

EDUCATION AND LEARNING INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN



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Section 1 – Suffolk’s Education and Learning Landscape

The vision of Suffolk County Council’s Directorate for Health, Wellbeing and Children’s Services is to encourage and enable all children and young people in Suffolk to aspire to and achieve their potential. A key priority for the Council is improving attainment and accelerating progress in Suffolk schools so that we exceed national attainment and progress at all key stages. To that end, we aspire to be able to provide sufficient, high quality places within a school organisation system that offers good schools for all children within their local communities.

Suffolk has seen recent improvements in GCSE results and the development levels of five-year-olds being ahead of National averages. In addition, there has once again been an increase in the percentage of Suffolk children achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD) in their Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) results this year. In Suffolk 70.2% of children achieved a GLD this year, which is higher than national averages. However, Suffolk is still performing poorly in some areas in comparison with national trends and its statistical neighbours. Raising the Bar is a combined response to tackle this issue – its focus is on the continued raising of attainment and aspirations across young people in education throughout Suffolk. It is about linking the skills we have in the county with the job opportunities available from employers, by improving connections between the educator and employers. A recent progress report demonstrated that Raising the Bar is having a positive effect in Suffolk, and the percentage of students in Suffolk that achieved the Government’s minimum GCSE threshold rose in 2015.

This work is being done in parallel with a significant shift in the way education and learning is delivered and funded. The increased freedoms being exercised by Academies and Free Schools have seen the Local Authority role in education become a mix of provider, commissioner and strategic partner to the schools within the county.

As at May 2017, Suffolk’s learning and education was provided by:

Early Learning - Provision in early years is offered by a mix of private, voluntary and independent (PVI) providers, school nursery classes and one nursery school. Suffolk has a total of 496 PVI providers and 92 maintained nursery classes, categorised as:

125	day nurseries
158	pre-schools
12	independent schools
197	childminders
4	Governor Led Provision
91	Nursery Classes in Schools
1	Nursery School

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities - Currently Suffolk has the following facilities for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) provision:

9 special schools
13 pupil referral units
7 specialist support centres
4 hearing impaired units
3 speech and language units

Schools – As at September 2017, Suffolk has a total of 173 maintained schools, 142 academies and 6 free schools, these are categorised as:

152 primary schools	99 primary academies
	2 middle academies
8 secondary schools	32 secondary academies
4 special schools	4 special academies
9 pupil referral units	4 pupil referral unit academies
	1 16-19 academy
	6 free schools

Combined, the education and learning providers in Suffolk provide for approximately 102,000 children with 56,000 of primary school age, 36,000 of high school age, approximately 1,200 in Special/Alternative Education and 7,000 in post-16 education.

Section 2 – The Education and Learning Infrastructure Plan

The Education and Learning Infrastructure Plan (ELIP) has been in place since December 2014 and has continued to be developed as a living document due to the uncertainty that surrounds countywide development; and was most recently reviewed by Cabinet in March 2016, and will continue to be reviewed annually. It has already informed Cabinet approval of seven new primary schools and two new SEND settings across the county.

The aims of the plan are to facilitate a more collaborative approach to infrastructure planning which is pivotal in creating a joint approach to this work and meeting the needs outlined later in this document. The previous plan led to the creation of the Education and Learning Infrastructure Planning Group that will continue to carry out the strategic planning with operational groups to maximise the use of the expertise and knowledge of council officers and colleagues from key partner organisations. This plan also feeds in to the work of the Strategic Planning and Infrastructure Framework (SPIF).

The key aims of the ELIP are to provide:

- A joined-up approach to planning the countywide infrastructure needs for all education provision in the county.
- Key stakeholders with an understanding of place planning and the role the Local Authority statutorily has to discharge.
- Local Planning Authorities with an understanding of the issues and pressures faced and our shared responsibilities in sourcing sufficient places for education in areas of housing growth and development.

The plan moves away from terminology that has historically defined pupil movement such as 'catchment areas' or 'pyramids' of schools. This is not to say that these areas are not necessary to make decisions in other areas of work, such as Admissions, but whilst we strive to provide local schools for local communities there is also a strong element of parental choice that impacts upon our decision-making.

Section 3 – School Place Planning

3.1 The Local Context

In contrast to Suffolk's rural areas, the main urban areas and market towns are expected to accommodate major growth in the form of urban extensions or new communities. These developments are usually on the periphery of towns and often some distance from existing schools and other community infrastructure.

In some areas of Suffolk, communities have already started to see the effects of population change in it's locale. This may be as the result of inward migration, particularly where new developments are underway or planned. The county continues to experience inconsistency in terms of future birth rates in certain areas of the county decreasing, whilst other areas spike.

All of these factors, including changes in population age structure and new development rates, are difficult to forecast with any degree of certainty. However, we have to be able to respond flexibly to changing patterns of need and ensure that new investment takes place in the most appropriate way and in the most appropriate location.

3.2 Opening new, or extending existing schools

Schools are grouped into planning areas and where individual schools are forecast over the Published Admissions Number (PAN), the overflow is redistributed across the neighbouring schools with spaces. If there are insufficient spaces across an area, then there is a need for more places. Once this need for additional places is identified, mainly due to natural population growth or new housing developments, there are a number of issues that need to be taken into consideration before solutions are identified.

We look at all the local schools to determine the most appropriate for expansion. Whether a school is maintained by the Local Authority or is an academy or free school makes no difference to the decision of which school to expand, it will be the most appropriate school to provide the places for young people. Criteria for this decision include:

- Where do the children live?
- Where are any major housing developments located?
- Which schools have space to expand?

Whilst quality of provision is taken into account when exploring expansion options, in some areas the solutions have to be driven by geographical and financial constraints and whilst we would give serious consideration before deciding to expand a poorly performing school, we do need to assess local need for local pupils. In some cases, growth may be a catalyst for school improvement but we would ensure that any expansion does not detract from the school plans and aspirations towards raising attainment and the quality of teaching.

Other issues that need to be taken into consideration involve the school's capacity to expand. This is not just focused on the infrastructure, such as hall space, playing fields or access, for example, but the management and staffing structuring of the school which would likely need to change if a school were to expand.

