

CABINET

THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 2017

At 6.30 pm

in the

SPORTS HALL, HOLYPORT COLLEGE,

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

PART I

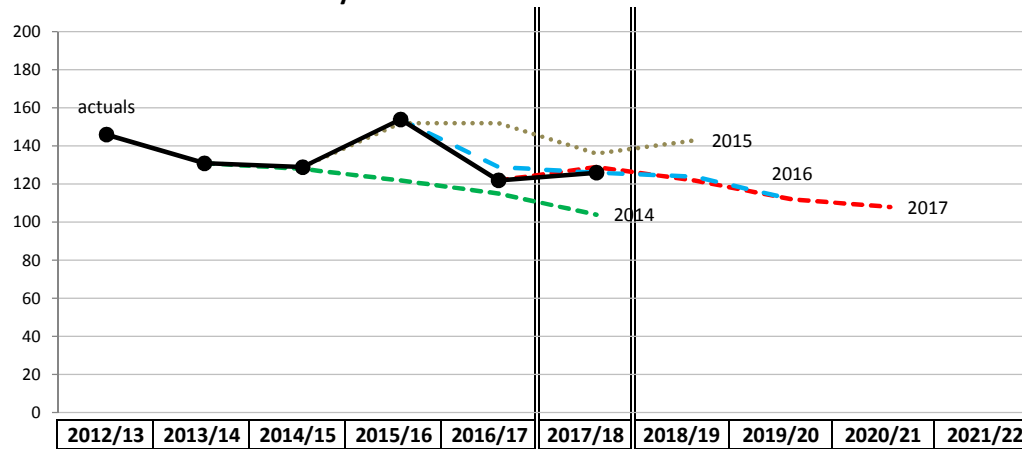
<u>ITEM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NO</u>
	ii. Delivering New School Places for the Borough Local Plan – appendices B&C	3 - 24

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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year R intake in Ascot Primary Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For primary schools these look four years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr R figure in yellow.

Actual Year R		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Year R	—————	146	131	129	154	122	126				
2014 Projected Yr 5				128	122	115	104				
Difference to actual	-----			-1	-32	-7	-22				
%				-0.8%	-26.2%	-6.1%	-21.2%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					152	152	136	143			
Difference to actual	.....				-2	+30	+10				
%					-1.3%	19.7%	7.4%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						129	126	124	112		
Difference to actual	----					+7	0				
%						5.4%	0.0%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							129	122	112	108	
Difference to actual	-----						+3				
%							2.3%				

Notes

Concerns about the accuracy of the base data for Ascot (GP patient registrations data) came to a head with the 2014 projections, which failed to predict the September 2015 bulge in demand.

A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections. Following the difficulties with the 2014 projections for Ascot, the 2015 calculations for the town were also based on the births data, rather than the GP registrations data. These have, however, over-estimated future demand.

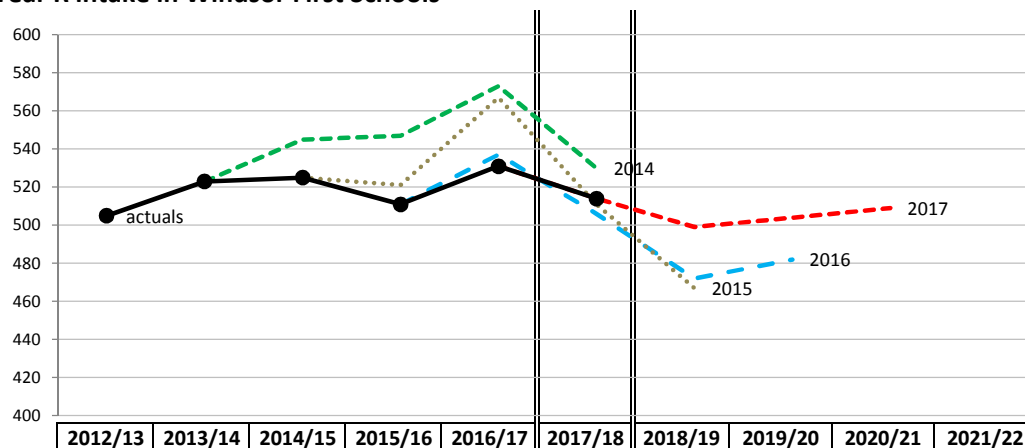
The 2017 model includes a factor for the migration of children in and out of the area before they reach school age. This should improve accuracy for the later years of the projections, but will need to be monitored against actual future demand.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year R intake in Windsor First Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For primary schools these look four years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr R figure in yellow.

