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Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead

Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017:

Assessment of need for additional Education Infrastructure

Version 1.2 January 2018

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“Building a borough for everyone – where residents and businesses grow, with opportunities for all”

Our vision is underpinned by six priorities:

Healthy, skilled and independent residents
Growing economy, affordable housing
Safe and vibrant communities
Attractive and well-connected borough
An excellent customer experience
Well-managed resources delivering value for money

Contents

1. Executive Summary

Purpose of this document

1.1 The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead has, in May 2017, published an Infrastructure Delivery Plan *"to identify the infrastructure considered necessary to support the development proposed in the BLP and to outline how and when this will be delivered"* [1].

1.2 This document provides more detail on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) as it affects education provision. Specifically, it sets out:

- The level of demand for school places once the new houses are built.
- The new capacity needed to meet this demand.

Demand for School Places (Section 4)

1.3 The level of demand, called the 'IDP Scenario', is based on the maximum existing demand + the demand arising from the new housing + a 5% surplus. New pupil yield calculations have been used and the analysis is also based on the 2017 pupil projections.

1.4 The IDP Scenario is not, and must not be used as, a projection of demand for any specific year. This is because the size, number, type and delivery date of new dwellings may be different to that set out in the housing trajectory underpinning the Borough Local Plan. Actual demand will also be affected by changing birth rates, parental preference and changing patterns of migration.

1.5 The IDP Scenario is summarised in Figure A.

Figure A: Summary of IDP Scenario *(see Figure 14 on page 22 for full table).*

Area	Existing demand	+	Additional demand	=	(subtotal)	+	surplus	=	Total demand
Primary and First (Reception intake)									
Ascot	136	+	45	=	181	+	5%	=	190
Datchet/Wraysbury	90	+	30	=	120	+	5%	=	126
Maidenhead	935	+	427	=	1,362	+	5%	=	1,430
Windsor	531	+	86	=	617	+	5%	=	648
Royal Borough	1,692	+	588	=	2,280	+	5%	=	2,394
Middle (Year 5 intake)									
Windsor	521	+	41	=	562	+	5%	=	591
Secondary (Year 7 intake)									
Ascot	263	+	36	=	299	+	5%	=	314
Datchet/Wraysbury	94	+	22	=	116	+	5%	=	122
Maidenhead	921	+	388	=	1,309	+	5%	=	1,374
Royal Borough	1,278	+	446	=	1,724	+	5%	=	1,810
Upper (Year 9 intake)									
Windsor	539	+	38	=	577	+	5%	=	606

[1] Page 4, *Infrastructure Delivery Plan*, May 2017, The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

1.6 The IDP Scenario suggests that demand for Reception places would increase from 1,692 to 2,280, with a further 114 places to provide a 5% surplus. At secondary, demand for Year 7 places would increase from 1,278 to 1,724, with a further 86 places to provide a 5% surplus. Demand for Year 5 and Year 9 places would increase from 520-540 to around 560-580, with a further 30 places to provide a 5% surplus.

Capacity of the School Estate (Section 5)

1.7 The Royal Borough has carried out a desktop exercise to identify where there is capacity to expand existing schools on their current sites. Cabinet has, in November 2017, approved a programme of more detailed work with schools to refine these assessments.

1.8 In the desktop exercise the borough has examined making more efficient use of school sites through more multi-storey buildings and all-weather pitches (which count as double towards playing field requirements). In many cases the extra capacity may only be realised by demolishing and rebuilding existing school sites, which generally makes these 'compact sites' more expensive than other options. Only a small number of these are, therefore, likely to be implemented.

1.9 Five new mainstream school sites have been identified, as set out in Figure B.

Figure B: Sites identified for new schools *(see Figure 26 on page 30 for full table).*

Site	Location
Proposed Datchet primary school	At land within allocated sites HA41 and HA42, Datchet.
Proposed Chiltern Road primary school	At the former Oldfield Primary School site, in Maidenhead.
Proposed Maidenhead Golf Course primary school	At land within allocated site HA6, Maidenhead Golf Course.
Proposed Maidenhead Golf Course secondary school	At land within allocated site HA6, Maidenhead Golf Course.
Proposed Spencers Farm primary school.	At land within allocated site HA21, Spencers Farm (Maidenhead).

1.10 Figure C shows the additional capacity that could be created to meet the need using existing sites, a limited number of compact sites and the identified new school sites.

Figure C: Potential additional capacity *(see Figure 29 on page 31 for full table).*

Area	Overall potential increase in PANs									
	Primary				Secondary					
	Primary		First		Secondary		Middle		Upper	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	+60	+2.0			+90	+2.0				
Datchet/Wraysbury	+30	+1.0			+40	+1.3				
Maidenhead	+486	+16.2			+411	+13.7				
Windsor			+325	+10.8			+150	+5.0	+132	+4.4

Balance of Demand and Capacity (Section 6)

1.11 Figure D summarises the balance between the IDP Scenario and the potential (and required) school capacity.

Figure D: Balance of capacity and demand at intake *(see Figure 30 on page 33 for full table).*

Area	IDP Scenario demand	Surplus/shortfall on current capacity	Potential Places		Resulting Surplus/Shortfall
			Added	Total	
Primary and First (Reception intake)					
Ascot	190	-40	+60	210	+20
Datchet/Wraysbury	126	-36	+30	120	-6
Maidenhead	1,430	-482	+486	1,434	+4
Windsor	648	-103	+120	665	+17
Royal Borough	2,394	-661	+696	+2,429	+35
Middle (Year 5 intake)					
Windsor	591	-81	+90	600	+9
Secondary (Year 7 intake)					
Ascot	314	-44	+60	330	+16
Datchet/Wraysbury	122	-12	+30	140	+18
Maidenhead	1,374	-340	+351	1,385	+11
Royal Borough	1,810	-396	+441	1,855	+45
Upper (Year 9 intake)					
Windsor	606	-94	+132	614	+8

1.12 The analysis shows that, for most parts of the borough, the extra capacity is sufficient to meet the IDP Scenario demand. There is one exception:

- Datchet and Wraysbury Primary (6 place shortfall), which could be met through providing 'bulge' classes, accepting a lower level of surplus places or offering some children places in Windsor.

1.13 The IDP Scenario demand is a near worst case scenario, which requires peaks in the pupil yield to coincide with peaks in the underlying demand, equivalent to those recently experienced in primary, and projected for secondary.

Early Years Provision (Section 7)

1.14 All children aged 3 to 4 years old in England can get the 'universal entitlement' of 15 hours of free early education/childcare per week for 38 weeks of the year. Some 2 year olds are also eligible if they are from low-income families. From September 2017 the government has also introduced the 'extended entitlement' where working families can apply for 30 hours a week free, for 38 weeks a year.

1.15 The local authority has legal responsibility to ensure that sufficient childcare places are secured to meet demand, but is not expected to deliver this provision directly. Instead, local authorities should work with providers in the state, private and voluntary sectors to do so.

1.16 Analysis suggests that the housing trajectory in the Borough Local Plan could result in the need for an additional 1,016 funded early years and childcare places. This is likely to change once more is known about the impact of the extended entitlement from September 2017.

1.17 The borough would expect around 18% of this – 182 places – to be in nursery classes on primary school sites, with further opportunities for private and voluntary sectors to occupy spaces on school sites to deliver childcare provision.

Special Education Needs Provision (Section 8)

1.18 The Royal Borough has a range of provision for children with Special Education Needs (SEN), and it is highly likely that additional provision will be needed as the population grows. Further analysis on this need is planned for Winter 2017/2018.

1.19 A site for a new special school has been identified in the local plan, for the housing allocation site HA11 (West of Windsor).

Infrastructure Costs (Section 9)

1.20 This document estimates the cost of providing the new education infrastructure, based on figures from a national cost study. It is estimated, therefore, that the cost of providing infrastructure to meet the IDP Scenario will be as follows:

• Existing capital programme commitments	£33.004m
• Primary and secondary provision	£211.377m
• Early years provision	£1.832m
• SEN provision	£30.000m
• **TOTAL**	**£276.213m**

Risks (Section 10)

1.21 The document sets out a number of risks, many of which arise from the inherent difficulty in predicting the impact of 14,000 new houses on school places over a fifteen year period.

Conclusion and next steps (Section 11)

1.22 The impact of the proposed housing trajectory will be very significant, requiring substantial amounts of new early years, primary, secondary and SEN provision.

1.23 The desktop assessment suggests that there is capacity on existing school sites and on identified school sites to meet this demand. The Royal Borough will now be moving to extend the desktop exercise into detailed options assessments and feasibility studies for each school site in the borough. Completion of this work will allow the borough to implement school expansion options more quickly, as the actual demand arising from the new developments arises.

2. Updating this document

2.1 As with the IDP itself, this document is a "'living document' subject to regular review, building upon and updating"[2].

2.2 This version updates some of the information on education demand set out in the May 2017 publication of the IDP. This is due to the availability now of:

- The 2017 pupil projections. These slightly increase the IDP Scenario demand at secondary, and particularly in the Windsor middle and upper schools.
- An update to the pupil yield figures.
- The latest costs for the current school expansion programme.
- Revised Published Admission Numbers, following discussions with schools.
- An update to the analysis of cross-border movement.
- A further update, for version 1.1 (January 2018), increases the capacity of existing schools in Maidenhead to expand by 30 Reception places, to reflect a forthcoming transfer of land to Lowbrook Academy.
- Version 1.2 (February 2018) corrects some transcription errors in Figure 30, and adds in details about the desktop assessment of capacity for individual schools into Appendix C.

2.3 Further updates to this analysis in Spring 2018 is expected to benefit from:

- Projected demand for Special Education Needs provision.
- A further update to the pupil yields, based on extension of the analysis to previous school censuses and more recent housing.
- A detailed methodology statement for the pupil yield calculations.
- The 2015/16 Live Births information for the Royal Borough.
- Updated cost per place figures.

2.4 More detail is provided in Appendix D.

2.5 Any local or national policy changes will also be addressed in future versions.

[2] Page 4, *Infrastructure Delivery Plan*, May 2017, The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

3. Introduction and Background Information

Purpose of this document

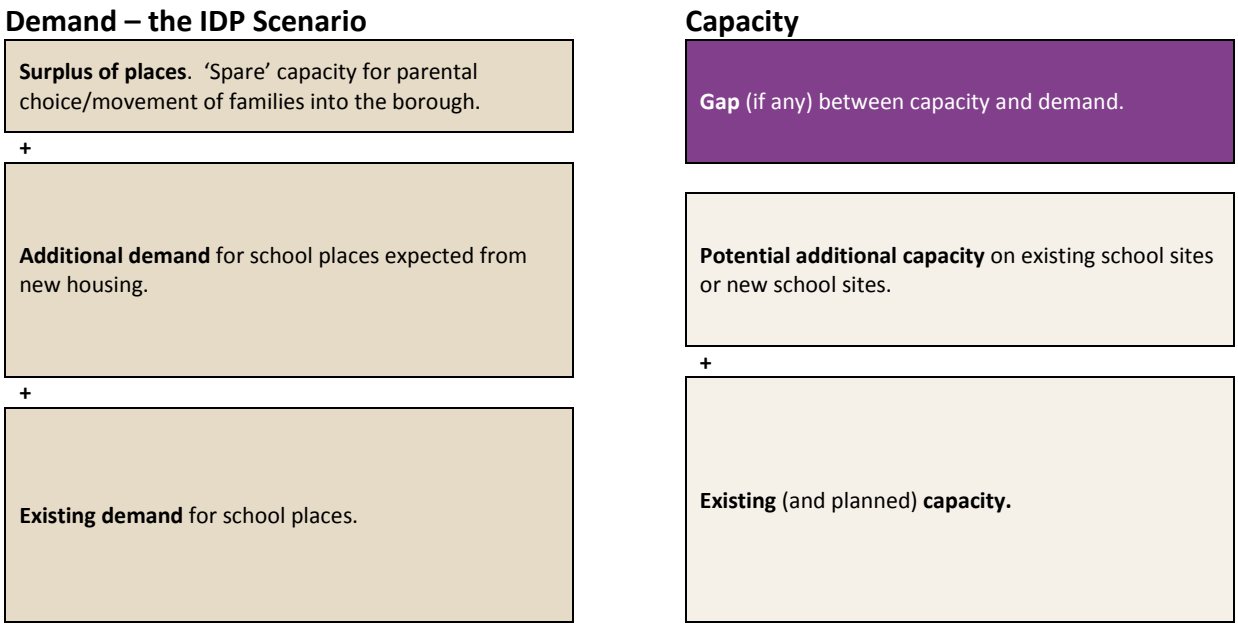
3.1 This document is a supporting analysis to the Royal Borough's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). It sets out the possible demand for school places in the Royal Borough resulting from the housing trajectory underpinning the emerging Borough Local Plan (BLP). In this document, this expected demand is called the IDP Scenario.

3.2 Two simple questions underpin this analysis:

- What is the likely level of demand for school places once the new houses are built?
- What capacity needs to be added to meet this demand?

3.3 The elements to be considered are summarised in Figure 1.

Figure 1: summary of elements considered in this analysis.



3.4 This document sets out the demand elements in Section 4, and the capacity elements in Section 5. These are brought together in Section 6.

Not a projection…

3.5 This document does not project what the actual demand for school places during the plan period to 2032/33. The IDP Scenario models the maximum existing + maximum additional demand + surplus to provide a near worst case scenario. This is used to test whether the education estate has the capacity to meet that demand.

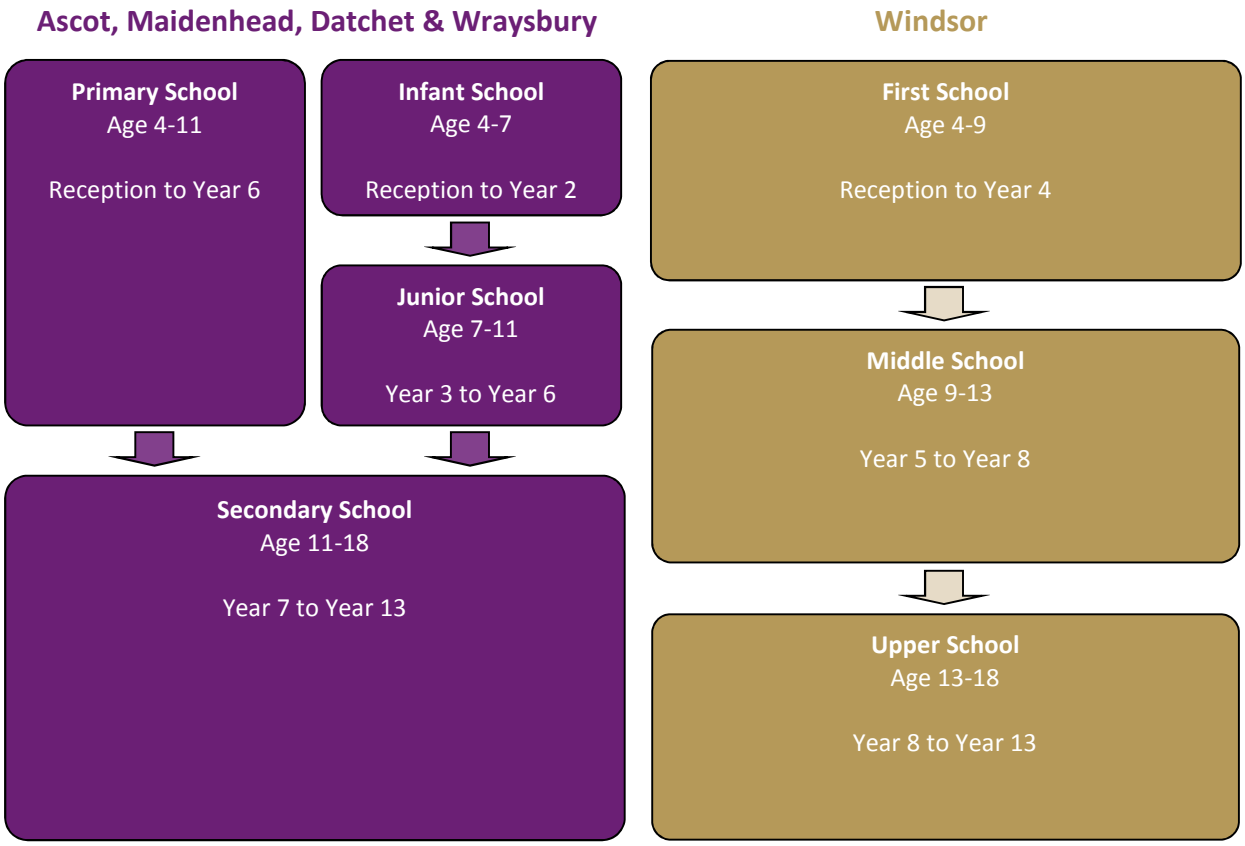
3.6 The Royal Borough does produce annual pupil projections that model the likely demand for school places for the next five to seven years. The projections, which form the basis of the ongoing pupil place strategy, take into account the latest demographic data and other relevant information. These projections are currently projecting:

- Falling overall demand for primary places to 2020, though with local pressures possible.
- Rising overall demand for secondary, middle and upper school places to 2023.

The School System in the Royal Borough

3.7 The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead has both two-tier and three-tier school systems, as set out in Figure 2.

Figure 2: the school systems in the Royal Borough.



3.8 Unless specifically stated otherwise, in the rest of this document 'primary' covers all infant, junior, primary and first schools, whilst secondary covers all middle, secondary and upper schools.

3.9 There are a number of different types of school in the borough:

- **local authority maintained schools:**
  - Community.
  - Voluntary Controlled.
  - Voluntary Aided.
- **Academy schools, including free schools.**
- **Independent schools.**

3.10 Academies may be standalone schools, or, more commonly, may be part of a Multi-Academy Trust (MAT).

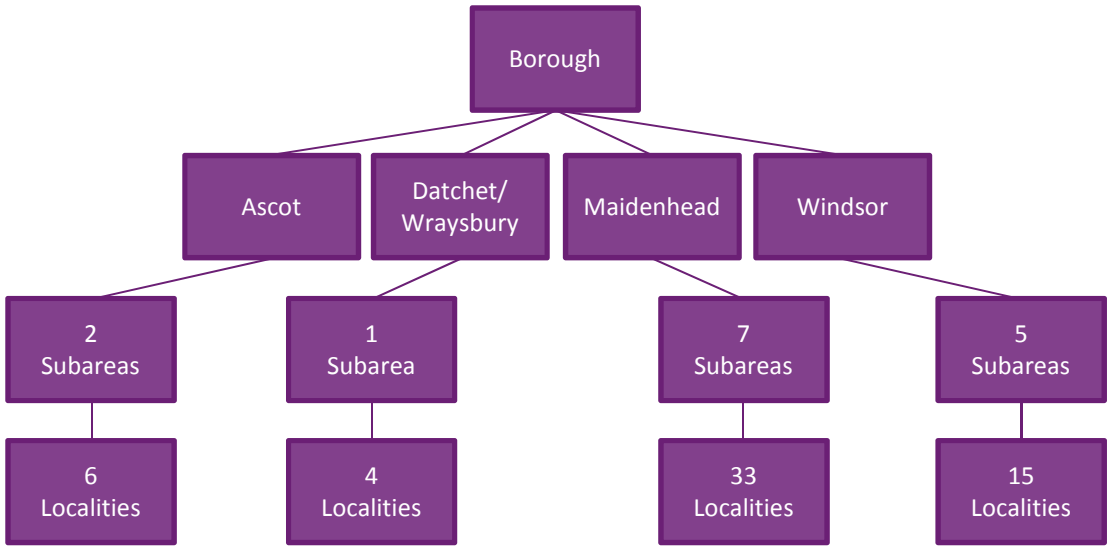
3.11 The local authority is required to work with all types of schools, with the exception of independent schools, to meet its statutory duty[3] to ensure that there are sufficient school places to meet demand.

[3] Education Act 1996, Section 14, Subsections 1 and 2.

Structure of Geographical Analysis

3.12 Although the Royal Borough is a small local authority, it does contain distinct areas for the purposes of planning school places. This is partly because of the presence of two different school systems (two-tier and three-tier). Analysis is usually done, therefore, at one of four levels, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Geographical areas for school place planning analysis.



3.13 Where possible, locality boundaries (and by extension, subarea and area boundaries) have been drawn to match primary school designated area (catchment) boundaries.

3.14 For the purposes of this assessment, analysis has only been carried out at area and subarea levels.

3.15 As set out in Figure 1, there are different phases of schools in the borough, so each area or subarea is also assessed separately for impact on primary and secondary school demand (or first, middle and upper school demand in Windsor).

Analysis using school intake years and Forms of Entry

3.16 A new cohort of children is admitted to school each September into school intake years, i.e. Reception (Primary and First), Year 5 (Middle), Year 7 (Secondary) and Year 9 (Upper). As the size of the cohorts change from year to year, the borough mainly plans school places on the basis of demand and capacity at intake.