Any new school that opens in the county would be a free school or voluntary aided school. If this is a school that the Local Authority is opening, a free school presumption process would be run (formerly an academy competition) to identify and recommend a sponsor to the Secretary of State. Alternatively, academy or free school sponsors can apply directly to the Department for Education to open a free school, and the decision to open the school lies with the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC). Recently Suffolk County Council have been actively working with the RSC to provide evidence of where there is a need for new schools to ensure our place planning needs are understood and form part of the free school process.

3.3 Challenges to meet statutory duties

Early Years

The LA is required to secure sufficient early learning places for eligible 2 year olds, estimated at 40% of the total 2-year-old population, and all three and four year olds who are entitled to early education from the term after their 3rd birthday. In addition, the LA is required to secure sufficient childcare to enable parents to access work or training. This entitlement is based on economic criteria.

In May 2015 it was announced that the government was increasing the provision of free childcare from 15 to up to 30 hours a week for three and four year-olds. The

offer, being introduced in September 2017, will be available to families where both parents are working or the sole parent is working in a lone parent family. This has huge infrastructure implications for Suffolk and work is underway to establish how this demand can be met.

Special Educational Needs

Suffolk is an inclusive authority with the majority of children and young people with a statement of special educational need placed in mainstream settings. There are approximately around 12,000 Suffolk Children in state funded primary, secondary and special schools who have an identified special need, with just over 3,500 of these having a statement of special educational needs or Education Health and Care (EHC) plan. Although the majority of these learners are supported in mainstream environments, there has been a sharp increase in the demand for out of county placements for children and young people with an increased level of additional requirements. There remain particular pressures across the county on the availability of Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) and Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) provision.

The profile of need in Suffolk is changing and it is predicted that the number of children and young people with SEND will increase by 14% between 2001 and 2021. Recent years have seen a significant increase in the number of pupils with a diagnosis of ASD or SEMH requiring access to specialist education provision. This trend is expected to continue over the next 5 years due to population growth and increased diagnosis rates. Furthermore, there have been an increasing number of learners with diagnosis of ASD and challenging behaviour, SEMH, or SLD. This change in the profile of need, in addition to changes in the Suffolk demographic means that there will be a need to increase the number of special school places by 2020.

Due to the inconsistency in the locations of SEND facilities as a whole, a large number of children and young people have to travel across the county to access suitable provision or go outside of Suffolk in order to do so, costing Suffolk County Council and its partners millions of pounds per year. Post-16 provision is also insufficient with significant gaps in provision for young people with particular types of SEND who are leaving mainstream school at 16 but are wishing to stay on in education or training.

Schools

The number of school aged children and young people has grown as the county sees spikes in localised population growth, net increases in immigration and a large amount of new developments for the revitalised housing market. Our pupil forecasts show that the mainstream school population will increase by over 7,500 (7.9%) in the next 5 years (primary age increasing by 4%; secondary age increasing over 13% in this period). Within this growth there are particular growth 'hot spots' such as Ipswich, North Lowestoft and Forest Heath.

Funding is always a constraint but has been a significant problem more recently due to a change in distribution methodology devised by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) which has hit Suffolk, and similar authorities hard. Our main source of funding is the annual 'Basic Need' grant from the DfE. This will be £1million in 2016/17, £2 million in 2017/18. However, due to the efforts of officers this funding has increased to £11m in 2018/19. We have found sources of funding from corporate reserves to close the gap in the short term that will ensure building projects already on site can be completed; in the longer term these varying levels of Basic Need funding will have an impact on the capital programme. We can also no longer rely on the proceeds of asset sales from surplus sites to gain a capital receipt to fund new build. These sites could be required for a free school, a decision made by the Secretary of State, or community use (e.g. a new care home) and therefore would not be available for sale.

3.4 Our approach to strategic planning

In response to the ever-changing educational landscape, the council require a flexible and collaborative approach to school place planning. The previous versions of this plan introduced the key aspects to the Council's approach which form the foundation of strategic planning for Suffolk's future of education infrastructure.

This needs to be a collaborative and public approach to school place planning whereby work is carried out closely with a variety of partners and stakeholders to ensure a cohesive view of the educational outlay in Suffolk. An example of this being increased working with colleagues across the Districts and Boroughs to share data and intelligence that informs our decision making. For example, the LA providing feedback to their Local Plan documents on the impact on local schools from potential new housing developments. In some of the larger planned schemes, new schools may be required.

Local planning authorities are required to demonstrate that they have a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites, in accordance with paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Relevant policies for the supply of housing may not be considered up-to-date if the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites. This situation presents considerable challenges to school place planning because of the lack of advance warning regarding the details and quantum of new housing development in a particular area. Where SCC is responding to significant levels of development that has not been set out in adopted Local Plans, this has been identified as "Developer Led" in section 4.2 onwards.

As a result of the scale of the increase in pupil numbers that the county is due to see, particularly in concentrated areas, there has been, and will continue to be an emphasis on the use of high quality temporary accommodation whilst schools are growing. Although these should not be viewed as a long-term option, it will reduce costs in the short to medium term to accommodate pupils as they move through the year groups until a permanent build is required.

Due to the lack of locally held capital funding there is an ever-increasing importance on securing appropriate developer contributions, be it Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy, towards the cost of school development. In some cases, this may also require the developer to pay for additional land to allow a school to expand where new developments are agreed. These will need to be prioritised to meet the costs of school and early years provision as without this there is unlikely to be sufficient funding.

Any new school building should facilitate Early Years and SEND provision as appropriate, based on demand, so that young children and pupils are able to attend their local pre-schools and schools. Expansions to existing schools will have to be considered on a case by case basis in liaison with colleagues from the respective teams. If there is already Early Years or SEND provision at those school this provision could also be expanded, alongside the mainstream provision, if there is the local need and subject to legal requirements.

The process for prioritising school building projects aims to use the limited funding to achieve best value and acceptance of the new 'off the peg' school designs introduced by the DfE which, although cost effective, are more basic than Suffolk is perhaps used to. We will also continue to work in partnership with neighbouring Local Authorities on the issues of standards for school designs and share good practice at a technical level. In some parts of the country, two or more LAs have introduced economies of scale by collaborating on school design and building projects that affect young people on the borders of their respective authority areas.

