

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL AT WISBECH

To: Children and Young People Committee

Meeting Date: 9 February 2016

From: Adrian Loades, Executive Director: Children, Families and Adults Services

Electoral division(s): All County Council Electoral Divisions within the Fenland District Council area

Forward Plan ref: N/A **Key decision:** No

Purpose:

- a) To summarise the review of secondary school provision in Fenland undertaken in response to demographic change and the proposed levels of development in the Fenland District Local Plan 2014; and
- b) To inform the Committee of the consultation undertaken during 2014, the conclusions drawn and the additional work prompted by that consultation.

Recommendation: That the Committee:

- a) endorses the provision of a new secondary school in Wisbech and that this option is the subject of stakeholder (phase 2) consultation during the summer term 2016;
- b) notes the outcome of the site assessment work and requests the General Purposes Committee to authorise the acquisition of a site currently in the ownership of the College of West Anglia (adjacent to Meadowgate School) subject to the conclusion of satisfactory terms for acquisition and due diligence;
- c) authorises officers to continue to work towards identifying a preferred site in March should further additional secondary school capacity be required towards the end of the Local Plan period in 2031.
- d) notes the financial provision made in the Children, Families and Adults capital programme (£23m in 2019/20) for a new secondary school in Wisbech and the need to review this on an annual basis given the uncertainties about demographic change and timing outlined in the report.

Officer contact:	
Name:	Ian Trafford
Post:	0-19 Area Education Officer
Email:	ian.trafford@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel:	01223 699803

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In 2013-14, officers commenced a review of secondary education in Fenland, prompted by recent demographic change (the population of the District has grown by 13.9% to 95,300 since 2001), rising numbers of pupils in the Council's primary schools and the release of the draft Fenland Local Plan (FLP) in March 2013), which outlined the potential for 11,000 new homes to be built during the 2011-2031 planning period, allocated across the District as follows:

- 3,000 homes in Wisbech;
- 4,200 homes in March;
- 2,600 homes distributed around the market towns of Chatteris and Whittlesey; and
- the remaining 1,203 homes delivered across a number of smaller sites in the outlying villages.

The Fenland Local Plan was adopted in 2014.

- 1.2 Wide-ranging consultation was undertaken with key stakeholders on:
- current secondary school capacity and its ability to accommodate increased pupil numbers
 - options for creating additional secondary school capacity once existing capacity is fully utilised

A background information paper entitled "Demographic Pressures on Primary School Places in Wisbech – January 2012" was prepared to support our discussions with local councillors, schools, neighbouring local authorities (Lincolnshire and Norfolk) and individual town and parish councils.

- 1.3 The principal aim of the review was to ensure that any expansion required was delivered in good time and thereby ensure that the Council meets its statutory duty to provide a school place for every child living within its area whose parents want their child educated in the state funded sector.

2.0 MAIN ISSUES

2.1 Demography

- 2.1.1 There are four secondary schools in Fenland: Neale-Wade Academy (March), Thomas Clarkson Academy (Wisbech), Sir Harry Smith Community College (Whittlesey) and Cromwell Community College (Chatteris). There is a distance of between 6-13 miles separating each school (measured in a straight line). Table 1 below provides a summary of the current operating capacity of each school and the numbers on roll at the January 2015 census. This shows that there is currently some spare secondary school capacity across the district, with the majority of places being available at Thomas Clarkson Academy (TCA).

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- 2.1.2 **Table 1-** Pupils numbers for each secondary school in Fenland and the number on roll at the January 2015 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census are as follows:

Secondary School	Form of Entry (FE)	Published Admission Number (PAN)	PAN total Capacity	Number of 11-15 year olds in catchment	Number of 11-15 year olds on roll
Cromwell Community College	7	210	1,050	1,009	973
Neale-Wade Academy	10	300	1,500	1,202	1,287
Sir Harry Smith Community College	6	180	900	854	879
Thomas Clarkson Academy*	8	240	1,200	1,379	1,153
Fenland Total	33	990	4,650	4,444	4292

- 2.1.3 At the commencement of the review it was only possible to forecast secondary school rolls based on ageing forward the children in the local primary schools for the period up to 2022. These forecasts indicated that an additional 4 to 5 forms of entry (FE) (600-750 year 7 places) would be required across the District by 2022. The split between the main towns is shown in table 2 below.

