

Report to: **Lead Member for learning and School Effectiveness**
Date: **8 December 2014**
By: **Director of Children's Services**
Title: **Education Commissioning Plan 2014-2018**
Purpose: **To introduce the Education Commissioning Plan 2014-2018 and highlight the challenges faced in discharging the statutory duty to provide sufficient education places to meet demand now and in the future.**

RECOMMENDATIONS: The Lead Member is recommended to:
(1) consider the contents of the Education Commissioning Plan 2014-2018; and
(2) approve its publication.

1. Background

1.1 Nationally and locally there is significant growth in the Early Years and school age population. The Council has to plan for the increased pressure this puts on school places within a rapidly changing educational context. Delivery of the new entitlement for eligible two-year olds to Early Years provision requires dialogue with a wide range of providers whilst the national educational landscape has changed dramatically with local authority maintained schools and foundation schools now sitting alongside academies, free schools, and schools in trust arrangements. This more autonomous and diverse landscape brings new challenges to the County Council as it endeavours to provide fair access to high quality places for all children and young people.

1.2 The main areas of pressure on places are currently: Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Newhaven, Peacehaven, Seaford, Rye and Hailsham. In the medium to long term pressure will be seen in Bexhill, Hailsham, Polegate/Willingdon/Stone Cross and Uckfield, linked to significant new housing developments in those areas.

2. Supporting Information

2.1 Subject to the Lead Member's approval, it is proposed to publish the Education Commissioning Plan 2014-2018 on the Council's website by 19 December 2014. The Plan is attached as Appendix 1.

2.2 Attention is drawn to the Foreword, Introduction and Chapter 5 (Capital Funding) of the plan which set out the challenges we face in ensuring we are able to discharge our statutory obligation to provide sufficient education places to meet demand now and in the future.

Capital

2.3 In April 2013, the Council received £789,662 capital funding to expand Early Years Places for two year olds. Further revenue monies of £1,318,993 have been capitalised to enable East Sussex to meet much of the demand for additional places for eligible two, three and four year olds in most of the identified areas of need.

2.4 In February 2014 Full Council approved the capital programme for the period 2015/16 to 2017/18, which included an allocation of £36.5 million for Schools Basic Need (our original bid was for £50 million). This has been supplemented by other sources of funding such as the Targeted Basic Need Programme and contributions secured from new housing development. However, due to increased construction costs the allocation of £36.5 million is currently insufficient to deliver the planned programme and we are having to re-prioritise our projects accordingly. Further pressures will be experienced in the coming years, as detailed in paragraph 1.2.

Revenue

2.5 The new funding formula for schools is now implemented and places increased pressures on many of our smaller schools. The 'Policy for School Organisation' outlined in Appendix A of the Education Commissioning Plan 2014-2018 (the plan) will help us work with schools to explore different models of organisation, leadership and governance to help them manage the impact of any funding changes.

2.6 Over the last two years the following additional places have been created in East Sussex to meet local demand:

- 440 Early Years places for the new two year olds entitlement
- 952 primary places in permanent accommodation
- 870 primary places in temporary accommodation
- 800 secondary and post-16 places in permanent accommodation

2.7 A further 525 Early Years places and 1,253 primary places are planned to be delivered during 2015/16, but this will still leave a shortfall of primary school places across the county of around ten forms of entry (300 Reception year places) by the start of the 2016/17 academic year.

2.8 Securing sufficient capital funding to provide new places continues to be very challenging. The Council receives schools basic need funding from the Education Funding Agency but it is insufficient to cover the entire costs of new build and expansion projects, meaning the Council must supplement the funding from other sources including its own capital programme. This makes delivery of the Schools Basic Need Programme very challenging.

2.9 We are experiencing significant increases in construction costs for school projects; this has been widely reported both locally and nationally. Whilst the Council is endeavouring to manage the increased costs through careful and thorough value engineering and through efficient procurement solutions, current evidence indicates that costs have increased by up to 20%. This is placing increasing pressure on the Council to deliver new places on time and within budget.

2.10 We are currently investigating how best to deliver the necessary additional places, but we will be unable to deliver all of the places required within the current capital programme. A review of the Schools Basic Need core capital programme has recently taken place. This has identified the need for a further £11.95 million to be made available for school places for the reasons set out above. Part of this allocation would be used to secure land on which to build new schools in areas of the county where this is considered the best option for delivering new places.

2.11 Beyond this, an ongoing commitment to provide capital funding for education places will be needed if we are to continue to meet our statutory responsibility; firstly, linked to the ongoing demand for primary school places, which is expected to continue into the next decade and secondly, as the pressure on places moves into secondary schools. The pressure on secondary school places is expected to start to occur from 2018/19 onwards. The move to a three year capital programme from a one year allocation has meant that we have been able to plan more efficiently. However, a five year programme is needed to give us greater certainty about funding levels and enable us to plan further ahead to ensure solutions are in place in good time.

Risks

2.12 In some areas the Council has required a number of schools to go over their Published Admission Number to meet the demand for places. This forms part of our overall place planning strategy and is used in areas where demand exceeds the number of places but not sufficiently to justify the creation of a bulge class.

2.13 Planning permission was refused for the new primary school in Hailsham on 12 November 2014. A new planning application will be submitted in the New Year, but the new building will not now be ready for the start of the 2015/16 academic year. An alternative solution is being investigated with Lilac Sky Academy Trust to ensure the school can still open in September 2015.

3. Conclusion and Reasons for Recommendation

3.1 In conclusion, we are facing some very real challenges in planning for new places, both in terms of the changing education landscape and our ability to deliver places within the current capital programme, due in part to the significant increase in construction costs we are experiencing locally.

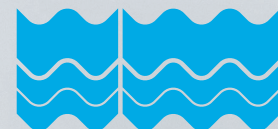
3.2 The Lead Member is recommended to consider the contents of the Education Commissioning Plan 2014-2018 and to approve its publication.

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Education Commissioning Plan

2014-2018





Foreword

Welcome to the Education Commissioning Plan for the period 2014 to 2018. This is a four year rolling plan that we update annually. It sets out how East Sussex County Council, as a strategic commissioner of education, seeks to meet the challenge of ensuring there are sufficient education places for all children from two to 19 years of age. The plan is produced by the Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service in the Children's Services Department and was approved for publication by the Lead Member for Learning and School Effectiveness on 8 December 2014.

The Council has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient, high quality education places in the county to meet present and future demand across all phases of education. This document contains information on:

- The current pattern of Early Years, primary and secondary school and post-16 provision across the county
- Forecasts of Early Years, primary, secondary and post-16 numbers in future years by borough or district
- The Council's policy for school organisation in the county

Nationally and locally there is significant growth in the Early Years and school age population. The Council has to plan for the increased pressure this puts on school places within a rapidly changing educational context. Delivery of the new entitlement for eligible two-year olds to Early Years provision requires dialogue with a wide range of providers whilst the national educational landscape has changed dramatically with local authority maintained schools and foundation schools now sitting alongside academies, free schools, and schools in trust arrangements. This more autonomous and diverse landscape brings new challenges to the Council as it endeavours to discharge its statutory obligation to provide fair access to high quality places for all children and young people.

Securing sufficient capital funding to provide new places continues to be very challenging. The Council receives schools basic need funding from the Education Funding Agency but it is insufficient to cover the entire costs of new build and expansion projects, meaning the Council must supplement the

funding from other sources including its own capital programme. This, together with the significant increase in construction costs, being experienced both locally and nationally, is placing huge pressure on the Council to deliver new places on time and within budget.

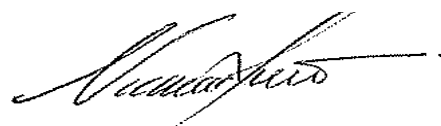
The post-16 sector is also experiencing rapid change with new providers appearing. In East Sussex we have a new studio school, a new university technical college will open next year and a number of schools have consulted on opening sixth forms.

The Council has a track record of highly accurate forecasting on pupil places and works in close partnership with settings, schools and key partners to deliver new places. Over the last two years the following additional places have been created in East Sussex to meet local demand:

- 440 Early Years places for the new two year olds entitlement
- 952 primary places in permanent accommodation
- 870 primary places in temporary accommodation
- 800 secondary and post-16 places in permanent accommodation

The Council has been successful in securing additional funding through the Targeted Basic Need Programme for two new primary schools, one in Hailsham and one in Newhaven, both of which are due to open in September 2015.

At a time of such rapid change I would like to thank all the Early Years providers, schools, governors, academy trusts and dioceses who work with us to meet the demand for education places. The next four years will be an exciting and challenging time as we embark on a programme of expansion and establishing new settings and schools. At the heart of this programme is our commitment to ensuring that we continue to meet local needs and secure good quality education for all East Sussex pupils.



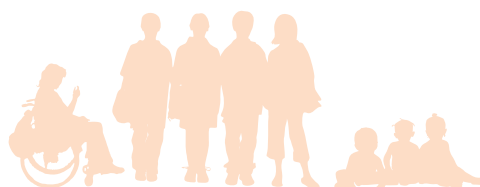
Councillor Nick Bennett
Lead Member for Learning and School Effectiveness

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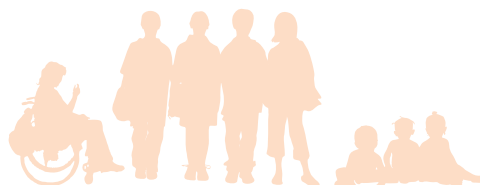


1 Introduction

- 1.1 East Sussex County Council takes very seriously its responsibility as a champion for children and families, and is committed to improving educational outcomes for all children and young people in the county. There is much to celebrate in East Sussex settings, schools and colleges, with evidence of outstanding leadership and teaching, innovative practice and inspiring educational experience for many children and young people.
- 1.2 The Council's strategy for education improvement in East Sussex (2013 to 2015) 'Excellence for All' includes the following ambitions:
- All children and young people who are educated in East Sussex will attend an establishment that is at least rated good by Ofsted.
 - All children and young people who are educated in East Sussex will make appropriate levels of progress.
- 1.3 Within this context the Council has a statutory duty to ensure the adequate supply of Early Years, school and post-16 provision across the county to meet current and future demand for places. The Council is responsible for promoting a good supply of strong settings and schools through planning, organising and commissioning places in a way that raises attainment, increases diversity, encourages collaboration between settings and schools and promotes community cohesion. We seek to achieve this in partnership with key stakeholders including Early Years settings, all schools, irrespective of their status (including maintained, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled, foundation trust, academies and free schools), colleges, parents and carers, the dioceses, borough and district councils and local communities.
- 1.4 The Council aims to work with settings, schools, colleges, the dioceses and other key partners in an open, transparent, fair and consistent way when commissioning new places. To help achieve this aim, an Education Commissioning Consultative Group has been established to help advise on our strategy for commissioning and delivering new education places. The membership of the group includes headteacher representatives from primary, secondary and special schools, together with representatives from Early Years, further education and the dioceses. In addition to this group, the Council also holds meetings with schools and key partners in specific localities to discuss possible solutions to providing additional places.
- 1.5 Linked to recent increases in births and the extension of the offer of 15 hours of weekly free early education and childcare to 40% of two year olds from 2014/15, the number of children receiving funded Early Years places is predicted to rise significantly, from 9,600 in 2013/14 to approximately 11,300 by 2017/18, an increase of around 19%.



- 1.6 Over the period to 2017/18 we are also predicting that the number of children attending state-funded primary schools in East Sussex will grow significantly to approximately 39,900 (an increase of 11% on 2013/14 figures). We expect the number of young people attending state-funded secondary schools in East Sussex, which has been falling, to experience a further slight fall over the next couple of years before rising to approximately 27,000 by 2017/18 (an increase of 2% on 2013/14 figures). Numbers will then continue to grow, reflecting the higher intakes coming through from the primary phase.
- 1.7 Numbers of 16-19 year old students in the four Further Education colleges in East Sussex are forecast to fall from around 8,900 in 2013/14 to approximately 8,100 by 2017/18, a decrease of 9%. However, post 2020 numbers will begin to rise, as growing numbers of students come through Years 7-11 in secondary schools.
- 1.8 The Education Commissioning Plan sets out where we think we will need to commission additional places or reorganise 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 the strategic planning of places including government policy and legislation, housing growth, demographic change, capital funding decisions and the needs of individual communities. Any reviews of education provision undertaken by the Council and recommendations for school reorganisation (e.g. opening, closing, enlargement or reduction in size, or amalgamation) will in part, be based on information contained in this report.
- 1.9 For more information about the national framework within which local authorities must work in relation to education provision please refer to the Department for Education website at: <https://www.gov.uk/schools-colleges>
- 1.10 The plan also sets out our Policy for School Organisation which outlines the principles we will apply when working with schools to review leadership and school structures, including an exploration of collaborations, federations and amalgamations. The policy can be viewed in **Appendix A**.
- 1.11 The plan focusses on Early Years, primary, secondary and post-16 places. A forecasting model for Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision is currently being developed and in future years the plan will include SEND places.
- 1.12 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. It is subject to regular discussion and consultation with schools, district councils, local elected members, diocese and other key partners. The plan is published annually, taking account of these discussions and also the latest updates to pupil forecasts and pupil census, birth and housing growth data.



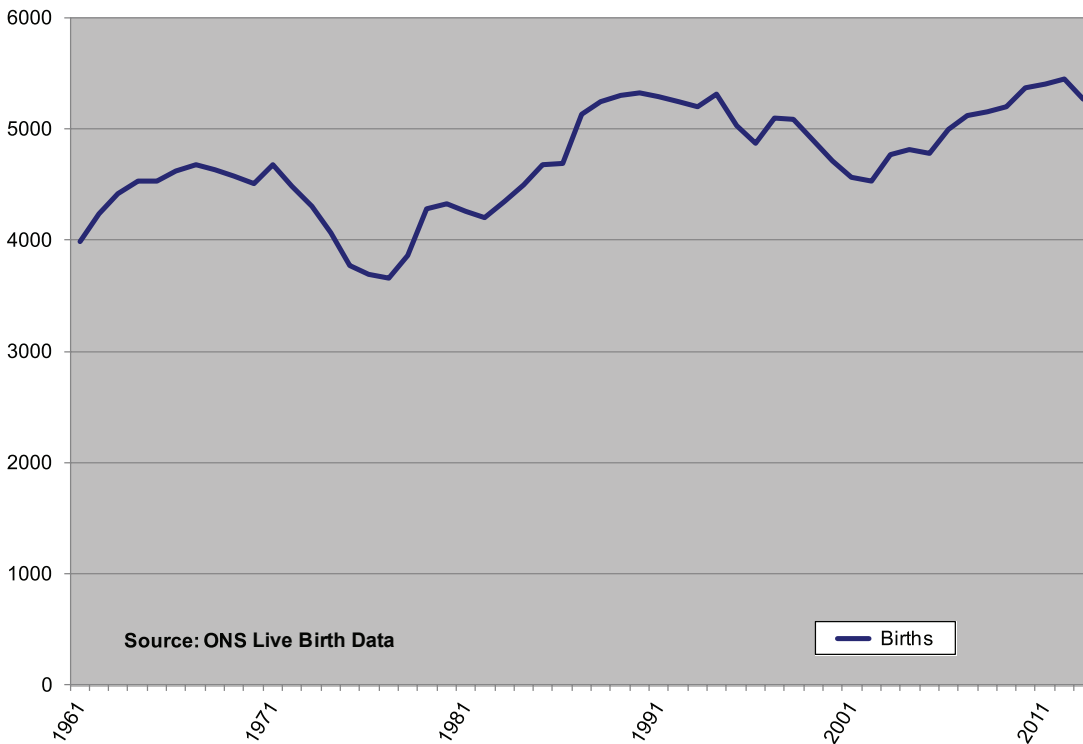
2 The local perspective

2.1 Population

- 2.1.1 The overall population in East Sussex has grown steadily over the last decade, rising from 493,000 in 2001 to 534,000 in 2013 (Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates).
- 2.1.2 Around 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.
- 2.1.3 The majority of the population is white British with only 8% from minority ethnic communities (Source: 2011 Census). The proportion of minority ethnic community children in schools is currently 11%. (Source: January 2014 School Census).
- 2.1.4 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 2013 to 29% in 2027 (Source: ESCC Policy Based Population Projections).
- 2.1.5 However, in line with national trends, births in East Sussex have risen significantly in recent years. As the following chart demonstrates, records dating back to the 1960s show births in the county rose to unprecedented heights in 2012, although falling slightly in 2013. It is too early to say definitively if this marks the beginning of a phase of falling births or a temporary blip in the recent trend.
- 2.1.6 The birth rate will also be stimulated locally by the volume of new housing development proposed in emerging and adopted Local Plans (which cover the period up to 2027, 2028 or 2030), most notably in Eastbourne, Hastings, Bexhill, Hailsham, Uckfield, Polegate/Willingdon/Stone Cross and Newhaven.
- 2.1.7 In areas with significant amounts of planned new housing, demand for Early Years, school and post-16 places may continue to rise even if and when births countywide enter a downward phase. More detail on the forecast impacts on individual areas is given in Chapters 7 to 11 of this report.