In appropriate circumstances, there may be the need to hand over the design and construction of a new school to the housing developers. Developers are becoming more challenging of Suffolk's design and construction costs for schools and would like the opportunity to explore this further with us using the appropriate benchmarking data. This route of delivery would need careful consideration given the current system is offering good quality, on time delivery, and cost at or below national and regional benchmarks. Any new school would be built to the required 'Building Bulletin' standards, as set out in the DfE designs, and to the agreed timescales.

Section 4 – Identified Issues

4.1. County-wide place planning headlines

On the page 11 are two maps of the primary and secondary 'hotspot' areas of the county. The areas shaded red and orange are identified as having the greatest need for additional places across the county based on natural population growth, for primary these areas being North Lowestoft, Ipswich, Forest Heath, Bury St Edmunds, an area of Mid Suffolk and an area of Haverhill. This does not take into account future housing development needs. The areas expected to see the most pressure for additional places based on population growth for Secondary Schools are the Mildenhall area, Haverhill, Bury St Edmunds, Babergh, the area south of Lowestoft and Ipswich, particularly to the east of the town.

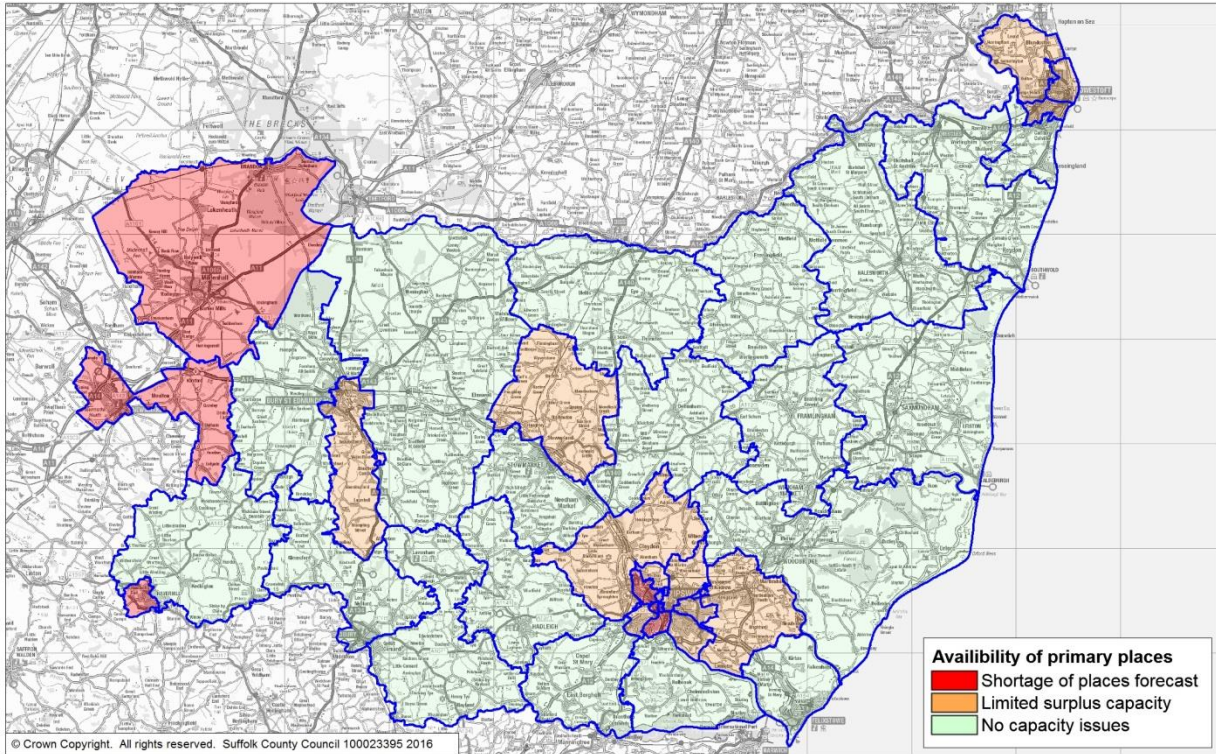
Appendix 1 shows two graphs outlining predicted increases/decreases in primary and secondary pupils across the county. These figures are for illustration purposes only and are not specifically used for local planning or education planning purposes. This is trend-based data taken from the Office of National Statistics 2014- based sub-national population projections and do not include specific assumptions about growth from new housing developments. Being trend-based, there are no policy assumptions on housing growth for example. Furthermore, this data is based on patterns over the last five years which were influenced by the recession and lower levels of national migration.

Suffolk is currently experiencing a rise in demand for primary places across the county which is due to level out within the next three academic years, before a slight decline toward the middle of the next decade. The need for secondary places however is now due to rise as the increase in primary pupils filters through into the secondary system from 2016, and rolls will continue to steadily rise for the next 10 years. Once again, this is trend-based and does not specifically include population increases through new housing developments or pre-recession levels of national migration, so we expect these increases to be higher than those indicated.