Actual Year R		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	————	505	523	525	511	531	514				
2014 Projected Yr 5				545	547	573	530				
Difference to actual	-----			+20	+36	+42	+16				
%				3.7%	6.6%	7.3%	3.0%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					521	567	511	467			
Difference to actual	.....				+10	+36	-3				
%					1.9%	6.3%	-0.6%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						537	506	472	482		
Difference to actual	----					+6	-8				
%						1.1%	-1.6%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							514	499	504	509	
Difference to actual	-----						0				
%							0.0%				

Notes

The 2014 projections significantly over-projected future demand for Windsor.

A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections. The 2015 projections indicated a bulge in demand for September 2016 (based on a significant bulge in the GP registrations data). This was not evident in the births data and, in the end, did not materialise.

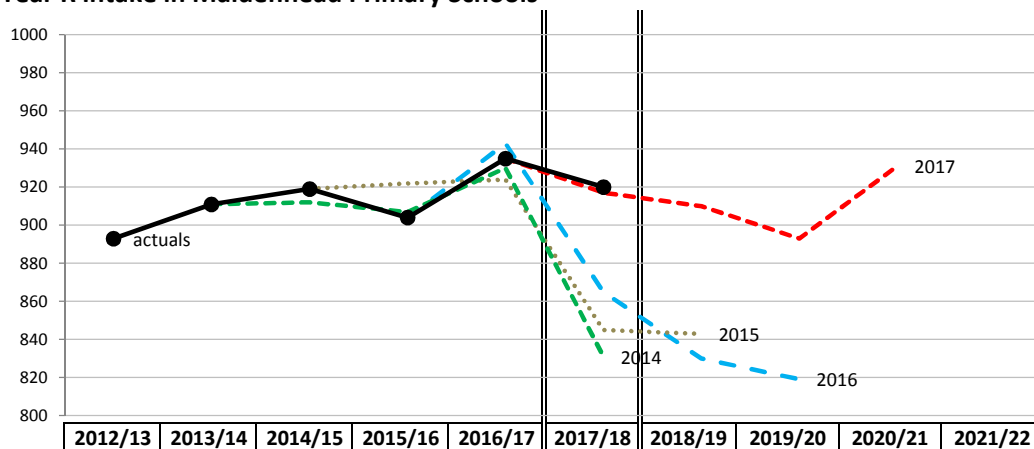
The 2017 model includes a factor for the migration of children in and out of the area before they reach school age. This should improve accuracy for the later years of the projections, but will need to be monitored against actual future demand. The 2017 projections are higher than the 2015 and 2016 projections for the period to 2020.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year R intake in Maidenhead Primary Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For primary schools these look four years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr R figure in yellow.

Actual Year R		893	911	919	904	935	920				
2014 Projected Yr 5				912	907	930	831				
Difference to actual	-----			-7	+3	-5	-89				
%				-0.8%	0.3%	-0.5%	-10.7%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					922	924	845	843			
Difference to actual				+18	-11	-75				
%					2.0%	-1.2%	-8.9%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						943	865	830	819		
Difference to actual	----					+8	-55				
%						0.8%	-6.4%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							917	910	893	931	
Difference to actual	-----						-3				
%							-0.3%				

Notes

The projections for Maidenhead have, generally, proven very accurate, with the exception of estimates for the very latest, September 2017, intake. This is likely to be related to changing patterns of migration into the borough and the impact of new housing.

A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections.