- 2.1.4 **Table 2:** Shows year 7 secondary school places required across the District by 2022, split across main towns:

	Chatteris	March	Whittlesey	Wisbech
Cohort Forecast to 2022	217	275	184	393
Likely PAN (FE)	210 (7)	300 (10)	180 (6)	240 (8)
Difference (additional FE required)	7 (0)	-25 (0)	4 (0)	153(5)*

**Given likely trend for parental preference and capacity in March and schools in neighbouring counties*

- 2.1.5 Since the commencement of the review the January 2015 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census data has been published. This allows a similar projection to be made up to 2024. This would suggest a need for an additional 7FE (210 year 7 places) across the District, with the 2FE increase on the 2022 figure concentrated in Wisbech and the schools in the catchment area of the Thomas Clarkson Academy.

- 2.1.6 If all of housing allocated in the Fenland Local Plan (set out in paragraph1.1) came forward in the period to 2031 an additional 15FE of places would be required across the District with the split across the main towns shown in table 3 below.

- 2.1.7 Table 3: Shows additional FE required across the District in response to new housing split across the main towns:

	Chatteris	March	Whittlesey	Wisbech
FE forecast to 2031	2.5	5.5	1.5	5.5

- 2.1.8 The demographic data alone suggests a strong growth in the demand for secondary school places. However, long-term pupil forecasts are subject to a wider range of error than short-term ones. For example, the future number of births is difficult to forecast for such small areas and changes in parental preference and rates of housing development can have a big impact on future numbers. The relationship between future housing development and pupil rolls is not straightforward. Simply adding the number of pupils expected from new developments to the current primary-aged population is likely to give an over-estimate of future numbers because as the population of existing communities matures a certain level of new house building is required to maintain pupil numbers.
- 2.1.9 There are a range of other factors at play (paragraphs 2.3 to 2.6) which will have implications for both the level and the timing of any expansion of secondary school capacity in the district. Inevitably, a judgement will be required based on all of the available evidence

2.2 Pace of Housing Growth

- 2.2.1 There are considerable question marks around the pace of housing development, with a number of major development sites in Fenland stalling because of viability issues. Between 2011 and 2014 only 870 dwellings were completed. Continued building at that rate would deliver only 5800 of the 11,000 homes identified in the FLP.
- 2.2.2 There is also a requirement in the FLP for the strategic allocation sites to be master planned. In some cases this process is only just beginning and in others is yet to commence. There remains a significant amount of work to be completed before these sites come forward.
- 2.2.3 Given that a certain level of housing growth is required to sustain numbers it is considered prudent at this time to plan up to the period 2024 and project existing primary cohorts through to this date. In planning provision up to 2024, the option(s) selected should acknowledge the potential for further growth up to 2031 and the location for it as set out in the FLP. This approach would take account of the strategy in the FLP but without creating an undue risk that surplus capacity will be added into the system.

2.3 Parental Preference Trends

- 2.3.1 The Thomas Clarkson Academy has significant spare capacity at the current time. This is not apparent from Table 1 as the capacity of the school has been given as 1200 based upon its current PAN of 240. However, the school has sufficient accommodation for a PAN of 300 or an overall capacity of 1500 pupils

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aged 11-15 This surplus capacity is the effect of parental preference and pupils opting to attend other schools, including Neale-Wade Academy (NWA) in March.

- 2.3.2 Wisbech also experiences the greatest out of county migration of secondary school pupils. The January 2014 census recorded a total of 110 eleven year olds from the TCA catchment area attending secondary school provision in the following neighbouring authorities; Lincolnshire (66), Norfolk (41) and Peterborough (3). If currently observed trends continue there will be approximately 100 pupils (more than 3FE) moving out of the Wisbech state-funded sector during the transition between the primary and secondary phases of education. In the event that all children in the TCA catchment area chose to attend the school, it would already have insufficient capacity to meet this demand.
- 2.3.3 The extent to which this pattern of parental preference can be sustained will impact on the future demand for secondary school places in Wisbech. As Lincolnshire is now experiencing place planning pressures of its own, it is likely that fewer children from Wisbech will be able to access these places in future. Likewise, there are a rising number of pupils already attending schools in the primary phase of education in March and as these numbers reach secondary school age the ability of children from Wisbech to access places at Neale Wade Academy will also be diminished.
- 2.3.4 Whether this displacement effect will directly translate into an increased demand for places in the secondary school sector in Wisbech is difficult to assess. The trend for children to access schools elsewhere is long established and it is possible that new trends could emerge. In neighbouring Norfolk, there is some spare capacity at the nearest secondary schools to Wisbech located in West Walton and Terrington St Clement.
- 2.3.5 In contrast to the situation in Wisbech, migration to out of County provision is negligible in the areas served by the Neale Wade Academy, Sir Harry Smith and Cromwell Community Colleges

