



Meeting the demand for school places in Essex 10-year plan

2016 – 2025

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the 10 year plan is to set out:

- ▶ the strategic and local context in which the capital programme and school organisation operates in Essex
- ▶ the demand for school places in the next 10 years (from academic year 16/17 to academic year 25/26) for each of the Districts and the authority’s plans to address this demand
- ▶ solutions already in the pipeline for each of the Districts that will meet some of this demand
- ▶ options for addressing future demand

The scope of the 10 year plan is mainstream education provision in Essex County. SEND, Early years, 6th form and other forms of educational provision are not the scope of this plan. The span of the plan aims to encourage strategic investment solutions and more efficient and sustainable choices on how capital funding is allocated.

This plan is based on summer 2015 forecasts. It will be updated annually in October to take into account the annual summer forecasts, the Capital budget setting cycle and on-going demand and potential options and solutions on a 10-year rolling basis.

1.2 Demand for School Places

The significant pressure on pupil places in Essex is predicted to continue. There are currently 451 primary and 79 secondary schools in Essex (January 2016 School Census), including two Studio Schools and a University Technical College. The total primary capacity is 118,646 places and the total secondary capacity is 95,119 places. At the January 2016 school census there were 112,985 primary aged children and 84,230 secondary aged children on roll. This is an increase of 2,344 and 241 respectively. The number of pupils attending Good or Outstanding schools in Essex is increasing. Although the above figures relating to estate capacity with pupil numbers pointing to a surplus in terms of capacity, in reality this is not the case as the available capacity does not always correlate to areas of high demand such as high density, urban areas.

1.3 School Organisation

For the purposes of planning for school places, ECC organises the schools in quadrants, districts and planning groups. The quadrants and districts are listed on the following table.

North East Colchester, Tendring	Middle Braintree, Chelmsford, Maldon
West Epping Forest, Harlow, Uttlesford	South Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford

The Planning Groups are set out in detail in the Strategic Area Reviews that follow. Planning groups also provide the basis for the annual DfE School Capacity (SCAP) return that determines the level of grant funding the Council is allocated. To meet the predicted demand over the period of the 10 year

plan (including the pupil numbers resulting from new housing), Strategic Area Reviews have been undertaken and Strategic Business Cases developed. They set out forecasts for the Districts and proposals / options to address any deficit.

1.4 Areas of growth and additional places planned

The need for additional school places and the proposed solutions to meet this need are set out in Strategic Area Reviews. Over the next 10 years the Authority or Free School providers will need to facilitate the infrastructure that will see 13,909 (1,987 reception places x 7 year groups) additional primary pupil places added in the Education Estate. For secondary schools the number of places that will need to be created to meet forecasts is 17,178 (2,454 x 7).

The table below the Reception and Year 7 places that need to be delivered over the life of this plan, how far our current plans go to meet this need and the cost of known schemes.

	Primary Reception				Secondary Year 7			
	Spaces to be delivered	Spaces in pipeline	Cost of pipeline	Spaces explored as an option	Spaces to be delivered	Spaces in pipeline	Cost of pipeline	Spaces explored as an option
North Quadrant								
Colchester	363	155 P 95 T	£17.3m	300 P 60 T	523	300 P	£12.8m	240 P
Tendring	198	15 P 60 T	£2.2m	52 P 30 T	272	-	Not known	270
Middle Quadrant								
Braintree	46	50 P	£2.1m	60 P	102	-	Not known	60 P 60 T
Chelmsford	202	100 P 135 T	£15.2m	60 P 38 T	308	288 P 118 T	£39.1m	120P
Maldon	6	-	-	-	47	-	Not known	60 P
West Quadrant								
Epping Forest	88	75 P	£4.5m	30 T	161	90 P	£13m	70 P
Harlow	187	150 P 30 T	£13.9m	60 P	423	330 P	£33m	120 P
Uttlesford	256	165 P 95 T	£30.9m	184 P	245	60 P	£2.2m	110 P
South Quadrant								
Basildon	325	150 P 75 T	£13.5m	225 P	157	0	-	307 P
Brentwood	120	60 P 60 T	£4m	105 P 60 T	26	0	-	52 P
Castle Point	112	30 P	£1.6	63 P	93	0	-	120 P
Rochford	84	-	-	100 P	97	0	-	90 P
Total	1,987	950 P 550 T	£191.3m	984 P 218 T	2,454	1,068	£100.1	1,349 P 60 T

P= Permanent places and T= Temporary places (1 year only)

It is clear from the above table that the key areas of growth in terms of pupil places in the next 10 years are Colchester, Chelmsford, Harlow, Uttlesford, Tendring and Basildon. Although each of those districts has its specific challenges, there are also certain similarities. For example, popularity of schools and pupil migration, timing of housing and school place delivery as well as planning groups that combine rural and urban areas.

1.5 Financing School Place Delivery

ECC uses a mixture of funding sources to finance additional school places. It has a published capital programme with 1 year plan of committed funding and another 2 years earmarked as aspirational. The Capital Programme is published annually https://www.essex.gov.uk/Your-Council/Council-Spending/Documents/Revenue_budget_and_capital_programme.pdf. Indicatively, over the next 3 years there is £102,700,000 of Basic Need Funding allocated with S106 assumptions of approximately £30m.

1.6 Assumptions underpinning the 10 year plan

Apart from various financial assumptions that underpin the proposed solutions presented in this 10-year plan, there are some that relate to use and presentation of data. For example, proposed solutions are based on, and presented as, forecasted pupil numbers at reception for primary schools and at year 7 for secondary schools. In addition, school pace deficit includes housing projections in all cases. As such, planned and proposed solutions seek to address the deficit resulting from planned housing growth in the Districts.

1.7 Conclusion and Next steps

One of the key draw-backs in a 10 year plan is that the degree of confidence in the accuracy of forecasts decreases with the increased time span. This is proposed to be managed through a consistent forecasting methodology, annual reviews to be able to observe year on year changes and exploration of several options.

Despite these drawbacks, it is nevertheless important to attempt a more strategic view of demand for school places and any solutions, so that in turn more strategic investment decisions can be made.

It is proposed that this plan is shared with Members, Schools and Districts to encourage openness and co-operation around the challenges we jointly face.

2. Introduction: How ECC plans for mainstream school places

2.1 The statutory duty and funding available

Essex County Council has a statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places for children between 4 and 16 years old. This duty links directly to two of the outcomes in ECC's Corporate Outcomes Framework for 2014-2018:

- ▶ Children in Essex get the best start in life;
- ▶ People have aspirations and achieve their ambitions through education, training and lifelong-learning.

To discharge this responsibility, school organisation changes are commissioned in response to forecast data that predicts the level of need for school places. These school organisation changes include building new schools, expansion of existing schools, closure of schools, or reducing the intake at a school.

There are a number of funding sources for delivering school related building projects, including basic need grant from central government, council money, school contributions and S106 or CIL contributions. All of this needs to be co-ordinated through the council's Capital Programme, and therefore a long term plan for ensuring sufficient school places is required to enable capital (and revenue) financing to be secured.

The ten year plan will undergo an annual revision in the autumn, following the annual School Capacity Return (SCAP Return) to the DfE completed by all local authorities, which is the basis on which basic need grants are calculated. Endorsement for the plan will be sought from the Capital Programme Members Board upon each revision, to enable a dynamic response to the growth in demand for school places, ensuring that every child in Essex has a place to go to school.

2.2 Schools in Essex

There are currently 451 primary and 79 secondary schools in Essex, including academies. The total primary capacity is 118,646 places and the total secondary capacity is 95,119 places. At the January 2016 school census there were 112,985 primary and 84,230 secondary aged children on roll. This is an increase of 2,344 and 241 respectively. The number of Good or Outstanding schools in Essex is increasing.

While there are a number of large and growing population centres in Essex, much of the county is rural, and this is reflected in a large number of rural communities and small rural village schools. There is a fairly general pattern of growing demand for school places in and around the towns and city, with stable or falling demand for school places in rural areas.

Essex borders a number of other counties as well as London boroughs with some specific high levels of cross-border interactions that have a significant impact on planning for school places.

2.3 Forecasting methodology

Primary School forecasts are prepared using information on historical trends in admissions, current numbers on roll, the historic birth rate and current GP registrations in schools' admissions areas. Numbers on roll are taken from the School Census pupil counts at May. The number of births and numbers of children in other age groups are obtained from GP registrations as collected from Essex Health Authorities and sorted into school admissions areas. Admissions factors are calculated as the percentage of admissions compared with the overall number of children in the admissions area. An average admissions factor, generally taken over the past three years, is then applied to GP registration numbers for the 0 to 3 year olds in the admissions area to predict future intakes to the Reception year. This is done at school level, forecast planning group level and district level

Pupil forecasts for secondary schools are constructed using current numbers on roll and historic trends in admissions from Year 6 in primary schools. Numbers on roll are taken from the School Census pupil counts at January. Admissions factors are calculated as the percentage of Year 7 admissions into the secondary school compared to the number in Year 6 the previous academic year in the 'feeder' primary schools; (for forecasting purposes, feeder primaries are those schools where a significant proportion of pupils normally transfer to the particular secondary school). An average admissions factor, usually over 3 years, is then applied to the total in each year group of pupils attending the feeder primary schools to provide Year 7 forecasts. This is done at school level and at district level and for some forecast planning groups.

Further adjustments are made for both primary and secondary schools to take into account peculiarities in admissions, school popularity, etc.

For schools with sixth forms, two further admissions factors are calculated using historical information comparing the number of pupils in Year 11 staying on to Year 12 and likewise from Year 12 to Year 13. Average sixth form admission factors are then applied to pupil numbers in Year 11 or Year 12 to forecast future sixth form numbers.

2.4 New housing element of forecasts

The housing trajectory figures published by the Local Planning Authorities in their Annual Housing Monitoring Reports are used to provide the estimated phasing of housing developments. It must be recognised, however, that the actual developments and the rate at which new houses are built depends on a mixture of economic and social factors. House builders may prove unwilling to develop all the sites identified and may likewise apply for permission to construct dwellings on alternative pieces of land.

A detailed database of all housing developments planned within schools' catchment areas has been built up by the Pupil Place Planning team and is used to estimate the mix of houses and flats in a development. Together with the housing trajectory figures, these are used to generate projections of new housing by catchment area.

The likely number of pupils that will move into a development and require an additional place at the local school is calculated using factors for houses and flats. These are multiplied by the forecast number of new dwellings to estimate the number of pupils that will be produced by a particular

development overall. One bedroomed units and certain other types of dwellings that are unlikely to house children are discounted from the calculation. The factors currently used are for primary pupils 0.3 additional pupils per new house and 0.15 additional pupils per new flat and for secondary pupils 0.2 additional pupils per new house and 0.1 additional pupils per new flat. Finally, the gradual build up of pupils from new housing over a number of years is modelled through additional factors that produce a staggered effect rather than the full pupil product being added in from the first year of the new housing

The additional pupils that have been forecast from new housing are added in to schools' forecasts. In effect, where it is considered that schools are likely to be affected by housing developments, the forecasts show a range of possibilities for pupil numbers, from the baseline projection of historical trend data to a potential maximum including the adjustment for new housing.

2.5 Academies, the Education White Paper and Free Schools

Currently there are 192 academies in Essex with 6 academy orders issued. The council has a strong process in place to support the academy conversion process, which is primarily a legal function. The rate of academy conversion this will likely increase, given that "Educational Excellence Everywhere" (the White Paper) indicates every school will be an academy or in the process of becoming one by 2020, and that the local authority will have a new responsibility to facilitate this.

The 2016 Education White Paper also indicates that local authorities will continue to hold the responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient school places. ECC has a strong track record in working with academies and multi-academy trusts (which are not under local authority control) to enable school expansions and new schools where required.

Free Schools were typically a method for groups of parents or other parties to set up a school that would provide diversity in the school system, often in response to a lack of curriculum choice or existing low standards. Over recent years the Free Schools programme has changed. Not only are all new schools proposed by local authorities considered Free Schools (this has no practical impact on opening a new school, which have been required to be academies for some time), but Free Schools are now being proposed by multi-academy trusts and other groups, in response to basic need.

ECC is working with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) to clarify the role that the Free Schools programme will play in meeting basic need, and the impact this may have on the local authorities school place planning. The White Paper also makes reference to clarifying the role of the RSC.

Free Schools that are not invited to bid by the local authority are funded by the Education Funding Agency (EFA). Where Free Schools meet a basic need this will be reflected in the annual School Capacity Return, which in turn will reduce future basic need grant from the government. So there is in theory no financial advantage to having new schools funded by the EFA rather than ECC. However, the cost of delivering school places by ECC generally exceeds the level of funding received from government, and where this is not mitigated through S106 contributions, the burden falls upon ECC to fund from other sources. Along with this potential saving, EFA funded Free Schools are also delivered by the EFA, and therefore the resource required from the local authority to deliver the school is significantly reduced.

The Free Schools Programme provides an opportunity for ECC to build on a strong collaborative working relationship with the RSC and multi-academy trusts working in Essex. This will enable ECC to continue to ensure sufficient school places (particularly where expansion of academies is required to provide the correct solution), even if/when no schools are under its control.