3.17 An alternative would be to look at the overall balance between supply and demand, but this can be very misleading if the availability of places in not consistent across all year groups. There might, for example, be many Year 4, 5 and 6 places available across Maidenhead, but these are not available to a new cohort starting in Reception.

3.18 Demand for school places is usually expressed in terms of 'Forms of Entry' (FE). This is the equivalent of one class of 30 pupils in each year group. A one FE primary school, therefore, will have seven year groups with 30 pupils in each, making a total of 210 pupils. At intake, therefore, 1 FE means 30 pupils. A two FE primary school will have (2 x 30) x 7 = 420 pupil (so 2 FE means 60 pupils at intake) and so on.

4. Demand for School Places

4.1 The demand for school places arising from the emerging Borough Local Plan is the sum of three elements, which taken together provide the IDP Scenario:

- Element 1: the existing, underlying, demand for school places.
- Element 2: The additional demand arising from the expected new housing.
- Element 3: A 5-10% surplus of places, to allow for parental choice and migration.

4.2 This section of the report deals with these three elements in turn.

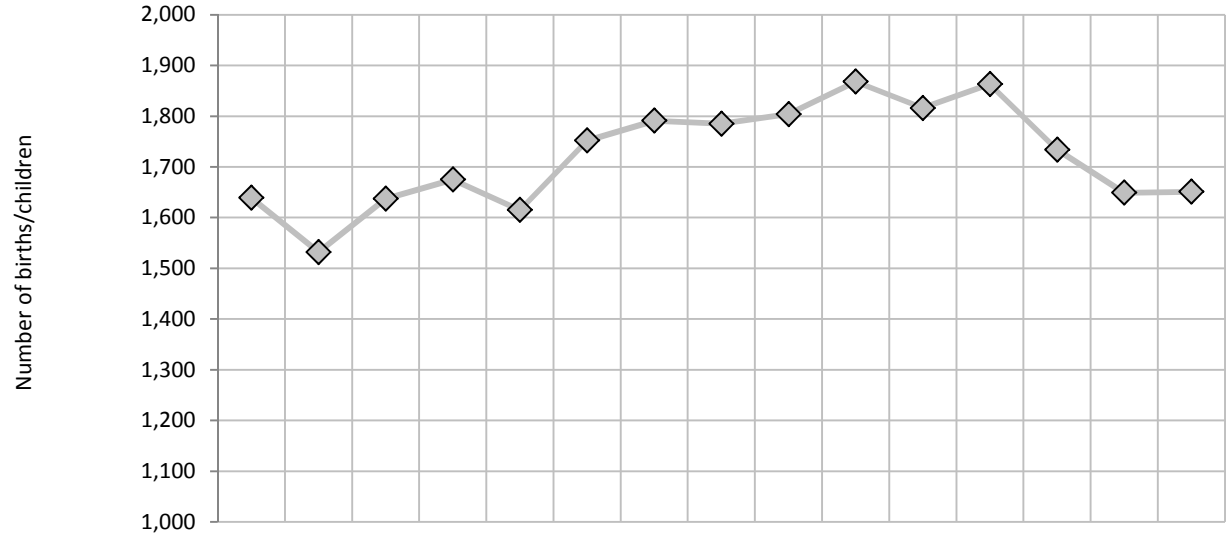
Element 1: the existing demand for school places

A changing birth rate

4.3 The demand for school places varies from year to year, being affected by the underlying birth rate, local housing building, national and international migration in and out of the borough and parental choice.

4.4 In recent years, the Royal Borough has experienced a significant increase in demand at Reception, mainly as a result of a birth rate that increased between the 2001/02 and 2011/12 academic years. As shown in Figure 4, the number of births has since fallen, so that the 2014/15 births are currently at a level not seen for over a decade.

Figure 4 – Births for the Royal Borough (academic year 2001 to 2015)[4].



Born Academic Year	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Starts in Reception	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Births in the Royal Borough ◇	1639	1532	1637	1675	1615	1752	1791	1785	1804	1868	1816	1863	1734	1649	1651

4.5 This is broadly similar to the national picture, where the number of births increased to 2012. The subsequent fall in the number of births has been significant, although proportionally less than in the borough.

4.6 Figure 5, taken from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) website, shows the variation in the national birth rate since 1940. It is clear that since the end of the 'baby boom' in the late

[4] *Live Births by LEA and Postcode*, Summer 2016, Office for National Statistics. The 2015/16 data has not yet been made available to the borough.

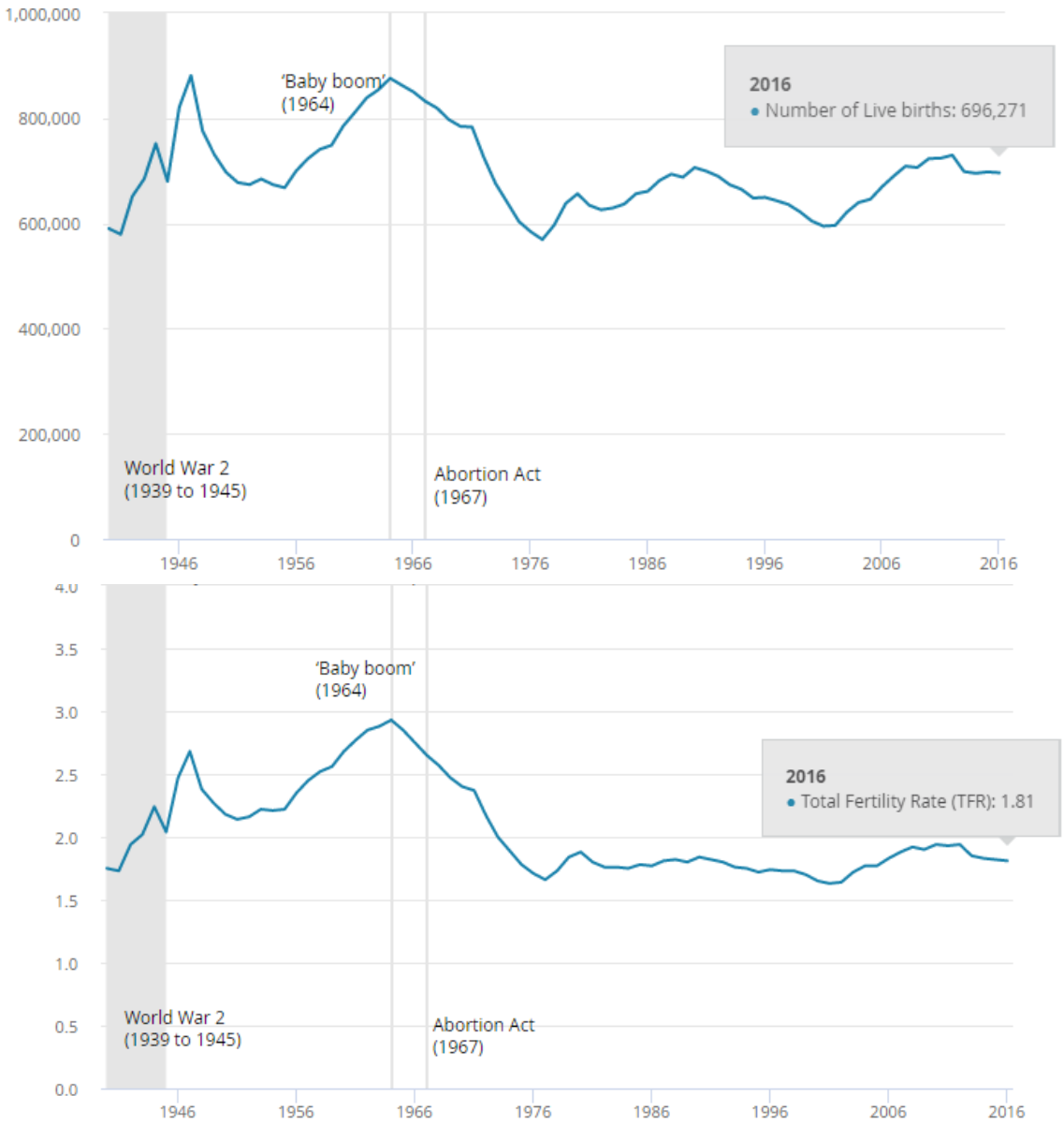
1960s, there have been two further mini-booms, one peaking in 1990 (706,140 births) and one peaking in 2012 (729,674 births).

Setting a figure for existing demand

4.7 It is reasonable to assume that this cycle of rising and falling birth numbers will continue over the plan period. Capacity that is currently becoming available in Reception as the lower birth numbers reach school age is very likely to be needed again in future as the underlying birth rate increases again.

4.8 Accordingly, this analysis uses the maximum level of demand over the past five years as the base/existing demand figure for Reception intakes. Bulge years, where the cohort size has increased significantly for one year only, are excluded.

Figure 5 – Numbers of live births and total fertility rate (TFR) 1940 to 2016 (England & Wales)[5].



4.9 The calculation is slightly more complicated for middle, secondary and upper school intakes: those intakes are still expanding as the larger birth cohorts work their way up through the schools. Accordingly, the base for the secondary analysis is taken as the maximum forecast

[5] *Births in England and Wales: 2016*, 19th July 2017, Office for National Statistics.

demand as submitted to the Department for Education in the 2017 School Capacity Survey[6]. This excludes, however, any projected demand arising from new housing, to avoid any double-counting.

4.10 Figure 6 sets out the resulting levels of existing demand, as numbers and as forms of entry, for each of the intakes by area.

Figure 6: Calculated existing demand, by area and intake.

Area	Intake year							
	Year R (Primary/First)		Year 5 (Middle)		Year 7 (Secondary)		Year 9 (Upper)	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	136	4.5			273[1]	9.1		
Datchet/Wraysbury	90	3.0			94[2]	3.1		
Maidenhead	935	31.2			987[3]	32.9		
Windsor	531	17.7	521[4]	17.4			539[5]	18.0
Royal Borough	**1,692**	**56.4**	**521**	**17.4**	**1,354**	**45.1**	**539**	**18.0**

[1]Ascot Secondary, September 2022
[2]Datchet/Wraysbury Secondary, September 2018
[3]Maidenhead Secondary, September 2021
[4]Windsor Middle, September 2021
[5]Windsor Upper, September 2023

4.11 There is just over 56 FE of existing primary school demand in the borough; 45 FE of existing/projected secondary school demand, and around 17.5 FE of existing/projected middle school/upper school demand.

Out-borough demand

4.12 The Royal Borough has considered whether there is scope to create additional space in the school system by reducing the number of out-borough children on roll. This analysis is included as Appendix A, and it concludes that in most parts of the borough there is little or no scope to do this.

4.13 This is partly because the 1989 'Greenwich Judgement' makes it illegal for an admissions authority – i.e. a local authority – to prioritise children on the basis that they live in the local authority area. In addition, many applicants are children who might reasonably be expected to attend a borough school, because:

- They live in the school's designated area, which covers an out-borough area.
- They live just across the border in villages that, in practice, are closely linked to the borough.
- They have siblings at a borough school.
- They have Education, Health and Care Plans naming a borough school.
- They have been admitted to a borough school as a Looked After Child.
- They have been admitted to a borough school because of specific medical or social needs.
- They have a boarding place at Holyport College.
- They have attended a borough primary school, and are moving up with their peers.

4.14 The attendance of out-borough children in borough schools is also an outcome of parental choice, which has been the aim of successive governments and is a local priority. Many Royal Borough children do, of course, attend primary and secondary schools in other local authority areas.

[6] *Latest available SCAP commentary*, July 2017, The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

4.15 Finally, many borough residents continue to only express one preference for a school, particularly at secondary transfer. If the local authority is unable to offer them a place at that preferred school because all the places have been offered, then they have less priority for a place at alternative school than an out-borough child who *has* indicated a preference for that alternative school. More places are often needed, therefore, to ensure that these borough residents can still be offered a school place in the borough.

4.16 The analysis concludes, therefore, that there is only scope for a reduction in out-borough children in the Year 7 intake into the Maidenhead secondaries, which could 'release' 1.6 FE.

4.17 Further minor reductions have been made to the existing demand figure so that the IDP Scenario is not distorted by comparatively high out-borough intakes in Ascot Year 7 in 2017 and Maidenhead Year 7 in 2016 and 2017. The existing demand figures for those areas have been adjusted downwards by 0.4 and 0.6 FE), resulting in a revised table of existing demand, set out as Figure 7. The amended figures are in the black cells.

Figure 7: Revised calculated existing demand, by area and intake.

Area	Intake year							
	Year R (Primary/First)		Year 5 (Middle)		Year 7 (Secondary)		Year 9 (Upper)	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	136	4.5			263	8.8		
Datchet/Wraysbury	90	3.0			94	3.1		
Maidenhead	935	31.2			921	30.7		
Windsor	531	17.7	521	17.3			539	18.0
Royal Borough	**1,692**	**56.4**	**521**	**17.3**	**1,278**	**42.6**	**539**	**18.0**

Element 2: the additional demand for school places

4.18 The additional demand for school places arising from the new dwellings expected as a result of the Borough Local Plan is based on two components:

- Housing Trajectory: the number, type, size, location & timing of the new dwellings.
- Pupil Yield: The number of children likely to live in each new dwelling.

4.19 This section addresses these in turn.

The Housing Trajectory

4.20 The Royal Borough's Planning Policy team has produced a housing trajectory that sets out how the borough will meet its objectively assessed need for 14,298 new dwellings in the plan period (to 2033). This is equivalent to 712 new dwellings each year.

4.21 The housing trajectory identifies:

- Existing commitments.
  Including all housing developments underway and all those with planning permission that are expected to deliver.
- Small sites and windfall sites.
  These are sites that do not currently have planning permission, but could deliver new houses in the plan period. It includes an allowance, calculated at a ward level, for ongoing redevelopment/infill (e.g. applications made for new flats above shops/demolition of one house and construction of two in its place).
- Housing allocations.

These are sites specifically identified in the draft BLP as being allocated for housing.

4.22 Importantly, the trajectory identifies:

- The location of the development.
- The number of new dwellings expected.
- The type (flat/house) and size (no. of bedrooms) of new dwellings expected.
- An estimated construction date.

4.23 This information can be used to assess the likely impact on borough schools, identifying where the most pressure for school places will probably come from.

4.24 It is crucial, however, to note that these factors may change as sites are delivered to reflect market conditions. For example, a development might eventually be all flats, not houses, and be built in 2027, not 2021.

4.25 This document does not, therefore, provide actual projections of future demand for school places in the borough. It instead assesses whether the existing education infrastructure has enough capacity to meet the likely need.

4.26 Figure 8 sets out a summary of the housing trajectory, by area, over the plan period to 2033. Note these figures may vary slightly from figures given elsewhere, as this assessment excludes developments that are unlikely to 'produce' new children. This includes sheltered accommodation, residential care accommodation, and properties marketed specifically to older residents.

4.27 The trajectory here also only covers new dwellings built from the 2016/17 financial year onwards. For the purposes of this assessment the borough is concerned with the impact of dwellings yet to be constructed.

4.28 Figure 8 shows that the majority of the new housing is expected to be delivered in Maidenhead. Most parts of the borough are expected to see significantly increased rates of housing delivery over the plan period.

Figure 8: Summary of housing trajectory for the Royal Borough, by area and financial year of completion.

Area	Financial Year of Completion																	Total
	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/17	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	
New dwellings completed																		
Ascot	67	43	46	58	109	192	170	170	120	108	93	29	30	30	30	29	38	**1,362**
Datchet/Wraysbury	5	5	24	11	5	43	83	60	53	41	39	34	36	48	50	62	61	**660**
Maidenhead	280	348	416	383	359	548	629	664	655	582	514	538	537	552	553	828	824	**9,210**
Windsor	86	117	175	203	117	108	99	97	110	98	99	161	158	169	142	146	153	**2,238**
Royal Borough	438	513	661	655	590	891	981	991	938	829	745	762	761	799	775	1,065	1,076	**13,470**
Cumulative total of new dwellings completed																		
Ascot	67	110	156	214	323	515	685	855	975	1,083	1,176	1,205	1,235	1,265	1,295	1,324	1,362	**1,362**
Datchet/Wraysbury	5	10	34	45	50	93	176	236	289	330	369	403	439	487	537	599	660	**660**
Maidenhead	280	628	1,044	1,427	1,786	2,334	2,963	3,627	4,282	4,864	5,378	5,916	6,453	7,005	7,558	8,386	9,210	**9,210**
Windsor	86	203	378	581	698	806	905	1,002	1,112	1,120	1,309	1,470	1,628	1,797	1,939	2,085	2,238	**2,238**
Royal Borough	438	951	1,612	2,267	2,857	3,748	4,729	5,720	6,658	7,397	8,232	8,994	9,755	10,554	11,329	12,394	13,470	**13,470**

4.29 Figure 9 compares the existing number of dwellings in each area at present with the number expected at the end of the plan period. The current number of dwellings is based on residential properties listed in the Basic Land and Property Unit (BLPU) information held by the borough, as at March 2017.

Figure 9: Increase in the number of dwellings, by area.

Area	Number of dwellings			
	Current Total	Increase	2033 Total	% increase
Ascot	7,837	1,362	9,199	+17.4%
Datchet/Wraysbury	4,259	660	4,919	+15.5%
Maidenhead	32,424	9,210	41,634	+28.4%
Windsor	18,104	2,238	20,342	+12.4%
Royal Borough	62,624	13,470	76,094	+21.5%

4.30 These figures suggest that Maidenhead will expand by more than a quarter, in terms of the number of dwellings. Smaller proportional increases are expected elsewhere, although the number of dwellings in Ascot will increase by almost a fifth.

<u>One very simple approach to assessing the additional demand</u>

4.31 One straightforward way of assessing the likely impact of the new housing is to increase the number of places currently available by the proportional increase in the number of houses, as given in Figure 4. This is set out in Figure 10.

4.32 The number of places at intake includes all current planned school expansions, which are taking place over the 2017/18 and 2018/19 academic years.

Figure 10: A simple calculation of the impact of the new dwellings on school places.

Area	Places at intake		Housing increase	Resulting need		Increase	
	No.	FE		No.	FE	No.	FE
Primary/First (Reception)							
Ascot	150	5.0	+17.4%	176	5.9	+26	+0.9
Datchet/Wraysbury	90	3.0	+15.5%	104	3.5	+14	+0.5
Maidenhead	948	31.6	+28.4%	1,217	40.6	+269	+9.0
Windsor	545	18.2	+12.4%	612	20.4	+67	+2.3
Royal Borough	1,733	57.8	+21.5%	2,109	70.3	+376	+12.7
Middle (Year 5)							
Windsor	510	17.0	+12.4%	573	19.1	+63	+2.1
Secondary (Year 7)							
Ascot	270	9.0	+17.4%	317	10.6	+47	+1.6
Datchet/Wraysbury	110	3.6	+15.5%	127	4.2	+17	+0.6
Maidenhead	1,034	34.5	+28.4%	1,326	44.2	+292	+9.7
Royal Borough	1,414	47.1	+25.2%	1,770	59.0	+356	+11.9
Upper (Year 9)							
Windsor	512	17.1	+12.4%	575	19.2	+63	+2.1

4.33 Although this simple approach shows some substantial increases required, these figures are significantly <u>below</u> what a more sophisticated methodology demonstrates is needed.

Pupil Yield Calculations

4.34 A more sophisticated approach considers the likely number of children 'produced' by each type and size of dwelling. These pupil yield figures are then applied to the dwellings in the housing trajectory.

4.35 The Royal Borough has been calculating new pupil yield figures in preparation for the work around the Borough Local Plan. A full methodology will be provided as an appendix to later versions of this document.

4.36 In summary, the borough has identified the size and type of every new dwelling built in the borough between 2009/10 and 2015/16 (financial year). Each of these dwellings has a Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN). The data for the properties completed in 2016/17 should be incorporated into the exercise early in 2018.

4.37 These property records have then been matched to the pupil records of all children on roll in the borough's schools, as in the Summer 2015, 2016 and 2017 school censuses. This has made it possible to identify the actual numbers of pupils on roll in borough schools and resident in the 2,654 properties built in the period (excluding sheltered accommodation, homes marketed at older residents and like for like replacement dwellings).

4.38 In addition, by comparing the pupil yields from the three school census points it is possible to calculate average yields based on how old the new properties are. This means that, for the first time, the borough is able model how the yield from a new dwelling will change over time.

4.39 The advantages of this new methodology are:

- Calculations based on complete data.
  The calculations match all borough pupils to all new dwellings, rather than relying on a sample acquired through postal or face-to-surveys, conducted by a market research firm for a fee.
- Annually updateable.
  Provided that new dwellings are added to the dataset, the exercise can be repeated each year, to provide up-to-date yield figures annually.
- More nuanced approach.
  The new yield figures demonstrate that the biggest impact of new housing on school places is often delayed by five or six years for primary schools, and much longer for secondary schools. This is not apparent from the traditional static pupil yield figure, which would calculate a yield based on all of the new dwellings in the period, regardless of their age.
- Models the actual impact on borough schools.
  The figure relates to the resulting demand for places at borough schools, and does not have to be adjusted to take account of the proportion of children going to out-borough schools or the independent sector.

