

APPENDIX C - Schools Capacity Survey 2022 - Local Authority Commentary

Local Authority Name: [The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead](#)

Local Authority Number: [868](#)

Black text – the template from the Department for Education

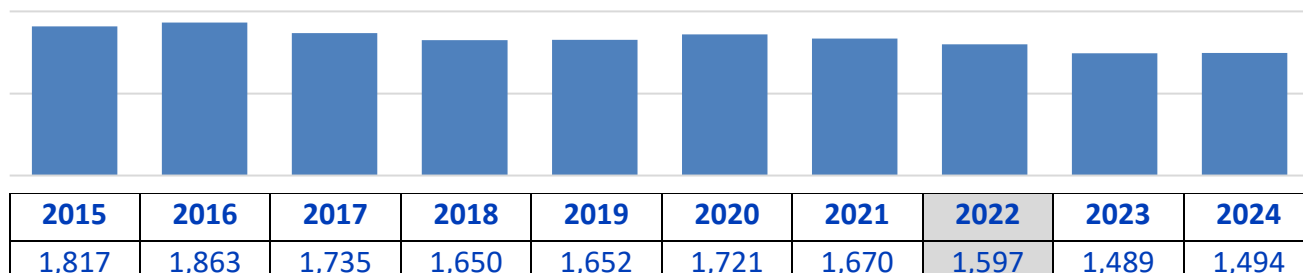
Blue text – the Royal Borough’s response.

1. General LA overview indicating LA wide trends (Primary and Secondary age).

The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead has both a two-tier and a three-tier system. Windsor, Eton and Old Windsor operate a three-tier system with first, middle and upper schools. The rest of the borough, including Maidenhead and Ascot, has a two-tier system.

2. Factors affecting overall LA pupil numbers e.g. migration, housing development, live births. If you experience cross local authority boundary movement please identify the other local authorities involved and the scale of places affected.

The chart and table below shows the numbers of children resident, based on the Births data plotted against the year in which that cohort starts Reception. The shaded box indicates the cohort that started in September 2022. The borough does not yet have the 2021/22 births data.



The number of births in the Royal Borough continues to be much lower than the peaks in the last decade. Nationally, there are indications that the fertility rate rose in 2021, which could mean births in the borough will rise again soon. It is, however, still too early to confirm this as a new trend, or a temporary upward blip within a continuing fall. The latest indications are also that the pandemic has had only a limited effect on the number of births nationally – there doesn’t appear to have been either a ‘baby boom’ or dip.

There are limited signs that net inward migration of children aged 0 to 4 is beginning to recover to pre-pandemic levels in some parts of the borough. It is, however, still below pre-pandemic levels, particularly in Maidenhead and Windsor. This is based on comparisons of the numbers of children resident in the borough by age group, from the NHS GP registrations data.

The number of new dwellings being completed is also rising again, post-pandemic. Significant levels of new housing in Maidenhead in particular will help offset the falling birth rate.

There is significant cross-border movement. Some borough schools have designated areas that cover parts of neighbouring local authority areas (and vice versa). Two neighbouring authorities also have grammar school systems, leading to large flows of pupils in and out of the borough at secondary transfer.

The Royal Borough has a policy of providing 5% surplus places wherever possible. This is to maximise parental choice, ensure that there are places available for children moving into the area and provide some leeway in case the projections underestimate the actual level of demand.

NOTE – this commentary provides two sets of projections for each area:

- (a) The Full Projection.** This projection is the borough’s projection of places and Includes demand from the borough’s current best estimates of all future new housing.
- (b) Maximum cohort projection.** This takes into account the impact of inward and outward migration, and new housing as a cohort moves up through the schools, and gives the largest projected size of that cohort.

Demographic data for the cohorts starting in 2026 and beyond is based on ONS 2020-based interim National Population Projections and their % change in 4 year olds in England from the previous year.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

Schools in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead have admitted significant numbers of pupils in the 2021/22 academic year from outside the UK, including 69 from Hong Kong and 42 from Ukraine. In most cases, families from Hong Kong are moving into properties they have rented or bought. Families from Ukraine are mostly living with residents in the borough who have taken them in as part of one of the government’s sponsorship schemes. Both sets of children are currently concentrated mainly in Maidenhead and Maidenhead schools.

The Royal Borough also has a refugee processing centre at the Holiday Inn, in Maidenhead. Around 40 children from this centre are now on roll at Maidenhead schools. There is currently little clarity about the long-term future for the centre or the families living there.

In most cases, small adjustments to the pupil forecasts have been made to reflect the influx of new children after the January school census (on which the projections are normally based).

The above analysis is based on information from a variety of sources as at the end of July 2022.

3. Summary of PRIMARY AGE pupil places in individual planning areas experiencing pressure on places either currently or projected and for which action is required to address.

You should include the local factors affecting each area identified and the impact of those factors, relating them, where appropriate, to the Local Authority wide factors described in 2 above in addition to area specific issues. Schools experiencing particular shortfalls of places, current or projected, should be identified here.

8680001 Ascot Primary Schools

There are five primary schools in Ascot. Part of the area is served by a Bracknell Forest School – Ascot Heath Primary School.

