

# Forest Heath Local Plan – Examination of the Single Issue Review of Core Strategy Policy CS7

## Suffolk County Council Representation on Matter 5 – Deliverability (Education)

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### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This representation concerns Suffolk County Council's comments on education issues, as relevant to the questions identified under Matter 5. These relate to question 5.2.
- 1.2 A separate written statement has been provided in respect of transport. Further information on other County Council infrastructure, such as libraries and waste provision, can be found in the Infrastructure Plan (**Ref: B29**).

### 2. Question 5.2

*Is the level and distribution of housing based on a sound assessment of infrastructure requirements and their deliverability, including expected sources of funding? In particular:*

*a) What are the key infrastructure requirements for the successful delivery of the housing planned?*

- 2.1 The key education infrastructure requirements for this scale and distribution of growth are set out in Forest Heath's Infrastructure Plan (**Ref: B29**).

*b) What reassurances are there that these elements can and will be delivered when and where they are needed?*

- 2.2 The County and District Councils have a joint approach to securing necessary education provision. The adopted Section 106 Developers Guide to Infrastructure Contributions in Suffolk (**Ref: B64**) sets out the process for estimating the need for different types of infrastructure, including early, primary and secondary education. Policy CS 13 of the adopted Core Strategy (**Ref: B57**) provides the overarching requirement within the development plan.

- 2.3 The County Council is under legal duties to ensure provision of early education and school places, and these are explained elsewhere in this representation. The strategy for delivering required places is set out in this paper.

- 2.4 The County Council is very successful in delivering required school places. Approximately 2,000 additional permanent primary school places have been

delivered across the County since September 2014, with further projects currently underway and due for completion within the next year. In recent years, there has been less pressure on secondary places but a new 900-place secondary school opened in Bury St Edmunds in 2016.

- 2.5 An overall indicator of the performance of the school system in Suffolk is the percentage of pupils attending their first choice school. For the 2017 intake, on offer day, 93.9% of children were offered their first choice of primary school (compared to the national average of 90%) and 93.3% of pupils were offered a place at their first choice secondary school (compared to the national average of 83.5%).

*c) Has the cost of these infrastructure elements been estimated, and funding sources identified?*

- 2.6 The adopted Section 106 Developers Guide (**Ref: B64**) includes estimated costs for providing early education and school places. It is expected that, where capacity isn't available to accommodate new development and, when compliant with regulations, development will fund the provision of necessary education places.

- 2.7 This is not a tariff-based approach. Calculations are determined according to the specific demands arising from development and the capacity available to serve development.

- 2.8 The County Council is allocated 'Basic Need' funding from central government to provide new primary and secondary school places made necessary as a result of background population growth, with any residual funding needs to be met from the County Council's own resources. However, the Government has also made clear that development should be expected to mitigate its impacts through developer contributions.

*d) Where, when and how will the additional school places and early education provision required as a result of the housing set out in Policy CS7 be delivered?*

### **3. Early Education – Background/Summary**

- 3.1 The Childcare Act 2006 places a range of duties on the County Council regarding the provision of sufficient, flexible and sustainable childcare. Until September 2017, the entitlement to free early education was 15 hours per week for all three and four-year olds. As of September 2017, this is being extended to 30 hours a week for three and four-year old children of working parents. Under the Education Act 2011 a separate entitlement to 15 hours free early education exists for eligible two-year olds.