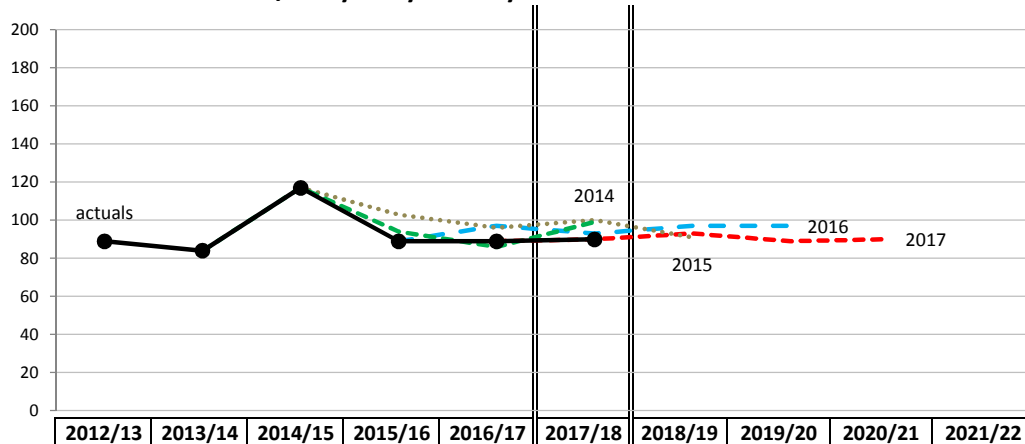
The 2017 model includes a factor for the migration of children in and out of the area before they reach school age. This should improve accuracy for the later years of the projections, but will need to be monitored against actual future demand. The 2017 projections are significantly higher than the 2015 and 2016 projections for the period to 2020.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year R intake in Datchet/Wraysbury Primary Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For primary schools these look four years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr R figure in yellow.

Actual Year R		89	84	117	89	89	90				
2014 Projected Yr 5				117	94	86	99				
Difference to actual	-----			0	+5	-3	+9				
%				0.0%	5.3%	-3.5%	9.1%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					103	96	100	91			
Difference to actual				+14	+7	+10				
%					13.6%	7.3%	10.0%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						97	93	97	97		
Difference to actual	----					+8	+3				
%						8.2%	3.2%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							90	93	89	90	
Difference to actual	-----						0				
%							0.0%				

Notes

The projections for Datchet & Wraysbury have, generally, proven accurate.

A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections.

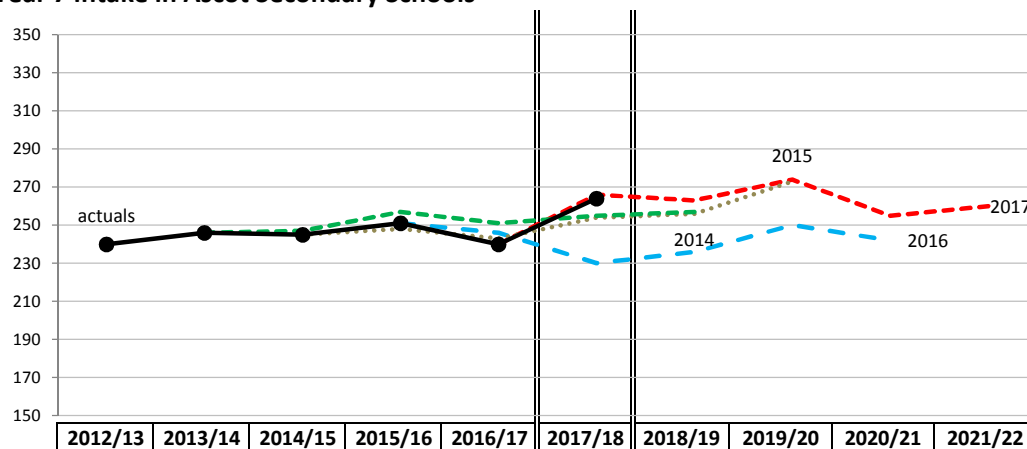
The 2017 model includes a factor for the migration of children in and out of the area before they reach school age. This should improve accuracy for the later years of the projections, but will need to be monitored against actual future demand.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year 7 intake in Ascot Secondary Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For secondary schools these look five years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr 7 figure in yellow.

Actual Year 7		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	————	240	246	245	251	240	264				
2014 Projected Yr 5				247	257	251	255	257			
Difference to actual	-----			+2	+6	+11	-9				
%				0.8%	2.3%	4.4%	-3.5%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					248	243	254	256	273		
Difference to actual	.....				-3	+3	-10				
%					-1.2%	1.2%	-3.9%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						246	230	236	250	242	
Difference to actual	----					+6	-34				
%						2.4%	-14.8%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							266	263	274	255	260
Difference to actual	-----						+2				
%							0.8%				