Demographic trends

- Adjusting for migration, the resident Reception age cohort for September 2022 (164) is similar to 2021 (161), but remains lower than in much of the previous decade (170 or above) (row 'a').
- The cohort starting in Reception in September 2023 (born 2018/19) is expected to be significantly smaller than usual. The Ascot cohorts born in the main pandemic period (i.e. 2019/20 and 2020/21; starting in Reception in 2024 and 2025) do not appear to be significantly larger or smaller than average.
- Net inward migration into Ascot has recovered slightly from lows experienced during the first lockdown period in 2020, when cohorts aged 0 to 4 only grew by 4% over the year to August 2020. In the period to August 2021, the growth was 9%, much closer to the pre-pandemic average of 12%. These figures exclude, as far as possible, the impact of new housing.
- Aside from the dip noted above, cohort sizes are expected to remain at around current levels for the projection period.
- Demographic data for the cohorts starting in 2026 and beyond is based on ONS 2020-based interim National Population Projections and their % change in 4 year olds in England from the previous year.

New housing

There continues to be a low level of additional demand arising from new housing in Ascot. By the end of the projection period, recent and planned developments are expected to increase the number of Reception pupils annually by 3 (row 'b'). This is in addition to normal inward migration.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Transfer Cohort*	170	157	157	161	164	128	163	169	167	166	166
b	Housing demand	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
c	Total transfer cohort	170	157	157	161	165	129	165	172	170	169	169
d	Reception PAN	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
e	Temporary places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g	Total places	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
h	Actual Intake NOR	134	132	138	122	126	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
i	FULL projection					125	104	126	131	130	129	129
j	Surplus/Deficit	+16	+18	+12	+28	+25	+46	+24	+19	+20	+21	+21
k	% Surplus/Deficit	+11%	+12%	+8%	+19%	+16%	+30%	+16%	+13%	+13%	+14%	+14%
l	Places to give 5% surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
m	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	141	117	142	146	142	154	151
o	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+9	+33	+8	+4	+8	-4	-1

*this is the no. of children resident in Ascot (including North Ascot) , based on GP registrations data, adjusted for net migration.

The projections

- The projections show that there will be sufficient Reception places available in the period to September 2025 (rows 'i' and 'j'). It is expected that there will be sufficient places in subsequent years.
- A significant fall in demand is expected for September 2023, due to the demographic dip.
- Aside from this dip, demand from residents within the main Ascot area is projected to remain at current levels through the projection period.
- Around 0.8 FE demand comes from out-borough children, and this is projected to continue.
- The projections suggest, therefore, significant surpluses of places at Reception in Ascot, reaching 30% in the 2023 dip year. This is much higher than the target of 5% (row 'k').
- Historically, Ascot cohorts have grown as they move up through the schools, and this is expected to continue (row 'm'). This will help reduce the overall surpluses of places, and could potentially lead to some shortages of places in higher year groups in the future.

The projected numbers are higher than the 2021 projections, following the recovery in net inward migration. If this recovers to pre-pandemic levels, then future Reception numbers may be slightly higher than projected. It is very unlikely, however, that this will result in any shortage of places during the projection period.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

Primary schools in Ascot have taken a small number of children (<15) from Ukraine and Hong Kong since September 2021. A very minor change to the projections has been made to reflect the latest numbers on roll, but no amendments have yet been made to the projected Reception numbers. This will need to wait until the next round of projections to be properly accounted for.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

The relatively high proportion of surplus places may continue to present challenges to local schools. The local authority will need to work with schools to determine the best way forward, whilst still preserving the capacity within the system to cope with future increases in the birth rate and the impact of new housing.

In response to planned new housing in the area, feasibility works have already been carried out on the possibility of expanding local primary schools. Any proposals for new school places which be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

8680004 Datchet & Wraysbury Primary Schools

There are two primary schools in Datchet and Wraysbury.

Demographic trends

- Adjusting for migration, the resident Reception age cohort for September 2022 (95) is significantly smaller than that for 2021 (126) and preceding years (row 'a').
- The cohort starting in Reception in September 2024 (born 2019/20) is also expected to be significantly smaller than usual. The other Datchet & Wraysbury cohort born in the main pandemic period (i.e. in 2020/21; starting in Reception in 2025) is expected to be of a more normal size.
- The level of net inward migration into Datchet & Wraysbury has not changed significantly in recent years. The average of 0% growth in cohort sizes across ages 0 to 4 in the year to August 2021 is in line with previous years. These figures exclude, as far as possible, the impact of new housing.
- Very recent movement into the two schools, however, suggests that net inward migration into Datchet & Wraysbury may be changing (see section on Ukraine/Hong-Kong/Other refugees below).
- Demographic data for the cohorts starting in 2026 and beyond is based on ONS 2020-based interim National Population Projections and their % change in 4 year olds in England from the previous year.