- 3.2 Early education is delivered through a mixed economy of schools, the County Council, voluntary and independent providers (including childminders). Parents may choose to send their children into early education or not, they may take up their free entitlement or not, and they choose their provider based on a variety of factors. In summary, the nature of provision is such that it makes calculating future requirements much less certain than primary and secondary education. Whilst early education makes an important contribution to the educational outcomes, the nature of the market is such that it is not possible to provide significant detail as to the provision of place requirements at this strategic level.
- 3.3 A notable uncertainty at the current time is the impact of the move to free 30-hour provision from this September. It is not clear how many additional places will be required as not all parents will take up the additional hours and some children will already be receiving 30-hours childcare. The County Council is keeping this under close review.
- 3.4 A summary of the early education requirements for the housing growth set out by the Single Issue Review is set out in the Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan to 2031 submission draft (**Ref: C19**). New early education establishments ('settings') will be established alongside and on the site of each of the new primary schools. In other settlements, the County Council will look to expand existing settings or establish new ones in suitable locations. Where it is not possible to make provision alongside primary schools, co-location and/or provision with other community facilities and in local centres will be prioritised.
- 3.5 New early years settings will come forward along with the new primary schools or community facilities at locations where it is clear that there is a sufficient development to justify a new setting:
- Mildenhall
  - Newmarket
  - Lakenheath
  - Red Lodge

#### **4. Primary Education – Background/Summary**

- 4.1 Under the Education Act 1996, the County Council has a duty to secure sufficient school places to serve their area. The Education and Inspections Act 2006 extends this responsibility, placing a requirement to secure a choice of school places.
- 4.2 Schools are increasingly operated independently as academies rather than by the County Council itself. However, the County Council retains its legal duty to ensure a choice of school places.

- 4.3 A summary of the primary education requirements for the housing growth set out by the Single Issue Review is set out in the Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan to 2031 submission draft (**Ref: C19**). Detailed information on primary school capacities and requirements is set out in Appendix 1, with a summary/narrative in the paragraphs immediately below.
- 4.4 At **Brandon**, the scale of growth is such that it is expected that the small number of additional pupils can be accommodated at existing primary schools.
- 4.5 At **Mildenhall**, a new primary school will be required as part of the strategic allocation to the west of the town. Land will be secured through a policy requirement in the Site Allocations Plan (policy SA4(a)). The timing of the delivery of this school will be based upon the rate of delivery of new homes.
- 4.6 At **Newmarket**, it is envisaged that a new primary school will be required in the mid-2020s, with precise timing dependent on the rate of delivery of new homes and changes in background population change. The County Council has sufficient land in its ownership in the town to deliver a school in a suitable location for the distribution of housing proposed in the Local Plan.
- 4.7 At **Lakenheath**, a new primary school will be required and a project is coming forward, targeting an opening date of September 2019. Land has been identified in the Site Allocations document (Policy SA8(b)), the District has resolved to grant an outline planning permission for a housing site including a school.
- 4.8 At **Red Lodge**, a new primary school will be required. Land has been identified in the Site Allocations document and a planning permission is in place. The County Council has started work on site and is targeting September 2018 to open a 210-place school. The site is large enough that the school could be expanded in the longer term.
- 4.9 At **Beck Row**, the County Council intends to expand the existing school on its current site in order to accommodate the children emanating from the permitted development. A project is being developed to provide another 105 places at the school from September 2018.
- 4.10 At **Exning**, the County Council intends to expand the existing school on its current site in order to accommodate the children emanating from the dwellings identified in the Plan. The permanent capacity of the school has recently been expanded to 210 places and masterplanning has been carried out for future expansion to 315 places, which is sufficient for the level of growth proposed in the Plan.
- 4.11 **Kentford** is served by Moulton Primary School. The County Council intends to extend the school in order to mitigate the impact of development in

Kentford. The Local Plan allocates land adjacent to the school site to enable this to happen.

- 4.12 At **West Row**, the County Council intends to expand the existing school in order to mitigate the impact of development in the village. The Local Plan allocates county council-owned farm land adjacent to the school site to enable this to happen. The school has been expanded to 315 places and feasibility study has been carried out which demonstrates that the school can be expanded to 420 places in the longer term.

## **5. Secondary Education**

- 5.1 The same statutory duties which apply to primary education also apply to secondary education. The Forest Heath area is served by three secondary schools with provision for pupils aged 11 to 16, at Brandon (IES Breckland), Mildenhall and Newmarket. Post 16 (Sixth Form) provision is made at Newmarket and Mildenhall, although a proportion of pupils from Forest Heath attend post-16 education in Cambridgeshire.