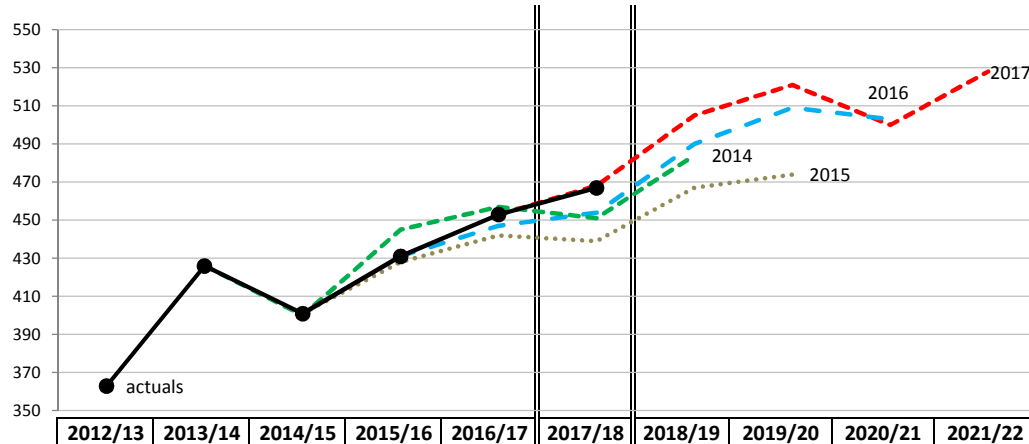
Notes
A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections.
Charters School expanded by 30 places in September 2017, ahead of an increase in demand from local children. The likelihood that the spare places would be filled by out-borough children was, through an oversight, not properly taken into account.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year 5 intake in Windsor Middle Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For secondary schools these look five years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr 5 figure in yellow.

Actual Year 5		363	426	401	431	453	467				
2014 Projected Yr 5				400	445	457	451	484			
Difference to actual	-----			-1	+14	+4	-16				
%				-0.3%	3.1%	0.9%	-3.5%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					428	442	439	467	474		
Difference to actual				-3	-11	-28				
%					-0.7%	-2.5%	-6.4%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						447	454	490	509	503	
Difference to actual	----					-6	-13				
%						-1.3%	-2.9%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							468	505	521	500	528
Difference to actual	-----						+1				
%							0.2%				

Notes

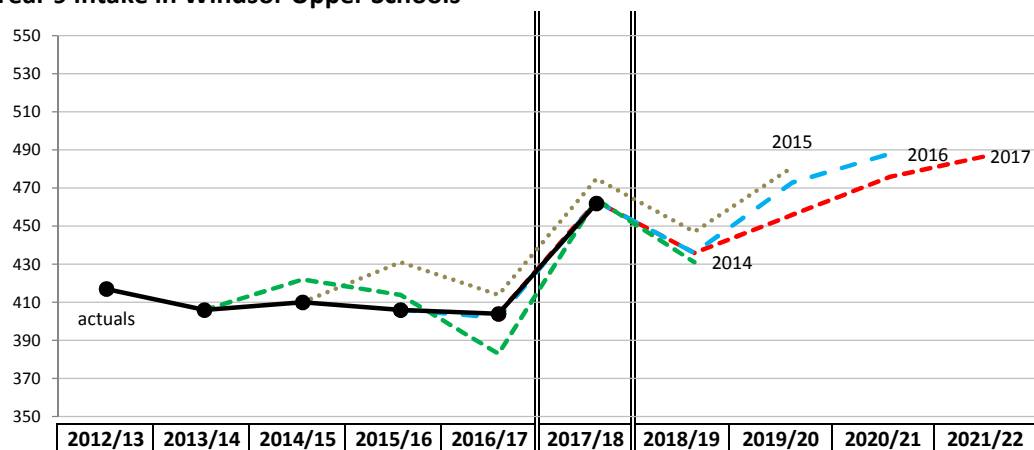
A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections. Increasing popularity at one of the middle schools that was previously less popular has led to some consistent, though largely minor, underprojection of demand in recent years.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year 9 intake in Windsor Upper Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For secondary schools these look five years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr 9 figure in yellow.

Actual Year 9		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
417		417	406	410	406	404	462				
2014 Projected Yr 5				422	414	383	464	431			
Difference to actual				+12	+8	-21	+2				
%				2.8%	1.9%	-5.5%	0.4%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					431	414	475	447	481		
Difference to actual					+25	+10	+13				
%					5.8%	2.4%	2.7%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						402	463	436	473	488	
Difference to actual						-2	+1				
%						-0.5%	0.2%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							463	436	456	476	487
Difference to actual							+1				
%							0.2%				

Notes

Projections for Windsor upper school places have been complicated by the opening of a new school, which initially took significant numbers of out-borough children and has a mixture of day and boarding places.