New housing

There continues to be a low level of additional demand arising from new housing in Datchet and Wraysbury. By the end of the projection period, recent and planned developments are expected to increase the number of Reception pupils annually by 2 (row 'b'). This is in addition to normal inward migration.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Transfer cohort*	124	120	111	126	95	117	92	127	126	125	125
b	Housing demand	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
c	Total transfer cohort	124	120	111	126	95	117	92	127	126	125	125
d	Reception PAN	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
e	Temporary places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g	Total places	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
h	Actual intake NOR	88	89	88	84	77	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
i	FULL projection					74	86	72	93	92	92	93
j	Surplus/deficit	+2	+1	+2	+6	+16	+4	+18	-3	-2	-2	-3
k	% Surplus/deficit	+2%	+1%	+2%	+7%	+18%	+4%	+21%	-3%	-2%	-2%	-3%
l	Places to give 5% surplus	+2	+3	+2	-	-	+1	-	+7	+7	+7	+7
m	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	74	86	72	93	92	92	93
o	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+16	+4	+18	-3	-2	-2	-3

*this is the number of children resident in Datchet & Wraysbury, based on GP registrations data, adjusted for net migration.

The projections

- The projections show that there should be sufficient places to meet demand during much of the projection period (rows 'i' and 'j'). A shortage of places is projected from September 2025, although it is expected that there will continue to be sufficient places for local residents.
- Around 0.5 FE of Datchet and Wraysbury residents take up Reception places in Windsor each year, and this is projected to continue.
- Dips in demand are expected for September 2022 and September 2024, although it is possible that this may be partially offset by additional out-borough demand.
- The surplus of places is expected to vary widely, with significant surpluses in 2022 and 2024, followed by deficits from 2025 onwards (row 'k').
- The projections include approximately 0.5 FE out-borough demand.

- There is generally no growth in the cohort sizes as they move up through the schools (row 'm').

The projected numbers similar to those from 2021, with a more pronounced dip in demand for September 2024.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

Primary schools in Datchet & Wraysbury have taken a small number of children (<5) from Ukraine and Hong Kong since September 2021. There has, however, been an unusual inward movement into the schools since the January 2022 school census, adding an average of two children per year group. More than half of this has been international immigration (including Ukrainian children).

Some minor changes to the projections have been made to reflect the latest numbers on roll, but no amendments have yet been made to the projected Reception numbers. This will need to wait until the next round of projections to be properly accounted for.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

No additional primary school places are currently planned.

Although there are only a relatively small number of new dwellings expected in the Datchet and Wraysbury area over the longer-term, feasibility works have nevertheless been carried out on the possibility of expanding the local primary schools. Any proposals for new school places will be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

8680003 Maidenhead Primary Schools

There are twenty-five primary schools in Maidenhead, including four infant and three junior schools.

Demographic trends

- Adjusting for migration, the resident Reception age cohort for Sept. 2022 (990) is the same as last year (989), but lower than in the preceding years (row 'a').
- The cohorts starting Reception in September 2023, 2024 and 2025 are all expected to be significantly smaller than in recent years, particularly for September 2024 (880) (row 'a'). The 2024 cohort was born in the first part of the pandemic (2019/20), although nationally the pandemic appears to have had little impact on birth rates.
- The level of net inward migration into Maidenhead has fallen during the pandemic period. The average of 2% growth in cohort sizes across ages 0 to 4 in the year to August 2021 is lower than the pre-pandemic average of 5% growth¹. These figures exclude, as far as possible, the impact of new housing.
- Very recent movement into Maidenhead schools, however, suggests that net inward migration into the town may be increasing again (see section on Ukraine/Hong-Kong/Other refugees below).
- Demographic data for the cohorts starting in 2026 and beyond is based on ONS 2020-based interim National Population Projections and their % change in 4 year olds in England from the previous year.

New housing

There continues to be significant additional demand arising from new housing in Maidenhead. By the end of the projection period, recent and planned developments are expected to increase the number of Reception pupils by 56 (row 'b'). This is in addition to inward migration described above, and partially offsets reductions in cohort sizes.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020s	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Transfer cohort*	1,005	1,053	1,060	989	990	939	880	922	911	905	908
b	Housing demand	-	-	-	-	9	17	26	35	42	50	56
c	Total transfer cohort	1,005	1,053	1,060	989	999	957	905	957	953	954	965
d	Reception PAN	968	971	971	972	972	972	942	942	942	972	972
e	Temporary places	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g	'Mothballed' places	-	-	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)
h	Total places	974	971	1,001	1,002	1,002	1,002	972	972	972	1,002	1,002
i	Actual intake NOR	862	886	897	872	870	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
j	FULL projection					871	836	794	839	837	839	848
k	Surplus/deficit	+106	+85	+74	+100	+101	+136	+148	+103	+105	+133	+124
l	% Surplus/deficit	+11%	+9%	+8%	+10%	+10%	+14%	+16%	+11%	+11%	+14%	+13%
m	Places to give 5% surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	879	845	794	839	837	839	848
o	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+93	+127	+148	+103	+105	+133	+124

*this is the number of children resident in Maidenhead, based on GP registrations data and adjusted for net migration.

**Mothballed places indicate temporary PAN reductions, which could be reversed if needed. These are *not* included in the places total.

The projections

- The projections show that there will be sufficient places overall in Reception (rows 'j' and 'k') during the projection period.
- The surplus of places is expected to be between 10% and 16%, which is well above the target of 5%.

¹ A 3% difference on growth doesn't seem significant, but a cohort of 1,000 will grow to 1,216 over four years on a 5% growth rate. It grows to 1,082 on a 2% growth rate. This is a difference of 134 children, equivalent to more than four fewer Reception classes.