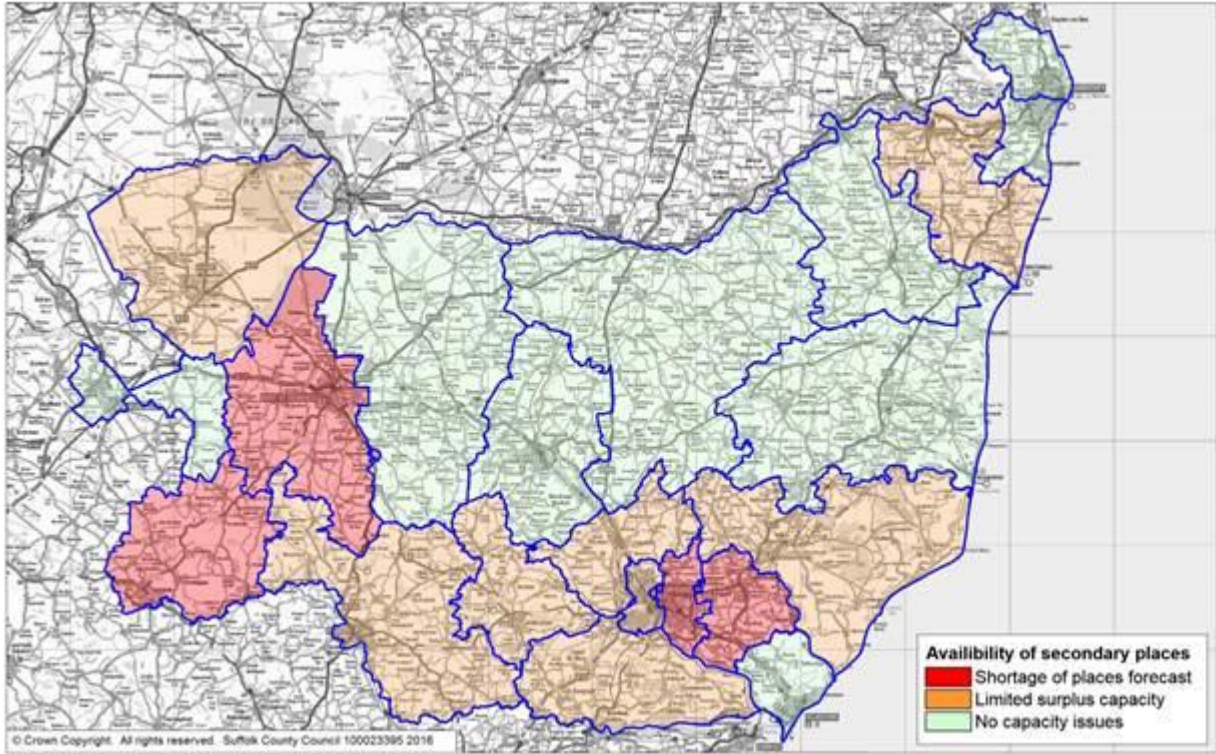
In the individual issues listed in this section the 'increase forecast from' is the year that the first houses of the development are likely to be built and as such the first pupils from that development may need a school place. However, it must be noted that this is not likely to be the year that a solution is required and/or completed as the local schools may have the capacity to accommodate the early flows of pupils. Within the solution element of the issues listed will be the date, if available, of when the infrastructure changes are planned to take place.

Special Education solutions have not been included due to a sufficiency project currently underway that will inform the current and future needs of the provision.

Primary School Hotspot Map



Secondary Hotspot Map



4.2. Babergh

All housing figures in the following sections are as known at time of drafting and are subject to change as greater certainty is known.

a) Ipswich (Wolsey Grange)

Issue: Proposed development of 475 houses adjacent to London Road (nr Suffolk One)	
Potential Solutions:	
Early Years: Early years have requested contributions for this development as although there are some places in this cluster there are insufficient places to support the development.	
Primary: Preferred option for a new primary school to open on the site of the development. Any new school should have the capability to expand due to potential of further growth arising in this area. A Free School bid has been accepted but due to the timing of the development it may be withdrawn if it cannot be delivered by the end of this current Free School programme.	
Secondary: Pupils will likely attend the recently rebuilt Chantry Academy and with the additional growth across the area a project is in place to explore the expansion of the school by one form of entry (1FE)	
Increase Forecast from: 2019/20	Funding: Free School/Developer Contributions

b) Shotley

Issue: Proposed developments at Shotley Marina and HMS Ganges for 150 and 285 houses respectively.	
Early Years: Options will need to be explored to ensure that there are sufficient Early Years places in this locality.	
Primary: Although there is spare capacity in the locality currently, there is a need to investigate the impact on the local primary provision, particularly Shotley Primary.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Holbrook Academy although places at the school will be limited. Monitoring growth to establish if expansion of school will be required.	
Increase Forecast from: 2019	Funding: Part Developer Contributions

c) Holbrook

Issue: Proposed development in Holbrook of 78 houses.	
Early Years: The Council will continue to monitor the number of places in this locality.	
Primary: Although there is spare capacity in the locality there is a need to monitor the impact on the local primary provision, particularly Holbrook Primary.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Holbrook Academy although places at the school are limited and combined growth in the wider area may lead to the need to expand the school.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

d) Brantham

Issue: Proposed development of 320 houses	
Early Years: Although there is not a nursery class in Brantham, depending on the size of this development there may be sufficient places in the surrounding cluster for children.	
Primary: Funding from developer contributions required to extend Brooklands Primary School from 1 Form of Entry (FE) to 2 FE. The school site can cope with this size of expansion.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend East Bergholt although places at the school will be limited. Monitoring growth to establish if expansion of school will be required.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

e) East Bergholt

Issue: Potential cross-border demand from new housing in North Essex needs to be monitored.	
Early Years: There are sufficient places in local clusters to support developments across the border.	
Primary: There is spare capacity in the locality so no additional places needed at this stage but this needs to be monitored longer term.	
Secondary: Pupils may attend East Bergholt Academy across the border into Suffolk and therefore we would need to see how this affected the school.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: None confirmed at this stage

f) Great Cornard

Issue: Initial development of 166 houses in the area.	
Early Years: According to this year's figures there are insufficient Early Years places in Great Cornard. A developer contribution has been requested to increase provision in this area.	
Primary: Need to look at expanding local primary provision by 0.5 FE, if additional places are required for the initial 166 dwellings.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Thomas Gainsborough Academy although places at the school will be limited. Monitoring growth to establish if expansion of school will be required.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

g) Sudbury (Chilton Woods)

Issue: Proposed development of up to 1,250 houses on the northern side of Sudbury.	
Early Years: A developer contribution has been requested to increase provision in this area as additional Early Years places may be needed due to the level of development expected in Sudbury.	
Primary: Former site of All Saints Middle School is available for a new 315 place primary school, depending on confirmation of the masterplan. A Free School bid has been accepted but due to the timing of the development it may be withdrawn if it cannot be delivered by the end of this current Free School programme.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Ormiston Sudbury although places at the school will be limited and available places will need to be monitored when more certainly on timescales are known.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: Free School/Developer Contributions

h) Sudbury (East)