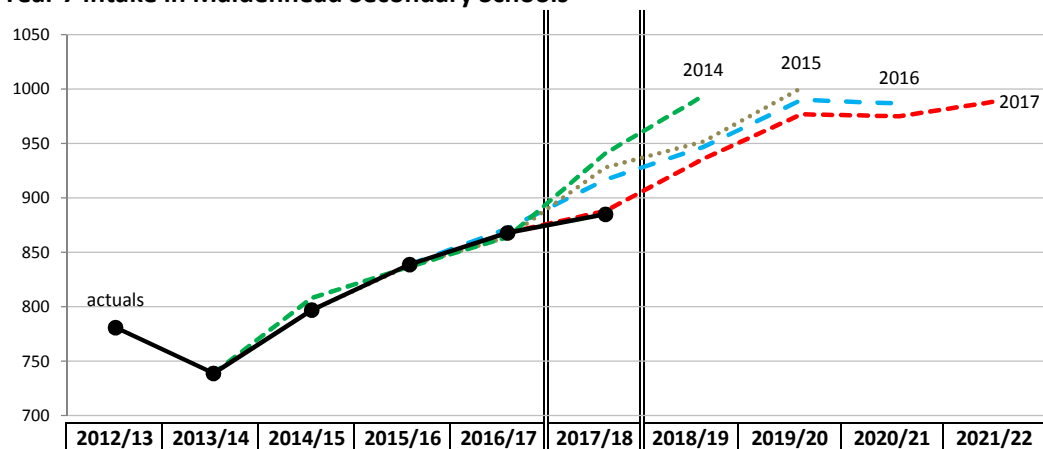
A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections. This still slightly overprojected in 2015, largely due to over-estimating the number of out-borough children taking up Year 9 places.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year 7 intake in Maidenhead Secondary Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For secondary schools these look five years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr 7 figure in yellow.

Actual Year 7		781	739	797	839	868	885				
2014 Projected Yr 5				808	837	864	941	994			
Difference to actual				+11	-2	-4	+56				
%				1.4%	-0.2%	-0.5%	6.0%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					838	864	928	952	1001		
Difference to actual					-1	-4	+43				
%					-0.1%	-0.5%	4.6%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						872	917	947	990	987	
Difference to actual						+4	+32				
%						0.5%	3.5%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							888	936	977	975	989
Difference to actual							+3				
%							0.3%				

Notes

A much improved projection model was developed for 2015, and forms the basis of all subsequent projections.

The Maidenhead secondary projections have generally been accurate, with the exception of the estimates for September 2017. Analysis shows that significantly more Maidenhead children in this cohort (140) have taken up grammar school places than normal (the previous high was 116, compared to the longer-term average of 90).

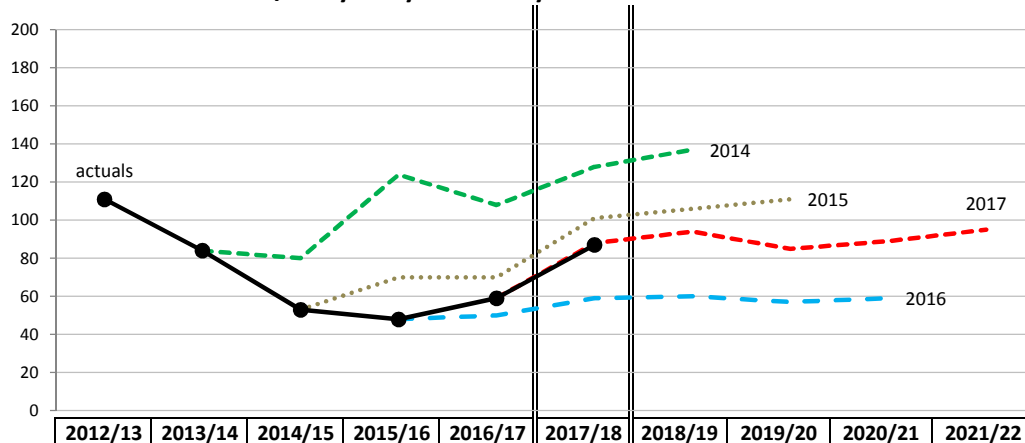
The 2017 projections include a higher proportion of children transferring to grammar schools in neighbouring authorities than previously. Demand going forward could be higher, however, if the transfers to grammar return to their longer-term average.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of pupil projection accuracy

Pupil Projection Accuracy for Year 7 intake in Datchet/Wraysbury Secondary Schools

Pupil projections are carried out annually, and those from the last four years are shown here. For secondary schools these look five years ahead.