- Cohort sizes expected to grow as they move up the schools (row 'n').
- The projections include approximately 0.8 FE out-borough demand.
- The overall projection masks significant variation within the town. Demand is expected to fall from current levels in most parts of the town and surrounding areas, with the exception of south-east Maidenhead. Here, growth driven by new housing is likely to lead to a significant local shortfall by September 2025.
- Conversely, a sharper fall in demand is expected in south-west Maidenhead, where lower numbers of births are leading to reduced cohort sizes for the September 2023, 2024 and 2025 Reception intakes. See, however, also the section below on Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees.

The projected numbers are lower than the 2021 projections, following a further fall in net inward migration.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

Primary schools in Maidenhead have taken a significant number of refugee children from Ukraine (22) and other locations (33) since September 2021. This is partly due to the presence of a refugee processing centre at the Holiday Inn in Maidenhead, but many Ukrainians in particular have been accepted by local families. Maidenhead primary schools have also taken 21 children from Hong Kong in the 2021/22 academic year.

Overall, there has been significant and unusual movement into the Maidenhead schools since the January 2022 school census (growth of around 135 children across Years R to 6, averaging 20 per year group). Two-thirds of this has been international immigration (including Ukraine and other refugee children). Some changes to the projections have been made to reflect the latest numbers on roll, but no amendments have yet been made to the projected Reception numbers. This will need to wait until the next round of projections to be properly accounted for, and may change some conclusions around future demand in different parts of the town. Initial investigations indicate that this increased inward movement is not yet the result of new housing.

The unexpected inward movement has led to some shortfalls in places, particularly in Years 4 and 5 (in 2021/22). Spare places are now increasingly concentrated in schools on the edges on Maidenhead or in the surrounding villages.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

No additional primary school places are currently planned, although the vacant primary school site on Chiltern Road, Maidenhead, is due to be refurbished to allow it to return to primary school use in due course. This could assist with the expected shortfall in places expected in South East Maidenhead from September 2025. The borough is working with schools to find additional capacity in the town in Years 4 and 5.

Due to the significant numbers of new dwellings planned for the Maidenhead area, feasibility works have already been carried out on the possibility of expanding local primary schools.

8680002 Windsor First Schools

There are fourteen first schools in Windsor.

Demographic trends

- Adjusting for migration, the resident Reception age cohort for Sept. 2022 (472) is similar to last year's (469), but significantly lower than in the preceding years (row 'a').
- The cohorts starting Reception in September 2023, 2024 and 2025 are all expected to be even smaller (row 'a'). Although the cohorts starting in 2024 and 2025 were born during the main pandemic period (2019/20 and 2020/21), nationally the pandemic appears to have had only minimal impact on birth rates.
- The level of net inward migration into Windsor has fallen during the pandemic period. The average of 1% shrinkage in cohort sizes across ages 0 to 4 in the year to August 2021 is in contrast to the pre-pandemic average of 2% growth². These figures exclude, as far as possible, the impact of new housing.
- Some very recent movement into Windsor schools, however, tentatively suggests that net inward migration into the town may be increasing again (see section on Ukraine/Hong-Kong/Other refugees below).
- Demographic data for the cohorts starting in 2026 and beyond is based on ONS 2020-based interim National Population Projections and their % change in 4 year olds in England from the previous year.

New housing

There continues to be some additional demand arising from new housing in Windsor. By the end of the projection period, recent and planned developments are expected to increase the number of Reception pupils by 6 (row 'b'). This is in addition to normal inward migration.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020s	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Transfer cohort*	528	559	522	469	472	449	455	426	421	418	419
b	Housing demand	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	5	6
c	Total transfer cohort	528	559	522	469	473	451	458	430	425	423	425
d	Reception PAN	545	545	545	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
e	Temporary places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g	'Mothballed' places	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
h	Total places	545	545	545	530	530	530	530	530	530	530	530
i	Actual intake NOR	478	502	488	457	457	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
j	FULL projection					446	431	433	417	414	412	414
k	Surplus/deficit	+67	+43	+57	+73	+84	+99	+97	+113	+116	+118	+116
l	% Surplus/deficit	+12%	+8%	+10%	+14%	+16%	+19%	+18%	+21%	+22%	+22%	+22%
m	Places to give 5% surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	446	431	433	417	414	412	414
o	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+84	+99	+97	+113	+116	+118	+116

*this is the number of children resident in Windsor, based on GP registrations data and adjusted for net migration.

**Mothballed places indicate temporary PAN reductions, which could be reversed if needed. These are *not* included in the places total.

The projections

- The projections show that there will be sufficient Reception places during the projection period (rows 'j' and 'k').

² A 3% difference on growth doesn't seem significant, but a cohort of 500 will grow to 541 over four years on a 2% growth rate. It shrinks to 480 on a -1% growth rate. This is a difference of around 60 children, equivalent to two fewer Reception classes.

- The surplus of places at Reception could reach 21% in September 2025, and will be well above the 5% surplus place target (row 'l') during the projection period.
- One school (Kings Court First School) has already reduced its Published Admission Number in response to lower local demand. These places could be brought back into use if necessary (row 'g').
- There is no growth in the cohort size (row 'n') as they move up through the schools.
- The projections include approximately 1.9 FE out-borough demand, which is slightly up on previous numbers.
- There is some variation in the projected demand across the town, with south and east Windsor likely to experience greater reductions in demand (on current levels) than the rest of the area.