4.40 Some issues with this new methodology are:

- Relatively labour-intensive.
  The initial work on identifying dwellings over a seven year period should become easier as, in future, only one year will need to be added at a time. In addition, the school census information now automatically includes the pupil's UPRN, making matching much simpler.
- Does not include children who are not on roll in borough schools.
  A survey approach would identify all children resident in a property, not just those on roll in borough schools. This is not necessarily an issue, but needs to be considered. The

borough's yields now look relatively low compared to other local authorities. This most likely reflects the high percentage of borough children attending independent schools, or grammar schools in neighbouring authorities, who may live in new properties but don't appear in the borough's school censuses.

- Longer-term impact is still modelled, rather than fully based on actual figures.
  At present, the data only includes dwellings that are up to eight years old. The ongoing impact of these new dwellings as they become older is, therefore, modelled. This is important because analysis shows that yields for primary schools are still relatively high at eight years, as new dwellings appear to generate a bulge for Reception intake at six years+. Yields for intake to secondary schools, however, across all dwellings are flat over the first seven years. It seems very likely that they will increase as the primary bulge reaches them, but this is still based on modelling, rather than actual data. Nevertheless, this is still a significant improvement on the static pupil yield model, which would produce a very low secondary school yield if just based on those first eight years.

4.41 There are also some areas for further work, most notably:

- Backfill.
  Evidence from pupil yield surveys in other local authority areas suggests that a proportion of children resident in new properties previously lived elsewhere in the borough. This means that the new dwelling isn't producing new demand, just relocating it from elsewhere in the borough. It is, of course, possible that the original property is then occupied by another family, possibly from out-borough, which then increases the demand again. The assessment in this document currently assumes that all of the demand is new, and so could be considered to present a worst case scenario.
- Retention.
  Equally, there is movement out of the new properties. This has been taken account of in the pupil yields used here, reducing the demand slightly as a cohort gets older. Some of this movement, however, is likely to be into other properties in the borough, and so not representing an actual drop in demand overall. This may balance some of the backfill.

4.42 It is proposed, therefore, that these pupil yields are updated again in early 2018, to include the 2016/17 new dwellings. If possible, the 2008/09 new dwellings will also be included, thereby extending the scope of the calculations from eight to ten years. Additionally, if resources permit, work will be done to examine whether the backfill and retention issues need to be addressed more fully.

<u>The new pupil yield figures</u>

4.43 Figure 11 sets out the new pupil yield figures, expressed as the number of pupils per 100 dwellings of each type and size. The yields are given for the intake years (Reception, Year 5, Year 7 and so on) for the different school types.

4.44 Figure 11 shows, for example, that the primary pupil yield for 100 two bedroom flats that have been built for a year is 1.3 Reception pupils (the blue cell). The primary pupil yield for 100 two bedroom flats that have been built for seven years is 4.1 Reception pupils (the yellow cell).

Figure 11: Pupil yield from 100 new dwellings, at intake, by age of dwellings (borough yield).

Dwelling size and type	Age of property								No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Primary and First (Number in Reception intake)									
0 bedroom flat	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
1 bedroom flat	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.4	1.0	473
2 bedroom flat	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	4.1	6.2	985
3 bedroom flat	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.2	8.3	75
4 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
1 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
2 bedroom house	3.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	3.6	0.0	105
3 bedroom house	1.7	4.7	5.0	4.0	6.0	9.7	5.0	4.7	495
4 bedroom house	4.2	1.5	7.0	7.8	6.1	10.3	6.5	6.7	284
5 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	155
6 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
All dwellings									2,648
Middle (Number in Year 5 intake)									
0 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
1 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	473
2 bedroom flat	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.9	985
3 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	75
4 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
1 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
2 bedroom house	6.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	105
3 bedroom house	0.8	0.8	2.0	3.4	4.5	4.9	1.2	4.7	495
4 bedroom house	0.0	2.7	1.6	3.1	2.1	4.4	6.7	0.0	284
5 bedroom house	1.3	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	155
6 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
All dwellings									2,648
Secondary (Number in Year 7 intake)									
0 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
1 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	473
2 bedroom flat	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	985
3 bedroom flat	4.2	2.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	75
4 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
1 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
2 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	105
3 bedroom house	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.8	4.2	3.3	5.4	7.0	495
4 bedroom house	0.0	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.0	6.7	3.1	13.3	284
5 bedroom house	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	155
6 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
All dwellings									2,648
Upper (Number in Year 9 intake)									
0 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
1 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	473
2 bedroom flat	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.1	985
3 bedroom flat	8.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75
4 bedroom flat	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
1 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
2 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
3 bedroom house	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	5.7	1.5	4.2	0.0	495
4 bedroom house	0.0	2.0	2.6	3.6	0.0	3.3	1.6	20.0	284
5 bedroom house	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155
6 bedroom house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
All dwellings									2,648

4.45 Where a cell has no number, this means that no property was constructed of the specified type and size that is *X* years old.

4.46 The number of dwellings in some of categories is low or very low, and their yield calculations are more prone to anomalies. It is not expected, however, that significant numbers of three or four bedroom flats, or one, six or seven bedroom houses will be constructed over the plan period, so the impact of these anomalies is minimal.

4.47 It is expected that adding further data to the model annually will reduce the statistical variation.

Different pupil yields for different parts of the borough

4.48 The pupil yield methodology also allows for calculations using new dwellings at an area level, theoretically producing yield figures for Ascot, Datchet & Wraysbury, Maidenhead and Windsor, as well as at borough level.

4.49 This analysis does, therefore, currently use separate yield figures for Maidenhead and for Windsor. These figures are provided at Appendix B. As the number of new dwellings in the Ascot and Datchet & Wraysbury areas is low, it is not possible to calculate viable pupil yield figures. For those areas, therefore, the borough level yields have been used.

4.50 There is, generally, a lower pupil yield in Windsor than in Maidenhead. No further work on why this might be the case has yet been carried out.

The resulting additional demand

4.51 With the housing trajectory and pupil yields it is possible to calculate the resulting demand for school places. This is summarised in Figure 12, giving the cumulative increase in demand for places, at intake, for each tier of schooling in the areas.

4.52 The last column of the table provides the maximum increase. This is provided for the period up to 2056/57, rather than limited to the plan period. This is because, as shown in Figure 7, new houses will be constructed every year in the plan period. The impact of those built in the later years of the plan will be felt in subsequent years, particularly for the secondary sector. This maximum does not take account of any new housing building that might then occur after the end of the plan period: it is limited to the impact of the housing built in the plan period.

4.53 The figures confirm very significant increases in the demand for school places. Overall, the new dwellings are expected to generate (subject to the caveats outlined in paragraphs 4.41 to 4.47) a maximum of:

- 588 Reception children, which is just under 20 forms of entry.
  - This will reach 537 (17.9 FE) in the plan period.
  - Most of the additional demand will be in Maidenhead (14.2 FE maximum).
- 41 Year 5 children, which is 1.4 forms of entry.
  - This affects Windsor, and will reach 1.3 FE in the plan period.
- 446 Year 7 children, which is 14.9 forms of entry.
  - This will reach 309 (10.3 FE) in the plan period.
  - Most of the additional demand will be in Maidenhead (12.9 FE maximum).
- 38 Year 9 children, which is 1.3 forms of entry.

This affects Windsor, and will reach 1.2 FE in the plan period.

Figure 12: Expected cumulative numbers of pupils arising from the BLP housing trajectory, as at intake.

Area		Financial Year of Completion																Max to
		16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/17	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	56/57
Primary and First (Reception intake) (cumulative)																			
Ascot	**No.**	0	1	2	4	4	12	16	21	25	31	37	41	41	42	43	42	43	**45**
	FE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	**1.5**
Datchet/Wraysbury	**No.**	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	9	11	13	16	20	20	21	23	25	27	**30**
	FE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	**1.0**
Maidenhead	**No.**	3	11	20	30	45	74	97	129	163	196	228	254	280	305	331	359	386	**427**
	FE	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.4	6.5	7.6	8.5	9.3	10.2	11.0	12.0	12.9	**14.2**
Windsor	**No.**	2	4	6	9	11	18	23	28	38	40	44	48	54	60	66	70	81	**86**
	FE	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	**2.9**
Royal Borough	**No.**	5	16	29	44	61	107	142	187	237	280	325	363	395	428	463	496	537	**588**
	FE	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	6.2	7.9	9.3	10.8	12.1	13.2	14.3	15.4	16.5	17.9	**19.6**
Middle (Year 5 intake) (cumulative)																			
Windsor	**No.**	1	5	5	9	6	8	7	9	18	24	29	29	31	32	34	36	39	**41**
	FE	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	**1.4**
Secondary (Year 7 intake) (cumulative)																			
Ascot	**No.**	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	14	12	19	18	21	22	26	32	36	36	**36**
	FE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	**1.2**
Datchet/Wraysbury	**No.**	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	12	13	13	16	**22**
	FE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	**0.7**
Maidenhead	**No.**	2	4	8	11	13	19	25	43	60	80	91	126	147	183	209	228	257	**388**
	FE	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.0	4.2	4.9	6.1	7.0	7.6	8.6	**12.9**
Royal Borough	**No.**	3	5	10	13	15	25	32	60	77	106	117	157	181	221	254	277	309	**446**
	FE	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	5.2	6.0	7.4	8.5	9.2	10.3	**14.9**
Upper (Year 9 intake) (cumulative)																			
Royal Borough	**No.**	0	0	2	5	6	6	8	12	13	15	20	18	22	25	30	32	35	**38**
	FE	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	**1.3**

4.54 As would be expected, the extra demand will be concentrated in those subareas that will experience the most additional housing, as set out in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Distribution of additional demand by area and subarea.

Area	No. new dwellings	Maximum projected additional demand at intake							
		Year R		Year 5		Year 7		Year 9	
		No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot									
Ascot	**1,362**	**+45**	**+1.5**			**+36**	**+1.2**		
Datchet/Wraysbury									
Datchet/Wraysbury	**660**	**+30**	**+1.0**			**+22**	**+0.7**		
Maidenhead									
Bisham and Cookham	345	+22	+0.7			+20	+0.7		
Central Maidenhead	3,414	+153	+5.1			+139	+4.6		
Maidenhead Villages	174	+10	+0.3			+11	+0.4		
North East Maidenhead	1,609	+76	+2.5			+66	+2.2		
North West Maidenhead	404	+25	+0.8			+23	+0.8		
South East Maidenhead	2,736	+108	+3.6			+104	+3.5		
South West Maidenhead	528	+39	+1.3			+34	+1.1		
Maidenhead	**9,210**	**+433**	**+14.4**			**+393**	**+13.1**		
Windsor									
East Windsor	860	+32	+1.1	+17	+0.6			+13	+0.4
Eton	143	+7	+0.2	+4	+0.1			+5	+0.2
Windsor North	759	+29	+1.0	+15	+0.5			+16	+0.5
Windsor South	155	+7	+0.2	+3	+0.1			+3	+0.1
Windsor Villages	321	+13	+0.4	+7	+0.2			+6	+0.2
Windsor	**2,238**	**+88**	**+2.9**	**+46**	**+1.5**			**+43**	**+1.4**

4.55 Note that the subarea totals may not necessarily sum to the area totals, as the years of maximum demand in each subarea do not coincide.

4.56 Figure 13 shows that the bulk of the new housing is concentrated in five subareas; Central Maidenhead (3,414); South East Maidenhead (2,736); North East Maidenhead (1,609); East Windsor (860) and Windsor North (759).

4.57 Some parts of the borough will be impacted rather less, with fewer than 200 new dwellings in Maidenhead Villages, Windsor South and Eton.

Element 3: surplus places

4.58 The final element of the demand size is the level of surplus, or spare, places. A level of surplus, or spare, places is necessary to ensure that there is:

- Scope for parental choice of school for their children.
- Spare capacity for late applicants and children moving into the area.
- Spare capacity in case the actual demand is higher than projected.

4.59 Following a Cabinet decision in November 2017, the Royal Borough has a policy of ensuring that there 5% surplus places at intake. This means that there should be 5% more places available than there is demand.

The IDP Scenario

4.60 Figure 14 provides the IDP Scenario, bringing together the three elements: existing demand; additional demand and surplus.

4.61 It is important to note that this is not a projection or forecast of actual demand in the future. This is because the timing, size, location, type and number of new dwellings actually built may very well be different to that modelled in the housing trajectory. Many other factors will also come into play, such as the underlying birth rate, migration and the economy. This analysis will, however, enable the borough to demonstrate whether further capacity in the school system is needed.

Figure 14: The IDP Scenario: demand for school places at intake, by area and school tier.

Area		Existing demand	+	Additional demand	=	(subtotal)	+	surplus	=	Total demand
Primary and First (Reception intake)										
Ascot	No.	136	+	45	=	181	+	5%	=	190
	FE	4.5	+	1.5	=	6.0	+	5%	=	6.3
Datchet/Wraysbury	No.	90	+	30	=	120	+	5%	=	126
	FE	3.0	+	1.0	=	4.0	+	5%	=	4.2
Maidenhead	No.	935	+	427	=	1,362	+	5%	=	1,430
	FE	31.2	+	14.2	=	45.4	+	5%	=	47.7
Windsor	No.	531	+	86	=	617	+	5%	=	648
	FE	17.7	+	2.7	=	20.6	+	5%	=	21.6
Royal Borough	No.	1,692	+	588	=	2,280	+	5%	=	2,394
	FE	56.4	+	19.6	=	76.0	+	5%	=	79.8
Middle (Year 5 intake)										
Windsor	No.	521	+	41	=	562	+	5%	=	591
	FE	17.4	+	1.4	=	18.7	+	5%	=	19.7
Secondary (Year 7 intake)										
Ascot	No.	263	+	36	=	299	+	5%	=	314
	FE	8.8	+	1.2	=	10.0	+	5%	=	10.5
Datchet/Wraysbury	No.	94	+	22	=	116	+	5%	=	122
	FE	3.1	+	0.7	=	3.9	+	5%	=	4.1
Maidenhead	No.	921	+	388	=	1,309	+	5%	=	1,374
	FE	30.7	+	12.9	=	43.6	+	5%	=	45.8
Royal Borough	No.	1,278	+	446	=	1,724	+	5%	=	1,810
	FE	42.6	+	14.9	=	57.5	+	5%	=	60.3
Upper (Year 9 intake)										
Windsor	No.	539	+	38	=	577	+	5%	=	606
	FE	18.0	+	1.3	=	19.2	+	5%	=	20.2

4.62 The IDP Scenario suggests that demand for Reception places would increase from 56 FE to 76 FE, with a further 5 FE to provide a 5% surplus of places. At secondary, demand for Year 7 places would increase from 43 to 59 FE (+6 FE for 10% surplus). Demand for Year 5 and Year 9 places would increase from 17 FE to 20 FE (+2 FE for 10% surplus).

4.63 The IDP Scenario will be updated once again in Spring 2018, once the latest pupil and housing data has been taken into account in the pupil yield calculations.

5. Capacity of the School Estate

5.1 The capacity to meet the demand for school places arising from the IDP Scenario is the sum of three components:

- Component 1: existing available school places.
- Component 2: potential extra places on existing school sites.
- Component 3: potential extra places on new school sites.

5.2 This section of the report deals with these three elements in turn, after explaining how school and site capacity are defined.

Defining school and site capacity

5.3 As set out in the section on demand, this analysis will mainly consider the capacity of the school estate at intake (i.e. Reception (Primary and First), Year 5 (Middle), Year 7 (Secondary) and Year 9 (Upper).

5.4 Demand is often expressed in terms of 'Forms of Entry' (FE). This is the equivalent of one class of 30 pupils in each year group.

Net Capacity

5.5 The government provides schools and local authorities with a spreadsheet that calculates the number of children that can be educated at a school, based on the school's accommodation. This calculation, called the Net Capacity, takes into account the number, size and type of teaching/non-teaching spaces in a school.

5.6 The calculations are based on government guidance set out in Building Bulletin 103[7].

5.7 The Net Capacity calculation indicates the total number of spaces available, and the number of places that can be offered in each year group (Published Admission Number).

Published Admission Number

5.8 The Published Admission Number (PAN) is set with reference to the Net Capacity, with flexibility on either side of that number to allow for the sensible organisation of classes. The sum of the PAN for each year group gives the total number of places available in the school.

5.9 For schools in the primary sector, the PAN is usually 30, 60 or 90, making those schools 1, 2 or 3 FE respectively. This makes it easy to comply with legislation limiting class sizes for infants to 30. Schools do have different PANs, however, for a variety of reasons. This includes primary schools with PANs of 45, which divide two year groups of 45 (45 + 45 = 90), into three classes (90 ÷ 3 = 30). One of those classes will have children from both year groups; that is, mixed year group teaching.

Site size

5.10 The Net Capacity figure only relates to buildings, but schools also need a significant amount of outside space for playing fields, access, parking and rubbish collection. Building Bulletin 103 (Annex B) provides a formula for working out how large a school site should be, based on the total number of pupils attending. This is summarised in Figure 15.

[7] *Area guidelines for mainstream schools, Building Bulletin 103*, June 2014, Department for Education/Education Funding Agency.

Figure 15: Summary of formula giving recommended site areas in Building Bulletin 103.

Range	Base area (m^2)		Area per place (m^2) for:		
	Primary	Secondary	Nursery	Reception and Key Stage 1	Key Stages 2 to 5
Minimum	2,000	9,000	6.00	11.0	50.0
Middle of range	2,200	10,000	6.75	12.5	56.5
Maximum	2,400	11,000	7.50	14.0	63.0

5.11 Figure 16 provides selected site sizes, based on this formula. The table does not include site sizes for smaller secondary, middle and upper schools as these are not generally financially viable and may have difficulty delivering the national curriculum. Primary and first schools larger than 5 FE are, nationally, comparatively rare.

Figure 16: Minimum site sizes by size and type of school.

Forms of Entry	Minimum site sizes (m^2) by size of school				
	Primary	Secondary	First	Middle	Upper
1	8,990		5,990		
2	15,980		9,980	21,000	
3	22,970		13,970	27,000	
4	29,960	51,000	17,960	33,000	39,000
5	36,950	61,500	21,950	39,000	46,500
6		72,000		45,000	54,000
7		82,500		51,000	61,500
8		93,000			69,000
9		103,500			76,500
10		114,000			84,000

5.12 The calculations for secondary and upper schools assume a 100% staying-on rate into the sixth form, from Year 11 to Year 12, and again from Year 12 to Year 13. The weighted staying-on rates for individual schools (2016 to 2017) vary from:

- 40% to 100% for Year 11 to Year 12.
- 73% to 97% for Year 12 to Year 13.

5.13 This means that the calculations used in this analysis may be slightly underestimating how many secondary/upper school pupils a site can house on schools with lower staying-on rates.

Component 1: existing available school places

5.14 The existing available places are based on the PAN at intake.

5.15 The PANs include any changes that are already approved and funded, providing places to meet demand in September 2017 and 2018:

- Charters School, Ascot (+30 places at intake).
- Cheapside CE Primary School, Ascot (+14 places at intake).
- Cox Green School, Maidenhead (+30 places at intake).
- Furze Platt Senior School, Maidenhead (+60 places at intake).
- Newlands Girls' School (+6 places at intake).
- The Windsor Boys' School, Windsor (+30 places at intake).
- Windsor Girls' School, Windsor (+30 places at intake).
- Dedworth Middle School, Windsor (+60 places at intake).

5.16 The figures also take into account the reversion of a number of PANs to their normal figure after temporary expansions, as the accommodation at those schools is insufficient to maintain the higher PAN long-term.

5.17 Figure 17 summarises the PANs at intake by area and school tier.

Figure 17: Aggregate PANs at intake by area and school tier.

Area	Current PANs (including any planned expansions)									
	Primary				Secondary					
	Primary		First		Secondary		Middle		Upper	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	150	5.0			270	9.0				
Datchet/Wraysbury	90	3.0			110	3.7				
Maidenhead	948	31.6			1,034	34.5				
Windsor			545	18.2			510	17.0	512	34.6

Component 2: potential extra places on existing sites

5.18 The borough has carried out a desktop exercise to find out the maximum capacity, and therefore intake, for each school site. This has been done purely on the basis of the total site area, ignoring the current site layout and any resulting constraints.

5.19 The exception is where a school has an all-weather pitch. These can be used much more intensively than grass playing pitches (which can become too muddy or too bare, depending on the weather, if overused) and so count as double their size in the guidance. A 10,000m^2 school site with a 3,000m^2 all-weather pitch is effectively a 13,000m^2 site.