Issue: Proposed minimum of 500 new units as set out in Babergh's local plan.	
Early Years: The Council is exploring options to decide the best course of action for increasing provision in Sudbury, as per Chilton Woods above.	
Primary: A development of this size would normally require a primary school site to be reserved and build costs to come from developer contributions. Need to consider Chilton Woods solution being future-proofed to deal with further demand.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Ormiston Sudbury although places at the school will be limited. Monitoring growth to establish if expansion of school will be required.	
Increase Forecast from: 2021	Funding: Developer Contributions

i) Sudbury (People's Park)

Issue: Development of up to 100 houses	
Early Years: The Sudbury area is expecting a high level of development and the council is working with providers across the town to ensure sufficient places.	
Primary: Local Primary places monitored to ensure sufficient places are available.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Ormiston Sudbury although places at the school will be limited. Monitoring growth to establish if expansion of school will be required.	
Increase Forecast from: 2016	Funding: Part Developer Contributions

j) Hadleigh

Issue: Proposed strategic allocation for 250 houses although this number could rise.

Early Years: There are expected sufficient Early Years places in this area.

Primary: Space currently exists within the local primary provision. This will be monitored to ensure expansion is not required.

Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Hadleigh Academy although places at the school will be limited and expansion options may need to be considered.

Increase Forecast from: 2018

Funding: Developer Contributions

4.3. Forest Heath

a) Brandon

Issue: Growth in the Brandon area will be on a much smaller scale than anticipated.	
Early Years: Brandon is currently experiencing high pressure for Early Years places. The Council is therefore investigating options of securing sufficient places in the locality which would take into account any additional housing growth.	
Primary: Both local primary schools are being expanded by 0.5FE to ensure sufficient places in the area.	
Secondary: It is likely that pupils from Brandon would travel to either Mildenhall College Academy or IES Breckland for Secondary provision. The increase in pupil numbers at both of these schools will need to be monitored.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: SCC and Developer Funding

b) Mildenhall

Issue: Population growth in the area. Longer term plans include possible expansion of Mildenhall to the west of approximately 1,600 new homes.	
Early Years: The Council is working in the town to ensure sufficient Early Years places in the area, additional infrastructure requirements likely to be part of new primary provision.	
Primary: A number of expansion projects are taking place at Great Heath, Beck Row and West Row Primary Schools to add an additional 2FE. For the longer-term development approval has been received for a new Primary 315 place primary school. SCC will be seeking both land and building cost from the developers. Plans are also dependent on the future of the airbase which is to be progressed in 2017.	
Secondary: Mildenhall College Academy will see a rise in the number of pupils attending as housing developments across the Forest Heath area progress. It is anticipated that the school will be able to provide accommodation for some levels of increase in pupil numbers, however demand will need to be monitored and a new High School will be considered if demand exceeds expansion possibilities.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: SCC and Developer Funding

c) Lakenheath

Issue: Significant housing proposed for approximately 800 dwellings	
Early Years: The Council continues to work to ensure that there are an adequate number of Early Years places in this area including a potential solution at a new Primary School.	
Primary: A new primary school is being planned. A site has been identified and SCC are working with planning colleagues to progress this.	
Secondary: See Mildenhall	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

d) Red Lodge

Issue: Population growth and further development of an additional 1,100 houses.	
Early Years: There are currently three early years' providers in Red Lodge. However due to housing growth a further Early Years provision is planned on the second primary school site.	
Primary: Second primary school required to cover the initial development. SCC has identified a potential site and is progressing the construction of this new school with the identified academy sponsor.	
Secondary: See Mildenhall	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: SCC and Developer Funding

e) Kentford

Issue: Development applications for up to 150 houses in the area.	
Early Years: The local provision will not have sufficient places to support this development; as such The Council is exploring the solution to expand provision near to Kentford.	
Primary: Plans to develop Moulton Primary School are underway to accommodate the additional places. This requires additional land to allow this to happen. Also need to monitor developments in Cambridgeshire (Kennett) that could impact on place demand within the local primary school.	
Secondary: Pupils from this area are likely to attend Newmarket Academy where it is expected there will be sufficient places.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

f) Newmarket

Issue: Population growth and potential housing developments of approximately 750 houses to be built across the town.	
Early Years: Additional Early Years provision is needed in this area. The Council is currently exploring possible options.	
Primary: SCC is in the process of delivering an additional 1 FE required to cover population increase and initial development stages. Houldsworth Valley Primary School is being expanded to deal with population growth. Longer term a new primary school is likely to be required.	
Secondary: There will be sufficient provision available Newmarket Academy in the short-term with expansion being explored for future demand beyond that.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: SCC and Developer Funding

g) Exning

Issue: Proposed developments of approximately 400 houses.	
Early Years: This is likely to add pressure to existing places and the Council is exploring the option of expanding existing provision in the area.	

Primary: Will add pressure to existing primary places, need to monitor and evaluate the need to expand local school as developments come forward.

Secondary: There will be sufficient provision available Newmarket Academy in the short-term with expansion being explored for future demand beyond that.

Increase Forecast from: 2017

Funding: Developer Contributions

h) Eriswell

Issue: Potential development of approximately 550 houses contrary to local plan.

Early Years: Additional infrastructure to meet Early Years demand will likely be met alongside new Primary provision.

Primary: New Primary provision may be required as development of houses will be in addition to the sale of former military accommodation in the area coming onto the open market.