### *IES Breckland School (Ages 11 – 16)*

- 5.2 As set out in the longer term forecast in Appendix 2, IES Breckland School is at or above capacity for the forecast period. Development of 33 dwellings will only generate an additional six pupils aged between 11 and 16, which may have a small effect on the school capacity but contributions via Section 106 may be justified.
- 5.3 IES Breckland was established as a Free School and as such, it is outside County Council control. However, based on the size of the site (4.75ha) and Government standards set out in Building Bulletin 103, it is believed that it is possible for the school to expand to accept c.100 additional pupils without requiring additional land. The site is not landlocked, so the expansion of the site could be considered, likely post – 2021. Therefore there is no reason, at this stage, to believe that solutions cannot be found to providing capacity for the small scale of development proposed in the Local Plan.

### *Newmarket Academy (Ages 11 – 18)*

- 5.4 Development at Newmarket, Exning and Kentford will create demand for additional places at Newmarket College. Short term (five year) forecasts show significant available capacity at Newmarket Academy. A longer term, ten-year forecast shows that the school's current capacity is exceeded in 2024/25. The addition of housing allocations not currently included in forecasts brings forward the time where additional places may be necessary to 2022/2023.

5.5 The level of growth proposed is such that expansion to 1,200 places may be necessary. Government guidelines in Building Bulletin 103 suggest that less than 10ha is necessary for a school of this size. At 12.1ha, the current site is considered large enough to be able to accommodate growth without requiring additional land. The necessity of expansion will be monitored through the plan period. It may be that the increase in pupils in the early 2020s is only a short term requirement – a ‘birth bulge’ – hence temporary classrooms may be the most appropriate response.

#### *Mildenhall College Academy (Ages 11 – 18)*

5.6 Development at Mildenhall, Lakenheath, Red Lodge, Beck Row and West Row will create significant additional demand for places at Mildenhall College. The scale of development is such that the existing catchment school cannot expand to meet total demand, and a sufficient number of pupils will emerge from development to justify the establishment of a new secondary school.

5.7 The projected demand for secondary places arising from the growth in this Single Issue Review make it such that an additional secondary school in the District will still be relatively small by the end of the plan period (at fewer than 900 11-16 places). Future growth, in the next Local Plan, is likely to take up places in the new secondary school.

5.8 With a relatively even distribution of housing between Mildenhall, Lakenheath and Red Lodge, there is no critical mass of development in one place, to provide an obvious location for a new school. So before work begins on the new Local Plan, it is difficult to have certainty as to the best location for this new secondary school to serve future growth.

5.9 An early review of the Local Plan, commencing in 2018, will enable the County Council to open a new secondary school in the best location for the long term needs of the District. The next Local Plan may also include significant development at RAF Mildenhall, but this remains uncertain.

5.10 In the short term, Mildenhall College has some available. It is a 1547-place 11-18 school, which used to accept more pupils.

5.11 Mildenhall College is planning to relocate to the Hub site (Policy SA4(a) in the Site Allocations plan) in 2020 and this will increase its capacity to 1350 places (11-16) plus a Sixth Form (400 places for ages 16+, giving a total of 1750 places 11 – 18). The new school will be built with core facilities to enable further expansion, to a 1900-place (11 – 18) school. Based on current forecasts, and the District Council’s estimates of the rate of housing delivery, it is estimated that expansion to 1900 places would provide sufficient capacity to last until 2022.

5.12 Before 2022, there will be greater certainty on the future pattern of development, with decisions on RAF Mildenhall and a new Forest Heath Local Plan expected, at least, to be at an advanced stage.

5.13 The County Council recognises that there are risks to the delivery of a new secondary school in the medium term. The following are ways in which additional secondary school places can be provided in advance of the delivery of a new school.

- (i) Work with Mildenhall College to expand the relocated school at its new site beyond 1500 11 – 16 places and 400 Sixth Form capacity, potentially using additional land under County Council ownership.
- (ii) Provide temporary additional places at the relocated Mildenhall College.
- (iii) If required, delay disposal of the current Mildenhall College site to consider opening the new secondary school in Mildenhall.