5.20 Relying on site size does present the risk that potential for expansion may be identified on sites that, in practice, could not realistically be expanded. The next step will now be to carry out feasibility works on all school sites to establish more clearly how expansion might be carried out.

5.21 For the purpose of this exercise, the two infant and junior school pairs that are on adjacent sites have been considered as primary schools. This affects Alwyn Infant/Courthouse Junior and Furze Platt Infant/Furze Platt Junior. The three infant/junior schools on separate sites have been considered individually (Boyne Hill C of E Infant, Burchetts Green CE Infant and All Saints Junior CE Infant).

5.22 The expansion potential has been calculated based on the maximum number of full forms of entry (classes of 30) that a site has capacity for. This is to take account of standard practice in class organisation, particularly in primary schools, where classes of 30 are the norm. A primary school would not want to operate with 38 children per year group, for example, even if the site technically has capacity for that number. This is because of the challenges this would present organisationally in meeting the infant class size legislation.

5.23 The borough has considered whether the expansionary potential could be calculated on multiples of 15, and so allowing PANs of 45, 75 and so on. Although a number of schools do currently have PANs of 45, experience suggests that parents and schools will not welcome the resulting mixed year group teaching if introduced at a school that doesn't already have it.

5.24 Where a site is only slightly short of the threshold for the next PAN multiple of 30[8], then it has been assumed that it does have the capacity to expand to that amount. This means that sites are not excluded from consideration due to a small m^2 deficiency.

5.25 This analysis also takes account of whether a site has a nursery class and, if so, whether it could expand by an equivalent amount as the main school. More details about the analysis for early years provision are given in Section 7.

5.26 The resulting calculations provide each site with a maximum potential PAN, allowing schools to be put into four categories, as summarised in Figure 18:

Figure 18: Summary of capacity of sites to expand.

Category	Explanation	No. schools in each category		
		Primary	Secondary	Total
Already under	These schools are already on sites that are too small, and so have no capacity to expand.	17	4	21
No space	These schools are on sites that are sufficient for their current numbers, but not large enough for further expansion.	9	0	9
Possibly space	These schools are only slightly under the size needed to allow expansion to the next 30 threshold.	5	4	9
Definitely space	These schools can expand.	13	6	19
Total		44	14	58

5.27 More than half of the schools in the borough have no potential for expansion (to the next multiple of 30 at intake), including around two-thirds of the primary sector schools. This is not surprising given that the borough has, over the past seven years, already expanded seventeen primary schools.

5.28 28 schools do, however, have the potential to expand, including most of the secondary sector schools. Figure 18 shows the additional capacity that can be provided on the existing sites.

Figure 19: Potential for additional capacity at intake on existing sites, by area.

Area	Potential increase in PANs									
	Primary				Secondary					
	Primary		First		Secondary		Middle		Upper	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	+60	+2.0			+90	+3.0				
Datchet/Wraysbury	+0	+0.0			+40	+1.3				
Maidenhead	+141	+4.7			+141	+4.7				
Windsor			+325	+10.8			+150	+5.0	+42	+1.4

5.29 One site, Oldfield Primary School (Maidenhead), technically has a site large enough to allow expansion, but it is thought highly unlikely that planning permission would be granted for an expansion. This site has, therefore, been excluded.

[8] Sites that are 0.3 or less of an FE under the next threshold are 'bumped up' to that threshold.

'Compact' sites

5.30 Building Bulletin 103 allows for schools on restricted sites, usually in urban areas, where space is limited[9]. These schools are still required to have standard teaching and non-teaching accommodation, but may have much less outside space, such as playing fields. In these situations, the school will be expected to have access to offsite sports facilities.

5.31 Limited experience with offsite playing fields suggests that these are underused, due to issues with getting pupils to and from the facilities safely and in a reasonable amount of time. In addition, the offsite spaces would need to be provided, and it is not clear that existing leisure facilities have the capacity to absorb significant extra school use. This analysis does not, therefore, suggest that a full restricted site model is adopted in the Royal Borough.

5.32 It is possible, however, to use space more efficiently on school sites by using:

- Multi-storey buildings.
- All-weather pitches, whose area can be counted twice towards total capacity.

5.33 The borough has, therefore, assessed how much further additional capacity could be added onto each of the existing school sites through more efficient use. This is again a desktop exercise based on the total site size, with no reference to existing site layouts and constraints. As such, it is likely that many of these 'compact' sites could only be achieved through expensive demolition and rebuilding of existing buildings.

5.34 For multi-storey buildings, the borough has assumed that all of the accommodation within a school can be made multi-storey *except* for the hall, dining and PE spaces (which tend to be physically taller spaces already). This analysis assumes only two storey build, as planning permission for higher buildings may be difficult to obtain, particularly on primary school sites. It may be easier to get permission for some three storey buildings on secondary school sites, where the larger area makes it easier to avoid overlooking residential properties.

5.35 Using the formula in Annex A of Building Bulletin 103 (and based on the middle of the provided ranges), it is possible to work out how much square meterage can be saved, by type and size of school. Some illustrative savings are given in Figure 20.

Figure 20: Potential savings on m^2 by using two-storey buildings.

School type	School size at intake		Required building footprint (m^2)	Footprint using two-storey (m^2)	Saving (m^2)
	No.	FE			
Primary	90	3.0	2,933	1,611	1,322
Secondary	150	5.0	8,225	4,615	3,610
First	90	3.0	2,195	1,215	980
Middle	120	4.0	3,196	1,806	1,390
Upper	150	5.0	6,335	3,580	2,755

5.36 The space savings are measureable and, for larger schools, substantial. Using three storey buildings would increase these space savings further.

5.37 All-weather pitches (AWPs) are counted in the Building Bulletin 103 guidance as part of the 'Soft Outdoor PE area'[10], which is largest portion of a school site. To calculate how much space could be saved, the borough has assumed that up to 60% of the soft outdoor PE area

[9] Page 36, *Building Bulletin 103*.
[10] Page 39, *Building Bulletin 103*.

can be converted to AWPs. This ensures that the school retains some grass area for sports. This AWP area then provides double the amount of playing field capacity.

Figure 21: Potential savings on m^2 by using AWPs on up to 60% of the soft outdoor PE area.

School type	Site capacity (intake)		Required site size (m^2)	Site size using AWPs (m^2)	Saving (m^2)
	No.	FE			
Primary	90	3.0	22,970	15,410	7,560
Secondary	150	5.0	61,500	35,850	25,650
First	90	3.0	13,970	10,190	3,780
Middle	120	4.0	33,000	19,320	13,680
Upper	150	5.0	46,500	27,150	19,350

5.38 As secondary, middle and upper schools have proportionally more soft outdoor PE areas than primary and first schools, the amount of space that can be saved is also proportionally more.

5.39 The amount of soft outdoor PE area that can be converted to AWP will depend also on the pitch sizes that a school requires. These vary in size depending on the sports and the age of the participant. Using football pitch sizes, as set out Sport England's *Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts*, and including the run-off areas[11], AWPs may be:

- Primary School U7/U8 43m x 33m 1,419m^2
- Secondary School U15/U16 97m x 61m 5,917m^2
- First School U7/U8 43m x 33m 1,419m^2
- Middle School U11/U12 79m x 52m 4,108m^2
- Upper School U15/U16 97m x 61m 5,917m^2

5.40 Figure 22 illustrates how many AWPs could fit onto 60% of the soft outdoor PE area, to give an idea of the scale of the area that would be converted from grass to all-weather surfaces.

Figure 22: No. of AWP football pitches that could fit into 60% of the soft outdoor PE area.

School type	Site capacity (intake)		Pitch size (m^2)	No. of whole pitches
	No.	FE		
Primary	90	3.0	1,419	5
Secondary	150	5.0	5,917	4
First	90	3.0	1,419	3
Middle	120	4.0	4,108	3
Upper	150	5.0	5,917	3

5.41 The potential site sizes, using the compact school criteria of multi-storey buildings and AWPs, can then be determined by subtracting the two sets of savings from the required site size. The resulting 'compact school site sizes' are shown in Figure 23.

Figure 23: Compact site sizes using multi-storey buildings and AWPs.

School type	Site capacity (intake)		Required site size (m^2)	Compact site size (m^2)	Saving (m^2)
	No.	FE			
Primary	90	3.0	22,970	14,088	8,882
Secondary	150	5.0	61,500	32,240	29,260
First	90	3.0	13,970	9,210	4,760
Middle	120	4.0	33,000	17,930	15,070
Upper	150	5.0	46,500	24,395	22,105

[11] Page 7, *Comparative Sizes of Sports Pitches and Courts (OUTDOOR)*, September 2015, Sport England.

5.42 The compact site calculations have been applied to all of the school sites, to estimate how much further additional capacity could be provided on site. Figure 24 shows that this moves most school sites (46) into the 'definitely space' for expansion. This includes all of the secondary sector schools.

Figure 24: Summary of capacity of sites to expand, using AWPs and multi-storey buildings.

Category	Explanation	No. schools in each category		
		Primary	Secondary	Total
Already under	These schools are already on sites that are too small, and so have no capacity to expand.	2	0	2
No space	These schools are on sites that are sufficient for their current numbers, but not large enough for further expansion.	10	0	10
Possibly space	These schools are only slightly under the size needed to allow expansion to the next 30 threshold.	0	0	0
Definitely space	These schools can expand.	32	14	46
Total		44	14	58

5.43 It is important to restate, however, that these calculations have been made based on site sizes only, with no reference to actual existing site layouts and constraints. Many schools may only be able to become compact sites if they are demolished and rebuilt to a new layout. This means that the project costs then have to cover the replacement of the existing provision and, in all likelihood, temporary accommodation for the pupils.

5.44 Some sites will also have other constraints, such as flood risk, access, trees, traffic and parking that make expansion undesirable.

5.45 In addition, it is likely that at least some of the multi-storey buildings would require lifts (at additional cost) to enable schools to offer the full curriculum to pupils with mobility issues. Alternatively, schools would need to arrange their spaces so that all of the curriculum could be accessed on the ground floor, which might limit flexibility in timetabling.

5.46 Similarly, AWPs require an initial capital cost to install, and require regular maintenance, at a higher cost than for grass pitches.

5.47 This analysis assumes, therefore, that only a small number of compact sites will be deliverable on existing school sites, as set out in Figure 25. Those schools have not yet been identified.[12]

Figure 25: Potential increases in PANs using compact sites.

Area	Potential increase in PANs using compact sites									
	Primary				Secondary					
	Primary		First		Secondary		Middle		Upper	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	0	0.0			0	0.0				
Datchet/Wraysbury	0	0.0			0	0.0				
Maidenhead	105	3.5			60	2.0				
Windsor			0	0.0			0	0.0	90	3.0

[12] The potential for compact sites is excluded where the demand can already be met using the 'normal' school sites.

Component 3: Potential extra places on new school sites

5.48 Children's Services has worked with the borough's planning policy team to identify sites for additional primary and secondary schools in the borough. The options for new school sites are limited, given their relatively large size and other constraints such as flooding, green belt and access.

5.49 Five sites have, nevertheless, been identified, as set out in Figure 26.

Figure 26: Sites identified for new schools.

Site	Location	Site size (m^2)	Estimated site size (intake)	
			No.	FE
Proposed Datchet Primary School	At land within allocated sites HA41 and HA42, Datchet.	10,105 (estimated)	30	1.0
Proposed Chiltern Road Primary School	At the former Oldfield Primary School site, in Maidenhead.	11,568	30	1.0
Proposed Maidenhead Golf Course Primary School	At land within allocated site HA6, Maidenhead Golf Course.	26,446	90	3.0
Proposed Maidenhead Golf Course Secondary School	At land within allocated site HA6, Maidenhead Golf Course.	66,444	150	5.0
Proposed Spencers Farm Primary School.	At land within allocated site HA21, Spencers Farm (Maidenhead).	26,446 (estimated)	90	3.0

5.50 One of these sites, Chiltern Road, is an existing school site, currently occupied by Forest Bridge School. This school, which is an SEN school for high functioning children with autistic spectrum disorder, is (subject to planning permission) expecting to relocate to a new site in Braywick Park, Maidenhead.

5.51 The other four sites are within sites allocated for housing, and are concentrated in Maidenhead. No new (mainstream) school site is expected to be needed in Windsor, and it has not been possible to identify a site for a new primary school in Ascot.

5.52 Using the compact site criteria, it is possible to increase the capacity of three of the sites as set out in Figure 27.

Figure 27: Capacity of new school sites using compact schools criteria

Site		Maximum intake using compact sites	
		No.	FE
Proposed Datchet Primary School	Site not large enough to increase to 60 per year group.	30	1.0
Proposed Chiltern Road Primary School	Flood risk issues mean that it is unlikely that planning permission would be granted for a larger school.	30	1.0
Proposed Maidenhead Golf Course Primary School	There are likely to be opportunities for shared facilities with the secondary school.	[13]120	4.0
Proposed Maidenhead Golf Course Secondary School	There are likely to be opportunities for shared facilities with the primary school.	[14]210	7.0
Proposed Spencers Farm Primary School.	Likely position of at least part of the site in the flood zone may reduce potential.	[13]120	4.0

5.53 Again, the maximum sizes shown may not be deliverable or desirable in practice. An 11 FE secondary school on a compact site of 66,000m^2 would need 9 AWPs of 5,917m^2 each. This is

[13] 150 is theoretically achievable, but may not be desirable or deliverable in practice.
[14] 330 is theoretically achievable, but may not be desirable or deliverable in practice.

equivalent to combined area of all of the AWPs currently at all of the borough's schools. Nevertheless, there is some potential here. This analysis assumes, therefore, that the new school sites could provide the additional capacity outlined in Figure 28.

Figure 28: Potential additional capacity using new sites, compact where applicable.

Area	Potential increase in PANs using new sites, compact where possible									
	Primary				Secondary					
	Primary		First		Secondary		Middle		Upper	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	0	0.0			0	0.0				
Datchet/Wraysbury	+30	+1.0			0	0.0				
Maidenhead	+240	+8.0			+210	+7.0				
Windsor			0	0			0	0.0	0	0.0

Total potential for additional places

5.54 Figure 29 shows the total number of places that could, on the basis of this analysis, be added to primary and secondary schools in the Royal Borough. This is the sum of the numbers given in Figures 19, 25 and 28.

Figure 29: Total potential additional capacity.

Area	Overall potential increase in PANs									
	Primary				Secondary					
	Primary		First		Secondary		Middle		Upper	
	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE	No.	FE
Ascot	+60	+2.0			+90	+0.0				
Datchet/Wraysbury	+30	+1.0			+40	+1.3				
Maidenhead	+486	+16.2			+411	+13.7				
Windsor			+325	+10.8			+150	+5.0	+132	+4.4

6. Balance of Demand and Capacity

Analysis

6.1 Figure 30 summarises the balance between the IDP Scenario demand set out in Section 4 (Figure 14) and the potential capacity set out in Section 5 (Figure 29). In some cases, there is significantly more potential additional capacity on existing sites than there is need for (e.g. in Windsor for the Reception intake). This has been reduced in Figure 30 so that the extra capacity (rounded up to the nearest multiple of 30) matches the demand.

6.2 The analysis shows that, for most parts of the borough, the extra capacity arising from expansions on existing schools, new school sites and the limited use of the 'compact site' model is sufficient to meet the IDP Scenario demand. There is one exception:

- Datchet and Wraysbury Primary (6 place shortfall).

6.3 Of course, the IDP Scenario is a near worst case scenario, which requires the peaks in pupil yields to coincide with peaks in the underlying demand equivalent in size to those recently experienced in primary and projected for secondary. If this level of demand was to be experienced, then it could be addressed by:

- Identifying an additional primary school site.
  It has not *currently* been possible to identify any school sites beyond those listed in Figure 26, but it could happen in future. The new Oldfield Primary School, for example, is located on a site that was not identified for a school as the local plan was being progressed.
- Developing more school sites as 'compact site' schools.
  46 schools have potential for expansion using the 'compact' site criteria. As set out in Figure 25, only a relatively amount of extra capacity is assumed here to arise from using compact sites. This could be used more widely, therefore, to bridge any shortfalls in capacity. There would, however, be disadvantages through increased costs and there may be other factors (such as capacity of the local roads) which would limit implementation.
- Accepting a lower level of surplus places.
  In years of high demand, it would be possible to accept a lower level of surplus places, as the IDP Scenario includes a 5% surplus.
- Using bulge classes.
  Any short-lived upward spikes in demand could be met by adding bulge classes (where there is a temporary increase in a school's Published Admission Number). A bulge class would usually only add 30 pupils to the total number on roll at a school, and so would have only limited impact on building space and site size requirements.

6.4 In the Datchet and Wraysbury area, in addition to the above options, there is also some potential to 'export' children into the Windsor system (as already happens), where there is capacity for expansion beyond that required by the IDP Scenario.

6.5 This analysis will be updated again in Spring 2018, as the inclusion of the latest data on housing and pupils is likely to amend the IDP Scenario.

6.6 An estimated cost for this new provision is provided in Section 9.

Figure 30: Balance of capacity and demand at intake, using IDP Scenario (including 5% surplus).

Area		IDP Scenario demand	Existing places at intake	Surplus / Shortfall	Potential extra places on existing sites	Potential extra places on new sites	Surplus / shortfall	Potential extra places on compact sites	Total places	Surplus / shortfall
Primary and First (Reception intake)										
Ascot	**No.**	**190**	**150**	**-40**	**+60**	**+0**	**+20**	**+0**	**210**	**+20**
	FE	6.3	5.0	-1.3	+2.0	+0.0	+0.7	+0.0	7.0	+0.7
Datchet/Waysbury	**No.**	**126**	**90**	**-36**	**+0**	**+30**	**-6**	**+0**	**120**	**-6**
	FE	4.2	3.0	-1.2	+0.0	+1.0	-0.2	+0.0	4.0	-0.2
Maidenhead	**No.**	**1,430**	**948**	**-482**	**+141**	**+240**	**-101**	**+105**	**1,434**	**+4**
	FE	47.7	31.6	-16.1	+4.7	+8.0	-3.4	+3.5	47.8	+0.1
Windsor	**No.**	**648**	**545**	**-103**	**+120**	**+0**	**+17**	**+0**	**665**	**+17**
	FE	21.6	18.2	-3.4	+4.0	+0.0	+0.6	+0.0	22.2	+0.6
Royal Borough	**No.**	**2,394**	**1,733**	**-661**	**+321**	**+270**	**-70**	**+105**	**2,429**	**+35**
	FE	79.8	57.8	-22.0	+10.7	+9.0	+0.1	+3.5	81.0	+1.2
Middle (Year 5 intake)										
Windsor	**No.**	**591**	**510**	**-81**	**+90**	**+0**	**+9**	**0**	**600**	**+9**
	FE	19.7	17.0	-2.7	+3.0	+0.0	+0.3	0	20.0	+0.3
Secondary (Year 7 intake)										
Ascot	**No.**	**314**	**270**	**-44**	**+60**	**+0**	**+16**	**+0**	**330**	**+16**
	FE	10.5	9.0	-1.5	+2.0	+0.0	+0.5	+0.0	11.0	+0.5
Datchet/Waysbury	**No.**	**122**	**110**	**-12**	**+30**	**+0**	**+18**	**+0**	**140**	**+18**
	FE	4.1	3.7	-0.4	+1.0	+0.0	+0.6	+0.0	4.6	+0.6
Maidenhead	**No.**	**1,374**	**1,034**	**-340**	**+141**	**+210**	**+11**	**+0**	**1,385**	**+11**
	FE	45.8	34.5	-11.3	+4.7	+7.0	+0.4	+0.0	46.2	+0.4
Royal Borough	**No.**	**1,810**	**1,414**	**-396**	**+231**	**+210**	**+45**	**+0**	**1,855**	**+45**
	FE	60.3	47.1	-13.2	+7.7	+7.0	+1.5	+0.0	61.8	+1.5
Upper (Year 9 intake)										
Windsor	**No.**	**606**	**512**	**-94**	**+42**	**+0**	**-52**	**+60**	**614**	**+8**
	FE	20.2	17.1	-3.1	+1.4	+0.0	-1.7	+2.0	20.5	+0.3

7. Early Years Provision

The policy context

7.1 Childcare facilities are increasingly provided alongside a range of other services, including primary schools, community centres and library facilities. All children aged 3 to 4 years old in England can get the 'universal entitlement', which is 570 hours of free early education/childcare per year. This is equivalent to 15 hours a week for 38 weeks of the year, but may be stretched over the whole year. Some 2-year olds are also eligible if they are from low-income families.

7.2 From September 2017, the government has also introduced the 'extended entitlement', where working families can apply for up to 1,140 hours of free early education/childcare per year for children aged 3 to 4 years old. This is the equivalent of 30 hours a week for 38 weeks a year.

7.3 Under Sections 6 and 7 of the Childcare Act 2006 and Sections 1 and 2 of the Childcare Act 2016, the local authority has a responsibility to secure sufficient childcare for working parents to meet the universal (including for 2 year olds) and extended entitlements. Local authorities are not, however, expected to deliver this provision themselves, but to work with providers in the private and voluntary sector to ensure there is sufficient provision. This includes pre-schools, day nurseries, childminders and schools.