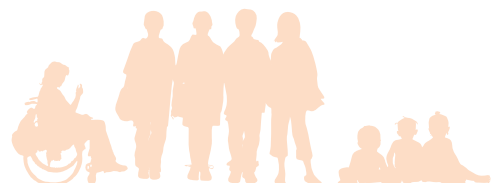


Annual Births in East Sussex: 1961 - 2013

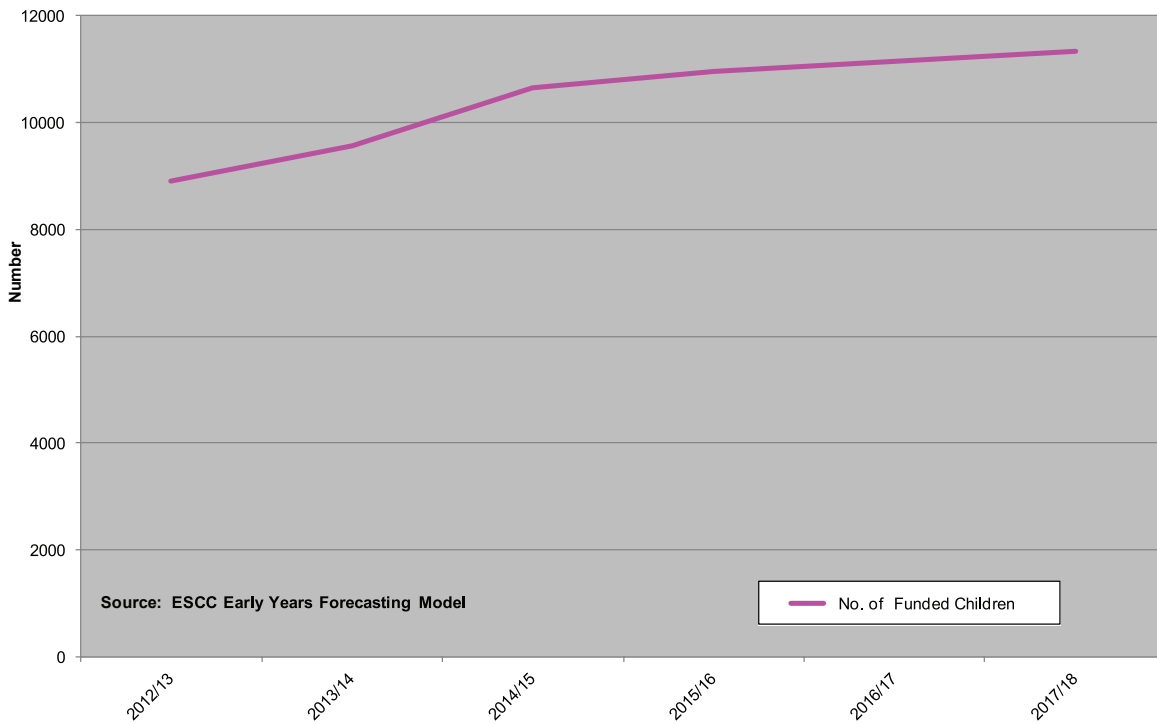


2.2 Education Landscape – Early Years

- 2.2.1 All children aged three and four are entitled to be funded for up to 15 hours free early education or childcare per week. In 2013/14 this offer was extended to approximately 20 per cent of two year olds. From 2014/15 this entitlement is being rolled out to around 40% of two year olds. The eligibility criteria means that the numbers receiving the two year old offer are likely to be skewed towards the more deprived areas of the county.
- 2.2.2 The introduction and roll out of the two year old offer means that the numbers of children receiving funding for a free early education and childcare place is rising significantly. This increase is further fuelled by the recent rises in births in the county. The chart below demonstrates that the number of funded children is predicted to rise from 9,600 in 2013/14 to approximately 11,300 by 2017/18, an increase of around 19%. What happens longer term is more speculative, but we are at least likely to witness a continued increase in Early Years numbers in parts of the county where significant volumes of new housing are planned.



No. of Children Receiving Funded Early Years Places - East Sussex



2.2.3 There are 571 Early Years providers in East Sussex. The table below provides details of the numbers and types of provider in the county. For information on Early Years providers in your area please contact the Early Years Team in the Children’s Services Department.

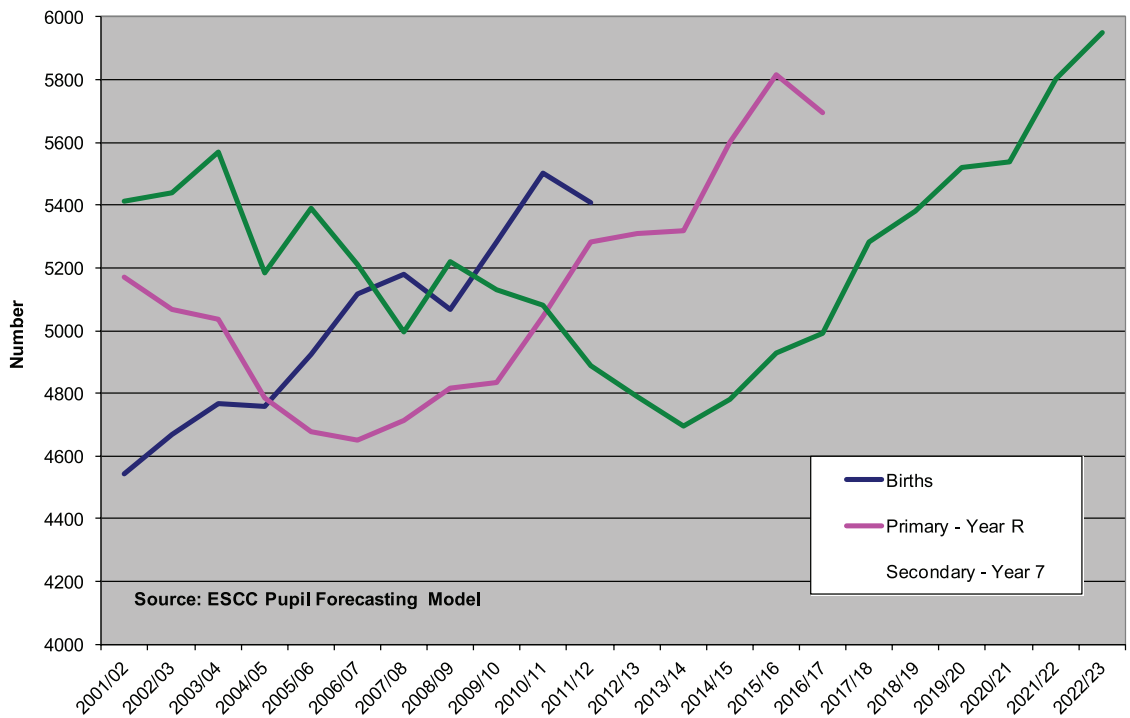
	Type of provider							Totals
	Childminders	Maintained	Academy	Children’s Centres	Independent	Private	Voluntary	
Number of Early Years providers	315	14	9	4	13	124	92	571

2.3 Education Landscape – Schools

2.3.1 The chart below illustrates how the recent increase in births is (with a time delay) being reflected in a rise in primary school reception numbers. In turn, secondary school intake numbers, which have been falling, will begin to rise. We can be fairly certain of these predictions as they are based on known actual live births. What happens longer term is more speculative.

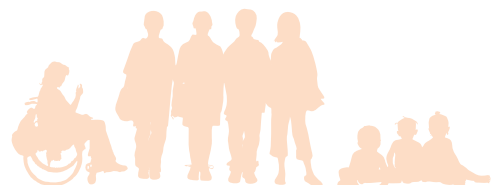
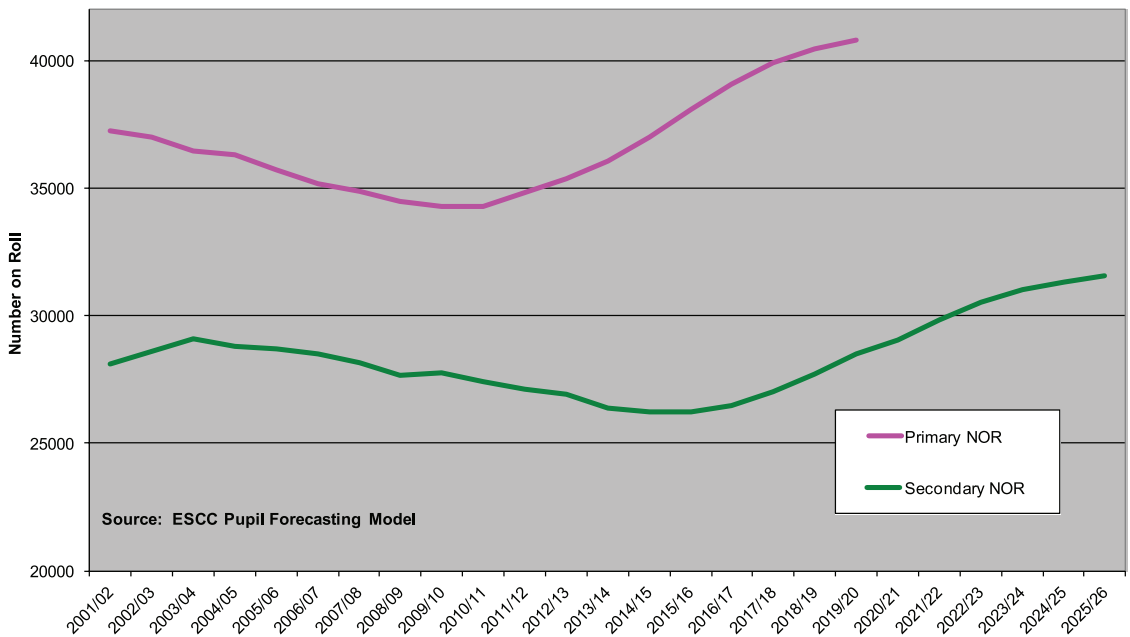


Births and School Intake Numbers - East Sussex



2.3.2. The chart below shows the impact of birth trends on the overall numbers of pupils on roll in primary and secondary schools. The chart illustrates that total numbers in primary schools are already increasing, with the subsequent rise in overall secondary numbers coming later in the decade.

Total Numbers on Roll - East Sussex Schools

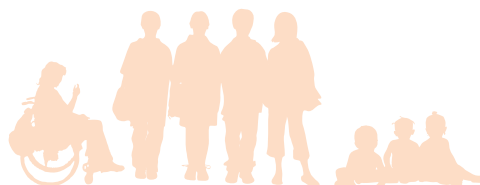


- 2.3.3 East Sussex shares a border with three other authorities: Brighton and Hove, West Sussex and Kent. There are flows of school pupils across all of these borders. School Census data for January 2014 showed that 594 children resident in East Sussex attended state funded primary schools in other authorities, while the number of children in other authorities attending state funded primary schools in East Sussex was 452, making East Sussex a small net exporter of primary pupils. The comparative figures for state funded secondary schools are 1343 and 749, a net difference of 594. The main reason why East Sussex is a larger net exporter of secondary pupils is the lack of Catholic secondary school provision in the west of the county, meaning that many Catholic children living in this part of East Sussex attend secondary schools in West Sussex and Brighton and Hove. Additionally, a significant number of East Sussex pupils attend grammar schools in Kent.
- 2.3.4 ESCC maintains regular contact with neighbouring authorities to identify and address cross border place planning issues. In this report any significant planning issues with a cross border dimension are covered in the district and borough commentaries.
- 2.3.5 There are 190 state-funded schools in East Sussex with a mix of provision including 75 community schools, 48 voluntary controlled schools, 30 voluntary aided schools, 32 academies, three foundation trust schools, one free school and one studio school. The breakdown is shown in more detail in the table below. A list of schools and their current status is provided in **Appendix B** to this document

School Type	School Status								Totals
	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Foundation Trust	Academy	Free School	Studio School	Pupil Referral Unit	
Infant (4-7)	6	1	1		1				9
Junior (7-11)	6		2						8
Primary (4-11)	45	47	25	2	15				134
All-through (4-19)						1			1
Secondary (11-16)	7		2	1	7				17
Secondary (11-19)	3				6				9
Secondary (14-19)							1		1
Special	7				3			1	11
Totals	75	48	30	3	32	1	1	1	190



- 2.3.6 Of the 75 community schools in East Sussex, four schools in Peacehaven (three primary and one secondary) are provided and maintained by a private sector partner under the terms and conditions of the Private Finance Initiative (PFI).
- 2.3.7 Of the 30 voluntary aided schools, 19 are Church of England, one is Church of England/Methodist and ten are Catholic.
- 2.3.8 There is one all-through free school, providing places for children and young people aged 4-19.
- 2.3.9 Currently there is one studio school in the county offering places for 14-19 year olds. A university technical college is due to open in September 2015, also providing places for 14-19 year olds.
- 2.3.10 There is one Pupil Referral Unit (known as College Central) with sites in Eastbourne and Hastings.
- 2.3.11 There are 32 academies in East Sussex (one infant, 15 primary, 13 secondary and three special). We expect a number of other maintained schools to convert to academy status during the 2014/15 academic year.
- 2.3.12 Three schools in the county have Foundation Trust status (two primary and one secondary).
- 2.3.13 Approximately 30 schools in East Sussex are part of a collaboration or federation arrangement.
- 2.3.14 In 2013/14 36,067 children aged 4-11 were educated in 153 state-funded primary (including all-through) schools in East Sussex. The capacity of these schools was 39,005 meaning there were 2,938 surplus places (8%) across the county. 17 primary schools had surpluses of 25% or more. By 2017/18 primary school pupil numbers in the county are expected to have increased by about 11%.
- 2.3.15 In 2013/14 26,365 young people aged 11-19 attended 28 state-funded secondary (including all-through) schools in East Sussex. The capacity of these schools was 30,434 resulting in an overall surplus of 4,069 places (13%) across the county. Three secondary schools had 25% or more surplus places. Secondary school student numbers in the county have fallen in recent years but from 2016/17 numbers are expected to start to rise as the recent increase in primary intake numbers works its way through the system.

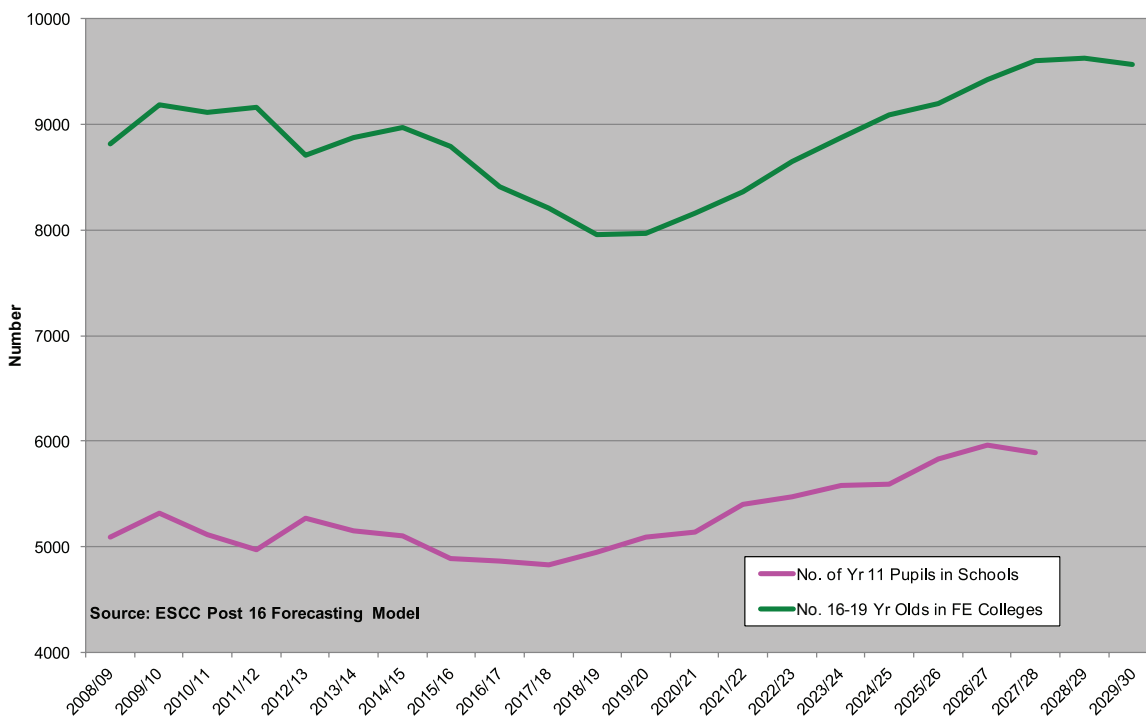


2.4 Education Landscape – Post-16

2.4.1 Just as trends in secondary school numbers can be predicted by looking at the numbers coming through primary schools, so future numbers of 16-19 year olds in Further Education Colleges can be gauged by taking account of trends in secondary school numbers. The chart below shows how the numbers coming through Year 11 in secondary schools have been falling recently and are likely to continue to fall in the short term. This trend is likely to be reflected, with a delay, in the numbers of 16-19 year olds in FE Colleges. However, the chart also shows that, linked to the current rises in births and numbers in primary schools, FE College student numbers are likely to rise significantly over the next decade.