Secondary: See Mildenhall

Increase Forecast from: 2020

Funding: Developer Contributions

4.4. Ipswich

a) Ipswich (Garden Suburb)

Issue: 3,500 houses planned over the lifetime of the development.	
Early Years: There is a need for additional places in this area and the Council is currently exploring possible options as part of wider education infrastructure solutions.	
Primary: There are few empty places in local primaries although temporary accommodation could be used at a school during the transition period. SCC will be seeking full developer contributions for three new primary schools plus sites that are suitable for expansion for each.	
Secondary: In the short term there are available places at Westbourne and Ormiston Endeavour Academies which could provide some secondary capacity until critical mass is reached for the new high school. SCC will be seeking full developer contributions for a new high school and an appropriate site.	
Increase Forecast from: 2019	Funding: Developer Contributions

b) Ipswich (Old Norwich Road)

Issue: 227 units being planned for development on Old Norwich Road	
Early Years: In this area there will be a need for further Early Years places and the Council is currently exploring possible options as part of wider education infrastructure solutions.	
Primary: Local primary provision will be monitored to ensure sufficient places are available.	
Secondary: Ormiston Endeavour Academy is expected to provide sufficient secondary places pupils from this development but is to be monitored alongside the IGS project (4.4a)	
Increase Forecast from: 2019	Funding: Developer Contributions

c) Ipswich – Central

Issue: Population growth and potential new developments of approximately 1,500 units on the IP1 area.	
Early Years: There is a need for additional places in this area and The Council is currently exploring possible options.	
Primary: SCC received approval to open a new 210 place primary school to serve central Ipswich. However, a Free School bid was accepted in 2016 and the EFA are working to secure a site and build the school.	
Secondary: Secondary Schools across Ipswich will see increases in pupil numbers as population growth and developments across the town progress. It is expected that students will attend schools around the town, although these schools will need monitoring.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Free School

d) Ipswich (East - former St Clements and Co-op sites)

Issue: New housing development of up to 227 units on the site of the former St Clements Hospital and two developments around the Co-op site in Derby Road, for approx. 150 units.	
Early Years: There will be a need for additional places and the Council is looking into the possible solutions alongside other education infrastructure solutions.	
Primary: Exploring expansion of Rose Hill Primary School to 420 on land adjacent to school.	
Secondary: Copleston High School is expected to see a rise in pupil numbers and a project is underway to consider expansion options of the school.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

e) Ipswich (Ravenswood)

Issue: Potential for approximately 100 units being developed in the area.	
Early Years: There will be a need for additional places in this area and the Council are currently exploring possible options to create sufficient places.	
Primary: Look to expand local Primary provision as appropriate.	
Secondary: It is anticipated that there will be sufficient places at Ipswich Academy to provide places for pupils in this area.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: Developer Contributions

f) Sproughton

Issue: Proposed 150 houses on redevelopment at Elton Park (SHLAA site)	
Early Years: There has been a request for developer contributions to increase Early Years provision in this area through the Wolsey Grange development (see Babergh section).	
Primary: Investigate impact on local primary provision, particularly Sproughton Primary.	
Secondary: Pupils would likely attend Claydon and Westbourne Academies, although places at the school will be limited. Monitoring growth to establish if expansion of school will be required.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

4.5. Mid Suffolk

a) Bramford

Issue: Expected development of 130 houses to the north of the village and 172 at Papermill Lane.	
Early Years: Early Years provision in Bramford has limited available places which will need to be monitored while solutions are explored.	
Primary: Expansion of current primary provision in the village is being considered.	
Secondary: As developments in this area begin to progress the places at Claydon High School will need to be monitored as the increase in pupil numbers will add pressure for places at the High School.	
Increase Forecast from: 2019	Funding: Developer Contributions

b) Great Blakenham

Issue: 500 houses currently being built in the area.	
Early Years: Contributions have been requested to create additional places in this area.	
Primary: Investment going ahead at Claydon Primary School to expand.	
Secondary: There will be a need to monitor places at Claydon High School.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

c) Needham Market

Issue: Potential development of up to 266 new houses at Lake Park, this could be closer to 450 across Needham Market as a whole. Also potential 150 units at Barking Road in the south of the town	
Early Years: At Present there are sufficient places within Needham Market.	
Primary: SCC believes expansion of Bosmere Primary School, including taking on middle school playing fields, is a viable long term solution for the growth in the area.	
Secondary: Stowmarket High School is forecast to have sufficient places to provide places for pupils from this development, however will have to be monitored as other developments progress.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

d) Stowmarket (Ashes Farm)

Issue: Potential development of 400 houses.	
Early Years: The Council is exploring options to expand local provisions to ensure places to cater for the new development.	
Primary: The housing will generate approximately 100 primary pupils. Chilton Primary School would require an increase to 315 places.	

Secondary: Stowmarket High School is forecast to have sufficient places to provide places for pupils from this development, however will have to be monitored as other developments progress.

Increase Forecast from: 2019

Funding: Developer Contributions

e) Stowmarket (Cedars Park)

Issue: Potential continued development at Cedars Park, possibly a further 100 houses. Developer aspiration for further 150 new units in the area.

Early Years: There are insufficient places in this area and the Council has requested contributions to increase provision in this locality.

Primary: Likely need for further primary places as the Cedars Park development continues to grow. The primary school site is restricted. Some of these places will be provided at Trinity CEVA Primary School, as the school can expand by 0.5 FE if needed.

Secondary: Both Stowupland and Stowmarket High Schools will need to be monitored as pupil numbers increase at the school.

Increase Forecast from: 2017

Funding: Developer Contributions

f) Stowmarket (Chilton Leys)

Issue: Potential developments at Chilton Leys and land south of Union Road of over 1,100 houses when sites are combined. 300 are approved with over 800 to follow from 2019.

Early Years: The Council is exploring options to create additional places in this area.

Primary: Need for a new 210-315 place primary school to mitigate the impact of two housing sites identified in the Stowmarket Area Action plan. A Free School bid has been accepted for this school and the EFA are progressing that. Chilton Primary School could take places in the interim period.

Secondary: Stowmarket High School is forecast to have sufficient places to provide places for pupils from this development.

Increase Forecast from: 2017

Funding: Free School/Developer Contributions

g) Stowmarket (Farriers Road)

Issue: Proposed development of up to 185 units

Early Years: The Council is exploring possible options to ensure sufficient provision in this area.

Primary: Combs Ford Primary School should be able to accommodate the increase in primary school pupils.

Secondary: There should be sufficient space at Stowmarket High School to provide places for pupils from this development, although places will need to be monitored as other developments begin to take effect.