The projected numbers are lower than the 2021 projections, reflecting ongoing lower levels of net inward migration.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

First schools in Windsor have taken a small number of children (<10) from Ukraine and Hong Kong since September 2021. There has been some relatively unusual inward movement into the schools since the January 2022 school census, adding an average of two children per year group. Around a third of this has been international immigration (including Ukrainian children).

Some minor changes to the projections have been made to reflect the latest numbers on roll, but no amendments have yet been made to the projected Reception numbers. This will need to wait until the next round of projections to be properly accounted for.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

The projected surpluses of places at Reception will pose significant challenges to primary schools in the area. The local authority will need to work with schools to determine the best way forward, whilst still preserving the capacity within the system to cope with future increases in the birth rate and the impact of new housing.

In response to planned new housing in the area, feasibility works have already been carried out on the possibility of expanding local first schools in the longer-term. Any proposals for new school places which be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

4. Summary of SECONDARY AGE pupil places in individual planning areas experiencing pressure on places either currently or projected and for which action is required to address.

8680005 Ascot Secondary Schools

There is one secondary school in Ascot, Charters School. It admits children from the five Ascot primary schools, and also has formal links with two Bracknell Forest schools.

Demographic trends

- Based on historical primary to secondary transfers.
- The total Year 6 transfer cohort in 2022 is larger than the 2021 cohort (row 'a'); 180 compared to 151. This is due to the transfer of a bulge class up from the primary schools.
- Subsequent transfer cohorts are expected to remain at around 150 pupils for much of the projection period (row 'a').
- The Ascot resident Year 6 transfer cohort – those who live in Ascot and go to a primary school in Ascot – follows a similar pattern (row 'b').
- Although lower demand at Reception in the local primary schools might be expected to lead to lower secondary school demand, the primary schools have admitted increasing numbers of children into other year groups over the past five years. This has dropped slightly more recently, probably as a result of the pandemic, but the latest numbers suggest that each primary age year group is still growing by around 2% per annum, helping to boost the numbers that then transfer to secondary school.
- The cohorts at the feeder Bracknell schools are not expected to change significantly.

New housing

The impact of planned new housing on the secondary demand has not been specifically calculated this year, whilst the methodology is revised. Analysis of pupil yields data demonstrates that the impact of new dwellings on demand for secondary school places tends to be delayed. Broadly, new houses tend to attract young families, with children of primary school age or younger. These children then lead to larger cohorts transferring to secondary schools in future years. The projections may nevertheless slightly underestimate future demand at secondary – this issue will be addressed in future projections.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Total transfer cohort*	144	154	149	151	180	148	147	151	145	154	137
b	Resident cohort**	126	128	120	118	141	108	116	123	107	127	112
c	Year 7 PAN	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
d	Temporary places	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Total places	270	300	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
g	Actual intake NOR	271	302	270	270	270	allocated places as at July 2022					
h	FULL projection					274	270	270	270	270	271	270
i	Surplus/deficit	-1	-2	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	-1	0
j	% Surplus/deficit	-0%	-1%	0%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
k	Places to give 5% surplus	+15	+17	+14	+14	+18	+14	+14	+14	+14	+15	+14
l	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	274	270	270	270	270	271	270
m	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+18	+14	+14	+14	+14	+15	+14

*this is total number of children on roll in an Ascot school in Year 6.

**this is the number of children resident in Ascot and on roll in an Ascot school in Year 6.

The projections

- The projections indicate that there should be enough places during the projection period (rows 'h' and 'i') to meet demand, particularly when compared to demand from Ascot (row 'b').

- The projections include approximately 3.0 FE out-borough children for 2022 and 4 FE for subsequent years. The lower 2022 figure is a result of the bulge in demand from Ascot making fewer places available for out-borough children.
- A significant part of the out-borough demand is from within the school's designated area. The popularity of the school means that any spare places following the admission of designated area children are usually filled by children from further afield.
- As the school is full, no growth in cohort sizes is expected as children move up through the school (row 'm'). Some children moving into the local area may nevertheless be offered a place over and above the Published Admission Number.

The 2022 projections are in line with those from 2021.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

The secondary school in Ascot has taken a small number of children (<5) from Ukraine and Hong Kong since September 2021. A very small adjustment upwards has been made to the projections accordingly.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

No further expansions are currently planned. Due to the numbers of new dwellings planned for the Ascot area, feasibility works have been carried out on the possibility of expanding Charters School. Any proposals for new school places will be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

8680009 Datchet and Wraysbury Secondary Schools

There is one secondary school in Datchet and Wraysbury, Churchmead School. It admits children from the two local primary schools, and also has formal links with a number of Slough schools. Many of the children on roll at Churchmead live in Slough and attended a Slough primary school.

Demographic trends

- Based on historical primary to secondary transfers.
- The Year 6 transfer cohort from Datchet and Wraysbury in 2022 is smaller than the 2021 cohort (row 'a'); 81 compared to 93.
- The cohort transferring in 2023 is expected to be relatively small, with some recovery in subsequent years (row 'a').
- The Datchet and Wraysbury resident Year 6 transfer cohort – those who live in Datchet/Wraysbury and go to a primary school in Datchet/Wraysbury – shows a more pronounced drop in later projection period (row 'b').
- The local primary schools tend to lose children as cohorts move up through the year groups, particularly at the end of Year 4 when some transfer to middle schools in Windsor. There has been no significant change to this pattern over recent years.
- Churchmead is also affected by trends in Slough, as the school's designated area covers part of the town.