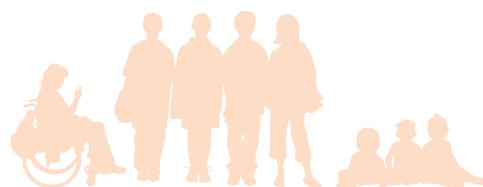
2.4.2 We can be reasonably confident of these overall trends, as they are based on children already born or in the education system. What is harder to predict is how the precise numbers of post-16 students in FE colleges will be affected by changing patterns of provision such as the recent or planned opening of school sixth forms and post-16 provision in free schools, studio schools and University Technology Colleges (UTCs). The opening of these new facilities is likely to create (at least in the short and medium terms) an over-provision of post-16 places in the county. Numbers in FE colleges will partly depend on the relative popularity of FE colleges compared to these other forms of provision. The forecasts used in this document take account of the new forms of post 16 provision coming on stream and make some assumptions

No. of Yr 11 Pupils in Schools and 16-19 Year olds in FE Colleges - East Sussex



as to how these might impact on FE college numbers. At this early stage, and in the absence of concrete data, these assumptions are necessarily speculative and may be subject to review in subsequent annual updates of this document.

- 2.4.3 There are currently two further education colleges (based in Hastings, Eastbourne and Lewes), one sixth form college (in Bexhill) and a specialist land-based college (based in Plumpton) in East Sussex.
- 2.4.4 East Sussex shares a border with three other authorities: Brighton and Hove, West Sussex and Kent. There are flows of post-16 FE College students across all of these borders. Education Funding Agency data for Academic Year 2013/14 showed that around 1,500 16-19 year old students who were resident in East Sussex accessed college places located outside of the county, while around 1,200 travelled into East Sussex from other authorities.



3 The principles for planning education places in East Sussex

3.1 Early Years

- 3.1.1 Children should be able to take up their full entitlement to early education at times that best support their learning, and at times which fit with the needs of parents. As such, the Council will fund early education providers to deliver places at times and in patterns that support parents to maximise the use of their child's place. In line with its statutory duty, the Council monitors the take up of Early Years places across all sectors to ensure the sustainability and sufficiency of early education provision. The Council works with schools and settings to make sure there is an adequate level of supply to meet demand. Where a provider has a significant surplus of places, the Council will work with the provider to adjust their offer to ensure sustainability, whilst maintaining and improving its educational provision.

3.2 Schools

- 3.2.1 Schools operate most efficiently and effectively when full or nearly full. To this end the Council seeks to keep the number of surplus places (the number of places in schools that are unfilled) to a minimum. However, 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 one form of entry spare capacity is allowed while in other areas around half a form of entry is allowed, although margins vary depending on specific forecasts, capacities and local circumstances. Where an individual school has 25% or more surplus places, the Council will work with the school to reduce this to a more acceptable level with the aim of improving the school's educational and financial sustainability.

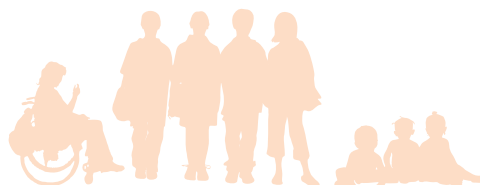


3.3 Providing new places

- 3.3.1 When the Council identifies a shortfall of Early Years and/or school places, it will consider providing additional places, either through the expansion of existing provision or through commissioning new provision. The Council welcomes proposals from existing schools and settings to expand and from new providers to establish new places in areas of pressure.
- 3.3.2 The Council will consult with schools, settings and key partners when developing proposals to provide new places through the Education Commissioning Consultative Group, by holding local meetings and through close discussion with the dioceses where appropriate. When considering proposals for adding new places to meet demand, the Council will take account of the following principles, recognising that at times some of these principles are likely to be incompatible with each other and therefore they may not all be applied in every instance.
- prioritise the expansion of outstanding and good schools and settings
 - consider the pattern of parental preference to meet demand
 - consider transport patterns to reduce travel times to schools and settings wherever possible
 - where there is demand for both school and Early Years places, the Council will, wherever possible, provide additional accommodation designed to ensure a seamless transition between Nursery and Reception.
 - support new schools and settings, including academies, free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges where their location will help relieve pressure on places and/or increase parental choice and raise outcomes
 - value for money

3.4 East Sussex Blueprint

- 3.4.1 The Council is committed to working closely with schools and settings in the delivery of capital projects. The East Sussex Blueprint in **Appendix C** sets out the Council's approach to capital projects.



4 Pupil Forecasting Methodology

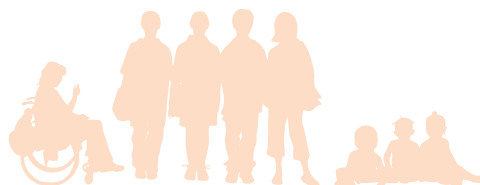
4.1 Early Years Forecasting

- 4.1.1 The Council has recently developed a forecasting model to predict the number of children who will require funded places for free early education and childcare for two, three and four year olds. The model will also project the future numbers of vacancies or shortfalls of places in Early Years settings in different parts of the county.
- 4.1.2 The version of the forecasts used to inform this plan is that run on 10 September 2014 based on the Early Years April 2014 Count.
- 4.1.3 The model forecasts:
- Countywide
 - For each district and borough
 - For each local Early Years planning area (based largely on primary school admissions areas)
- 4.1.4 The forecasts are used for the following purposes:
- Early Years place planning, including inputs to the Education Commissioning Plan
 - To inform S106 development contributions assessments
 - To help the Council respond to strategic planning and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) consultations on future infrastructure needs
- 4.1.5 In producing the forecasts a number of key factors are taken into account. These include:
- Existing and planned numbers of Registered Places and current vacancy levels
 - Future births and resulting numbers in the two, three and four year old Early Years cohorts
 - An assumed uptake of the Early Years offer of 95%
 - An adjustment to the predicted size of the four year old cohort to account for the fact that many entitled four year olds are also eligible for a Reception Year school place which is likely to be their parents preferred option
 - Predicted geographical patterns of uptake of the two year old offer
 - Additional children arising from new housing development in each area



4.2 Schools Forecasting

- 4.2.1 School place planning predictions in this document are derived mainly from the Council's pupil forecasting model. The version of the forecasts used to inform this plan is the January 2014 Pupil Census Based Projections as updated on 1 July 2014.
- 4.2.2 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, free schools and academies).
- 4.2.3 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
- 4.2.4 The forecasts are used for a number of purposes. These include:
- Pupil place planning, including inputs to the Education Commissioning Plan
 - To prepare the annual School Capacity Return to central government
 - To inform S106 development contributions assessments
 - To help the Council respond to strategic planning and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) consultations on future infrastructure needs
 - To inform decisions on future Published Admission Numbers (PANs) and input to statutory consultations
- 4.2.5 In producing pupil forecasts a number of key factors are taken into account. These include:
- Existing and planned capacities of school places as well as published intake numbers
 - Existing numbers of pupils in schools (from pupil census data)
 - Future births and resulting primary Reception year numbers
 - Parental preference for all-through primary and infant Reception year, 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



- 4.2.6 For academic year 2014/15, Reception year predictions in this plan are based mainly on Admissions Allocations. For 2015/16 and 2016/17 account is taken of both GP registration and live birth data. The 2017/18 Reception year forecasts are based mainly on GP registration data. In the absence of hard data on children already born, reception year predictions for years 2018/19 and beyond are based on ESCC's Policy Based Population Projections of future births.
- 4.2.7 ESCC regularly reviews and refines its forecasting methodology to ensure that its pupil forecasts are as accurate as possible. The countywide three year forward forecast made in 2011 for Academic Year 2013/14 achieved the following levels of accuracy:
- Primary reception year: (- 0.4%)
 - Primary total number on roll :(+0.8%)
 - Secondary Year 7: (+1.7%)
 - Secondary total number on roll: (+1.2%)

4.3 Forecasting of post-16 numbers in FE colleges

- 4.3.1 The Council has recently developed a forecasting model to provide high level forecasts of the number of 16-19 year old students attending FE colleges in East Sussex and the surpluses and shortfalls of places at these colleges for this age range.
- 4.3.2 The version of the forecasts used to inform this plan is that run on 20 October 2014
- 4.3.3 The model forecasts:
- Countywide
 - For each FE college, with a separate breakdown given for the Eastbourne and Lewes campuses of Sussex Downs College.
- 4.3.4 The forecasts are used for the following purposes:
- Post-16 place planning, including inputs to the Education Commissioning Plan
 - To help the Council respond to strategic planning and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) consultations on future infrastructure needs
- 4.3.5 In producing the forecasts a number of key factors are taken into account. These include:
- Existing and planned numbers of places for 16-19 year olds in FE colleges
 - Current numbers of 16-19 year old students attending FE colleges
 - Transfer (cohort survival) rates between FE college academic year groups



- Projected numbers of students coming through Year 11 of secondary schools in East Sussex
- Transfers and transfer rates between secondary schools and FE colleges
- An allowance for the impact of the Raising of the Participation Age on student numbers in FE colleges
- An allowance for the impact of the increase in school sixth form, free school, studio school, and university technology college provision on student numbers in FE colleges
- An allowance for places taken by students who are resident outside East Sussex
- Additional young people arising from new housing development in each area



5 Capital Funding

5.1 Early Years

- 5.1.1 In April 2013, the Council received £789,662 capital funding to expand Early Years places for two year olds. Further revenue monies of £1,318,993 have been capitalised to enable East Sussex to meet much of the demand for additional places for eligible two, three and four year olds in most of the identified areas of need.

5.2 Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM)

- 5.2.1 In April 2014, the Council was awarded £985,408 capital funding to ensure schools were able to deliver UIFSM from September 2014. To date the Council has allocated the funding to projects ranging from small improvements, such as the provision of an additional freezer, up to the design and build of a full production kitchen.
- 5.2.2 The Education Funding Agency (EFA) has recently announced an additional £20 million of capital funding for local authorities in England to improve and/or build kitchens or to increase hall capacity to allow schools to deliver UIFSM. The Council has submitted a bid for a number of projects across the county which meet these criteria.

5.3 Schools Basic Need (provision of places)

- 5.3.1 The Council receives basic need grant funding from the EFA to help with the cost of providing additional school places.
- 5.3.2 The schools basic need funding is provided on a 'cost per pupil place' basis. The funding is insufficient to cover the entire costs of new build and expansion projects and the Council must supplement the funding provided from other sources including its own capital programme. This makes delivery of the schools basic need programme very challenging.
- 5.3.3 In February 2014 the Council approved a capital programme of £36.5 million for schools basic need in the period 2015/16 to 2017/18. This has been supplemented by other sources of funding such as the Targeted Basic Need Programme and contributions secured from new housing development.
- 5.3.4 We are currently experiencing significant increases in construction costs for school projects; this has been widely reported both locally and nationally. Whilst the Council is endeavouring to manage the increased costs through careful and thorough



value engineering and through efficient procurement solutions, current evidence indicates that costs have increased by up to 20%. This is placing increasing pressure on the Council to deliver new places on time and within budget.

5.3.5 It is highly unlikely that we will be able to deliver all of the places needed within the current capital programme and further capital funding will be required to ensure we are able to meet our ongoing statutory responsibility; firstly, linked to the ongoing demand for primary school places, which is expected to continue into the next decade, and secondly as the pressure on places moves into secondary schools. The pressure on secondary school places is expected to start to occur from 2018/19 onwards.

5.3.6 This places significant pressure on the Council's ability to discharge its statutory obligation to provide school places. The risks of insufficient funding being available to deliver permanent school places are:

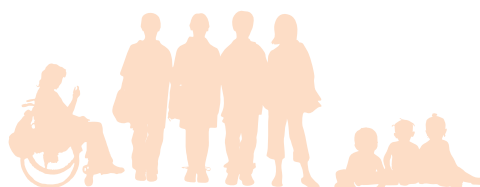
- Places not being delivered on time
- Places not available in the location which meets parental preference
- More schools required to use temporary accommodation to provide places (see 5.3.7 below)
- Schools being asked to admit children over their Published Admission Number, leading to larger class sizes
- Increases to the Home to School Transport budget if children are unable to attend their local school

5.3.7 While temporary accommodation can be a valuable resource when planning for one-off 'bulge' classes, relying on temporary classrooms as an alternative to permanent accommodation has a number of risks:

- Temporary accommodation is less land efficient than permanent buildings, which is a particular issue on some of our constrained school sites
- Challenges in obtaining planning permission for temporary accommodation and permission generally only being granted for a few years
- Temporary accommodation only provides a classroom and toilet and does not address other issues related to a growing school population (e.g. the size of the hall and outside play areas etc)
- Using temporary classrooms in advance of permanent solutions is not an efficient use of resources.

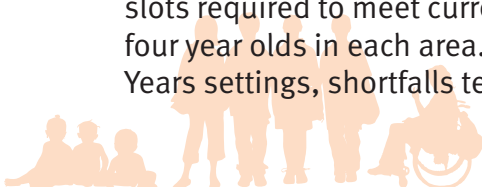
5.4 Post-16 capital funding

5.4.1 Capital funding for the provision of additional places for 16-19 year olds comes from the Education Funding Agency through applications to the '16-19 Demographic Growth Fund'.

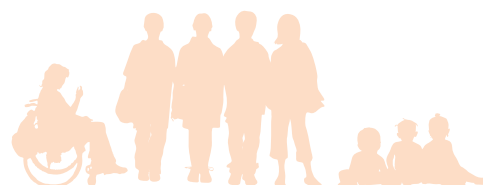


6 Area based commentaries by Borough/District

- 6.1 The county of East Sussex is divided into five boroughs and districts. Within these areas there are:
- 23 Early Years planning areas. These closely reflect primary school place planning areas but Eastbourne and Hastings boroughs have each been broken down into four areas based on ward boundaries. As with primary schools, rural Early Years planning areas have been grouped together at a district level under the headings of ‘Lewes District Other’, ‘Rother District Other’ and ‘Wealden District Other’.
 - 17 primary planning areas which closely reflect school admissions areas. There is a planning area for each town in East Sussex. For the purposes of the plan, 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’.
 - 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 and one all-through school have been grouped together for school place planning purposes. Hastings Borough is a four school admissions area and this is reflected by the planning area. Bexhill planning area contains two schools, one of which (a Catholic Aided school) has a much wider catchment area than the town.
 - Four FE colleges – Sussex Downs College (which for the purposes of this plan has been further split into its Eastbourne and Lewes campuses); Sussex Coast College Hastings, Plumpton College and Bexhill College.
- 6.2 We are working with the five borough and district councils in the production of their Local Plan documents. This planning process identifies the requirement for additional Early Years, school and post-16 places arising from new development. It is anticipated that, through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), new housing development will contribute a percentage of the funding required to provide additional school places needed in the medium to long term.
- 6.3 Before a CIL is introduced we are working closely with the borough and district councils to secure s106 contributions from housing developments towards the cost of providing additional places.
- 6.4 The tables in the following chapters flag up where potential shortages of Early Years, schools and post-16 FE college places are forecast as most likely to emerge in the coming years.
- 6.5 The Early Years tables flag up shortages in terms of the number of additional 15 hour slots required to meet current and projected future need from funded two, three and four year olds in each area. In accordance with staffing ratio requirements in Early Years settings, shortfalls tend to be expressed in terms of multiples of eight slots.



- 6.6 The entries in the tables for 2014/15 are based on forecasts rather than data on actual numbers in Early Years settings. The 2014/15 and 2015/16 predictions utilise data on actual live births. Beyond this, the forecasts rely more heavily on demographic projections of future births and as such are more speculative.
- 6.7 The schools tables focus primarily on cases where intake numbers (primary Reception year, junior Year 3 and secondary Year 7) are predicted to exceed the Published Admission Number (PAN) over the next four academic years and in the longer term. However, predicted additional shortfalls in other year groups are also noted in the tables and/or commentary.
- 6.8 In any given year a number of schools may exceed their intake numbers owing to late admissions or appeals. Some schools habitually and voluntarily accept numbers above their PAN. Shortfalls of this kind may not be shown in the tables or may be flagged in the tables or commentary as not constituting a significant school place planning concern.
- 6.9 Intake predictions for 2014/15 are based on admissions allocations (i.e. offers of school places) rather than actual numbers on roll. For the 2015/16 and 2017/18 academic years, Reception year predictions draw on both GP registration and live birth data. The 2017/18 Reception year forecasts are based mainly on GP registration data. In the absence of hard data on children already born, Reception year predictions for years 2018/19 and beyond are based on ESCC's Policy Based Population Projections of future births and, as a result, are necessarily more speculative. The fact that many future secondary school students have already been born or are currently attending primary schools in East Sussex, means that we can be more confident in our Year 7 predictions over a longer period; until around academic year 2024/25.
- 6.10 The post-16 tables flag up shortages in terms of the number of workplaces that will be required to meet the needs of additional numbers of 16-19 year olds forecast. The post-16 Forecasting Model forecasts the number of additional 16-19 year olds learners that FE colleges will be required to cater for in coming years against the numbers that can reasonably be accommodated within existing capacity. Shortfalls in terms of projected numbers of 'unaccommodated' learners are translated into the estimated number of additional workplaces that will be required to address those shortfalls. Using data supplied by the colleges, the additional workplace requirement calculation takes account of factors such as reasonable workplace utilisation rates, the typical full-time/part-time split of learners and the typical proportion of learning hours spent 'off-campus'. Shortfalls are expressed in multiples of 10 workplaces.
- 6.11 The entries in the post-16 tables for 2014-15 are based on forecasts rather than data on actual numbers in colleges.
- 6.12 For the schools, Early Years and post-16 FE college forecasts, predictions on the magnitude of deficits are approximate and the statements contained in the tables and/or commentaries are based on the latest 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 housing targets and trajectories are amended.