2.6 Commissioning School places: the guiding principles

In its role as Commissioner of school places in Essex, the County Council compiles the Commissioning School Places in Essex document (<http://www.essex.gov.uk/Education-Schools/Schools/Delivering-Education-Essex/School-Organisation-Planning/Pages/Essex-School-Organisation-Plan.aspx>), annually. It provides:

- ▶ Information on the current organisation of school places, and the existing capacities and number of pupils attending those schools.
- ▶ Information about the size of existing school sites and opportunities that may exist for further expansion where required to meet housing demands.
- ▶ Forecasts of future pupil numbers, and how any increases might be accommodated, or how any surpluses could be addressed.

The options and solutions to meet identified deficit in each of the Districts in this 10 year plan are a result of option appraisals to inform school place planning and infrastructure. The Education Estates Strategy guiding principles are applied as agreed by Cabinet in October 2014.

Some of the criteria, are:

- ▶ Location of need and demography;
- ▶ Current provision across all providers in the area, including free schools and academies;
- ▶ Minimising the need for and reducing the reliance on Council funded statutory transport provision;
- ▶ Potential new housing development and developer contributions
- ▶ Implications of the local plan;
- ▶ Admissions patterns (parental preference/popularity);
- ▶ The governance and leadership capacity of a school
- ▶ Suitability of school site for expansion through viability studies. BB103 is used as a guiding principle with regard to minimum areas for primary schools (1FE=0.94ha, 2FE = 1.66ha, 3FE = 2.39 Ha)
- ▶ Suitability of ECC owned sites for new school provision within the area of growth;
- ▶ Site searches for additional land to increase school provision

When planning additional school places every opportunity is taken to identify cost effective solutions to increase provision which allow more parents to send their child to their preferred school and support schools to increase the educational achievement and life chances of all young people.

There are a number of factors that influence strategic thinking and basic need solutions outlined in this 10 year plan. These are kept under regular review and changes to the plan will be reflected annually as part of a rolling programme. The factors are:

- ▶ Fluctuation in forecast pupil numbers;
- ▶ Statutory consultation and ECC governance and approval processes;

- ▶ Finalisation of District and Borough Local Housing Plans (many of which are currently out to consultation);
- ▶ Phasing and timing of actual housing developments and the timing of availability of sites for new school provision (services, access, infrastructure);
- ▶ Free Schools established outside of basic need requirement;
- ▶ Changing patterns of growth in mid-year migration;
- ▶ Academies adjusting their Published Admission Numbers or capacities;
- ▶ Cross border migration patterns and delivery solutions;
- ▶ Project feasibility, including Planning
- ▶ Sponsor availability of the right quality and acceptability to DfE;

2.7 New Housing, Section 106, and Community Infrastructure Levy

School place planning for growth from new housing has become more challenging following the abolition of the East of England Plan in January 2013 and changes to national planning policy. The 12 borough/district councils that act as the local planning authorities for new housing within Essex are, under the terms of the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), required within their local plans to identify specific deliverable sites for the first five years of those plans that are ready for housing development. In addition they are required to identify specific developable sites for new housing for years 6-10 to enable the five year supply of housing land to be topped up. The Local Authority continues to comment on the likely impact of new housing allocations on school places in the 12 emerging new Local Plans currently being prepared to comply with the NPPF, all of which are at various stages in the process but none have yet been adopted.

A number of the borough/district councils still do not have the requisite five year supply of housing land in place in their draft local plans. This has resulted in a number of housing developers submitting speculative planning applications for sites that have not been identified by the borough/ district councils as being suitable for sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF. When such planning applications are refused by borough/ district councils housing, some developers are appealing these decisions and have a strong chance of a successful appeal where it can be demonstrated that the council concerned does not have the requisite five year supply of housing land in place.

This can result in housing developments being granted planning permission in areas where there are insufficient surplus school places to accommodate the pupil product from the development and the development is of insufficient scale to generate a developer contribution that is sufficient to fund a new school or the expansion of an existing school. This could be particularly problematic in those areas where there isn't the site capacity to expand an existing school. It also presents the problem of having insufficient time to provide school places for the pupil product of the new housing.

When the number of pupils generated by new housing is greater than the surplus capacity available in permanent accommodation in schools that might accommodate pupils from the new development, a contribution is sought from the developer via a Section 106 agreement. This contribution can be in the form of additional land and/or a financial contribution for the replacement of temporary accommodation, the expansion of an existing school or the provision of a new school in the area of growth under the terms of the S106 agreement.

A charge on new development, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), has recently been introduced to enable councils to fund the infrastructure needed to support growth in their areas. New Regulations concerning CIL came into force in April 2015, although there is currently no legal requirement for councils to introduce CIL. The new Regulations restrict a single project at a new or existing school to the land/ finance provided by a maximum of five Section 106 agreements. If councils choose to set a CIL they must set out the level of development planned in their area and the cost of the infrastructure required to support it. They must also set out in a list the type of infrastructure or individual projects they will use the CIL to fund. This list may include the provision of additional school places.

Of the 12 district councils in Essex only Chelmsford City Council has, to date, adopted a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Maldon has submitted their CIL to the Planning Inspectorate and is awaiting a decision on their Local Plan before the CIL can be adopted. Other district councils are in various stages of CIL preparation with public consultation on draft versions expected in 2016 (namely Basildon, Castle Point, Rochford and Colchester). Some district councils may elect not to adopt a CIL, continuing to use Section 106 agreements to fund the infrastructure projects required to support new development in their areas. District councils intending to introduce CIL are required to consult interested parties prior to its adoption.

It is anticipated that even those district councils that adopt CIL will continue to use a mixture of CIL and Section 106 agreements to fund infrastructure projects. Section 106 agreements being used for large scale developments with CIL being used for smaller developments.

In future the Local Authority will be competing for the funding accruing from CIL with other infrastructure providers, including the district councils themselves. Whether CIL will provide the same level of funding as S106 agreements is a matter for conjecture. However, it is likely, given the competing demands on a single CIL pot, that funding may not become available to the Local Authority in the same volume and as quickly as has been the case with the funding from Section 106 agreements.

Phasing and timelines for potential new housing developments are being closely monitored and viability reports have been commissioned for the delivery of a number of new schools associated with new housing. Plans are being progressed with developers to ensure that new provision can be provided at the earliest opportunity following commencement of housing development where there is insufficient capacity within existing school provision to accommodate pupils from the earliest phasing of housing.

Delivery of the new provisions (which could be a new Free School or a split site school) will be dependent on confirmation of timing and phasing of housing by the developer, planning permissions and the timescale for delivery of necessary infrastructure to serve the new school provision, including services and access to the new school sites.

2.8 Home to School Transport

The Local Authority is required to provide transport to the nearest school to a child's home address where the child lives 2 miles or more away below the age of 8 and 3 miles or more away at age 8 and over. At secondary school age for families on low income, transport is also provided to any one of the three nearest schools between 2 and 6 miles. Where, having applied for a place, the nearest

school(s) are full the Local Authority is required to provide transport to the next nearest school with space if the distance criteria is met.

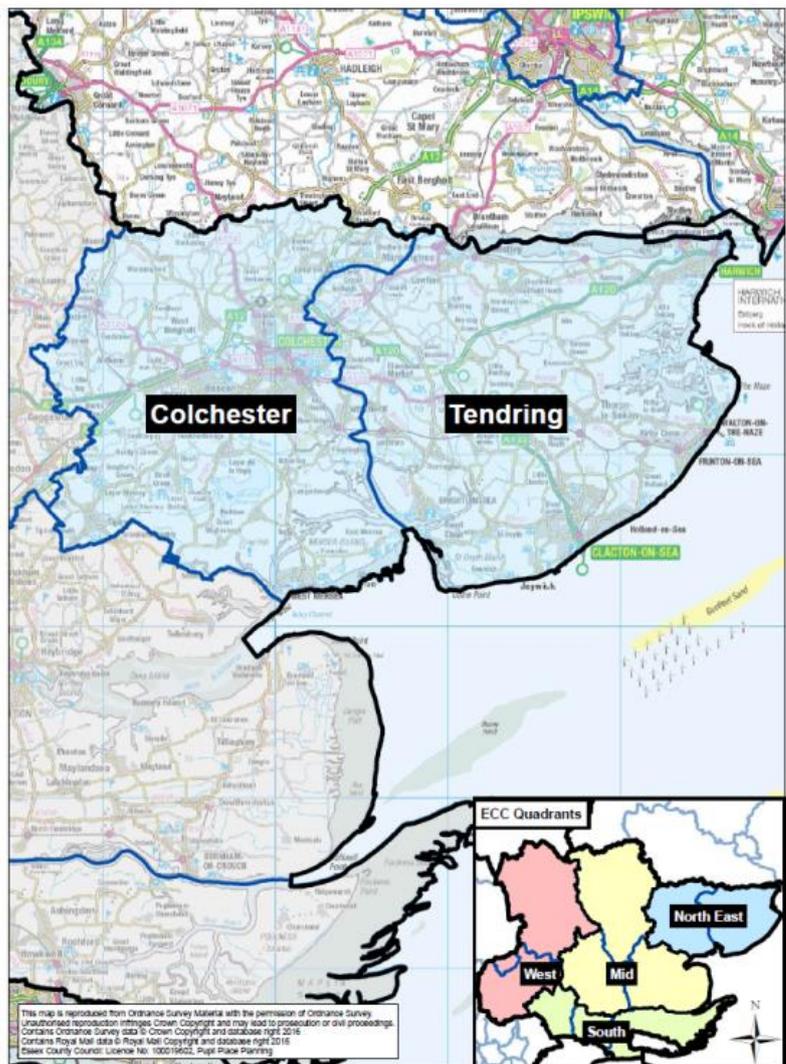
The Home to School Transport Budget comprises an un-ring-fenced grant and a contribution from Dedicated Schools Grant. This budget is under constant pressure. In considering the strategic solution for the supply of school places in an area the potential transport implications are a key factor in determining the location of potential solutions when assessed against the areas of demand. Where solutions do not address a local need and transport has to be provided the Local Authority would be faced with meeting the cost of the transport in perpetuity. This is an important element in considering the cost benefit of a solution.

3. Strategic District Reviews / Strategic Business Cases

3.1 North East Quadrant

NEQ1 Colchester

NEQ2 Tendring



NEQ1 Colchester

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Colchester Borough is located in the north east of Essex, its northern boundary bordering Suffolk. The main population centres in the district are Colchester and Tiptree with some areas being more rural, reflected in a large number of small rural schools.

Colchester has 58 primary schools, 8 of which are rated by Ofsted as 'Outstanding', 42 rated 'Good' and 8 'Require Improvement'. Of the 10 secondary schools, 2 are rated 'Outstanding', 5 rated 'Good' and 3 secondary 'Require Improvement'.

Over recent years Colchester has seen unprecedented growth in demand for both primary and secondary school places, due to large amounts of new housing with some consequent mid-year movement into the district.

Colchester Borough Council has a series of adopted planning documents:

- Core Strategy (adopted in 2008, updated in 2014 to comply with NPPF)
- Development Policies Plan (adopted in 2010)
- Site allocations plan (adopted in 2010)

Colchester Borough Council is currently producing a new Local Plan (2017-2032), and is planning to consult on preferred options for new housing in June/July 2016.

The Objectively Assessed Housing Need Report (2015) indicates a requirement of 920 dwellings per annum, compared to the current target figure of 830 dpa (15 years x 920 dpa = 13,800 dwellings.) However, Colchester Borough Council might set a higher figure than this.

What is still unclear is the spatial distribution of this housing across the borough, although it will almost certainly involve the development of "garden suburbs". This should become clearer in the preferred options consultation in June/July. (The current intention is for the Local Plan process for Colchester, Braintree and Tendring to be co-ordinated as some of the new developments will straddle the administrative boundaries of these councils.)

The overall forecast for the borough indicates a deficit of Reception and Year 7 places every year for the next ten years, rising substantially over this period. The deficit is not evenly distributed however, and mainly affects the urban area of Colchester town itself, with the towns and larger villages in the more rural locations experiencing much less pressure on places. The district is divided into nine Planning Groups for the purpose of planning primary school places and 2 Planning Groups for secondary schools, with Planning Group 2 being a single school group.

For primary schools, in some Planning Groups, predicted surpluses in the village schools mask some of the deficit for the urban area. This requires a complex mix of solutions.

For example, the Northwest Planning Group (PG2) includes two primary schools (Stanway and Stanway Fiveways) which are located on the western edge of the urban area of Colchester, along with six primary schools in rural or semi-rural locations. The two Stanway schools are located in an area of substantial housing development, with the Lakelands development, Wyverns Farm and Oliver's Grove already underway. A site for a 1fe primary school has been made available from S106 in the

Lakelands development at the point of which 301 dwellings are completed. It was anticipated that a new school could be opened on the site in 2018 but the rate of build on the development has slowed and this now looks unlikely. As a new school will not be available in the short term, viability studies have been carried out at both of the Stanway schools. It is possible to expand Stanway Primary to 2fe, and Stanway Fiveways to 2fe, creating 35 additional reception places. Both schools have agreed to provide additional places for 2016 and permanent expansions from 2017 onwards are being finalised, subject to governance and consultation. Further viability work will be carried out at Fiveways to assess the maximum capacity of the site moving forward.

In Colchester Southwest (PG5) the need is not due to housing growth but it is owed to the popularity of the schools in that group. Further work is needed to identify where these children are coming from to understand the impact on the surrounding Planning Groups of children being pushed back due to increasing deficit in that area.