Note: at the date of writing we are awaiting the school census figures for October, which may change the Actual Yr 7 figure in yellow.

Actual Year 7		111	84	53	48	59	87				
2014 Projected Yr 5				80	124	108	128	137			
Difference to actual				+27	+76	+49	+41				
%				33.8%	61.3%	45.4%	32.0%				
2015 Projected Yr 5					70	70	101	106	111		
Difference to actual					+22	+11	+14				
%					31.4%	15.7%	13.9%				
2016 Projected Yr 5						50	59	60	57	59	
Difference to actual						-9	-28				
%						-18.0%	-47.5%				
2017 Projected Yr 5							88	94	85	89	95
Difference to actual							+1				
%							1.1%				

Notes

The projections for Churchmead have clearly not been accurate. Most of the school's intake comes from Slough, and in recent years a significant amount of new capacity has been provided in four new secondary free schools. These schools have taken many children who might otherwise have gone to Churchmead.

Churchmead's January 2016 'Good' Ofsted has led to an increase in popularity, which is now projected forward. It is possible that the school will see further increases in numbers in future years. If so, then the 2017 projections will prove to be an underestimate of demand.

Accuracy key	+/- <1% or +/- <5	+/- <2% or +/- <7	+/- <3% or +/- <9	+/- <4% or +/- <11	+/- <5% or +/- <13	+/- = or >5%
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Appendix C - Out-borough children in Royal Borough schools

1. Purpose of appendix

- 1.1 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.

2. Numbers of out-borough children on roll

- 2.1 Table 1 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.
- 2.2 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).
- 2.3 Table 2 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).
- 2.4 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 Tables 1 and 2 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 Table 3.
- 2.5 Please note that in Table 3, 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.
- 2.6 There is information about the movement of children out of Windsor at Year 7, however, and this is included in Table 3.
- 2.7 The data in Tables 1 and 3 enables the calculation of an estimated net flow of pupils in and out-borough, as set out in Table 4. 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.
- 2.8 Note that in Tables 1 and 2, 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.

Table 1: Out-borough children on roll in the secondary sector intake year groups

<i>a</i> Area	<i>b</i> Intake Year	<i>c</i> 2012/13	<i>d</i> 2013/14	<i>e</i> 2014/15	<i>f</i> 2015/16	<i>g</i> 2016/17	<i>h</i> 2017/18	<i>i</i> Average No.	<i>j</i> 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		

Table 2: Out-borough children as % of whole secondary sector intake year groups

<i>a</i> Area	<i>b</i> Intake Year	<i>c</i> 2012/13	<i>d</i> 2013/14	<i>e</i> 2014/15	<i>f</i> 2015/16	<i>g</i> 2016/17	<i>h</i> 2017/18	<i>i</i> Average %	<i>j</i>
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	

Table 3: Estimated number of borough children attending schools in neighbouring local authority areas at secondary transfer

<i>a</i> Area	<i>b</i> Intake Year	<i>c</i> 2012/13	<i>d</i> 2013/14	<i>e</i> 2014/15	<i>f</i> 2015/16	<i>g</i> 2016/17	<i>h</i> 2017/18	<i>i</i> Average No.	<i>j</i> 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
Subtotal (No.)	7	174	199	200	171	209	240	199	6.6
Subtotal (FE)	7	5.8	6.6	6.7	5.7	7.0	8.0		
Windsor Middles	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor Uppers	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Net movement into the secondary sector intake year groups

<i>a</i> Area	<i>b</i> Intake Year	<i>c</i> 2012/13	<i>d</i> 2013/14	<i>e</i> 2014/15	<i>f</i> 2015/16	<i>g</i> 2016/17	<i>h</i> 2017/18	<i>i</i> Average No.	<i>j</i> 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 1 & 2, except for 2017/18 data (which uses August 2017 admissions data as a proxy). National Offer Day admissions data for Table 3.