Key to tables

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

Early Years:

- EYEE = Early Years Education Entitlement
- Places = The maximum number of 15 hour slots potentially available for funded two, three and four year olds. (NB: In reality many slots will be taken up by children from other age groups, or by two year olds who are not eligible for the two year old offer, or by funded children whose parents have purchased extra hours of childcare)
- FTE = full-time equivalent
- Place totals given are for 2014/15 unless otherwise stated
- Shortfalls are expressed in terms of the number of additional 15 hour slots that would need to be provided to meet the projected need.
- In accordance with staffing ratio requirements in Early Years settings, shortfalls are generally rounded up to multiples of 8 slots
- • = no shortfall predicted

School Places:

- PAN = Published Admission Number (the number of children it is expected that a school will admit in its intake year)
- Place totals given are for 2014/15 unless otherwise stated
- • = no shortfall predicted
- Small shortfall = less than 10 places
- 0.5fe = 15 places e.g. half a form of entry
- 1fe = 30 places e.g. one form of entry

Post-16 FE Colleges:

- 16-19 Year olds – defined as those aged 16, 17 or 18 as at 31 August at the start of the academic year in question
- Estimate of workplaces available for 16-19 year olds: this is an estimate by each college of the share of total workplaces required for 16-19 year olds (as opposed to other age groups)
- Place totals given are for 2014/15 unless otherwise stated
- Shortfalls are expressed as an estimate of the additional number of extra workspaces that would need to be provided to cater for the additional numbers of 16-19 year olds forecast
- Shortfalls are rounded up to multiples of 10 workplaces
- • = no shortfall predicted



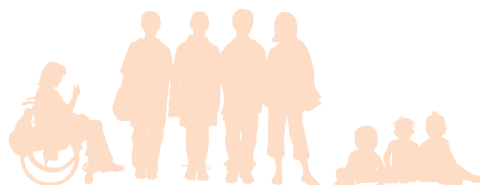
7 Eastbourne Borough

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 In Eastbourne, at the start of academic year 2014/15, there were:

- 70 Early Years settings providing 3,618 funded places (15 hour slots) for eligible two, three and four year olds. Places are provided by the private, voluntary and independent sectors as well as childminders, local primary schools and academies
- 18 maintained primary schools. Of these, seven are infant schools and six are junior schools. The capacity of these schools is 6,150 places
- Two primary academies providing 840 places
- Three maintained secondary schools (including Willington) providing 2,985 places
- Three secondary academies providing 3,115 places
- One all-through (4-19) free school providing 1,192 places
- One Pupil Referral Unit (part of College Central)
- One Further Education College, Sussex Downs, providing an estimated 2,470 workplaces for 16-19 year olds on its Eastbourne campus

7.1.2 Births in Eastbourne have risen significantly from 862 in academic year 2001/02 to 1,190 in 2011/12. In addition, the adopted Eastbourne Core Strategy Local Plan provides for 5,022 new dwellings across the town in the period from 2006 to 2027.



7.2 Early Years

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Eastbourne West	1406	Full	c 40 15 hr slots	c 48 15 hr slots	c 24 15 hr slots	•
Eastbourne Central South	720	Full	Full	Full	Full	•
Eastbourne Central North	557	•	•	•	•	•
Eastbourne East	935	c 32 15 hr slots	c 56 15 hr slots	c 48 15 hr slots	c 32 15 hr slots	• or Full

Notes:

Eastbourne West comprises Meads, Old Town and Upperton Wards

Eastbourne Central South comprises Devonshire Ward and the area of St Anthony's Ward west of Lottbridge Drive

Eastbourne Central North comprises Hampden Park and Ratton Wards

Eastbourne East comprises Langney and Sovereign Wards and the area of St Anthony's Ward east of Lottbridge Drive

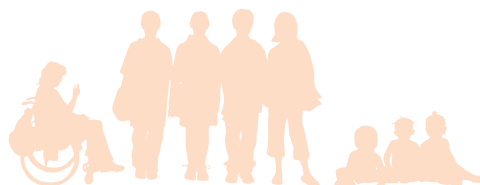
- 7.2.1 Rising births and the roll out of the two year old offer have meant that the numbers of funded children in the town have been rising in recent years. It is anticipated that existing Early Years places will be more or less full by 2014/15, with shortfalls likely to arise in the West and East areas in the period to 2017/18. It is currently predicted that these shortfalls will be temporary, but this is based on the assumption that the high levels of births we are currently seeing in Eastbourne will not continue.
- 7.2.2 By September 2016 we are planning to provide an additional 32FTE two year old places at West Rise Infant School, linked to a project to provide additional school places (refer to paragraph 7.3.6 below). We are also proposing to provide 38FTE places for two to four year olds at Cavendish School as part of the school's proposal to change its age range from 11-16 to 2-16 (refer to paragraph 7.3.7 below).
- 7.2.3 In addition, we are planning to provide 22fte two year old places at Parkland Infant School by September 2016 and 32fte two year old places in the private sector.



7.3 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Eastbourne	Yr R 1016 (1046 from 2015/16)	Up to 4fe	c 4fe	c 5fe	c 3fe	Up to 3fe
	Junior Yr 3 576 (606 from 2015/16)	c 1fe	c1fe	c1fe	c 2fe	Full

- 7.3.1 Predicted Reception year shortfalls in Eastbourne are not quite as high as previously forecast, owing to the establishment of Gildredge House in September 2013, which provided an additional 392 primary places. Nevertheless, in 2014/15 it is estimated that there will be a shortfall of up to four forms of entry in Reception year, plus a further one form of entry in Year 3 at junior school level. Even allowing for the additional places being provided by the expansion of West Rise Community Infant School (see 7.3.6 below), the estimated Reception year shortfall rises to around five forms of entry by 2016/17. There are currently predicted to be shortfalls at Reception year until the start of the next decade.
- 7.3.2 It is likely that pressures on primary places will be felt in most areas of Eastbourne. As a result of families moving into the area we are also witnessing pressures in year groups other than Reception, with year group cohorts growing as they move through the school.
- 7.3.3 By September 2013, an additional three forms of entry (602 permanent primary places) had been provided in Eastbourne, through the expansion of The Haven CE/ Methodist Primary School by one form of entry and the establishment of Gildredge House (two forms of entry).
- 7.3.4 For September 2014 we provided four bulge Reception year classes at the following schools, thereby creating an additional 120 places:
- West Rise Community Infant School
 - St Andrew's CE Infant School
 - St Thomas à Becket Catholic Infant School
 - Shinewater Primary School



- 7.3.5 We also provided a bulge Year 3 class for September 2014 at Tollgate Community Junior School, creating an additional 30 places.
- 7.3.6 For September 2015, we are delivering an expansion project at West Rise Community Infant School and West Rise Junior School, which will see each school's capacity rise permanently from two forms of entry to three forms of entry (West Rise Infant 270 places and West Rise Junior 360 places). Both schools will have a PAN of 90. Linked to the project, we are also providing additional two year old places as indicated in 7.2.2 above.
- 7.3.7 In addition, The Cavendish School (an academy) has recently applied to the Education Funding Agency for approval to change its age range from 11-16 to 2-16 to become an all-through school from September 2015. If approved, the school would have a two form entry (420 places) primary phase and nursery provision for 38fte two to four year olds as indicated in 7.2.2 above. The primary school would have a PAN of 60 and would be expected to admit its first Reception year intake in September 2015. The school would grow year-on-year until it reaches capacity.
- 7.3.8 Further places will be provided for September 2015 through the use of temporary classrooms at one or more schools.
- 7.3.9 In Spring 2014 we engaged with schools, our diocesan partners and local county councillors to look at further options for delivering additional places in Eastbourne if required. A shortlist of potential options was agreed and further work will be undertaken during the 2014/15 academic year to inform a decision on the most appropriate solution(s) to take forward, if necessary

7.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Eastbourne (including Willingdon)	Yr 7 1340	.	.	.	.	Up to 5fe

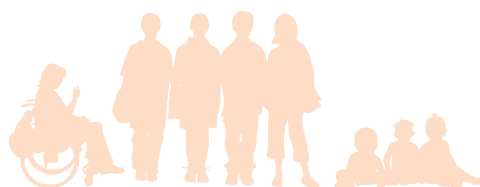
- 7.4.1 With the establishment of Gildredge House in September 2013 eventually providing an additional 800 secondary and post-16 places in the town, no shortfalls in Year 7 places are predicted until around 2020/21. Beyond this, as a result of numbers coming through primary schools in Eastbourne and the surrounding area and taking account of the impact of additional housing development in Eastbourne and south Wealden (refer to 11.5), shortfalls of up to five forms of entry are forecast.



7.5 Post-16 in FE colleges

Area	Estimate of workplaces available for 16-19 year olds	Predicted shortfalls of workplaces required for 16-19 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Sussex Downs College (Eastbourne Campus)	2470	.	.	.	.	.

- 7.5.1 While the numbers of 16-19 year old students attending Sussex Downs College's Eastbourne campus rose slightly in 2013/14, the general trend in recent years has been downward. While we could see some increases in numbers over the next couple of years, we do not anticipate learner numbers in Eastbourne will begin to rise in a sustained way until the next decade, when the growth in numbers we are currently witnessing in primary schools finally reaches the post-16 phase. The expansion of other forms of post-16 provision, notably the opening of a sixth form at Gildredge House from 2015/16, means that we are presently forecasting that the current capacity of places at Sussex Downs College's Eastbourne campus will be sufficient to meet the demand for places, even in the longer term. However, by the mid-2020s the general situation regarding post-16 numbers in Eastbourne could be tight. Ultimately whether Sussex Downs has sufficient capacity will partly depend on its popularity compared to alternative forms of post-16 provision.
- 7.5.2 A significant number of students living in Eastbourne also study at the Sussex Downs College Lewes campus. Plumpton College, a specialist agricultural college situated in Lewes District, draws students from all five boroughs and districts as well as many students from outside the county. Forecasts for Sussex Downs College's Lewes campus and for Plumpton College can be found in Chapter 9 of this document.



8 Hastings Borough

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 In Hastings, at the start of academic year 2014/15, there were:

- 81 Early Years settings providing 2,764 funded places (15 hour slots) for eligible two, three and four year olds. Places are provided by the private, voluntary and independent sectors as well as childminders, local primary schools and academies
- Nine maintained primary schools. Of these, one is a junior school. The capacity of these schools is 3,580 places
- Nine primary academies, of which one is an infant school. The capacity of these schools is 3,427 places
- Four secondary academies providing 4,980 places
- One Pupil Referral Unit (part of College Central)
- One Further Education College, Sussex Coast College Hastings, providing an estimated 2,020 workplaces for 16-19 year olds.

8.1.2 Births in Hastings have risen from 938 in academic year 2001/02 to 1,239 in 2010/11 and 1,181 in 2011/12. In addition, the adopted Hastings Local Plan Planning Strategy provides for at least 3,400 new dwellings across the town in the period to 2011 to 2028.

8.2 Early Years

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Hastings South Western	636 (660 from 15/16)	c 72 15 hr slots	c 80 15 hr slots	c 88 15 hr slots	c 88 15 hr slots	Up to c 88 15 hr slots
Hastings North Western	831	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings South Eastern	1108	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings North Eastern	189	c 32 15 hr slots	c 40 15 hr slots	c 40 15 hr slots	c 40 15 hr slots	Up to c 40 15 hrs slots

Notes:

Hastings South Western comprises Braybrooke, Central St Leonards, Gensing, Maze Hill and West St Leonards Wards

Hastings North Western comprises Ashdown, Conquest, Hollington, Silverhill and Wishing Tree Wards

Hastings South Eastern comprises Baird, Castle, Old Hastings, St Helens and Tressell Wards

Hastings North Eastern comprises Ore Ward

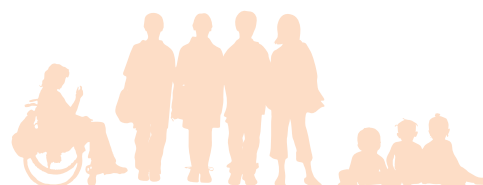


- 8.2.1 There is increasing pressure on Early Years places in Hastings Borough, both as a result of recent rises in births and the two year olds offer, which is impacting disproportionately on the town. These pressures are being exacerbated by the impact of recent and planned new housing development.
- 8.2.2 Two areas of the town – South Western and North Eastern - are forecast to have shortfalls of Early Years places (of up to 88 and 40 15 hours slots respectively) which could continue well into the next decade.
- 8.2.3 By September 2016 we are planning to provide 167FTE places for two to four year olds on the following school sites: Castledown Community Primary and Nursery School, Churchwood Primary Academy, Hollington Primary Academy, Ore Village Primary Academy, Sandown Primary School, Silverdale Primary School and St Paul’s CE Primary School.

8.3 Primary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Hastings	Yr R 991 (1005 from 2015/16)	c 0.5fe	c 3fe	c 1 to 2fe	c 4fe	Up to 2fe
	Junior Yr 3 60	•	Full	Full	Full	Full

- 8.3.1 In 2015/16 it is estimated there will be a Reception year shortfall of three forms of entry. An even bigger shortfall (four forms of entry) is anticipated for 2017/18. Shortfalls are currently predicted to continue until the end of the decade.
- 8.3.2 As a result of families moving into the area we are also witnessing pressures in some year groups other than Reception, with year group cohorts growing as they move through the school.
- 8.3.3 For September 2014, Robsack Wood Community Primary School admitted 60 pupils in Reception year (its PAN is 46) through the use of temporary accommodation. For September 2015 we are delivering a half form of entry (98 places) expansion project at the school. As a result, the school’s capacity will permanently increase from one and a half forms of entry (322 places) to two forms of entry (420 places) and its PAN will rise to 60.



- 8.3.4 We have recently engaged with schools in Hastings to look at options for delivering additional primary places in the town, initially for September 2015 but also for the medium to long term. For September 2015 we will use temporary accommodation at existing schools where appropriate to meet the predicted demand for places. For the medium to long term, a shortlist of potential options will be agreed and investigated further during the 2014/15 academic year to inform a decision on the most appropriate solution(s) to take forward.
- 8.3.5 One option we are proposing to take forward is the possible enlargement of ARK Blacklands Primary Academy by half a form of entry. If approved, the school's capacity would grow to 630 places and its PAN would increase to 90.

8.4 Secondary places

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Hastings	Yr 7 936	.	.	.	.	Up to 3fe

- 8.4.1 Currently, no shortfalls in Year 7 places are predicted until around 2022/23. Then, as a result of numbers coming through primary schools in the area and taking account of the impact of additional housing development, shortfalls of up to 3fe are forecast.

8.5 Post-16 places in FE colleges

Area	Estimate of workplaces available for 16-19 year olds	Predicted shortfalls of workplaces required for 16-19 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Sussex Coast College Hastings	2020	.	.	.	.	.

- 8.5.1 In line with demographic trends, numbers of 16-19 year olds at Sussex Coast College are expected to fall until the end of the decade. Throughout the 2020s rising numbers are forecast, linked to the increasing number of students coming through schools. It is currently forecast that existing capacity at the college will be sufficient to accommodate the increased numbers, although much will ultimately depend on the popularity of the college relative to alternative forms of post-16 provision.
- 8.5.2 A significant number of students living in Hastings Borough also study at Bexhill College. Forecasts for Bexhill College can be found in Chapter 10 of this document. Plumpton College, a specialist agricultural college situated in Lewes District, draws students from all five boroughs and districts as well as many students from outside the county. Forecasts for Plumpton College are given in Chapter 9.



9 Lewes District

9.1 Overview

9.1.1 In Lewes District, at the start of academic year 2014/15, there were:

- 128 Early Years settings providing 3,146 funded places (15 hour slots) for eligible two, three and four year olds. Places are provided by the private, voluntary and independent sectors as well as childminders, local primary schools and academies
- 27 maintained primary schools providing 7,128 places
- Three maintained secondary schools providing 2,870 places
- Three secondary academies providing 3,385 places
- One Further Education College, Plumpton College, providing an estimated 780 workplaces for 16-19 year olds, plus the Lewes campus of Sussex Downs College, providing an estimated 1,780 workplaces for 16-19 year olds.

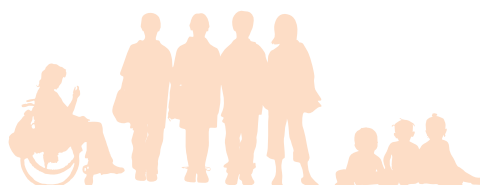
9.2 Lewes Town

9.2.1 While in recent years births in Lewes Town have fluctuated rather than exhibiting any general upward or downward pattern, in the last three academic years they have been relatively high. In addition, the emerging Lewes District Local Plan Joint Core Strategy with the South Downs National Park Authority provides for approximately 900 new dwellings in Lewes Town in the period 2010 to 2030.

Early Years places in Lewes Town

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Lewes Town	916	Full	Full	Full	Full	• or Full

9.2.2 Early Years settings in the town are currently close to full. While we do not presently forecast any significant deficits in places arising, the current lack of available places means some shortfalls are possible over the next few years.