2.4 The Decisions of Education Providers

- 2.4.1 There is some evidence emerging across the County that secondary schools are prepared to increase pupil numbers within the constraints of their existing accommodation. This enables them to maximise revenue budgets which are increasingly driven by pupil numbers as the schools' funding formula has become more prescriptive, limiting the number of special factors and thereby opportunities to recognise individual or local circumstances. This development would further support a more cautious approach to secondary school place planning in order to avoid the over-provision of pupil places.
- 2.4.2 In the context of the current Fenland secondary review, it should be noted that Thomas Clarkson Academy currently has the physical capacity for 10FE (1500 pupils) aged 11-16. However, the academy sponsor the Brooke Weston Trust (BWT) reduced the Published Admission Number (PAN) to 8FE (an intake of 240 indicating a total capacity for 1200 pupils aged 11-16) from September

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2015. The Trust believes that in the long term TCA should operate at 8FE with a sixth form and that this model offers the best prospect for improvement and creating a successful school.,

- 2.4.3 Notwithstanding this decision, BWT has indicated that it will admit over PAN should additional places be required to meet the demand for places within its catchment area as it does have the physical capacity to do so. The extent to which the Trust is prepared to do this, working in agreement with the local authority, will influence the timescales in which extra capacity is required in the Town.
- 2.4.4 The College of West Anglia (CWA) has a campus located in Wisbech. CWA primarily offers post 16 vocational training, but has for many years offered 14-16 school link opportunities to Fenland schools on a day per week to pupils in years 10 and 11. If CWA expanded this form of provision then it may also have an impact on the extent and timescales for providing additional secondary capacity in Wisbech. Such a development cannot be ruled out given that the CWA has recently established the College of West Anglia Academy Trust and is now the main sponsor of three secondary and two primary academy schools in Norfolk. In addition, the further education (post 16) sector is an unprotected area of public expenditure. CWA has, therefore, seen significant budget reductions in recent years. This overall financial context may encourage the sector as a whole, including CWA, to extend the 14-16 year old offer if revenue funding followed these students.

2.5 Migration Patterns

- 2.5.1 The Fenland area has experienced in-migration from countries that have more recently joined the European Union (EU). Table 1 in [Appendix 1](#) provides forecasts for recent and expected growth in the number of East European pupils in Fenland based on the number of children whose first language is from one of the A2 and A8 accession countries. However, the migratory pattern has not had a significant impact on secondary school forecasts. A comparison between the January 2014 base forecasts and 2014 actuals for children aged 11-15 illustrate this.

	Cromwell	Neale Wade	Sir Harry Smith	Thomas Clarkson	Total
Forecast	982	1369	802	1362	4515
Actual 2014	986	1322	892	1210	4410
Difference	+4	-47	+90	-152	-105

- 2.5.2 In reality inward migration runs alongside other trends including families leaving an area and the maturing of the existing population. The effects of inward migration on overall pupil numbers are reduced where these trends run in parallel.
- 2.5.3 Increasing numbers of primary age children, including the children of migrant families, have already been accommodated in schools in March and Wisbech (and to a lesser extent Chatteris). They have, therefore, been included in future

secondary school age cohort forecasts.

- 2.5.4 Future migratory patterns are almost impossible to predict/forecast. Future patterns will be linked to national government policy on EU membership and immigration, future economic performance in this country and elsewhere within the EU and the ability to meet the demand for skills required by the labour market from within the existing population.