5.14 Ultimately, the County Council could consider making use of compulsory purchase powers to secure a site in a suitable location elsewhere.

5.15 This approach, with measures to manage the risks, is considered preferable to making a decision now as to where and when a new secondary school opens. The County Council will be undertaking a review of future secondary school place needs across the whole county, taking place in early 2018.

**2,557 words**

## Appendix 1 – School Forecasts and Calculations (Primary)

The following tables are based on the most recent forecasts of demand for places at primary school (January 2017). The pupils emanating from developments permitted before January 2017 are included within the pupil roll forecasts and excluded from the cumulative additional dwellings, in order to avoid double counting. Given that a large number of sites have been permitted and accounted for in forecasts, this means that ‘additional’ pupils are often not expected early in the time period covered by these tables.

Education provision in an area should not operate on the assumption that all capacity is available to be used. There needs to be a degree of surplus to facilitate parental preference and for contingency planning. Suffolk County Council uses a five per cent buffer – or 95% capacity – for school place planning. This is at the lower end of the 5-10% range identified by the Audit Commission in 1996 and 2002 and, as noted by the National Audit Office, the range used by the Department for Education. Therefore these tables reflect two capacities of schools – the ‘absolute’ capacities and relative capacities with a 5% buffer applied.

### 1. Brandon

Projects to expand both Brandon primary schools are due to complete for September 2017. Based on Forest Heath’s estimated housing trajectory, these pupils are not expected to enter Brandon’s primary schools until after the forecast period, however the data below shows that, with the additional places available from September 2017, current forecasts suggest that places should be available to accept the 8 additional primary school aged children without additional capacity being required.

School Name	Cap	Total Rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated Effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Forest Academy	420	357	363	362	363	367	
Glade Primary School	420	276	298	323	353	353	
Total Places/Pupil Roll:	840	633	661	685	716	720	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	798						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		207	179	155	124	120	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		165	137	113	82	78	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	0	0	0	0	33
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	0	0	0	8
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		207	179	155	124	120	112
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		165	137	113	82	78	70

Figures may not sum due to rounding.



## 2. Mildenhall

At Mildenhall, a new primary school will be required as part of the strategic allocation to the west of the town. Land will be secured through a policy requirement in the Site Allocations Plan (policy SA4(a)). The timing of the delivery of this school will be based upon the rate of delivery of new homes. In the short term, the capacity of Great Heath primary school will be permanently expanded from September 2017, and this will provide sufficient capacity for latent growth.

		Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated Effect by 2031
School Name	Cap	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Great Heath Academy	630	490	536	576	598	602	
St Mary's Church of England Academy	420	413	414	415	398	391	
Total Places/Pupil Roll:	1050	903	950	991	996	993	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	998						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		147	100	59	54	57	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		95	48	7	2	5	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	18	48	95	240	1484
Cumulative Additional Children		0	5	12	24	60	371
Effect of additional children from allocations on absolute capacity:		147	96	47	30	-3	-314
Effect of additional children from allocations on capacity, with buffer applied:		95	43	-6	-22	-56	-367

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

It is envisaged that, depending on forecasts at the time, the new primary school will be required in around 2022/23. In the interim, temporary provision may be required to support the small number of additional places required.

### 3. Newmarket

At Newmarket, it is envisaged that a new primary school will be required in the mid-2020s, with precise timing dependent on the rate of delivery of new homes and changes in background population change. The County Council has sufficient land in its ownership in the town to deliver a school in a suitable location for the distribution of housing proposed in the Local Plan.

Whilst the deficit of places at the end of the plan period is estimated to be low, given difficulties with expanding existing primary schools, establishing a new school appears to be the best strategy for managing growth in the long term.

		Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated effect by 2031
School Name	Cap	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
All Saints CEVAP School, Newmarket	210	202	206	206	215	217	
Houldsworth Valley Primary Academy	420	270	285	310	326	332	
Laureate Community Academy	210	243	235	221	225	227	
Paddocks Primary School	210	204	206	210	213	213	
Total Places/Pupil Roll:	1050	919	932	947	979	989	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	998						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		131	118	103	71	61	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		79	66	51	19	9	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	0	40	80	102	254
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	10	20	26	64
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		131	118	93	51	36	-3
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		79	66	41	-2	-17	-55

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

#### 4. Lakenheath

A new primary school will be required. Land has been identified in the Site Allocations document (Policy SA8(b)), the District has a resolution to grant an outline planning permission for the school and land has been secured through a Section 106 agreement. The target date for opening this new school is September 2019. The school will open with 210 places but the site is large enough to enable expansion of the school to provide 630 places in the longer term, if needed.

The new primary school will enable this growth to be mitigated. In the interim, temporary places may be required at the existing primary school.

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - Lakenheath CP School:	315	305	324	323	319	322	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	299						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		10	-9	-8	-4	-7	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		-6	-25	-24	-20	-23	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	0	0	62	219	828
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	0	16	55	207
Effect of additional children from allocations on absolute capacity:		10	-9	-8	-20	-62	-214
Effect of additional children from allocations on capacity, with buffer applied:		-6	-25	-24	-35	-78	-230

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## 5. Red Lodge

At Red Lodge, a new primary school will be required. Land has been identified in the Site Allocations document, a planning permission is in place and the land has been secured. The County Council has started work on site and is targeting September 2018 to open a 210-place school, dealing with the deficit identified from 2019. An academy provider has been appointed and the new school has been named 'The Pines'. The site is large enough that the school could be expanded to 420 places in the longer term, which is sufficient to mitigate the total level of growth proposed in this Plan.

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - St Christopher's CEVCP School:	420	328	367	405	456	481	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	399						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		92	53	15	-36	-61	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		71	32	-6	-57	-82	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from allocations)		0	62	144	329	500	1147
Cumulative Additional Children		0	16	36	82	125	287
Effect of additional children from allocations on absolute capacity:		92	38	-21	-118	-186	-348
Effect of additional children from allocations on capacity, with buffer applied:		71	17	-42	-139	-207	-369

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## 6. Beck Row

At Beck Row, the County Council intends to expand the existing school on its current site in order to accommodate the children arising in the local area. A project is being developed to provide another 105 places at the school from September 2018, taking the school to a total capacity of 315 places.

The County Council forecasts include the demand from pupils living on the US air bases, these are factored in to the primary forecasts. However our experience shows that there is a tendency for US pupils to only attend UK schools up to Key Stage 1. This has not been factored in to this forecast, hence the expansion to 315 places is considered sufficient to mitigate the impacts of housing growth and population growth.

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - Beck Row School:	210	196	254	302	314	331	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	200						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		14	-44	-92	-104	-121	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		4	-55	-103	-115	-132	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from allocations)		0	0	0	24	44	66
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	0	6	11	17
Effect of additional children from allocations on absolute capacity:		14	-44	-92	-110	-132	-149
Effect of additional children from allocations on capacity, with buffer applied:		4	-55	-103	-121	-143	-159

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## 7. Exning

At Exning, the County Council intends to expand the existing school on its current site in order to accommodate the children emanating from the dwellings identified in the Plan. The permanent capacity of the school has recently been expanded to 210 places and masterplanning has been carried out for future expansion to 315 places, which is sufficient for the level of growth proposed in the Plan.

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated Effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - Exning Primary School:	210	216	227	227	226	226	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	200						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		-6	-17	-17	-16	-16	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		-17	-28	-28	-27	-27	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	0	0	40	80	205
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	0	10	20	51
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		-6	-17	-17	-26	-36	-67
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		-17	-28	-28	-37	-47	-78

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## 8. Kentford (Moulton)

Kentford is served by Moulton Primary School. The County Council intends to extend the school in order to mitigate the impact of development in Kentford. The Local Plan allocates land adjacent to the school site to enable this to happen. The principle of expanding Moulton School to 420 places has been discussed with the school governors and further detailed discussions are underway. This would be more than enough to accommodate the growth already permitted.