The opposite is the case for Colchester East (PG6 Greenstead and St Anne's). Forecasts have historically shown children from this area moving to other more popular schools in the centre of the town, but with the population in town increasing this may no longer be possible. Again, further work is needed to mitigate the impact.

In Colchester South and South east (PG8) there are seven primary schools and four infant and junior pairs located in a central area of Colchester town stretching from the town centre down to the southern edge of the urban area. It includes the large area of Garrison housing, of which approximately 700 dwellings are still to be completed. A large proportion of the projected deficit in the area is due to housing but there is also a substantial local population of children, which exceeds the number of places available in the group.

Although the Authority has delivered new schools and numerous expansions in the area, until recently it planned for deficit by looking at the town as whole. This has masked some local issues facing Colchester and occasionally resulted in re-active solutions. This 10 year plan provides a closer look at the complexities of the area and Planning Groups with a view to providing more strategic solutions in this fast growing area of Essex.

In addition, the Authority will be discussing with the DFE rationalisation of Planning Groups in Colchester to allow for better planning with a clearer demarcation of rural and town centre schools.

Although, there are 6 small schools in the district there are also some that are just above the 120 pupil definition of a small school. On the other hand, Baynards Primary in Tiptree has fewer than 120 pupils but has a larger capacity should demand increase in the future.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Colchester north and rural northeast	-27	23	7	-7	-20	-35	-49	-61	-72	-72
Bishop William Ward, Boxted St Peter's, Brinkley Grove, Dedham, Friars Grove, Heathlands, Highwoods, Langham, Myland, North, Queen Boudica, St John's, Braiswick, Severalls										

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 2: Stanway/ rural northwest	-11	-8	8	-19	-9	-17	-24	-30	-35	-35
Chappel, Copford, Fordham All Saints, Great Tey, Holy Trinity Church of England, St Andrew's Primary, Stanway Fiveways, Stanway										
Planning Group 3: Tiptree	36	29	35	28	30	28	27	26	26	25
Baynards Primary, Messing Primary, Milldene Primary, Tiptree Heath Primary, St Luke's Primary										
Planning Group 4: Colchester rural southwest	2	7	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Birch Primary, Layer-De-La-Haye Primary										
Planning Group 5: Colchester southwest	-25	-22	-46	-31	-51	-54	-56	-57	-58	-59
Gosbecks Primary, Hamilton Primary, Home Farm Primary, Lexden Primary , Prettygate Infant, Prettygate Junior, St Teresa's Primary										
Planning Group 6: Colchester east	0	0	0	0	-33	-35	-36	-37	-38	-38
Hazelmere Infant, Hazelmere Junior, Parsons Heath Primary, Roach Vale Primary, Unity Academy, Willow Brook Primary										
Planning Group 7: Wivenhoe	-1	-8	-1	-1	-3	-5	-6	-8	-9	-9
Broomgrove Infant, Broomgrove Junior, Millfields Primary										
Planning Group 8: Colchester south and southeast	-49	-46	-83	-73	-105	-118	-129	-138	-146	-147
Cherry Tree, Kendall, King's Ford Infant, Icen Academy, Monkwick Infant, Monkwick Junior, Montgomery Infant, Montgomery Junior, Old Heath, St George's Infant, St George's New Town Junior , St James' , St John's Green, St Michael's, St Thomas More's										
Planning Group 9: Colchester rural south	3	0	35	9	31	30	29	29	29	28
Fingringhoe, Langenhoe, Mersea Island, St Lawrence										
Total surplus	41	59	85	37	61	58	56	55	55	53
Total deficit	-113	-84	-131	-132	-222	-266	-302	-333	-361	-363

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step completed
Camulos Academy PG1 Colchester North and rural North East	2016	New 2FE School part of Severalls Hospital Development	60	£7,100,000	On site
St Michael's Primary PG5 Colchester Southwest	2016	Bulge class (1 Year only)	30	£170,000	Viability
Stanway Primary PG2 Stanway / Rural Northwest	2016	Bulge of 20 places to 2FE (1 year only)	20	£3,150,000	OBC
Stanway Primary PG2 Stanway / Rural Northwest	2017	Expansion by 20 places to 2FE	20		OBC
Stanway Fiveways PG2 Stanway / Rural Northwest	2016	Bulge of 15 places to 2FE (1 year only)	15	£223,000	OBC
Stanway Fiveways PG2 Stanway / Rural Northwest	2017	Expansion by 15 places to 2FE	15	£1,178,000	Viability
New School in Lakelands Development PG2 Stanway / Rural Northwest	Unknown	New 1FE school with viability for 2FE ECC will get the site at 301 completions	30	£5,500,000	Viability
New School in NCAAP PG1 Colchester North and rural North East	Unknown	New 2FE primary school ECC will get the site as part of S106	60	TBC	Pre-viability

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
A Wivenhoe School PG7 Wivenhoe	2017	Addressed through spare capacity (1 year only)	30	No
Home Farm PG5 Colchester Southwest	2017 - 2020	Temporary bulge & 1FE permanent expansion	30	Yes
Kingsford Infant and Icen PG8 Colchester South and Southeast	2017 - 2020	Temporary bulge & 1FE permanent expansion	30	No
Prettygate Infant and Junior PG5 Colchester Southwest	2017 - 2020	Temporary bulge & 1FE permanent expansion	30	Yes
Hamilton Primary PG5 Colchester Southwest	2017 - 2020	Temporary bulge & 1FE permanent expansion	30	Yes
Unity Primary PG6 Colchester East	2017 - 2020	Temporary bulge & 1FE permanent expansion	30	Yes
Roach Vale PG6 Colchester East	2018	1FE expansion	30	No

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
St Michael's primary PG5 Colchester Southwest	2018 - 2020	1FE permanent expansion	30	Yes
Parsons Heath PG6 Colchester East	2018	1FE expansion	30	No
Willow Brook PG6 Colchester East	2018	1FE expansion	30	No
Former Alderman Blaxill site all-through PG5 Colchester Southwest	2019	New 2FE provision	60	Yes
A Wivenhoe School PG7 Wivenhoe	2021	Permanent expansion	30	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Colchester	57	-90	-125	-236	-298	-363	-411	-523	-464	-478
Colchester Academy, Colchester County High, Colchester Royal Grammar, The Gilberd, Philip Morant, St Benedict's, St Helena, The Stanway, Thomas Lord Audley										
Planning Group 2: Tiptree	6	25	10	24	19	0	21	6	4	14
Thurstable										
Total surplus	63	25	10	24	19	0	21	6	4	14
Total deficit	0	-90	-125	-236	-298	-363	-411	-523	-464	-478

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step completed
Stanway PG1 Colchester	2017	Expansion by 2FE	60	£7,100,000	OBC
Philip Morant PG1 Colchester	2017	Expansion by 2FE	60	£5,700,000	OBC
New School in NCAAP PG1 Colchester	Unknown	8FE secondary school	240	TBC	Pre-viability

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Alderman Blaxill PG1 Colchester	2019	New secondary school	180-240	Yes
Alderman Blaxill PG1 Colchester	2019	New secondary school as part of all through provision	180-240	Yes

6. FREE SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

The EFA has received applications for two 3FE free primary schools in Colchester for Planning Groups 1 and 6 and one all-through in Primary Group1 and Secondary Group 1.

NEQ2 Tendring

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Tendring is situated in North East Essex. It extends from the River Stour in the north, to the coast and the River Colne in the south, with the coast to the east and the town of Colchester to the west. Its council is based in Clacton-on-Sea and the other towns in the district include Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Brightlingsea and Harwich.

There are a total of 37 primary schools in Tendring, 5 of which are rated 'Outstanding', 23 'Good', 5 RI and 4 not rated. From the 6 secondary schools, 1 is rated 'Outstanding', 4 are 'Good' and 1 'Requires Improvement'.

The majority of the secondary schools are Ofsted rated 'Good' with the exception of the Colne Community School and College (rated 'Outstanding') and Harwich and Dovercourt High School (rated 'Requires Improvement').

Braintree, Colchester and Tendring are aligning Local Plan preparation to simultaneously publish 'Preferred Option' in June/July 2016. Public consultation of 'Submission Local Plans' is scheduled for November / December 2016 with submission to PINS in February 2017.

Tendring District Council along with ECC is one of 4 councils granted funding for DCLG 'Locally-led Garden Cities'. Money is being used for feasibility and evidence work to support 'master planning' and viability work. One of these areas is the land to the east of Colchester straddling the borders of Colchester and Tendring. Annual revisions of this 10-year plan will incorporate changes as they arise in this strategic work in terms of planned quantum of housing.

The need in Tendring is planned around 6 Planning Groups for primary schools and 4 Planning Groups for secondary schools; 3 of which only encompass a single school.

It is noteworthy, that in relation to primary schools, due to the popularity of schools in Planning Group 1, they have always functioned at capacity accommodating children from outside their admission area, primarily from Clacton Town. Only 53% of children attending these schools live in the admissions area. Nearly 30% come from Tendring Group 2 (Clacton Town) and 12% from Group 4 (Frinton and Walton). As the deficit of places in Planning Group 1 grows over the next 10 years, some of the pupils from other Planning Groups will be pushed back creating a potential additional pressure in these groups.

Clacton is an area that, in the last couple of years, has seen growth in mid-year admissions further to our forecasts. Historically, the inward migration has been matched by similar levels of outward migration which has alleviated the pressure on places. This natural balancing of numbers has not occurred recently and as a result it makes sense to plan for early expansions / new school.

Bishops Park College was opened in September 2002-03 with a capacity of 940 places to meet the demand in the area. It closed in August 2009 due to a decline in pupil numbers.

Tendring Studio School has been occupying part of the site since September 2012 but this is due to close in August 2016 and therefore alternative uses for this site are under consideration.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Little Clacton/ Tendring/ Thorpe/ Weeley	-1	10	-4	-5	-7	-11	-15	-21	-27	-33
Engaines, Rolph, Tendring, Weeley, St Andrew's										
Planning Group 2: Clacton	-48	27	15	13	-3	-14	-25	-39	-52	-63
Alton Park Junior, Burrsville Infant, Cann Hall, Frobisher, Great Clacton Junior, Holland Haven, Holland Park, The Oakwood Infant, Ravens Academy, St Clare's, St Osyth, White Hall Academy										
Planning Group 3: Brightlingsea/ Elmstead	-7	4	9	-2	4	-4	-12	-23	-35	-48
Alresford, Brightlingsea Infant, Brightlingsea Junior, Elmstead, Great Bentley, St George's										
Planning Group 4: Frinton/ Walton	14	17	-4	0	-9	-13	-16	-21	-24	-28
Frinton-on-Sea, Hamford, Kirby, Walton-on-the-Naze										
Primary Group 5: Harwich and surrounds	38	25	-5	16	-9	-12	-14	-18	-22	-26
All Saints, Dovercourt, Chase Lane, Harwich, The Mayflower, Spring Meadow, St Joseph's, Two Village, Wix and Wrabness, All Saints, Gt Oakley										
Planning Group 6: Manningtree and surrounds	2	10	22	6	15	12	10	7	5	3
Ardleigh St Mary's, Bradfield, Highfields, Lawford, Mistley Norman										
Total surplus	54	93	46	35	19	12	10	7	5	3
Total deficit	-56	0	-13	-7	-28	-54	-82	-122	-160	-198

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance Step completed
Ravens Academy PG2 Clacton Town	2016	½ FE expansion for 2016 to take the school to 2 FE	15	£1,792,000	FBC
Burrsville Community Infant PG2 Clacton Town	2016	1 class – bulge cohort	30	£165,000	OBC
Brightlingsea Infant PG3 Brightlingsea/ Elmstead	2016	1 class – bulge cohort	30	£233,000	FBC

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Walton-on-the-Naze PG4 Frinton/ Walton	2020	Bulge cohort	30	No
TBC PG5 Harwich and surrounds	2020	Site capacity	-	No
Engaines PG1 Little Clacton/	2021	Site capacity	22	No
St Andrews CE PG1 Little Clacton/	2021	Site capacity	30	No
TBC PG4 Frinton/ Walton	2022	Site Capacity	-	No

4. YEAR 7 RECEPTION FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Clacton	64	12	-63	-73	-114	-126	-182	-192	-117	-183
Clacton County High School, Clacton Coastal Academy, Tendring Technology College										
Planning Group 2: Brightlingsea	18	-10	-10	-21	-26	-38	-38	-67	-72	-72
Colne Community School and College										
Planning Group 3: Harwich	58	44	34	42	27	28	10	30	16	-12
Harwich and Dovercourt High School										
Planning Group 4: Manningtree	24	22	-2	12	-9	-8	-14	-13	3	1
Manningtree High School										
Total surplus	164	78	34	54	27	28	10	30	19	1
Total deficit	0	-10	-75	-94	-149	-172	-234	-272	-189	-267