3.0 INITIAL PHASE 1 CONSULTATION

- 3.1 As part of the review into the future of secondary education in Fenland, academy sponsors of the four secondary schools and the Principal of CWA were consulted on how they would see their institutions meeting the growing demand within the District.
- 3.2 The views of district, town and parish councils were also sought. Wisbech Town Council supported a smaller TCA as part of the future planning of secondary school provision in the Town.
- 3.3 There was a general consensus among respondents that additional capacity was required in the Wisbech and to a lesser extent the March areas. This view informed the subsequent site option appraisal and site search work detailed in paragraphs 4.3 to 4.7 below.
- 3.4 In supporting additional capacity, education providers in the area considered that the review should be about more than simply the creation of additional secondary school places in the area. They felt that the Council should use the review as an opportunity to also consider the nature of the educational offer to be made in Fenland, and in particular Wisbech, to reflect the ambitious plans for regeneration in the Town set out in the Wisbech 20/20 vision. How such an offer related to the presence and location of CWA's Wisbech Campus and the opportunities that could be made available to 14 to 19 year olds, educational attainment and continuation in education post 16 were also relevant factors.
- 3.5 The Council deferred a decision on its preferred option for increasing capacity while it undertook this work between March and October 2015. The outcome is summarised in paragraphs 4.1 to 4.2 below.

4.0 ADDITIONAL POST CONSULTATION WORK

(a) The Education Offer

- 4.1 The Adult Learning and Skills Management Support Team has prepared a report looking at the current and future education and skills needs for Wisbech and its economy. The report concludes that:

Secondary education in Fenland needs to develop pupils' skills and qualifications that meet employer needs and fill the gaps – any development should not just be about qualifications but about a curriculum that promotes work readiness, work experience placements, exalts the value of the vocational as much as the academic. People with hybrid skillsets, such as technology and project management skills are likely to be in demand in the

future.

'Real' links with employers need to be established and employers involved in curriculum planning. As around 15% of Fenland's residents are self-employed entrepreneurial and business skills could be developed.

Smaller companies (less than 10 employees) are far less likely to work with schools – but the Cambridgeshire economy is made up of these smaller companies so a way has to be found by education providers to engage with them.

- 4.2 It is suggested that the conclusions of the report are encapsulated in the Council's commissioning specification for any new secondary school/provision made in Fenland, within the context of national curriculum requirements. Prospective sponsors could then be assessed on the basis of how they intend to address these educational and skills needs and how they engage with business.
- (b) Option Appraisal and Site Search
- 4.3 Notwithstanding all of the factors that may influence the rate at which pupil numbers will rise, such as the pace of housing development, parental preference, the decisions made by existing education providers and migration patterns, it now is clear that any additional secondary capacity should first be provided in Wisbech
- 4.4 The site-search work undertaken since April 2015 has identified a preferred site in Wisbech. The site in question is the former CWA horticultural and equine facility adjacent to Meadowgate School. CWA vacated this site and consolidated these courses at its Milton Campus. However, the site is still owned by CWA which has delayed its decision to go to market after learning of the Council's interest. CWA want to complete any sale by 31 August 2016 to meet the targets set by its Board for asset disposals.
- 4.5 Officers commissioned a detailed site assessment report to determine its development potential and inform negotiations for its acquisition. The report concludes that part or all of the CWA land is suitable for the development of a secondary school and a decision will have to be made as to how much of the CWA land is to be acquired. The main points to note are :
- The likely future development of this part of Wisbech, which is allocated as a strategic housing growth site in the Fenland LP, offers significant potential for the new schools to integrate and relate well to this new urban extension to the Town
 - The potential site area available is more than sufficient to accommodate a secondary school of the size required and a number of different layouts each with pros and cons. This could be important as there may be a need to acquire additional land to improve access to the site for all modes of transport
 - The most significant planning issues associated with the site are transport and access and an area of woodland that would need to be cleared by the Council if it was to undertake the most efficient scheme in terms of the land

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required. The site fronts Meadowgate Lane a single track road with limited or no footpaths in places. Significant investment in transport infrastructure will be required to widen the road, provide footpaths and cycleways and street lighting and the viability of this is yet to be established.

- The local member, Councillor Hoy has commented that there would be concerns about how appropriate access to the site might be achieved
- An early plan for accessing the site would need to be agreed with the Highway Authority. The site will provide more land than is needed for a secondary school and this “extra” land will provide opportunities for improvements to Meadowgate Lane. There is potential to consider improvements to the existing access to Meadowgate School as part of these proposals.