Increase Forecast from: 2018

Funding: Developer Contributions

h) Stowmarket (ATCO Bosch)

Issue: 182 units proposed for ATCO Bosch site in Stowmarket	
Early Years: Early Years places in this locality will be a need to be monitored.	
Primary: Places at Abbot's Hall Primary will need to be monitored.	
Secondary: Stowmarket High School will have spaces, however will need to be monitored as several developments in the area will have an effect on this school.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

i) Stowupland

Issue: Development of 175 houses plus aspirations for a further 300 units contrary to the local plan	
Early Years: It is anticipated that current provision will provide sufficient places in Stowupland, but the Council will continue to monitor this area.	
Primary: Some capacity at local Primary (Freemans) but would need to monitor.	
Secondary: There is a need to monitor places at Stowupland High School	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

j) Thurston

Issue: Potential development of 827 houses.	
Early Years: Depending on the size of this development the Council will explore various solutions to ensure sufficient Early Years places.	
Primary: Exploring options to deliver new primary school in response to developer led growth. This could be the relocation of the existing school with additional places added.	
Secondary: Pupils from this area will most likely attend Thurston Community College. Pupil numbers in this area are expected to rise as several small developments progress, therefore the pupil numbers at the school will need to be monitored.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

k) Elmswell

Issue: Redevelopment of Former Grampian Harris for 190 dwellings. An additional 450 units in the area is proposed.	
Early Years: The Council continue to monitor the availability of places in this area.	
Primary: Expand existing primary school with possibility of second primary school if further growth comes through	
Secondary: Pupils will likely attend Thurston Community College, which will need monitoring as the area sees a rise in pupil numbers.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

l) Woolpit

Issue: Potential development of approximately 300 houses.	
Early Years: The Council continue to monitor the availability of places in this area.	
Primary: Whilst there is some capacity at Woolpit Primary School, numbers will need to be monitored while options are explored to expand the school if possible or provide new primary places elsewhere.	
Secondary: Number of options being explored due to levels of growth	
Increase Forecast from: 2019	Funding: Developer Contributions

m) Bacton

Issue: Potential development of 500 houses due to developer led growth.	
Early Years: Additional infrastructure to meet Early Years demand will likely be met alongside new Primary provision.	
Primary: Currently exploring the option to relocate the primary school to the former middle school site to create extra capacity.	
Secondary: Places at Stowupland High School will need to be monitored.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

n) Debenham

Issue: Potential development of 600 houses due to developer led growth.	
Early Years: Additional infrastructure to meet Early Years demand will likely be met alongside any new Primary provision.	
Primary: There is currently capacity in the local primary provision but this will need to be monitored to ensure sufficient places are available.	
Secondary: Currently exploring options for increasing secondary provision.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

o) Eye

Issue: Potential development of 280 houses.	
Early Years: Existing provision in this area should be sufficient to meet local need, including the housing development.	
Primary: Expand local primary provision in the area (St Peter & St Paul) and ensure local secondary provision is also able to accommodate additional numbers.	
Secondary: It is expected that pupils from this development will attend Hartismere High School but this will need to be monitored as pupil numbers rise in this area and create pressure on existing provision.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

4.6. St Edmundsbury

a) Stanton

Issue: Potential housing development of approximately 100 units in the area.	
Early Years: An Early Years placement has been developed in this locality, however the area will still need to be monitored.	
Primary: The primary school has moved to the middle school site to improve facilities and to guard against anticipated future housing growth in the area which is likely but not yet agreed.	
Secondary: Although there are currently available places at Thurston Community College, the school will have to be monitored as a number of developments begin in the area.	
Demand Increase from: 2017	Funding: SCC

b) Ixworth

Issue: Potential development of approximately 300 houses, although this number could rise.	
Early Years: The Council will need to monitor the places in this area.	
Primary: Working up the option of relocation of the existing primary school. This relocation would include additional places for growth.	
Secondary: Thurston Community College will experience some pressure for places as the various developments across the borough unfold. There will therefore be a need to monitor the available places at Thurston.	
Demand Increase from: 2019	Funding: SCC and Developer Contributions

c) Bury St Edmunds

Issue: Completion of School Organisation Review and significant planned housing development of 4,884 units.	
Early Years: Additional provision will be needed in this area. The Council is exploring the options to ensure sufficient Early Years places.	
Primary: Discussions are being held with Abbots Green Primary School to increase the intake by 1FE. Further places to be provided by two new primary schools and a potential expansion to Howard Primary which has been relocated to the former middle school site.	
Secondary: New high school, Sybil Andrews Academy, now built in the Moreton Hall area providing the initial 600 places. Strategic plan is for this school to expand to support 900 places when the future housing comes forward.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: SCC and Developer Funding, Free School

d) Barrow

Issue: Approved development for 100 houses plus a further 75 allocated.	
Early Years: The Council is working to ensure a solution to provide sufficient Early Years places in Barrow.	
Primary: Currently exploring solutions, expansion of Barrow Primary is possible.	
Secondary: Secondary places at County Upper will need to be monitored as housing developments in Bury as well as Barrow start to take effect in the town.	
Demand Increase from: 2019	Funding: Developer Contributions

e) Great Whelnetham

Issue: Potential development of 80 houses (dependent on further consideration of Development Briefs covering allocated sites).	
Early Years: The size of this development will determine the course of action needed.	
Primary: Currently exploring solution to expand Gt Whelnetham Primary if required.	
Secondary: Pupils will likely attend King Edward VI Upper School which is forecast to experience some pressure for places. However, the site is constrained and so SCC will need to find a solution that allows for the requirements of the site.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

f) Kedington

Issue: 60 houses being built with a further 40 allocated.	
Early Years: There are limited Early Years places in Kedington and so options will need to be explored to ensure sufficient places.	
Primary: We are currently exploring solutions to expand Kedington Primary if required.	
Secondary: Samuel Ward Academy is forecast to experience pressure for school places in the next few years.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: SCC & Developer Contributions

g) Haverhill

Issue: Proposed long term developments to the north and west of 1,150 houses. A further 2,500 new homes to be developed to the north east of the town by 2031.	
Early Years: This area will need to be monitored; there will be a need for additional places in this area.	
Primary: Requirement for one new primary school for the initial development in the north west of the town and a further two new primary schools for the second development on the north east of the town, plus appropriate sites to build these upon.	
Secondary: Need to ensure local secondary provision is able to cope with additional population growth.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