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

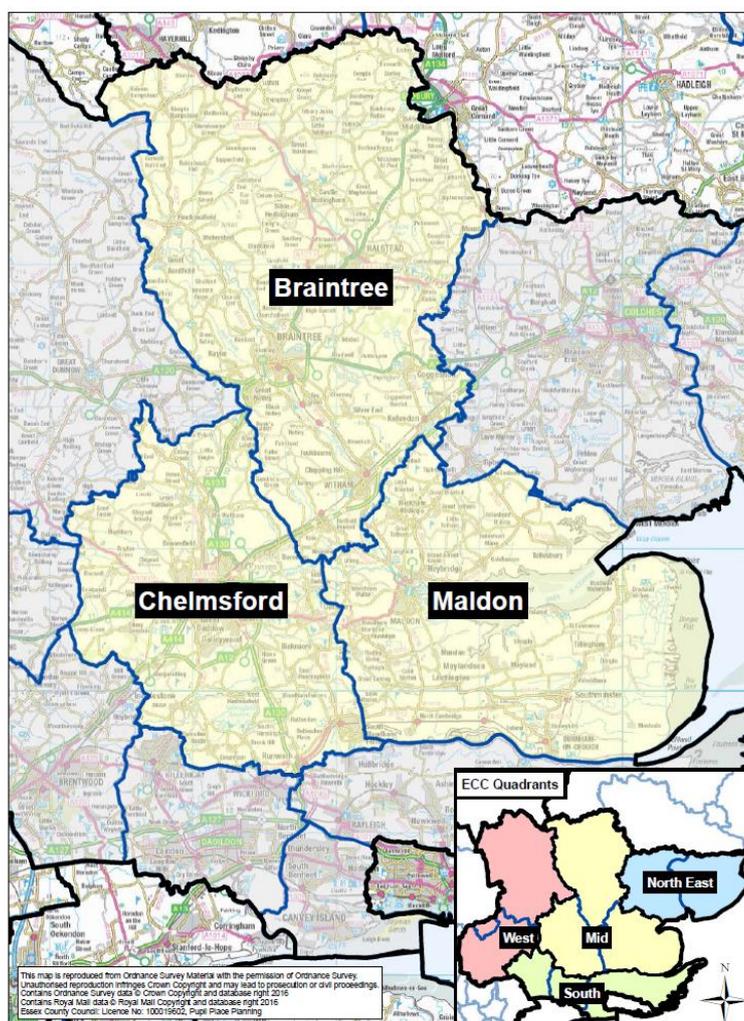
Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
TBC PG1 Clacton	2018	Site capacity	60	No
TBC PG1 Clacton	2020	Site capacity	60	No
TBC PG1 Clacton	2022	Site capacity	60	No
Colne Community School and College PG2 Brightlingsea	2021	Site capacity	90	No

3.2 Middle Quadrant

MQ1 Braintree

MQ2 Chelmsford

MQ3 Maldon



MQ1 Braintree

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Braintree District is located in the north of Essex, its northern boundary bordering Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The main population centres in the district are Braintree, Witham and Halstead.

There are 44 primary schools, 4 infant schools and 4 junior schools in Braintree. Of these schools Ofsted has rated 8 as 'Outstanding', 35 as 'Good', 5 as 'Requires Improvement', and 3 as 'Inadequate' (one has yet to be inspected). There are eight secondary schools in Braintree, 1 rated as 'Outstanding', 5 'Good', 1 'Requires Improvement', and 1 as 'Inadequate'. 13 of the primary schools are considered small schools (i.e. less than 120 pupils on roll).

From 2020 onwards, the recent growth seen at primary level is expected to impact at secondary level, and necessitate an increase in secondary accommodation in the district.

Braintree District Council is currently producing its Local Plan, and is planning to consult on preferred options for new housing in June/July this year. The housing rate is expected to be between 845 homes per year, compared to the current plan of 282 per year. This is a significant increase on current housing rates, which in turn will result in the need to increase school capacity. This will be factored into long term forecasts once a local plan is adopted.

The need in Braintree is planned around 10 Planning groups for primary schools and 3 planning groups for all secondary schools.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Witham/ Rivenhall	38	57	35	29	20	12	5	0	-7	-11
Chipping Hill, Elm Hall, Primary Holy Family, Howbridge Academy, Howbridge Infant, Powers Hall Academy, Powers Hall Infant Rivenhall, Templars										
Planning Group 2: Kelvedon/ Feering	16	11	44	24	43	43	42	42	42	42
Feering, Kelvedon St Mary's, St Peter's										
Planning Group 3: Halstead/ Gosfield	11	-12	6	0	2	0	-2	-3	-3	-4
Gosfield Primary School, Holy Trinity, Richard de Clare, St Andrew's										
Planning Group 4: Hedingham	4	-19	3	-7	1	0	-1	-1	-1	0

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
de Vere, St Giles, St Peter's										
Primary Group 5: Finchingfield/ Bardfield/ Wethersfield	4	12	13	9	13	13	13	13	13	13
Finchingfield, Great Bardfield, Wethersfield										
Planning Group 6: Braintree town and surrounds	-4	21	45	12	37	31	24	20	16	13
Beckers Green, Bocking Church Street, Great Bradfords Infant, Great Bradfords Junior, John Bunyan, John Ray Infant , John Ray Junior, Lyons Hall, Notley Green, Rayne, Shalford, St Francis, St Michael's, Stisted, White Court , White Notley										
Planning Group 7: Earls Colne/ Colne Engaine	14	32	31	26	30	28	27	27	27	27
Colne Engaine, Earls Colne										
Planning Group 8: Braintree rural north	50	67	73	55	72	71	70	70	69	69
Belchamp St Paul's, Bulmer St Andrew's, Ridgewell, St Andrew's, St John The Baptist, St Margaret's, Stanley Drapkin										
Planning Group 9: Cressing/ Silver End	-1	-15	2	-5	-1	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4
Cressing, Silver End										
Planning Group 10: Hatfield Peverel/ Terling	4	4	-1	0	-1	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2
Hatfield Peverel Infant, Hatfield Peverel St Andrew's, Terling										
Total surplus	177	204	252	155	236	198	181	172	167	164
Total deficit	-5	-46	-1	-12	-2	-5	-8	-11	-17	-21

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step
St Giles Primary PG4, Hedingham	2016	One classbase expansion (to meet deficit of accommodation)	20	£25,000	OBC
Richard de Clare Primary PG3, Halsetad	2017	Within existing accommodation	30	-	-

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step
De Vere Primary PG4, Hedingham	2017	10 places per year expansion – taking up to 1FE	10	£1,100,000	OBC/CMA
Crossing Primary PG9, Crossing/Silver End	2017	10 places per year expansion taking up to 1FE	10	£992,000	OBC/CMA

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
New Primary School, Halstead PG3, Halstead	2022	One form entry enhanced primary school with capacity to expand to two forms of entry.	30	No
New Primary School, Witham PG1, Witham	2023	One form entry enhanced primary school with capacity to expand to two forms of entry.	30	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Braintree	49	80	33	7	-8	-82	2	-28	-7	14
Alec Hunter, Notley High, Tabor										
Planning Group 2: Witham	46	79	41	17	17	-20	-28	-15	2	-20
Maltings, New Rickstones										
Planning Group 3: Halstead/Hedingham/ Coggeshall	34	22	3	5	47	28	15	49	27	108
Hedingham, Honeywood, Ramsey										
Total surplus	129	181	77	29	64	28	17	49	29	122
Total deficit	0	0	0	0	-8	-102	-28	-43	-7	-20

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
A Braintree Secondary School	2020	Expansion by 1FE	30	No
A Witham School	2021	Expansion by 1FE	30	No
A Braintree Secondary School	2021	RL/Remodelling (one year only)	60	No

MQ2 Chelmsford

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Chelmsford is located in mid-Essex bordering Braintree, Uttlesford, Epping Forest, Basildon, Brentwood, Colchester.

There are 52 infant, junior and primary schools in total, 47 of which have current Ofsted reports available. Of these, 7 are graded 'Outstanding', 34 are 'Good', 5 are 'Requires Improvement' and 1 is 'Inadequate'. Of the remaining 5 schools, 2 no longer have reports available on the Ofsted website since converting to Academy status (but historically are known to be high performers) and 3 schools are yet to be inspected.

There are 9 secondary schools also serving this District, of which two are grammar schools and one faith school, all with 'Good' Ofsted ratings. In addition, there are 7 small schools in Chelmsford.

The need in Chelmsford is planned around 9 Planning groups for primary schools and 2 Planning Groups for all secondary schools. Boreham and Downham CE Primary Schools do not belong to a Planning Group.

Chelmsford City Council have the following adopted planning documents:

- Core Strategy and Development Plan Policies Plan (adopted 2007 and updated in 2013 to comply with NPPF)
- Site Allocations Plan (2012)
- Chelmsford Town Centre Area Action Plan (2008)
- North Chelmsford Area Action Plan (2011)

A new Local Plan is being prepared covering the period 2021–2036. The City Council is hoping to adopt its new Local Plan by the Spring of 2018. Consultation on Issues and Options took place in Nov 2015-Jan 2016. There are 3 spatial growth options to accommodate additional 14,000 dwellings:

- Urban Focus
- Urban Focus and Growth on Strategic Transport Corridor
- Urban Focus and Growth in Key Villages

This scale of development would produce a requirement for 3½ - 4½ forms of entry at primary level and 3-4 forms of entry at secondary level over the life of the local plan. Two new primary schools would be required and possibly a third depending on the nature of future development. Preferred sites are likely to be consulted on during the summer of 2016.

Significant school place need is predicted across Chelmsford city from 2016, mainly as a result of predicted housing, but the size of deficit fluctuates over a number of years. Permanent and temporary solutions have been put in place already to manage the fluctuating growth. For example, Beaulieu Park is a new 3,700-dwelling new housing development that has started to be built. The development is expected to provide early years provision, two new primary schools, a secondary school and 6th form. It is expected that the first 420 place (2 FE) Free School will be opened in September 2018 with the secondary school opening the following year. An all-through school model is currently being investigated. A second primary site (2 FE) will be made available once 1,000th occupation has occurred on Beaulieu.

Another 1FE primary site on the Channels development has been secured as part of the Channels S106 contributions. However this site is tied up in the Beaulieu S106 and is due to be released back to the developer once the primary site has been secured on Beaulieu (50th occupancy). The 10 year plan has shown that regardless of the additional provision at Beaulieu Park, a further 1 FE need materialises in 2021 with the second FE in 2023. This was not known at the time of negotiating S106 at Channels.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Leighs/ Waltham/ Ford End	-17	-17	-11	-25	-20	-22	-23	-23	-24	-24
Ford End, Great Leighs, Great Waltham, Little Waltham										
Planning Group 2: Rettendon/ West Hanningfield	3	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Rettendon Primary, St Peter's Primary										
Planning Group 3: Springfield	-27	-17	-24	-45	-57	-78	-95	-114	-133	-150
Barnes Farm Infant, Barnes Farm Junior, The Bishops, The Cathedral, Chancellor Park, Perryfields Infant, Perryfields Junior, Springfield, Trinity Road, Tyrrells										
Planning Group 4: Baddow/ Moulsham/ Galleywood	46	24	-4	13	-13	-17	-18	-19	-19	-20
Baddow Hall Infant, Baddow Hall Junior, Beehive Lane, Galleywood Infant, Larkrise, Meadgate, Mildmay Infant , Mildmay Junior, Moulsham Infant, Moulsham Junior, Oaklands Infant, Our Lady Immaculate, St Michael's Junior, Westlands										
Planning Group 5: Broomfield/ Melbourne	26	38	21	15	8	2	-1	-2	-4	-4
Broomfield, Kings Road, Lawford Mead, Newlands Spring, Parkwood, St Pius X, Maltese Road										
Planning Group 6: Danbury/ Bicknacre/ East Hanningfield	22	28	7	18	4	4	3	3	3	3
Danbury Park, East Hanningfield, Priory, St John's										
Planning Group 7: South Woodham	11	26	46	33	46	45	45	45	45	45
Collingwood, Elmwood, St Joseph's, St Mary's, Trinity St Mary's, Woodville School										
Planning Group 8: Writtle/ Roxwell/ Highwood	3	6	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Highwood, Roxwell Primary, Writtle Infant, Writtle Junior										
Planning Group 9: Margaretting/ Stock	0	11	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Margaretting, Stock										
No Planning Group: Boreham	-4	12	15	9	14	14	14	14	14	14
Boreham, Downham										
Total surplus	111	145	95	93	78	71	68	68	68	68
Total deficit	-48	-34	-40	-71	-92	-120	-115	-161	184	-202

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step completed
Great Leighs PG1 Leighs/ Waltham/ Ford End	2016	Bulge reception class within existing accommodation	15	-	N/A
Little Waltham PG1 Leighs/ Waltham/ Ford End	2016	Expansion from PAN of 20 to PAN of 30 (to provide capacity for channels housing development)	10	£861,000	OBC
Springfield Primary PG3 Springfield	2016	1 Bulge cohort. The cost was tied up with permanent expansion.	30	N/A	N/A
Perryfields Junior PG3 Springfield	2016	1 Bulge cohort to accommodate a 2014 bulge from Infants	30	£150,000	CMA
Boreham Primary No Planning Group	2016	Bulge Cohort in existing accommodation. Some remodelling work.	30	£15,000	OBC
Springfield Primary PG3 Springfield	2017	1 Bulge cohort. . The cost was tied up with permanent expansion.	30	N/A	N/A
Beaulieu Park primary	2018	New 2FE school	60	£8,990,00	Cabinet
Moulsham Junior PG4 Baddow/ Moulsham/ Galleywood	2018	Expansion by 30 places in each of the 4 years to support previous expansion in Moulsham Infants in 2015	30	£5,316,399 total costs for I&J project	Cabinet