- 4.6 A clear site preference was not identified in March. A potential site to the west of the A141 was not included in the original search and has yet to be appraised and a local member has asked that discussions are also held with March Town Council regarding sites as they are currently preparing a neighbourhood/town plan.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 On the basis of the demographic evidence and the range of other factors that need to be taken into account the following conclusions have been drawn in terms of planning the provision of secondary school places in the Fenland District.

5.2 (a) Wisbech

- 5.2.1 The demand for additional capacity is greatest within Wisbech. The combination of demographic change, existing numbers in the primary sector and the future restriction on pupils living in the town being able to attend schools elsewhere means there is a significant demand for additional places which is not entirely reliant on new housing development coming forward. Therefore, there is less risk in opening a new secondary school in Wisbech and thereby creating surplus places which can have a detrimental impact on existing schools.

5.3 (b) March

- 5.3.1 There is no immediate pressure in March as the current primary cohorts age through into the secondary sector. Any requirement for additional secondary school capacity will require substantial housing allocations to come forward during the local plan period which ends in 2031. However, given the difficulty in identifying the large sites required by secondary schools and that it is unlikely that housing development in Fenland will deliver these sites, it is considered prudent for the Council to continue the current site search work and bring it to a conclusion.

5.4 (c) Chatteris and Whittlesey

- 5.4.1 There is no immediate pressure on the secondary schools serving these two towns. Whilst housing development is planned it is at a lower level than in

Wisbech and March. Pupil numbers will be kept under review and if necessary modest expansions of the existing schools can take place as and when the need arises.

6.0 ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES

6.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all

- 6.1.1 Providing access to local and high quality mainstream education will enhance the skills of the local workforce. Schools are also providers of local employment.

6.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives

- 6.2.1 If pupils have access to local schools and associated services, they are more likely to attend them by either cycling or walking rather than through local authority-provided transport or car. They will also be able to more readily access out of school activities such as sport and homework clubs and develop friendship groups within their own community. This will contribute to the development of both healthier and more independent lifestyles. .

6.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people

- 6.3.1 Providing a local school will ensure that services can be accessed by families in greatest need within its designated area.

7.0 SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Resource Implications

(a) Capital Funding

- 7.1.1 In the Children, Families and Adults capital programme to be considered by full Council on 16 February 2016 a sum of £23m is allocated in 2019/20 for the provision of 4 to 5FE of secondary school capacity in either Wisbech or March. It will be necessary to review this on an annual basis to:
- reflect the decisions taken by CYP Committee at the conclusion of this review
 - reflect the timing of the opening of the new school given the uncertainties identified in the report
 - the size of the school on opening and the extent to which the accommodation and site will need to be developed in a way which allows further expansion if necessary. For example, the school may start at 5-6 FE but it may be necessary from the outset to size the 'core' facilities so that they are suitable for a larger school.
 - The success, or otherwise, of securing section 106 contributions towards the cost of the new school given the pooling restrictions imposed by the new CIL regulations

(b) Revenue Funding

- 7.1.2 New academy schools receive a combination of Council and Education

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Funding Agency (EFA) funding. The main funding will be based on the local formula applied to all schools, but will need to include diseconomies funding to reflect the costs incurred whilst the new school fills to capacity.

7.1.3

Funding:	Funding Body:	Detail:
Local Formula Funding	EFA	Based on the Council's local formula. Funding recouped from the Council and allocated by EFA (some factors based on county averages in initial years)
Pupil Premium	EFA	Based on National Pupil Premium funding rates
Funding for Education Services	EFA	Based on National Education Services Grant (ESG) funding rates
Insurance Grant	EFA	Additional funding available to support insurance costs
Diseconomies Funding	Council	Funding from the Council to recognise costs whilst the school fills to capacity.
Pre-opening Revenue	Council	Funding from the Council prior to opening (usually 1 term) to support costs of Head Teacher and Admin support)
High Needs Pupil Top-Up Funding	Council	Top-Up funding for pupils with statements of SEN

7.1.4

In the initial years of operation new schools are funded based on an agreed number of pupils. In the 4th year of operation the school is funded based on actual numbers plus additional funding to reflect anticipated growth allocated from the Council's Growth Fund.