3. The law on admitting out-borough children

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

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

- 4.1 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

- 4.2 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. Table 5 provides the number of out-borough children attending those schools who are out-borough but live in the school designated areas.

Table 5: Out-borough, but designated area, children on roll in the 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).

- 4.3 On average, these pupils account for around 2.5 FE of the out-borough demand.
- 4.4 Several schools also have admissions arrangements that prioritise children from out-borough primary feeder schools: Altwood, Charters and Churchmead.
- 4.5 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

- 4.6 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

- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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

- 4.9 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

- 4.10 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

- 4.11 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

- 4.12 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

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

Children moving up from primary and first schools

- 4.14 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 Porney. 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

- 4.15 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.
- 4.16 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.
- 4.17 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.

- 4.18 Table 6 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.

Table 6 – Borough diverts, who will have 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	7	7	27	6	0	39

Source: School Admissions Data, National Offer Day.

- 4.19 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

- 4.20 Annexe 1 gives the criteria under which out-borough children were admitted to borough secondary schools in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (as at National Offer Day). The three year average is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: 3 year average for out-borough children allocated places, by criteria admitted under

Criteria admitted under	Ascot Year 7	Datchet Year 7	Maidenhead Year 7	Windsor Year 5 ¹	Windsor Year 9	Total
SEN	1	VA school	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, allocations 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.

¹Excludes details for St Peters/St Edward's, for which allocations information is not available. The two schools are included in the total.

- 4.21 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.

- 4.22 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.
- 4.23 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).

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

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.

6. Impact on the future demand for school places

- 6.1 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. Table 8 shows the average number of out-borough children on roll in the intake years.

Table 8: 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
RBWM	71	4	91	5	197	10	359	18

¹based on the Spring 2013 to Spring 2017 school censuses.

- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 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

- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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

- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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

- 6.8 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.

Table 10: Forecast demand for Year 7 secondary school places in Slough

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2020/22	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	0	4.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Resulting surplus/deficit	2.0	1.1	-0.7	-3.7	-4.7	-7.4	-7.3

Source – Slough Borough Council, July 2017.

- 6.9 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

- 6.10 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.

7. Impact on the school expansion programme and the IDP Scenario

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 Section 4 of this appendix already sets 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.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.

- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Table 11 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.
- 7.8 The amendments described have already been accounted for in the IDP Scenario as reported to Cabinet in November 2017.

Table 11: Opportunities for reducing need for expansion by limiting out-borough children

Area	Out-borough numbers in intake		IDP Scenario Shortfall (including any amendments described in the text)	
	Places	FE	Places	FE
Ascot Year 7	77	2.6	-44	1.5
	<p>Reducing the 2.6 FE of out-borough children (Table 1) on roll to zero would provide the capacity to meet the shortfall set out in the IDP Scenario.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Datchet Year 7	55	1.8	-12	-0.4
	<p>Reducing the 1.8 FE of out-borough children on roll (Table 1) would provide the capacity to meet the shortfall set out in the IDP Scenario.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Area	Out-borough numbers in intake		IDP Scenario Shortfall (including any amendments described in the text)	
	Places	FE	Places	FE
Maidenhead Year 7	166	5.5	-340	-11.3
	<p>Reducing the average 5.5 FE of out-borough children on roll (Table 1) to zero would still leave the borough 6.1 FE short of the capacity needed to meet the IDP Scenario demand.</p> <p>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 Table 7).</p> <p>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 Table 6), then around 2.4 FE of out-borough children can be considered as part of the base demand.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
Windsor Middle Year 5	38	1.3	81	2.7
	<p>Reducing the 1.3 FE of out-borough children on roll (Table 1) to zero still leaves the borough 1.4 FE short of having sufficient places to meet the IDP Scenario shortfall.</p> <p>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 Table 7.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Table 6).</p> <p>Accordingly, no adjustment is proposed to the IDP Scenario in relation to out-borough children.</p>			
Windsor Upper Year 9	69	2.3	-94	-3.1
	<p>Reducing the 2.3 FE of out-borough children on roll (Table 1) to zero still leaves the borough 0.8 FE short of having sufficient places to meet the IDP Scenario shortfall.</p> <p>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 Table 7.</p> <p>Accordingly, no adjustment is proposed to the IDP Scenario in relation to out-borough children.</p>			