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Great Waltham PG1 Leighs/ Waltham/ Ford End	2018	Bulge cohort – viability to be commissioned	8	No
Meadgate Primary PG4 Baddow/ Moulsham/ Galleywood	2020	1FE Expansion – Viability to be commissioned	30	No
Great Leighs PG1 Leighs/ Waltham/ Ford End	2020	Permanent expansion 0.5-1 FE – viability to be commissioned.	15-30	No
Broomfield Primary PG5 Broomfield / Melbourne	-	Project paused and currently being reviewed.	-	Yes
Beaulieu Park all-through PG3 Springfield	2019	Option and operational model being investigated	60	Yes
Perryfields PG3 Springfield	2018	Bulge cohort for 1 year to cater for potential delay caused by an all-through option at Beaulieu	30	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Chelmsford	12	-61	-45	-220	-170	-193	-404	-283	-242	-308
The Boswells, Chelmer Valley, Chelmsford County High, Great Baddow, Hylands, King Edward VI, Moulsham, Sandon, St John Payne										
Planning Group 2: South Woodham Ferrers	17	30	42	26	46	-1	60	11	26	49
William De Ferrers										
Total surplus	29	30	42	26	46	0	60	11	26	49
Total deficit	0	-61	-45	-220	-170	-194	-404	-283	-242	-308

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step
The Sandon Academy PG1 Chelmsford	2016	8 places agreed above PAN through existing accommodation (1 year only)	8	N/A	N/A
Gt Baddow High PG1 Chelmsford	2016	10 places agreed above PAN as per CDC / pupil numbers agreement	10	N/A	N/A

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step
Chelmer Valley PG1 Chelmsford	2017	1 FE bulge within existing accommodation (1 year only)	30	N/A	N/A
Gt Baddow High PG1 Chelmsford	2017	1 FE bulge within existing accommodation (1 year only) plus the additional 10 as per CDC agreement	40		
Hylands PG1 Chelmsford	2018	1 FE bulge within existing accommodation (1 year only)	30		
Moulsham High School PG1 Chelmsford	2018	Increase in PAN by 18 places	18	£2,089,000	Viability
Moulsham High School PG1 Chelmsford	2019	Expansion by 1FE	30		
Beaulieu Park secondary PG1 Chelmsford	2019	New 8FE School providing 6 FE in 2019. The new school will absorb the need addressed through bulge cohorts until 2019.	180	£37,000,000 (6FE)	Viability
	2022	Additional 2FE	60		

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Another 4 FE School	2022		120	No

6. FREE SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

There are 3 Free School applications for the area of Chelmsford (for early years and primary) seeking to open provision in 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. It is assumed that they all target the provision at Beaulieu Park.

MQ3 Maldon

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Maldon District is located in central Essex. The main population centres in the district are Maldon and Burnham-on-Crouch.

There are 18 primary schools in Maldon, 3 of which are rated by Ofsted as 'Outstanding', 10 as 'Good', 4 that 'Require Improvement' and 1 not yet rated. The two secondary schools are both rated as 'Good'. There are 4 small schools in Maldon.

Maldon District Council submitted its Local Plan for Examination in Public in April 2014. The Planning Inspector's initial findings report found the plan unsound. The Secretary of State has recently reviewed this decision and has now instructed a new planning inspector to examine the plan. The draft local plan seeks to provide 4,650 dwellings up to 2029. The vast majority of these dwellings are planned for two new major developments in Maldon town. If housing growth in the draft local plan materialises, there will be need for new primary provision within Maldon town.

The need in Maldon is planned around 5 Planning groups for primary schools and 2 single-school groups for the two secondary schools. In terms of Primary Schools, here has been no substantial increase in the demand for primary school places over recent years and hence, no capital projects to increase provision have been undertaken. The overall forecast for the district indicates a healthy surplus of Reception places available for all years for the next ten years.

There is cross border migration in Maldon with regard to secondary schools and although in terms of Planning Group 1 (Burnham) there is apparent deficit of places in most years, there is also currently movement into the school from outside the immediate area of at least 1 FE on average over the last few years. It is expected that students from outside the area will be pushed back once the pressure on places increases in Maldon, most likely to William de Ferrers which is likely to be their closest school. It is believed that Ormiston Rivers Academy has some additional accommodation that can possibly assist in meeting some short term need in the area.

In terms of Planning Group 2 (Maldon) again, it is envisaged that there will be deficit in most years. Based on the housing developments shown in the local plan, for this area, there is likely to be a deficit of up to 2FE. Feasibility work has been undertaken for an expansion at The Plume School of 2 FE (60 places per year). This is likely to be funded / part funded through Developer contributions. The timing and scale of the housing will determine the timing of this expansion.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Tollesbury/ Tolleshunt D'Arcy	20	10	6	11	7	7	7	7	8	8
Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, St Nicholas										

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 2: Maldon/ Heybridge	49	55	54	33	36	27	17	9	1	-6
All Saints, Great Totham, Heybridge, Maldon, St Francis, Wentworth, Woodham Walter										
Planning Group 3: Burnham/ Southminster	30	24	23	19	17	14	13	12	12	12
Burnham-on-Crouch, Southminster, St Mary's										
Planning Group 4: Maylandsea/ Purleigh /Latchingdon/ Cold Norton	7	12	8	6	7	7	7	7	8	8
Cold Norton, Latchingdon, Maylandsea, Purleigh										
Primary Group 5: Bradwell/ Tillingham	4	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
St Cedd's, St Nicholas										
Total surplus	110	101	197	74	72	60	49	40	35	34
Total deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6

3. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Burnham	-5	-10	-14	-19	-23	-27	-29	-31	-32	-32
Ormiston Rivers Academy										
Planning Group 2: Maldon	-7	25	-5	8	-24	-12	-47	-23	-28	-32
Plume School										
Total surplus	0	25	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total deficit	-12	-10	-19	-19	-47	-39	-76	-54	-60	-64

4. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

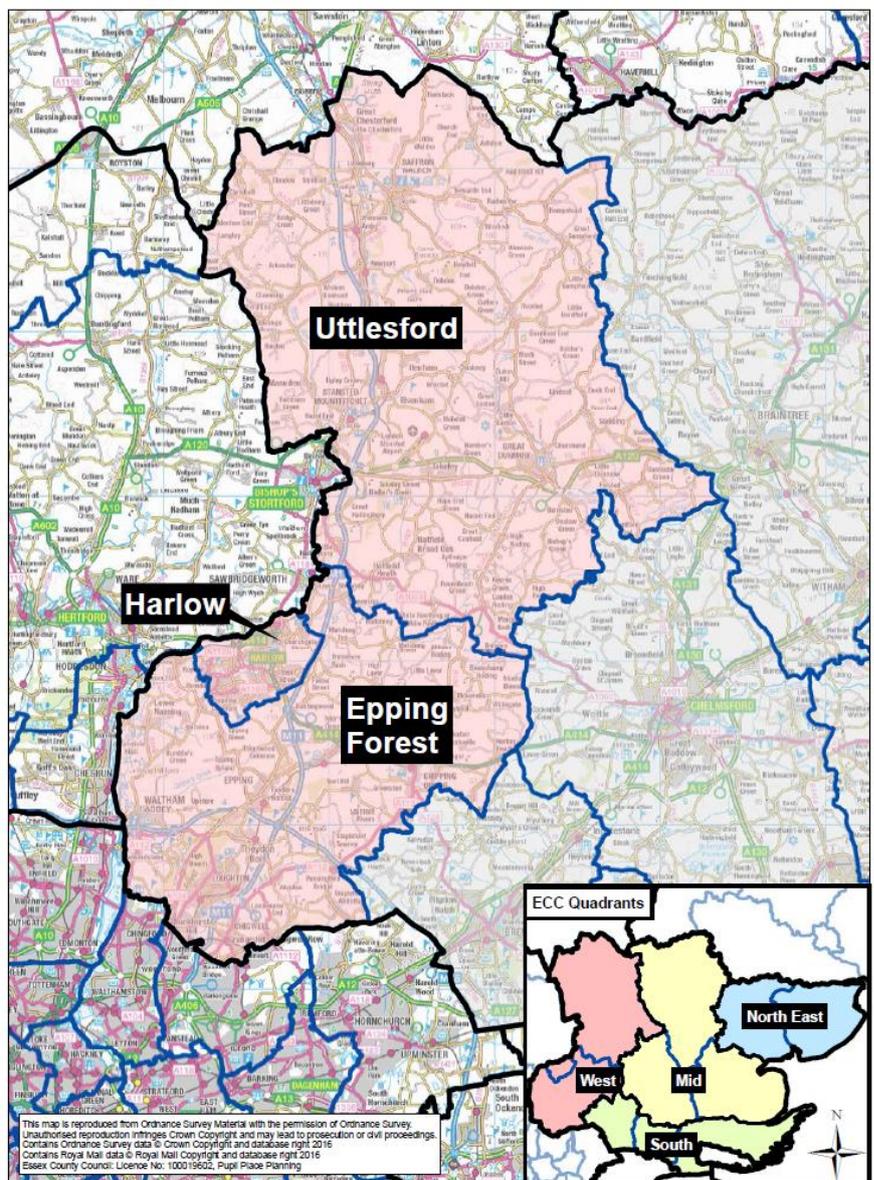
Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
The Plume	2020	Expansion by 2FE (possible cost £5m)	60	No

3.3 West Quadrant

WQ1 Epping Forest

WQ2 Harlow

WQ3 Uttlesford



WQ1 Epping Forest

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Epping Forest District is located in the west of Essex, it borders with London Borough of Enfield, London Borough of Redbridge, London Borough of Waltham Forest, and Hertfordshire. The main population centres in the district are Epping, Loughton, and Waltham Abbey. The district is a mix of urban and rural areas.

There are 35 primary schools in Epping Forest, 1 of which is Ofsted rated 'Outstanding', 29 are 'Good', 4 'Require Improvement' and 1 not yet rated. From the 7 secondary schools, 1 is rated 'Outstanding', 3 are 'Good', 2 'Require Improvement' and 1 is not yet rated. There are also 6 small schools in Epping Forest.

The need in Epping Forest is planned around 6 Planning groups for primary schools. Two schools do not belong to a planning group. Groups 4 (Buckhurst Hill / Loughton South) and 6 (Loughton) are so close geographically that there is significant pupil migration from one group to the other and therefore, in terms of solutions these two groups are looked at together. In turn, there are 3 planning groups for all secondary schools.

Over recent years some parts of the district have seen significant growth in demand for primary school places, partly due to rising birth rates, and partly due to mid-year movement into the district, which is thought to arise from migration out of London. As a result, a number of school expansions have been commissioned in recent years to mitigate this growth.

The forecasts are typical of a district where there is growth in demand in and around the towns and the demand drops in more rural locations. For example, Primary Planning Group 2 includes both primary schools in Epping, as well as schools in the outlying villages.

From 2018 onwards, the recent growth seen at primary level is expected to impact at secondary level and necessitate the increase of secondary provision in the District.

Epping Forest District Council is currently producing its Local Plan, and is planning to consult on preferred options for new housing in the autumn of 2016. The most recent Strategic Market Housing Assessment suggests the housing need in the area up to 2033 is 11,300 dwellings (514 per year). However, it is not yet clear if the District Council will look to meet all of this housing need within the District or whether it will seek assistance from neighbouring districts. A large proportion of Epping Forest's area is designated as "green belt".

ECC actively engages with the District Council to ensure county-wide issues (such as land for school place provision) are identified and addressed prior to any public consultation.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Ongar	10	17	29	18	26	25	24	23	23	22
Chipping Ongar, Dr Walker's, High Ongar, Matching Green, Moreton, Shelley										
Planning Group 2: Epping	-31	-18	16	-13	10	8	7	5	4	3
Coopersale and Theydon Garnon, Epping, Epping Upland, Ivy Chimneys, St Andrew's										
Planning Group 3: Waltham Abbey	4	-33	18	-3	2	0	-2	-4	-5	-7
High Beech, Hillhouse, The Leverton Infant, The Leverton Junior, Upshire, Waltham Holy Cross										
Planning Group 4: Buckhurst Hill/ Loughton South	-1	-20	5	-8	-6	-8	-9	-10	-12	-12
Buckhurst Hill, St John's, White Bridge										
Primary Group 5: Chigwell/ Lambourne	-3	18	20	10	16	14	13	12	11	10
Chigwell, Chigwell Row, Lambourne, Limes Farm Infant, Limes Farm Junior, Stapleford Abbots										
Planning Group 6: Loughton	11	-17	22	6	11	6	3	0	-3	-5
The Alderton Infant, The Alderton Junior, Hereward, St John Fisher, Staples Road, Theydon Bois, Thomas Willingale										
No Planning Group	14	19	18	13	17	16	16	15	15	15
Nazeing, Roydon										
Total surplus	39	54	128	47	82	69	63	55	53	50
Total deficit	-35	-88	0	-24	-6	-8	-11	-14	-20	-24

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step
St Andrews CE, North Weald PG2 Epping	2016	Expansion by 0.5FE to take it up to 2 FE	15	£1,860,000	FBC
Coopersale & Theydon Garnon CE PG2 Epping	2016	Remodelling to add 1 additional classbase to meet 1 year spike and create some capacity for future years	30	£190,000	OBC
White Bridge PG4 Buckhurst Hill PG6 Loughton	2017	Expansion by 1FE	30	£2,500,00	OBC

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
1 Relocatable in Waltham Abbey PG3 Waltham Abbey	2017	Relocatable classbase to meet 1 year spike (Estimated cost £150,000)	30	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Loughton	-4	-6	-78	-65	-81	-97	-147	-138	-161	-61
Davenant, Debden Park, Roding Valley, West Hatch										
Planning Group 2: Epping/ Waltham Abbey	38	37	30	31	15	32	17	18	5	43
Epping St John's, King Harold										
Planning Group 3: Ongar	32	10	6	6	0	0	0	0	10	25
Ongar Academy										
Total surplus	70	47	36	37	15	32	17	18	15	68
Total deficit	-4	-6	-78	-65	-81	-97	-147	-138	-161	-61

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step
Roding Valley PG1 Loughton	2018	Expansion by 1 FE	30	£5,000,000	Viability
West Hatch / Debden Park PG1 Loughton	2018 2020	Expansion by 2 FE 1 FE for 2018 1 FE for 2020	60	£8,000,000	Viability

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Additional 2.5 FE PG1 Loughton	2022	-New School -Expansion of existing -Transporting Students	75	No

6. FREE SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

A free school application for a 6 FE secondary school in Essex / Redbridge border has been submitted to the DfE.