Please note: The Growth Fund is an amount agreed by Schools Forum which is top-sliced from the schools' block distribution total prior to budget setting to allocate additional funding to schools anticipating growth, including academies.

7.1.5

Pre-opening costs payable by the Council have historically been based on the cost of a Head Teacher and administrative support for a term prior to opening (currently £150,000 for secondary schools).

7.1.6

Diseconomies Funding is assessed for each new school on a case-by-case basis. The allocation is based on the Post-Opening Grant currently payable to Free Schools, although the expectation is that the lump sum provided to the school will be used to meet at least 50% of these diseconomies.

7.1.7

Final revenue funding amounts for new schools will vary depending on numerous factors. As the majority of the funding will come directly from the EFA their application of the local formula factor and national factors is key to determining these amounts.

7.1.8

The methodology for funding new schools is subject to change dependent on local and national policy changes and as such will be reviewed on an annual basis.

7.2 Statutory, Risk and Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 When the time is right, there are specific statutory requirements which have to be followed in seeking a successful sponsor for the proposed new secondary school for Wisbech under the provisions of the Education Act 2011. The process adopted by the Council is compliant with the requirements of the Act.
- 7.2.2 The Council would acquire the freehold of the site through the negotiation of terms with the current owner CWA. Final approval of the terms for acquisition will be required from the General Purposes Committee. The Council would then grant a standard 125 year Academy lease of the whole site to the successful sponsor based on the model lease prepared by the DfE as this protects the Council's interest by ensuring that:
- The land and buildings would be returned to the Council when the lease ends.
 - Use is restricted to educational purposes only.
 - The Academy Trust is only able to transfer the lease to another educational establishment provided it has the Council's consent.
 - The Academy Trust (depending on the lease wording) is only able to sublet part of the site with approval from the Council.
- 7.2.3 Elsewhere on this agenda is a report which would allow a new school, where appropriate, to open either as a voluntary aided (VA) school or as an academy with a faith designation. If a VA school were established the buildings and other developed areas of the site (e.g. playgrounds) would be vested in the Diocese while the County Council would retain the ownership of the playing fields.

7.3 Equality and Diversity Implications

- 7.3.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that children with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) are able to attend their local mainstream school where possible, with only those children with the most complex and challenging needs requiring places at specialist provision.
- 7.3.2 The accommodation provided will fully comply with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty and current Council standards.

7.4 Engagement and Consultation Implications

- 7.4.1 The Council has already consulted with key stakeholders in coming to its preferred option. A recommendation is made in this report to consult these stakeholders again and seek their views on the Council's preferred proposal (referred to as phase 2 consultation).
- 7.4.2 The process adopted by the Council for consideration of Academy or Free School proposals makes provision for a public meeting at which members of the local community can meet the potential sponsors and ask them questions about their proposals.

7.5 Public Health Implications

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- 7.5.1 The school would be accessible to pupils as either pedestrians or cyclists. If children had to attend secondary schools some distance away (more than 3 miles) they would be provided with free transport by the Council in accordance with its statutory duty.

7.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

- 7.6.1 Councillors, local schools, district and town councils and other agencies have been consulted and had input into the review.

Source Documents	Location
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PROPOSED OPTIONS FOR FENLAND SECONDARY SCHOOL EXPANSION Phase 1 Consultation Document (Summary of Consultation Phase 1• Fenland Brief – Report of the Adult Learning and Skills Team• Review of Secondary Education in Fenland• Lambert Smith Hampton Wisbech/ March School Site Search• Secondary School Forecasts - 2015	<i>Ian Trafford Octagon (2) Shire Hall Site, Cambridge CB3 0AP</i>

Appendix 1

Table 1: Fenland East European A2+ and A8 Nations Pupil Forecasts

January	Primary Age 4-10	Secondary Age 11-17	Total
2007/08			
2008/09	247	110	357
2009/10	306	156	462
2010/11	386	205	591
2011/12	471	245	716
2012/13	576	272	848
2013/14	718	368	1086
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2014/15	882	421	1303
2015/16	1066	460	1526
2016/17	1257	509	1766
2017/18	1463	579	2042
2018/19	1638	649	2287
2019/20	1790	746	2536
2020/21	1921	849	2770

+ A2 Nations – Bulgaria and Romania***A8 Nations – Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia**

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