Note: the allocations identified in the Local Plan were permitted before the most recent (January 2017) forecasts were produced, hence they are already accounted for within the forecast to 2017.

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - Moulton CEVCP School:	210	180	199	215	221	221	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	200						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		30	11	-5	-11	-11	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		20	1	-16	-22	-22	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from allocations)		0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	0	0	0	0
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		30	11	-5	-11	-11	-11
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		20	1	-16	-22	-22	-22

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## 9. West Row

The County Council intends to expand the existing school in order to mitigate the impact of development in the village. The Local Plan allocates land adjacent to the school site to enable this to happen. A feasibility study has been prepared and the target date to have this expansion in place is September 2018. Phase one has expanded the school to 315 places and further expansion to 420 places can be brought forward when needed.

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)					Estimated effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - West Row CP School:	315	258	276	278	278	279	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	299						
Available Capacity (Absolute)		57	39	37	37	36	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		41	23	21	21	20	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	0	11	61	111	152
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	3	15	28	38
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		57	39	34	22	8	-77
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		41	23	19	6	-8	-89

Figures may not sum due to rounding.



## Appendix – Secondary School Forecasts

### 1. Brandon (IES Breckland)

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)										Estimated Effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - IES Breckland School:	500	480	491	512	548	568	633	673	702	704	707	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	475											
Available Capacity (Absolute)		20	9	-12	-48	-68	-133	-173	-202	-204	-207	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		-5	-16	-37	-73	-93	-158	-198	-227	-229	-232	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	33	33	33
Cumulative Additional Children		0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		20	9	-12	-48	-68	-139	-179	-208	-210	-213	-213
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		-5	-16	-37	-73	-93	-164	-204	-233	-235	-238	-238

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Notes on IES Breckland:

- The school is a free school and so outside County Council control.

## 2. Mildenhall

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)										Estimated Effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - Mildenhall College:	1547	1182	1262	1337	1391	1459	1564	1651	1717	1759	1778	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	1470											
Available Capacity (Absolute)		365	285	210	156	88	-17	-104	-170	-212	-231	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		288	208	133	79	11	-94	-181	-247	-289	-308	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory):		0	62	167	531	1124	1592	1923	2215	2445	2665	3587
Cumulative Additional Children		0	14	37	117	247	350	423	487	538	586	789
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		365	271	173	39	-159	-367	-527	-657	-750	-817	-1020
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		288	194	96	-38	-237	-445	-604	-735	-827	-895	-1097
Mildenhall Hub Relocation Phase 1, 11-16: 16+	1350 400											
Mildenhall Hub Relocation Phase 2, 11-16: 16+	1500 400											

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Notes on Mildenhall:

- Relocating Mildenhall College to the Mildenhall Hub site will enable the provision of an additional 203 places in phase 1 (2020) and a further 150 in phase 2 (total 353 places more than the current Mildenhall College). Therefore the extent of the projected deficit at Mildenhall College is exaggerated by this table.
- This table discounts American pupils expected to leave the Suffolk school system to be educated at American Air Base schools.

### 3. Newmarket

School Name	Cap	Total rolls (inc. permitted housing)										Estimated Effect by 2031
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	
Total Places/Pupil Roll - Newmarket Academy:	969	637	717	746	795	841	880	911	958	990	1022	
Capacity minus 5% buffer	921											
Available Capacity (Absolute)		332	252	223	174	128	89	58	11	-21	-53	
Available Capacity (With Buffer)		284	204	175	126	80	41	10	-37	-69	-101	
Cumulative Additional Dwellings (from trajectory)		0	21	61	141	203	258	323	393	393	393	480
Cumulative Additional Children		0	5	13	31	45	57	71	86	86	86	106
Effect of additional children from trajectory on absolute capacity:		332	247	210	143	83	32	-13	-75	-107	-139	-159
Effect of additional children from trajectory on capacity, with buffer applied:		284	199	161	95	35	-16	-62	-124	-156	-188	-207

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Notes on Newmarket College:

- The school site is considered large enough to enable expansion of the school to manage this growth without requiring additional land.