Primary places in Lewes Town

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Lewes Town	Yr R 205	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Up to 0.5fe	Up to 1fe across several year groups

- 9.2.3 For the academic years 2014/15 to 2016/17 we are predicting small Reception year shortfalls to occur. Longer term, taking account of planned new housing development in the town, shortfalls of up to one form of entry across several year groups could continue into the next decade.
- 9.2.4 In April 2013 we agreed the following strategy with the Lewes primary headteachers to deliver additional places in the area:
- For September 2014 we created bulge Reception year classes at both Southover CE Primary School and nearby Iford and Kingston CE Primary School. Southover admitted 60 pupils (its PAN is 45) and Iford and Kingston admitted 30 pupils (its PAN is 20).
 - For September 2016 we are investigating options for permanently enlarging both schools. Southover would increase in size from one and a half forms of entry (315 places) to two forms of entry (420 places). Iford and Kingston would grow from 0.67 forms of entry (140 places) to one form of entry (210 places). Both schools have recently consulted on their proposed enlargements.
- 9.2.5 Alongside the growing pressure on places in the wider Lewes area there are concerns about the pattern of parent choice and the sustainability of smaller schools in the area. The School Organisation Policy in **Appendix A** sets out our approach to the organisation and leadership arrangements of schools to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of provision to ensure that all schools are well placed to deliver high quality education that meets the needs of their local community and makes best use of public funding. Our stated aim is to maintain a sustainable network of schools, particularly in the rural areas, through exploring a range of partnership solutions where appropriate (e.g. collaborations, federations, trust status and academy chains).
- 9.2.6 Within this context, on 6 October 2014 the Lead Member for Learning and School Effectiveness approved a review of primary places in the Lewes area to ensure there is sufficient provision to meet the predicted demand for places in the area, but also to look more widely at the organisation of schools to make sure they are well placed to deliver a high quality education to their local communities. The review will be undertaken during the 2014/15 academic year and reported to the Council's Cabinet in September 2015.



Secondary places in Lewes Town

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Lewes Town	Yr 7 232	Small shortfall	Full	Full	Full	Full

9.2.7 In 2014/15 a small shortfall in Year 7 places at Priory School is predicted. Although the current prediction is for future Year 7 numbers to remain within PAN, based on numbers coming through Priory's 'feeder' primary schools, further small Year 7 shortfalls are possible in 2015/16 and 2016/17.

9.2.8 Part of Priory School's admissions area overlaps with that of Ringmer Community College. Ringmer currently has a significant number of spare Year 7 places and it was previously considered that excess demand for places at Priory could potentially be picked up by Ringmer. However, the planned reduction of Ringmer's PAN from 180 to 150 from 2015/16 makes this less likely in future and could lead to longer term shortfalls in Year 7 places at Priory in particular years.

9.3 Newhaven

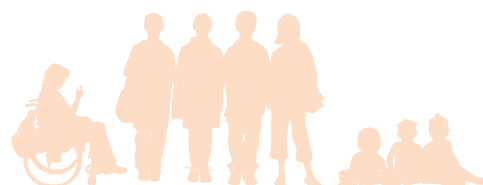
9.3.1 While yearly births in Newhaven have fluctuated, the general trend has been upward, from 128 in academic year 2001/02 to 184 in academic year 2011/12. In addition, the emerging Lewes District Local Plan Joint Core Strategy provides for around 1,600 new dwellings in Newhaven in the period to 2010 to 2030.

Early Years places in Newhaven

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Newhaven	439	c 40 15 hr slots	c 56 15 hr slots	c 64 15 hr slots	c 88 15 hr slots	c 128 15 hr slots

9.3.2 The combination of demographic pressures and the roll-out of the two year olds offer makes shortfalls in Early Years places likely. With the added pressure from the significant volume of new housing development that is planned for the area, a shortfall in the region of 128 15 hour places could emerge early in the new decade.

9.3.3 By September 2015 we are planning to provide 38FTE places for two to four year olds linked to a project to deliver a new primary academy in the town (refer to 9.3.7 below).



- 9.3.4 We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient Early Years places to meet demand.

Primary places in Newhaven

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Newhaven	Yr R 120	c 1fe	c 1fe	c 2fe	c 0.5fe	c 1fe

- 9.3.5 In 2014/15 a Reception year shortfall of one form of entry is forecast. A shortfall of around two forms of entry is predicted for 2016/17. Longer term shortfalls of around one form of entry are forecast. Small shortfalls are arising in some other year groups as families moving into the area cause cohorts to grow as they progress through the schools.
- 9.3.6 For September 2014 we created a bulge Reception year class at Denton Community School. The school will admit up to 60 pupils (its PAN is 30).
- 9.3.7 For September 2015 a new one form entry (210 places) primary academy is due to open in the town on land adjacent to Seahaven Academy. The academy will be run by Lilac Sky Academy Trust and will also provide 38FTE nursery places as indicated in 9.3.3 above. We believe this will address the need for places in Newhaven in the medium to long term, although it may be necessary to create additional Reception year spaces for September 2016 in light of our forecasts for that year.

Secondary places in Newhaven

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Newhaven	Yr 7 150	.	.	.	.	c 2fe

- 9.3.8 In the short term, there are sufficient places at Seahaven Academy to meet projected demand. However, from around 2019/20, a shortfall of up to two forms of entry is forecast to begin to emerge as a result of rising primary pupil numbers in Newhaven and Peacehaven and new housing development in the area.

9.4 Peacehaven

- 9.4.1 While births in the Peacehaven area tend to fluctuate, recent years have seen a rise, from a low of 175 in academic year 2003/04 to 270 in 2011/12. In addition, the emerging Lewes District Local Plan Joint Core Strategy provides for around 1000 new dwellings in Peacehaven and neighbouring Telscombe in the period 2010 to 2030.



Early Years places in Peacehaven

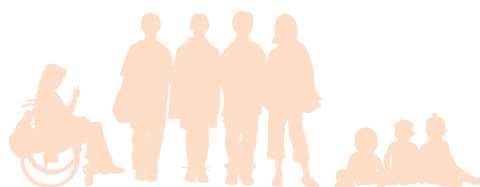
Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Peacehaven	412	c 64 15 hr slots	c 112 15 hr slots	c 144 15 hr slots	c 152 15 hr slots	c 160 15 hr slots

- 9.4.2 Early Years provision in the area is already believed to be oversubscribed. A combination of demographic change, the roll out of the two year olds offer and the significant volume of planned new housing development will serve to exacerbate this shortfall which, towards the end of the decade, could rise to a deficit of around 160 15 hour slots.
- 9.4.3 For February 2015 we are planning to provide 40FTE places for two to four year olds at Greenwich House.
- 9.4.4 We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient Early Years places to meet demand.

Primary places in Peacehaven

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Peacehaven	Yr R 200 (210 from 15/16)	c 1fe	Full	c 1fe	Full	c 1fe

- 9.4.5 The expansion of nearby Saltdean Primary School in Brighton and Hove is likely to alleviate some of the pressures on pupil places in Peacehaven. Nevertheless, Reception year capacity is likely to be exceeded by around one form of entry in 2014/15 and 2016/17. Longer term shortfalls of around one form of entry are also forecast. Small shortfalls are emerging in some other year groups as a result of families moving into the area.
- 9.4.6 For September 2014 we provided a bulge Reception class at Meridian Primary School, thereby creating an additional 30 places. We also created an additional 10 Reception year places at Telscombe Cliffs Community Primary School.
- 9.4.7 For September 2015 we are proposing to deliver an expansion project at Telscombe Cliffs Community Primary School, which would see the school grow by 70 places. The school's capacity would increase to 630 places and its PAN would rise to 90.



9.4.8 For September 2016 we are engaging with schools in Peacehaven to look at options for delivering another form of entry (210 places). An agreed shortlist of potential options is being investigated and will inform a decision on the most appropriate solution(s) to take forward.

9.4.9 In the meantime we will continue to establish bulge classes at existing schools as appropriate.

Secondary places in Peacehaven

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Peacehaven	Yr 7 180	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	c 1fe

9.4.10 In the short term, there are sufficient places at the school to meet projected demand. However, from around 2019/20 a shortfall of up to one form of entry is predicted to begin to emerge as a result of rising primary pupil numbers and new housing development in the area.

9.5 Seaford

9.5.1 In recent years births in Seaford have risen from 167 in academic year 2006/07 to 214 in 2010/11 and 200 in 2011/12. In addition, the emerging Lewes District Local Plan Joint Core Strategy provides for approximately 500 new dwellings in Seaford in the period 2010 to 2030.

Early Years places in Seaford

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Seaford	738	c 32 15 hr slots	c 32 15 hr slots	c 40 15 hr slots	c 48 15 hr slots	c 88 15 hr slots

9.5.2 Early Years provision in Seaford is currently more or less full. High levels of births and the roll out of the two year old offer, allied to the impact of recent and planned new housing development, is predicted to lead to an ongoing shortfall of places which in the next decade could reach around 88 15 hour slots.



- 9.5.3 We are supporting the establishment of a new private nursery in the town. If approved, it will open in January 2015 providing 24FTE places for two to four year olds.
- 9.5.4 We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient Early Years places to meet demand.

Primary places in Seaford

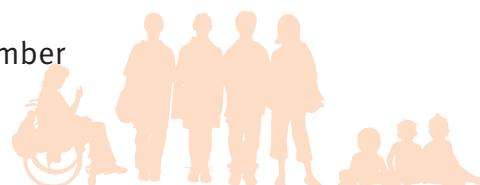
Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Seaford	Yr R 210	c 1fe	c 2fe	c 1fe	c 2fe	Up to 2fe

- 9.5.5 A shortfall of Reception year places of one form of entry is predicted in 2014/15. In 2015/16 and 2017/18 there could be shortfalls of two forms of entry. Longer term, based on demographic projections and taking account of planned new housing development, shortfalls of up to two forms of entry are currently predicted. Shortfalls are arising in other year groups as families moving into the area cause cohorts to grow as they move through the schools.
- 9.5.6 For September 2014 we provided a bulge Reception year class at Seaford Primary School, creating an additional 30 places.
- 9.5.7 We are engaging with schools in Seaford to look at options for delivering an additional two forms of entry (420 places) by September 2017. An agreed shortlist of potential options is being investigated and will inform a decision on the most appropriate solution(s) to take forward.
- 9.5.8 In the meantime we will continue to establish bulge classes at existing schools as appropriate.

Secondary places in Seaford

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Seaford	Yr 7 240	.	.	.	.	c 1fe

- 9.5.9 In the short term there are forecast to be sufficient places at Seaford Head School to meet projected demand. It is currently forecast that from around the start of the next decade a shortfall of Year 7 places of approximately one form of entry will arise as a consequence of the rise in primary intake numbers predicted for the town, exacerbated by the impact of new housing development.
- 9.5.10 A sixth form centre opened at the school in September 2014. This added 355 sixth form places.



9.6 Lewes District Other

9.6.1 Births in individual rural areas can fluctuate from year to year and there is no discernible upward or downward trend in births for rural areas of Lewes District as a whole. The emerging Lewes District Local Plan Joint Core Strategy provides for significant levels of new housing in three particular areas in the period 2010 to 2030. Close to 300 new dwellings are planned for Ringmer, around 400 new dwellings are planned for Wivelsfield Parish (including on the fringes of Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill) and over 100 new dwellings are planned for Newick.

Early Years places in rural Lewes

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Newick	46	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots
Ringmer	68	c 8 15 hr slots	Full	c 8 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots

9.6.2 While there are a number of rural areas in Lewes District in which there may be a shortfall of a few places in coming years, currently only two are identified (Newick and Ringmer) where the forecast shortfall may reach double figures.

9.6.3 The situation in Newick will be kept under review. In Ringmer, we are planning to improve the facilities at Ringmer Nursery as part of a project to deliver additional primary places (refer to 9.6.5 below). This will provide capacity for future expansion if required.

Primary places in rural Lewes

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Ditchling	Yr R 20	Small shortfall	•	Small shortfall	•	Full
Ringmer	Yr R 30	c 1fe	•	•	•	•
Wivelsfield	Yr R 20	Full	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Small shortfall Plus small shortfalls in other year groups

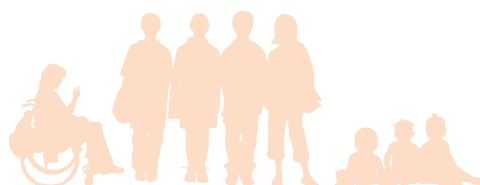


- 9.6.4 Ditchling St Margaret’s CE Primary School admitted 27 Reception year pupils (7 over PAN) in September 2014 and GP registration data suggests a similar level of shortfall could occur in 2016/17. This appears to be a consequence of the variations in births often found in rural areas from year to year rather than reflecting a more significant trend.
- 9.6.5 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 Reception year places. For September 2015 we are delivering an expansion project at the school. The school’s capacity will increase from one form of entry (210 places) to one and a half forms of entry (315 places) and its PAN will rise from 30 to 45. We believe this will address the need for places in Ringmer in the medium to long term.
- 9.6.6 Wivelsfield Primary School is already full and planned new housing either side of the East Sussex – West Sussex border is likely to place additional pressure on places at the school going forward. We are planning to install temporary accommodation at the school for September 2015. In the medium to long term we will look to enlarge the school to one form of entry (210 places) to meet the anticipated demand coming from new housing development in the local area.

Secondary places in rural Lewes

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Chailey	Yr 7 162	.	.	.	.	.
Ringmer	Yr 7 180 (150 from 15/16)	.	.	.	.	Up to 1fe

- 9.6.7 No shortfalls in Year 7 places are currently predicted in Chailey.
- 9.6.8 In the short term there are forecast to be sufficient places at Ringmer Community College to meet projected demand. The Academy’s planned reduction in PAN in 2015/16 from 180 to 150, coupled with increasing numbers of children coming through from feeder primary schools, together with the impact of new housing development in the area, could lead to longer term shortfalls of up to one form of entry.



9.7 Post-16 places in FE colleges

9.7.1 Lewes District is home to the Lewes Town campus of Sussex Downs College as well as Plumpton College; a specialist agricultural college which takes students from across East Sussex and draws around half of its students from out of county.

Area	Estimate of workplaces available for 16-19 year olds	Predicted shortfalls of workplaces required for 16-19 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Sussex Downs College (Lewes Campus)	1780	.	.	.	.	.
Plumpton College	780	c 80 workplaces	c 90 workplaces	c 70 workplaces	c 60 workplaces	c 130 -140 workplaces

Note:

For Plumpton College the workplace shortfall is expressed in terms of the approximate number of additional workplaces that will be required to cater for 16 – 19 year old students who are East Sussex residents.

9.7.2 As a result of additional places in alternative forms of post-16 provision coming or about to come on stream, notably Seaford Head Sixth Form and Newhaven University Technical College, we are currently predicting that Sussex Downs College will have sufficient capacity to meet demand for places in Lewes District going through to the end of the next decade. However, much will ultimately depend on the popularity of the College compared to alternative forms of post-16 provision.

9.7.3 Despite having recently expanded its capacity, Plumpton College is forecast to have a shortfall of places for 16-19 year olds over the coming years. Demographic trends suggest the extent of this shortfall will reduce in the short term and then rise from the end of the decade, when increased numbers of students start to come through secondary schools as a result of earlier trends in births and the impact of new housing development across the county. By the middle of the next decade 130-140 additional workplaces could be required to meet the demand arising from 16-19 year old students who are East Sussex residents.



10 Rother District

10.1 Overview

10.1.1 In Rother District, at the start of academic year 2014/15, there were:

- 90 Early Years settings providing 3,017 funded places (15 hour slots) for eligible two, three and four year olds. Places are provided by the private, voluntary and independent sectors as well as childminders, local primary schools and academies
- 29 maintained primary schools providing 5,549 places
- Three maintained secondary schools providing 2,700 places
- Three primary academies providing 1,155 places
- Two secondary academies providing 2,400 places
- One studio school providing 300 places
- One Further Education College, Bexhill College, providing an estimated 1,070 workplaces for 16-19 year olds

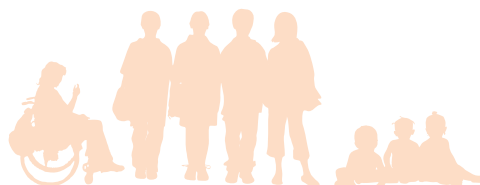
10.2 Bexhill

10.2.1 In recent years births in Bexhill have risen from a low of 266 in academic year 2001/02 to 413 in 2010/11 and 379 in 2011/12. In addition, the adopted Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for 3,100 new dwellings in Bexhill in the period 2011 to 2028.

Early Years places in Bexhill

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Bexhill	1178 (1228 from 15/16)	c 56 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 32 15 hr slots	c 160 15 hr slots

10.2.2 Linked to rising births and the roll out of the two year olds offer, shortages of Early Years places are predicted for the next four years, particularly in 2014/15 and 2017/18. Longer term, the significant volume of new housing planned for Bexhill could lead to the shortfall growing to around 160 15 hour slots by the middle of the next decade.



- 10.2.3 We are planning to deliver 33FTE places for two to four year olds at All Saints CE Primary School by April 2015. We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient Early Years places to meet demand.
- 10.2.4 Longer term, we will consider options for providing additional places linked to our proposals for primary school places (refer to 10.2.7 below)

Primary places in Bexhill

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Bexhill	Yr R 405	•	Small shortfall	•	•	c 1fe

- 10.2.5 There should be sufficient places to meet demand over most of the next 4 years, although a small shortfall could occur in 2015/16. Longer term, the planned new housing in Bexhill is likely to give rise to a shortfall of around one form of entry.
- 10.2.6 For September 2015 a bulge class will be established at an existing school in the town if this proves to be required.
- 10.2.7 Longer term, land for a new primary school is identified within a proposed housing development site north of Pebsham. We are currently working with Rother District Council and the developer to refine our site requirements. It is unlikely that the new places will be required before the next decade but, if the new housing comes on stream sooner, we will revise our target date for delivery accordingly.