New housing

The impact of planned new housing on the secondary demand has not been specifically calculated this year, whilst the methodology is revised. Analysis of pupil yields data demonstrates that the impact of new dwellings on demand for secondary school places tends to be delayed. Broadly, new houses tend to attract young families, with children of primary school age or younger. These children then lead to larger cohorts transferring to secondary schools in future years. The projections may nevertheless slightly underestimate future demand at secondary – this issue will be addressed in future projections.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Total transfer cohort*	78	66	88	93	81	73	81	79	79	75	72
b	Resident cohort**	66	45	72	73	68	61	61	63	57	52	55
c	Year 7 PAN	110	110	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
d	Temporary places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Total places	110	110	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
g	Actual intake NOR	96	90	119	121	123	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
h	FULL projection					121	115	122	120	123	123	119
i	Surplus/deficit	+14	+20	+1	-1	-1	+5	-2	0	-3	-3	+1
j	% Surplus/deficit	+13%	+18%	-1%	-1%	-1%	+4%	-2%	0%	-2%	-2%	+1%
k	Places to give 5% surplus	-	-	+5	+7	+7	+1	+9	+6	+9	+9	+5
l	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	121	115	122	120	123	123	119
m	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+7	+1	+9	+6	+9	+9	+5

*this is the total number of children on roll in a Datchet & Wraysbury school in Year 6.

**this is the number of children resident in Datchet and Wraysbury and on roll in a Datchet & Wraysbury school in Year 6.

***Mothballed places indicate temporary reductions in PAN, which could be brought back into use when needed. These are *not* included in the places total.

The projections

- There should be sufficient places throughout the projection period (rows 'i' and 'j'), when compared to the demand from Datchet & Wraysbury (row 'b'). Demand from Slough is likely to mean that the school fills up, however, and may lead to pressure for additional spaces at the school.

- The level of surplus places is expected to remain below the 5% target during the projection period (row 'k'), and may fall to zero with applications from Slough.
- The school continues to attract more children transferring from the Datchet and Wraysbury primary schools.
- The projections include approximately 2.7 FE out-borough demand, which is higher than previously and reflects increased popularity. A significant part of the school's designated area covers Slough.
- There is no growth as the cohorts move up through the schools (row 'm').
- The number of Datchet & Wraysbury children taking up places in selective schools in neighbouring local authorities remains in line with the historical average of around 0.6 FE. 27% of Datchet & Wraysbury applicants put a selective school down as a preferred school for September 2023, and 76% of these were allocated a place at one³.
- Churchmead School is currently planning to offer sixth form provision for pupils in September 2023, subject to take-up of places from the current Year 11.

The 2022 projections are slightly higher than those from 2021.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

There has been no known movement of children from Ukraine or Hong-Kong into secondary school provision in the area since September 2021.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

There are currently no plans to expand secondary school provision in this area. Although there are only a relatively small number of new dwellings expected in the Datchet and Wraysbury area, feasibility works have nevertheless been carried out on the possibility of expanding Churchmead School. Any proposals for new school places will be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

³ 5% were ineligible for a selective school place; 10% got an offer at a preferred non-selective school; 10% remained without a selective school place offer.

8680008 Maidenhead Secondary Schools

There are six secondary schools in Maidenhead, including two single-sex schools (one for boys and one for girls). One of the secondary schools reserves part of its intake for boarders.

Demographic trends

- Based on historical primary to secondary transfers.
- The Year 6 transfer cohort in 2022 is smaller than the 2021 cohort (row 'a'); 893 compared to 913.
- The Year 6 cohort due to start in September 2023 is a bulge year, with 969 children on roll in Maidenhead primaries. Subsequent cohorts are expected to remain at around 900 children (row 'a').
- The Maidenhead resident Year 6 transfer cohort – those who live in Maidenhead and go to a primary school in Maidenhead – follows a similar pattern (row 'b').
- In the past, primary schools in Maidenhead have tended to lose pupils as the cohorts have moved up through the year groups. Very recent movement into Maidenhead schools, however, suggests that net inward migration into the town may be increasing again (see section on Ukraine/Hong-Kong/Other refugees below). This could then result in larger cohorts transferring up to secondary school.

New housing

The impact of planned new housing on the secondary demand has not been specifically calculated this year, whilst the methodology is revised. Analysis of pupil yields data demonstrates that the impact of new dwellings on demand for secondary school places tends to be delayed. Broadly, new houses tend to attract young families, with children of primary school age or younger. These children then lead to larger cohorts transferring to secondary schools in future years. The projections may nevertheless slightly underestimate future demand at secondary – this issue will be addressed in future projections.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Total transfer cohort*	830	876	892	913	893	969	894	893	896	905	898
b	Resident cohort**	798	839	848	861	846	913	852	830	834	860	859
c	Year 7 PAN	1,004	1,008	1,038	1,067	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
d	Temporary places	4	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Total places	1,008	1,017	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
g	Actual intake NOR	921	954	988	933	961	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
h	FULL projection					959	1,018	959	934	937	952	958
i	Surplus/deficit	+87	+63	+76	+131	+105	+46	+105	+130	+127	+112	+106
j	% Surplus/deficit	+9%	+6%	+7%	+12%	+10%	+4%	+10%	+12%	+12%	+11%	+10%
k	Places to give 5% surplus	0	0	0	0	0	+5	0	0	0	0	0
l	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	972	1,031	971	945	949	954	958
m	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+92	+33	+93	+119	+115	+110	+106

*this is the total number of children on roll in a Maidenhead school in Year 6.

