

**SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Tuesday, 19th April, 2016**

**10.00 am**

**Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall,  
Maidstone**







## **AGENDA**

### **SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

**Tuesday, 19th April, 2016, at 10.00 am**

Ask for:

**Joel Cook/Anna  
Taylor**

**Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall,  
Maidstone**

Telephone:

**03000 416892/416478**

#### **Membership**

Conservative (6): Mr R J Parry (Chairman), Mr J E Scholes (Vice-Chairman),  
Mr E E C Hotson, Mr A J King, MBE, Mr L B Ridings, MBE and  
Mrs P A V Stockell

UKIP (2) Mr H Birkby and Mr R A Latchford, OBE

Labour (2) Mr G Cowan and Mr R Truelove

Liberal Democrat (1): Mr R H Bird and Mrs T Dean, MBE

Church Mr D Brunning, Mr Q Roper and Mr A Tear

Representatives (3):

Parent Governor (2): Mr P Garten and Mr G Lawrie

*Tea/coffee will be available 15 minutes before the start of the meeting*

*County Councillors who are not Members of the Committee but who wish to ask questions  
at the meeting are asked to notify the Chairman of their questions in advance.*

#### **Webcasting Notice**

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### **UNRESTRICTED ITEMS**

*(During these items the meeting is likely to be open to the public)*

#### **A - Committee Business**

- A1 Introduction/Webcast Announcement
- A2 Substitutes
- A3 Declarations of Interests by Members in items on the Agenda for this Meeting
- A4 Minutes of the meeting held on 8 March 2016 (Pages 5 - 16)

#### **B - Any items called-in**

#### **C - Any items placed on the agenda by any Member of the Council for discussion**

- C1 Academies - successes and challenges in Kent (Pages 17 - 22)
- C2 Ensuring the provision of sufficient denominational school places in Kent (Pages 23 - 176)
- C3 Kent Education Trust - verbal update on progress (Pages 177 - 178)

### **EXEMPT ITEMS**

*(At the time of preparing the agenda there were no exempt items. During any such items which may arise the meeting is likely NOT to be open to the public)*

Peter Sass  
Head of Democratic Services  
03000 416647

**Monday, 11 April 2016**

## KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

### SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

MINUTES of a meeting of the Scrutiny Committee held in the Darent Room, Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone on Tuesday, 8 March 2016.

PRESENT: Mr R J Parry (Chairman), Mr J E Scholes (Vice-Chairman), Mr G Cowan, Mrs T Dean, MBE, Mr E E C Hotson, Mr A J King, MBE, Mr R A Latchford, OBE, Mrs P A V Stockell, Mr R Truelove, Mr J N Wedgbury (Substitute for Mr L B Ridings, MBE) and Mrs Z Wiltshire (Substitute for Mr H Birkby)

ALSO PRESENT: Mr R W Gough, Mr P J Oakford and Mrs J Whittle

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr P Segurola (Director of Specialist Children's Services), Mr D Adams (Area Education Officer - South Kent), Mr P Sass (Head of Democratic Services) and Mrs A Taylor (Scrutiny Research Officer)

### UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

#### **93. Minutes of the meeting held on 19 January 2016** (Item A4)

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 19 January 2016 were an accurate record and that they be signed by the Chairman.

#### **94. Corporate Parenting Select Committee - Implementation Plan (3 months on from County Council)** (Item A5)

1. Mr Oakford, Cabinet Member for Specialist Children's Services introduced this item and explained that there had already been a substantial amount of work on the Select Committee recommendations; work was progressing well with good results. Mr Segurola, Director, Specialist Children's Services, set out the highlights of the progress on the recommendations which included:

- Recommendation 4: The letter had been drafted and would be sent to the Children's Minister within the next week.
- The merging of the Corporate Parenting Panel and Corporate Parenting Group was underway, the last meeting of the Group had been held and a report which included its remit and composition would be discussed at Corporate Parenting Panel.
- Recommendation 13: There were concerns around care leavers and their NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) position, in part due to the large numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) entering Kent. This was a key priority for the Corporate Parenting Panel.
- Recommendation 15: There were complex issues around housing and the limited volume of social housing available across the country, with increasing numbers of young people with leaving care entitlements and an increase in UASC there was a gap between supply and demand.

- Referring to the Transformation programme there was a 16+ accommodation strategy. The aim of this strategy was to have a range of options appropriate for young people to ensure they were not left unsupported but that the service provided value for money and that the commissioning was 'smart'.
2. In response to a question from the Chairman Mr Oakford confirmed that in total there were around 1,400 UASC, 950 of these young people were under 18 years of age. The remainder were over 18 years and these young people presented a challenge in relation to their supported accommodation needs. By the end of 2016 there was expected to be around 800 UASC over 18 years in Kent requiring supported accommodation.
  3. Mrs Wiltshire, the Chairman of the Corporate Parenting Select Committee, welcomed the positive news around children in care and the supported housing arrangements for those children leaving care. There were concerns around other Local Authorities placing vulnerable children within Kent, but the partnership working was welcomed.
  4. Mr Oakford confirmed that the Council was lobbying Government on these issues, a dedicated officer had been appointed within the staff team of the Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB) to coordinate and advise on placements made in Kent by other Local Authorities.
  5. Mr Segurola explained that the voluntary dispersal scheme, in respect of UASC, had resulted in 77 young people being appropriately placed outside of Kent County, further offers had been received for another 26 young people, however this represented just 10% of the young people who had arrived in Kent over the past year.
  6. Members reflected on the in depth work of the Select Committee and thanked Mrs Wiltshire and the Officers involved in the review for such a thorough report.
  7. In relation to young people leaving care a Member asked for details of the cost of 18+ young people being placed in their own supported accommodation compared to the cost of the 18+ young person remaining in the care of their foster carer until they were 21 years old.
  8. Mr Segurola explained that this was a very important but complex area, it was accepted that the recompense decreased at 18 years and this was often problematic. As part of the 16+ accommodation strategy a balance was being sought to ensure that, where appropriate, young people were able to stay in their foster homes. With regard to 18+ young people living in their own homes there was the practicality of finding suitable accommodation, but there was a setting up grant available for young people. It was vital to ensure that each case was tailored to the individual and was suitable for their needs.
  9. Mr Segurola agreed to supply detailed costs of the difference between young people moving to their own supported housing compared to remaining in foster care.

10. In relation to the limited availability of social housing, one member suggested it was necessary to do something radical to ensure the security of the future of the young people leaving care. Mr Segurola explained that commissioned services were being explored, particularly for young people aged 18-21years. Services ranged from supported lodgings to accommodation with 'live in' support or 'outreach' support allowing young people to move towards independence. The Council was also exploring the use of private rented housing which was not ideal but necessary. Mr Oakford explained that it would not be possible to find appropriate accommodation for all care leavers unless the Government brought in a national dispersal strategy for UASC.
11. In relation to the use of University accommodation Mr Segurola explained that discussions had been held with universities. They could only provide accommodation over the summer and contacts were being used in the Canterbury area allowing the use of private properties as well.
12. In response to a question about the Government's role in assisting Kent. Mr Oakford confirmed that the Local Government Association (LGA) had an Asylum, Migration and Refugee Task Group which Mr Oakford attended representing KCC.

RESOLVED that the Scrutiny Committee thank Mr Oakford and Mr Segurola for attending the meeting and answering Members' questions and for the progress on the Select Committee recommendations to date. Members also thanked Mrs Wiltshire for chairing the Select Committee.

## **95. Progress report on Grammar Schools and Social Mobility Select Committee** (Item A6)

1. Mrs Whittle explained that the Committee had concluded its evidence gathering during February, a first draft of the report would be produced in the coming week, and a report would be submitted to Cabinet on 25 April and then to County Council on 19 May. Mrs Whittle highlighted a few key areas from the review:
  - a. At present 2.8% of the overall grammar population were on Free School Meals (FSM). This figure increased in the young year groups: Year 7 = 3.4%, Year 8 = 3.7% with Year 13 = 2.1%.
  - b. The Select Committee looked at the young people attending Grammar Schools who had been on FSM at some point within the last 6 years (so the school was in receipt of Pupil Premium for each of those young people) which was just over 8%.
  - c. The Committee had also focussed on those young people who were not eligible for FSM but were still low income families.
  - d. Within Key Stage 2 – Level 5 – 51% of young people on FSM went on to Grammar School
  - e. Within Key Stage 2 – Level 5 – 73% of young people not on FSM went on to Grammar School
  - f. Why were more children from low income backgrounds not going to Grammar Schools?

2. Evidence had been received from a range of sources including Education experts, Head Teachers and Parents and Young People and the Committee had focussed on the Social, Educational and Financial Barriers to entering the Grammar School system. Outreach and mentoring was also key but was not consistent across the County, this was particularly difficult with an increase in super selective grammar schools.
3. Mrs Whittle confirmed that the Select Committee had heard that there was a ban on coaching for the Kent Test, that families should be provided with a full range of information and that it was important for Head Teachers to be given the opportunity to network and share information. There was a lack of consistency across Kent.
4. Mrs Whittle was praised for her chairmanship of the Select Committee.

RESOLVED that Members note the progress of the Grammar Schools and Social Mobility Select Committee.

**96. Progress Report on Energy Security Select Committee**  
(Item A7)

1. Mr Wedgbury explained that the Energy Security Select Committee was a pioneer Committee in looking at this topic. Members had received the first draft of their report and were due to meet with the Cabinet Member in the coming week. The Select Committee would report to Cabinet and then to County Council in May 2016.

RESOLVED that Members note the progress of the Energy Security Select Committee.

**97. Call-In of Decision 15/00114 - Proposal to Close Pent Valley Technology College**  
(Item A8)

1. The Chairman introduced the item which was a call in of Decision 15/00114 – Proposal to Close Pent Valley Technology College. He welcomed the witnesses and explained the process of the meeting. The Chairman also referred to a written submission from Mr Whybrow, one of the local Members, which had been circulated to Members of the Committee.
2. Mr Cowan briefly explained his reasons for calling in this decision which were set out in the supplementary agenda pack. Mr Cowan had held a meeting with Mr Gough, Mr Adams and Democratic Services prior to the call-in being approved but was pleased that the decision would be fully scrutinised at the Scrutiny Committee meeting. Mr Latchford supported the call-in.
3. The Chairman asked the two external speakers, Mrs Claire Potts and Miss Bethany Smith, to set out their view on the proposed decision.
4. Mrs Potts thanked the Committee for allowing her to speak to them about this decision, she highlighted the main areas of concern for parents and the community which included the following:



- a. At the Education Cabinet Committee, 17 February 2016, it was stated that: if the intake for September 2016 was 100 pupils or more KCC would try to keep the school open with a recovery plan. Mrs Potts asked why, when the original 54 first choice requests were made, the remaining 46 places could not be filled with pupils who had requested Pent Valley as their second choice.
  - b. What alternative options there were to the proposal to close the school and what evidence of the alternative options?
  - c. Referring to the £1.5million investment into Pent Valley in June 2015 – why was this undertaken and now there is a proposal to close the school.
  - d. The consultation period ran from 6 January 2016 – 3 February 2016. On 9 December Pent Valley students received allocation letters to other schools. Teachers at Folkestone Academy had been informed that their class sizes would be increasing and there were concerns over the support staff needed in classes of 40 pupils.
  - e. Had all pathways been lit to ensure children could travel in the dark and was there a plan for buses on relevant routes?
  - f. Mrs Potts was aware that KCC had received emails from Folkestone Academy parents setting out concerns such as inadequate teaching and bullying. Parents were planning on moving their children from Folkestone Academy in to Pent Valley.
  - g. Why year 9 students at Pent Valley, who had recently chosen their GCSE options could not be guaranteed the same subjects at alternative schools due to class sizes and classes being full.
  - h. Pent Valley Ofsted report was 'good' in Jan 2013 the last Ofsted report for Folkestone Academy was 'requires improvement'
5. Miss Smith was then invited to speak to the Committee. Miss Smith raised the following points and questions:
- a. The Government had stated that by 2020 every school was to become a free school or an academy. Presumably the Council did not plan to close every school, some schools would have their status changed and why couldn't the same happen to Pent Valley?
  - b. Why was it not possible to write off Pent Valley's deficit and change the status of the school?
  - c. Miss Smith was a student at Pent Valley and stressed the impact this decision had had on her. Miss Smith had moved to a college and changed courses and during her course her teacher had left.
  - d. Why was KCC failing a good school whilst refusing to notice that Folkestone Academy was a failing school? Miss Smith was aware of concerns which had been raised on social media about discontent at Folkestone Academy.
  - e. KCC should be caring more about students' wellbeing than financial issues.
  - f. Miss Smith thought that there should be a closer examination of the schools in Folkestone.
6. The Chairman thanked the two speakers and invited Mr Gough to respond. Mr Gough explained that the financial position and the quality and sustainability of what was offered to students at Pent Valley could not be separated. The

accumulated deficits could only be written off if the school closed. Following changes to the national rules in 2013 it was not possible for the Council to write off the deficit therefore the only option for Pent Valley was to reduce its deficit by reducing its expenditure. Working with Pent Valley the Council assumed that the number of students entering at year 7 would increase, as it would across Shepway. There were a significant number of students leaving at years 11 and 12 and the school was operating at around 1/3 of its capacity. The school was building up deficits of around £1 - £2 million per year. There had already been reductions in staffing, non-teaching staff in 2012 and teaching staff in 2013 and in May 2014 there were concerns over the impact of these reductions. To remove the deficit it would be necessary to reduce teaching staff by 25% in year 1 and another 18% in year 2. There were sometimes more opportunities with primary schools, teachers were more generalised and staffing could be shrunk to match a shrinking roll, but with secondary schools, which required a wide curriculum with a range of specialist teachers, this was not sustainable. To close the school was a last resort and Mr Gough acknowledged the impact on the families involved. However it was not considered to be in the best interest of the community, students and staff at the school to be running the school down to far below what would be a sustainable level and removing more than half the teaching staff and non-teaching staff. The school was running a deficit of £1million with total expenditure £5million and there was limited room for manoeuvre. It was the case that a free school would likely be commissioned on the site in a few years' time, a new school would start with start-up funding; it would grow into its new position and would not be managed down to unsustainable levels. The decision to propose the closure of Pent Valley School was not welcomed, KCC had sought to avoid the current position but with regret Mr Gough signed the decision following recommendation by the Cabinet Committee and it was believed to be the right decision.

7. Mr Cowan thanked the Chairman for allowing the external speakers to address the Scrutiny Committee. He raised the following points and questions:
  - a. Numbers of applications to Pent Valley had slightly increased
  - b. Within the consultation proposals it was recognised that there would need to be some secondary school provision in the area and the increase in pupil numbers was expected to continue.
  - c. Referring to costs – these were estimated, it would cost more to move children to alternative schools. Mr Cowan requested a full breakdown of the costs of the proposed closure.
  - d. What did KCC intend to do with the school if it closed, what would it cost to 'mothball' the school, and the cost of transferring to a Free School or Academy.
  - e. What would it cost for the school to remain open, particularly when parents continued to be offered places for their children at Pent Valley.
  - f. Dec 2014 – assurances were given that despite falling pupil numbers Pent Valley would not close
  - g. March 2015 – Pent Valley signed an agreement with East Kent College to ensure a better deliver of subjects; this was supported by KCC and was considered to be a ground-breaking partnership.
  - h. June 2015 – KCC assured the Governing Body that Pent Valley would not close and £1.5million was spent on refurbishment.

- i. October 2015 – The Governing Body was aware of proposals to close the school and, following alleged threats to the Governing Body, the Governing Body abstained from commenting on the proposals.
8. Mr Gough explained that the proposal to consult on closure (announced December 2015) was put forward after the secondary offer round (by the end of October). Discussions had been held around the right timing for the announcement, KCC wanted to give families who had put Pent Valley as a choice for September 2016 chance to amend their preference. A number had remained with Pent Valley as their first choice; however some had amended their preference. The Council had a legal obligation to offer Pent Valley to those families who had expressed it as their first preference given that the school was currently open.
9. With regard to numbers of applications, there was an increase from 43 first choice during 2014 to 54 first choice applications in 2015. KCC had assumed that 70 students would join year 7 at Pent Valley in Autumn 2015, however there was still approximately 120 students leaving higher up the school therefore the numbers of pupils in the school would continue to decrease. Regarding the costs, if the school was to remain open the losses would have to be absorbed within the school, they could not be written off by KCC, and they would have to be met by a reduction in expenditure and staff. A significant effort was made by KCC to tackle the problem of reducing numbers, with investment to secure the schools future to enable it to survive. Unfortunately there was then a second year of very poor GCSE results which fell from 48% A\* - C including English and Maths in 2012, 40% in 2013 to 20% in 2014 and then to 15% in 2015. The results combined with the first preference figures which, whilst higher than 2015, were still critically low resulted in an unsustainable situation.
10. Regarding the allegation of threats made to the Governing Body this was not recognised and the Cabinet Member was not aware of anyone having made such threats.
11. Mr Adams stated that he had attended a meeting of the Governing Body during February 2016 with the Corporate Director and there had been no threat whatsoever to the Governing Body about what would or would not happen if they did not agree. The consultation process was discussed but absolutely no threats were made.
12. Regarding the 43 students currently in year 7, 31 had put Pent Valley as their first preference, during 2015 this had risen to 54 students, however this was not viable for a secondary school. As previously stated KCC forecasted a possible 70 students entering Pent Valley in September 2016 but that would still result in the school roll for years 7-11 dropping from 417 currently, to 366. It was not considered sustainable or possible to offer the breadth of curriculum and specialisms required with such small pupil numbers. The school had already reduced its staffing and the Swale Academy Trust did not continue to run A-Level courses so the curriculum had already reduced. It was thought that parents had lost confidence in the school, Brockhill Park was oversubscribed on first choice preferences and Folkestone Academy was also due to fill all its 270 places available. KCC had a legal obligation to offer parents their first choice where space was available, therefore the remaining places at Pent Valley could not be

offered to parents putting Pent Valley as their second choice if their first choice was available. All parents who had been offered Pent Valley were offered an alternative school place in case Pent Valley closed. Mr Adams also commented on the results at Pent Valley, during 2015 15.3% students achieved 5 A\*-C including English and Maths, that was considered to be very poor, and was compared to Folkestone Academy at 40.8% and Brockhill Park at 43.2%. Arguments had been put forward that results had been driven by the high numbers of students who had English as an additional language (EAL) or special educational needs (SEN) however this was not accurate. Regarding students with EAL, in 2014, 44.4% students gained 5 A\*-C compared to 19.4% who did not have EAL. The figures were different during 2015 when 17.4% of non EAL students gained 5A\*-C and 8.8% with EAL gained 5A\*-C. However this made little difference overall. Students with EAL made consistently better progress. The school had 29% SEN in year 11 compared with Folkestone Academy at 28%. 21% of SEN students at Folkestone Academy secured 5 A\*-C while only 7% of SEN students at Pent Valley did so. The school was not considered to be doing well enough with inadequate progress in English and Maths, and it was believed that an Ofsted inspection of Pent Valley would rate it an inadequate. Folkestone Academy was inspected by Ofsted last year and was found to be good. KCC had an obligation to ensure that students had the best opportunities; Pent Valley had budget difficulties and would have to make staff reductions. An adverse Ofsted finding at Pent Valley would impact on pupil numbers and this would result in a continued downward spiral.

13. Regarding the cost of closure, this was reported to be around £5.9million which included writing off the school's deficit of £3.7million at closure and £1.3million loan for capital works. £600,000 redundancy costs which was expected to reduce, £1.5million retention payments for staff to continue to closure, £1million pupil funding for Folkestone Academy and Brockhill Park, however this could reduce. This figure also included £20,000 for uniforms and £25,000 for school transport. Costs mirrored from closure of Chaucer Technology included £60,000 staff training, cancellation of contracts and mothballing. There were little costs for mothballing, due to previous investment, it was hoped that the leisure centre would continue to operate and discussions were had around continuing to use existing premises. £5.9million was considered to be a fair assumption of the costs.
14. A Member asked how the situation at the school had been allowed to get so dire, why had there been no successful intervention previously? Additionally how could there be a requirement in 2018 for a new school when the current school wasn't sustainable, was it an opportunity to turn an unsuccessful Kent school into a Free School? Mr Gough explained that there was a distinction between the pupil numbers entering year 7 and the number of pupils on the school roll. Overall the number of students in the school was falling. It was confirmed that KCC was not intending on turning Kent's schools into Free Schools and Academies any faster that it was going to happen. There was a Government Mandate which stated that every school should become a Free School or Academy by 2020 with a particular focus on schools which were coasting and inadequate schools. If Pent Valley were to remain open it would not be a KCC maintained school for long, assuming a sponsor could be found. Mr Gough referred to previous comments made about the ways in which, if the school remained open, the school could reduce its deficit, by drastic reductions in

teaching staff and a reduction in curriculum. A free school was able to start without accumulated deficits and with favourable start-up funding, with generally increasing numbers. Those were the national rules and regulations.