Secondary places in Bexhill

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Bexhill High	Yr 7 330	•	•	•	•	Full
St Richard's Catholic College	Yr7 180 (190 from 2015/16)	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Small shortfall	Small shortfall

- 10.2.8 In the next few years no significant pressures on Year 7 places are currently anticipated in the Bexhill area. While, every year, a shortfall is predicted for St Richards Catholic College, the school readily accepts around 200 Year 7 pupils as a result of late admissions and appeals. From 2015/16 the school's PAN will increase to 190.



10.2.9 Longer term, the combined PAN of both schools (520) is currently predicted to be sufficient by ESCC’s Pupil Forecasting Model. 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.

10.3 Battle

10.3.1 Births within the Battle area have fluctuated from year to year rather than exhibiting any particular trend. The adopted Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for up to 500 new dwellings in Battle in the period 2011 to 2028.

Early Years places in Battle

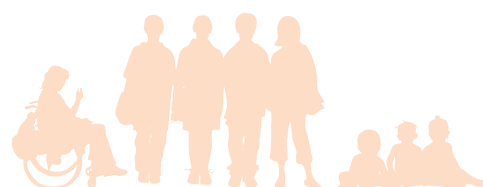
Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Battle	219	.	.	.	.	.

10.3.2 A small but continuing surplus of Early Years places is currently forecast for the Battle area.

Primary places in Battle

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Battle	Yr R 60	Full	Full Plus shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus shortfalls in other year groups

10.3.3 Births within the school place planning area are generally lower than the Reception year PAN at Battle & Langton CE Primary School and for this reason, pupil numbers at the school are currently forecast to stay within the PAN of 60. However, parental preference patterns (with significant demand for the school coming from nearby Hastings Borough), coupled with admissions criteria (giving priority to siblings, even from outside the Battle school place planning area, over some in-area applicants) mean that the Reception year PAN may be exceeded by up to 10 places in some years. The impact of new housing development in the area means that, medium to longer term, small shortfalls may exist across most year groups. The impact of new housing development and families moving into the area means that, going forward, some shortfalls are likely to exist across most year groups.



- 10.3.4 We are undertaking a capital project at Battle and Langton CE Primary School to replace existing temporary classrooms with permanent accommodation. This will not affect the capacity of the school. At this stage there are no plans to provide additional places at the school but the situation will be kept under regular review.

Secondary places in Battle

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Battle	Yr 7 224 (230 from 15/16)	Small shortfall	Full	Full	Full	Full

- 10.3.5 Claverham Community College is forecast to be slightly oversubscribed in 2014/15. However, the school often exceeds its PAN by up to 10 places as a result of late applications and appeals. In 2015/16 the PAN is being increased to 230. No significant shortfalls are currently forecast.

10.4 Rye

- 10.4.1 Local births fluctuate from year to year but recent trends are upwards. The adopted Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for up to 400 new dwellings in Rye in the period 2011 to 2028.

Early Years places in Rye

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Rye	254 (286 from 16/17)	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	.	.	.

- 10.4.2 There are currently few available Early Years places in Rye and small shortfalls may emerge in 2014/15 and 2015/16. Going forward there is predicted to be sufficient places, although provision will remain close to full.
- 10.4.3 We have recently altered the age range of the nursery on the Rye Primary School site to enable them to take an additional 16FTE places for two to four year olds.



Primary places in Rye

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Rye	Yr R 45	Small shortfall	c 0.5fe	c 0.5fe	c 1fe	c 0.5fe

- 10.4.4 New housing planned for Rye will put further pressure on places. A small shortfall of Reception year places is forecast for 2014/15, and shortfalls of half a form of entry are forecast for 2015/16 and 2016/17 with a one form entry shortfall forecast for 2017/18. Longer term, shortfalls of around half a form of entry are currently forecast. Shortfalls are also arising in other year groups as families moving into the area cause cohorts to grow as they move through the schools.
- 10.4.5 For September 2014 we created a bulge Reception year class at Rye Community Primary School. The school admitted 60 pupils (its PAN is 45).
- 10.4.6 For September 2016 we are proposing to enlarge the school permanently. Rye's capacity would increase to two forms of entry (420 places) and its PAN would rise to 60.

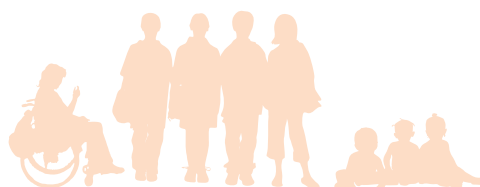
Secondary places in Rye

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Rye	Yr 7 150	.	.	Full	Full	Full

- 10.4.7 No significant shortfalls are currently forecast for Rye College. However, academic year 2016/17 is a year when the number of pupils coming through Rye's 'feeder' primary schools is higher than normal. It is therefore possible that the PAN may be exceeded in this year and some other specific years in the longer term.
- 10.4.8 Rye Studio School opened in September 2013. This has created an additional 300 places in Rye available for Year Groups 10-13.

10.5 Rother District Other

- 10.5.1 Births in individual rural areas can fluctuate from year to year and there is no discernible upward or downward trend in births for rural areas of Rother District as a whole. The adopted Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for over 100 new dwellings each in the villages of Robertsbridge, Northiam and Westfield in the period 2011 to 2028.



Early Years places in rural Rother

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Guesting	24	c 8 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots
Westfield	206	Full	Full	c 8 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots	Up to c16 15 hr slots

10.5.2 While there are a number of rural areas in Rother District in which there may be a shortfall of a few places in coming years, two areas (Guestling and Westfield) may see shortfalls reach double figures, the latter linked to recent housing development.

Primary places in rural Rother

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Winchelsea	Yr R 20	Small shortfall Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full
Westfield	Yr R 30	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups	Full Plus small shortfalls in other year groups

10.5.3 In a number of rural schools fluctuating births can mean the PAN being slightly exceeded in some years, but this is compensated by lower numbers in other year group cohorts. Currently there are two rural schools where pressures on numbers across several year groups are potentially causing concern.

10.5.4 St Thomas CE Primary School in Winchelsea is being affected by pressures on numbers in nearby Rye. It admitted 4 children above its PAN in September 2014 and there are small shortfalls in a number of year groups. The proposed expansion of Rye Community Primary School in 2016/17 should help to alleviate the impact on Winchelsea.



- 10.5.5 Westfield 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. We recently completed a capital project at the school to increase the size of four rather small classrooms, thereby creating extra space in which to accommodate pupil numbers. There are no plans to add further places at this stage.
- 10.5.6 Please note that Mountfield and Whatlington CE Primary School closed on 31 August 2014.

Secondary places in rural Rother

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Robertsbridge	Yr 7 130	Full	Full	Full	Full	Full

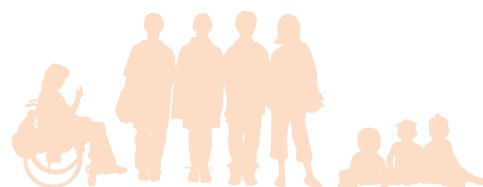
- 10.5.7 Year 7 at Robertsbridge Community College is predicted to be full for the foreseeable future. Late applications and in-year admissions may push some year groups slightly over their capacity, but there are no significant concerns at this stage.

10.6 Post-16 places in FE Colleges in Rother District

- 10.6.1 Rother District is home to Bexhill College.

Area	Estimate of workplaces available for 16-19 year olds	Predicted shortfalls of workplaces required for 16-19 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Bexhill College	1070	•	•	•	•	•

- 10.6.2 Between 2012/13 and 2013-14 16-19 year old learner numbers at Bexhill College rose by over 200 (13%). Capacity at the College has also been significantly expanded and we are currently forecasting that this will be sufficient to cope with the expected rise in demand in the next decade as growing numbers of students come through Year 11 of secondary schools.
- 10.6.3 A significant number of students living in Rother District also attend Sussex Coast College, Hastings. Forecasts for Sussex Coast College can be found in Chapter 8 of this document. Plumpton College, a specialist agricultural college situated in Lewes District, draws students from all five boroughs and districts as well as many students from outside the county. Forecasts for Plumpton College are given in Chapter 9.



11 Wealden District

11.1 Overview

11.1.1 In Wealden District, at the start of academic year 2014/15, there were:

- 202 Early Years settings providing 4,337 funded places (15 hour slots) for eligible two, three and four year olds. Places are provided by the private, voluntary and independent sectors as well as childminders, local primary schools and academies
- 52 maintained primary schools providing 10,705 places
- Four maintained secondary schools (including Willingdon) providing 5,191 places
- Two primary academies providing 420 places
- Two secondary academies providing 3,093 places

11.2 Crowborough

11.2.1 Births in Crowborough have fluctuated from year to year and as yet there is no discernible upward trend. The adopted Wealden District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for approximately 900 new dwellings in Crowborough in the period 2006 to 2027.

Early Years places in Crowborough

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Crowborough	461	c 40 15 hr slots	c 32 15 hr slots	c 32 15 hr slots	c 64 15 hr slots	Up to c 64 15 hr slots

11.2.2 Linked to the roll-out of the two year olds offer and exacerbated by recent and planned housing development, a shortfall of Early Years places is predicted to emerge in 2014/15. This is forecast to last into the next decade, peaking at a requirement for an additional 64 15 hour slots.



11.2.3 Historically, working families within Crowborough have tended to seek childcare outside of the town in relation to their working arrangements. This can mask the need for additional provision in the town which is predominantly market led. We will continue to monitor the situation and work with existing providers to create new Early Years places if required.

Primary places in Crowborough

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Crowborough	Yr R 210	Full	c 1fe	Full	c 1fe	Up to 0.5fe
	Junior Yr 3 60	•	c 20 places (linked to Whitehill intake 12/13)	Full	•	Full/or Up to 1fe

11.2.4 Reception year shortfalls of up to one form of entry are predicted for 2015/16 and 2017/18. Based on demographic projections and taking account of further new housing development planned for the town, Reception year shortfalls of up to half a form of entry are possible longer term.

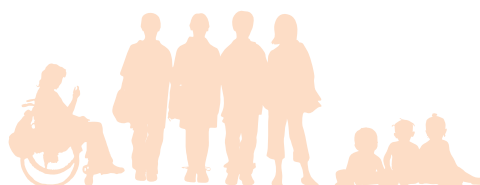
11.2.5 It is anticipated that the predicted shortfall of Reception year places in 2015/16 and 2017/18 will be addressed by utilising spare accommodation at Whitehill Infant School. Additionally, we will create a bulge Year 3 class at Herne Junior School for September 2015 to accommodate the larger cohort moving through from Whitehill that year.

11.2.6 Longer term we will consider the need to provide additional permanent places in the town if this proves necessary.

Secondary places in Crowborough

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Crowborough	Yr 7 280	•	•	•	•	•

11.2.7 No shortfalls are currently predicted at Beacon Community College.



11.3 Hailsham

11.3.1 In recent years, birth levels in Hailsham have been relatively flat, although data for 2010/11 and 2011/12 suggest the beginning of a possible upward trend. The adopted Wealden District Council Local Plan Core Strategy provides for some 2,900 new dwellings in Hailsham and Hellingly in the period 2006 to 2027 and a significant amount of this development is already under way. As well as leading to a direct impact on demand for places from inward migration, this volume of new housing is also likely to increase future births in the area.

Early Years places in Hailsham

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Hailsham	737	c 80 15 hr slots	c 120 15 hr slots	c 152 15 hr slots	c 192 15 hr slots	c 232 15 hr slots

- 11.3.2 New housing and the roll out of the two year olds offer are predicted to create a shortfall of places in 2014/15. This shortfall is forecast to grow over the years linked to further new housing being built. By the middle of the next decade a requirement for an additional 232 15 hour slots is forecast.
- 11.3.3 By September 2015 we are planning to provide 38FTE places for two to four year olds in conjunction with a project to deliver a new primary academy in the town (refer to 11.3.9 below).
- 11.3.4 We have supported Hailsham Sure Start Nursery to alter the age range of the nursery to enable them to take additional 12FTE places for two to four year olds.
- 11.3.5 In the medium to long term, we will look to provide additional places linked to the need to provide more primary school places in the north of Hailsham (refer to 11.3.11 below).
- 11.3.6 We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient Early Years places to meet demand.



Primary places in Hailsham

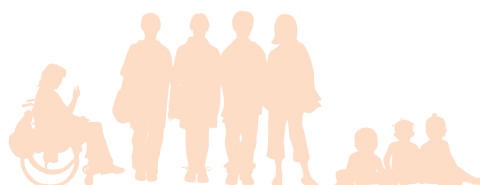
Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Hailsham	Yr R 240	c 1fe	c 2fe	c 1fe	c 1fe	c 3fe

- 11.3.7 In 2014/15 and 2015/16 shortfalls of around one form of entry and two forms of entry respectively are anticipated. Longer term shortfalls of around three forms of entry are forecast. Shortfalls in other year groups are also arising as families, attracted by the new housing, move into the area.
- 11.3.8 For September 2014 we created a bulge Reception year class at Hellingly Community Primary School.
- 11.3.9 In 2015/16 a new primary academy will open in the town on land owned by the Council. The academy will be run by Lilac Sky Academy Trust and will provide 210 primary places (one form of entry) and 38FTE nursery places (see 11.3.3 above).
- 11.3.10 Further places will be provided for September 2015 through the establishment of a bulge class at another school in the town if required.
- 11.3.11 In the medium to long term, land for a new primary school is identified within a proposed housing development site in the north of Hailsham. We are currently working with Wealden District Council and the developer to secure an option agreement on the land. It is unlikely that the new places will be required before the end of the decade, but if the new housing comes on stream sooner then we will revise our target date for delivery accordingly.

Secondary places in Hailsham

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Hailsham	Yr 7 240	.	.	.	Full	c 2fe

- 11.3.12 There are predicted to be sufficient Year 7 places available at Hailsham Academy to meet demand in the short term. From around the turn of the decade, as a result of the significant amount of new housing in the area, a shortfall of around two forms of entry will begin to emerge.



- 11.3.13 In the meantime, we have secured an option agreement on land in Hailsham to develop additional secondary school provision. Following early discussions with Hailsham Academy our preferred approach is to establish a stand-alone sixth form centre on the land, thereby freeing up space on the main site for the anticipated growth in 11-16 students. We will explore this option in more detail during the 2014/15 academic year through a full feasibility study.

11.4 Heathfield

- 11.4.1 Over the past decade births within the Heathfield area have shown no discernible upward or downward trend. The adopted Wealden District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for approximately 300 new dwellings in Heathfield in the period 2006 to 2027.

Early Years places in Heathfield

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Heathfield	402	• or Full	Full	Full	Full	•

- 11.4.2 While it is anticipated Early Years settings in the area will be full over the coming few years, significant shortfalls in places are not currently forecast.

Primary places in Heathfield

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Heathfield	Yr R 110	•	•	•	•	•

- 11.4.3 In recent years births in the area have continued to remain well below the number of school places available. The level of surplus places in Heathfield at the January 2014 pupil census was 25%. This together with the lack of new housing development planned for Heathfield suggests that primary schools in the area will continue to be undersubscribed.
- 11.4.4 It is important to consider the effect this over-supply of places is likely to have on schools in terms of their long term sustainability, both financially and in terms of their capacity to sustain improvements in standards.



- 11.4.5 To this effect, on 6 October 2014 the Lead Member for Learning and School Effectiveness approved a review of primary places in the Heathfield area, to ensure there is sufficient provision to meet the predicted demand for places in the area but to also look more widely at the organisation of schools to make sure they are well placed to deliver a high quality education to their local communities. The review will be undertaken during the 2014/15 academic year and reported to the Council's Cabinet in September 2015.

Secondary places in Heathfield

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Heathfield	Yr 7 240	.	.	.	.	.

- 11.4.6 There are currently predicted to be sufficient places at Heathfield Community College to meet demand for the foreseeable future.

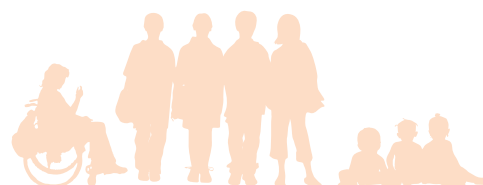
11.5 Polegate, Willingdon, Stone Cross and Hankham

- 11.5.1 Births within the wider Polegate, Willingdon, Stone Cross and Hankham area have tended to fluctuate in recent years rather than showing any discernible upward or downward trend. However, the adopted Wealden District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for around 2,000 new dwellings in the area in the period 2006 to 2027.

Early Years places in Polegate, Willingdon, Stone Cross and Hankham

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Polegate/ Willingdon/Stone Cross/Hankham	249	c 72 15 hr slots	c 80 15 hr slots	c 88 15 hr slots	c 120 15 hr slots	c 160 15 hr slots

- 11.5.2 A shortfall in Early Years places is already believed to exist in the area and this is likely to be exacerbated by the impact of new housing development and the roll-out of the two year old offer. Linked to new housing, this deficit is forecast to rise through the next decade, eventually reaching in the region of 160 15 hour slots.
- 11.5.3 The de-designation of the Polegate Children's Centre will create 33FTE places for two to four year olds from January 2015. The nursery will be run by Polegate School.



- 11.5.4 We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient Early Years places to meet demand. In the longer term, we will look to provide additional places linked to the need to provide more primary school places in the area (refer to 11.5.6 below).