**this is the number of children resident in Maidenhead and on roll in a Maidenhead school in Year 6.

The projections

- There are expected to be sufficient places available in Year 7 during the projection period (rows 'h' and 'i').
- The surplus of places is expected to be above the target of 5% for the projection period, except for September 2023, when it falls to 4% (row 'j'). In recent years, the proportion of Maidenhead residents who have transferred to a Maidenhead secondary has fallen, from a previous average of 92% to 84%.
- The number of Maidenhead children taking up places in selective schools in neighbouring local authorities remains high, reaching almost 5.0 FE for September 2022. This compares to a 2010 to

2016 average of 90. 21% of Maidenhead applicants put a selective school down as a preferred school for September 2022, and 77% of these were allocated a place at one⁴.

- The projections include approximately 7.3 FE out-borough demand, higher than last year, but in line with longer-term averages.
- There is expected to be a small amount of growth in the cohort sizes as they move up through the schools (row '1').

The 2022 projections are higher than those from 2021, reflecting the increase in out-borough applicants.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

Secondary schools in Maidenhead have taken a number of refugee children from Ukraine (6) and other locations (10) since September 2021. This is partly due to the presence of a refugee processing centre at the Holiday Inn in Maidenhead, but many Ukrainians in particular have been accepted by local families. Maidenhead secondary schools have also taken 30 children from Hong Kong in the 2021/22 academic year.

Overall, there has been unusual movement into the Maidenhead secondary schools since the January 2022 school census (growth of around 16 children across Years 7 to 11). Usually, numbers drop by a similar amount. Two-thirds of this has been international immigration (including Ukraine and other refugee children). A small upward change to the projections has been made to reflect the increased inward migration. Initial investigations indicate that the increased inward movement is not yet the result of new housing.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

There are currently no further plans for expansion. Due to the numbers of new dwellings planned for the Maidenhead area, feasibility works have been carried out on the possibility of expanding the secondary schools. Any proposals for new school places will be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

⁴ 14% were ineligible for a selective school place; 6% got an offer at a preferred non-selective school; 3% remained without a selective school place offer.

8680006 Windsor Middle Schools

There are four middle schools in Windsor: three in Windsor itself; the fourth in Old Windsor village.

Demographic trends

- Based on historical first to middle transfers.
- The Year 4 transfer cohort in 2022 is smaller than the 2021 cohort (row 'a'); 478 compared to 497.
- The size of the Year 4 cohort is set to gradually decline in size, reflecting reductions in the intakes to the Windsor first schools (row 'a').
- The Windsor resident Year 4 transfer cohort – those who live in Windsor and go to a first school in Windsor – follows a similar pattern (row 'b').
- In the past, first schools in Windsor have tended to lose pupils as the cohorts have moved up through the year groups. There has been very recent movement into the Windsor schools, suggesting an increase in net inward migration again (see section on Ukraine/Hong-Kong/Other refugees below). This has slightly reduced the rate of loss, so marginally increasing the numbers who should transfer to middle schools in future.

New housing

The impact of planned new housing on the middle school demand has not been specifically calculated this year, whilst the methodology is revised. Analysis of pupil yields data demonstrates that the impact of new dwellings on demand for middle school places tends to be delayed. Broadly, new houses tend to attract young families, with children of first school age or younger. These children then lead to larger cohorts transferring to middle schools in future years. The projections may nevertheless slightly underestimate future demand at middle – this issue will be addressed in the future projections.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Total transfer cohort*	497	514	498	497	478	459	462	466	447	423	411
b	Resident cohort**	418	429	421	409	398	365	366	379	332	334	318
c	Year 5 PAN	510	510	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540
d	Temporary places	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	Planned places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f	Total places	510	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540	540
g	Actual intake NOR	473	494	467	482	493	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
h	FULL projection					488	461	456	458	437	413	401
i	Surplus/deficit	+37	+46	+73	+58	+52	+79	+84	+82	+103	+127	+139
j	% Surplus/deficit	+7%	+9%	+14%	+11%	+10%	+15%	+16%	+15%	+19%	+24%	+26%
k	Places to give 5% surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	495	467	462	464	443	419	406
m	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+45	+73	+78	+76	+97	+121	+134

*this is the total number of children on roll in Windsor schools in Year 4.

**this is the number of children resident in Windsor and on roll in Windsor schools in Year 4.

The projections

- The projections show that there will be sufficient places to meet demand during the period to 2027 (rows 'h' and 'i').
- The surplus of places will be well above the 5% target, potentially rising to over 20% towards the end of the projection period (row 'j'). For September 2022, the proportion of Windsor residents on roll in a first school and taking up places in the middle schools has increased. This may partially reflect a higher proportion of children getting their preferred schools than previously.
- The projections include approximately 1.5 FE out-borough demand. Most of these children are on roll in the first schools.
- The projections also include approximately 1.0 FE from Datchet/Wraysbury residents, which is a slight increase on recent years. Half are on roll in the first schools.