15. In response to where would the demand come from if a Free School was on the site, Mr Gough confirmed that there was a demand, however Pent Valley could not continue with the small absolute numbers and financial difficulties and therefore could not provide an adequate education. In Shepway there was a mild increase in birth rate, migration, and an increase in primary numbers, as was mirrored across Kent, and these numbers eventually entered year 7 in secondary school.
16. Mr Adams explained that the December 2015 Cabinet Committee paper contained details of forecast school rolls; this showed an increase of 110 students in year 7 in the next few years in the Shepway area.
17. In response to the previous question about how Pent Valley had become so inadequate Mr Gough explained that the school was rated as good by Ofsted in 2013, and at that point its 10 year trajectory showed GCSE results improving. However following concerns the Cabinet Member and Corporate Director visited in May 2014 with an aim to make Pent Valley more attractive to parents and students. Parental choice favoured Folkestone Academy and Brockhill over Pent Valley and during summer 2014 there was a dramatic drop in results, KCC undertook 6 weekly visits to the school and issued a formal warning to Governors in 2015 and work with Swale Academies Trust began. The results in 2015 were worse than in 2014 and levels of progress were bleak. In addition numbers were not due to increase to replacement level and the position was unviable, situations could evolve relatively quickly over 2-3 years, and it was not possible to allocate students to Pent Valley who did not wish to go there if they had a higher preference which was available. KCC engaged with the school, a strategy and plan was put into place, but the numbers applying to Pent Valley dropped more quickly and there was a dramatic drop in GCSE performance in 2014/15 and at that point the school became unviable.
18. In response to a question Mr Gough explained that there was volatility in school places, reflected in the funding formula, the link between expenditure and pupil numbers became much tighter, and the scope for bail-out disappeared. There were similarities to the discussions had over the closure of Chaucer Technology College.
19. One Member commented that in the part the Council was allowed to 'nurse' schools in this position in order to keep it open because it would be needed in a couple of years. However the Government had changed the regulations around the debt of a school needing to be handled by the school. The Member asked what flexibility was available to the Council in dealing with the debt of the school. Was the £1.3million loan by KCC included in the debt of Pent Valley? It was assumed that any money spent on Pent Valley came out of the budget for all schools in Kent. Did it make economic sense to keep the school open? The investment in the school in summer 2015 was questioned if it was then due to be closed, although it was understood that the costs were not abortive as school may re-open in the future. The Member did not understand the Council writing to parents asking if they wished to reconsider their choice of school bearing in mind

the proposal to close the school. With regards to numbers of students, surely there had been evidence of problems with pupil numbers earlier in the process? Referring to the allegations made by the Governing Body of bullying these were considered to be very serious and should be investigated.

20. Mr Gough explained that there was no real discretion in dealing with the debt of a school. A fund used to be available to provide support but that was removed in 2013. A funding scheme was provided for schools and there was no scope to go beyond that. The loan of £1.3million related to the investment made in the school, the cost of the loan would be covered by the sale of a playing field. The school's debt was ongoing revenue loss. A judgement had to be made regarding the future of the school, if it had increased to an 80-90 intake, savings would still have had to be made but the school could have recovered. KCC was desperate not to close Pent Valley and was conscious that school provision would still be required on that site in the future.
21. Mr Adams confirmed that KCC had had discussions with the Department for Education around supporting schools such as Pent Valley. Regarding the admissions letters to parents, the Council had received criticism from parents with year 7 children about why they were not told earlier, and if parents had not been informed there would have been criticism from parents who had just expressed a preference for Pent Valley and now there were proposals to close it. KCC had offered alternative school places to students entering Pent Valley in year 7 and those currently in years 7-9. Parents had until the end of April to decide and by then the decision over whether Pent Valley would close would have been made.
22. Referring to the GCSE results at Pent Valley School one Member commented that until 2014 Pent Valley had achieved good results, but that they suffered with the changes to the GCSE examination system introduced in 2014. 47% of students at Pent Valley were on free school meals, 21% did not have English as their first language with 30% with special education needs, and therefore the school should have been treated as a special school. It had been accepted that there would be an increase in the birth rate and in housing in Shepway District so it was suggested that the proposal be reviewed and further attempts made to keep Pent Valley School open. Concerns were raised again over the comments made by the Governing Body of the School.
23. A Member asked, if students were moved from Pent Valley to either Folkestone Academy or Brockhill what would be the maximum number of pupils in each class? Concerns were raised about class sizes rising above 30 students and the effect on the education of the students and the number of pupils with special educational needs at the alternative schools.
24. Mr Gough reiterated his previous comments about the alleged threats to the Governing Body – that no threat had been issued and Mr Gough had not been present at a meeting or seen anything in writing threatening the Governing Body. It was agreed that the 2014 changes to GCSE were disruptive to a number of schools, however, very few schools fell as far and as fast as Pent Valley, and Pent Valley did not show any signs of recovery in its 2015 GCSE results. Mr Gough referred to his previous comments about the extremely poor GCSE results of non SEN and non EAL students at Pent Valley. Schools were not conventional

businesses, it was not possible for schools to cut large numbers of teaching staff and to offer a shrunken curriculum.

25. In relation to class sizes at Folkestone Academy and Brockhill officers had spoken to both schools and they anticipated that their class sizes would continue with some increases but they would not go above 30 per class.

26. The estimate from Pent Valley to balance its budget was to implement the following reductions:

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| a. 2016/17 | 25% reduction in teaching staff<br>35% reduction in support staff<br>15% reduction in non-teaching staff |
| b. 2017/18 | 25% reduction in teaching staff<br>25% reduction in support staff<br>20% reduction in non-teaching       |
| c. 2018/19 | 15% reduction in teaching staff<br>15% reduction in support staff<br>20% reduction in non-teaching       |
| d. 2019/20 | 5% reduction in teaching staff<br>5% reduction in support staff<br>7.5% reduction in non-teaching        |

27. The school had significant issues with regards to standards and how could stability and continuity be provided against the reductions proposed? Therefore the cost of closure: £2.136million debt increasing to £3.7million, redundancy cost £588,000 worst case scenario, retention payments and other costs resulted in a total cost of £5.9million for the closure of Pent Valley Technology College. In relation to housing there were two major housing developments in the area, Folkestone Seafront which was estimated to be around 1000 houses in the next 15 years and the Garrison Development which had a 10 year time frame.

28. A Member stated that having listened to the debate it was clear that the school had major problems, in relation to the Governors comments more evidence was needed on the alleged threats. Pent Valley was not a special school many schools had the same level of pupil premium, Free School Meals and Children in Care. With an assumed maximum of 70 students entering at year 7 and 120 leaving higher up the school and £1million deficit each year the school was in a dire situation. The highest expenditure in a school was staffing, and the only way to reduce the deficit would be a reduction in staff, leading to an alteration in curriculum. This accompanied with very poor GCSE results led the Member to consider that the proposals contained within the Cabinet Members decision outweighed the possibilities put forward by the speakers and the Member who had called the decision in. Questions could be raised about whether the education department could have done something sooner to prevent the difficulties but a short to medium term future could not be seen for Pent Valley School.

29. Referring to the alleged treats to the Governing Body, Mr Gough confirmed that KCC did not have the power to insist that Ofsted inspect a school.
30. Another Member stated the view that the school was unsustainable, and there was no other solution than to support the Cabinet Members' proposal.
31. It was confirmed that KCC did not have the option to 'bail out' Pent Valley School.
32. Mr Cowan moved recommendation (d) in the report: Require implementation of the decision to be postponed pending review or scrutiny of the matter by the full Council. This was seconded by Mr Truelove.

The Chairman put this to the vote: For – 3, Against – 7. The motion was lost.

33. It was agreed that the Cabinet Member and the Officer had answered all the questions put to them by the Committee. This was a difficult situation and there was considered to be no alternative. Mr Scholes remarked on the Governors comments, he considered that the Governors had the capacity to make a complaint about the treatment they had allegedly received, and that was what they should do. Mr King moved recommendation (a) Make no comment, this was seconded by Mr Scholes.

The Chairman put this to the vote: For – 7, Against – 3. The motion was carried.

34. Mrs Dean requested that a letter be written from the Scrutiny Committee to the Government to look again at the current arrangements for schools such as Pent Valley and requesting more flexibility for Local Authorities.

RESOLVED that the Scrutiny Committee thank the witnesses and Cabinet Member and Officer for attending the meeting to answer Members' questions on this item. The Committee would make no further comment on the Cabinet Member's decision but that a letter would be sent from Mr Gough and Mr Parry, as joint signatories, to the Government expressing the views of the Committee.



By: Peter Sass – Head of Democratic Services

To: Scrutiny Committee – 19 April 2016

Subject: Academies – successes and challenges in Kent – Discussion Item

Status: Open

Summary: The Scrutiny Committee is receiving an update on KCC actions in relation to the proposed Academisation of all schools by 2022, with reference to what steps the Council may take to maintain quality education in the County.

This covering report provides summary information which may assist the Committee in discussion of the item.

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 Following the announcement of the policy by Central Government that all schools should become academies by 2022, questions were raised at the recent County Council meeting in relation to KCC's response to the announcement and what steps would be taken to ensure this did not have a negative impact on education provision. (See Appendix 1 for County Council Questions and Answers)
- 1.2 Under the previous Coalition government, there was a significant shift toward academies. Over 4,700 schools have converted to academy status, up from 200 in 2010; a 2350% increase over 6 years.

## **2. Scrutiny Committee action**

- 2.1 Prior to the County Council meeting, the Scrutiny Committee Chairman and Spokespeople requested an update on the successes of and challenges facing academies in relation to the government proposal of academisation.

## **3. Attendance**

- 3.1 The following Members and Officers will be attending to provide updates and answer questions:
  - Mr Gough – Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform
  - Patrick Leeson – Corporate Director for Education and Young People's Services

## **4. Recommendation**

- 4.1 The Committee may note the update, express comments and make recommendations to the relevant Officer, Cabinet Member, Leader or Full Council.

## **5. Background Papers**

Appendix 1 – County Council Questions & Answers 11 and 12: 24 March 2016

White Paper – Educational Excellence Everywhere

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/508550/Educational\\_excellence\\_everywhere\\_\\_print\\_ready\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/508550/Educational_excellence_everywhere__print_ready_.pdf)

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**COUNTY COUNCIL****Thursday 24 March 2016****Question by Martin Vye to  
Roger Gough, Cabinet Member for Education & Health Reform**

Will the Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform advise what steps he will take to ensure that Kent pupils will continue to benefit from a good education at those schools which have previously chosen and performed well enough to remain under Kent County Council's control and which will soon be forced to become Academies?

**Answer**

There has been a good rate of improvement in the quality and performance of Kent schools. Currently 85.1% of schools have been judged by Ofsted to be good or better. Of these 72% (337) are LA maintained schools and 28% (131) are academies.

There are 391 LA maintained schools with an Ofsted judgement, of these:

- 86.2% (337 schools) were judged to be good or better
- 12% (47 schools) were judged to be requiring improvement
- 1.8% (7 schools) have been placed in a category of concern

There are 159 academies with an Ofsted judgement, of these:

- 82.4% (131 schools) were judged to be good or better
- 17% (27 schools) were judged to be requiring improvement
- 0.6% (1 school) has been placed in a category of concern

The recently published White Paper 'Educational Excellence Everywhere' (March 2016) makes it clear that the role of local authorities will change given an expectation that all schools will become academies by 2022. Local authorities will continue to play an important role in ensuring that every child has a school place, and that the needs of all children are met. They will also continue to act as champions for all parents and families. However, over time local authorities will step back from school improvement as that responsibility will be devolved to a school-led system and Multi Academy Trusts (MATs) overseen by the Regional Schools Commissioner.

In Kent, we continue to monitor, support and challenge all maintained schools to ensure that all Kent children benefit from a good education. We also monitor standards in academies and, where there are concerns, raise these with the Regional Schools Commissioner. This role will continue to be pursued robustly in the future.

**COUNTY COUNCIL**

**Thursday 24 March 2016**

**Question by Pam Brivio to  
Roger Gough, Cabinet Member for Education & Health Reform**

Can the Cabinet Member for Education tell the Council how it is proposed to implement the Chancellor's policy of converting every local authority school into an academy including what this will mean for staff currently employed by this Council?

**Answer**

Since July 2010 KCC has worked with schools, academy trusts, the DfE and latterly the Regional Schools Commissioner to enable maintained schools to convert to academy status, where they wished to do so. This process has been managed by a dedicated team of officers working closely with many other functions across the authority. In that time a total of 165 conversions have taken place in addition to other associated activity relating to post conversion changes including transfers between trusts.

The White Paper, Educational Excellence Everywhere, published on 17 March one day after the Budget, sets out the government's legislative proposal to require all schools to become academies by 2022. This would be the largest forced structural re-organisation of the education system since the 1944 Education Act.

The DfE acknowledges that both the Local Authority and its own civil servants have a limited capacity to undertake conversion work to academy status, and the plan for all schools to convert will require additional capacity and will be costly, not least to the local authority. Across the last three years the conversion rate has averaged at 23 conversions per year. A total of 31 conversions took place in the financial year 14/15.

Currently approximately three quarters of secondary schools and a quarter of primary schools in Kent have already converted to academy status. This leaves 28 secondary schools, 335 primary schools and 22 special schools which are still maintained by KCC. By way of comparison Essex has over 340 remaining maintained schools and Lancashire over 500. Nationally approximately 75% of schools remain under Local Authority control.

KCC will continue to work with schools to provide advice and guidance on the conversion process, and will support and facilitate Kent schools to form small multi academy trusts.

Once converted, academy schools continue to rely on a range of local authority services, both statutory and traded. Many academies purchase KCC provided services through EduKent. While the local authority's responsibility for school

improvement would be removed by new legislation, KCC will retain statutory responsibilities in respect of SEN, Admissions, Attendance, Early Years, School Place planning, and 14-19 Skills and Employability. The staff currently engaged in delivering these services will continue to do so. At this stage it is too early to be able to identify the full impact on KCC staff. The proposal currently being developed to see these services delivered by a trust or company on a commissioned basis is designed to relate to the new and rapidly evolving educational landscape.

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By: Peter Sass – Head of Democratic Services

To: Scrutiny Committee – 19 April 2016

Subject: Ensuring the provision of sufficient denominational school places in Kent – Discussion Item

Status: Open

Summary: The Scrutiny Committee is receiving an update on the steps being taken by KCC to ensure sufficient provision of denominational school places, with particular reference to growing demand for Catholic school places.

This covering report provides summary information which may assist Members in discussion of the item.

## 1. Background

- 1.1 There are 2163 Catholic schools in England and 89 Catholic schools in Wales, making up 10% of the national total of state funded schools. Over 800,000 pupils attend Catholic Schools. 30% of pupils at Catholic schools are of other faiths or none.
- 1.2 The school buildings and land of Catholic Schools are owned by the Catholic Church, which provides the premises at no charge and contributes 10% of any capital costs for maintenance. The day to day running costs of Catholic schools are funded by the state in the same way that all schools are funded (either through local authority or DfE funding agreements).
- 1.3 Presently, the Catholic Church in England and Wales is not opening any new Free Schools due to the Bishops' Conference response to the Government announcement made in September 2015 that religious schools must limit their faith admission element to 50% within their oversubscription criteria.

*Paul Barber, Director of the Catholic Education Service, said:*

*"Catholic schools are some of the best performing educational institutions in the country and there is a significant demand from parents.*

*"We are not opposed at all to the principle of free schools, however yesterday's announcement will be disappointing news to the thousands of parents who are unable to get their child a place at a Catholic school.*

*"If it is a question of diversity and promoting community cohesion, it would be worth the Government remembering that 36% of pupils at Catholic schools come from ethnic minority backgrounds, six per cent higher than the national average.*

*“We share the Government’s desire to provide hundreds of thousands of quality school places and its plan to give parents more choice in education.*

*“Providing high quality schooling is something the Catholic Church already does and the CES would ask the Government to remove the barriers which hinder us continuing to do this.”*

*Key statistics – Sept 2015*

- *83% of Catholic schools have been rated good or outstanding by Ofsted*
- *At GCSE Catholic schools outperform the national average by eight percentage points*
- *At age 11, Catholic schools outperform the national average English and Maths scores by five percentage points*

## **2. Scrutiny Committee action**

- 2.1 At the March Agenda Setting, it was agreed by the Chairman and Spokespeople that the Committee should receive an update from the Education and Young People’s Service Directorate, on steps being taken by KCC to ensure sufficient provision of denominational school places, with particular reference to concerns raised around catholic schools.
- 2.2 KCC’s Education Directorate has provided the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2016 – 2020 to support discussion (Appendix 1).

## **3. Attendance**

- 3.1 The following Members and Officers will be attending to provide the update and answer questions:
- Mr Gough – Cabinet Member for Education Health Reform
  - Patrick Leeson – Corporate Director for Education and Young People’s Services

## **4. Recommendation**

- 4.1 The Committee may note the update, express comments and make recommendations to the relevant Officer, Cabinet Member, Leader or Full Council.

## **5. Background Papers**

Appendix 1 – Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2016 - 2020

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# Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent

## 2016-2020

Appendix 1



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## Foreword

Welcome to the County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent for 2016-20. This is a five year rolling plan which we update annually. It sets out our future plans as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision across all types and phases of education in Kent.

This plan builds upon the positive achievements of the past year and provides a clear and confident direction for education providers for the next few years. A report on progress since last year was taken to Education and Young People's Services Cabinet Committee on 8 July 2015 and can be found here [www.kent.gov.uk/educationprovision](http://www.kent.gov.uk/educationprovision). Progress made during the course of the last year is as follows:

- Delivered refurbishment of a further two Special schools and commenced work to refurbish or replace another five, with schemes progressing for the remaining three schools to achieve the objective of replacing or refurbishing all Special schools in Kent.
- Achieved the County Council's target of maintaining a 5% surplus of school places overall. Surplus capacity in the Primary School sector is at 5.4% in Reception Year and 5.2% across all Primary School year groups. The surplus capacity in Districts varies across the County from 1.1% in Gravesham to 8.7% in Dover. Surplus capacity in Year 7 and across the Secondary School sector remains high both across the County and in Districts, apart from Canterbury which is below 4%.
- Delivered 18.7FE of permanent Primary school places and over 300 temporary Year Reception places.
- Provided an additional 107 Special school places and commissioned 176 further places in Specialist Resource Based Provisions in mainstream schools.
- Ensure sufficient Early Years places exist for all children eligible for free childcare provision.
- Achieved our target of at least 85% of parents securing their first preference Primary school.

Reception year numbers are forecast to peak in 2016/17, although local variations will apply. Numbers in the Primary phase begin to level out over the forecast period as larger cohorts move through our schools, and the numbers leaving Year 6 match those joining Reception Year classes. The pressure for school places will, therefore, begin to shift from the Primary phase to the Secondary phase. We are also witnessing increasing demand in the Special sector as the Primary population grows. Work has already begun on bringing forward proposals to address needs in the Secondary and Special school sectors.

The need for additional school places in the County has been recognised by Government, with Kent receiving the largest basic need allocation in 2015 of any local authority. However, price inflation in the construction industry and the sheer number of places needed continues to make our capital funding challenging.

We are determined we will meet these challenges with this robust Commissioning Plan for the future, which has been secured through collaboration and consultation with schools and other partners. We aim to deliver good quality buildings through cost-effective procurement and construction options.

We believe this Plan sets out a reliable and realistic vision for future education provision in Kent and provides the template for schools and other providers to work closely with the Local Authority to deliver a place in a good or outstanding school for every Kent child.

**Roger Gough**  
**Cabinet Member for Education**  
**(and Health Reform)**

**Patrick Leeson**  
**Corporate Director**  
**Education & Young People's Services**

# **1. Executive Summary**

## **1.1 Purpose**

The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. This Commissioning Plan sets out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are sufficient places of high quality, in the right places for all learners, while at the same time fulfilling our other responsibilities to raise education standards and be the champion of children and their families in securing good quality education, childcare and other provision including training and apprenticeships. The Plan details our future need for education provision, thereby enabling parents and education providers to put forward proposals as to how these needs might best be met.

This Plan is a 'live' document which underpins the dynamic process of ensuring there are sufficient places for Kent children in schools, and other provisions. It is subject to regular discussion and consultation with schools, District Councils, Local Elected Members, Diocesan Authorities and others. The content of this Plan reflects those discussions and consultations.

## **1.2 The Kent Context**

Kent is a diverse County. It is largely rural with a collection of small towns. Economically our communities differ, with economic advantage generally in the west, and disadvantage concentrated in our coastal communities in the south and east. Early Years education and childcare are predominantly provided by the private and voluntary sectors. Our schools are promoted by the County Council and many different trusts and take different forms including infant, junior, primary, grammar, wide ability comprehensive, all-through single sex and faith based. Post 16 opportunities are available through schools, colleges and private training organisations.

## **1.3 What We Are Seeking to Achieve**

Our vision is that every child and young person should go to a good or outstanding early years setting and school, have access to the best teaching, and benefit from schools and other providers working in partnership with each other to share the best practice as they continue to improve. Our overarching priorities and targets for education in Kent are set out in the strategic document: [Vision and Priorities for Improvement](#). Focusing on commissioning education provision from good or better providers can assist in securing this vision.

We believe that parents and communities should have a strong voice in proposals for future school development. We also recognise that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so. Such expansions are welcome to help meet both the need for extra places and our objective of providing access to a good local school for every Kent child. We therefore welcome proposals from existing schools, Trusts, the three Diocese and new providers that address the needs set out in this Plan. We aim to maintain at least 5% surplus capacity in schools in each sector in each District to facilitate parental preferences.

## **1.4 Principles and Guidelines**

The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties which are set out in the relevant sections of the Plan. We also have a set of principles and planning guidelines to help us in our role as the commissioner of education provision (Section 4). It is important that the Local Authority is transparent and clear when making commissioning decisions or assessing the relative merits of any proposals it might receive.

## **1.5 Capital Funding**

The Local Authority has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient numbers of pupil places. The cost of additional school places is currently met from basic need grant from the Government, significant supported borrowing by the County Council and Section 106 property developer contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy monies (CIL). Another funding option is the Free Schools programme. This proposes to create 500 new schools in the lifetime of the current parliament. Recent indications are that Central Government wishes to work more closely with local authorities to ensure these new schools support basic need pressures, and deliver the high quality of education we all strive for. The Kent County Council Capital Budget provides £89.6m for our programme during 2016-18. Projects to be included within this programme undergo rigorous internal appraisal and approval processes prior to commencement.