WQ2 Harlow

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Harlow District is located in the west of Essex, its northern boundary bordering Hertfordshire. It is a small but heavily populated district. Over recent years Harlow has seen a lot of growth in demand for primary school places, partly due to rising birth rates and partly due to high mid-year movement into the district, which is thought to arise from migration out of London and beyond.

There are 29 primary schools in Harlow, 1 of which is Ofsted rated as ‘Outstanding’, 16 are ‘Good’, 6 that ‘Require Improvement’ and 6 not yet rated. In addition, there are 5 secondary schools and 1 UTC. The latter is not included in our forecasts. Out of the 5, 1 is rated ‘Outstanding’, 3 are ‘Good’ and 1 is not yet rated. The need in Harlow is planned around 6 Planning groups for primary schools and a single planning group for all secondary schools.

Harlow District Council is currently developing its Local Plan, and is planning to consult on preferred options for new housing in the autumn of 2016. The Emerging Strategy and Further Options consultation that was carried out between March 2014 and May 2014 outlined 7 growth scenarios to provide between 12,000 to 15,000 new dwellings until 2031. This does include residential dwellings outside Harlow’s administrative boundary. Harlow District and ECC have been working together to identify the implications of different levels of new housing and the infrastructure that would be required to provide sufficient school places in response to new developments. In addition, a number of school expansions have been commissioned in recent years to mitigate other housing growth in the area.

There are currently two new housing developments which have provided section 106 funding for school place provision:

1. New Hall Housing Development: 2,500 dwellings with a primary pupil product of 815 pupils. Section 106 in place for two school sites with a total of 4 FE provision. Cabinet approval given for first school (2 FE) and Outline Business Case endorsed by Capital Programme Members Board. Provision will open in September 2018 and be funded through the s106 agreement. Second site (or expansion of first site) will be dependant of build rate and may be beyond this 10 year plan.
2. Gilden Way Housing Development: 900 dwellings with a primary pupil product of 210 pupils. Section 106 is in place for a 2 FE primary school site as well as the financial contribution (£7,842,883 for early years/primary/secondary).

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Potter Street/ Old Harlow/ Church Langley	-57	-36	-36	-68	-66	-82	-94	-101	-108	-113
Church Langley, Churchgate, Fawbert and Barnard, Harlowbury, Henry Moore, Potter Street										

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 2: Latton Bush/ Tye Green	12	4	-3	0	-7	-10	-11	-12	-13	-12
Abbotsweld, Holy Cross Catholic, Latton Green, Pear Tree Mead, Purford Green, William Martin Infant, William Martin Junior										
Planning Group 3: Mark Hall/ Netteswell	0	-29	0	-1	-17	-20	-21	-21	-22	-21
Cooks Spinney, The Downs, Freshwaters, St Alban's, Tany's Dell										
Planning Group 4: Great Parndon	14	0	27	11	25	24	24	23	23	23
Jerounds, Katherines, St Luke's										
Primary Group 5: Kingsmoor/ Stewards	-17	-28	-20	-25	-22	-25	-25	-26	-26	-27
Kingsmoor, Longwood, Milwards, St James, Water Lane										
Planning Group 6: Hare Street/ Little Parndon	-2	-4	-5	-6	-8	-10	-10	-12	-13	-14
Hare Street Community, Little Parndon, Pemberley										
Total surplus	26	4	27	11	25	24	24	23	23	23
Total deficit	-76	-97	-64	-100	-120	-147	-161	-172	-182	-187

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step
Pear Tree Mead PG2 Latton Bush/ Tye Green	2016	Expansion by ½ FE	15	£1,500,000	FBC
Potter Street Primary PG2 Latton Bush/ Tye Green	2016	Re-locatable classroom to meet need for 1 year in anticipation of other projects	30	£170,000	OBC
Longwood Primary PG5: Kingsmoor/ Stewards	2016	Expansion by 1 FE	30	£1,350,000	FBC
Kingsmoor Academy PG5: Kingsmoor/ Stewards	2017	Expansion by 1 FE	30	£1,900,000	FBC
New Provision (New Hall) PGroup 1: Potter	2018	2 FE	60	£9,000,000	OBC

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step
Street/ Old Harlow/ Church Langley					
Freshwaters PG3: Mark Hall/ Netteswell	2017	Expansion of Freshwaters by Burnt Mill AT	15	N/A	N/A

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
New Provision (Gilden Way) Planning Group 1: Potter Street/ Old Harlow/ Church Langley	2021	2FE New provision	60	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1	-62	-86	-182	-320	-292	-314	-384	-383	-423	-363
Burnt Mill, Mark Hall, Passmores, Sir Charles Kao, St Mark's, Stewards										

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step
Utilise spare existing accommodation	2016	Passmores – 30 places Mark Hall – 60 places	90	N/A	N/A
New provision	2018	The provision on old Passmores site. (Site to also include additional special provision)	240	£33,000,000	Update paper in September 16

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Another 4FE	2022 -24	4 FE secondary provision	120	No

6. FREE SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

A Free School bid has been submitted to the DFE to provide the 8 FE new provision (plus 6th form).

WQ3 Uttlesford

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Uttlesford District is located in the north of Essex, bordering Cambridgeshire to the north and Hertfordshire to the west. The main population centres in the district are Saffron Walden, Great Dunmow and Stansted Mountfitchet. Much of Uttlesford is rural, reflected in a large number of small village schools.

There are 36 primary schools in Uttlesford, 6 of which are Ofsted rated 'Outstanding', 26 as 'Good', 2 'Require Improvement', 1 as 'Inadequate', and one new school is yet to be inspected. From the 4 secondary schools, 1 is rated as 'Outstanding', 2 'Good', and 1 that 'Requires Improvement'. 6 of the primary schools are considered small schools (i.e. less than 120 pupils on roll). The need in Uttlesford is planned around 8 Planning groups for primary schools (with three small schools ungrouped) and 3 planning groups for secondary schools.

With its previous draft Local Plan found to be unsound, Uttlesford District Council is currently producing a new Local Plan, and is planning to consult on preferred options for new housing in October/November this year. The housing rate is expected to be between 580 and 750 homes per year, which is between 8,750 and 11,750 by 2033. This is an increase on current housing rates, which in turn will result in the need to increase school capacity. This will be factored into long term forecasts once a local plan is adopted.

The District has seen significant growth in primary age children over recent years, with a corresponding demand for more primary school places. This demand has been focussed around the main population centres, where new housing has been a key factor for growth. In response to this a number of school expansion projects have been commissioned as well as the provision of new schools.

With regard to secondary schools, there is a high level of pupil movement across this district, with a high net movement to Planning Group 3. This group is also affected by a strong interaction between pupils in the Forest Hall School catchment and Bishop's Stortford in Hertfordshire, with a high net movement into Hertfordshire. Current plans will provide sufficient school places for the next five years. Plans beyond this can be confirmed once a local plan has been adopted (which will include scope for a new secondary school), and once plans for the new secondary school in Bishop's Stortford have been realised (currently planned for 2019, but subject to delays).

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Sampfords/ Thaxted/ Wimbish	8	-5	-2	-3	-6	-7	-9	-9	-10	-11
Debden, Great Sampford, Radwinter, Thaxted, Wimbish										
Planning Group 2: Saffron Walden	7	-24	-2	-15	-15	-19	-26	-31	-37	-42
Katherine Semar Infant, Katherine Semar Junior, R A Butler Infant, R A Butler Junior, St Mary's, St Thomas More										
Planning Group 3: Stansted	-36	-19	-50	-48	-67	-73	-82	-91	-99	-107
Bentfield, Birchanger Primary, Elsenham, Farnham, Henham And Ugley , Manuden, St Mary's										
Planning Group 4: Dunmow	2	-14	-2	-18	-18	-25	-31	-38	-45	-53
Dunmow St Mary's, Great Dunmow, Great Easton										
Primary Group 5: Hatfield/ Roding	5	19	49	27	47	47	46	46	45	45
Hatfield Heath, Little Hallingbury, Rodings, Sheering, St Mary's										
Planning Group 6: Clavering/ Newport/ Rickling	-1	5	1	-1	-3	-4	-7	-7	-8	-9
Clavering, Newport, Rickling										
Planning Group 7: Felsted	11	-1	-3	-4	-7	-8	-9	-10	-10	-11
Felsted, Flich Green, Stebbing										
Planning Group 8: Takeley	-4	7	-13	-10	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23
Takeley, Roseacres										
No Group: Chrishall/ Ashford/ Gt Chesterford	17	20	13	17	11	11	10	10	9	9
Ashdon, Chrishall Holy Trinity and St Nicholas, Great Chesterford										
Total surplus	50	51	63	44	58	58	56	56	54	54
Total deficit	-41	-63	-72	-99	-134	-155	-184	-207	-231	-256

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step completed
Newport Primary PG6: Newport	2016	One classbase expansion	5	£460,000	FBC
Magna Carta Primary PG3: Stansted	2016	New 1FE school (with enhance accommodation to enable future expansion)	30	£7,000,000	OBC/Cabinet
Flitch Green Academy PG7: Felsted	2017	Half form entry expansion	15	£1,100,000	OBC/CMA
A Saffron Walden Primary School PG2: Saffron Walden	2017	Bulge cohort 30 places (1 Year only)	30	£170,000 Not in the capital programme	n/a
Wimbish Primary PG1: Sampfords/ Thaxted/ Wimbish	2017	One class base expansion (to meet deficiency in accommodation)	0 (30 places for KS2)	£150,000 Not in the capital programme	Viability
Dunmow St Mary's, PG4: Dunmow	2017	Relocatable classroom, 30 places, one year only	30 (temporary)	£170,000	-
New Primary School (Smith's Farm) PG4: Dunmow	2018	One form entry enhanced primary school, capacity to expand to two form entry	30	£6,000,000	OBC/Cabinet
Elsenham Primary PG3: Stansted	2018	One form entry expansion	30	£3,871,000	Viability
New Primary School PG2: Saffron Walden	2018	1 FE new school with the facilities to accommodate 2FE in 2023	30 going up to 60 in 2023	£5,000,000	Viability
New Primary School PG2: Saffron Walden	2023			£2,000,000	Viability
New Primary School Elsenham PG3: Stansted	2020	One form entry enhance primary school, capacity to expand to two form entry	30	£5,000,000	-

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
PG1 Sampfords/ Thaxted/ Wimbish	2019	Option 1 Expansion of Debden Primary School to 1FE, with associated travel implications from Thaxted. (Est. cost £1m)	7	Yes
PG1 Sampfords/ Thaxted/ Wimbish	2019	Option 2 Relocation of school And expansion by 22 places per year to 2FE. (Est. cost £6.5m)	22	Yes
New Primary School, Takeley PG8 Takeley	2020	One form entry enhance primary school, capacity to expand to two form entry (Est. cost £2m)	30	No

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Expansion of New Primary, Elsenham PG3 Stansted	2024	One form entry expansion (Est. cost £2m)	30	No
Expansion of New Primary School (Smith's Farm) PG4 Dunmow	2023	One form entry expansion (Est. cost £2m)	30	Yes
Clavering Primary PG6 Newport	2018	35 place expansion (Cost: £600,000) Not in the Capital programme	5	Yes
Takeley PG8 Takeley	2018	Two classbase expansion at a Takeley School (temporary) (Cost: 750,000_) Not in the Capital Programme	60	Yes

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Dunmow	4	-6	-29	-23	-48	-60	-79	-59	-51	-62
Helena Romanes										
Planning Group 2: Stansted	38	23	-23	-14	-37	-43	-54	-54	-59	-58
Forest Hall										
Planning Group 3: Newport/ Saffron Walden	-7	-40	-38	-32	-32	-52	-112	-63	-83	-65
Joyce Frankland Academy, Saffron Walden County High										
Total surplus	42	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total deficit	-7	-46	-90	-69	-117	-155	-245	-176	-193	-185

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step
Helena Romanes School PG1 Dunmow	2017	Increase PAN by 30, utilise existing accommodation	30	-	-
Joyce Frankland Academy, Newport PG3 Saffron Walden	2017	One form entry expansion	30	£2,200,000	OBC/CMA

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Expansion, HRS PG1 Dunmow	2020	Two form entry expansion (Est. cost £6m)	60	Yes
A Secondary School PG3 Newport / Saffron Walden	2021	1fe expansion (Est. cost £3m)	30	No
Forest Hall School PG2 Stansted	2018	Increase PAN by 20, utilise existing accommodation] (No cost option)	20	N/A

6. SCHOOL TRANSPORT OPTION

Meeting the demand for additional primary school places in Thaxted, through provision at another local school would have school transport implications. The estimated cost to the school transport budget would be £22,000 in the first year rising to £154,000 per year in perpetuity.

