
- 10.2.13 We installed temporary accommodation at the school for the 2012/13 academic year. A feasibility study was undertaken recently to identify options for permanent enlargement of the school and we will consider taking forward a project in the future if the current demand for places is sustained
- 10.2.14 Year R intakes at Frant CE Primary School have regularly exceeded PAN in recent years and are putting pressure on places at the school. This, together with proposed housing development on the edges of Frant Parish may create the need for additional places to be added to the school in the longer term if demand for places is maintained at current levels.
- 10.2.15 Births in Mayfield fluctuate from year to year but they often exceed the PAN of Mayfield CE Primary School. There was a small Year R shortfall in 2012/13 and forecasts indicate that further shortfalls are possible in some future years.

- 10.2.16 A temporary classroom was installed at the school in recent years and this will be retained on site while pupil numbers continue to exceed capacity.
- 10.2.17 We are working with Wealden District Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals in the District through to 2028 but will also identify the requirement for additional primary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional primary places needed in the medium to long term across the District.
- 10.2.18 In 2011/12, comparing overall Numbers on Roll to Net Capacity, Herne Junior School (53%) and Whitehill Infant School, (41%) both in Crowborough, White House Primary School (30%) in Hailsham, All Saints and St Richards CE Primary School, Heathfield (59%) and Holy Cross CE Primary School in Uckfield (47%) had 25% or more surplus places. The following village primary schools in Wealden District also had 25% or more surplus places: Chiddingly Primary School (34%) and East Hoathly CE Primary School (30%).

### 10.3 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Crowborough	280	•	•	•	•	•
Hailsham	240	•	•	•	•	•
Heathfield	240	• Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	• Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible small shortfalls in other year groups
Uckfield	270	Full Plus shortfalls in other year groups	• Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus possible shortfalls in other year groups
Wadhurst	168	•	Full	Full	Full	Full

#### Crowborough

- 10.3.1 No shortfalls are currently predicted at Beacon Community College. Note that Beacon Community College has Academy Status.

#### Hailsham

- 10.3.2 At Hailsham Community College, there are predicted to be sufficient Year 7 spaces available to meet demand until around 2016/17. From 2017/18 on, as a result of the significant amount of new housing in the area, there is predicted to be a shortfall in the region of 1fe across a number of year groups.

- 10.3.3 Land is identified within a development site in Hailsham for the provision of a new secondary school facility should this be required in the future.

- 10.3.4 Note that Hailsham Community College has Academy Status and is now known as Hailsham Academy.

#### Heathfield

10.3.5 Year 7 at Heathfield Community College is predicted to be full most years for the foreseeable future. Late applications may push some year groups slightly over their capacity, but no significant shortfalls are currently forecast.

#### Uckfield

10.3.6 There are forecast to be sufficient Year 7 places to meet demand at Uckfield Community Technology College until 2017/18 when a 1fe (and perhaps 2fe) ongoing shortfall is predicted. Pressure on places is being driven primarily by the amount of recent and proposed new housing in Uckfield, which could result in shortfalls across a number of year groups.

10.3.7 Land is identified within a proposed development site in Uckfield for a new secondary school facility and discussions with Wealden District Council and the developer will take place in due course.

#### Wadhurst

10.3.8 While Year 7 at Uplands Community Technology College (Wadhurst) is forecast to be more or less full to PAN for the foreseeable future, no significant capacity issues are currently predicted.

10.3.9 We are working with Wealden District Council in the production of its LDF. The LDF process will outline new housing proposals in the District through to 2028 but will also identify the requirement for additional secondary school places arising from this new development. It is anticipated that, through the CIL, new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional secondary places needed in the medium to long term across the District.