## **1.6 Kent's Demographic Trends**

The yearly number of births in Kent increased by 25% in the period between 2002 and 2012. The number of births dropped in 2013 but rose again in 2014. The number of Primary age pupils in Kent mainstream schools is expected to continue to rise significantly until 2021-22, after which it begins to fall. The number of Secondary age pupils in Kent mainstream schools is now rising and is expected to increase from the current roll number of 77,931 in 2014-15 to 96,581 in 2024-25. Planning for additional Secondary provision is now becoming a significant focus of activity.

## **1.7 Special Educational Needs**

We have seen a 5.4% increase in the number of pupils with statements during the last year, which is in line with the change in pupil numbers generally. Over a five year period we have seen a very significant increase in the number of pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD) (991 pupils or 59%); with growth also in the area of Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD) (72 pupils or 40%) and then Behavioural Emotional and Social Development (BESD) (68 pupils or 6%). All other categories have seen a reduction in numbers over five years. These growth areas present as our key commissioning needs.

While we have seen a slight reduction in the proportion of pupils educated in the independent SEN sector (13.1 to 12%) there has been a real term increase in the number of pupils (62) educated in these schools. Proposals agreed to date or currently in consultation will see an increase in Kent maintained Special schools of 426 places (12% increase). Additionally, extra places have been commissioned in existing new Specialist Resource Based Provisions in mainstream schools to cater for ASD, BESD and Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN). However, the forecasts

indicate another 268 pupils may need access to specialist SEND provision by the end of the decade. Proposals are identified to meet this demand and create the capacity required to reduce the need to use the independent sector in the future.

## **1.8 Early Education and Childcare**

Assessing the childcare market and ensuring a sufficiency of provision is both a complex and a constantly moving challenge. We have sufficient places in all Districts in Kent to provide places for all eligible 2, 3 and 4 year olds, albeit the surplus capacity varies from very few places to many hundreds in different Districts. This situation will change when the extension of the free entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds to 30 hours a week is introduced in 2017.

## **1.9 Post-16 Education and Training in Kent**

Our duty to ensure that sufficient provision exists to enable all young people aged 16 – 19 (up to 24 for some pupils with SEND) to engage in education and training is largely met through schools, colleges, training providers and workplaces offering apprenticeships. A key commissioning aim is to ensure suitable provision is available and that appropriate progression pathways exist for all young people. To support achievement of this aim we produce District level data packs (available on KELSI) which analyse the existing offer and identify gaps in provision. This Plan sets out how we will commission provision to close these gaps. By ensuring the right high quality pathways are in place, we expect participation rates to improve, especially amongst our most vulnerable groups.

A key strand to our 14 – 24 Employment and Skills Strategy, which this Plan supports, is to ensure there are sufficient, quality vocational options for all 14-19 years olds.

A further focus is to commission appropriate provision for young people with SEN or disabilities who could be aged up to 24 years. This will include creating further pre-apprenticeships and Level 1 programmes.

## **1.10 Kent's Forward Plan – by District**

Detailed analysis, at District level, of the future need for Primary and Secondary school places is contained in Section 10 of this Plan. This clearly sets out what provision needs to be commissioned, where, and when. Information on school expansions is contained in the District plans and we will consult on the proposals in line with statutory responsibilities and agreed protocols.

Temporary enlargements (bulge year groups) will also be required where there is not a need for permanent additional provision. It is recognised that in many cases these needs are dependent upon future planned housing developments, and thus the timing may need to be adjusted. In such cases, officers will implement measures to ensure sufficient provision is in place, in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform and Cabinet Member for Corporate and Democratic Services. We will keep this under review.

This Commissioning Plan, therefore, identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary school places as follows:

<b>By 2016-17</b>	<b>By 2017-18</b>	<b>By 2018-19</b>	<b>By 2019-20 and beyond</b>
<i>Primary</i> 15.95FE permanent 218 Year R places 60 Year 2 places  <i>Secondary</i> 6FE permanent 90 Year 7 places	<i>Primary</i> 17.9FE permanent 30 Year R places  <i>Secondary</i> 19FE permanent	<i>Primary</i> 14.4FE permanent  <i>Secondary</i> 21FE permanent	<i>Primary</i> 40.3FE permanent  <i>Secondary</i> 39FE permanent 210 Year 7 places

Much of the additional provision will be achieved by expanding existing schools. While in many cases the need for new and expanded schools is dependent on future housing development, the increase in demand for education places continues to be significant.

## **2. The Kent Context**

### **2.1 Kent - A County of Differences**

Kent is a collection of diverse small towns, rural communities and coastal and riverside conurbations. Kent's diversity is clear to see when looking at the difference between the richest and poorest areas in the County. For example, the 2015 Indices Of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), shows that Thanet is Kent's most deprived District and is within England's 10% most deprived areas. In comparison Kent's least deprived District is Tunbridge Wells which is within the least 20% deprived areas. Pockets of significant deprivation are found across Kent.

### **2.2 A Place of Change**

Over 110,000 new dwellings are currently planned in Kent by 2031, with most Districts anticipating high numbers of new homes. This demand for housing places significant pressure on all services and public infrastructure. It shapes the school organisation challenges that we face in the future.

### **2.3 A Place of Diversity and Choice**

Approximately 222,000 children and young people aged 5-16 are educated in Kent schools. For 2015-16 there are 2005 private and voluntary early years' providers and accredited child-minders, one maintained nursery school, 28 infant schools, 28 junior schools, 399 Primary schools, 99 Secondary schools (of which 32 are selective), 23 Special schools and 7 Pupil Referral Units.

The County has a diversity of provision with 182 community schools, 185 academies (of which seven are free schools), 34 foundation schools including a number of trusts and 153 Voluntary Aided or Voluntary Controlled schools. The majority of the Voluntary Aided and Controlled schools belong to the Canterbury and Rochester Church of England Dioceses and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Southwark, plus Methodist provision.) There are 67 non-selective Secondary schools (of which five are single sex) and 32 grammar schools (of which the majority are single-sex).

There are five general and one Specialist further and higher education colleges in Kent, based on 11 sites across the County.

### **2.4 A Place of Partnership**

There is a wide variety of providers of schools each bringing their own ethos and ideas to the system. This provides parents with choice and helps all schools continue to improve as each learns from the successes and innovations of others. The growth in the number of academies and free schools is adding to this, and there are some academy chains sponsoring schools in the County.

Kent has a long history of working with private and voluntary education providers in the pre-school and school sectors. We also have strong links with training providers and employers in the County who provide invaluable training and apprenticeship opportunities for many young people.



We aim to support and work with all schools and training providers in Kent, to ensure all children and young people in Kent have the very best education opportunities and achieve well.

### **3. What We Are Seeking to Achieve**

#### **3.1 Vision and Priorities for Improvement**

Our vision for Kent is that:

- Every child and young person should go to a good or outstanding early years setting and school, have access to the best teaching, and benefit from schools and other providers working in partnership with each other to share the best practice as they continue to improve.
- Kent should be a place where families thrive and all children learn and develop well from the earliest years so that they are ready to succeed at school, have excellent foundations for learning and are equipped well for achievement in life, no matter what their background.
- We have the same expectations for every child and young person to make good progress in their learning, to achieve well and to have the best opportunities for an independent economic and social life as they become young adults.

It is important to balance the need for school places and meeting parental preference with the efficient delivery of high quality education services. This requires a modest surplus of school places in any given locality. Too much surplus capacity is financially wasteful, and can impact negatively on budgets and school standards.

The Local Authority seeks to maintain between 5% and 7% surplus capacity in schools across each District in Kent. We will take action to reduce surplus capacity where this exceeds 10%, and will seek to exert a downward pressure on levels of surplus capacity where these are forecast to remain significantly above 5% throughout the forecast period.

It should be noted that overall figures of surplus capacity aggregated at District level can mask localised pressures or a deficit of places in individual year groups. For example, it is possible to have surplus capacity in schools but not enough Reception Year places. The level of surplus capacity across any given locality can therefore only be a guide to the actual availability of spaces, and it may be necessary to increase capacity in one area of a District while simultaneously reducing capacity elsewhere in the District.

It is also important to recognise that the Local Authority does not achieve these ambitions without working in partnership with schools and other partners. The increasingly diverse environment in which decisions about school sizes and locations are now taken means that the Local Authority commissions school places in an open and transparent fashion, and works closely with all education providers, to secure the best for Kent's children and young people.

The Local Authority holds similar ambitions for the Early Years and post-16 age groups and for those children and young people with SEND and therefore:

- We will continue to work with Early Years providers to respond positively to the ever changing needs of families to ensure high quality childcare provision is

available to give children the best start in life and support families' working commitments.

- We are committed to delivering the Government's drive to extend free entitlement to two year olds from disadvantaged backgrounds, and are working closely with providers to make this happen.
- We are working with schools, colleges, employers and training organisations to ensure appropriate pathways and provision are in place for young people aged 16-19 in Kent.
- Our commissioning intentions for SEND, set out in the SEND Strategy for Kent, include encouraging a mixed economy of providers, reducing the demand for school places outside Kent and creating more places in Kent Special schools and in SEN specialist resource base provision (SRBP) in mainstream schools.

## **4. Principles and Planning Guidelines**

In the national policy context the Local Authority is the commissioner of education provision and providers come from the private, voluntary, charitable and maintained sectors. The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties; the duties for each phase or type of education in Kent are shown under the relevant section in this Plan. Within this framework, the Local Authority continues to be the major provider of education by maintaining most Kent schools and it also fulfils the function of “provider of last resort” to ensure new provision is made when no other acceptable new provider comes forward.

Education in Kent is divided into three phases, although there is some overlap between these. These three phases are:

- Early Years - primarily delivered by private, voluntary and independent pre-school providers, accredited child-minders, and schools with maintained nursery classes
- 4-16 - “compulsory school age” during which schools are the main providers
- Post 16 - colleges and schools both offer substantial provision, with colleges as the sole provider for young people aged 19-25

The Local Authority also has specific duties in relation to provision for pupils with Special Educational Needs, pupils excluded from school or pupils unable to attend school due to ill health.

### **4.1 Principles and Guidelines**

It is important that the Local Authority is open and transparent in its role as the Strategic Commissioner of Education. To help guide us in this role we abide by clear principles, and consider school organisation proposals against our planning guidelines. We stress that planning guidelines are not absolutes, but a starting point for the consideration of proposals.

### **4.2 These are our Over-Arching Principles:**

- We will always put the needs of the learners first.
- Every child should have access to a local good or outstanding school, which is appropriate to their needs.
- All education provision in Kent should be financially efficient and viable.
- We will aim to meet the needs and aspirations of parents and the local community.
- We will promote parental preference.
- We recognise perceptions may differ as to benefits and detrimental impacts of proposals. We aim to ensure our consultation processes capture the voice of all communities. To be supported, proposals must demonstrate overall benefit.
- The needs of Children in Care and those with SEN and disabilities will be given priority in any commissioning decision.
- We will also give priority to organisational changes that create environments better able to meet the needs of other vulnerable children, including those from minority ethnic communities and/or from low income families.
- We will make the most efficient use of resources.

- Any educational provision facing difficulties will be supported and challenged to recover in an efficient and timely manner, but where sufficient progress is not so achieved we will seek to commission alternative provision or another provider.
- If a provision is considered or found to be inadequate by Ofsted, we will seek to commission alternative provision where we and the local community believe this to be the quickest route to provide high quality provision.
- In areas of high housing growth we will actively seek developer contributions to fund or part fund new and additional school provision.
- In areas of high surplus capacity we will take action to reduce such surplus.<sup>1</sup>

### **4.3 Planning Guidelines – Primary:**

- The curriculum is generally delivered in key stage specific classes. Therefore, for curriculum viability Primary schools should be able to operate at least four classes.
- We will actively look at federation opportunities for small Primary schools.
- Where possible, planned Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be multiples of 30 but where this is not possible, multiples of 15 are used.
- We believe all through Primary schools deliver better continuity of learning as the model for Primary phase education in Kent. When the opportunity arises we will either amalgamate separate infant and junior schools into a single Primary school or federate the schools. However, we will have regard to existing local arrangements and seek to avoid leaving existing schools without links on which they have previously depended.
- At present Primary school provision is co-educational, and we anticipate that future arrangements will conform to this pattern.
- Over time we have concluded that 2FE provision (420 places) is preferred in terms of the efficient deployment of resources but developments will also reflect the principles being established through the emerging Small Schools Strategy, building upon the recent Small Schools Review.

### **4.4 Planning Guidelines – Secondary:**

- All schools must be able to offer a broad and balanced curriculum and progression pathways for 14-19 year olds either alone or via robust partnership arrangements.
- PANs for Secondary schools will not normally be less than 120 or greater than 360. PANs for Secondary schools will normally be multiples of 30.
- Over time we have concluded that the ideal size for the efficient deployment of resources is between 6FE and 8FE.
- All but two of our Secondary schools admit pupils at age 11. Any new Secondary provision would be expected to follow this model, except where it is proposed to be all-aged (Primary and Secondary).
- Proposals for additional Secondary places need to demonstrate a balance between selective and non-selective school places.
- We will encourage the formation of all-aged schools where this is in the interests of the local community.

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<sup>1</sup> Actions might include re-classifying accommodation, removing temporary or unsuitable accommodation, leasing spaces to other users and promoting closures or amalgamations. We recognise that, increasingly, providers will be responsible for making such decisions about the use of their buildings, but we believe we all recognise the economic imperatives for such actions.



#### **4.5 Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs:**

- We aim, over time, to build capacity in mainstream schools, by broadening the skills and special arrangements that can be made within this sector to ensure compliance with the relevant duties under SEN and disability legislation.
- For children and young people for whom mainstream provision is not appropriate, we seek to make provision through Kent Special schools. For young people aged 16-19 provision may be at school or college. For young people who are aged 19-25 provision is likely to be college based.
- We recognise the need for children and young people to live within their local community where possible and we seek to provide them with day places unless residential provision is needed for care or health reasons. In such cases agreement to joint placement and support will be sought from the relevant KCC teams or the Health Service.
- We aim to reduce the need for children to be transported to schools far away from their local communities.

#### **4.6 Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision**

- We support diversity in the range of education provision available to children and young people. We recognise that new providers are entering the market, and that parents and communities are able to make free school applications.
- We also recognise that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so. Schools which are their own admissions authority may expand at their own volition if they have the resources to do so.
- As the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, we welcome proposals from existing schools and new providers that address the needs identified in this Plan, which include new provision to meet increased demand, and new provision to address concerns about quality.
- In order for us to provide any financial support for a proposal, it must meet an identified need and adhere to the planning principles and guidelines set out above.

## 5. Capital Funding

The Local Authority as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the County, particularly in schools.

The cost of providing additional school places is met from Government basic need grant, supported borrowing by KCC and developer contribution monies. Looking ahead to the MTFP for 2016-19 it is clear that KCC will no longer be in a position to undertake any further prudential borrowing to support new provision (as it has done in the past - notably with the Special Schools programme – as shown in Column 4 below) as to do so would place the Council in breach of one of its key fiscal indicators that net debt should not exceed 15% of its net revenue expenditure. Delivery of the additional schools places will rely more than ever on an appropriate level of funding from central government and securing the maximum possible contribution from developers where appropriate.

Figure 5.1 summarises KCC's spending and phased spending on school places for the period 2012 – 2019.

**Figure 5.1: Summary of spending on school places 2012-19**

To deliver places for school year	Basic Need funding	Targeted Basic Need	Council funds and borrowing	Developer contributions	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12	12,114,715		80,000			12,194,715
2012-13	5,518,713		1,026,531	6,813,479	-	13,358,723
2013-14	17,262,073	4,278,661	1,362,401	703,198		23,606,333
2014-15	22,321,641	11,196,446	2,360,261	2,455,946	79,440	38,413,734
2015-16	39,585,000	17,978,206	24,754,000	4,011,825	371,000	86,700,031
2016-17 forecast	52,508,000		55,789,000	11,446,000	-	119,743,000
2017-18 forecast	40,928,000		15,367,000	30,845,000	-	87,140,000
2018-19 forecast	Not known	0	0	10,000,000	0	10,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,238,142</b>	<b>33,453,313</b>	<b>100,739,193</b>	<b>66,275,448</b>	<b>450,440</b>	<b>391,156,536</b>

Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formulaic basis assessed from information provided by local authorities about forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity. Such funding will only provide for predicted growth in numbers arising from changes in the birth rate and from inward net migration. KCC has received £167m in basic need and targeted basic need capital for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18. We are unlikely to see information on the 2018/19 allocation from the DfE until March 2016.

Our current estimate of the likely level of available funding (excluding Basic Need funding from the DfE) when compared to our initial estimate of the costs of the provision that is needed to meet the pupil forecasts means that we face a potential funding gap of in excess of £100m across the period 2016-19. It is through the Basic Need funding allocation from the DfE and difficult decisions as to the phasing and scope of individual projects that this gap will be closed. The evidence in this plan will provide the basis of the case for additional funding that we will present to the DfE. As already indicated, further borrowing by the Council would not be prudent and the level of funding for



maintenance and modernisation of the existing estate is already at a low level so we cannot look to divert existing schools capital funding to support the development of new provision.

For new pupil places required because of new housing development it is necessary to look to other funding, specifically developer contribution monies.

In the past developer contribution funding has been secured through the negotiation of Section 106 agreements. Whilst S106 remains for meeting specific requirements of individual developments, the arrangement is to be supplemented by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is a local tariff on all development to provide new service capacity to support development.

Account will be taken of existing capacity prior to seeking developer contributions. Where surplus capacity above the Local Authority's 5% operating surplus is expected to exist after the needs of the indigenous population are served, this is available to support the need arising from new housing. In cases where services are not expected to be able to cope with the indigenous population's needs the costs of increasing service capacity are identified and costed, but these costs are not passed on to developers. Developers are asked only to contribute to needs arising from additional housing which cannot be accommodated within a surplus service capacity in the area (including the 5% operating surplus). Further information on Kent's approach to developer contributions can be found at the following:

<https://shareweb.kent.gov.uk/Documents/community-and-living/Regeneration/KCCDevelopmentContributionGuideSep2008155k.pdf>

Proposals to establish new provision which are driven by parents, rather than a basic need for new places, may be funded by the Government's free school programme, or through the Local Authority if funding is available.

## **5.1 Availability of Capital and Planning Permission**

Statutory proposals to alter school provision cannot be published until the necessary capital funding has been identified and secured. Planning permission is required where there are proposals to increase the footprint of a building and in certain other circumstances. Where planning permission is required, school organisation proposals may be approved subject to planning consent being obtained.

## **5.2 Existing Premises and Sites**

In drawing up options and proposals around reshaping provision or providing additional places, the Local Authority conducts an option appraisal on existing premises and sites to inform feasibility. The issues to be considered include:

- The condition and suitability of existing premises;
- The ability to expand or alter the premises (including arrangements whilst works are in process);
- The works required to expand or alter the premises;
- The estimated capital costs;
- The size and topography of the site; and
- Road access to the site, including transport and safety issues.

### **5.3 Value for Money**

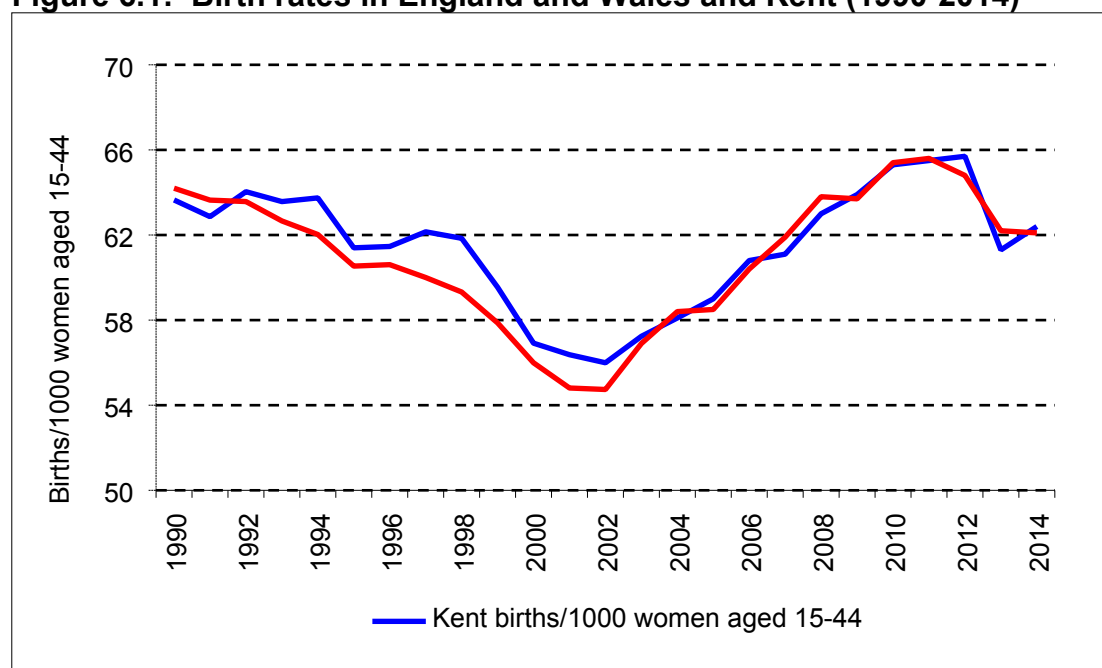
The Government has reviewed the cost of providing new school buildings and the financial process for allocating funding to local authorities to support the provision of extra school places. 'Baseline' designs guide local authorities towards standardisation in terms of space and design of new schools. In meeting these guidelines, Kent is committed to securing value for money when providing additional school accommodation which is of a high quality. New school design and build decisions are based on the long term sustainability of school rolls. The build method for new accommodation will be that which is the most appropriate to meet either a bulge in school population or a permanent enlargement, and which represents good value for money.