Associated capital costs of an appropriate school expansion at another local school (for example Debden Primary) would be in the region of £750,000. This is approximately £6,250,000 less than the estimated capital cost of expanding Thaxted Primary (which of necessity would include relocation of the school).

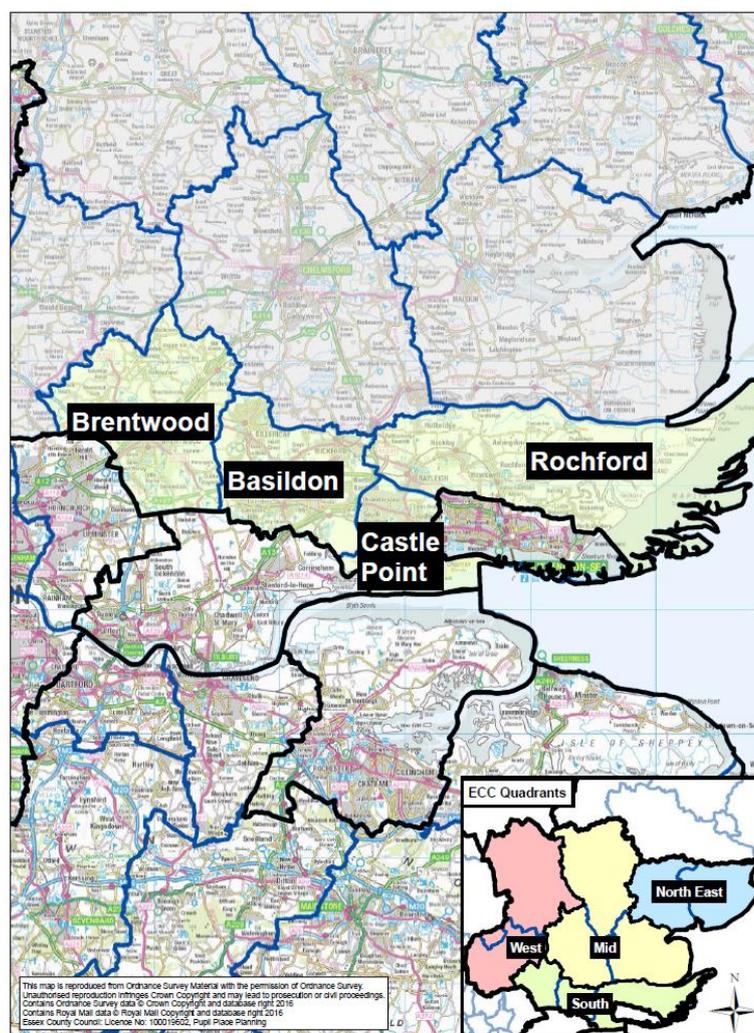
The above suggests that investment in a more expensive building project to meet the need locally, i.e. by expanding Thaxted Primary School, would not deliver a saving to ECC against potential school transport costs for circa 40 years.

7. FREE SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

An application has been submitted to open a primary free school in Saffron Walden in 2017. The proposed free school would meet the long term need for primary school places in Saffron Walden.

3.4 South Quadrant

- SQ1** Basildon
- SQ2** Brentwood
- SQ3** Castle Point
- SQ4** Rochford



SQ1 Basildon

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

The Borough of Basildon is a Local Government District in South Essex centred on the town of Basildon. The other main population areas are the towns of Billericay and Wickford.

There are 53 primary schools in Basildon, 5 of which are Ofsted rated 'Outstanding', 39 are rated as 'Good', 7 'Require Improvement' 2 are yet unrated. From the 9 secondary schools. 1 is rated 'Outstanding', 6 are 'Good' and 2 'Require Improvement'. Two of the primary schools are defined as 'small' schools.

The need in Basildon is planned around 5 Planning Groups for primary schools and a single planning group for all secondary schools. Crays Hill Primary School is not part of a planning group. It is worth noting that the Billericay Primary Planning Group is seen as an aspirational group by families living in Planning Groups 3, 4 and 5. Although this is not always the case across Essex, in Basildon specifically, some of the primary deficit in individual Planning Groups 3, 4 and 5 can be addressed by surplus across these groups combined due to the close proximity of schools in this area. For example, in 2017/18 the deficit in Planning Group 4 can be addressed by the surplus in Planning Group 5.

Basildon District Council (BDC) is currently producing its Local Plan with a projected 15,260 additional dwellings for the period 2014-2034. ECC is in talks with BDC on accommodation for growing pupil numbers, including the provision of sustainable travel. However, further clarification on cross-boundary matters is required in respect of the West Basildon Urban Extension and the 'Dunton' proposals in the emerging Brentwood Draft Local Plan.

Over the past few years Basildon has experienced an accelerated demand for primary school places predominantly as a result of rising births and mid-year movement into the area. The need for school places has been exacerbated by some new housing development with significantly more planned.

Many schools in Basildon are within close geographical proximity of one another and there has historically been pupil movement across the town to access school provision, resulting in many schools drawing children from outside of their priority admission area. In the past there has been surplus capacity across the Basildon schools allowing parental choice and it has been possible to manage recent growth in existing capacity.

A Basildon Excellence Panel operates in Basildon. This is a partnership between Essex County Council, Basildon Council and the Basildon primary schools. It is independently chaired by Sir Mike Tomlinson aiming to ensure that every school is judged to be a good school by Ofsted by 2017. There is also an accelerated programme for all schools to become academies under a Multi Academy Trust arrangement. The Basildon Excellence Panel will continue to be involved in discussions in relation to school expansion in Basildon.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Billaricay	4	-45	19	-2	13	8	3	-1	-6	-12
Brightside, Buttsbury Infant, Buttsbury Junior, Quilters Infant, Quilters Junior, South Green Infant, South Green Junior School, St Peter's, Sunnymede Infant, Sunnymede Junior										
Planning Group 2: Wickford / Runwell	-29	-42	-43	-52	-58	-66	-71	-78	-86	-93
Abacus, Grange, Hilltop Infant, Hilltop Junior, North Crescent, Oakfield, Runwell, The Wickford Church of England, The Wickford Infant, Wickford Junior										
Planning Group 3: Basildon central	-78	-72	-46	-69	-53	-61	-68	-74	-79	-84
Bardfield, Cherry Tree, Fairhouse Infant, Fairhouse Junior, Ghyllgrove Infant, Ghyllgrove Junior, Greensted Infant, Greensted Junior, Kingswood Infant, The Kingswood Junior, Ryedene, St Teresa's, Vange, Whitmore, Willows										
Planning Group 4: Laindon/ Langdon Hills	-51	-34	-50	-54	-67	-79	-90	-99	-108	-115
Great Berry, Janet Duke, Laindon Park, Lee Chapel, Lincewood, Merrylands, Millhouse Infant, Millhouse Junior, Noak Bridge, Phoenix, St Anne Line Infant, St Anne Line Junior										
Primary Group 5: Pitsea/ Bowers Gifford	-6	38	1	1	-2	-6	-10	-13	-17	-21
Briscoe, Eversley, Felmore, Northlands, Maple Grove, St Margaret's										
Total surplus	4	38	20	1	13	8	3	0	0	0
Total deficit	-164	-193	-139	-177	-180	-212	-239	-265	-290	-325

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance Step completed
Abacus PG2 Wickford / Runwell	2016	½ FE expansion for 2016 to take the school to 2 FE	15	£1,132,000	OBC
Runwell PG2 Wickford / Runwell	2016	1 FE expansion for 2016 to take the school to 2 FE	30	£1,317,000	FBC
Whitmore PG3 Basildon Central	2016	½ FE expansion for 2016 to take the school to 3 FE	15	£1,923,000	FBC
The Willows PG3 Basildon Central	2016	Bulge cohort	45	£224,205	OBC

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance Step completed
Lee Chapel PG4 Laindon / Langdon Hills	2016	1 FE expansion for 2016	30	£2,170,000	FBC
The Phoenix PG4 Laindon / Langdon Hills	2016	1 FE expansion for 2016	30	£1,217,000	OBC
Janet Duke PG4 Laindon / Langdon Hills	2016	Bulge cohort (in existing accommodation)	30	£0	N/A
Ghyllgrove Infant PG3 Basildon Central	2017	1 FE expansion for 2016	30 across both schools (1 build solution)	£901,286	OBC
Ghyllgrove Junior PG3 Basildon Central		1 FE expansion for 2016 (<i>Subject to Schools amalgamating</i>)		£1,201,714	OBC
Runwell Hospital site PG2 Wickford/Runwell	Unknown	Development currently planned for 600 dwellings, With the pressure on places increasing a 1 FE primary provision would strategically be the most appropriate solution	30-60	TBC	Viability

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
The Willows Primary PG3 Central Basildon	2019	1.5FE expansion (from 2.5 to 4FE) Cost: £3,627,000	45	Yes
Merrylands Primary PG4 Laindon	2019	1FE expansion (from 2- 3FE) Cost £1,969,000	30	Yes
Kingswood Primary PG3 Central Basildon	2019	Viability to be commissioned.	Any	No
Quilters infant and Juniors PG1 Billericay	Ongoing assessment (Local Plan dependent)	Viability under way for an additional 3 or 4 FE expansion (subject to amalgamation).	90-120	Yes
Brightside Primary PG1 Billericay	As above	Viability to be commissioned.	Any	No
St Peters Primary PG1 Billericay	As above	Viability to be commissioned.	Any	No
Sunnymede Infant and Junior PG1 Billericay	As above	Viability to be commissioned.	Any	No
Grange Primary PG2 Wickford/Runwell	2019	Viability to be commissioned.	Any	No
North Crescent Primary PG2 Wickford/Runwell	2019	Viability to be commissioned.	Any	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1.	306	162	165	54	53	7	-15	-151	-157	-143
Basildon Lower, Basildon Upper, Beauchamps , The Billericay, The Bromfords, De La Salle, The James Hornsby, Mayflower High, New Campus Basildon Studio School, Woodlands School										

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Basildon Lower Academy	2022	The Academy has some of its accommodation mothballed. The team will continue to monitor forecasts with a view to commission viability in 2019.	157	No
A new secondary school	2023	A new 5-6 FE Secondary School	150-180	No

SQ2 Brentwood

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Brentwood Borough Council is located in the south of Essex bordering Basildon and Chelmsford. The main urban area is the town of Brentwood.

There are 24 Primary Schools in Brentwood, 4 of which are Ofsted rated as 'Outstanding', 17 are 'Good', 1 'Requires Improvement' and 2 have not been inspected since converting to Academies (of these two, 1 was previously 'Outstanding' and 1 was 'Inadequate'. For the 6 Secondary schools, 2 are rated as 'Outstanding', 3 are 'Good' and 1 that has not been inspected since converting to an Academy (previously, rated as 'Good'). There is only one small school in Brentwood (Mountnessing CE).

The need in Brentwood is planned around 3 Planning groups for primary schools and a single planning group for all secondary schools. West Horndon primary and Anglo-European schools are not part of a planning group.

Brentwood Borough Council does not have a current Local Plan. A Local Plan is being prepared to cover the period 2015-2030 including proposals for 7,240 new residential dwellings between 2013-2033. Of these, some 3,000 will require Green Belt release, including a new Garden Village Suburb at Dunton (2,500 dwellings). Growth at West Horndon and Dunton Garden Village will together require the provision of up to an additional 4- 4½ forms of entry, and further consideration will need to be given to the number/size and timing of the expansion of primary provision in this area. It is expected that land for education provision will be made available as part of the developments and as houses are coming forward in phases.

The need for places going forward is mainly across the town centre. Traffic and congestion remain a big concern from local residents and present a sensitive issue to expanding schools in mainly residential areas. The main area of concern is regarding Sawyers Hall Lane which has six schools on a busy no-through road. To accommodate long term planned growth from 2022 onwards it will be necessary to provide a site for a new 2 FE primary school, as a minimum. It is presently unclear if a suitable site could be made available given the location, and relatively small scale of proposed site allocations in the town centre area.

To provide more places for local children across the town, it would potentially rule out a number of the Church Schools whose admission criteria gives priority to children of their specific faith and would therefore draw pupils from outside of Brentwood. A large proportion of faith schools in Brentwood cater for children from Havering.