Current demand for early years provision

7.4 Government figures, combined with local demographic information, show that most children in the Royal Borough take up at least some early years provision. This is set out in Figure 31.

Figure 31: No. and proportion of children benefiting from early years education[15].

	2014			2015			2016			Avg.
	Residents[16]	Take-up[17]	%	Residents	Take-up	%	Residents	Take-up	%	%
Aged 2	1,743	-	-	1,721	180	10	1,707	169	9.9	10
Aged 3	1,941	1,998	103	1,822	1,949	107	1,803	1,888	105	105
Aged 4	1,908	841	44	1,911	845	44	1,987	834	42	43

7.5 The number of children benefiting from some early years provision in the borough and:

- Aged 2 is around 10%, reflecting the small number of resident families eligible for this provision under the low income criteria.
- Aged 3 is around 100%, although these numbers will include some out-borough residents attending provision in the borough.
- Aged 4 is around 43%. A significant proportion of this age group attend Reception classes in schools, and are therefore accounted for in the primary school demand.

7.6 Figure 32 shows that some families in the borough do not use their full universal entitlement of 15 hours per week.

[15] Excludes children aged 4 and in a Reception class (i.e. full-time education) in schools.
[16] Count of residents based on GP registration data from 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16.
[17] Take-up data from *Provision for children under 5 years of age in England tables* at https://www.gov.uk.

Figure 32: Number of 3 and 4 year olds by no. of hours of funded hours taken[18].

	Number of funded hours taken					
	0.5 to 5	5.5 to 10	10.5 to 12.5	13.0 to 15.0	15.5 to 25.0	Total
Number	17	183	260	2,305	6	2,124
%	0.6	6.6	9.4	83.2	0.2	100.0

7.7 Almost 17% of 3 and 4 year olds (excluding the Reception children) took 12.5 hours or less per week of funded provision. 83%, however, did take up the universal entitlement. On this basis, it is fair to assume that the borough will need funded early years childcare places for 15 hours a week for:

- 10% of a cohort of children aged 2.
- 100% of a cohort aged 3.
- 40% of a cohort aged 4.

7.8 These conclusions will, however, be significantly affected by the impact of the extended entitlement from September 2017. Data on this is expected to become available in mid-2018.

Impact of the new housing

7.9 Analysis for the education element of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan has set out calculations of the likely level of additional demand for Reception school places in the borough. 15% has been added on to those figures, as the calculations do not include independent school children. Figure 33 takes these figures, and the proportions given in the section above, to provide a very rough estimate of the maximum number of additional funded early years places needed.

Figure 33: Estimated maximum number of additional funded places needed.

	Maximum additional		Additional places needed			
	IDP Scenario Reception	Adjusted up by 15%	For 2 year olds 10%	For 3 year olds 100%	For 4 year olds 40%	Total
Ascot	45	52	+5	+52	+21	+78
Datchet/Wraysbury	30	35	+4	+35	+14	+53
Maidenhead	427	491	+49	+491	+196	+736
Windsor	86	99	+10	+99	+40	+149
Total	**+588**	**+677**	**+68**	**+677**	**+271**	**+1,016**

7.10 This analysis indicates a need for over 1,000 additional funded early years places to provide for the planned new dwellings. Most of these places would be needed in the plan period to 2032/33, the majority in Maidenhead.

Providing the new early years places

7.11 It is expected that this additional demand for early years education and childcare provision will be met primarily through a mixed market of private and voluntary providers, including pre-schools, day nurseries and childminders and through schools. There may be opportunities to deliver space for providers on strategic sites or in large housing developments to meet the needs of new residents and the surrounding area. For new schools, the Royal Borough expects that the school will include space for either a maintained nursery class or a third party early years provider to deliver additional places for the three and four year old entitlement,

[18] Take-up data from *Provision for children under 5 years of age in England tables* at https://www.gov.uk.

and in some cases for funded two year old children. The Royal Borough would also want to consider expanding nursery classes on existing school sites, where that school is being expanded. At present, 18% of the early years places in the Royal Borough are in maintained nursery schools or classes.

7.12 Nursery classes are usually taught in groups of 13, to match teacher/child ratios for 3 and 4 year old children. Government guidelines in Building Bulletin 103 suggest a minimum site area of 6m^2 per nursery place[19], of which 2.9m^2 is buildings[20]. The impact on school site capacity is, therefore, relatively small. Where a school already has a nursery and could expand, the borough has assumed a pro-rata increase in the size of the nursery provision, so that each additional whole Reception class (i.e. a form of entry) provides an additional 26 nursery places, at 15 hours per week. An identical approach has been taken on the proposed new school sites: a three form entry primary school (90 Reception places) would be assumed to have 78 nursery places at 15 hours per week.

7.13 This analysis has had only a minor impact on the assessment of where there is capacity to expand primary and first schools (-15 places in Windsor). This has been taken into account in the school capacity analysis given in Section 5.

7.14 Figure 34 shows that capacity for providing nursery provision in the expanding primary provision, and how much would be required to provide 18% of need. This has been rounded to the nearest multiple of 13, to reflect the nursery child/teacher ratios.

Figure 34: Possible additional early years places on primary school sites.

	New early years places required	On expanding schools with a nursery class already	On proposed new primary school sites	Total	Total as % of requirement	18% of need, to nearest multiple of 13
Ascot	+78	+26	+0	+26	33	+13
Datchet/Wraysbury	+53	+0	+26	+26	49	+13
Maidenhead	+736	+78	+182	+260	35	+130
Windsor	+149	+234	+0	+234	157	+26
Total	**+1,016**	**+338**	**+208**	**+546**	**53**	**+182**

7.15 The relatively small land take for this provision also means that schools that aren't expanding could potentially provide space for new early years provision.

7.16 It is the Royal Borough's view, therefore, that there is sufficient potential within the existing and proposed school estate to continue to provide at least 18% of projected demand in nursery classes and schools, whilst also providing some opportunities for private and voluntary sector providers to occupy spaces on school sites to deliver childcare provision.

7.17 An estimated cost of providing this new provision is given in Section 9.

[19] Annex B, *Area guidelines for mainstream schools, Building Bulletin 103*, June 2014, Department for Education/Education Funding Agency.
[20] Annex A, *Area guidelines for mainstream schools, Building Bulletin 103*, June 2014, Department for Education/Education Funding Agency.

8. Special Education Needs Provision

Current SEN provision in the borough

8.1 The Royal Borough has a wide range of specialist provision for children with Special Education Needs (SEN). Many pupils with SEN are taught in mainstream schools, with additional teaching (or other) support, and most of the borough's schools have been adapted to be accessible to pupils with mobility difficulties.

8.2 Four schools have 'Resourced Provision':

- Charters School – Resource for physically disabled.
- Furze Platt Senior School – Resource for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD).
- Riverside Primary School – Resource for Speech and Language.
- Wessex Primary School – Resource for Hearing Impaired.

8.3 These provide additional support to children with specific SEN, whilst allowing them to attend mainstream education for most of their week.

8.4 For children with more complex needs, the borough has two SEN schools:

- Manor Green School – for children with complex/multiple/severe SEN.
- Forest Bridge School – for pupils with ASD.

Figure 35: Summary of SEN provision in the Royal Borough.

Provision	Location	Type	Need	Places
Charters School	Ascot	Resource Provision	Physically Disabled	11
Forest Bridge School	Maidenhead	School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	96
Furze Platt Senior School	Maidenhead	Resource Provision	Autistic Spectrum Disorder	17
Manor Green School	Maidenhead	School	Complex/severe/multiple	300
Riverside Primary School	Maidenhead	Resource Provision	Speech, Language, Communication	Tbc
Wessex Primary	Maidenhead	Resource Provision	Hearing Impairment	Tbc
TOTAL	-	-	-	**Tbc**

8.5 Some children have SEN needs that cannot be met in borough schools. They are instead taught in either independent schools (in or out of the borough) or SEN schools in other local authority areas.

Future SEN provision in the borough

8.6 At the time of writing, the borough has not carried out a formal assessment of the likely future need for SEN provision arising from the housing trajectory set out in the emerging Borough Local Plan. This work will be carried out in Winter 2017/2018. The authority hopes to work with neighbouring local authorities to identify what new provision is needed across Berkshire. This should create a more efficient network of SEN provision, minimising the likelihood that children will have to travel long distances to attend specialist provision.

8.7 At this stage, therefore, the borough has identified an additional 4 hectare site for a new SEN school to be located in housing allocation site HA11, Land West of Windsor. This need will be refined over winter 2017/18.

9. Infrastructure Costs

Cost of primary and secondary school places

9.1 The borough's latest round of school expansions, covering one primary school and six secondary/middle/upper schools and providing new places in September 2017 and September 2018, will cost £33.004m. These expansions are needed to meet current projected need and are already included in the existing capacity as set out in Section 5 of this document.

9.2 This analysis provides an estimated cost of providing the new education infrastructure arising from BLP. This cost is based on an annually updated study undertaken by Hampshire County Council in conjunction with East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the Education Funding Agency[21]. The latest available study is from February 2017, but a new version is expected in early 2018.

9.3 The 2017 study is based on data from 101 local authority areas, covering 428 primary school projects, 85 secondary school projects and 32 SEN school projects. The sample includes schools built between 2012 and 2016, and also includes projects managed by the Education Funding Agency as well as local authorities.

9.4 The study provides figures for the cost per place for new build, extensions and refurbishment of primary, secondary and SEN schools. The study has adjusted all the costs to a November 2016 benchmark. This analysis provides a further adjustment by a factor of 1.18 to reflect higher local building costs. The cost per place figures include fees, external works, abnormal costs, contingency, overhead and profits. The costs exclude off-site abnormal works, such as highway improvements that might still be needed to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms.

9.5 The costs per place are set out in Figure 36.

Figure 36: Costs per place (as at November 2016).

Type of project	School sector		
	Primary	Secondary	SEN
New Development	£19,051	[22]£20,235	[23]£94,509
Rebuild & Extension	£13,760	£15,493	£65,433
Refurbishment	£10,594	[24]£13,483	[25]£50,789
Multiplied by location factor of 1.18			
New Development	£22,480	£23,877	£111,521
Rebuild & Extension	£16,237	£18,282	£77,211
Refurbishment	£12,501	£15,910	£59,931

9.6 These costs per place have been applied to the new place requirements, as set out in more detail in Appendix C. Figure 37 summarises the estimated costs for new primary and secondary school places from Appendix C, which are as at November 2016 prices and not, therefore, adjusted for inflation going forward.

[21] *National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking*, February 2017, Hampshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council.
[22] This is based on what the study recognises as a small sample size of 5 schools.
[23] This is based on what the study recognises as a small sample size of 5 schools.
[24] This is based on what the study recognises as a small sample size of just 2 schools.
[25] This is based on what the study recognises as a small sample size of 3 schools.

Figure 37: Estimated costs for school places to meet IDP Scenario demand.

Area	Project		Cost (£m)
New primary school places			
Ascot	Expansion on existing sites		£6.819
Datchet & Wraysbury	New school site		£4.721
Maidenhead	Expansion on existing sites		£16.026
	New school sites		£33.046
	New school site (refurb)		£2.625
	Compact sites	New places	£16.523
		Rebuilt places	£16.523
Windsor	Expansion on existing sites		£9.742
PRIMARY TOTAL			**£106.025**
New secondary school places			
Ascot	Expansion on existing sites		£7.678
Datchet & Wraysbury	Expansion on existing sites		£1.875
Maidenhead	Expansion on existing sites		£18.044
	New school site		£35.100
Windsor Middles	Expansion on existing sites		£6.581
Windsor Uppers	Expansion on existing sites		£3.839
	Compact sites	New places	£7.163
		Rebuilt places	£25.071
SECONDARY TOTAL			**£105.352**
BOROUGH TOTAL			**£211.377**

Cost of early years places

9.7 The National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking study[26], undertaken by Hampshire County Council provides a per m^2 cost for primary school projects nationally.

- Cost per m^2 of an extension at a primary school £2,685[27]
- Cost per m^2 of a nursery class in a new school £3,085[28]

9.8 These can be used as a proxy for the cost of providing early years provision in a school, and need to be adjusted by a location factor (1.18) to reflect higher costs in Windsor and Maidenhead.

9.9 An early years child requires 2.9m^2 of space (see paragraph 7.12), and so the costs per place have been estimated as:

- Cost per m^2 in an extension: (£2,685 x 1.18) x 2.9 = £9,188 per place.
- Cost per m^2 in a new school: (£3,085 x 1.18) x 2.9 = £10,557 per place.

9.10 Figure 38 provides an estimated cost for providing the early years places required.

[26] *National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking*, February 2017, Hampshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council.
[27] Page 12, *National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking*, February 2017, Hampshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council.
[28] Page 10, *National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking*, February 2017, Hampshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

Figure 38: Estimated cost of providing 182 early years places.

	New early years places required	On expanding schools with a nursery class already		On proposed new primary school sites		Total Cost (£m)
		No.	Cost (£m)	No.	Cost (£m)	
Ascot	+13	+13	£0.119	+0	£0.000	£0.119
Datchet/Wraysbury	+13	+0	£0.000	+13	£0.137	£0.137
Maidenhead	+130	+26	£0.239	+104	£1.098	£1.337
Windsor	+26	+26	£0.239	+0	£0.000	£0.239
Total	**+182**	**+65**	**£0.597**	**+117**	**£1.235**	**£1.832**

9.11 The overall cost of maintaining around 18% of funded early years places in school nursery classes is estimated at just over £1.8m. It may be cost effective to build further spaces on existing and proposed school sites, and/or in new developments, which can then be leased out at market rates to private and voluntary sector early years providers. The rental income on these would, in due course, cover the initial capital cost.

Cost of SEN places

9.12 No specific costs have yet been calculated for providing SEN provision. It is likely that a new SEN school of the size of Manor Green (300 pupils) would cost around £30m.

Summary of total costs

9.13 The total costs are:

- Existing capital programme commitments £33.004m
- Primary and secondary provision £211.377m
- Early years provision £1.832m
- SEN provision £30.000m
- **TOTAL** **£276.213m**

Meeting the costs

9.14 The estimated £276m cost of providing new primary, secondary, early years and SEN places is likely to be met from a range of sources, as set out in Figure 39.

Figure 39: Balance of estimated costs and income.

Costs (£m)		Estimated Income (£m)	
-211	New primary and secondary school places		
-33	Already committed in capital programme		
-30	New SEN School		
-2	New Early Years Provision		
-276	**Total Costs**		
		+105	Estimated Basic Need Grant 2020/21+
		+33	Capital already committed
		+30	DfE[1] capital for SEN free school
		?	Condition Improvement Fund
		?	DfE capital for Early Years
		?	Community Infrastructure Levy/S106
		+108	Council Supported Funding
		+276	**Total Income**

[1]Department for Education

Basic Need

9.15 The Department for Education (DfE) provides local authorities with a 'Basic Need' grant, intended to cover the cost of building new school places to meet projected demand. The amount of grant is calculated via a formula, based on each local authority's annual School Capacity (SCAP) survey.

9.16 Using this formula, the Royal Borough estimates that the demand set out in the IDP Scenario would generate £105m of Basic Need grant (based on 2016 prices). The estimate assumes that the formula remains unchanged and that the actual demand reported to the DfE in the SCAP survey is in line with the IDP Scenario. If the demand is less, then the grant will be less, and vice versa.

9.17 The potential £105m grant is significantly below the expected £211m cost of the primary and secondary school places because:

- The grant does not cover sixth form places.
- The grant assumes a '2%' operating margin. The IDP Scenario includes a 5% surplus of places.
- The cost per place used in the DfE formula (e.g. £12,833 for primary in the 2016/17 financial year) is below actual national costs for providing a new school place (e.g. £13,760 for an extension; £19,051 for a new school[29]).
- The grant does not cover the re-provision of existing places. Some of the IDP Scenario demand will need to be met by making better, more efficient, use of existing school sites. This is very likely to require the demolition and rebuild of existing buildings, and significantly adds to the estimated costs.

9.18 In November 2017, the DfE asked for views from local authorities on how prepared they are for the primary population 'bulge' moving through to secondary. This included a question on the method used by the department to fund secondary places via the Basic Need grant. The Royal Borough has taken the opportunity to highlight the above issues with the grant, and it is likely that other local authorities will have made similar points. This may result in amendments to the formula in future years.

9.19 Note that Basic Need allocations are adjusted downwards to take account of any places by other central government programmes, e.g. Targeted Basic Need and 'DfE route' free schools (see paragraphs 9.20 to 9.24). This avoids double funding of the same places.

Free schools capital

9.20 Where a local authority thinks there is need for a new school, it must seek proposals to establish an academy (free school)[30]. In these circumstances, the local authority is responsible for providing the site and meeting the associated capital and pre/post opening costs[31]. These costs could be met, for example, from the Basic Need grant, S106/Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)/S106 or council funds.

9.21 New free schools can also be established via the 'DfE route', where sponsors make an application direct to the DfE to open a free school, which is then funded and built directly by the DfE. As noted in paragraph 9.19, the local authority's Basic Need allocation is then adjusted downwards to take account of the additional places provided by the free school.

[29] Pages 10 and 12, *National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking*, Hampshire County Council, EFA, February 2017.
[30] Paragraph 17, *The free school presumption*, DfE, February 2016.
[31] Paragraph 22, *The free school presumption*, DfE, February 2016.

Both mainstream free schools in the borough (Braywick Court and Holyport College) have been opened via the DfE route.

9.22 Given the current limitations of the Basic Need grant, it may be more cost-effective for the borough if new free schools are opened via the DfE route. Figure 40 shows that the funding gap is less (because of the points about Basic Need made in paragraph 9.17).

Figure 40: Balance of estimated costs and income, with five DfE route free schools.

Costs (£m)		Estimated Income (£m)	
-136	New primary and secondary school places, excluding the 3,360 places that could be provided by the 'DfE route' free schools.		
-33	Already committed in capital programme		
-30	New SEN School		
-2	New Early Years Provision		
-201	**Total Costs (a)**		
		+56	Estimated Basic Need Grant 2020/21+
		+33	Capital already committed
		+30	DfE[1] capital for SEN free school
		?	Condition Improvement Fund
		?	DfE capital for Early Years
		?	Community Infrastructure Levy/S106
		+82	Council Supported Funding
		+201	**Total Income (b)**

9.23 It should be noted, however, that:

- The DfE may require the borough to publish proposals for some or all of the new schools. The local authority would then be responsible for those costs.
- The borough will have less say over the size, type and timing of schools opened via the DfE route.
- For some sites, it may be more appropriate to pursue an option involving existing local, successful, schools.

9.24 The reality, therefore, is likely to be somewhere between the costs set out in Figures 39 and 40.

Condition Improvement Grant

9.25 Although the borough's Basic Need grant does not cover sixth form places, academies are able to bid for funding for expansions not covered by Basic Need from the Condition Improvement Fund. As sixth form places are not covered by Basic Need they should qualify, although in 2016/17 the fund was three times oversubscribed. Nevertheless, at least some future secondary school expansions could be partially funded by successful bids.

Funding a new SEN school

9.26 The estimated £30m cost of providing a new SEN school should be met by the government, if the new school is a free school.

Early Years Capital

9.27 Some additional capital may become available to provide new early years places, although this usually needs to be distributed across the whole early years sector. It is unlikely to cover the whole cost of providing new nursery classes at schools. Conversely, the borough may have an opportunity to generate revenue by building spaces to be leased to early years providers for an annual rent.

S106/Community Infrastructure Levy

9.28 Theoretically, S106 and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) could be used to provide new school places. In recent years, however, the DfE has required local authorities to report how many new school places are funded using S106/CIL. The Basic Need grant has then been adjusted downwards by an equivalent number of places. If this continues, the borough will need to consider how best to use CIL and S106 to maximise resources, balancing the risk that Basic Need grants may be less generous than anticipated.

9.29 No formal estimates of the amount of CIL income have been prepared but to pay for the education needs alone, each of the 14,000 new dwellings would have to generate approximately £17,400 each[32]. The current CIL rates are £100 or £240 per m2, which would provide £9,390 or £22,536 respectively for a 3 bed house of average size in the South East (93.9m^2)[33]. A significant proportion of the new dwellings are also currently excluded from the CIL, as they are located in Maidenhead Town Centre.

9.30 Whilst CIL and S106 may have a role to play in funding new school places, it is evident that it will not fund the whole education infrastructure programme. Where a school is built as part of a specific development because its size justifies onsite provision, then this would continue to be secured through S106.

Council Supported Funding

9.31 The Royal Borough anticipates that it would need to meet the costs of providing the new school places not met through other means. This could involve council borrowing and/or capital receipts.