## 6. Overview of Kent's Demographic Trends

### 6.1 Kent Birth Rates and Long Term Forecasts

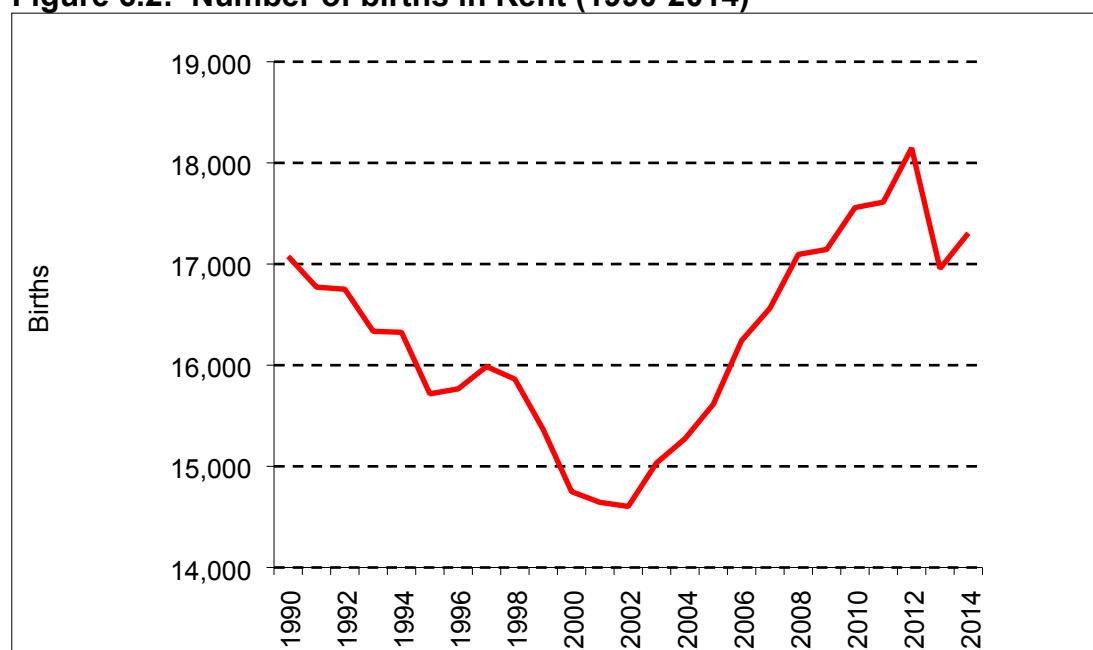
Figure 6.1 shows the changing birth rate in England and Wales and in Kent over the past 20 years. Figure 6.2 shows the number of births in Kent. These indicate that the upward trend we have seen in the number of Reception pupils entering our schools is likely to drop from 2017-18 assuming the number of births continues to fall. The pattern of declining numbers of Year 7 pupils entering our Secondary schools started to reverse from the last school year. District information is contained in Section 10.

**Figure 6.1: Birth rates in England and Wales and Kent (1990-2014)**



Source: Births data is by calendar year from the Office for National Statistics release FM01

**Figure 6.2: Number of births in Kent (1990-2014)**



Source: Births data is by calendar year from the Office for National Statistics release FM01

The number of births in Kent rose steadily each year from 14,600 in 2002 to 18,150 in 2012 – an increase of 25%. The number of births dropped to 16,950 in 2013, but in 2014 the numbers rose again to 17,260.

Figures 6.3 and 6.4 below provide long term pupil forecasts. These allow for planned housing developments and expected inward migration to the County. In Kent there is a resident-based take-up of mainstream education of about 90% at the Primary phase and 83% at the Secondary phase. This ranges from 76% Primary take-up and 70% Secondary take-up of mainstream places in Tunbridge Wells to over 95% take-up in some East Kent areas. Those not attending mainstream schools in Kent may be educated at home, or pupils attending independent schools, Special schools or alternative education provision.

**Figure 6.3:**  
**Long Term School-Based Forecast of Mainstream Primary Pupils by District**

	Current roll	Standard five-year forecast	Long term strategic forecast (Kent IIFM)		
District	2014-15	2019-20	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32
Ashford	10,327	11,190	12,383	11,908	11,238
Canterbury	9,928	10,501	11,326	11,102	10,843
Dartford	9,044	10,621	10,788	11,222	11,649
Dover	8,229	8,744	9,601	9,275	8,672
Gravesham	9,039	10,405	9,718	9,552	9,037
Maidstone	11,816	13,527	13,097	12,681	12,415
Sevenoaks	9,079	9,586	10,007	9,471	8,931
Shepway	8,064	8,373	9,349	8,716	7,913
Swale	12,119	13,279	13,814	13,739	13,243
Thanet	10,764	11,619	12,168	11,562	10,918
Tonbridge and Malling	10,384	11,282	11,149	10,696	10,173
Tunbridge Wells	8,220	8,456	8,750	7,856	7,128
<b>Kent</b>	<b>117,013</b>	<b>127,583</b>	<b>132,148</b>	<b>127,781</b>	<b>122,159</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2015, Management Information Unit, KCC.  
School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.  
Kent Integrated Infrastructure and Finance Model (IIFM), KCC, August 2014.

**Figure 6.4**  
**Long Term School-Based Forecast of Mainstream Secondary Pupils (Years 7-11)**  
**by District**

	Current roll	Standard five-year forecast	Standard ten-year forecast	Long term strategic forecast (Kent IIFM)	
District	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25	2026-27	2031-32
Ashford	6,445	7,035	7,839	7,600	7,218
Canterbury	7,464	8,211	8,848	9,236	8,997
Dartford	6,900	7,994	9,250	8,490	8,628
Dover	5,862	6,261	6,832	7,242	6,887
Gravesham	5,911	6,935	8,099	7,059	6,929
Maidstone	9,125	10,173	11,906	10,690	10,295
Sevenoaks	2,069	2,442	2,638	2,244	2,173
Shepway	4,956	5,230	5,604	5,718	5,307
Swale	7,558	8,413	9,531	9,321	9,053
Thanet	7,005	7,598	8,414	8,233	7,877
Tonbridge and Malling	7,655	8,228	9,092	8,469	8,161
Tunbridge Wells	6,951	7,989	8,528	7,757	7,153
<b>Kent</b>	<b>77,931</b>	<b>86,509</b>	<b>96,581</b>	<b>92,058</b>	<b>88,676</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2015, Management Information Unit, KCC.  
School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.  
Kent Integrated Infrastructure and Finance Model (IIFM), KCC, August 2014.

Figure 6.3 indicates that the number of Primary age pupils in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 117,013 in 2014-15 to around 132,148 in 2021-22. Beyond this point the pupil population generally begins to decline except in Dartford where the previous rise continues. Across Kent by 2031-32 pupil numbers are forecast to decline back to 2016-17 levels. However, the continued population rise through to 2021-22 suggests a need for some new permanent accommodation mixed with temporary expansion where appropriate.

Figure 6.4 indicates that the number of Secondary age pupils (Years 7-11) in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 77,931 in 2014-15 to over 96,000 in 2024-25 (the end of the standard forecasting period). Beyond this point the longer term strategic forecasts indicate a slight fall in pupil numbers, although this estimate is heavily influenced by projections of new housing development beyond 2026, the principal driver for Kent's long term strategic forecasts.

## 6.2 Housing Developments and Projections

Figure 6.5 below provides an overview of planned housing by District area. The planned housing numbers are used as part of the forecasting process but the current volatility in the UK and global economies, and Kent housing market means that the eventual level of house completions may differ significantly from the planned level, and this will alter the need for school places. Many Districts are still consulting on and finalising their allocated housing numbers from 2022 onwards, hence why these columns are greyed out.

**Figure 6.5: Historic and Forecast House Building by District (1992-2031)**

District	1992-06	1997-01	2002-06	2007-11	2012-16	2017-21	2022-26	2027-31
Ashford	2,339	3,614	3,620	2,912	4,333	4,302	1,950	1,250
Canterbury	1,929	2,805	2,755	3,674	3,947	4,951	3,634	3,516
Dartford	1,619	1,527	3,170	2,085	4,655	4,969	2,938	3,885
Dover	1,495	1,208	1,644	1,421	2,259	1,904	2,053	3,724
Gravesham	831	357	1,596	1,511	1,559	2,506	2,211	274
Maidstone	2,067	2,583	3,261	3,786	2,808	6,351	3,784	2,762
Sevenoaks	1,207	1,143	1,431	1,394	1,843	1,025	392	n/a
Shepway	1,923	2,080	2,162	1,577	2,246	2,482	1,485	448
Swale	1,951	2,970	3,351	2,875	3,144	2,401	1,737	1,161
Thanet	1,894	1,649	2,520	3,452	4,293	578	374	n/a
Tonbridge & Malling	1,967	1,807	3,679	2,957	4,033	2,522	200	n/a
Tunbridge Wells	1,358	1,410	2,091	1,723	2,496	761	n/a	n/a
<b>Kent</b>	<b>20,580</b>	<b>23,153</b>	<b>31,280</b>	<b>29,367</b>	<b>37,616</b>	<b>34,752</b>	<b>20,758</b>	<b>17,020</b>

Source: Completions data through to 2013-14 is from the Housing Information Audit (HIA) with some Districts exceptionally reporting to 2014-15. Forecast data is from Kent District Councils (best estimates as at July 2014). This data is based on financial years; for example 2007-11 represents financial years 2007-08 to 2011-12. Housing data from 2022 onwards should be used only as a guide as data are incomplete and/or uncertain.

## **7. Commissioning Special Educational Needs Provision**

### **7.1 Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities**

The Children and Families Act 2014 and accompanying SEN Code of Practice set out the statutory special educational needs and disability (SEND) system for children and young people aged 0 to 25 in England. The 'Code' is statutory guidance. It details the SEND provision which schools and local authorities are required by law to make. Related legislation includes the Equality Act 2010 and the Special Educational Needs Disability Regulations 2014.

Section 35 of the Children's and Families Act 2014 places duties on Local Authorities to ensure:

- Reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people; and
- Auxiliary aids and services to disabled children and young people.

The main changes introduced by the SEN Code of Practice 2014 are:

- It now covers the 0-25 age range;
- There is a clearer focus on the views of parents, children and young people and on their role in decision-making;
- Guidance is now provided on the joint planning and commissioning of services to ensure close co-operation between education, health services and social care;
- For children and young people with more complex needs a co-ordinated assessment process and the new 0-25 Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) replace statements and Learning Difficulty Assessments (LDAs);
- There is new guidance on the support pupils and students should receive in education and training settings; and
- There is a greater focus on support that enables those with SEND to succeed in their education and make a successful transition to employment and adulthood.

### **7.2 Overview**

The SEN Service fulfils the County Council's statutory duties for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities. The Service is responsible for statutory assessments, Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP) as well as the conversion of 7,000 existing SEN Statements and Learning Disability Assessments to EHCPs.

The Service commissions 4,400 specialist places in Kent maintained schools and Academies, including over 3,400 in Kent maintained Special schools and 1,000 places in Specialist Resource Base Provisions in mainstream schools. In addition the Service commissions provision for 500 High Needs students in Further Education and Independent Colleges and for over 700 in other Local Authority maintained or the independent and non-maintained schools. It also commissions outreach from Kent Maintained Special schools and Academies and the Specialist Teaching and Learning Service (STLS) to support 3,000 pupils in mainstream schools.

The SEN Service holds the lead role for delivering Kent's SEND Strategy, launched in January 2014. The overarching aims are to:

- improve the educational, health and emotional wellbeing outcomes for children and young people with SEND;
- ensure Kent delivers the statutory change required by the Children and Families Act 2014; and
- address the gaps in SEN provision; improve quality; and encourage a mixed economy of provision.

### 7.3 The Current SEN Population in Kent

There are approximately 7000 pupils in Kent with a Statement or EHCP of which over 3000 attend Kent mainstream schools. This accounts for 2.9% of the total school population for which the Local Authority is responsible for commissioning school provision (Source: DfE SEN Statistical Release January 2015).

KCC's SEND Strategy sets out an intention to provide at least 275 additional places for pupils with needs in the following three areas: Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN), or Behavioural, Social and Emotional Needs (BESN). Since the publication of the Strategy we have commissioned 194 additional places in Specialist Resource Based Provision in mainstream schools and re-commissioned 20. These, together with the 42 places in development, mean 256 places have been/are being created (ASD +155, SLCN +62, BESN +39). The number of Special school places is increasing to in excess of 3,800 as a result of capital investment, exceeding the target of 3,700 by 2016.

Figure 7.1 (below) sets out the number of Statements issued since 2014. The largest number of new Statements issued as at January 2015 was in Swale. Above average numbers of new Statements were issued in the Districts of Dover and Sevenoaks. The largest proportion of Other Local Authority (OLA) pupils with a Statement are in the Districts of Ashford and Swale.

**Figure 7.1: Number of Statemented Pupils 2014-2015**

District	2014 Number of Statemented Pupils	2015 Number of Statemented Pupils	Number +/- change since 2014	Percentage change since 2014 (%)	District % of all 2015 Statements
Ashford	555	590	35	6.30%	8
Canterbury	691	716	25	3.60%	10
Dartford	416	416	0	0.00%	5
Dover	459	512	53	11.50%	7
Gravesham	493	523	30	6.10%	7
Maidstone	695	733	38	5.50%	10
Sevenoaks	390	438	48	12.30%	6
Shepway	505	531	26	5.10%	7
Swale	852	914	62	7.30%	12



Thanet	813	797	-16	-2.00%	<b>11</b>
Tonbridge & Malling	537	575	38	7.10%	<b>8</b>
Tunbridge Wells	426	434	8	1.90%	<b>6</b>
OLA/Other	181	195	14	7.10%	<b>3</b>
<b>Kent Total</b>	<b>7013</b>	<b>7374</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>5.40%</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: KCC Impulse FIO Report January 2015. Data includes pupils with EHCP equivalent)

The overall number of Statements increased by 5.4% between 2014 and 2015. The most significant increases were in pre-school aged children (10%) and Primary (7%). There was a small reduction in Secondary.

Figures 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 below provide a breakdown and trends of pupils with Statements by Primary need type over the past five years.

**Figure 7.2: Statemented Pupils Primary Need Type 2010-2015**

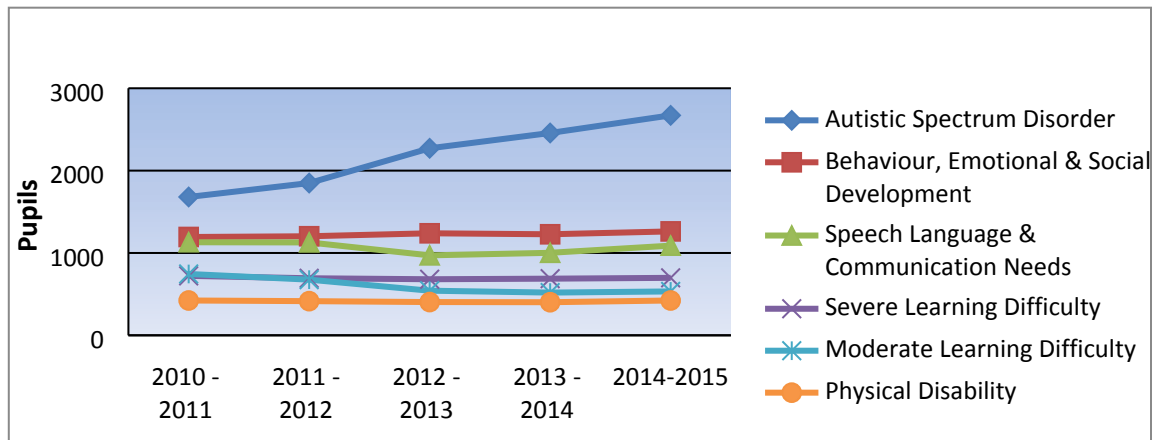
SEN Primary Need Type	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014- 2015	5 yr +/-	5 yr % +/-
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	1680	1849	2271	2457	2671	<b>991</b>	<b>59%</b>
Behaviour, Emotional & Social Development	1194	1203	1239	1227	1262	<b>68</b>	<b>6%</b>
Speech Language & Communication Needs	1130	1128	971	1002	1089	-41	-4%
Severe Learning Difficulty	722	693	681	688	698	-24	-3.3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	745	676	542	519	533	-212	-28%
Physical Disability	423	415	404	402	423	0	0%
Profound Multiple Learning Difficulties	182	204	251	257	254	<b>72</b>	<b>40%</b>
Hearing Impaired	178	175	168	158	161	-17	-10%
Speech Learning Difficulty/Dyslexia	158	128	115	122	130	-28	-18%
Medical	86	95	103	103	68	-18	-21%
Visually Impaired	102	93	86	73	85	-17	-17%
Other	5	4	10	5	0	-5	-100%
<b>Kent Total</b>	<b>6605</b>	<b>6663</b>	<b>6841</b>	<b>7013</b>	<b>7374</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>12%</b>
Year on Year % Increase	-	0.9%	2.7%	2.5%	5.1%	-	-
Increase since 2010-11	-	0.9%	3.6%	6.2%	11.6%	-	-

Source: Impulse FIO Report January 2015:

Figure 7.2 highlights the dual pressure from ASD and PMLD facing District PSCN schools, particularly for those currently facing accommodation pressures.

Figure 7.3 shows high incidence needs. This further illustrates the increase in the number of pupils whose Primary need is identified as ASD.

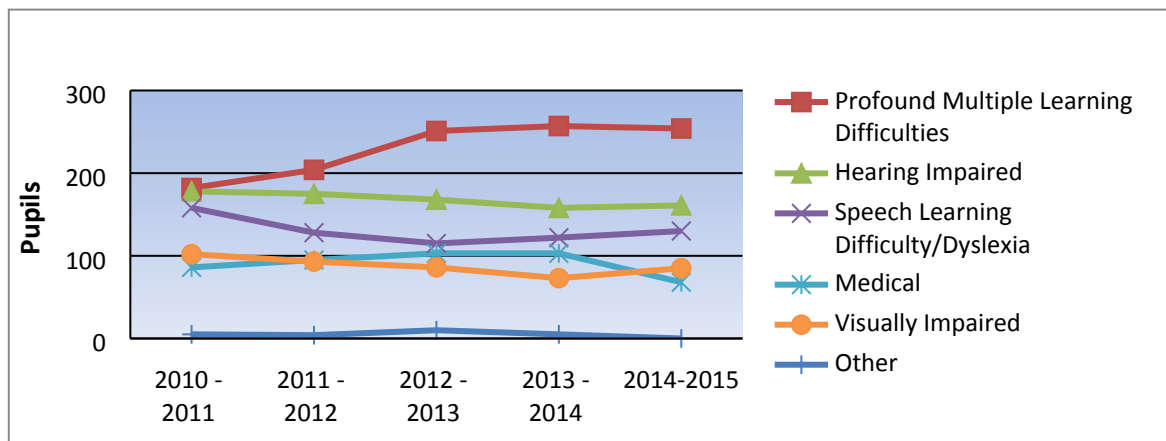
**Figure 7.3: Statemented Pupils Primary Need Type Trends 2010-2015**



37% of pupils with ASD are supported in Kent mainstream schools (compared to 24% with BESN). 54% attend a Kent maintained Special School. During 2014/15 an additional 200 pupils with ASD were placed in Kent Special schools.

Figure 7.4 shows pupils with low incidence needs. The increase in incidence of pupils with PMLD is most notable.

**Figure 7.4: Statemented Pupils Primary Need Type Trends 2010-2015**



The analysis of placements in independent and non-maintained Special schools is given at section 7.11. Our intention is to increase the number of pupils who can be supported in a local school and reduce the need for placements in this sector. Whilst we have already reduced the proportion from over 13% to 12%, the actual numbers have increased; an additional 62 pupils with ASD were placed in this sector indicating that a further expansion of places for ASD is needed. (Source: SEN 2 DfE Return January 2015).

Our focus is on ensuring Primary age children have access to early intervention in mainstream schools wherever possible. The rising number of Reception aged children required extra places to be created at two Special schools, Meadowfield and Wyvern,

from September 2015. Accommodation pressures have required interim and long term solutions for both schools. We continue to closely monitor the position as we have already identified that this additional capacity is unlikely to be sufficient in the medium term. We have also included specialist resource bases in all our new Primary schools, to help meet the need for extra spaces, but importantly to increase the choices available to parents.

The current bulge of Primary aged pupils is now moving through to Secondary. For many pupils appropriate early intervention and suitable placement at Primary will mean that at Secondary age their needs can be met in their local Secondary school. However, we are already aware of some pressure at Secondary age within our Special schools and the forecasts indicate that there will be significant pressure on Secondary school places from 2018/19 onwards. SEN pupils represent 2.9%\* of the wider population in Kent and the percentage in mainstream schools is 1.2%. We will need to monitor the growth in the Secondary age school population and respond accordingly with new SEN provision where required. This will need to provide local onward progression routes from the new primary provisions we have created.

\*(Source: DfE SEN Statistical Release January 2015)

#### **7.4 Forecast demand for Pupils with Statements or Education, Health and Care Plans**

Over the last five years, the proportion of the total pupil population with a Statement and its successor Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) has remained in the range 2.8% to 2.9%. Analysis of current placements shows 60% of pupils with a Statement or EHCP require specialist provision: 13% in SRBPs and 47% in Special schools, although there is a marked difference between the proportion at Primary (45%) and Secondary (60%) in Special schools. Whilst Kent has a range of approaches to provide earlier, more effective support in mainstream schools, it is expected that the proportion of all pupils who will require specialist places will continue to reflect the wider population. As set out in the Overview of Kent's Demographic Trends (Section 6) in this Plan, significant population growth is forecast with an additional 18,920 Secondary age students and 15,135 Primary age pupils forecast to require a place within 10 years. A growth in the demand for specialist provision is therefore forecast.