- As cohorts move up through the Windsor middle schools, there is generally some growth in Year 5 numbers, before a loss of pupils at the end of Year 6 when some pupils transfer to secondary schools outside the area. The maximum cohort size is shown in row 'l'.
- The number of Windsor children taking up places in selective schools in neighbouring local authorities at the end of Year 6 is in line with previous years, at 0.9 FE for September 2022.

The projections are generally slightly higher than the 2021 projections, largely reflecting the increased net inward migration to the first schools, and the higher than usual proportion of Windsor residents allocated middle school places for September 2022.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

Middle schools in Windsor have taken a small number of children (<10) from Ukraine and Hong Kong since September 2021. A very small adjustment upwards has been made to the projections accordingly.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

The projected surpluses of places at Year 5 later in the period may pose significant challenges to middle schools in the area. The local authority will need to work with schools to determine the best way forward, whilst still preserving the capacity within the system to cope with future increases in the birth rate and the impact of new housing.

Due to the numbers of new dwellings planned for the Windsor area, feasibility works have been carried out on the possibility of expanding the middle schools in the longer term. Any proposals for new school places will be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.

8680007 Windsor Upper Schools

There are two upper schools in Windsor, one for boys and one for girls, which together form the Windsor Learning Partnership (WLP). Windsor is also currently served by a secondary school (Holyport College) that has a boarding intake at Year 9, prioritising children from the Windsor system. Historically, only around 4 of these places are taken up by borough residents. The remaining 14 places are not, therefore, included in the Year 9 PAN given below. Holyport College has previously had a day pupil intake at Year 9, but this ended in September 2022.

Demographic trends

- Based on historical middle to upper transfers.
- The Year 8 transfer cohort in 2022 is almost the same size as the 2021 cohort (row 'a'); 440 compared to 448.
- The size of the Year 8 cohort is set to remain roughly the same size for most of the projection period. The cohorts starting Year 9 in September 2027 onwards are expected to be a little smaller (row 'a').
- The Windsor resident Year 8 transfer cohort – those who live in Windsor and go to a middle school in Windsor – follows a similar pattern (row 'b').

New housing

The impact of planned new housing on the upper school demand has not been specifically calculated this year, whilst the methodology is revised. Analysis of pupil yields data demonstrates that the impact of new dwellings on demand for upper school places tends to be delayed. Broadly, new houses tend to attract young families, with children of first school age or younger. These children then lead to larger cohorts transferring to middle schools in future years. The projections may nevertheless slightly underestimate future demand at middle – this issue will be addressed in future projections.

row	Year	Actual intakes				Projected intakes						
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
a	Total transfer cohort*	364	418	429	448	440	446	453	452	455	432	424
b	Resident cohort**	306	341	338	367	364	367	385	376	377	345	346
c	Year 9 PAN	498	498	498	498	472	472	472	472	472	472	472
d	Temporary places	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	Planned places	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
f	Total places	498	498	498	506	494	494	494	494	494	494	494
g	Actual intake NOR	403	443	455	480	472	<i>allocated places as at July 2022</i>					
h	FULL projection					470	462	470	469	474	449	440
i	Surplus/deficit	+95	+55	+43	+26	+24	+32	+24	+25	+20	+45	+54
j	% Surplus/deficit	+19%	+11%	+9%	+5%	+5%	+6%	+5%	+5%	+4%	+9%	+11%
k	Places to give 5% surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
l	Maximum cohort size	-	-	-	-	478	469	476	475	481	456	448
m	Surplus/deficit	-	-	-	-	+16	+25	+18	+19	+13	+38	+46

*this is the total number of children on roll in Windsor schools in Year 8.

**this is the number of children resident in Windsor and on roll in Windsor schools in Year 8.

The projections

- The projections show that the demand will remain close to current levels for most of the projection period. Lower demand is expected from September 2027 onwards (rows 'h' and 'i').
- The surplus of places is expected to remain at 5% to 8% until September 2026. After this, the surplus is expected to rise, as lower numbers feed through from the middle schools (row 'j').
- The reduction of the Year 9 places at Holyport College from September 2022 has required the expansion of Windsor Girls' School, adding 22 places per year group.
- The projections include approximately 1.5 to 2.0 FE out-borough demand. Most of these children are transferring up from the middle schools.

- There is a small amount of growth as the cohorts move up through the schools (row 'I'). This slightly reduces the level of surplus places in the cohort as it gets older.

The 2022 projections are broadly in line with those from 2021.

Ukraine/Hong-Kong/other refugees

There has been no known movement of children from Ukraine or Hong-Kong into upper school provision in the area since September 2021.

Actions (current/planned) to address shortage/excess of places. Include no. of places to be added/removed in each school and by what date. You should include funding, levels & sources, allocated to the creation of additional places in each area.

The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead has approved the expansion of Windsor Girls' School, by 22 places per year group from September 2022. This is subject to planning permission and DfE approval of the expansion of an academy.

Due to the numbers of new dwellings planned for the Windsor area, feasibility works have been carried out on the possibility of expanding the upper schools. Any proposals for new school places will be brought forward for public consultation as and when demand rises.