Primary places in Polegate, Willingdon, Stone Cross and Hankham

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Polegate/ Willingdon/Stone Cross/Hankham	Yr R 200	Full	Small shortfall Plus shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall Plus shortfalls in other year groups	Small shortfall Plus shortfalls in other year groups	c 1fe

- 11.5.5 For primary school admissions, the area is combined with Eastbourne and is likely to be indirectly affected by the pressures on pupil numbers being experienced in Eastbourne Borough. Additional pupils from new housing in the area are likely to put extra pressure on already full schools. A small shortfall in places in Reception year and other year groups is possible in 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. Longer term, and linked to the amount of new housing development in Polegate and Stone Cross, a combined shortfall for the wider area of one form of entry across a number of year groups is forecast.
- 11.5.6 Land is identified within a proposed housing development site to the south east of Polegate for a new primary school. This is just one of a number of options which will be considered in order to provide the additional places which we estimate will be required from around 2019/20.
- 11.5.7 In the meantime, and until there is more certainty about the timing of the proposed development, we will look to provide temporary accommodation at an existing school, if required, to meet any shortfall in places.

Secondary places in Polegate, Willingdon, Stone Cross and Hankham

- 11.5.8 Willingdon Community School is included in the Eastbourne secondary school planning area. Please refer to 7.4 for further information.



11.6 Uckfield

- 11.6.1 In recent years, birth levels in Uckfield have generally been relatively flat although the 191 births recorded for 2011/12 is higher than for any of the previous 10 years. The adopted Wealden District Local Plan Core Strategy provides for around 1700 new dwellings in the area in the period 2006 to 2027.

Early Years places in Uckfield

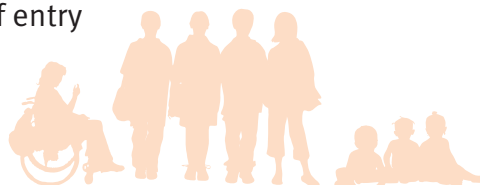
Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Uckfield	356	Full	c 24 15 hr slots	c 40 15 hr slots	c 48 15 hr slots	Up to c 60 15 hr slots

- 11.6.2 Linked to the roll out of the two year olds offer, shortfalls in Early Years places are likely over the next few years. As a result of the new housing planned for the area, these shortfalls are forecast to continue through the next decade, with a requirement for up to 60 additional 15 hour slots.
- 11.6.3 We will continue to work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient places to meet demand.

Primary places in Uckfield

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Uckfield	Yr R 180	•	• or Full	c 1fe	•	Up to 1fe

- 11.6.4 In 2016/17 (which corresponds to a high birth year 5 years previously) Reception year shortfalls of around one form of entry are currently forecast to occur. Longer term, demographic projections of future births and the strategic site new housing allocation for Uckfield of 1,000 dwellings, suggest a shortfall of up to one form of entry.
- 11.6.5 The predicted shortfall in 2016/17 will be addressed by creating a bulge class at an existing school.
- 11.6.6 With regard to the predicted longer term pressures, land is identified within a proposed housing development site to the west of Uckfield for a new primary school. We are in discussion with Wealden District Council, Uckfield Town Council and the developer about the possibility of relocating an existing school to the new site as part of a wider regeneration plan for Uckfield town centre. In relocating the school we would look to enlarge it by one form of entry (210 places) to provide the necessary places.



- 11.6.7 At the same time we are aware that a free school application has recently been made to the DfE by a local group wishing to establish an all-through (4-16) Steiner school in the town, possibly on the same site. It is proposed that the free school would provide 672 places (two forms of entry) between reception year and Year 11.
- 11.6.8 We will await the outcome of the free school application before aligning our options accordingly.

Secondary places in Uckfield

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Uckfield	Yr 7 270	Full	•	Full	c 0.5fe	c 2fe

- 11.6.9 There are predicted to be more or less sufficient Year 7 places available to meet demand in the short term, although as a result of high numbers coming through 'feeder' primary schools, a small shortfall of Year 7 places will occur in 2014/15 and this could be repeated 2016/17. Small shortfalls in other year groups are also possible, arising from families moving into the area. From around 2017/18, and linked to the significant amount of new housing in the area, a shortfall will emerge which is forecast to eventually reach two forms of entry.
- 11.6.10 We will await the outcome of the free school application, referred to in 11.6.7 above, before investigating our options further.

11.7 Wealden District Other

- 11.7.1 Recent levels of births in rural areas of Wealden District have been relatively low compared to those that occurred between 2004/05 and 2007/08. The adopted Wealden District Local Plan Core Strategy does not generally envisage high volumes of new house building in rural settlements, although it does provide for around 200 new homes in Frant parish in the period 2006 to 2027, including the development of 120 dwellings on the fringes of Tunbridge Wells.



Early Years places in rural Wealden

Area	Places (maximum 15 hour slots available)	Predicted shortfalls of 15 hour slots for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Frant	48	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	Up to c 16 15 hr slots
Pevensy & Westham	103	c 8 15 hr slots	c 8 15 hr slots	c 16 15 hr slots	c 24 15 hr slots	Up to c 32 15 hr slots

11.7.2 While there are a number of rural areas in Wealden District in which there may be a shortfall of a few places in coming years, currently only two are identified (Frant and Pevensy & Westham) where the forecast shortfall may reach double figures, both linked to planned housing development.

11.7.3 We will work with existing providers to ensure there are sufficient places to meet demand.

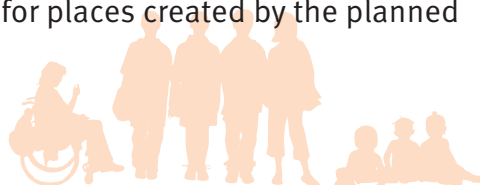
Primary places in rural Wealden

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Frant	Yr R 15	Full	Small shortfall Plus small shortfalls in other years	Small shortfall Plus small shortfalls in other years	Full Plus small shortfalls in other years	Small shortfall Plus small shortfalls in other years
Mayfield	Yr R 20 (30 from 2015/16)	Up to 0.5fe Plus small shortfalls in other years	Full	•	Full	•

11.7.4 Currently there are two rural areas of Wealden District where potentially significant shortfalls are predicted.

11.7.5 Frant CE Primary School was rebuilt on a new site in the village in 2010 and continues to be popular with families from over the border in Kent. A change to the admissions criteria from 2012/13 should help to ease the demand for places although this will take a few years to work through. Medium to longer term, proposed new housing on the fringes of Tunbridge Wells (but within the Frant primary school admissions area) may create further shortfalls of up to 5 places per year group across all years.

11.7.6 In summer 2014 we were able to enlarge a rather small classroom at the school to ease the pressure on Reception year places. Longer term, it may be necessary to consider enlarging the school from half a form of entry (105 places) to at least 0.67 forms of entry (140 places), to meet the demand for places created by the planned new housing in the area. This is unlikely to be before 2018/19.



- 11.7.7 Mayfield CE Primary School (current PAN 20) admitted 28 Reception year children in 2014/15. Birth and/or GP data suggest that the current PAN could also be significantly exceeded in 2015/16 and 2017/18.
- 11.7.8 As a result, we are planning to install temporary accommodation at the school in summer 2015, in line with an increase in its PAN to 30 from 2015/16. We believe this will address the need for places in the Mayfield area in the medium to long term.

Secondary places in rural Wealden

Area	PAN	Predicted shortfalls against PAN				
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Longer term
Wadhurst	Yr 7 168	•	•	•	• or Full	• or Full

- 11.7.9 There are currently predicted to be sufficient places at Uplands Community College to meet demand for the foreseeable future.

11.8 Post-16 FE colleges in Wealden District

- 11.8.1 There are currently no FE colleges located in Wealden District. Substantial numbers of students from Wealden District attend Sussex Downs College’s Eastbourne and Lewes campuses and Plumpton College draws students from all five boroughs and districts. Please refer to Chapters 7 and 9 for information concerning places and future student numbers at these colleges.

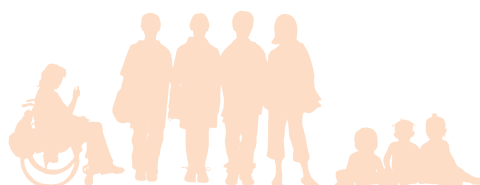


Appendix A

School Organisation Policy

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This policy sets out the Council's approach to school organisation, to support school governing bodies to ensure that they are offering high quality education to all their pupils, within the context of a changing educational landscape.
- 1.2 The principles underlying this policy are:
- To ensure that all schools are well placed to deliver high quality education that meets the needs of their local community and makes best use of public funding
 - Where there is sustained evidence that a school is failing to meet the needs of the local community and/or to deliver improved outcomes and/or is not financially viable, to explore the options for closure or a partnership solution
 - To maintain a sustainable network of village schools, through exploring a range of partnership solutions where appropriate (e.g. collaborations, federations, trust status and academy chains)
 - To address the relative underperformance at Key Stage 2 of junior schools compared with all-through primary schools by supporting infant and junior schools to form a federation or amalgamate
 - To ensure any change to school organisation impacts positively on school performance and on the life chances of children; to support governing bodies to review, on an annual basis, their organisational and leadership arrangements and to plan for building leadership capacity
 - To develop an approach to school organisation review that enables stakeholders to engage fully and effectively in the process.
- 1.3 The Council and school governing bodies face increasing pressure to maintain the efficient organisation and effective leadership of our schools; particularly of primary schools. The Council will manage a programme of ongoing planning and review of school organisation and leadership arrangements, to provide support for governing bodies to address this challenge.



2 Financial context

- 2.1 School budgets are made up of age-weighted pupil funding, specific allocations to cover premises costs, and protection for small schools to enable them to offer a full curriculum and comply with infant class size legislation. Currently, small schools' budgets are under considerable pressure and many schools are finding that they have to allocate a disproportionate amount of budget to management costs.
- 2.2 The Department for Education (DfE) introduced changes to the allowable factor in the Local Authorities' School Funding Formulae, which came into effect in 2013/14. The DfE recognised the need to retain some funding protection within the funding formulae until 2014/15, which included a minimum funding guarantee. The DfE have indicated that there will be a new funding formula from 2015/16.
- 2.3 If existing levels of funding decrease, it is possible that some schools may need to consider more efficient organisational structures and operations, e.g. collaborating or federating with other schools. Governing bodies will need to consider the range of options available to secure a reduction in overall costs whilst continually improving school performance; this will involve reviewing school organisation, leadership and management structures.

3 Pupil performance context

- 3.1 As detailed in Excellence for All, the Council's strategy for school improvement (2013 – 2015), there is evidence of outstanding leadership and teaching, innovative practice and inspiring educational experiences in many schools in East Sussex. However, performance is not consistent and progress to improve pupil outcomes across the county has been too slow. In the past year too many schools have been judged by Ofsted to require improvement or special measures. Education at all stages is now delivered by an increasingly diverse range of providers. This landscape requires new partnerships, approaches and accountabilities to be developed to secure the best outcomes for all of the county's children and young people.
- 3.2 The Council reviews the performance data of each school in the autumn. Where there is an indication of a trend of significant decline in a school's performance, the Council will consider with the governing body whether alternative models of school organisation or leadership and management are necessary to secure improvement.
- 3.3 The Council is committed to the federation or amalgamation of infant and junior schools. Data analysis shows that overall Key Stage 2 pupil outcomes are higher in East Sussex all-through primary schools in comparison to junior schools, where children transfer at the start of Year 3. There is also a cost to the Council of the provision of support to improve the performance of junior schools.
- 3.4 The Council will continue to regularly review opportunities to create all-through primary schools wherever possible, from pairs or combinations of infant and junior schools.

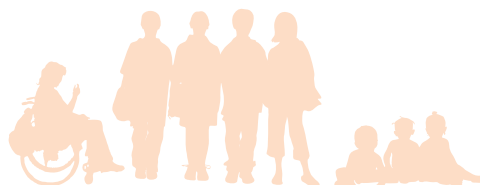


4 School leadership context

- 4.1 School governing bodies face increasing pressures to maintain the effective and efficient leadership of our schools, with regard to:
- recruiting headteachers
 - developing alternative models of school leadership
 - creating effective partnerships between schools.
- 4.2 Within this challenging context, building leadership capacity and succession planning is an issue that must be part of any governing body's strategic planning. The Council will work with governing bodies to develop strategies to build capacity and to plan well in advance for strong, sustainable future leadership of a school. It is vital that this is approached and managed in a forward thinking and proactive manner and not in response to the resignation or retirement of a headteacher.
- 4.3 The Council will support governing bodies to take a strategic approach to the challenge of developing a model of leadership that will suit their school in the future. This will include exploration of the suitability of executive headteacher arrangements as part of a collaboration or federation.
- 4.4 Across East Sussex, a range of models of school organisation and leadership and management exist, including co-leadership and executive leadership. Approximately 30 schools in East Sussex are part of a collaboration or federation arrangement. These new and developing models have brought numerous opportunities for schools to work together on common aims to improve the quality of provision and raise the standards achieved by pupils.

5 Implementation of the policy

- 5.1 The implementation of this policy will be managed through every primary school's context, regardless of their governance arrangements, being reviewed in the autumn. The review of each primary school's context will draw on a range of information including pupil numbers, finance, pupil performance, leadership arrangements and succession planning. The review would reach a view about the effectiveness of arrangements for the organisation and management of primary schools across the county and at individual school level. The outcome of the review would lead to an identification of primary schools where support should be provided for governors to explore issues specific to the organisation and leadership challenges in their school. The programme of support would be led by the Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service (SLES) and involve other teams from Children's Services as appropriate.



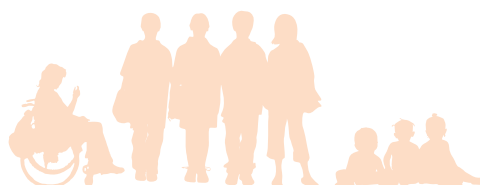
- 5.2 Key issues that will be considered in relation to individual school's contexts will include:
- succession planning where there is a current headteacher vacancy or possible vacancy within the next two years
 - year groups with fewer than ten pupils
 - classes made up of three or more year groups
 - total pupil numbers of fewer than 80 pupils, or a surplus of more than 25% for three or more years
 - a declining trend in the level of parental preferences
 - a two year declining trend of pupil performance, as measured by attainment and progress data
 - evidence of financial difficulties being experienced by the school
- 5.3 In addition to the September review process, any school in which there is significant change in circumstances at any time of the year, that could impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of the school would be identified for further support and discussion with the governing body about the organisation, leadership and management issues identified. Examples of significant change in circumstances include:
- the position of headteacher becomes unexpectedly vacant
 - a school is placed in an Ofsted category of concern of serious weaknesses or special measures
 - a school has remained in a Ofsted category of requires improvement for the last two inspections
 - a school becomes eligible for intervention by the Council
 - a school has a pre-existing licensed deficit and is unable to supply a sustainable recovery plan
 - an organisation wishing to set up an academy or a free school indicates an interest in a specific locality.
- 5.4 The outcomes of the review of schools each autumn will be assessed and the schools for further analysis and discussion with the governing body will be identified. Where the school is voluntary controlled or voluntary aided, the diocesan authority will be involved fully.
- 5.5 An options appraisal would be prepared and considered at a meeting with a school's governing body to explore the key issues and agree a course of further action; a personalised programme of support would be drawn up to take developments forward.



- 5.6 By placing the focus on discussion and planning in a pro-active manner there will be better opportunities to take time to explore and develop a range of options, time to build the capacity required to work differently, time to consult and time to implement change.
- 5.7 Where the result of the review and discussions with a governing body necessitate a solution requiring a formal change of school organisation (for example, creation of an all-through primary or federation), the local wider community would be consulted together with other key stakeholders. Where this is the case, consultation will comply with statutory requirements contained in, but not limited to, the Education and Inspections Act 2006, the School Organisation Regulations (2013), the School Governance (Federation) Regulations 2007 and the Education Act 2011. Legislation in this area is subject to regular review by government.