Figures 7.5 and 7.6 below provide indicative forecasts of the anticipated growth in the number of pupils with a statement or EHCP. These forecasts apply the District forecast increase in pupil population to the current numbers of pupils recorded in the January 2015 Pupil Census as having a Statement or EHCP. These figures only include pupils in Year R to Year 11 who attend Kent maintained schools and academies. This data offers a general guide to the anticipated growth in numbers of pupils with SEND for each District. However this must be treated with caution as there are a number of Special schools which serve a broader area than the District in which they are located and offer residential provision e.g. Valence Special School in Sevenoaks District provides 100 places for physical disabilities and acts as a County Resource. Similarly, Stone Bay and Laleham Gap (in Thanet District) both offer boarding provision for ASD, and proposals for Broomhill Bank School will see the school offering equivalent provision in Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks Districts.

**Figure 7.5: Forecast number of Primary Age Pupils (Years R-6) with a Statement or EHCP by District**

Years R to 6		Forecast Growth in number of pupils with statement /EHCP 2015-2019 (Nos)	Forecast Growth in number of pupils with statement /EHCP 2015-2019 (%s)
District	January 2015		
Ashford	195	18	9%
Canterbury	284	17	6%
Dartford	156	23	15%
Dover	183	12	7%
Gravesham	153	19	12%
Maidstone	333	43	13%
Sevenoaks	229	14	6%
Shepway	219	9	4%
Swale	296	25	8%
Thanet	287	22	8%
Tonbridge and Malling	203	15	7%
Tunbridge Wells	122	4	3%
<b>Kent Year R to 6 Total Statements</b>	<b>2660</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>8%</b>

Note: Forecast growth in number of pupils with statement/EHCP applies the EDGE forecast population increase to January 2015 Pupil Census data. These figures only include pupils in Year R to 11 who attend Kent maintained schools and Academies

**Figure 7.6: Forecast number of Secondary Age Students with a Statement or EHCP by District**

Years 7 to 11		Forecast Growth in number of students with statement /EHCP 2015-2022 (Nos)	Forecast Growth in number of students with statement /EHCP 2015-2022 (%s)
District	January 2015		
Ashford	225	36	16%
Canterbury	281	42	15%
Dartford	160	35	22%
Dover	212	27	13%
Gravesham	161	42	26%
Maidstone	303	59	19%
Sevenoaks	185	45	24%
Shepway	205	23	11%
Swale	263	49	19%
Thanet	382	56	15%
Tonbridge and Malling	257	35	14%
Tunbridge Wells	224	47	21%
<b>Kent Year 7 to 11 Total Statements</b>	<b>2858</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>18%</b>

Note: Forecast growth in number of pupils with statement/EHCP applies the EDGE forecast population increase to January 2015 Pupil Census data. These figures only include pupils in Year R to 11 who attend Kent maintained schools and Academies

## 7.5 Kent Special Schools

Kent has 23 Local Authority maintained Special Schools, and one Special Academy. The current designated number of Special school places as at September 2015 is 3433 (Figure 7.7). This is an increase of 107 additional places since October 2014. We have also identified a number of Special schools for expansion which are highlighted below. Once these projects have taken place the total number of places will increase by 426 to a total of 3,859, which represents a 12% increase from the current total designated capacity.

**Figure 7.7: Designated Numbers at Kent Maintained Special Schools and Academies as at 1 September 2015**

School	Need Type Provision	District	Current	Proposed Designated Number	Basic Need
Goldwyn School	BESN	Ashford	115	115	0
Wyvern School, The	PSCN	Ashford	157	270	113
Orchard School, The	B&L	Canterbury	96	96	0
St Nicholas' School	PSCN	Canterbury	200	200	0
Rowhill School	B&L	Dartford	106	106	0
Harbour School	B&L	Dover	96	96	0
Portal House School	BESN	Dover	80	80	0
Ifield School, The	PSCN	Gravesham	190	190	0
Bower Grove School	B&L	Maidstone	183	183	0
Five Acre Wood School	PSCN	Maidstone	275	330	55
Milestone School	PSCN	Sevenoaks	203	203	0
Valence School	PD	Sevenoaks	80	80	0
Foxwood School	PSCN	Shepway	122	336	54
Highview School	PSCN	Shepway	160		
Meadowfield School	PSCN	Swale	209	270	61
Foreland School, The	PSCN	Thanet	200	200	0
Laleham Gap School	ASD	Thanet	170	170	0
St Anthony's School	B&L	Thanet	112	112	0
Stone Bay School	ASD	Thanet	66	66	0
Grange Park School	ASD	Tonbridge & Malling	79	100	21
Ridge View School	PSCN	Tonbridge & Malling	180	228	48
Broomhill Bank School	ASD	Tunbridge Wells/ Sevenoaks	136	210	74
Oakley School	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	218	218	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>3433</b>	<b>3859</b>	<b>426</b>

The designated number can differ from the actual commissioned number of places in any given year. The actual commissioned number reflects the need for places in that particular year and can be lower or higher than an individual school's designated number.

In exceptional circumstances schools can admit over their designated number by up to 10%. This means the potential capacity is greater ( $3859 + 10\% = 4244$ ).

A capital programme is in place to improve the quality of Special School accommodation through rebuilding, or refurbishing and remodelling the remaining Special schools in the programme. As of October 2015, five Special School projects remain to be completed and are at the following stages:

Three projects are on site:

- Foreland – (East Kent) Relocation and new build project
- Foxwood and Highview – (South Kent) Relocation and new build
- Five Acre Wood (West Kent) - Extension on existing site

Two projects are at the planning stage:

- Ridge View (West Kent) – Relocation and new build
- Portal House School (South Kent) – New build on existing site

## 7.6 Satellite Provision

We propose to establish Satellite provision linked to all Kent maintained Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN) Special Schools. Since October 2014 we have created three new PSCN satellites, linked to St. Nicholas, Five Acre Wood and Oakley School. These satellites are based on mainstream school sites. Pupils who attend are on the roll of the Special Schools, but integrate into the mainstream provision with support where this is appropriate for their needs.

We propose to create a satellite provision of Ridge View School at Wouldham All Saints CEP School for 48 students with moderate to severe learning difficulties from September 2017.

## 7.7 Specialist Resource Based Provisions in Mainstream Schools

Approximately 13% of children with Statements of Special Educational Needs or EHC Plans require higher levels of support than can be provided in their local mainstream schools, although their needs are not so complex that Specialist school placements are appropriate. For children like this we maintain a range of Specialist Resource Based Provisions (SRBP) which are based in mainstream schools with places reserved for pupils with statements of SEN. Figure 7.8 below lists schools in Kent below which currently host SRBPs.

**Figure 7.8: Kent Mainstream Schools and Academies Hosting Specialist Resource Based Provisions**

School	School Type	Unit Need Type	District	Primary	Secondary	Academic Year 2015-2016 Total
Ashford Oaks CPS	Pri	ASD	Ashford	6	0	6
North School, The	Sec	ASD	Ashford	0	17	17
John Wallis CofE Academy	3-16	SLCN	Ashford	12	0	12
Finberry (New)	Pri	BESN	Ashford	15	0	15
Joy Lane PS	Pri	ASD	Canterbury	28	0	28
Reculver CEPS	Pri	VI	Canterbury	5	0	5
Reculver CEPS	Pri	CLN	Canterbury	10	0	10
Wincheap Foundation PS	Pri	SLCN	Canterbury	25	0	25
Archbishops School, The	Sec	VI	Canterbury	0	21	21
Canterbury Academy, The	Sec	SLCN	Canterbury	0	21	21

School	School Type	Unit Need Type	District	Primary	Secondary	Academic Year 2015-2016 Total
Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys	Sec	ASD	Canterbury	12	3	15
St Anselms Catholic School	Sec	PD	Canterbury	0	16	16
Fleetdown PS	Pri	HI	Dartford	14	0	14
Langafel CEPS	Pri	ASD	Dartford	18	0	18
Dartford Primary Academy	Pri	SLCN	Dartford	28	0	28
Dartford Primary Academy	Pri	ASD	Dartford	6	0	6
Leigh Technology Academy	Sec	HI	Dartford	0	7	7
Leigh Technology Academy	Sec	SCLN	Dartford	0	24	24
Longfield Academy	Sec	ASD	Dartford	0	40	40
Oakfield CPS	Pri	ASD	Dartford	12	0	12
Wilmington Academy	Sec	ASD	Dartford	0	15	15
Nonington CEPS	Pri	BESN	Dover	6	0	6
River PS	Pri	SCLN	Dover	12	0	12
Whitfield and Aspen School	Pri	SLD	Dover	55	0	55
Castle Community College	Sec	SLCN	Dover	0	20	20
Dover Christ Church Academy	Sec	SLD	Dover	0	40	40
Tymberwood Academy	Pri	PD	Gravesham	5	0	5
Meopham School	Sec	ASD	Gravesham	0	16	16
Thamesview School	Sec	PD	Gravesham	0	10	10
Molehill Copse Primary Academy	Pri	HI	Maidstone	12	0	12
New Line Learning Academy	Sec	PD / VI	Maidstone	0	4	4
Castle Hill CPS	Pri	HI	Shepway	8	0	8
Hythe Bay CEPS	Pri	SLCN	Shepway	19	0	19
Morehall PS	Pri	VI	Shepway	5	0	5
Martello Grove Academy - (new)	Pri	ASD	Shepway	12	0	12
Pent Valley Technology College	Sec	PD / VI	Shepway	0	4	4
Minterne Community Junior School	Pri	SLCN	Swale	28	0	28
Oaks Community Infant School, The	Pri	SLCN	Swale	12	0	12
Abbey School	Sec	ASD	Swale	0	33	33
Sittingbourne Community College	Sec	SLCN	Swale	0	29	29
Thistle Hill Primary Academy (new)	Pri	BESN	Swale	15	0	15
Westlands Academy, The	Sec	PD/SLCN	Swale	0	40	40
West Minister PS	Pri	SLCN	Swale	15	0	15
Garlinge PS	Pri	PD	Thanet	7	0	7
Charles Dickens School, The	Sec	VI	Thanet	0	6	6
Ellington and Hereson School, The	Sec	SpLD	Thanet	0	5	5
Hartsdown Technology College	Sec	HI	Thanet	0	5	5
Cage Green PS	Pri	ASD	Ton & Malling	28	0	28
Slade PS	Pri	HI	Ton & Malling	6	0	6
West Malling CEPS	Pri	SLCN	Ton & Malling	17	0	17
Valley Invicta Primary School at Leybourne Chase (new)	Pri	BESN	Ton & Malling	8	0	8
Valley Invicta Primary School at Holborough Lakes (new)	Pri	BESN	Ton & Malling	8	0	8

School	School Type	Unit Need Type	District	Primary	Secondary	Academic Year 2015-2016 Total
Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill (new)	Pri	ASD	Ton & Malling	12	0	12
Hugh Christie Technology College	Sec	ASD	Ton & Malling	0	20	20
Holmesdale Technology College	Sec	ASD	Ton & Malling	0	12	12
Malling School, The	Sec	SLCN	Ton & Malling	0	90	90
Malling School, The	Sec	ASD	Ton & Malling	0	12	12
Bishops Down PS	Pri	PD	Tunbridge Wells	6	0	6
St Gregory's Catholic Comprehensive School	SEC	HI	Tunbridge Wells	0	11	11
<b>Totals</b>				<b>487</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1008</b>

**Note:** Figure 7.8 above contains the approved designated number of places, however, the commissioned number may vary.

## 7.8 Further Provision for ASD and BESN in Mainstream Schools

Provision that has already been delivered is outlined in section 7.3 and included in Figure 7.8 (above). Figure 7.9 (below) details the further places which have been commissioned for delivery in the next couple of years.

**Figure 7.9: Specialist Resource Base Provision**

School	School Type	SRBP Type	District	Total no
Langley Park Primary Academy (New)	PRI	ASD	Maidstone	15
Castle Hill Academy (new)	SEC	SLCN	Dartford	12
Canterbury Primary Academy	PRI	ASD	Canterbury	15
<b>Total</b>				<b>42</b>

## 7.9 Further Provision in New Schools

Any new school schemes responding to housing pressures will include proposals for specialist provision either as a Satellite linked to a Special school or as host SRBP provision in a mainstream school. As a combination of SRBP and Satellite places this would result in up to an additional 430 specialist places within mainstream schools. New schools are proposed primarily to serve pupils arising from new housing developments, which will include increased demand for specialist provision.



**Figure 7.10: Proposed Specialist Provision in New Schools – SRBPs and Satellites**

District	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
Ashford	Chilmington Green		Willesborough Sec: Chilmington Green
Canterbury		Herne Bay	Sturry Herne Bay
Dartford		Ebbsfleet Green St James Pit Sec: Alkerden	Dartford North Station Quarter North Alkerden Western Cross
Dover			
Gravesham	Northfleet		
Maidstone			Maidstone West
Sevenoaks			
Shepway		Shorncliffe Garrison	
Swale			Sittingbourne North Rushenden Faversham Sec: Sittingbourne
Thanet			Ramsgate Broadstairs Garlinge Birchington Sec: Thanet
Tonbridge & Malling			
Tunbridge Wells		Paddock Wood	
<b>Total Primary</b>	<b>2 = 30 places</b>	<b>5 = 75 places</b>	<b>15 = 225 places</b>
<b>Total Secondary</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 = 25 places</b>	<b>3 = 75 places</b>
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>2 = 30 places</b>	<b>6 = 100 places</b>	<b>18 = 300 places</b>

We recognise that some mainstream schools have developed expertise in supporting children with autism. This is particularly evident in the Secondary sector and we will continue to support them in building this capacity.

The Dover District schools section (10.2) contains a proposal to expand Whitfield Primary School. This school hosts the Aspen 1 Unit, a SRBP for pupils with PSC needs. Expansion of the school would include an expansion of the Aspen 1 Unit, ultimately doubling its capacity.

## 7.10 Out of County (Independent and Non Maintained Placements)

Figure 7.11 below shows that in January 2015 there were 780 pupils whose needs could not be met in Kent maintained schools, with the largest numbers of these in schools for ASD or BESN.

**Figure 7.11: All Statemented SEN Attending Out of County Schools or Kent Independent Schools**

SEN Need Type	No of Pupils Jan 2015	% of Pupils Jan 2015	No of Pupils Jan 2014	No of Pupils Jan 2013	No of Pupils Jan 2012	No of Pupils Jan 2011	% of Pupils Jan 2011
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	285	39.7	247	205	139	132	19.6
Behavioural, Emotional & Social Difficulties	274	38.2	266	243	246	262	38.9
Hearing Impairment	34	4.7	37	37	38	35	5.2
Medical	5	0.7	8	9	8	6	0.9
Moderate Learning Difficulties	29	4.0	29	36	44	46	6.8
Physical Disability	22	3.1	17	17	14	19	2.8
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties	15	2.1	10	6	4	5	0.7
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	69	9.6	64	68	57	52	7.7
Severe Learning Difficulties	18	2.5	14	18	20	20	3.0
Specific Learning Difficulties	22	3.1	19	22	27	29	4.3
Visual Impairment	7	1.0	7	12	12	9	1.3
Total	780		718	673	609	615	

## 7.11 Tribunals

In 2013-14 there were 279 SEN Tribunal appeals against Kent which was an increase of 32% from the previous year. 125 of the appeals related to families living in East Kent and represented an increase of 51% over the previous year. Approximately 57% of appeals related to the Local Authority's refusal to carry out a statutory assessment and 28% related to school placement. Appeals for placement reflect parental satisfaction and confidence in particular settings.

The largest single category (30%) of appeals citing school placement related to those pupils whose statement named a mainstream maintained school but were appealing for a maintained Special school. The second largest category (16%) involved pupils in maintained Special schools seeking another maintained Special school place. The total number of appeals for all maintained schools (53%) was far greater than the total for all independent schools (21%). This reflects that Kent's Special schools are at their admissions capacity and have been unable to admit additional pupils.

In terms of need type 41% of appeals related to pupils whose Primary need was ASD and almost 20% of appeals were for children with BESN. Appeals for pupils with speech, language and communication difficulties accounted for 19%. This reflects the pressure for specialist places for children with ASD.

Our analysis of this data indicates a high level of parental confidence in Kent maintained specialist provision. It further indicates a preference for ASD specific provision including boarding. We recognise that we need to increase the number of places, and in light of this proposals are currently in place for Broomhill Bank North which will offer new residential places.

## **7.12 Analysis of Current and Forecast Deficit/Surplus of Specialist Provision**

Figure 7.12 below provides analysis of the current and forecast demand for specialist provision and the anticipated deficit or surplus of places. The forecast deficit or surplus assumes the proposed additional Special School and SRBP provision set out above is delivered by January 2019. The forecasts provide a general guide to the anticipated demand for specialist places. However the data should be treated with caution as some specialist provision meets the needs of a wider area and the numbers of pupils who remain the responsibility of their host local authority is difficult to forecast.

The forecasts exclude the proposed new provision at new schools as these are primarily to serve the demand for additional mainstream and specialist places arising from new housing, which may not be fully reflected in the population forecasts. Proposals for wholly new mainstream and specialist provision will be based upon a bespoke assessment of future need for the specific locality, in consideration of the anticipated housing trajectory.

The analysis indicates that the proposed additional provision will meet the majority of the forecast additional demand across the County, although a small deficit of places will remain. In some Districts, including those in West Kent, the anticipated future surplus of places will enable a significant proportion of pupils currently educated in Out of County provision to be accommodated within Kent maintained provision.

The most significant deficit of provision is forecast to arise in the Districts of Swale and Gravesham, where the anticipated growth in pupils with a Statement or EHCP will exceed our current commissioning intentions. The quantum of additional demand is such that we do not anticipate being able to accommodate it entirely from the expansion of existing Special schools or establishment of new SRBPs. During 2015/16 we will explore the potential for commissioning new provision and will invite proposals for increased specialist places within Gravesham and Swale. We are aware of a Free School proposal for an ASD specific all-age Special School which would serve Swale. Whilst we have plans to increase Secondary ASD places at Broomhill Bank North which will serve some pupils in Swale, it is likely that we will commission all of the Primary places.

**Figure 7.12: Analysis of Current and Medium Term Forecast Demand for Specialist Provision**

Area	District	Current Demand for Specialist Provision		Current Capacity of Specialist Provision			Current (deficit)/surplus of specialist places	Forecast Demand for Specialist Provision		Proposed Medium Term Capacity of Specialist Provision			Medium Term Forecast (deficit)/surplus of specialist places
		2015 No of SEND Pupils*	60% requiring specialist provision	Special Schools current capacity	SRBP (current)	Total current specialist places		Medium Term Forecast No of SEND Pupils*	60% requiring specialist provision	Proposed additional Special School Places Medium Term	Proposed Medium Term additional SRBP capacity	Proposed Medium Term total capacity specialist provision	
South	Ashford	590	354	272	50	322	-32	644	386	113	15	450	64
	Dover	512	307	176	133	309	2	551	331	0	0	309	-22
	Shepway	531	319	282	48	330	11	563	338	54	0	384	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>1758</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>88</b>
East	Canterbury	716	430	296	141	437	7	775	465	0	30	467	2
	Swale	914	548	209	172	381	-167	988	593	61	0	442	-151
	Thanet	797	478	548	23	571	93	875	525	0	0	571	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2427</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>2638</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1480</b>	<b>-103</b>
North	Dartford	416	250	106	164	270	20	474	284	0	12	282	-2
	Gravesham	523	314	190	31	221	-93	584	350	0	0	221	-129
	Sevenoaks	438	263	283	0	283	20	497	298	74	0	357	-59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>-72</b>
West	Maidstone	733	440	458	16	474	34	835	501	55	15	544	43
	Tonbridge & Malling	575	345	259	213	472	127	625	375	69	0	541	166
	Tunbridge Wells	434	260	354	17	371	111	485	291	0	0	371	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1742</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>1167</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>289</b>
	<b>OLEA/Other</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-131</b>
	<b>Kent Total</b>	<b>7374</b>	<b>4425</b>	<b>3433</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>4441</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8114</b>	<b>4868</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4939</b>	<b>71</b>

**Notes:**

Table above provides analysis of current and future deficit/surplus of places by Area and District

SEND Pupil data taken from KCC Impulse as at January 2015.

\*For this table SEND pupils includes pupils with a Statement of SEN or equivalent Education, Health and Care Plan

## Commissioning Intentions by District

Area	District	Proposed Increase in Special School Places as at 1 September 2015	Commissioned Increase in SRBP Places as at 1 September 2015	Proposed Additional SRBP/Satellite capacity or possibly new school provision
South	Ashford	113 places at Wyvern		55 places within new schools
	Dover			50 places at Aspen 1 (Whitfield)
	Shepway	54 places at Foxwood and Highview		15 places at a new school
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167 additional places</b>		<b>120 places at new schools</b>
East	Canterbury		15 places at Canterbury Primary Academy	45 places in new schools 15 places in a Canterbury school
	Swale	61 places at Meadowfield		Proposals are sought for new specialist provision 70 places at new schools
	Thanet			85 places at new schools
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61 additional places</b>	<b>15 additional places</b>	<b>215 places at new schools</b>
North	Dartford		12 places at Castle Hill	115 places at new schools
	Gravesham			Proposals are sought for new specialist provision 15 places at a new school
	Sevenoaks	74 places at Broomhill Bank North		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74 additional places</b>	<b>12 additional places</b>	<b>130 places at new schools</b>
West	Maidstone	55 places at Five Acre Wood	15 places at Langley Park Primary	15 places at a new school
	Tonbridge & Malling	48 places at Ridge View 21 places at Grange Park		
	Tunbridge Wells			15 places at new schools
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124 additional places</b>	<b>15 additional places</b>	<b>30 places at new schools</b>
<b>Kent Total</b>		<b>426 additional places</b>	<b>42 additional places</b>	<b>495 places at new schools</b>

## **8. Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare**

### **8.1 Legislative context**

Early Education and Childcare is legislatively governed by the *Childcare Act 2006*. Section 6 of the Childcare Act places a duty on local authorities to work in partnership with providers to influence childcare provision as far as reasonably practicable to ensure that there is sufficient childcare for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment. Further to this the Children and Families Act 2014 repealed the local authority's duty to assess sufficiency of childcare provision. However, as the authority is still required to understand and influence the provision of childcare, a review of current provision and its relationship to demand is annually assessed and presented in the Kent Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2015.