Timing

9.32 As set out in paragraph 4.52, not all of the school places required in the IDP Scenario will be needed by 2032/33. The borough's pupil yield figures show clearly that there is a lag between new dwellings being built and the maximum impact on demand for local school places. In short, new dwellings are often occupied by families with very young children, who will not start school for three or four years. The impact on secondary schools is delayed even further. Dwellings built in the later part of the plan period will still be 'generating' increasing demand for school places into the 2040s, particularly to secondary and upper schools.

9.33 Figure 41 sets out the distribution of costs during and after the plan period to 2032/33. This is based on the costs set out in Figure 39, but the proportional split of spending would probably be similar if DfE route free schools are procured.

Figure 41: Indicative timing of costs.

Costs (£m)	
-246	From 2020/21 to 2032/33
-30	From 2033/34 to 2044/45

[32] Calculated from the £211m cost of new primary/secondary places + £30m SEN school cost +£2m early years costs divided by 14,000.
[33] *Space Standards For Homes*, RIBA, 2015

10. Risks

Risks arising from the IDP Scenario

10.1 The IDP Scenario is a calculation of the demand for school places that may arise as a result of the emerging Borough Local Plan. As always, there are limitations to what any such calculations can achieve. In particular:

- The underlying birth rate may go up or down and any longer term assumptions can quickly be proven wrong. In the early 2000s, local authorities were removing primary school places as a result of a falling birth rate. In some cases, local authorities have had to recreate those places, as the birth rate rose steadily from 2002. Birth rates nationally and locally have been falling again recently, but over the plan period they could go up again or down further (or both). This analysis tries to take this into account by projecting the housing demand on top of the maximum existing demand, to create a worst case scenario. It is possible, of course, that the underlying birth rate could rise even higher than that maximum – the birth rate in the 1960s was considerably higher than even the recent 2012 peak (see Figure 5). If the birth rate does increase to these higher levels, then the borough would need to manage this through the normal pupil projection and place planning process. Any further new schools required would probably need to be located on sites not currently identified for school use, and be considered through the normal planning process.
- The delivery of the new houses will be different to the housing trajectory. The borough has made strenuous efforts to put together a housing trajectory that best predicts the delivery of new housing, both on the sites allocated for housing and on other, windfall, sites. Nevertheless, it is almost certain that the timing, type, size, number and location of new houses will be different in reality. The borough will continue, therefore, to produce pupil projections each year, taking account of the latest available information about new housing.
- New houses may have a different pupil yield to the figures used in this analysis. Many factors will affect the yield of pupils generated by new housing. The borough now intends to update its pupil yields annually, matching pupil data to the latest housing data to try and capture current trends.
- Other factors, such as parental preference, independent schools and cross-border movement may also change. These factors can have a significant impact on the number of children attending borough schools. Again, changing trends are picked up in the annual pupil projections.

Risks arising from the assessment of school capacity

10.2 Although the borough is now starting detailed options assessments and feasibility studies for each school in the borough, the existing capacity calculations are based on a desktop exercise only. This means that the analysis does not take account of any actual physical constraints that may limit the capacity for expansion. Some of the apparently available capacity may not, therefore, be deliverable in practice. Conversely, some sites may have been ruled out that could take extra numbers, perhaps by using adjacent space or through some other solution.

10.3 The borough will be involving schools in the detailed options assessment but, to date, there has been no direct consultation with schools. It is likely that some school leadership teams will not support expansion on their sites. The borough has no legal power to expand academies or free schools. This means that some projects may be undeliverable due to

opposition from the schools, or may be unaffordable due to unrealistic expectations from the schools about the new accommodation to be provided. Opposition is likely to be more pronounced where a 'compact site' model is introduced. Equally, of course, some schools that may not apparently have capacity for expansion may be keen to explore possible increases in size.

10.4 The actual delivery of new school places will continue to be managed via the normal process. The annual pupil projections will identify a need, which will then be discussed with schools and Cabinet, with options then put out to public consultation as required. Some new school places may also continue to become available through the government's 'free school' route.

10.5 Finally, the school sites capacity assessment does not take any account of the impact of larger schools on local residents, particularly through the potential for increased traffic. Expansion on an existing site increases the numbers of pupils attending and, at the same time, usually reduces the space available on site for additional parking or better access. The emphasis will need to be, therefore, on school travel plans encouraging walking and cycling to school.

Risks arising in relation to early years provision

10.6 The most significant risk here is the unknown impact of the 'extended entitlement' (30 hours funded childcare a week) from September 2017. This could increase the need for childcare places above the 1,044 places set out in Section 7). The relatively small amount of space required for childcare settings means, however, that there should be opportunities to meet any further increased demand.

Risks arising in relation to SEN provision

10.7 The risks here will need to be identified once further work has been done on the SEN projected need.

Risks arising from the infrastructure costs

10.8 The infrastructure costs are an indication of the scale of the potential costs of delivering the school places needed to meet the IDP Scenario demand. The cost calculations are, therefore, necessarily bound to the limitations inherent within the IDP Scenario (set out above).

10.9 There are further risks arising from:

- Higher costs due to abnormals, such as highways improvements and flood alleviation.
- Tender price inflation.
- Managing school expectations on accommodation and delivering new places cost-effectively, in line with Building Bulletin guidance on school building and site sizes.

11. Conclusion and next steps

11.1 The impact of the proposed housing trajectory will be very significant, requiring substantial amounts of new early years, primary, secondary and SEN provision.

11.2 The desktop assessment suggests that there is capacity on existing school sites and on identified school sites to meet this demand. Realising some of this capacity may require making a number of school sites more compact than is currently the norm.

11.3 The Royal Borough's Cabinet received a report on the need for additional school places arising from the Borough Local Plan on 23rd November 2017[34]. Cabinet agreed that the desktop assessments of school capacity should now be expanded into detailed options assessments and feasibility studies for each school site in the borough. These will be produced in partnership with schools, and will:

- Set out options for new accommodation on school sites.
- Investigate issues that could constrain capacity, such as access, Green Belt and flood risk.
- Identify opportunities that could increase capacity, such as access to adjacent land.
- Consider 'compact site' options.

11.4 The work is likely to take at least a year to complete, but the first wave of studies will be carried out in Spring 2018 and will focus on new capacity in Maidenhead primary schools in time for 2020. The programme will then be extended to other parts of the borough in subsequent waves. It is proposed that the completed studies would be published on the borough website.

11.5 Completion of this work will allow the Royal Borough to implement school expansion options more quickly as the actual demand arising from new development arises, ensuring that all children can be offered a school place.

11.6 The borough will also continue to produce annual projections of future demand for school places, taking into account the latest available information about planned new housing developments. These projections will be reported to Cabinet annually, together with proposed actions to meet any shortfall in capacity. Options can then be put forward for public consultation as needed.

11.7 Finally, this document will be updated as new information becomes available (as set out in Appendix D) to ensure that the analysis of the impact of the BLP is as current as possible. The updated document will be published on the borough website in the same location as this version.

[34] The report can be viewed on the borough website here.

Appendix A: Out-borough children

Purpose of appendix

1. This appendix considers the presence of out-borough children on roll in secondary schools in the Royal Borough and their impact on demand locally. It updates information provided to Cabinet in September 2015.

Numbers of out-borough children on roll

2. Figure A1 shows the number of out-borough children on roll in the intake year groups of secondary sector schools in the Royal Borough, based on the spring school censuses. The 2017/18 figures are provisional, and based on the numbers of children allocated places for September 2017 as at July 2017.

3. Over the past six years, borough schools have taken on average 13.5 Forms of Entry (FE) of out-borough children at secondary intake, with a peak of almost 15 FE in 2016/17. Although these figures seem high, they are still lower than the 19 FE admitted in 2001/02 and 2002/03 (not shown). The number of out-borough children admitted did not drop below 14 FE until 2007/08 (not shown).

4. Figure A2 shows the out-borough children as a proportion of the total numbers at secondary intake. This has remained roughly at 20-21% during the period. This compares to 28% in 2001/02 and 24% in 2006/07 (not shown).

5. Significant numbers of Royal Borough children also leave the borough to attend schools elsewhere, particularly grammar schools in Buckinghamshire and Slough. The borough does not have direct access to the pupil data for neighbouring local authorities, but we do know how many borough residents have been allocated non-borough schools at secondary transfer. This is not fully comparable to the data in Figures A1 and A2 as there is clearly a lot of movement of pupils between National Offer Day in April and the Spring School Census the following January. These numbers are shown in Figure A3.

6. Please note that in Figure A3, there is no information for the movement of pupils out of Windsor at Year 5 and Year 9 into schools in neighbouring authorities. This is because those year groups are not transfer years for our neighbouring authorities, and so applications for places in those year groups are made direct to the schools in those areas, and not via the borough. Examination of the data available to the borough does strongly suggest, however, that the movement at this stage is minimal.

7. There is information about the movement of children out of Windsor at Year 7, however, and this is included in Figure A3.

8. The data in Figures A1 and A3 enables the calculation of an estimated net flow of pupils in and out-borough, as set out in Figures A4. For the Windsor system, the Year 7 data is used as a proxy for movement of borough residents to other areas at Years 5 and 9.

9. Note that in Figures A1 and A2, the numbers for Windsor upper schools for 2016/17 and 2017/18 exclude the children already on roll at Holyport College in Year 8 who moved up into Year 9.

Figure A1: Out-borough children on roll in the secondary sector intake year groups.

Area	Intake Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average No.	Average FE
Ascot	7	75	75	78	65	74	95	77	2.6
Datchet/Wraysbury	7	93	71	40	31	43	49	55	1.8
Maidenhead	7	140	140	150	170	208	185	166	5.5
Windsor Middles	5	37	45	29	35	38	45	38	1.3
Windsor Uppers	9	47	60	83	80	58	59	69	2.3
Total (No.)	**-**	**392**	**391**	**380**	**381**	**421**	**433**	**404**	**13.5**
Total (FE)	**-**	**13.1**	**13.0**	**12.7**	**12.7**	**14.0**	**14.4**		

Figure A2: Out-borough children as % of whole secondary intake year groups.

Area	Intake Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average %
Ascot	7	31	30	32	26	31	36	31
Datchet/Wraysbury	7	84	85	75	65	73	56	73
Maidenhead	7	18	19	19	20	24	21	20
Windsor Middles	5	10	11	7	8	8	10	9
Windsor Uppers	9	11	15	18	18	19	13	16
Total	**-**	**21**	**21**	**20**	**19**	**22**	**20**	**20**

Figure A3: Estimated number of borough children attending schools in neighbouring local authority areas at secondary transfer.

Area	Intake Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average No.	Average FE
Ascot	7	17	5	13	13	13	13	12	0.4
Datchet/Wraysbury	7	39	40	44	33	41	36	39	1.3
Maidenhead	7	96	123	116	97	124	153	118	3.9
Windsor Year 7 transfers	7	22	31	27	28	31	38	30	1.0
Total (No.)	**7**	**174**	**199**	**200**	**171**	**209**	**240**	**199**	**6.6**
Total (FE)	**7**	**5.8**	**636**	**6.7**	**5.7**	**7.0**	**8.0**		
Windsor Middles	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor Uppers	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure A4: Net movement into the secondary sector intake year groups.

Area	Intake Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average No.	Average FE
Ascot	7	+58	+70	+65	+52	+61	+82	+65	+2.2
Datchet/Wraysbury	7	+54	+31	-4	-2	+2	+13	+16	+0.5
Maidenhead	7	+44	+17	+34	+73	+84	+32	+47	+1.6
Windsor Middles	5	+15	+14	+2	+7	+7	+7	+9	+0.3
Windsor Uppers	9	+25	+29	+56	+52	+27	+21	+35	+1.2
Total (No.)	**-**	**+196**	**+161**	**+153**	**+182**	**+181**	**+155**	**+171**	**+5.7**
Total (FE)	**-**	**+6.5**	**+5.4**	**+5.1**	**+6.1**	**+6.0**	**+5.2**		

Source: Spring School Census for Tables A1 & A2, except for 2017/18 data (which uses August 2017 admissions data as a proxy). National Offer Day admissions data for Table A3.

The law on admitting out-borough children

10. The 1989 'Greenwich Judgement' makes it illegal for an admissions authority to use residence in a particular local authority area as a criterion for admitting children to a school. It is unlawful, therefore, to prioritise children for a school place because they live in the Royal Borough.

Why are out-borough children admitted to Royal Borough schools?

11. There are many reasons why there are out-borough children on roll in Royal Borough schools, and these are outline briefly below.

School designated areas and feeder schools

12. Two borough secondary schools – Charters and Churchmead – have designated areas that cross the borough boundaries. This means that out-borough children living in those areas are prioritised for places. Figure A5 provides the number of out-borough children attending those schools who are out-borough but live in the school designated areas.

Figure A5: Out-borough, but designated area, children on roll in secondary intake year groups.

Area	Intake Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Avg. No.	Avg. FE
Ascot	7	58	51	54	52	53	55	54	1.8
Datchet/Wraysbury	7	32	29	16	13	21	23	22	0.7
TOTAL (No.)	-	90	80	70	65	74	78	76	2.5
TOTAL (FE)	-	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6		

Source: Spring school census, except for 2017/18 data which uses the August 2017 admissions data as a proxy.

13. On average, these pupils account for around 2.5 FE of the out-borough demand.

14. Several schools also have admissions arrangements that prioritise children from out-borough primary feeder schools: Altwood, Charters and Churchmead.

15. The borough benefits from reciprocal arrangements, e.g. in Ascot, where North Ascot (part of the borough) is in the designated area of Ascot Heath CE Infant and Ascot Heath Junior Schools. In Maidenhead, the northern part of the town is in the designated area of Sir William Borlase's Grammar School.

Parental choice

16. The families of out-borough children have made a choice to attend a Royal Borough school over a school in their local area. Each choice will be an individual one, taking account of many factors, including standards of education, location, place of employment, siblings already attending and so on. Meeting this parental preference as far as possible has been the aim of successive governments and is a local priority.

Surplus places

17. Schools admit children on the basis of published admissions criteria. Many applicants from out-borough are offered places under an 'all other applications' criteria, which is the lowest priority after designated area children, siblings and feeder school applications. Having more places than required to meet local demand (i.e. 5% surplus places), means that there is then capacity in the system for out-borough applicants.

18. Not having a surplus, however, can mean that it is more difficult to operate parental choice, and there are no places for families moving into the area. A balance, therefore, needs to be struck. This is, unfortunately, not always possible: the popularity of Charters School in Ascot means that it usually fills up to its admission number at secondary transfer, regardless of local demand. It is then harder to find places for families moving into the Ascot area after secondary transfer.

Local geography

19. The Royal Borough is a small authority, with two large towns close to its borders (Slough and Bracknell). Good transport links make travel from those towns to schools in the Royal Borough relatively easy. There are also a number of villages just across the border (e.g. Taplow, Dorney, North Ascot) that are administratively in a different local authority but in practical terms are closely linked to communities in the borough.

Education, Health and Care Plans

20. Families of children with Statements of Special Educational Needs can, like all other families, name any school(s) as a preference on their application form. If the borough's Special Educational Needs team agree that a school can meet the special needs of that child, then their application has a high priority. This is, however, usually a very small number.

Specific needs

21. A small number of out-borough applicants may be admitted on the basis of being Looked After children or having specific social or medical reasons for attending a particular school.

Siblings

22. Some out-borough children already have siblings on roll at their preferred school, who either got in because there were spare places that year, or perhaps the family originally lived in the borough but have since moved out, retaining their school place.

Boarding places

23. A number of the boarding places available at Holyport College in Year 7 and Year 9 have gone to out-borough residents.

Children moving up from primary and first schools

24. A number of primary and first schools take significant numbers of children from outside the borough. This is particularly true of schools on the borders, such as Eton Wick and Eton Porny. The families of these children have a reasonable expectation that their children will move up to a borough school alongside their peers.

The co-ordinated admissions system

25. The Royal Borough has a duty to ensure that there is a school place for all borough children seeking one. If it is not possible to offer a borough applicant a place at one of their preferred schools, they must be offered a place at a borough school that still has space, even if it is one that they did not choose. These 'diverted' children can, however, only be offered a place at a non-preferred school once all children who *have* put the school down as a preference have been offered a place there.

26. This means that it is possible for out-borough children to get a place at a borough school, ahead of a borough child who is a divert. If there are insufficient spare places in the borough's schools, there is then the risk that diverted children will be left without a place.

27. Expressing preferences for places at several schools is the best way to avoid a child becoming a divert, but significant numbers of parents still only express one preference. In Maidenhead in 2017, for example, 221 applicants from the town named only one preference, and of these, 14 did not get that preference and had to be diverted to a school with places (i.e. Altwood). Another 14 who did put more than one preference also had to be diverted, making 28 in total. Out-borough children with the lowest priority under the admissions criteria got places at Cox Green, Furze Platt and Desborough ahead of all 28 of these Maidenhead residents.

28. Figure A6 shows the number of borough applicants over the past few years who have been diverted to another school, therefore getting a place 'behind' out-borough applicants

Figure A6: Borough diverts, who got their school places behind out-borough applicants.

Year	Ascot Year 7	Datchet Year 7	Maidenhead Year 7	Windsor Year 5	Windsor Year 9	Total
2015	0	15	41	9	0	**63**
2016	0	6	11	0	0	**18**
2017	0	0	28	9	0	**37**
Average	**0**	**7**	**27**	**6**	**0**	**39**

Source: School Admissions Data, National Offer Day.

29. Unless, therefore, all borough applicants put all choices in their area down, there will always be some out-borough residents who get places ahead of borough children. Capacity within the system is needed (particularly in Maidenhead) to allow for this in the future.

Criteria out-borough children allocated places under

30. Figure A7 gives the three year average for the number of out-borough children admitted under each criteria to borough secondary schools in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (as at National Offer Day). Cells are shaded where the criteria is not used for that intake.

Figure A7: 3 year avg. for out-borough children allocated places, by criteria admitted under

Year	Ascot Year 7	Datchet Year 7	Maidenhead Year 7	Windsor Year 5[1]	Windsor Year 9	Total
SEN	1	VA school, allocation information not available	1	0	1	**3**
Looked After	0		2	0	0	**2**
Social & Medical	2		2	0	1	**4**
Armed Services			0		0	**1**
DA + Sibling	16					**16**
DA	37	17				**54**
Sibling	1	VA school, allocation information not available	23	7	6	**38**
TWBS Specialism					2	**2**
Pupil Premium			1		0	**1**
Bursary			1		0	**1**
Denominational			1			**1**
Feeder	0		2	25	28	**55**
Co-ed/single-sex			2		3	**5**
Staff children	1		0		0	**1**
Boarding Need			1			**1**
Boarders			8		10	**18**
All others	10		139	1	5	**155**
Unknown	0	17	0	5	0	**22**
TOTAL (No.)	**68**	**34**	**184**	**38**	**57**	**381**
TOTAL (FE)	**2.3**	**1.1**	**6.1**	**1.3**	**1.9**	**12.7**

Source: School Admissions Data, National Offer Day.

Excludes details for St Peters/St Edwards, for which allocation information is not available. The two schools are included in the total.

31. The average number of out-borough children allocate places on National Offer Day is 381, though this reached 415 for September 2017 (see Annexe 1). On average, 9 out-borough children are allocated under the SEN, Looked After Children and social/medical criteria. On average, 53 live in the designated area of Charters, and 17 in the designated area of Churchmead. 38 out-borough children are admitted, on average, as siblings and 55 on the grounds that they attend a feeder school, mainly in the Windsor system.

32. A relatively small number of places are offered to out-borough children who board (19) at Holyport College. A handful of places are offered to out-borough children under school specialisms, bursaries, and denominational reasons.

33. The bulk of the remaining places, which have been offered under the lowest criteria – proximity/all others – are for places in the Maidenhead schools (139).

Does it matter if there are many out-borough children on roll?

34. Assuming it is possible to offer all borough children a place, there are some advantages to having out-borough children on roll in borough schools. For example, schools are funded on a per pupil basis, which doesn't take account of a pupil's home address. Higher numbers, therefore, mean higher school budgets, more staff and a wider curriculum offer.

35. Out-borough children can help sustain schools when local demand is low, whilst also allowing for sufficient capacity in the system to manage 'spikes' in local demand without having to create additional places.

36. The presence of large numbers of out-borough children on roll in Royal Borough schools helps 'legitimise' the exercise of choice by borough parents to attend school in neighbouring local authorities. Retaining designated area boundaries that include adjoining areas similarly helps ensure that neighbouring local authorities retain arrangements that benefit our residents.

37. Equally, there are disadvantages to having out-borough residents on roll. These include increased traffic into borough towns; parental choice also means that there is traffic *out* from the borough to attend schools in neighbouring areas.

38. An overreliance on out-borough pupils to sustain a school over a longer period does make it vulnerable to changes in those areas that the borough has little influence. This has certainly been the case with Churchmead, where a fall in demand has coincided with the early opening of five secondary free schools in Slough.