Rye Community Primary School



Appendix B

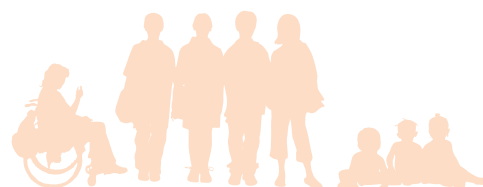
School Planning Areas

Primary Schools

Primary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Eastbourne Borough			
Bourne Primary School	Primary	3-11	Community
Gildredge House*	Primary	4-11	Free School
Heron Park Primary Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy
Langney Primary School	Primary	3-11	Community
Motcombe Community School	Infant	4-7	Community
Oakwood Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
Ocklynge Junior School	Junior	7-11	Community
Parkland Infant School	Infant	4-7	Community
Parkland Junior School	Junior	7-11	Community
Pashley Down Infant School	Infant	4-7	Community
Roselands Infant School	Infant	4-7	Community
Shinewater Primary School	Primary	3-11	Community
St Andrew's Church of England Infant School	Infant	4-7	Voluntary Controlled
St John's Meads Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Thomas a Becket Catholic Infant School	Infant	4-7	Voluntary Aided
St Thomas a Becket Catholic Junior School	Junior	7-11	Voluntary Aided
Stafford Junior School	Junior	7-11	Community
The Haven Voluntary Aided CE/Methodist Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Tollgate Community Junior School	Junior	7-11	Community
West Rise Community Infant School	Infant	4-7	Community
West Rise Junior School	Junior	7-11	Community
* Gildredge House is an all-through (4-19) school			



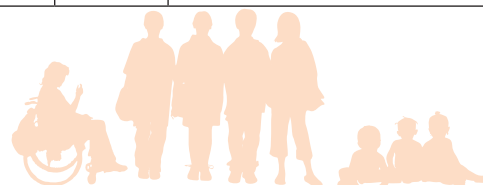
Primary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Hastings Borough			
All Saints Church of England Junior School	Junior	7-11	Voluntary Aided
ARK Blacklands Primary Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy
ARK Little Ridge Primary Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy
Castledown Community Primary and Nursery School	Primary	3-11	Community
Christ Church Church of England Primary School	Primary	3-11	Voluntary Aided
Churchwood Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
Dudley Infant Academy	Infant	4-7	Academy
Hollington Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
Ore Village Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
Robsack Wood Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Sandown Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Silverdale Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
St Leonards Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
St Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Paul's Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
The Baird Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
West St Leonards Primary Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy
Lewes District - Lewes Town			
Pells Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
St Pancras Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
South Malling Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Southover Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Wallands Community Primary School	Primary	3-11	Community
Western Road Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Foundation Trust
Lewes District - Newhaven			
Denton Community School	Primary	4-11	Community
Harbour Primary School and Nursery	Primary	3-11	Community
Meeching Valley Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Lewes District - Peacehaven			
Peacehaven Heights Primary School	Primary	3-11	Community
Meridian Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Telscombe Cliffs Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community



Primary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Lewes District - Seaford			
Anney Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Chyngton School	Primary	4-11	Community
Cradle Hill Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Seaford Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Lewes District - Other			
Barcombe Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Ditchling (St Margaret's) Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Firle Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Hamsey Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Iford and Kingston Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Newick Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Plumpton Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Ringmer Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Rodmell Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Peter's Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Wivelsfield Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Rother District - Bexhill			
All Saints Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Chantry Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Glenleigh Park Primary Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
King Offa Primary Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy
Little Common School	Primary	4-11	Community
Pebsham Primary Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy
St Mary Magdalene's Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Peter and St Paul Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Rother District - Rye			
Rye Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Rother District - Battle			
Battle and Langton Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled



Primary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Rother District - Other			
Beckley Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Bodiam Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Brede Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Burwash Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Catsfield Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Crowhurst Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Dallington Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Etchingam Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Guestling-Bradshaw Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Hurst Green Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Icklesham Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Netherfield Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Northiam Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Peasmarsh Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Salehurst Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Sedlescombe Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
St Michael's Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
St Thomas' Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Staplecross Methodist Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Stonegate Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Ticehurst and Flimwell Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Westfield School	Primary	4-11	Community
Wealden District - Crowborough			
Herne Junior School	Junior	7-11	Community
Jarvis Brook School	Primary	4-11	Community
Sir Henry Fermor Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St John's Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Marys Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Whitehill Infant School	Infant	4-7	Community
Wealden District - Hailsham			
Grovelands Community School	Primary	4-11	Foundation Trust
Hawkes Farm Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Hellingly Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Marshlands Academy	Primary	3-11	Academy
White House Academy	Primary	4-11	Academy



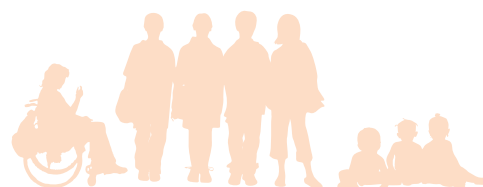
Primary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Wealden District - Heathfield			
All Saints' and St Richard's Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Cross in Hand Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Parkside Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Wealden District - Polegate/Willingdon			
Polegate School	Primary	4-11	Community
Willingdon Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Wealden District - Uckfield			
Harlands Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Holy Cross Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Manor Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Rocks Park Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
St Philip's Catholic Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Wealden District - Other			
Alfriston School	Primary	4-11	Community
Blackboys Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Bonnors Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Broad Oak Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Buxted Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Chiddingly Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Danehill Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
East Hoathly Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Five Ashes Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Fletching Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Forest Row Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Framfield Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Frant Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Groombridge St Thomas' Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Hankham Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Herstmonceux Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
High Hurstwood Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Laughton Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Little Horsted Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Mark Cross Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
Mayfield Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled



Primary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Maynards Green Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Ninfield Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Nutley Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Park Mead Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Pevensey and Westham Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Controlled
Punnetts Town Community Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Rotherfield Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
St Mark's Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Mary the Virgin Church of England Primary School	Primary	4-11	Voluntary Aided
St Michael's Primary School	Primary	4-11	Community
Stone Cross School	Primary	4-11	Community
Wadhurst Church of England Primary School	Primary	3-11	Voluntary Controlled

Secondary schools

Secondary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Eastbourne Borough			
Gildredge House*	Secondary	11-19	Free School
Ratton School Academy Trust	Secondary	11-16	Academy
The Bishop Bell Church of England School	Secondary	11-16	Voluntary Aided
The Cavendish School	Secondary	11-16	Academy
The Causeway School	Secondary	11-16	Community
The Eastbourne Academy	Secondary	11-16	Academy
Willingdon Community School	Secondary	11-16	Community
* Gildredge House is an all-through (4-19) school			
Hastings Borough			
Helenswood Academy	Secondary	11-19	Academy
The Hastings Academy	Secondary	11-16	Academy
The St Leonards Academy	Secondary	11-16	Academy
ARK William Parker Academy	Secondary	11-19	Academy
Lewes District - Lewes Town			
Priory School	Secondary	11-16	Community
Lewes District - Newhaven			
Seahaven Academy	Secondary	11-16	Academy



Secondary school planning areas	Phase	Age range	Current status
Lewes District - Peacehaven			
Peacehaven Community School	Secondary	11-16	Community
Lewes District - Seaford			
Seaford Head School	Secondary	11-16	Academy
Lewes District - Other			
Chailey School	Secondary	11-16	Community
Ringmer Community College	Secondary	11-19	Academy
Rother District - Bexhill			
Bexhill High School	Secondary	11-16	Academy
St Richard's Catholic College	Secondary	11-16	Voluntary Aided
Rother District - Rye			
Rye College	Secondary	11-16	Academy
Rye Studio School	Secondary	14-19	Studio School
Rother District - Battle			
Claverham Community College	Secondary	11-16	Community
Rother District - Other			
Robertsbridge Community College	Secondary	11-16	Community
Wealden District - Crowborough			
Beacon Community College	Secondary	11-19	Academy
Wealden District - Hailsham			
Hailsham Community College Academy Trust	Secondary	11-19	Academy
Wealden District - Heathfield			
Heathfield Community College	Secondary	11-19	Community
Wealden District - Uckfield			
Uckfield Community Technology College	Secondary	11-19	Community
Wealden District - Wadhurst			
Uplands Community College	Secondary	11-19	Community

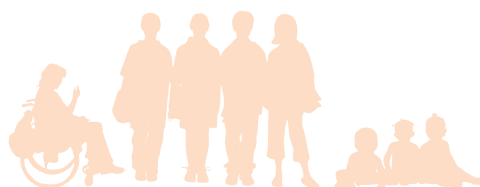


Special Schools

Special schools	Age range	Current status
College Central	4-16	Pupil Referral Unit
Cuckmere House School	6-16	Community Special School
Glyne Gap School	2-19	Academy Special School
Grove Park School	2-19	Community Special School
Hazel Court School	11-19	Community Special School
New Horizons School	7-16	Community Special School
Saxon Mount School	11-16	Academy Special School
St Mary's School	9-16	Community Special School
The Lindfield School	11-16	Community Special School
The South Downs Community School	4-11	Community Special School
Torfield School	3-11	Academy Special School



The Haven CE/Methodist Primary School, Eastbourne



Appendix C

East Sussex Blueprint for Education Capital Projects – Expansions and New Builds

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Blueprint sets out how the Council will work with settings, schools and other key partners to deliver capital projects that meet the identified need for education places. The Blueprint also sets out our priorities and vision for new builds and expansion projects, including the type of construction we will use.

2 How capital projects are taken forward

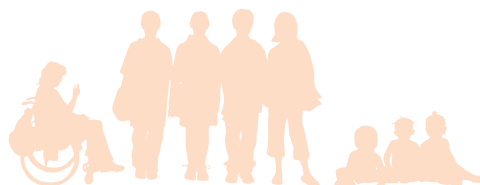
- 2.1 In drawing up options and proposals around reshaping provision or providing additional places, the Council initially conducts an option appraisal on existing sites and premises. The issues considered include:
- the ability to expand or alter the premises, including arrangements while works are in progress
 - the works required to expand or alter the premises and the estimated capital costs associated with this
 - the size and topography of the site
 - access to the site, including roads, traffic, parking and safety issues
- 2.2 After this initial appraisal, the first step for any capital project is for the Children’s Services Department (CSD) to commission the Business Services Department (BSD) to conduct a feasibility study to establish costs and investigate the practicalities and challenges of any project. CSD will write a clear brief for the feasibility study that sets out the scope of the project and the key deliverables.
- 2.3 If, on receipt of the feasibility study, it is agreed that the project will go forward, CSD will then commission BSD to implement the project to an agreed specification, budget and timeframe. CSD acts as the commissioner and the ‘client’ throughout the project and will approve the final design.
- 2.4 BSD will appoint a design team and contractors in line with Council policy and procedures, and is responsible for managing the successful delivery of the project. BSD will appoint a Client Manager to manage the project.



- 2.5 The Children's Services Department Capital Strategy Board has the responsibility of monitoring the department's capital programme; the board meets regularly to receive updates on the progress of projects and the projects spend.

3 How we will work with schools and other key partners

- 3.1 Where projects are proposed on a school site, schools (and the diocese if a church school) will be engaged from the beginning of the process, and the agreement of the school/academy and diocese will be sought before any recommendations are put forward and before a feasibility study is commissioned.
- 3.2 Schools are an important partner in capital projects and will be consulted throughout the design phase to ensure that their input is considered as the design is developed. We would normally expect the school to put together a small team of the headteacher, Chair of Governors and diocese representative (if applicable) to work with us on the project. We would expect to meet the school team as a minimum at the following times:
- at the start of the project before any feasibility study has been commissioned
 - once the feasibility study has been completed and approved by CSD
 - at key points throughout the design process, such as before the end of RIBA Stage C, once the designs have been approved by CSD
 - at key points throughout the construction period to ensure that the project is being delivered appropriately
- 3.3 Schools will be provided with a key contact within CSD and also within BSD for the duration of the project.
- 3.4 The main focus of capital projects commissioned by CSD is to provide additional places. Clear budgets and timescales will be set for the project and the project will be managed against these constraints. We recognise that sometimes schools have other priorities that might enhance the experience and outcomes of pupils, unfortunately given the financial constraints within which projects are delivered, it is unlikely that any additional priorities will be considered for the capital project other than the provision of the new places.



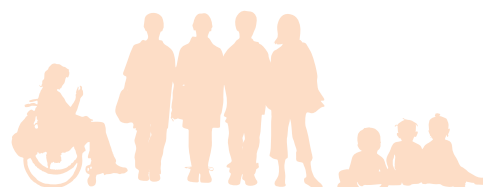
Appendix D

Glossary of terms

Academies	Publicly funded schools, independent of the local authority. Sometimes run by an academy sponsor.
Admissions Code	Ensures a fair and straightforward admissions system that promotes equity and fair access for all. The Code, the School Admission Appeals Code and related legislation have statutory force which admission authorities, governing bodies, local authorities, admission forums, schools adjudicators and admission appeal panels must comply with.
Basic Need	The supply of school places to meet demand.
Bulge class	A school admits children above its PAN at year of intake thereby creating an additional 'bulge' class e.g. a one form entry school having two classes in Reception year.
Collaboration	A formal short term arrangement between schools. Each school has its own governing body and a sub-committee is established to oversee the collaboration arrangement. Collaborations usually have an executive headteacher. Each school retains its own identity.
Community areas	Wherever you live in East Sussex, your home address will fall into a 'community area' served by a certain school or set of schools. For more information on each of the community areas, please refer to The East Sussex County Council website at: www.eastsussex.gov.uk/educationandlearning/schools/schoolsearch/search
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	The CIL allows local planning authorities to raise funds towards infrastructure costs from new housing development
Community schools	Schools maintained by the local authority.
Early Years Education Entitlement (EYEE)	Government funding for 15 hours of free Early Years education for three and four year olds.



<p>Early Year Foundation Stage and National Curriculum Key Stages (KS)</p>	<p>The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) covers education for children before they reach five (compulsory school age). The National Curriculum is organised into blocks of years called 'key stages'. There are four key stages. Key Stage 5 has no legal definition, and is merely used as an indicator to complement the defined Key Stages.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="464 389 1406 1115"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Key Stage</th> <th>School Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3-4</td> <td>Pre-school</td> <td>EYFS</td> <td>Early Years provider e.g. Nursery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-5</td> <td>Reception (Year R)</td> <td>EYFS</td> <td>Infant / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-6</td> <td>Year 1</td> <td>KS1</td> <td>Infant / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-7</td> <td>Year 2</td> <td>KS1</td> <td>Infant / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7-8</td> <td>Year 3</td> <td>KS2</td> <td>Junior / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8-9</td> <td>Year 4</td> <td>KS2</td> <td>Junior / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9-10</td> <td>Year 5</td> <td>KS2</td> <td>Junior / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-11</td> <td>Year 6</td> <td>KS2</td> <td>Junior / Primary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-12</td> <td>Year 7</td> <td>KS3</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12-13</td> <td>Year 8</td> <td>KS3</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13-14</td> <td>Year 9</td> <td>KS3</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14-15</td> <td>Year 10</td> <td>KS4</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-16</td> <td>Year 11</td> <td>KS4</td> <td>Secondary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-17</td> <td>Year 12</td> <td>KS5</td> <td>Sixth Form/FE College</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17-18</td> <td>Year 13</td> <td>KS5</td> <td>Sixth Form/FE College</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18-19</td> <td>Year 14</td> <td>KS5</td> <td>Sixth Form/FE College</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	Year	Key Stage	School Type	3-4	Pre-school	EYFS	Early Years provider e.g. Nursery	4-5	Reception (Year R)	EYFS	Infant / Primary	5-6	Year 1	KS1	Infant / Primary	6-7	Year 2	KS1	Infant / Primary	7-8	Year 3	KS2	Junior / Primary	8-9	Year 4	KS2	Junior / Primary	9-10	Year 5	KS2	Junior / Primary	10-11	Year 6	KS2	Junior / Primary	11-12	Year 7	KS3	Secondary	12-13	Year 8	KS3	Secondary	13-14	Year 9	KS3	Secondary	14-15	Year 10	KS4	Secondary	15-16	Year 11	KS4	Secondary	16-17	Year 12	KS5	Sixth Form/FE College	17-18	Year 13	KS5	Sixth Form/FE College	18-19	Year 14	KS5	Sixth Form/FE College
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<p>Early Years Settings</p>	<p>Including childminders, private, voluntary and independent providers, maintained nurseries (including nursery classes) and academy pre-schools and nurseries. Providers must be registered with Ofsted.</p>																																																																				
<p>Federation</p>	<p>A family of schools set up by formal agreement sharing a single governing body but retaining their own identity. Federations usually have an executive headteacher.</p>																																																																				
<p>Forms of entry (FE)</p>	<p>The number of classes in each year group. For example: 1FE equals one class of 30 children, 2FE equals two classes each of 30 children (60 in total).</p>																																																																				
<p>Foundation Trust schools</p>	<p>Maintained schools supported by a charitable foundation.</p>																																																																				
<p>Free schools</p>	<p>Publicly funded schools, independent of the local authority.</p>																																																																				
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<p>Live birth data</p>	<p>Data taken from Office of National Statistics that records the annual number of live births in the County.</p>																																																																				
<p>Maintained schools</p>	<p>Publicly funded schools maintained by the local authority, including community, community special, foundation (including trust), foundation special, voluntary controlled and voluntary aided.</p>																																																																				



Managed partnership	Short term arrangement, formalised by letter or Partnership Agreement, to ensure leadership solutions for a school.
Mobile / temporary accommodation	Accommodation initially provided as a temporary solution to an increased demand for places e.g. to create bulge classes.
Net Capacity	The total number of children it is expected that a school can accommodate.
Number on roll (NOR)	The total number of children at a school at any given time.
Published Admission Number (PAN)	<p>The number of children it is expected that a school will admit in its intake year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year R for infant and primary • Year 3 for junior • Year 7 for secondary <p>Admission numbers are linked to a schools accommodation (net capacity) and its organisation.</p>
Pupil Referral Unit	An establishment maintained by a local authority for children unable to attend a mainstream or special school.
Schools Adjudicator	<p>Schools adjudicators work independently from the Department for Education but are appointed by the Secretary of State for Education. Their responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ruling on objections to schools' or local authorities' admission arrangements • making decisions and resolving local disputes regarding certain statutory proposals for school reorganisation
Section 106	Planning obligation on developers to provide contributions towards the provision of new infrastructure required as a result of development.
Siblings (in-area)	Children who will have a brother or sister at the school at the time of admission and who live at the same address, <u>within</u> the pre-defined community area.
Siblings (out-of-area)	Children who will have a brother or sister at the school at the time of admission and who live at the same address, <u>outside</u> the pre-defined community area.
Special Schools	Schools catering solely for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.
Studio schools	Publicly funded schools, independent of the local authority, offering academic and vocational qualifications for 14-19 year olds, combined with work placements with local and national employers.
University Technical Colleges	Publicly funded schools, sponsored by a local university, with emphasis on providing technical education for 14-19 year olds.
Voluntary Aided schools	Maintained schools with a foundation established by the church.
Voluntary Controlled schools	Maintained schools that retain strong links with the church in their community.



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