Section 7 of the Childcare Act gives local authorities a related duty to secure free early education provision for pre-school children of a prescribed age, being three and four year olds from the beginning of the term after their third birthday.

Additionally, from September 2013 the Government introduced a duty that enabled the most disadvantaged two year olds to be able to access free early education provision.

### **8.2 Early Education and Childcare**

'Early Education' is the Free Entitlement for all three and four year olds and increasing numbers of two year olds, designed to encourage, facilitate and support their development ensuring the best outcomes for all children at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). 'Childcare' for children under five is at least four hours a day with a childcare provider (integral to which, for three and four and relevant two year olds is likely to be the Free Entitlement). 'Childcare' for school aged children refers to provision in breakfast clubs, after school clubs and holiday provision, a key purpose of which is to support parents to work, study or train.

### **8.3 Early Education and Childcare provision in Kent**

Early Education and Childcare in Kent is available through a large, diverse and constantly shifting market of maintained, private, voluntary and independent providers (including childminders) operating as individual businesses and subject to market forces. It is undisputed both nationally and in Kent that assessing the childcare market and ensuring sufficiency and long-term viability of provision is both complex and presents a significant challenge to the Local Authority. It should be noted that take up and vacancies, within early years settings particularly, also present a constantly changing picture. This is not only affected by parental demand but also by the fact that early years provision, being delivered in the main by the private, voluntary and independent sectors, operates as part of an open market. Also to be borne in mind here is the issue of the relationship between the provision of childcare and the availability of employment opportunities.

Levels of provision as of July 2015 (as registered with and informed by Ofsted) are:

- *Full day care provision, open for more than four hours per day*, 371 providers
- *Sessional provision open less than 4 hours per day*, 321 providers
- *Childminders* who care for children of all ages within their own home, 1313 providers
- *Maintained provision*: 68 maintained nursery classes and one maintained nursery school offering free early education places for three and four year old children; Currently, eleven maintained nursery classes are registered to offer free places for eligible two year olds
- *Out of school provision* offering breakfast clubs, after school clubs and holiday play schemes, 80 'standalone' providers. In addition to this standalone registered provision, registered early years providers can also offer out of school facilities integral to their early years registration. Furthermore, schools can offer a range of out of school childcare provision without the requirement for this to be Ofsted registered.

#### 8.4 The Free Early Education Entitlement – Three and Four Year Olds

The Free Early Education Entitlement is available for all children aged three and four years. It constitutes a part time place (15 hours a week) over a minimum of 38 weeks a year and must be free to the parent at the point of delivery. In Kent, since April 2014, childcare providers were given the option to 'stretch' free early education places to allow year round availability, in line with the availability of provision. The free places can only be provided by Ofsted registered provision, all of which must deliver the Early Years Foundation Stage. Figure 9.1 below shows the number of children aged three and four and Ofsted registered places available by District, including those with childminders

**Figure 8.1**

District	Population of children aged three and four	Number of early education places
Ashford	3200	4209
Canterbury	3200	3441
Dartford	2900	3675
Dover	2500	3158
Gravesham	2800	2973
Maidstone	4200	4679
Sevenoaks	3200	3207
Shepway	2400	3591
Swale	3800	3943
Thanet	3400	4345
Tonbridge and Malling	3200	3799
Tunbridge Wells	3000	3256
<b>Totals</b>	<b>37800</b>	<b>44276</b>

Source: Population data – ONS Mid-year estimates 2014

Figure 8.1 shows that there are surplus early education places in each District. It should, however, be noted that whilst this analysis shows the maximum number of places that *could* possibly be available for the purposes of early education, it will not always be the case that this number *is* available. This is because providers in the private, voluntary and independent sectors may choose to use these places for childcare for younger children. This may particularly be the case when demand for early education places is low, for example at the start of the autumn term when many four year old children will have taken up places in Reception classes. This combination of factors can sometimes mask the number of actual places available at any given time. Additionally, there may be pockets where, notwithstanding the overall supply of places in the District, provision is not available

as locally as parents would choose. The District sections of this Commissioning Plan make comment on this as appropriate and necessary.

Expansion of free places for three and four year olds: the government has announced its intention to increase the free entitlement to 30 hours a week for working parents of three and four year olds with universal effect from September 2017. This is being accompanied by a review of funding for early education. (Outcome not known at the time of publication).

Funding for the Free Entitlement for Three and Four Year Olds has not been increased for five years, having been subject to the Dedicated Schools Grant Flat Cash Settlement. This has created significant sustainability issues for providers in the private, voluntary and independent sectors. One of the ways in which they have responded to this is to increase charges to parents for non-funded hours. If providers are required to offer twice as many funded hours without the level of funding being significantly increased, their ability to generate sufficient income to be viable businesses will be highly compromised. This may lead to providers being unsustainable and ultimately closing, leading to a sufficiency issue.

### **8.5 The Free Early Education Entitlement – Two Year Olds**

Kent was set a target by the Government to initially create 3,095 places in September 2013 rising to 7,000 places by September 2014 and continuing to date. Figure 8.2 provides information about eligibility for and the supply of places for two year olds across all provision types, including childminders.

In order for a child to be eligible for a free place as a two year old, the parent(s) must be in receipt of:

- Income Support
- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Support through part 6 of the Immigration and Asylum Act
- Child Tax Credit and/or Working Tax Credit and have an annual income under £16,190
- The guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- The Working Tax Credit 4-week run on (the payment you get when you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit)
- Universal Credit

Children are also entitled to a place if:

- They are looked after by the local authority
- They have a current statement of [special educational needs \(SEN\)](#) or an Education, Health and Care Plan
- They are in receipt of [Disability Living Allowance](#)
- They have left care under a special guardianship order, child arrangements order or adoption order



**Figure 8.2: Eligibility for and the supply of places for two year olds**

District	Eligible Children	Places currently available	Planned places	Total places to be available	Surplus places
Ashford	542	899	19	918	376
Canterbury	532	1060	0	1060	528
Dartford	449	650	0	650	201
Dover	556	913	0	913	357
Gravesham	497	490	40	530	33
Maidstone	620	1134	68	1202	582
Sevenoaks	333	653	0	653	320
Shepway	518	1077	6	1083	565
Swale	757	1115	6	1121	364
Thanet	885	1260	103	1363	478
Tonbridge and Malling	400	586	26	612	212
Tunbridge Wells	270	513	0	513	243
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6359</b>	<b>10350</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>10618</b>	<b>4259</b>

### 8.6 Out of school Childcare provision

As mentioned in paragraph 8.3.2 above, out of school childcare provision is supplied via:

- Ofsted registered standalone provision
- Ofsted registered early years provision that may also offer out of school childcare
- Non registered provision based in schools

This combination makes the out of school childcare market more difficult to quantify than that of early years. A survey of schools in Kent that provide out of school child care including breakfast and after school clubs was undertaken in 2014. The findings have been used to supplement information on registered provision. Of the 590 schools surveyed 85% responded to the survey (506 schools) with the vast majority of these being Primary schools. 92.3% (466 schools) which responded provided some form of out of school childcare. Between them, at the point of the survey, schools provided 8,739 breakfast club places, 18,621 after school club places and 3,831 holiday play-scheme places. The majority of places provided are within Primary schools which provide 86.1% of all the available out of school child care spaces. With effect from January 2016, the School Census will collect information on out of school childcare provided.

**Figure 8.3: Out of school childcare provision for 5–11 year olds**

District	Population 5-11	No. of places (Ofsted registered)	No. of places (School Survey)	Total no. of places	Percentage of total places to children
Ashford	11200	2415	1444	3859	35%
Canterbury	11100	2241	1501	3742	34%
Dartford	9100	1469	1024	2493	28%
Dover	8800	1451	963	2414	28%
Gravesham	9300	1432	961	2393	27%
Maidstone	13500	3214	1573	4787	37%
Sevenoaks	10300	2241	1034	3275	33%
Shepway	8200	1202	825	2027	25%
Swale	12100	2323	1266	3589	30%
Thanet	11200	1839	586	2425	22%
Tonbridge and Malling	11300	3486	1666	5152	47%
Tunbridge Wells	10500	2691	979	3670	36%

Source: Population data – ONS Mid-year estimates 2014

Whilst the percentage of total places to children is significantly lower than free Early Education places available for three and four year olds and eligible two year olds, this is in the context of out of school childcare being demand led rather than being an entitlement.

## **8.7 Children and Families Information Service**

The Children and Families Information Service (CFIS) provide an information and advice service for parents and carers in relation to childcare provision. Since the incorporation of the CFIS into the Contact Centre in April 2011, no complaints have been received about the lack of childcare in Kent. The CFIS also offers a Brokerage Service to support parents to find childcare where they may be finding this difficult. Between April 2014 and March 2015, eight brokerage calls were received and recorded, as a consequence of which suitable childcare was identified in each case. Since April 2015, two brokerage requests have been received one of which has been resolved with suitable childcare identified, and the other one is currently in progress.

## **8.8 Developing Out of School Childcare Provision**

Where there is a perceived need or demand for out of school childcare provision, a framework and package for developing, sustaining and supporting out of school childcare provision has recently been introduced, available to schools, academies and private, voluntary and independent providers. The package includes information, advice, support and guidance relating to:

- Market research (to ascertain the demand for provision)
- Premises suitability
- Business and financial planning to ensure sustainability
- Marketing
- Governance and committee matters
- Ofsted readiness
- Wellbeing and involvement
- Planning for play
- Inclusion
- Effective relationships and partnerships
- Self-evaluation and continuous improvement

## **8.9 Future Planning**

Supporting the sustainability of early years and childcare providers is crucial in aiming to ensure a long term, sufficient supply of places. In this context a range of services to support the sustainability of providers is already offered plus small sustainability grants can be awarded to providers threatened with closure where this would result in a loss of places and insufficient provision being available to meet requirements.

In addition to the current range of support for sustainability, the Early Years and Childcare Service is developing training and support packages focusing on the environmental sustainability of these small businesses, with an aim to support providers to reduce their running costs and carbon footprint whilst enhancing their understanding and implementation of sustainable practices. Offering this, along with existing support for sustainability is particularly relevant in the absence of any capital funding to support the establishment of new and expansion of existing provision.

The supply of Free Entitlement places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds will be kept under review as planned new housing developments are built and the demand for places increases.

#### 8.10 Early Years Commissioning Position (all assumed to be 26fte places)

District	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
Ashford	Chilmington Green		Willesborough
Canterbury		Herne Bay	Sturry Herne Bay
Dartford	Castle Hill	Ebbsfleet Green St James Pit	Dartford North Station Quarter North Alkerden Western Cross
Dover			
Gravesham	Northfleet		
Maidstone			Maidstone West
Sevenoaks			
Shepway		Shorncliffe Garrison	
Swale			Sittingbourne North Rushenden Faversham
Thanet			Ramsgate Broadstairs Garlinge Birchington
Tonbridge & Malling			
Tunbridge Wells		Paddock Wood	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 = 78 places</b>	<b>5 = 130 places</b>	<b>14 = 390 places</b>

## **9. Post-16 Education and Training in Kent**

### **9.1 Duties to Provide for Post-16 Students**

Local authorities have responsibilities to support young people into education or training, which are set out in the following duties to:

- secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for young people aged 16 to 19 (and those aged 20-24 with an Education, Health and Care Plan or Learning Difficulty Assessment);
- ensure support is available to all young people from the age of 13 that will encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training (tracking young people's participation successfully is a key element of this duty); and
- have processes in place to deliver the 'September Guarantee' of an education or training place for all 16 and 17 year olds.

Learning providers are required to notify the Local Authority when a young person leaves learning so that it can fulfil its statutory duties in respect of post 16 education and training.

### **9.2 Overview**

The concept of a 14-19 entitlement for all young people to the right learning opportunities, and the right support is central to Kent's 14-24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy. The goal is to:

- develop a high quality learning route for every young person that enables them to participate, achieve and progress;
- create stronger local partnerships and consortia arrangements;
- establish the right delivery arrangements at a local and area level.

Strong delivery of appropriate programmes of learning at Key Stage 4 (age 14-16) support participation and continuity into post-16 education and training, and movement into employment with training, further education, higher education and adult employment.

Education and training for young people aged 16 to 19 (and those aged 20 to 24 with an Education, Health and Care Plan or an ongoing Learning Difficulty Assessment) is commissioned and funded by the Education Funding Agency (EFA). The provision of education and training is through schools and academies, Further Education (FE) colleges and training providers.

This section sets out the capacity for further provision and will highlight specific need for changes to the offers currently available to young people, to ensure:

- participation to age 18 is increased;
- skills gaps are addressed in line with local employers; and,
- young people have the relevant skills and qualifications to gain employment in the future.

### **9.3 Kent's Key Priorities for 2016/17 and Beyond**

A priority for 2016-17 will be to increase the variety of pathways, including academic, vocational and technical, apprenticeships or work based learning across all Districts. Raising attainment, closing achievement gaps and delivering programmes which advantage rather than disadvantage young people, continues to be a focus.

The post-16 offer should meet the requirements of Raising the Participation Age. Any provision is required to offer a range of options which lead to a progressive path towards sustainable further or higher learning, employment with training or employment. School and college post-16 performance measures, qualifications and assessments are changing quickly. Employers expect young people to become more employable and flexible and to be quickly work-ready. At the same time providers are having to be more innovative, collaborative and flexible in order to deliver a wider range of learning programmes to meet the needs of all young people in a context of shrinking resources.

KCC recognises that this can only be achieved through strategic partnerships between 14-19 providers to maximise opportunities and outcomes, increase capacity, and develop appropriate high quality learning pathways. Vulnerable learners should have opportunities to engage in personalised pathways which lead to sustained employment. The Skills and Employability Service's annual District Data Pack supports the development of personalised pathways within redesigned Study Programmes to improve the outcomes and destinations for all young people.

### **9.4 The 14 -24 Learning Employment and Skills Strategy**

A key priority for Kent is to ensure every young person up to age 19 is engaged in purposeful and effective learning and training. Plans to achieve this are set out in the 14-24 Learning, Skills and Employment Strategy. Four themes support this ambition, which are outlined below:

#### **1. Raise Attainment**

- Attainment at age 16 is the single most important factor in securing participation, learning and achievement between the ages of 16 and 19, especially attainment in maths and English. The academic year 2014-15 saw GCSE performance at 56% of pupils gaining 5 or more A\* - C grades including maths and English, compared to national results at 52%. KCC needs to continue to raise the attainment of maths and English at 16, notwithstanding changes in exam specifications, in which it is expected to have more depth and rigour.
- Performance at post-16, in 2015, in Kent, showed limited improvement in Level 3 performance. In 2015, in Kent, there was a slight improvement on some measures. The percentage of students achieving three or more A level passes improved slightly from 73.3% in 2014 to 73.8% this year and the percentage achieving A and B grades also improved slightly from 13.9% in 2014 to 14.4% in 2015.
- However there was a decline in the percentage of students achieving two or more passes at grades A - E, to 86.4% compared to 88% in 2014 and 90.5% in 2013. There was also a decline in the Average Point Score per entry to 194.8, compared to 212 in 2014 and 216 in 2013. This three year downward trend in basic A' level performance is a concern.

- At the same time there is a decline this year in the percentage of students gaining two and three vocational qualifications, although average point scores for vocational qualifications improved.
- This situation is directly influenced by weak literacy and numeracy skills (despite perhaps a grade C in English and maths), inappropriate curriculum offer at post 16 and unfocused careers guidance and quality of learning.

## **2. Target support to vulnerable young people**

- The gap between those eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and non-FSM students has not improved in the last two to three years. Although the achievement gap that exists between SEND and non-SEND students has narrowed, work still needs to be undertaken to reduce the gap. Furthermore, the curriculum needs to be planned in such a way that these students move on to a positive destination, whether better equipped to undertake independent living, or progress directly to employment with training, FE, employment, or supported employment.
- We recognise that KCC needs to be more ambitious for disadvantaged young people and in the 14–24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy it was clear that pre-apprenticeships and Level 1 programmes, particularly for 17 year olds who are unable to achieve a Level 2 apprenticeship, needed to be further developed. To meet these learners' needs, a current and expanding District Employability Offer is being developed further in partnership with a range of post-16 providers.
- Each District now has a published offer that includes as a minimum employability engagement activity. The District Employability Offer brings together programmes from EFA funded agencies, which includes traineeships and courses from training providers. These activities are designed to dovetail into the apprenticeship advertising cycle so that young people can progress into employment with training or employment (without training). The KentChoices4U webpages (on Kent.gov) have been redesigned to be a 'one-stop-shop' for all activities that lead to education, employment and training; therefore supporting young people at the key transition points.

## **3. Improve and Extend Vocational Education**

- One of the key strands of the 14-24 Strategy is to ensure that there are quality technical and vocational education and training options so that all 14-19 year olds can access and succeed in following an appropriate pathway for education or employment with training. This includes increasing the numbers of young people taking up and successfully completing an apprenticeship at ages 16, 17 and 18. In Kent, since 2009, the number of 16-18 apprenticeship starts has increased from 1,800 in 2009 (3.60%) to a peak figure of 2,780 in 2012 (5.53%). Since then, the number of starts in 2013 was 2,596 (5.21%) and the figure for 2014 is 2,560 (5.14%).
- KCC needs to continue working with schools and colleges to develop collaborative inclusive programmes of academic, vocational and technical learning for 14–24, that is well matched to student needs. These programmes should have a clear 14–19 progression with high participation rates, better and higher outcomes at age 19, robust careers education information, advice and guidance. Employer engagement needs to be a factor in the design of the programmes of study, so as to match them to the needs of local, regional and national labour market.
- Technical qualifications provide a successful outcome for students who have not achieved at least grade C in English and maths at age 16. With continued literacy

and numeracy support, these students can achieve Distinction and 'starred' Distinction grades. Programmes of study allow flexibility in curriculum design. Moreover schools are finding that packages of learning which offer opportunities of substantial Level 3 learning with maths and English and relevant work experience lead to positive outcomes and destinations. New technical and applied qualifications, which begin in September 2016, should shape the design of these programmes once due regard has been given to the aspiration of the student, the rigour of the assessment and the value to the student of the qualification.

#### **4. Increase Participation and Employment**

- Participation rates in Kent need to be improved: current participation rates are 86%, compared against the national average of 90.2%. The impact of the lack of strong numeracy and literacy skills and inappropriate offers have an impact on transition from Year 12 to Year 13: a lower percentage of students across Kent are making this transition. Drop out at age 17 is a serious concern. Developing sustainable and progressive curriculum pathways for 16-19 year olds and beyond with high quality options is a key activity for all schools. No student should be denied opportunities to gain skills to move into further learning, apprenticeships, or employment at ages 16, 17 or 18. High quality curriculum pathways which lead to positive destinations are essential and Ofsted will be investigating study programmes (those packages of learning which each post 16 student takes up) for their expected outcomes and opportunities for progression.
- In Kent, the tracking of all young people aged 16-19 (up to the age of 24 years old for SEND) is now the responsibility of KCC. The cohort size is 51,000 young people and systems are in place to collect data from a number of sources. Particular focus has been on working directly with schools, colleges and work-based training providers. Overall, the NEET percentage is down and now close to the target at around 5%.
- The key to reducing NEETs is a high quality 14-19 learning offer and effective employer engagement. It is clear that 14-19 providers operating across a District must collaborate to achieve the best outcomes for all learners, and the task needs to be shared, and owned, by providers on a best-fit model without excluding vulnerable and disadvantaged learners.
- Engagement with employers continues to be successfully promoted through developing a Guild Model, which is a partnership between employers and education providers. The following have been identified as priority sectors for development within Kent as part of 'Innovation for Growth' and 'Unlocking Potential' strategies:
  - Low carbon
  - Creative and media
  - Land-based
  - Engineering and Advanced Manufacturing
  - Construction
  - Tourism

Figure 9.1 below highlights the participation rates for Kent residents comparing January 2015 to January 2014.

**Figure 9.1: Participation rates for Kent residents years 12-13**

Years 12 & 13 Cohorts:	Jan-14		Jan-15		Apr-15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Cohort total</b>	<b>34938</b>		<b>35744</b>		<b>35684</b>	
School Sixth Form	19435	55.6%	18944	53.0%	18971	53.1%
Further Education	9720	27.8%	8101	22.6%	9758	27.3%
Apprenticeships	1070	3.1%	1453	4.0%	1668	4.6%
Employment with training to NVQ 2 or above	62	0.2%	29	0.0%	34	0.1%
Training	378	1.1%	302	0.8%	379	1.0%
Custody			15	0.0%	16	0.0%
<b>Total participating</b>	<b>30665</b>	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>28844</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>30826</b>	<b>86.3%</b>
Employment without/ insufficient training	1274	3.6%	759	2.1%	1048	2.9%
Re-engagement provision			2	0.0%	1	0.0%
NEET Group	1488	4.3%	1196	3.3%	1413	3.9%
Other EDUCATION - not meeting participation	482	1.4%	2264	6.3%	122	0.3%
Current situation not known	1029	2.9%	2679	7.4%	2274	6.3%
<b>Not participating</b>	<b>4273</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>6900</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>4858</b>	<b>13.6%</b>

## 9.5 Sixth Form Capacity Assessment

One group of key providers of post-16 training in Kent is the large number of maintained schools and academies offering sixth form education. The table below sets out, by District, the current sixth form capacity available in each District and how that compares to the actual numbers on roll in schools. It has been well documented that in recent years sixth form numbers have reduced and is anticipated that this trend will continue until 2018 when the numbers, at least in certain Districts, will start to increase once more. With the significant increases in the numbers of Primary school aged pupils, it is clear that as these young people move on to Secondary education, the roll numbers in school sixth forms are likely also to continue to increase in the longer term.