4.7. Suffolk Coastal

a) Framlingham

Issue: New housing developments proposed for the area for up to 400 houses.	
Early Years: Although there are some places in the cluster it is expected that children from the above development will exceed these places and therefore the Council is exploring options to create additional places in the area.	
Primary: Sir Robert Hitchams CEVC Primary School to be expanded now that site solution has been found and agreed.	
Secondary: It is anticipated that there will be sufficient places at Thomas Mills High School.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

b) Saxmundham/Kelsale/Benhall

Issue: Planned additional housing in the area with consent given for a further 170 at Saxmundham.	
Early Years Solution: This development will need additional Early Years places to be created and Developer Contributions have been sought, the Council will continue exploring possible options to ensure sufficient places in this area.	
Primary Solution: Capacity has been increased at two of the local primary schools, and a project is ongoing at Saxmundham Primary. Any further growth would likely need to be met at Saxmundham Primary as required.	
Secondary Solution: Pupils in this area are likely to attend Alde Valley Academy, which will have sufficient places.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

c) Leiston

Issue: Proposed development of up to 500 houses in the town.	
Early Years: Places in this area will need to be monitored.	
Primary: Investigate local primary provision in the area to ensure capacity is available or local schools are able to expand to accommodate growth.	
Secondary: Alde Valley Academy has sufficient places to meet demand.	
Increase Forecast from: 2021	Funding: Developer Contributions

d) Rendlesham

Issue: Proposed additional housing of up to 100 units in the area with the potential for a 100 further units at a later date.	
Early Years: This development will need additional Early Years places to be created.	
Primary: Require developer contributions to increase capacity of local school to 420.	

Secondary: It is likely that pupils will attend Farlingaye High School, which is forecast to experience pressure for places and therefore will need to be monitored.

Increase Forecast from: 2018

Funding: Developer Contributions

e) Woodbridge/Melton

Issue: Potential housing of up to 500 houses in the longer term.

Early Years Solution: This development will need additional Early Years places to be created.

Primary Solution: Investigate local primary provision in the area to ensure capacity is available or local schools are able to expand to accommodate growth. Also ensure that local secondary provision, already at capacity, is able to expand as appropriate.

Secondary Solution: It is expected that pupils in this area will likely attend Farlingaye High School, which will need monitoring. Also monitor development at Adastral Park.

Increase Forecast from: 2019

Funding: Developer Contributions

f) Martlesham (Adastral Park)

Issue: Proposed development of approximately 2,000 new houses.

Early Years: This development will need additional Early Years places to be created.

Primary: Requirement for land and developer contributions to meet the needs of primary places (420 place primary school) arising from such a large development, and land to be reserved for secondary school which might be needed in the future depending on future development. Site identified for both in initial plans.

Secondary: The development, and associated contributions, should provide options for a new secondary school or the ability to expand an existing school. Forecasting figures would be considered to establish the preferred option.

Increase Forecast from: 2018

Funding: Developer Contributions

g) Martlesham

Issue: A potential development of approximately 250 units in the next 5-10 years.

Early Years: Places in existing provisions will be monitored.

Primary: SCC is exploring options to expand Martlesham Primary.

Secondary: Existing provision will be monitored to ensure places are available. Also dependent on the Adastral park solution (4.7b) if that development goes ahead.

Increase Forecast from: 2018

Funding: Developer Contributions

h) Kesgrave

Issue: Land East of Bell Lane for approximately 300 houses	
Early Years: Places in existing provisions will be monitored.	
Primary: SCC is exploring options to expand Cedarwood Primary by 0.5FE	
Secondary: Existing provision will be monitored to ensure places are available. Also dependent on the Adastral park solution if that development goes ahead.	
Increase Forecast from: 2018	Funding: Developer Contributions

i) Ipswich (Trinity Park)

Issue: Proposed 300 units on the outskirts of Ipswich	
Early Years: Places in this area need to be monitored.	
Primary: The local primary schools are unlikely to have sufficient places to accommodate pupils from this development, and therefore solutions are being explored to identify sufficient places in this area.	
Secondary: Existing provision on that side of Ipswich should be able to accommodate additional pupils from this development.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: None confirmed at this stage

j) Felixstowe/Trimleys

Issue: Proposed housing developments of approximately 1,800 houses across the town.	
Early Years: Due to the size of this development the Council is exploring options for the creation of additional places in these clusters.	
Primary: The distribution of these houses in the Area Action Plan will be important in determining the impact on primary schools in the area and where new places and/or new schools will be required. Preferred solution at this point is for a new primary school in the town.	
Secondary: Felixstowe Academy should have sufficient places to provide for pupils from these developments but this will be monitored as housing growth progresses.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Developer Contributions

4.8. Waveney

a) Woods Meadow

Issue: Planned development of 876 new homes at Woods Meadow.	
Early Years: An Early Years solution will be provided in this area on the site of the primary school as per the solution below.	
Primary: Need for a new 210 place primary school funded through developer contributions (and land). A Free School bid has been accepted for this school and the EFA are progressing that with SCC as a joint delivery project. There will, however, likely be a need for temporary places in the area to cater for this development in the short term until the new school is built. Oulton Broad Primary School may require expansion in the interim period until the new primary school is built.	
Secondary: Pupils are likely to go to the Benjamin Britten School which is forecast to have sufficient places to accommodate pupils from this development.	
Increase Forecast from: 2017	Funding: Free School/Developer Contributions

b) Lake Lothing

Issue: A proposed large development mainly along the southern bank, of mixed commercial and residential use (up to 1,520 dwellings) up to 2025.	
Early Years: This development will need additional Early Years places to be created.	
Primary: A new primary school site has been identified in the Area Action Plan with land and build costs to be provided by developers.	
Secondary: East Point Academy is likely to have sufficient places for pupils from this development.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: Developer Contributions

c) Bungay

Issue: New development of 115 houses proposed for the area.	
Early Years: It is expected that current provisions will have sufficient places in this area; however, this is dependent on the number of houses once the development is confirmed.	
Primary: Investigate local primary provision in the area to ensure capacity is available or local schools are able to expand to accommodate growth.	
Secondary: There will be sufficient places at Bungay High School which is where pupils are likely to go.	
Increase Forecast from: 2020	Funding: Developer Contributions

Section 7 – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Projected School Rolls