Annexe 1- Allocation of places for out-borough children

- 8.1 These tables show the numbers of out-borough pupils admitted borough secondary schools for the September 2015, 2016 and 2017 intakes. The three year average is provided in Table 7 in Appendix C.
- 8.2 The borough does not have access to all of the allocations information: three schools, Churchmead, St Edward's Royal Free Ecumenical Middle School and St Peter's CE Middle School manage their own allocations. This means that the admissions team only gets information about which children have been allocated, not the details of their criteria. Only a small number of out-borough children are, however, admitted to the two middle schools, and for Churchmead it is still possible to identify which children live in the school's designated area.
- 8.3 A quick comparison with Table 1 in Appendix C shows a discrepancy between the numbers of out-borough children allocated on National Offer Day in 2015, 2016 and 2017 (362, 368, 415 respectively), and the number of out-borough children on roll in those cohorts in the following Spring (381, 421, 433). This is most pronounced for 2016, where there are 53 (421–368) more out-borough children on roll by the spring census date. This increase reflects movement on and off the school waiting lists after the initial offer of places, with the biggest increases happening in Ascot and Datchet/Wraysbury.

Table A1: Out-borough children allocated places for 2017/18, by criteria admitted under

Criteria admitted under	Ascot Year 7	Datchet Year 7	Maidenhead Year 7	Windsor Year 5 ¹	Windsor Year 9	Total
SEN	-	VA school	1	-	-	1
Looked after	1		1	-	1	3
Social & Medical	-		1	-	1	2
Armed Services			-		-	0
DA + Sibling	16		1			17
DA	40	23				63
Sibling	4	VA school, allocations information not available	22	6	8	40
TWBS Specialism					4	4
Pupil Premium			-		-	0
Bursary			-		-	0
Denominational			1			1
Feeder	-		2	28	22	52
Co-ed/single-sex			-		3	3
Staff children	1		-		1	2
Boarding Need			3			3
Boarding			8		4	12
All others	30		138	2	8	178
Unknown	-	26	-	7	1	34
Total (No.)	92	49	178	43	53	415
Total (FE)	3.1	1.6	5.9	1.4	1.8	13.8

Source: School Admissions Data, National Offer Day.

Table A2: Out-borough children allocated places for 2016/17, by criteria admitted under

Criteria admitted under	Ascot Year 7	Datchet Year 7	Maidenhead Year 7	Windsor Year 5 ¹	Windsor Year 9	Total
SEN	-	VA school	2	-	1	3
Looked after	-		4	-	-	4
Social & Medical	-		1	-	-	1
Armed Services			1		-	1
DA + Sibling	15					15
DA	39	16			1	56
Sibling	-	VA school, allocations information not available	30	10	4	44
TWBS Specialism					-	0
Pupil Premium			-		-	0
Bursary			1		-	1
Denominational			1			1
Feeder	-		4	21	32	57
Co-ed/single-sex			6		1	7
Staff children	1		1		-	2
Boarding Need			-			0
Boarding			9		6	15
All others	-		144	-	4	148
Unknown	-	9	-	4	-	13
Total (No.)	55	25	204	35	49	368
Total (FE)	1.8	0.8	6.8	1.2	1.6	12.3

Source: School Admissions Data, National Offer Day.

Table A3: Out-borough children allocated places for 2015/16, by criteria admitted under

Criteria admitted under	Ascot Year 7	Datchet Year 7	Maidenhead Year 7	Windsor Year 5 ¹	Windsor Year 9	Total
SEN	2	VA school	1	-	1	4
Looked after	-		-	-	-	0
Social & Medical	5		3	-	1	9
Armed Services			-		1	1
DA + Sibling	18					18
DA	33	12				45
Sibling	-	VA school, allocations information not available	17	6	6	29
TWBS Specialism					3	3
Pupil Premium			4			4
Bursary			1		-	1
Denominational			2			2
Feeder	-		1	25	29	55
Co-ed/single-sex			-		5	5
Staff children	-		-		-	0
Boarding Need			-			0
Boarding	-		8		19	27
All others	-		135	1	4	140
Unknown	-	16	-	3	-	19
Total (No.)	58	28	172	35	69	362
Total (FE)	1.9	0.9	5.7	1.2	2.3	12.1

Source: School Admissions Data, National Offer Day.

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