**Figure 9.2: Sixth Form Capacities**

District	Capacity 2014/15	Surplus / Deficit 2014/15	Surplus / Deficit 2015/16	Surplus / Deficit 2016/17	Surplus / Deficit 2017/18	Surplus / Deficit 2018/19	Surplus / Deficit 2019/20	Capacity 2019/20
Ashford	1958	212	155	188	202	246	275	2108
Canterbury	2211	148	57	90	124	94	36	2211
Dartford	2283	231	291	318	309	240	139	2433
Dover	1583	242	277	319	393	394	390	1633
Gravesham	1489	84	106	101	114	120	117	1489
Maidstone	2817	410	342	313	331	353	334	2817
Sevenoaks	550	306	308	284	283	374	461	640
Shepway	1968	626	656	666	711	760	769	1968
Swale	2270	484	529	513	545	560	557	2270
Thanet	1766	233	375	393	447	494	529	1716
Tonbridge and Malling	2086	209	188	230	241	206	147	2086
Tunbridge Wells	2404	347	321	362	339	307	261	2404
<b>Total</b>	<b>23385</b>	<b>3532</b>	<b>3606</b>	<b>3776</b>	<b>4040</b>	<b>4150</b>	<b>4014</b>	<b>23775</b>



As can be seen from Figure 9.2 above, there appears to be sufficient sixth form capacity for the foreseeable future across each District to both accommodate future pupil increases and increased participation.

## 9.6 District Analysis

This section will highlight the current position and key commissioning requirements, in terms of the different qualification and training offers, for 2016-17 and beyond for each District drawn from Kent Choices common application process.

Each District has its number of schools identified. A skill priority in red is not met by school provision though may be met by a local or area FE offer.

The number of visible opportunities for post 16 maths and English, SEND programmes, MFL and Science qualifications, technical and vocational learning and for other level 2 learning are also indicated.

Subjects that are offered as more than 5 times are listed in the last row. These are AS, BTECS and A levels.

## 9.7 Ashford

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider.

There is good provision for post 16 English and maths supplemented by an FE offer. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices. Providers need to collaborate on provision of Manufacturing and Engineering opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. Level one qualifications are limited in schools in Ashford with only 2 general studies qualifications available. This could however be supplemented by the FE sector.

District	Ashford (8 schools)
Skills Priorities	Retail / Sales / Customer Service Health and Social Care Business Administration Teaching and Education <b>Manufacturing and Engineering</b>
Options for maths and English post-16	Maths 4 English 4
SEND post-16	No offers identified
MFL post-16 (Level 3)	French 3 German 2 Spanish 3
Sciences post-16 (Level 3)	Chemistry 2 Biology 3 Physics 3 Maths 4
AS/A Level post-16	111
Level 3 BTEC post-16	72
Level 2 post-16	28
Subject with five or more offers post-16	Media 7 Psychology 5 Photography 5 Performing Arts 13 Sport 15

## Apprenticeship starts in Ashford

There was a decrease in apprenticeship starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Uptake of apprenticeships correlates very closely to their availability. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>
Intermediate	160	140	150	120
Advanced	50	120	70	40
Higher	-	-	-	-

## Sector starts in Ashford

The following table shows the uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups.

Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous. Given the status of Ashford as an area of population growth, the uptake in construction is low.

Sector	Ashford	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	10	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	50	30
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	30	20
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	30	30
Information and Communication Technology	100	50
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	200	110
Health, Public Services and Care	230	170
Business, Administration and Law	270	200
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	210	150
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>760</b>

## 9.8 Canterbury

Compared to the majority of the other Districts in Kent, Canterbury has fewer available sixth form places. Therefore, in future years additional capacity may be required should increases in participation and increases in the general population materialise. However, currently there is sufficient sixth form capacity.

In 11 schools there are nine opportunities to study Psychology and 382 qualifications. 291 are AS or A levels. There is a good SEND offer. Providers need to collaborate on provision of Retail and Business Administration opportunities with pathways starting at age 14.

The provision of level one qualifications is relatively healthy compared to other Districts with 4 diploma, 7 GCSE and 28 other general options available.

District	Canterbury (11 schools)
Skills Priorities	Retail / Sales / Customer Service ICT Business Administration Finance and Insurance Health and Social Care
Options for maths and English post-16	Maths 2 English 2
SEND post-16	4 (Equine Academy)
MFL post-16 (Level 3)	French 7 German 3 Spanish 3
Sciences post-16 (Level 3)	Chemistry 7 Biology 8 Physics 5 Maths 11
AS/A Level post-16	291
Level 3 BTEC post-16	84
Level 2 post-16	7
Subject with five or more offers post-16	Art 15 A Levels Art 5 BTECs Economics 5 English 12 Geography 5 History 8 Psychology 9 Sociology 7 Business 9 Sport 10

## Apprenticeship starts in Canterbury

There was a decrease in apprenticeships starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Uptake of apprenticeships correlates very closely to their availability. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>70</b>
Intermediate	100	100	70	50
Advanced	40	40	30	20
Higher	-	-	-	-

## Sector starts in Canterbury

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous. There is a low uptake (because of availability) of apprenticeships in Education and Training, Agriculture, and ICT.

Sector	Canterbury	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	10	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	20
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	20	20
Information and Communication Technology	10	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	50	50
Health, Public Services and Care	170	140
Business, Administration and Law	180	100
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	140	100
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>460</b>

## 9.9 Dartford

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is detailed below. North West Kent College has a strong presence in the area and this is reflected by schools' offers. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices.

Providers need to collaborate on provision of Retail, Business Administration and Transport and Logistics opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. There are 18 offers of level one GCSE's, however, options for BTEC and other general qualifications are limited with only 2 for BTEC and 1 general

District	Dartford (8 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Retail / Sales / Customer Service Business Administration Health and Social Care ICT Transport and Logistics
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 4 English 4
<b>SEND post-16</b>	No offers identified
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 4 German 2 Spanish 5
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Chemistry 5

	Biology 5 Physics 9
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	260
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	59
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	33
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Art 11 Art 4 History 6 Photography 5 Psychology 8 Sociology 6 Health and Safety 5 Music 7 Sport 6

## Apprenticeships starts in Dartford

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>130</b>
Intermediate	170	150	140	80
Advanced	60	40	60	50
Higher	-	-	10	-

Advanced apprenticeships increased in number in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available and there is also higher apprenticeship representation.

## Sector starts in Dartford

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous. There may well be future opportunities in Construction given the area's future profile and providers should be planning for building knowledge and skills into this path

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Dartford</b>	
	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Education and Training	20	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	30	20
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	20	20
Information and Communication Technology	20	30
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	100	100
Health, Public Services and Care	210	190
Business, Administration and Law	240	230
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	140	130
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>730</b>

## 9.10 Dover

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices. There are more opportunities to do Psychology post 16 than there are Spanish.

Providers need to collaborate on provision of Transport opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. Level one qualifications are extremely limited in schools in Dover with only 1 BTEC qualification available. This could however be supplemented by the FE sector.

District	Dover (9 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Retail / Sales / Customer Service Transport and Logistics Hospitality, Leisure and Tourism ICT
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 3 English 3
<b>SEND post-16</b>	No offers identified.
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 4 German 3 Spanish 2
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Chemistry 5 Biology 5 Physics 3 Maths 7
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	235
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	38
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	10
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Art 13 English 8 Geography 6 History 7 Media 5 Psychology 5 Sport 6

### Apprenticeship starts in Dover

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>130</b>
Intermediate	130	150	160	110
Advanced	30	40	30	20
Higher	-	-	-	-

There was a decrease in apprenticeships starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Uptake of apprenticeships correlates very closely to their availability.

Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small but they may also remain unrecognised or even undervalued as a pathway by some providers.

## Sector starts in Dover

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

Given the status of Dover as the gateway to the UK and to the European mainland, the low uptake (or availability) of Leisure, Travel and Tourism opportunities is surprisingly low.

Sector	Dover	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	10	0
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	10	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	30	20
Information and Communication Technology	10	20
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	120	120
Health, Public Services and Care	290	260
Business, Administration and Law	260	170
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	150	150
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>780</b>

### 9.11 Gravesham

Compared to the majority of the other Districts in Kent, Gravesham has fewer available sixth form places. Therefore, in future years additional capacity may be required should increases in participation and increases in the general population materialise. However, currently there is sufficient sixth form capacity. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is below.

North West Kent College has a strong presence in the area and this is reflected by schools' offers. There is a lack of MFL provision and a large English offer. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices.

Providers need to collaborate on provision of Transport, Business and Teaching and Education opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. There are 29 offers of level one GCSE's, however, options for BTEC and other general qualifications are limited with only 3 for BTEC and 1 general qualification.

<b>District</b>	<b>Gravesham (8 schools)</b>
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Transport and Logistics Business Administration Teaching and Education Health and Social Care
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 4 English 6
<b>SEND post-16</b>	1
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 5 German 1 Spanish 1
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Chemistry 5 Biology 5 Physics 5 Maths 7
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	146
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	45
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	28
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	English 12 Geography 6 History 6 Photography 5 Psychology 7 Sociology 5

### Apprenticeship starts in Gravesham

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>120</b>
Intermediate	120	130	110	70
Advanced	50	50	60	50
Higher	-	-	-	-

There was a decrease in apprenticeships starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Uptake of apprenticeships correlates very closely to their availability. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small but they may also remain unrecognised or even undervalued as a pathway by some providers.

### Sector starts in Gravesham

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

Opportunities in Construction should grow as this area develops into the Thames gateway. Providers should be prepared for this.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Gravesham</b>	
	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Education and Training	40	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	30
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	20	20



Sector	Gravesham	
	2012/13	2013/14
Information and Communication Technology	20	20
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	90	100
Health, Public Services and Care	200	150
Business, Administration and Law	260	220
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	140	120
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>680</b>

## 9.12 Maidstone

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. There is only one opportunity to resit Maths and there is no SEND offer. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices.

Providers need to collaborate on provision of Retail, Sales, Customer Service, Transport and Logistics and Business Administration opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. There are 22 offers of level one GCSE's and 8 options for BTEC and 1 for general qualifications.

District	Maidstone (12 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	ICT (specifically programming) Accounting and Finance Retail / Sales / Customer Service Transport and Logistics Business Administration
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 1 English 2
<b>SEND post-16</b>	1 offer identified
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 8 German 6 Spanish 7
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Chemistry 7 Biology 10 Physics 9
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	269
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	46
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	24
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Art 15 Business 8 Class..Civ. 4 Economics 7 English 19 Geography 11 History 9 Maths 13 Media 8 Psychology 10 Sociology 9 Performing Arts 6

## Apprenticeship starts in Maidstone and the Weald

(National Apprenticeship Service data is constituency cut.)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>
Intermediate	140	90	100	70
Advanced	40	50	40	30
Higher	-	-	-	-

There was a decrease in apprenticeships starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

## Sector starts in Maidstone

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

Sector	Maidstone and The Weald	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	-	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	20
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	20
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	20	20
Information and Communication Technology	20	20
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	80	80
Health, Public Services and Care	180	160
Business, Administration and Law	250	180
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	130	100
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>620</b>

## 9.13 Sevenoaks

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. There are only 2 school providers in this District. The number of technical and vocational offers is larger than the academic A level offer and students' progression is supported by level 2 Maths and English opportunities.

Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices. There are 14 offers of level one GCSE's and 6 options for level one BTEC qualifications.

<b>.District</b>	<b>Sevenoaks (6 schools)</b>
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Nursing and Health Retail / Sales / Customer Service Technical and Scientific ICT Health and Social Care
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 3 English3
<b>SEND post-16</b>	0
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 1
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	-
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	50
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	56
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	23
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	-

### Apprenticeship starts in Sevenoaks

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>
Intermediate	100	90	90	60
Advanced	30	50	50	40
Higher	-	-	-	-

Sevenoaks has gone against the County trend by maintaining apprenticeship uptake in 2013 to 2014.

### Sector starts in Sevenoaks

Health, Public Services and Care has seen a drop in uptake in 2013 – 2014. The zero uptake in Agriculture is odd given Sevenoaks position and proximity to Hadlow.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sevenoaks</b>	
	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Education and Training	10	0
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	10	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	0
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	10	20
Information and Communication Technology	10	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	60	50
Health, Public Services and Care	150	90
Business, Administration and Law	170	140
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	110	90
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>420</b>

## 9.14 Shepway

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. There are no offers to complete post 16 maths or English, no SEND offer, no German and fewer than a third of qualifications are BTECs.

Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices. Providers need to collaborate on provision of Transport opportunities with pathways starting at age 14.

There are 6 offers of level one BTEC in the District but options for GCSE and other general qualifications are limited with only 1 for GCSE and 1 general qualification.

District	Shepway (8 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Business Administration Technical and Scientific Nursing and Health Transportation and Logistics
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	0
<b>SEND post-16</b>	0
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 4 German 0 Spanish 1
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Biology 8 Chemistry 8 Physics 7
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	206
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	65
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	11
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Art and Design 11 English 15 Health and Safety 4 History 8 Maths 8 Media 4 Psychology 9

### Apprenticeship starts in Shepway (Folkestone and Hythe)

This area has seen an upward journey in apprenticeship starts over a three year period.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>130</b>
Intermediate	170	150	180	100
Advanced	40	50	90	30
Higher	-	-	-	-

## Sector starts in Shepway (Folkestone and Hythe)

Health, Public Services and Care remains the most popular apprenticeship. There has been a fall in Business uptake.

Sector	Folkestone and Hythe	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	20	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	30	20
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	30	30
Information and Communication Technology	20	60
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	100	100
Health, Public Services and Care	350	350
Business, Administration and Law	300	220
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	200	160
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>960</b>

## 9.15 Swale

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. There are offers for students with SEND and those without a C grade in maths and English. A third of qualifications on offer are level 2 or level 3 BTECS. Psychology and Sociology appear 8 times each in the offer.

Providers need to collaborate on provision of Transport and Manufacturing and Engineering opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. Options for Level 1 qualifications are limited with only 4 for GCSE and 1 BTEC.

District	Swale (9 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Transportation and Logistics Manufacturing Horticulture Retail / Sales / Customer Service Engineering
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 2 English 2
<b>SEND post-16</b>	2 offers identified
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 7 German 2 Spanish 4
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Chemistry 5 Biology 8 Physics 6
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	168
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	74
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	5

District	Swale (9 schools)
Subject with five or more offers post-16	Art 8 English 8 History 8 Maths 10 Psychology 8 Sociology 8

### Apprenticeship starts in Sittingbourne and Sheppey (Swale)

This area has shown a move upward from the 2012 – 2013 starts figure. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>180</b>
Intermediate	270	210	240	150
Advanced	60	60	60	30
Higher	-	-	-	-

### Sector starts in Sittingbourne and Sheppey (Swale)

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Business Administration and Retail are the most numerous.

Sector	Sittingbourne and Sheppey	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	10	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	60	60
Information and Communication Technology	20	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	150	100
Health, Public Services and Care	260	250
Business, Administration and Law	290	270
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	250	290
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,010</b>

## Apprenticeship starts in Faversham and Midkent (Swale)

Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small but they may also remain unrecognised or even undervalued as a pathway by some providers.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>90</b>
Intermediate	160	120	130	70
Advanced	40	40	40	20
Higher	-	-	-	-

## Sector starts in Faversham and Midkent (Swale)

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Faversham and Mid Kent</b>	
	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Education and Training	-	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	20
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	30	20
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	30	30
Information and Communication Technology	10	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	70	70
Health, Public Services and Care	220	180
Business, Administration and Law	220	170
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	130	120
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>610</b>

### 9.16 Thanet

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. East Kent College has a broad offer which accounts for schools' provision.

There are opportunities to resit maths and English and two SEND offers. The amalgamation of Clarendon House and Chatham Boys and the fact that Dane Court is an IB provider has reduced the likelihood of qualification duplication.

Providers need to collaborate on provision of Business, Retail, Transport and Education opportunities with pathways starting at age 14. There are 5 offers of level one FSP's in the District. However, options for BTEC and other general qualifications are limited with only 2 for BTEC and 2 general qualifications.

District	Thanet (10 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Business Administration Retail / Sales / Customer Service Transportation and Logistics Technical and Scientific Teaching and Education
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 7 English 8
<b>SEND post-16</b>	2 offers identified
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 2 German 0 Spanish 2
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Physics 3 Chemistry 3 Biology 3
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	97
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	59
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	42
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Maths 7 English 6

### Apprenticeship starts in South Thanet

There was a decrease in apprenticeships starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>
Intermediate	190	150	140	70
Advanced	40	60	40	30
Higher	-	-	-	-



## Sector starts in South Thanet

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

Sector	South Thanet	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	20	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	40	40
Information and Communication Technology	10	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	100	60
Health, Public Services and Care	220	210
Business, Administration and Law	300	210
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	140	180
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>730</b>

## Apprenticeship starts in NorthThanet

There was a decrease in apprenticeships starts in 2013 – 2014, the last year for which full data is available. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>130</b>
Intermediate	230	180	140	100
Advanced	40	50	40	30
Higher	-	-	-	-

## Sector starts in NorthThanet

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

Sector	North Thanet	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	30	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	30	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	30	30
Information and Communication Technology	10	20

Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	110	150
Health, Public Services and Care	310	230
Business, Administration and Law	300	200
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	200	170
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>820</b>

## 9.17 Tonbridge and Malling

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. The presence of West Kent College in the area has impact on the schools' offer.

There are opportunities to resit Maths and English and 2 SEND programmes. There is a large English, Maths and Sport offer. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices. Agriculture is fully offered at Hadlow College. There are no level 1 qualification options for students.

District	Tonbridge and Malling (11 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Agriculture and Horticulture Hair and Beauty ICT Business Administration
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 2 English 3
<b>SEND post-16</b>	2 offers identified
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 3 German 1 Spanish 3 French NVQ 1 Spanish NVQ 1
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Chemistry 8 Biology 8 Physics 7
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	169
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	38
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	5
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Art 9 English 14 Maths 9 Media 7 Psychology 8 Sociology 6 Sport 9

## Apprenticeship starts in Tonbridge and Malling

Starts have risen since 2012 – 2013.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>80</b>
Intermediate	100	90	100	60
Advanced	40	40	40	20
Higher	-	-	-	-

## Sector starts in Tonbridge and Malling

Health, Business, and Retail are the most numerous starts. Agriculture is oddly low given the presence of Hadlow.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Tonbridge and Malling</b>	
	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Education and Training	10	10
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	10	20
Information and Communication Technology	20	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	50	60
Health, Public Services and Care	140	110
Business, Administration and Law	150	110
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	150	110
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>460</b>

### 9.18 Tunbridge Wells

There are currently sufficient sixth form places available in the District and this provision is also supplemented by the local FE provider. A summary of the current school sixth form offer in the District is given below. There is a small Maths and English resit opportunity.

There are very few technical and vocational offers and only nine Level 2 post 16 qualifications on offer. Providers need to be more explicit about SEND provision in order for young people to make informed choices. Providers also need to collaborate on provision of Retail opportunities. There are no level 1 qualification options for students in the district.

District	Tunbridge Wells (11 schools)
<b>Skills Priorities</b>	Retail / Sales / Customer Service Finance and Insurance ICT Health and Social Care Nursing and Health
<b>Options for maths and English post-16</b>	Maths 1 English 1
<b>SEND post-16</b>	0
<b>MFL post-16 (Level 3)</b>	French 3 German 0 Spanish 4
<b>Sciences post-16 (Level 3)</b>	Biology 5 Chemistry 5 Physics 4
<b>AS/A Level post-16</b>	158
<b>Level 3 BTEC post-16</b>	23
<b>Level 2 post-16</b>	9
<b>Subject with five or more offers post-16</b>	Art 7 English 11 History 7 Maths 9

### Apprenticeship starts in Tunbridge Wells

Apprenticeship starts have risen since 2012 – 2013. Higher apprenticeship opportunities are small.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15 Aug to Jan (Provisional)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>70</b>
Intermediate	90	70	90	50
Advanced	30	20	30	20
Higher	-	-	-	-

### Sector starts in Tunbridge Wells

The following table shows uptake of apprenticeships based on sector groups. Health, Public Services and Care and Business Administration are the most numerous.

Sector	Tunbridge Wells	
	2012/13	2013/14
Education and Training	10	0
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	20	10
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	10	10
Information and Communication Technology	10	10
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	30	40
Health, Public Services and Care	140	140
Business, Administration and Law	160	120

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Tunbridge Wells</b>	
	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	120	90
Arts, Media and Publishing	-	0
Science and Mathematics	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>440</b>

## 9.19 Summary

In developing new post-16 provision the Local Authority would request providers to:

- make provision for English and maths to ensure students can gain a GCSE grade C or above qualification
- assure the long term viability of the provision;
- establish robust monitoring of post-16 learning and teaching;
- offer a range of qualifications at all levels;
- ensure levels of literacy and numeracy which are in accordance with EFA guidelines and which are appropriate for successful completion of learning;
- develop a technical and vocational offer which leads to sustainable employment locally, regionally and beyond and which pays heed to the skills profile highlighted by LMI information;
- develop an academic programme offer which leads to HE, degree apprenticeships and higher level apprenticeships;
- deliver guidance to all young people to strengthen aspiration, attitude and achievement and resilience;
- plan personalised pathways for vulnerable and disadvantaged learners; and
- engage in systematic review of provision against local and national indicators.