Impact on the future demand for school places

39. The school pupil projections assume that current average rates of demand from out-borough will continue through the forecast period and, by extension, through the IDP Scenario period. Figure A8 shows the average number of out-borough children on roll in the intake years.

40. The biggest group of out-borough children come from Slough, which sends a significant number of children to all areas apart from Ascot. Bracknell and Buckinghamshire send a similar number of pupils into Ascot and Maidenhead respectively.

Figure A8: Average no[1]. of out-borough children from main neighbouring LAs in school intakes.

	Bracknell		Bucks		Slough		Total	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Ascot Year 7	61	25	0	0	1	0	**62**	**25**
Datchet Year 7	0	2	1	1	54	76	**55**	**77**
Maidenhead Year 7	3	2	85	11	67	8	**155**	**19**
Windsor Year 5	2	2	1	0	33	8	**36**	**9**
Windsor Year 9	5	1	4	1	42	10	**51**	**12**
Royal Borough	**71**	**4**	**91**	**5**	**197**	**10**	**359**	**18**

[1]Based on the Spring 2013 to Spring 2017 school censuses

41. The borough does not have the resources or information to provide detailed projections of out-borough demand for borough schools. The following summaries are based on information provided by neighbouring areas.

Bracknell Forest Borough Council

42. Bracknell Forest expects 1,872 more secondary school pupils over the next seven years, which would lead to a deficit of 528 places by 2023/24 unless further school places are provided. Part of this increase is driven by new housing, and new schools are planned alongside the most significant of these developments.

43. It is expected that pupils in the Ascot Heath and Cranbourne areas in Bracknell Forest will continue to transfer to Charters School.

Buckinghamshire County Council

44. Buckinghamshire County Council has stated that they expect their secondary numbers to increase, including in the South Bucks area. This is again partly driven by new housing. Grammar schools in Marlow, Burnham and Wycombe continue to attract significant numbers of children from Maidenhead in particular.

45. It is likely that Bucks will continue to grow its secondary provision in response to this demand, although the Royal Borough will need to monitor this. If it becomes more difficult for borough residents to get into grammar schools in Bucks, this will increase the proportion of borough residents seeking a Year 7 place in Maidenhead.

Slough Borough Council

46. Slough Borough has experienced very significant growth in demand at Year 7, which has been met through a combination of five new secondary free schools and expansion of the existing schools.

Figure A9: Forecast demand for Year 7 secondary school places in Slough.

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Forecast cumulative increase in demand (FE)	0	5.4	9.2	12.2	13.2	15.9	15.8
Planned cumulative increases in capacity (FE)	0	4.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Resulting surplus/deficit (FE)	2.0	1.1	-0.7	-3.7	-4.7	-7.4	-7.3

Source: Slough Borough Council, July 2017

47. Slough currently have sufficient existing and planned capacity for 2017/18 and 2018/19. From 2019/20, further capacity will be needed. Some of this capacity is expected to be delivered through the availability of spare places on Slough's borders, including at Churchmead School.

Impact on the borough

48. On this basis, it is not thought that the borough needs to plan for increased influxes of children from out-borough at secondary, as neighbouring authorities continue to develop and implement schemes to meet local demand. The exception is the recovery in demand for places at Churchmead, assisted by their 'Good' Ofsted. This is partially reflected in the forecasts for that school.

Impact on the school expansion programme and the IDP Scenario

49. The IDP Scenario sets out a need for significant increases in secondary, middle and upper school capacity to address the likely demand from new housing in the borough in the period to 2032. One consideration in how to meet this is whether some of the capacity can be provided by reducing the number of places given to out-borough children.

50. This appendix has already set out why out-borough children are on roll in borough school. It is clear that reducing the number of out-borough children would not be straightforward, and would have an impact on many families who might reasonably expect their children to go to a school in the borough.

51. These parents are also exercising their preferences for particular schools, which remains government policy. Given the Greenwich Judgement and the way in which the co-ordinated admissions scheme works, it is doubtful that out-borough children could ever be completely stopped from taking up places in Royal Borough schools.

52. Finally, there is a strong possibility that any significant moves in this direction by the borough could result in reciprocal moves by neighbouring authorities. This could nullify any apparent 'savings' in capacity and at the same time reduce the choice for borough residents.

53. Nevertheless, there is some scope for reducing the numbers of out-borough children on roll, by planning capacity to meet borough demand plus 'reasonable' out-borough demand. This could be termed the 'base' demand, and would be made up of demand from:

- Borough residents.
- Out-borough children in the following categories:
  - SEN
  - Looked After Children
  - Social and Medical
  - Siblings
  - Designated area children
  - Other special categories (e.g. bursaries/staff children/pupil premium)
  - Boarders
  - Feeder school children
- A co-ordinated admissions scheme buffer, for residents not maximising their chances of getting a borough school places.

54. Schools would not, therefore, generally be expanded to meet the demand from out-borough children not falling into these categories. As, however, the borough would continue to operate a surplus of 5% spare places over and above this base demand, it is likely that many of these other out-borough children would still get places.

55. Figure A10 analyses the information from this appendix by area, to see what scope there is to reduce the level of demand in the IDP Scenario by concentrating on the base demand.

56. The amendments described have already been accounted for in the IDP Scenario as set out in the main document at paragraph 4.17.

Figure A10: Opportunities for reducing need to expansion by limiting out-borough children.

Area	Out-borough numbers in intake		IDP Scenario shortfall on existing capacity (incl. any amendments described in the text below).	
	Places	**FE**	**Places**	**FE**
Ascot Year 7	**77**	**2.6**	**-44**	**-1.5**
	Reducing the 2.6 FE of out-borough children (Figure A1) on roll to zero would provide the capacity to meet the shortfall set out in the IDP Scenario. On average, however, 54 of the out-borough children on roll in Year 7 are resident in the school's designated area. Some of remaining 23 are SEN, social & medical or sibling applicants (Table 7). Reducing the number of out-borough applicants would require a reduction in the size of the school's designated area, ending a long-standing arrangement that allows Ascot Heath and Cranbourne children to attend Charters. This might put at risk the reciprocal arrangement that allows RBWM primary age children to attend Ascot Heath Infant and Junior Schools. Taking this into account, there is no change to the increase in provision sought, although the projection used as the basis of the IDP Scenario has been modified slightly (-0.4 FE) so that it is not unduly distorted by the higher than average out-borough intake this September.			
Datchet Year 7	**55**	**1.8**	**-12**	**-0.4**
	Reducing the 1.8 FE of out-borough children on roll (Figure A1) would provide the capacity to meet the shortfall set out in the IDP Scenario. Although the school serves the borough villages of Datchet and Wraysbury, the bulk of its pupils come from Slough, and the school's designated area covers part of Slough, plus the villages of Colnbrook and Langley. However, the situation at the school is changing following its recent 'Good' Ofsted and it is becoming more popular, with more children attending from within the borough. As this is a changing situation, no change to the level of out-borough children is proposed here. Instead, this will need to be monitored and the IDP Scenario amended as new information becomes available.			
Maidenhead Year 7	**166**	**5.5**	**-340**	**-11.3**
	Reducing the average 5.5 FE of out-borough children on roll (Figure A1) to zero would still leave the borough 6.1 FE short of the capacity needed to meet the IDP Scenario demand. On average 0.9 FE of out-borough children are SEN, Looked After, social & medical or siblings. A further 0.2 FE are admitted under bursaries/pupil premium/denominational and feeder school rules. Finally, 0.3 FE are admitted as boarders to Holyport College (see Figure A7). If it is assumed that a further 1.0 FE of places are needed because not all borough applicants use their preferences in the best way to ensure a school place locally (see Figure A6), then around 2.4 FE of out-borough children can be considered as part of the base demand. On this basis, then the 5.5 FE of out-borough demand included in the IDP Scenario for Maidenhead Year 7 can be reduced by 3.1 FE to 2.4 FE. However, as approximately 3.9 FE of Maidenhead residents in the same cohort attend schools in neighbouring areas, it is prudent to consider that as a minimum to reduce to. Accordingly, 1.6 FE has been taken off out-borough demand in the IDP Scenario. A further adjustment (-0.6 FE) has been made so that the IDP Scenario is not unduly distorted by the higher than average out-borough intakes in September 2016 and 2017.			

Area	Out-borough numbers in intake		IDP Scenario Shortfall (incl. any amendments described in the text below).	
	Places	**FE**	**Places**	**FE**
Windsor Year 5	**38**	**1.3**	**-81**	**-2.7**
	Reducing the 1.3 FE of out-borough children on roll (Figure A1) to zero still leaves the borough 1.4 FE short of having sufficient places to meet the IDP Scenario shortfall. On average, 1.1 FE of the out-borough children are allocated places either as siblings or because they attend a feeder school (mainly Eton Wick or Eton Porny first school, both of which are close to the borough border and partly sustained by out-borough children). See Figure A7. Most of the remaining 0.2 FE out-borough children are allocated to St Peter's CE Middle School or St Edward's RFE Middle School under their admissions criteria, and it is not known how they qualified. On average, 6 places are also required because not all borough applicants use their preferences in the best way to ensure a school place locally (see Figure A6). Accordingly, no adjustment is proposed to the IDP Scenario in relation to out-borough children.			
Windsor Year 5	**69**	**2.3**	**-94**	**-3.1**
	Reducing the 2.3 FE of out-borough children on roll (Figure A1) to zero still leaves the borough 0.8 FE short of having sufficient places to meet the IDP Scenario shortfall. On average, only a small number of the out-borough children admitted are offered places as SEN, Looked After or social & medical needs. 0.4 FE are offered places as siblings or under the specialism and single-sex criteria. Another 0.3 FE of out-borough children are offered places as boarders at Holyport College. Only five places, therefore, are offered to children under proximity or 'other' applications. See Figure A7. Accordingly, no adjustment is proposed to the IDP Scenario in relation to out-borough children.			

Appendix B: Pupil Yield Figures

1. As set out in section 4 of the main report, the assessment of future demand relies on estimates of the number of children 'generated' by new housing. This figure is known as the 'pupil yield', which here focuses on the expected demand at school intake (in line with the main analysis in this document). The pupil yields used in this analysis are provided in Figures B1 to B5 (Borough, Ascot, Datchet & Wraysbury, Maidenhead, Windsor)

2. A more detailed methodology statement will be provided alongside the next update of the pupil yield figures, but, in brief, the borough has identified the size and type of every new dwelling built in the borough between 2009/10 and 2015/16 (financial year). Each of these dwellings has a Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN), which also identifies its location. The data for the properties completed in 2016/17 should be incorporated into the exercise early in 2018.

3. These property records have then been matched to the pupil records of all children on roll in the borough's schools, as in the Summer 2015, 2016 and 2017 school censuses. This has made it possible to identify the actual numbers of pupils on roll in borough schools and resident in the 2,648 properties built in the period (excluding sheltered accommodation, homes marketed at older residents and like for like replacement dwellings).

4. The yields from the three school census points are combined to provide an average yield for:

   - Each dwelling type (0, 1, 2, 3 & 4 bed flats; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 bed houses).
   - Each school year group R to 13.
   - Each 'age' of dwelling from 1 to 8 years old.

5. So the yield from a particular dwelling type and size for, for example, a middle school, is based on the Year 5 yields (for each dwelling type) over the 8 year period. This means that, for the first time, the borough is able to model how the yield from a new dwelling will change over time for each intake year group.

6. Further calculations are then required to provide a pupil yield for a new dwelling as it becomes older than 8 years (as there is no actual data yet available beyond this point). This is done in one of two ways:

   - For the Year 5, Year 7 and Year 9 intakes into middle, secondary and upper schools, the yield figures for younger year groups are rolled forward. For example, the yield for a middle school at intake (Year 5) from a dwelling that is 9 years old is based on the Year 4 yield for that dwelling at 8 years old. This is then also adjusted by a cohort survival rate to reflect the historical movement in and out of new properties as they get older. Where this methodology has been used in pupil yields at Figures B1-B4, the cells are shaded green.
   - For the Reception intake, there are no younger year groups to roll forward, and so this is simply calculated as the average of the yield from the actual data for dwellings aged 1 to 8 years old. More complicated approaches have been considered and may be appropriate if, with the addition of future datasets, it becomes clearer that the peak in Reception demand is reached in properties aged around 6 to 7 years old. This methodology is shaded blue in Figures B1-B4, and is also used for the other intakes when there are no younger cohorts to roll forward.

Figure B1: **Borough** pupil yield per 100 dwellings by age and type of dwelling. Used for Ascot and Datchet/Wraysbury analysis.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Primary and First (Number in Reception intake)																			
0 bed flat	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	**34**
1 bed flat	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	**473**
2 bed flat	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	4.1	6.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	**985**
3 bed flat	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	**75**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	**6**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**11**
2 bed house	3.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	3.6	0.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	**105**
3 bed house	1.7	4.7	5.0	4.0	6.0	9.7	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	**495**
4 bed house	4.2	1.5	7.0	7.8	6.1	10.3	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	**284**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	**155**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**25**
All dwellings																			**2,648**
Middle (Number in Year 5 intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	**34**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	**473**
2 bed flat	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.9	2.8	4.9	3.4	0.0	4.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	**985**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	**75**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	**6**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**11**
2 bed house	6.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	**105**
3 bed house	0.8	0.8	2.0	3.4	4.5	4.9	1.2	4.7	0.0	1.8	4.3	0.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	**495**
4 bed house	0.0	2.7	1.6	3.1	2.1	4.4	6.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	12.3	0.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	**284**
5 bed house	1.3	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	**155**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**25**
All dwellings																			**2,648**

Key: **Actuals** 1.0 **Actuals rolled forward** 2.1 **Averages** 1.5

Figure B1 continued: **Borough** pupil yield per 100 dwellings by age and type of dwelling. Used for Ascot and Datchet/Wraysbury analysis.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Secondary (Number in Year 7 intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	**34**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.3	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	**473**
2 bed flat	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.0	3.1	5.3	3.7	0.0	4.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	**985**
3 bed flat	4.2	2.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	**75**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	**6**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**11**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	**105**
3 bed house	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.8	4.2	3.3	5.4	7.0	2.2	5.1	0.0	2.0	4.7	0.0	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	**495**
4 bed house	0.0	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.0	6.7	3.1	13.3	12.6	0.0	11.2	0.0	13.4	0.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	**284**
5 bed house	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	**155**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**25**
All dwellings																			**2,648**
Upper (Number in Year 9 intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	**34**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.5	4.5	0.0	1.1	1.1	**473**
2 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.1	1.6	2.8	0.9	3.0	4.7	8.0	5.6	0.0	6.8	3.1	**985**
3 bed flat	8.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	2.8	**75**
4 bed flat	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	**6**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**11**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	**105**
3 bed house	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	5.7	1.5	4.2	0.0	8.8	10.5	3.3	7.7	0.0	3.0	7.1	0.0	5.1	5.6	**495**
4 bed house	0.0	2.0	2.6	3.6	0.0	3.3	1.6	20.0	0.0	20.1	18.9	0.0	16.8	0.0	20.2	0.0	7.4	6.9	**284**
5 bed house	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	**155**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**25**
All dwellings																			**2,648**

Key: **Actuals** 1.0 **Actuals rolled forward** 2.1 **Averages** 1.5

Figure B2: **Ascot** pupil yield per 100 dwellings by age and type of dwelling. Not used in actual analysis due to low dwelling numbers.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Primary (Number in Reception intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**6**
2 bed flat	3.3	2.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	**95**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**14**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**5**
3 bed house	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	**28**
4 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**42**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	**55**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**20**
All dwellings																			**267**
Secondary (Number in Year 7 intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**6**
2 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	**95**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**14**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**5**
3 bed house	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	**28**
4 bed house	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**42**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	**55**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**20**
All dwellings																			**267**

Key: **Actuals** 1.0 **Actuals rolled forward** 2.1 **Averages** 1.5

Figure B3: **Datchet and Wraysbury** per 100 dwellings pupil yield by age and type of dwelling. Not used in actual analysis due to low dwelling nos.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Primary (Number in Reception intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
2 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	**4**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1**
2 bed house	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	**3**
3 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**4**
4 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
All dwellings																			**21**
Secondary (Number in Year 7 intake)									**Key:**		**Actuals**	1.0		**Actuals rolled forward**	2.1		**Averages**	1.5	
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
2 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	**4**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	**3**
3 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**4**
4 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
All dwellings																			**21**

Figure B4: **Maidenhead** pupil yield per 100 dwellings by age and type of dwelling. Used for Maidenhead analysis.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Primary (Number in Reception intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**12**
1 bed flat	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.5	4.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	**341**
2 bed flat	1.4	0.9	3.2	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	**638**
3 bed flat	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	20.0	0.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	**33**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**4**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**8**
2 bed house	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	7.1	0.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	**62**
3 bed house	1.4	4.4	6.0	4.0	2.1	9.0	6.7	6.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	**366**
4 bed house	5.7	2.0	13.3	17.0	12.4	8.5	9.4	8.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	**184**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	**68**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2**
All dwellings																			**1718**
Secondary (Number in Year 7 intake)									**Key:**		**Actuals**	1.0		**Actuals rolled forward**	2.1		**Averages**	1.5	
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**12**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	5.6	4.4	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	**341**
2 bed flat	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	1.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	6.9	0.0	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	**638**
3 bed flat	7.1	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	**33**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**4**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**8**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	**62**
3 bed house	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.0	3.4	10.3	4.0	9.8	0.0	4.0	9.3	0.0	6.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	**366**
4 bed house	0.0	1.2	2.9	3.3	0.0	8.3	5.3	16.7	19.2	0.0	20.8	0.0	11.2	0.0	8.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	**184**
5 bed house	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	**68**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2**
All dwellings																			**1718**

Figure B5: **Windsor** pupil yield per 100 dwellings by age and type of dwelling. Used for Windsor analysis.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
First (Number in Reception intake)																			
0 bed flat	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	**22**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	**126**
2 bed flat	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	7.4	9.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	**248**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	**28**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	**2**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	**35**
3 bed house	7.1	9.0	1.8	3.9	8.6	8.6	3.1	0.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	**97**
4 bed house	0.0	0.0	11.1	5.6	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	**51**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**30**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**3**
All dwellings																			**642**
Middle (Number in Year 5 intake)																			
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	**22**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	**126**
2 bed flat	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.3	1.1	0.0	4.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	**248**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	24.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	**28**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	**2**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
2 bed house	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	**35**
3 bed house	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.3	3.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	**97**
4 bed house	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	**51**
5 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**30**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**3**
All dwellings																			**642**

Key: **Actuals** 1.0 **Actuals rolled forward** 2.1 **Averages** 1.5

Figure B5 continued: **Windsor** pupil yield per 100 dwellings by age and type of dwelling. Used for Windsor analysis.

Dwelling size and type	Age of property																		No. dwellings in survey
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Upper (Number in Year 9 intake)											**Key:**	**Actuals**	1.0	**Actuals rolled forward**	2.1		**Averages**	1.5	
0 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	**22**
1 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	**126**
2 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	5.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.1	0.8	0.0	3.3	1.0	**248**
3 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	16.9	2.1	**28**
4 bed flat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	**2**
1 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0**
2 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	**35**
3 bed house	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.1	8.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	**97**
4 bed house	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	**51**
5 bed house	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**30**
6 bed house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**3**
All dwellings																			**642**

Appendix C: Overview of proposed projects

Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017-33. Autumn 2017 — **based on a 5% surplus place policy**

Ref.	Type	Project Name/Identified requirements	Project Description	Area	Phase	Estimated cost	Funded	Unfunded	Delivery Partners	Notes
FE = forms of entry. Estimated shortfall includes existing need + additional need arising from housing trajectory + 5% surplus of places.			Capacity for expansion is based on a desktop assessment of school site sizes against the guidelines for school sites set out in the government's Building Bulletin 103. The borough has not yet carried out feasibility works on individual school sites.			Estimated costs are based on National School Cost Benchmarking, February 2017. They exclude any highways improvements, land purchase or other major abnormals. Different costs are used for new schools and school extensions, and for primary/secondary.				
1.a	Education: Primary Schools	**ASCOT PRIMARY** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** CURRENT SCHOOL PROJECTS / FE / INTAKE / TOTAL Cheapside CE Primary School: +0.5 / +14 / +98 **Total: +0.5 / +14 / +98**		**Ascot**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-17	**£ 1,188,000**	*Basic Need S106 LCVAP*	**£ -**	RBWM Cheapside CE Primary School	Committed project, in the Royal Borough's capital programme.
1.b	Education: Primary Schools	**ASCOT PRIMARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE / INTAKE / TOTAL -1.3 / -40 / -280 **Potential primary school expansions in the Ascot area** SCHOOLS / FE / INTAKE / TOTAL Holy Trinity CE Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 South Ascot Village School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 **Total Potential: +2.0 / +60 / +420** **Total Required: +2.0 / +60 / +420**		**Ascot**	6-12 yrs	£13760 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (420) (extensions). **£ 6,819,456**	*Basic Need S106/CIL LCVAP Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 6,819,456**	RBWM Local schools	The Royal Borough has already carried out consultation on the expansion of these two schools as part of a phased programme to address need in Ascot. Both projects are likely to need significant traffic issues addressed. Holy Trinity CE Primary School have suggested that land at the former Edith Road Nursery on Station Road be allocated for school/village hall parking, easing the pressure at the school.
2.a	Education: Primary Schools	**DATCHET & WRAYSBURY PRIMARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE / INTAKE / TOTAL -1.2 / -36 / -252 **Potential new primary school site in the Datchet/Wraysbury area** SCHOOLS / FE / INTAKE / TOTAL Tbc. Locate new provision on allocated sites HA41 or HA42: +1.0 / +30 / +210 **Total Potential: +1.0 / +30 / +210** **Total Required: +1.0 / +30 / +210**		**Datchet and Wraysbury**	6-12 yrs	£19051 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (210) (new schs). **£ 4,720,838**	*Basic Need S106/CIL LCVAP Borough capital funding* **£ -**	Proposal route Free School **£ 4,720,838**	RBWM School partner(s) to be confirmed	There is no realistic prospect of putting more provision onto the Datchet St Mary's CE Primary Academy or Wraysbury Primary School sites. A new site is needed, most likely within the HA41 or HA42 sites currently allocated for housing. Approximately 1.1 Ha of land would be needed. An existing primary school could be extended onto the site (as a split site primary, or with infant and junior departments on different sites). Alternatively, a school could be rebuilt and expanded on the new site, and the old site sold.
3.a	Education: Primary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD PRIMARY** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** CURRENT SCHOOL PROJECTS / FE / INTAKE / TOTAL Braywick Court School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 **Total: +1.0 / +30 / +210**		**Maidenhead**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-18	Costs not known **£ -**	*Fully funded by Education Funding Agency (EFA)* **£ -**	**£ -**	EFA Braywick Court School	Expansion of Braywick Court Free School on its current site at Hibbert Road, Maidenhead. Will deliver permanent capacity of 210 places. EFA commitment.