A proposed expansion at St Peters (South Weald) by 0.5 FE has been halted due to planning restrictions on Green Belt. As part of the analysis completed for the St Peters project, we know that most of the primary schools that serve the needs of the town are restricted by site capacity or Green Belt issues.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Brentwood town	-22	-86	-55	-52	-74	-86	-92	-98	-104	-111
Bentley St Paul's, Hogarth, Holly Trees, Hutton All Saints', Ingrave Johnstone, Larchwood, Long Ridings, St Helen's Junior, St Helen's Infant, St Joseph the Worker, St Mary's Church of England, St Peter's, St Thomas of Canterbury Infant, St Thomas of Canterbury Junior, Warley, Willowbrook										
Planning Group 2: Ingatestone/ Mountnessing	8	1	7	5	5	4	4	4	3	3
Ingatestone Junior, Ingatestone Infant, Mountnessing										
Planning Group 3: Doddinghurst/ Kelvedon Hatch	5	21	-1	0	-3	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9
Blackmore, Doddinghurst Church of England Junior, Doddinghurst Infant, Kelvedon Hatch Community										
No Planning Group: West Horndon	-6	-6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Horndon										
Total surplus	13	22	8	5	6	4	4	4	3	3
Total deficit	-28	-92	-56	-52	-77	-91	-98	-105	-112	-120

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step completed
Larchwood Primary PG1 Brentwood Town	2016	Expansion by 1FE	30	£1,900,00	FBC
Hogarth Primary PG1 Brentwood Town	2017	Expansion by 1FE	30	£1,900,00	OBC
West Horndon Primary No Planning Group	2016	Bulge class (classroom extension – RL not possible due to access restrictions) to deal with spike.	30	£240,000	OBC
West Horndon Primary No Planning Group	2017	Bulge class (classroom extension – RL not possible due to access restrictions) to deal with spike.	30		OBC

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Holly Trees Primary PG1 Brentwood Town	2017	Viability to be commissioned for a 1 bulge class (Either Holly Trees or Long Ridings) – This option has site constraints	30	No
Long Ridings Primary PG1 Brentwood Town	2017	Viability to be commissioned for a 1 bulge class (Either Holly Trees or Long Ridings)	30	No
Long Ridings Primary PG1 Brentwood Town	2020	Viability to be commissioned for a 1 FE expansion	30	No
St Thomas I&J PG1 Brentwood Town	TBC	Viability to be commissioned. Issues with busy road.	15	No
A new 2FE school PG1 Brentwood Town	2022	-	60	No

4. Year 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Brentwood/ Shenfield	21	0	-13	-15	-18	-20	-22	-23	-24	-24
Becket Keys, Brentwood County High, Brentwood Ursuline, Shenfield High, St Martin's School										
No Planning Group: Anglo-European	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Anglo-European										
Total surplus	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total deficit	-1	-1	-14	-17	-20	-22	-24	-25	-26	-26

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Brentwood County High PG1: Brentwood/ Shenfield	2017-2025	Within existing accommodation (Reduced PAN in 2012 because of Becket Keys) – up to 4FE capacity across both Schools	Up to 26	No
Shenfield Academy PG1: Brentwood/ Shenfield	2017-2025		Up to 26	No

6. FREE SCHOOL APPLICATIONS

There have been 2 Free Schools opened in Brentwood since 2012.

SQ3 Castle Point

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Castle Point District is located in the south of Essex, bordering Basildon, Rochford and Southend on Sea. The main population centres in the district are Canvey Island and the Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley area.

There are 20 primary schools in Castle Point of which, 4 are Ofsted rated as 'Outstanding', 13 are 'Good' and 3 'Require Improvement'. Of the 5 secondary schools, 2 are 'Outstanding', 2 'Good' and 1 'Requires Improvement'.

The need in Castle Point is planned around 4 Planning Groups for primary schools and 2 for secondary schools. The three primary Planning Groups on the mainland are looked at together in terms of demand due to close proximity of Schools.

Castle Point District Council does not have an up to date Local Plan with one being prepared for the period 2011-2033. It is expected to be adopted in February 2017. The latest consultation on preferred options showed a housing need between 4,000 and 4,800 dwellings. However, District Councillors have recently voted to reduce the housing allocation in the district meaning that the housing trajectory remains fluid, with many issues still to be settled.

A previous decline in demand for primary school places is now being reversed due to higher birth rates and some inward migration. There is a large number of static caravans on Canvey Island and the population can be quite transitory.

Whilst the overall forecast for the district indicates an increasing deficit of Reception places over the next ten years, this hides the different pattern of growth in demand on Canvey Island and the mainland. When the three planning groups on the mainland are combined an increasing deficit of places is seen across the area. This is mostly produced by anticipated housing, which as noted above is not certain due to local plan issues. Additional places are forecast to be required on the mainland from 2018 onwards, based upon current understanding of housing growth.

It is worth noting the two way migration of Students from Castle Point and Southend. Primary Planning Group 3 includes Hadleigh Infant and Junior Schools and Westwood Academy and is the group located geographically closest to Southend on Sea. As at January 2015, 334 children from Southend attended primary schools in Essex. 292 Essex children attended primary schools in Southend at the same point.

In January 2015 1,136 Southend students attended secondary schools in Essex, with an additional 168 in sixth form provision, whilst 1,689 Essex students attended schools in Southend, with 765 in sixth form provision.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Canvey Island	8	-24	24	2	17	15	8	3	-3	-8
Canvey Island Infant, Canvey Junior, Leigh Beck Infant, Leigh Beck Junior, Lubbins Park Primary, Northwick Park Primary, St Joseph's Primary, St Katherine's Primary, William Read Primary, Winter Gardens Primary										
Planning Group 2: Thundersley	31	23	-1	-1	-14	-16	-21	-27	-32	-36
Kingston Primary, Montgomerie Primary, Robert Drake Primary, Thundersley Primary, Woodham Ley Primary										
Planning Group 3: Hadleigh	-3	-1	-6	-5	-14	-18	-24	-30	-35	-37
Hadleigh Infant, Hadleigh Junior School, Westwood Academy										
Planning Group 4: Benfleet	7	1	-2	-2	-7	-10	-16	-21	-26	-31
Holy Family Primary, Jotmans Hall Primary, Kents Hill Infant, Kents Hill Junior, South Benfleet Primary										
Total surplus	46	24	24	2	17	15	8	3	0	0
Total deficit	-3	-25	-9	-8	-35	-44	-61	-78	-96	-112

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Project	Year of need	Project description	Reception places provided	Cost	Governance step
Northwick Park PG1 Canvey Island	2017	Expansion by 1FE up to 3FE	30	£1,600,00	OBC

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
South Benfleet PG4 Benfleet	2018	Expansion by 1FE up to 3FE	30	Viability (Only 1 School to be expanded for 2018. All three will meet need up to 2022)
Jotmans Hall PG4 Benfleet	2018	Expansion by 0.6 FE up to 2FE	18	
Robert Drake PG4 Benfleet	2018	Expansion by 0.5 FE up to 2FE	15	

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Benfleet	58	7	60	-2	51	-28	-58	-25	-57	-93
Appleton, Deanes, King John										
Planning Group 2: Canvey Island	35	32	57	7	21	-10	-14	6	-28	14
Castle View, Cornelius Vermuyden										
Total surplus	93	39	117	7	72	0	0	6	0	14
Total deficit	0	0	0	-2	0	-38	-72	-25	-57	-93

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT

Project	Year of need	Project description	Year 7 places provided	Cost	Governance step
Appleton PG1 Benfleet	2021	1 FE expansion – School has applied to EFA for expansion	30	£0	No

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Appleton PG1 Benfleet	2021	1 FE expansion – Viability to be commissioned if EFA application unsuccessful	30	No
King John PG1 Benfleet	2021	1 FE expansion – Viability to be commissioned	30	No
Deanes PG1 Benfleet	2021	1 FE expansion – Viability to be commissioned	30	No
Castle View PG2 Canvey Island	2021	1 FE expansion – Viability to be commissioned	30	No
Cornelius Vermuyden PG2 Canvey Island	2021	1 FE expansion – Viability to be commissioned		No

SQ4 Rochford

1. LOCAL CONTEXT

Rochford District is located in the south of Essex, bordering Castle Point, Chelmsford and Southend on Sea. The main population centres in the district are Hockley, Rayleigh and Rochford. Some parts of the district are rural and have small rural schools.

There are 21 primary schools in Rochford, 2 of which are Ofsted rated as 'Outstanding', 13 are 'Good' and 6 'Require Improvement'. From the 4 secondary schools, 2 are rated 'Outstanding' and the other 2 are 'Good'. Of these, 3 are small schools. The need in Rochford is planned around 4 Planning Groups for primary schools and 2 Planning Groups for secondary schools. Canewdon Endowed CE and Riverside primary schools are not part of a planning group due to their geographical location.

Rochford District Council is in the process of developing a new Local Plan but has the following adopted planning documents:

- Core Strategy (2006-2025), adopted in 2011 – does not comply with NPPF
- Site Allocations , adopted in 2014
- Development Management Policies, adopted in 2014
- London Southend Airport Area Action Plan (AAP), adopted in 2014
- Hockley AAP, adopted in 2014
- Rochford Town Centre AAP, adopted in 2015
- Rayleigh Town Centre AAP, adopted in 2015

The adopted Core Strategy provides for 4,750 dwellings between 2006 and 2025. The Evidence Base to support the new Local Plan is currently being developed with planned Issues and Options consultation in summer 2016.

Over recent years demand for primary school places in Rochford has remained relatively stable. In some parts of the district this pattern is changing, mainly due to new housing. There is some cross-border movement with Southend on Sea, particularly in the Barling/Great Wakering area and in the east of Rayleigh, which is coterminous with Southend. There is more work that needs to be done with Southend Borough Council to understand the destination profiles of children and the impact of developments in both areas.

Whilst the overall forecast for the district indicates a surplus of Reception places up to 2021/22 there are distinct difference amongst the towns and larger villages, with some of the more rural schools having a good deal of spare capacity. Housing developments are generally planned to take place in the more urban areas, so this trend is likely to continue.

Specifically with regard to secondary schools, although the overall forecast for the district shows a deficit of places from 2017 onwards the forecast situation is complicated by the substantial cross border movement of children between Rochford and Southend on Sea, with its grammar and faith schools (between 3 and 5FE admitted to Rochford schools from Southend). There is also a substantial movement in the other direction, with Rochford schools often filling to capacity with students from the Southend area in addition to "local" students. Differing policies on sibling priorities between schools complicate the picture further.

2. RECEPTION FORECASTS – PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Rayleigh	40	68	6	22	2	-4	-13	-20	-25	-28
Down Hall, Edward Francis, Glebe, Grove Wood, Our Lady of Ransom, Rayleigh, St Nicholas, Wyburns										
Planning Group 2: Rochford	13	2	-7	-4	-14	-18	-26	-32	-37	-42
Holt Farm Infant, Holt Farm Junior, Rochford Primary, St Teresa's Primary, Stambridge Primary, Waterman Primary										
Planning Group 3: Hockley	8	-3	-4	-5	-5	-7	-11	-13	-14	-14
Ashingdon Academy, Hockley, Plumberow Academy, Westerings										
Planning Group 4: Barling/ Gt Wakering	20	16	19	16	17	16	12	10	7	5
Barling Magna, Great Wakering										
No Planning Group 1: Canewdon	16	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	3
Canewdon Endowed Primary										
No Planning Group 2: Riverside	12	16	24	13	20	17	14	12	10	8
Riverside										
Total surplus	109	108	55	57	44	37	30	26	20	16
Total deficit	0	-3	-11	-9	-19	-29	-50	-65	-76	-84

3. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT

Option	Year of need	Option description	Reception places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Hockley Primary PG3 Hockley	2018	Viability under way to assess options	15	Yes
Westerings Primary PG3 Hockley	2018		30	Yes
S106 site Hall Road housing development PG2 Rochford	2019	New 1FE school	30	No
St Nicholas CE PG1 Rayleigh	2021	Increase of PAN from 20 to 30	10	No
S106 site north of London Road housing development PG1 Rayleigh	2022	New 1FE school	30	No

4. YEAR 7 FORECASTS – SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Planning Group	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Planning Group 1: Rayleigh	-3	-7	-11	-16	-21	-28	-31	-32	-5	-52
Fitzwimarc, Sweyne Park										
Planning Group 2: Rochford/ Hockley	34	-3	-18	-21	-38	-35	-62	2	-37	-45
Greensward, King Edmund										
Total surplus	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total deficit	-3	-10	-29	-37	-59	-63	-93	-32	-42	-97

5. ADDRESSING THE DEFICIT: PROJECTS AND FUTURE OPTIONS

Option	Year of need	Option description	Year 7 places provided	Has viability been commissioned?
Fitzwimarc PG1 Rayleigh	2018 or 2025	1 FE expansion	30	Yes
Sweyne Park PG1 Rayleigh	2018 or 2025	1 FE expansion	30	yes
Greensward PG2 Rochford / Hockley	2018 or 2022	1-2 FE expansion	30	No

4. Conclusion and next steps

Forecasting school places is a complex process where lots of variables are assessed and local adjustments are made to be able to predict as accurately as possible future demand. ECC has traditionally been able to accurately predict school place deficit and as such ensure that every year, every child in Essex has had a school place whether it is primary or secondary. Moreover, 87.4% of all children in Essex in 2016 will go to their first preference primary school.

It is inevitable due to the nature of forecasting that the further into the future the plan spans, the higher degree of error is expected. One way to manage this is by having a consistent approach in terms of the forecasting methodology. Another can be annual forecasts for a rolling 10 year period so that any deviation from year to year could be observed. These are both the case and the intention of this plan.

Furthermore, the main reason behind attempting a 10 year plan is to be able to make more strategic investment decisions across the County to ensure that diminishing public funds are used in the most efficient way.

It is intended that this plan is shared with Members, Schools and Districts to encourage openness and co-operation around the challenges we jointly face.