Ref.	Type	Project Name/Identified requirements	Project Description	Area	Phase	Estimated cost	Funded	Unfunded	Delivery Partners	Notes
FE = forms of entry. Estimated shortfall includes existing need + additional need arising from housing trajectory + 5% surplus of places.			Capacity for expansion is based on a desktop assessment of school site sizes against the guidelines for school sites set out in the government's Building Bulletin 103. The borough has not yet carried out feasibility works on individual school sites.			Estimated costs are based on National School Cost Benchmarking, February 2017. They exclude any highways improvements, land purchase or other major abnormals. Different costs are used for new schools and school extensions, and for primary/secondary.				
3.b	Education: Primary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD PRIMARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -16.1 / INTAKE: -482 / TOTAL: -3374 **Potential primary school expansions in the Maidenhead area** Alwyn Infant & Courthouse Junior: +0.6 / +19 / +133 Bisham School: +0.5 / +14 / +98 Cookham Dean CE Primary School: +0.1 / +3 / +21 Lowbrook Academy: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Riverside Primary School & Nursery: +1.0 / +30 / +210 St Mary's Catholic Primary School: +0.5 / +15 / +105 Wessex Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 **Total Potential: +4.7 / +141 / +987** **Total Required: +4.7 / +141 / +987**	**Maidenhead**	6-12 yrs	£13760 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (987) (extensions). **£ 16,025,722**	*Basic Need* *S106/CIL* *LCVAP* *Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 16,025,722**	RBWM Local schools	The Royal Borough has already added significant capacity into the Maidenhead primary school system, mainly by expanding existing schools on their current sites. The number of schools, therefore with capacity to expand is limited.
3.c	Education: Primary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD PRIMARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario, after school expansions** FE: -11.4 / INTAKE: -341 / TOTAL: -2387 **Potential new primary school sites in the Maidenhead area** Chiltern Road site (former Oldfield): +1.0 / +30 / +210 Golf Course Primary School: +4.0 / +120 / +840 Spencers Farm Primary School: +3.0 / +90 / +630 **Total Potential: +8.0 / +240 / +1680** **Total Required: +8.0 / +240 / +1680**	**Maidenhead**	6-12 yrs	£10594 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (210) (refurb). £19051 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (1470) (new schs). **£ 35,671,058**	*Basic Need* *S106/CIL* *Borough capital funding* **£ -**	Proposal route Free School **£ 35,671,058**	RBWM EFA	Three new primary school sites have been identified, including the former Oldfield Primary School site on Chiltern Road. This is currently occupied by Forest Bridge School, who area expected to relocate to a new site by Sept. 2019. The other two sites are in the golf course and at Spencers Farm, with sites large enough for 3 FE. It is likely, however, that these would be designed as 'compact' schools, at 3 and 4 FE respectively. A new school is likely to be a free school, although existing Multi-Academy Trusts could also open an academy.
3.d	Education: Primary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD PRIMARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario, after school expansions and new school sites** FE: -3.4 / INTAKE: -101 / TOTAL: -707 **Potential new primary capacity using 'compact' sites in the Maidenhead area** Alwyn Infant & Courthouse Junior: +3.0 / +90 / +630 Bisham School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Cookham Dean CE Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Cookham Rise Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Furze Platt Infant and Junior Schs: +2.0 / +60 / +420 Holy Trinity C of E Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Knowl Hill C of E Academy: +0.1 / +2 / +14 Larchfield Primary & Nursery School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Lowbrook Academy: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Riverside Primary School & Nursery: +2.0 / +60 / +420 St Edmund Campion Catholic Pri: +1.0 / +30 / +210 St Luke's CE Primary School: +0.5 / +15 / +105 St Mary's Catholic Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Wessex Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 Woodlands Park Primary School: +1.0 / +30 / +210 **Total Potential: +17.6 / +527 / +3689** **Total Required and Deliverable: +3.5 / +105 / +735**	**Maidenhead**	6-12 yrs	£19051 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (735) and number of replacement places (735) (compact sites). Excludes cost of all-weather pitches and temporary accommodation needed during rebuild of existing accommodation. **£ 33,045,865**	*Basic Need* *S106/CIL* *Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 33,045,865**	RBWM Local Schools	Even with expansions and new school sites identified above, there is still a significant shortfall of primary school places in Maidenhead (3.4 FE/101 at intake/707 overall). School sites could be intensified, by demolishing and rebuilding them as two or three storey buildings, and providing all-weather pitches instead of grass playing fields. All-weather pitches count as double when assessing school playing field requirements (they can be used more intensively than grass). This may be a costly approach, although it is worth noting that many primary schools in Maidenhead have older buildings that it may be economical to replace during the plan period. Intensification of school sites will, however, mean more pupils and traffic using access points that may not be suitable for the increased numbers. This and other constraints may make many of these theoretical possibilities undeliverable in practice. This study assumes that only 3.5 FE could be delivered this way. The costs will vary depend on which schools are rebuilt (as not all are the same size).

Ref.	Type	Project Name/Identified requirements	Project Description	Area	Phase	Estimated cost	Funded	Unfunded	Delivery Partners	Notes
FE = forms of entry. Estimated shortfall includes existing need + additional need arising from housing trajectory + 5% surplus of places.			Capacity for expansion is based on a desktop assessment of school site sizes against the guidelines for school sites set out in the government's Building Bulletin 103. The borough has not yet carried out feasibility works on individual school sites.			Estimated costs are based on National School Cost Benchmarking, February 2017. They exclude any highways improvements, land purchase or other major abnormals. Different costs are used for new schools and school extensions, and for primary/secondary.				
4.a	Education: Primary Schools	**WINDSOR FIRST** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -3.4 / INTAKE: -103 / TOTAL: -515 **Potential first school expansions in the Windsor area** Alexander First School +4.0 +120 +600 Dedworth Green First School +3.0 +90 +450 Eton Wick CE First School +1.0 +30 +150 Hilltop First School +0.5 +15 +75 Homer First School +0.5 +15 +75 Kings Court First School +0.5 +15 +75 Oakfield First School +1.0 +30 +150 The Royal (Crown Aided) First Sch +0.3 +10 +50 **Total Potential +10.8 +325 +1625** **Total Required +4.0 +120 +600**	**Windsor**	6-12 yrs	£13760 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (600) (extensions). **£ 9,742,080**	*Basic Need S106/CIL LCVAP Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 9,742,080**	RBWM The schools listed.	There are sufficient options here to meet the expected shortfall using the existing school estate, and without using 'compact' school sites.
5.a	Education: Secondary Schools	**ASCOT SECONDARY** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** Charters School +1.0 +30 +210 **Total +1.0 +30 +210**	**Ascot**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-17	**£ 4,510,000**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ 4,510,000**	**£ -**	RBWM Charters School	Committed project, in the Royal Borough's capital programme.
5.b	Education: Secondary Schools	**ASCOT SECONDARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -1.5 / INTAKE: -44 / TOTAL: -308 **Potential secondary school expansions in the Ascot area** Charters School +2.0 +60 +420 **Total Potential +2.0 +60 +420** **Total Required +2.0 +60 +420**	**Ascot**	6-12 yrs	£15493 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (420) (extensions). **£ 7,678,331**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 7,678,331**	RBWM Local Schools	There is sufficient capacity here to meet the expected shortfall using the existing school estate. Further expansion would, however, make Charters into a very large school, with up to 330 children per year group (2,300 pupils overall).
6.a	Education: Secondary Schools	**DATCHET & WRAYSBURY SECONDARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -0.4 / INTAKE: -12 / TOTAL: -60 **Potential secondary school expansions in the Datchet/Wraysbury area** Churchmead School +1.0 +30 +150 **Total Potential +1.0 +30 +150** **Total Required +1.0 +30 +150**	**Datchet & Wraysbury**	6-12 yrs	£10594 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (150) (refurb). **£ 1,875,138**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 1,875,138**	RBWM Local Schools	The school has recently reduced its capacity, and would want some poor quality accommodation replaced/refurbished before expanding again. The school does not currently have a sixth form onsite (it has a consortium arrangement with other local schools), and it is assumed that this will continue.
7.a	Education: Secondary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD SECONDARY** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** Cox Green School +1.0 +30 +210 Furze Platt Senior School +2.0 +60 +420 Newlands Girls' School +0.2 +6 +42 **Total +3.2 +96 +672**	**Maidenhead**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-17 and Sep-18	**£ 18,006,000**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ 18,006,000**	**£ -**	RBWM Local Schools	Committed projects, in the Royal Borough's capital programme.

Ref.	Type	Project Name/Identified requirements	Project Description	Area	Phase	Estimated cost	Funded	Unfunded	Delivery Partners	Notes
FE = forms of entry. Estimated shortfall includes existing need + additional need arising from housing trajectory + % surplus of places.			Capacity for expansion is based on a desktop assessment of school site sizes against the guidelines for school sites set out in the government's Building Bulletin 103. The borough has not yet carried out feasibility works on individual school sites.			Estimated costs are based on National School Cost Benchmarking, February 2017. They exclude any highways improvements, land purchase or other major abnormals. Different costs are used for new schools and school extensions, and for primary/secondary.				
7.b	Education: Secondary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD SECONDARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -11.3 / INTAKE: -340 / TOTAL: -2380 **Potential secondary school expansions in the Maidenhead area** Altwood CE Secondary School: +2.0 / +60 / +420 Cox Green School: +1.1 / +34 / +238 Furze Platt Senior School: +1.6 / +47 / +329 **Total Potential: +4.7 / +141 / +987** **Total Required: +4.7 / +141 / +987**	**Maidenhead**	6-12 yrs	£15493 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (987) (extensions). **£ 18,044,077**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 18,044,077**	RBWM Local Schools	Note that it is assumed that approximately 1.7 FE of demand is met by reducing the proportion of out-borough children on roll. The shortfall given here takes this reduction into account.
7.c	Education: Secondary Schools	**MAIDENHEAD SECONDARY** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario, after school expansions** FE: -6.6 / INTAKE: -199 / TOTAL: -1393 **Potential new secondary school in the Maidenhead area** Golf Course Secondary School: +7.0 / +210 / +1470 **Total Potential: +7.0 / +210 / +1470** **Total Required: +7.0 / +210 / +1470**	**Maidenhead**	6-12 yrs	£20235 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (1470) (new schs). **£ 35,099,631**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	Proposal route Free School **£ 35,099,631**	RBWM EFA	A four form entry secondary school on the golf course should be sufficient to meet the demand arising from the new housing on the site. However, a larger school is more likely to be sustainable in terms of the finances and delivery of the curriculum, and can also serve the wider Maidenhead area. To provide 7 FE, this would need to be a compact site school. A new school is likely to be a free school, although existing Multi-Academy Trusts could also open an academy.
8.a	Education: Secondary Schools	**WINDSOR MIDDLES** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** Dedworth Middle School: +2.0 / +60 / +240 **Total: +2.0 / +60 / +240**	**Windsor**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-17 and Sep-18	**£ 5,600,000**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ 5,600,000**	**£ -**	RBWM Dedworth Middle School	Committed projects, in the Royal Borough's capital programme.
8.b	Education: Secondary Schools	**WINDSOR MIDDLES** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -2.7 / INTAKE: -81 / TOTAL: -324 **Potential middle school expansions in the Windsor area** Dedworth Middle School: +3.0 / +90 / +360 St Peters' CE Middle School: +1.0 / +30 / +120 Trevelyan Middle School: +1.0 / +30 / +120 **Total Potential: +5.0 / +150 / +600** **Total Required: +3.0 / +90 / +360**	**Windsor**	6-12 yrs	£15493 x location facto **£ 6,581,426**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 6,581,426**	RBWM Local Schools	There is sufficient capacity here to meet the expected shortfall using the existing school estate. Full expansion at Dedworth would, however, make it a very large middle school. Expansion at St Peter's is likely to need significant measures to address access and parking.
9.a	Education: Secondary Schools	**WINDSOR UPPER** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** The Windsor Boys' School: +1.0 / +30 / +150 Windsor Girls' School: +1.0 / +30 / +150 **Total: +2.0 / +60 / +300**	**Windsor**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-17	**£ 3,700,000**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ 3,700,000**	**£ -**	RBWM Local Schools	Committed projects, in the Royal Borough's capital programme.

Ref.	Type	Project Name/Identified requirements	Project Description	Area	Phase	Estimated cost	Funded	Unfunded	Delivery Partners	Notes
FE = forms of entry. Estimated shortfall includes existing need + additional need arising from housing trajectory + 5% surplus of places.			Capacity for expansion is based on a desktop assessment of school site sizes against the guidelines for school sites set out in the government's Building Bulletin 103. The borough has not yet carried out feasibility works on individual school sites.			Estimated costs are based on National School Cost Benchmarking, February 2017. They exclude any highways improvements, land purchase or other major abnormals. Different costs are used for new schools and school extensions, and for primary/secondary.				
9.b	Education: Secondary Schools	**WINDSOR UPPER** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario** FE: -3.1 / INTAKE: -94 / TOTAL: -470 **Potential upper school expansions in the Windsor area** SCHOOLS: The Windsor Boys' School — FE: +0.3 / INTAKE: +10 / TOTAL: +50 SCHOOLS: Windsor Girls' School — FE: +1.1 / INTAKE: +32 / TOTAL: +160 **Total Potential** — **+1.4 / +42 / +210** **Total Required** — **+1.4 / +42 / +210**	**Windsor**	6-12 yrs	£15493 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (210) (extensions). **£ 3,839,165**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 3,839,165**	RBWM Local Schools	
9.c	Education: Secondary Schools	**WINDSOR UPPER** **Estimated shortfall between capacity and IDP Scenario, after school expansions** FE: -1.7 / INTAKE: -52 / TOTAL: -260 **Potential new upper capacity using 'compact' sites in the Windsor area** SCHOOLS: Holyport College — FE: +0.5 / INTAKE: +15 / TOTAL: +75 SCHOOLS: The Windsor Boys' School — FE: +8.0 / INTAKE: +240 / TOTAL: +1200 SCHOOLS: Windsor Girls' School — FE: +6.0 / INTAKE: +180 / TOTAL: +900 **Total Potential** — **+14.5 / +435 / +2175** **Total Required and Deliverable** — **+2.0 / +60 / +300**	**Windsor**	6-12 yrs	£20235 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (300) and number of replacement places (1050) (compact sites). **£ 32,234,355**	*Basic Need S106/CIL Borough capital funding* **£ -**	**£ 32,234,355**	RBWM Local Schools	Even with expansions and new school sites identified above, there is still a shortfall of upper school places in Windsor (1.7 FE/52 at intake/260 overall). This may be a costly approach, although it is worth noting that upper schools in Windsor will have older buildings that it may be economical to replace during the plan period. Intensification of school sites will, however, mean more pupils and traffic using access points that may not be suitable for the increased numbers. This and other constraints may make many of these theoretical possibilities undeliverable in practice. This study assumes that only 2 FE could be delivered this way. The costs will vary depend on which schools are rebuilt (as not all are the same size). The cost would be less if part of the existing buildings could be retained.)
10.a	Education: Special Schools	**SPECIAL SCHOOL** **Projects currently underway or very recently completed** CURRENT SCHOOL PROJECTS: Forest Bridge School — FE: +0.2 / INTAKE: +7 / TOTAL: +98 **Total** — **+0.2 / +7 / +98**	**Borough**	1-5 yrs Delivery Sep-19	Cost not known. **£ -**	*Fully funded by Education Funding Agency* **£ -**	**£ -**	EFA Forest Bridge School	Committed projects, in the Royal Borough's capital programme.
10.b	Education: Special Schools	**SPECIAL SCHOOL** **Potential new special school** New SEN School — PLACES: +300 **Total** — **+300**	**Borough**	6-12 yrs	Estimated cost **£ 30,000,000**	**£ -**	**£ 30,000,000**	EFA?	Further work is required on the actual SEN demand, but a new school is likely to be required.

Ref.	Type	Project Name/Identified requirements	Project Description	Area	Phase	Estimated cost	Funded	Unfunded	Delivery Partners	Notes
FE = forms of entry. Estimated shortfall includes existing need + additional need arising from housing trajectory + 5% surplus of places.			Capacity for expansion is based on a desktop assessment of school site sizes against the guidelines for school sites set out in the government's Building Bulletin 103. The borough has not yet carried out feasibility works on individual school sites.			Estimated costs are based on National School Cost Benchmarking, February 2017. They exclude any highways improvements, land purchase or other major abnormals. Different costs are used for new schools and school extensions, and for primary/secondary.				
11.a	Education: Early Years	**EARLY YEARS EDUCATION**	**Potential new early years places directly provided by the borough** **PLACES** Extensions to existing nursery classes: +65 Nursery classes in new schools: +117 **Total**: +182	**Borough**	6-12 yrs	**£ 1,832,271** £7786 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (65) (extensions). £8946 x location factor (1.18) x no. of new places (117) (new schs).	**£ -**	**£ 1,832,271** *Early Years Capital*	Early Years Providers and Schools	It is expected that this additional demand for early years education and childcare provision will be met primarily through a mixed market of private and voluntary providers, including pre-schools, day nurseries and childminders and through schools. There may be opportunities to deliver space for providers on strategic sites or in large housing developments to meet the needs of new residents and the surrounding area. For new schools, the Royal Borough expects that the school will include space for either a maintained nursery class or a third party early years provider to deliver additional places for the three and four year old entitlement, and in some cases for funded two year old children. The Royal Borough would also want to consider expanding nursery classes on existing school sites, where that school was being expanded. At present, 18% of the early years places in the Royal Borough are in maintained nursery schools or classes.
						Estimated Cost **£ 276,213,413**	**Committed** **£ 33,004,000**	**Unfunded** **£ 243,209,413**		

	Already committed	New primary/secondary places	SEN places	Early Years places
	£ 33,004,000	**£ 211,377,142**	**£ 30,000,000**	**£ 1,832,271**

Appendix D: Proposed future updates

1. Much of the analysis in this document is based on information that is updated annually. This means that it can be updated as new datasets become available, as set out in Figure D1.

Figure D1: Proposed future updates to the analysis

Revised and updated information	Affecting	Update by
Projected demand for SEN provision.	Section 8	Spring 2018
Update on pupil yields, incorporating 2016/17 housing completions and additional school census data points.	Whole document	Spring 2018
Detailed methodology statement on the pupil yield calculations.	To be added as new appendix	Spring 2018
Latest cost per place figures, based on the expected February 2018 National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking.	Section 9	Spring 2018
Projected demand for Early Years Provision, which requires the 2017 GP Registrations Data for the borough.	Section 7	Spring 2018
2015/16 Live Births Data from the ONS.	Section 4	Spring 2018
Update to out-borough pupils analysis, based on Spring 2018 school census	Appendix A	Spring 2018
2018 Pupil Projections.	Whole document	Autumn 2018
Projected demand for Early Years Provision, taking the impact of the new 30 hours extended entitlement	Section 7	Autumn 2018