## **10. Commissioning Primary and Secondary School Provision: Analyses and Forward Plans for each District**

### **10.1 Duties to Provide for Ages 4-16**

The law requires Local Authorities to make provision for the education of children from the September following their fourth birthday to the end of the academic year in which their sixteenth birthday falls either at school or otherwise. Most Kent parents choose to send their children to Kent schools. Some parents choose to educate their children independently, either at independent schools or otherwise than at school (ie at home); others will send their children to maintained schools outside Kent (as Kent maintained schools admit some children from other areas). Kent will offer a school place to any resident child aged between 4 and 16.

From age 14-16 a minority of young people are offered college placements or alternative curriculum provision, usually through school links. Some children are educated in Special schools or non-school forms of special education provision because of their special educational needs.

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide full time education for pupils “not in education by reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise” (Section 19 of the 1996 Education Act) and which is appropriate to individual pupil needs. This duty is discharged through Pupil Referral Units, alternative provision commissioned by Secondary schools and the Health Needs Education Service.

### **10.2 Duties to Provide for Post 16 Students**

Local authorities have responsibilities to support young people into education or training, which are set out in the following duties:

- To secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for young people aged 16-19 (and those aged 20-24 with an Education, Health and Care Plan or Learning Difficulty Assessment) in their area;
- To ensure support is available to all young people from the age of 13 that will encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training (tracking young people's participation successfully is a key element of this duty); and
- To have processes in place to deliver the ‘September Guarantee’ of an education or training place for all 16 and 17 year olds.

Learning providers are required to notify the Local Authority when a young person leaves learning so that it can fulfil its statutory duties in respect of post 16 education and training.

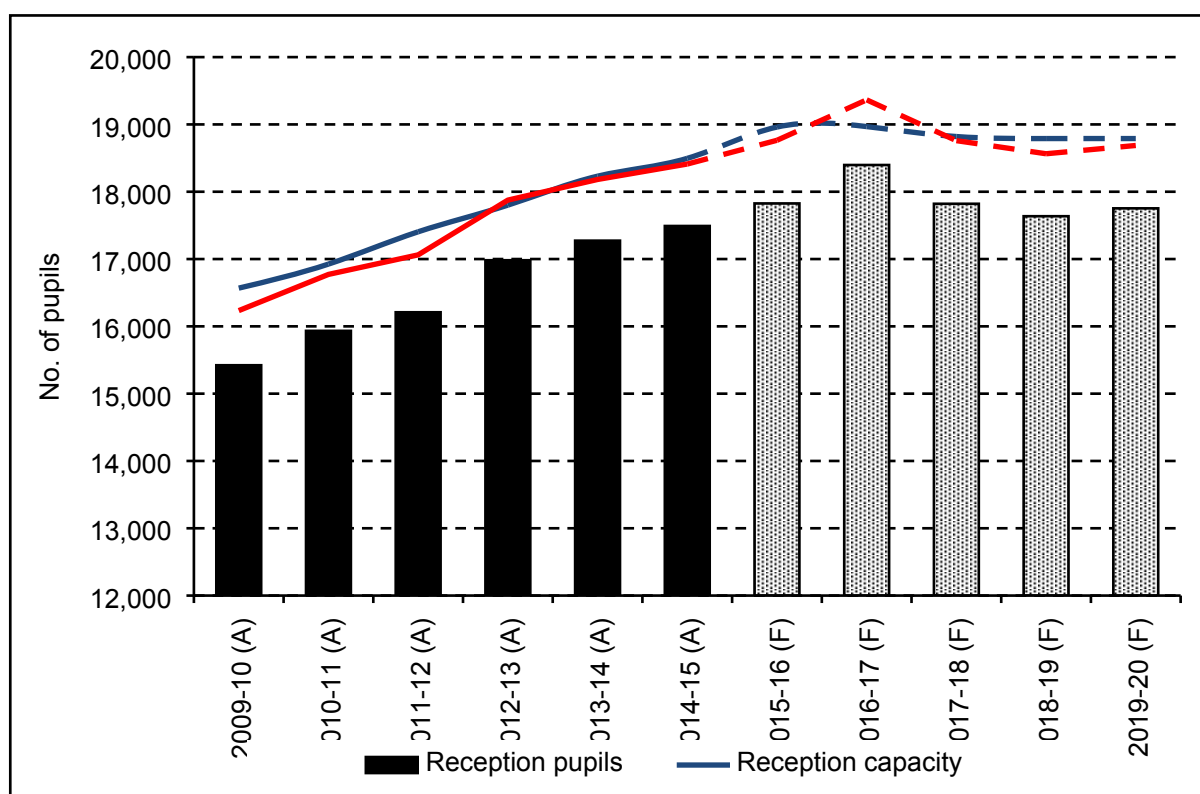
### **10.3 Kent Wide Summary**

Detail on the requirement for school places is contained in the District Analyses and Forward Plans which follow. For 2016 and 2017 many projects are already in progress. For later years only the area where expansion is required has been noted – specific schools are not identified. Alongside the work we undertake Diocesan Authorities have also identified Church schools that may have the potential for future expansion to meet this need and we will work with them to assess the feasibility of these proposals. Also for later years (particularly beyond 2019) the commissioning proposals are dependent on the pace

of planned housing development being realised. A County-wide summary of the proposals for Primary, Secondary and SEN school places, together with EY and post 16 places in each District is set out at Section 11.

The number of Reception age pupils in Kent schools has risen from 14,812 in 2007-08 to 17,491 in 2014-15 (Figure 10.1). This is a significant increase of 18% in a relatively short period of time. In 2007-08 Reception year groups in Kent Primary schools operated with around 12% surplus capacity. This has reduced to around 5.4% in 2014-15 despite further capacity being added (Figure 10.2). The number of Reception pupils is forecast to peak in 2016-17, at about 18,400 pupils and then fluctuate at 17,800 pupils over the following three years.

**Figure 10.1: Historic and forecast Reception pupils in Kent mainstream schools (2009-10 to 2019-20)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

Figure 10.2 below shows the total number of additional Year Reception places created in Kent schools. By September 2015 an additional 2,115 school places in Year R have been created.

**Figure 10.2: Additional Reception places provided in Kent mainstream schools (2010-11 onwards)**

District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ashford	0	45	170	200	170	206	236	236	206	206
Canterbury	0	0	1	1	1	76	52	52	52	52
Dartford	90	90	130	220	255	255	285	255	255	255
Dover	0	0	0	0	60	45	45	45	45	45
Gravesham	30	60	90	130	130	100	100	100	100	100
Maidstone	0	30	90	141	171	231	231	201	201	201
Sevenoaks	15	85	75	85	145	180	190	107	107	107
Shepway	0	0	15	15	45	80	50	50	50	50
Swale	0	75	105	205	280	300	330	330	330	330
Thanet	30	60	150	150	180	240	270	270	270	270
Tonbridge & Malling	30	43	43	73	113	188	143	143	143	143
Tunbridge Wells	50	150	150	239	149	214	184	184	184	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>1,943</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2015.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion and are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

Figure 10.3 below presents Reception Year group data at District level. It shows that the growth in pupil numbers is not uniform across the County, nor is the level of surplus capacity. The current surplus capacity for Reception Year groups varies from 1.0% in Gravesham to 8.9% in Dover. If no further action is taken (in addition to the capacity added in 10.2) by the end of the forecasting period (2019-20) there will be 5.5% surplus capacity in Reception Year groups across the County. Action will be taken in those Districts where surplus capacity falls below 5% to provide additional places and new places will be needed to meet the demand generated by new housing. Solutions will vary from new provision to expansion of existing facilities through permanent or temporary means.



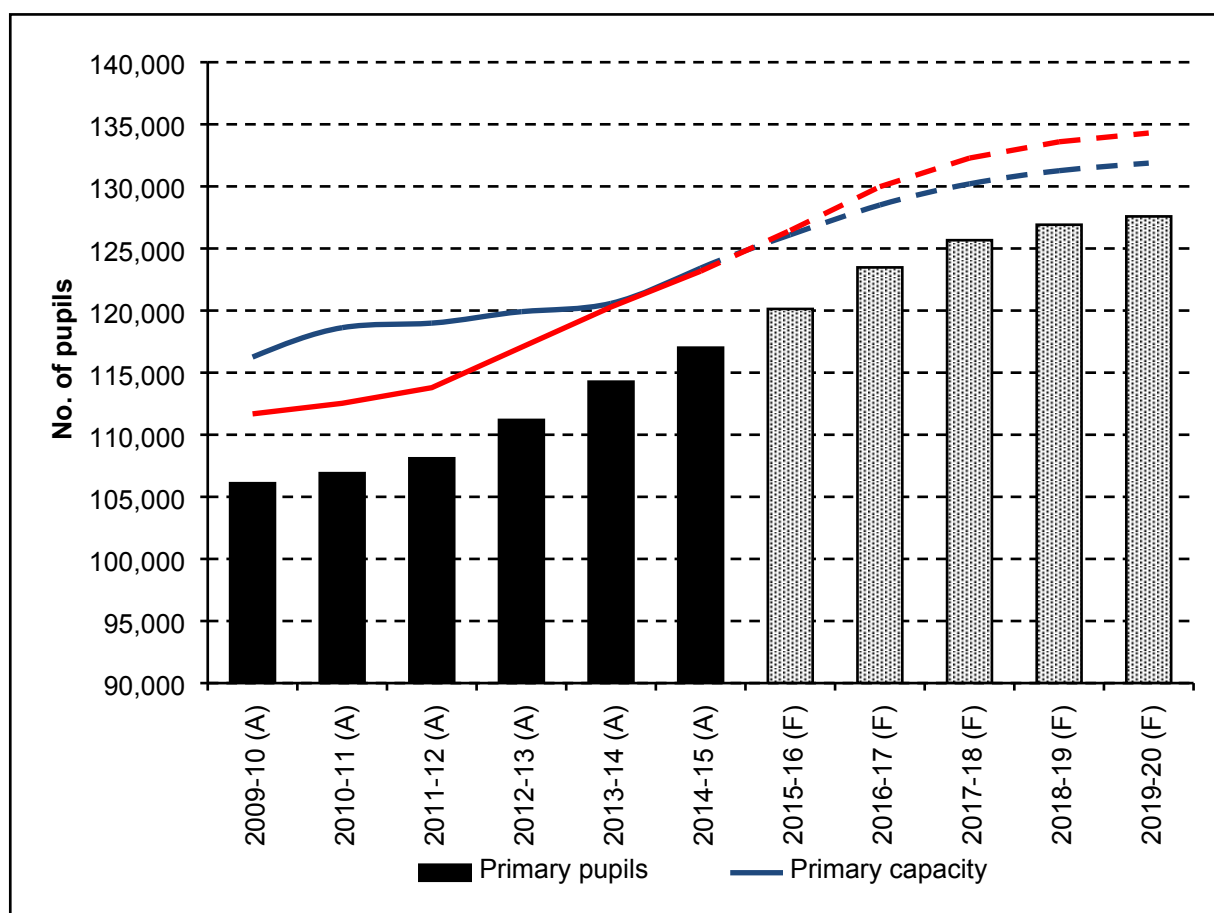
**Figure 10.3: Current and forecast surplus / deficit of Reception places in Kent mainstream schools by District area**

District	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Ashford	1,594	114	111	22	70	123	86	1,630
Canterbury	1,527	102	124	106	145	152	141	1,578
Dartford	1,460	52	-2	-25	-34	-45	-40	1,460
Dover	1,333	119	111	13	99	121	109	1,310
Gravesham	1,371	14	-34	-174	-123	-173	-159	1,341
Maidstone	1,884	96	48	22	82	103	88	1,976
Sevenoaks	1,501	107	131	145	119	159	136	1,463
Shepway	1,271	82	86	106	112	115	109	1,264
Swale	1,944	56	202	73	151	155	154	1,994
Thanet	1,650	83	108	76	155	155	151	1,770
Tonbridge & Malling	1,646	77	164	105	36	81	82	1,673
Tunbridge Wells	1,315	103	84	100	181	201	172	1,325
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,496</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>18,784</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

Figure 10.4 below shows that the number of Primary pupils in Kent schools is forecast to rise from 106,097 in 2009-10 to around 127,583 in 2019-20. This is an expected increase of 20% from 2009-10 and 9% on current roll numbers. Kent Primary schools currently operate with 5.4% surplus capacity but this is forecast to decrease to 3.3% over the coming years, which demonstrates that pressure is building in all Primary year groups, not just the Reception entry year.

**Figure 10.4: Historic and forecast Primary pupils in Kent mainstream schools (2009-10 to 2019-20)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations

Figure 10.5 below shows the total number of Primary school places that have been commissioned since 2010. These increase markedly year on year as expansions roll through the schools from Year R. Over the last five years we have added 8,350 places (278 classes of 30 pupils) or the equivalent of 40 new 1FE schools. By September 2019, the expansions which have already been approved will have added 13,683 places in total. This is equivalent to almost 456 additional classes, or 65 1FE Primary schools.

**Figure 10.5: Additional Primary places provided in Kent mainstream schools (2010-11 onwards)**

District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ashford	0	45	320	635	840	1,051	1,247	1,413	1,514	1,520
Canterbury	0	0	7	-173	-113	52	133	214	295	286
Dartford	90	180	310	530	785	1,040	1,325	1,470	1,615	1,720
Dover	0	0	0	0	60	135	180	225	270	315
Gravesham	30	90	180	310	490	550	640	700	730	730
Maidstone	0	30	150	343	612	867	1,092	1,287	1,407	1,467
Sevenoaks	15	100	175	305	480	650	830	897	904	921
Shepway	0	0	15	30	80	220	270	320	355	375
Swale	0	75	180	405	775	1,135	1,435	1,735	1,965	2,165
Thanet	30	120	270	460	720	960	1,290	1,545	1,710	1,800
Tonbridge & Malling	30	73	116	189	337	610	763	886	956	1,016
Tunbridge Wells	50	200	350	657	806	1,080	1,264	1,398	1,373	1,368
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>12,090</b>	<b>13,094</b>	<b>13,683</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2015.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion and are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

Figure 10.6 below shows that current surplus capacity for Primary year groups (Reception - Year 6) varies across the County. It ranges from 1.1% in Gravesham to 8.7% in both Dover and Sevenoaks. Plans for additional capacity will be brought forward over the coming six months to ensure that at least 5% surplus capacity is maintained in each District area.

**Figure 10.6: Current and forecast surplus / deficit of Primary places in Kent mainstream schools by District area**

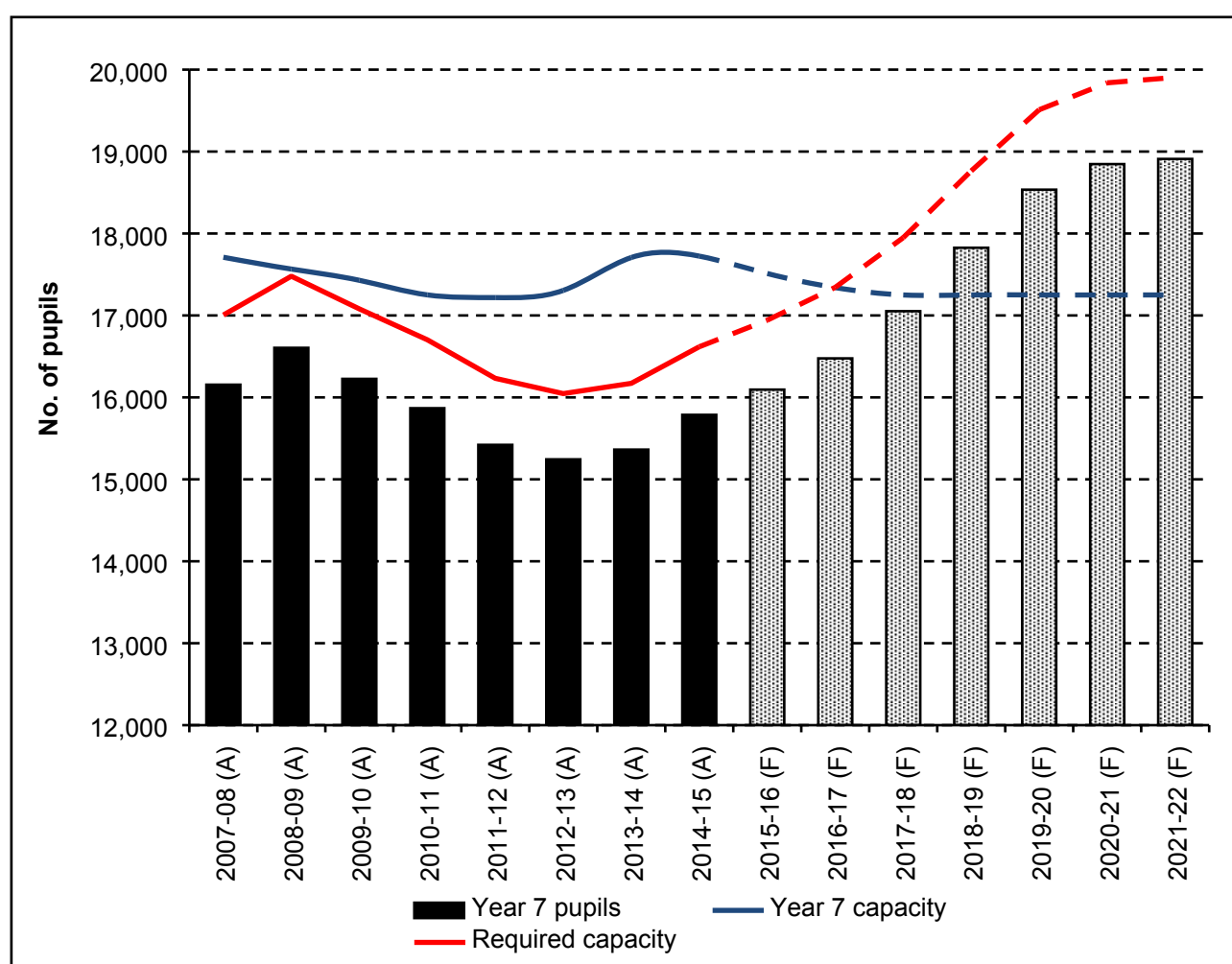
District	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Ashford	10,788	461	471	383	280	291	303	11,493
Canterbury	10,628	700	614	558	567	567	550	11,051
Dartford	9,191	147	11	-74	-249	-362	-466	10,155
Dover	9,013	784	677	514	438	456	460	9,204
Gravesham	9,136	97	-71	-323	-510	-726	-943	9,462
Maidstone	12,598	782	625	468	373	322	259	13,786
Sevenoaks	9,944	865	828	789	772	789	844	10,430
Shepway	8,565	501	501	455	466	477	530	8,903
Swale	12,422	303	364	288	355	436	540	13,819
Thanet	11,082	318	344	429	548	625	708	12,327
Tonbridge & Malling	11,123	739	825	753	626	549	504	11,786
Tunbridge Wells	8,930	710	785	781	859	909	979	9,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,420</b>	<b>6407</b>	<b>5973</b>	<b>5020</b>	<b>4526</b>	<b>4333</b>	<b>4268</b>	<b>131,851</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

#### 10.4 Current and Forecast Pupil Numbers in Mainstream Secondary Education

The number of Year 7 pupils in Kent Secondary schools has fallen for four consecutive years from 16,605 in 2008-09 to a low point of 15,244 in 2012-13 (see Figure 10.7). Thereafter, Year 7 rolls have begun to increase and are forecast to rise to almost 20,000 in 2023-24 (an increase of 28% on current roll numbers) when the 2016-17 Reception Year bulge reaches Secondary schools. This means that a large number of new places, in excess of 2,000 places (67 forms of entry) need to be commissioned to accommodate likely future demand. This is a very significant increase in provision, equivalent to 10 or more new Secondary schools.

**Figure 10.7: Historic and forecast Year 7 pupils in Kent mainstream schools (2007-08 to 2021-22)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

Changes in capacity in the Secondary sector have in recent years, been largely confined to individual schools determining they can accommodate additional pupils, the opening of free schools, and more recently the closure of Chaucer, Hextable and Marlowe Schools. (See Figures 10.8 and 10.11).

**Figure 10.8: Additional Year 7 places provided in Kent mainstream schools (2010-11 onwards)**

District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ashford	-15	-15	-15	135	135	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Canterbury	0	0	0	30	-80	-110	-80	-140	-140	-140	-140	-140
Dartford	0	0	70	70	70	150	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dover	-30	-30	-15	-98	-68	-28	-58	-58	-58	-58	-58	-58
Gravesham	0	0	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Maidstone	0	0	17	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Sevenoaks	-60	-60	-60	60	60	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90
Shepway	0	0	0	0	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15
Swale	0	20	35	60	60	90	90	60	60	60	60	60
Thanet	0	0	0	0	0	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100	-100
Tonbridge & Malling	0	0	35	158	202	177	169	169	169	169	169	169
Tunbridge Wells	14	14	44	49	79	79	19	19	19	19	19	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>187</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2015.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion and are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

Figure 10.9 below shows that current surplus capacity for Year 7 is 10.3% across Kent, but the figure varies across District areas. By the end of the forecasting period (2021-22) there will be around 10% deficit capacity in Year 7 across the County (based on current capacity data) so plans to commission additional Secondary school places will need to be brought forward to address this situation.

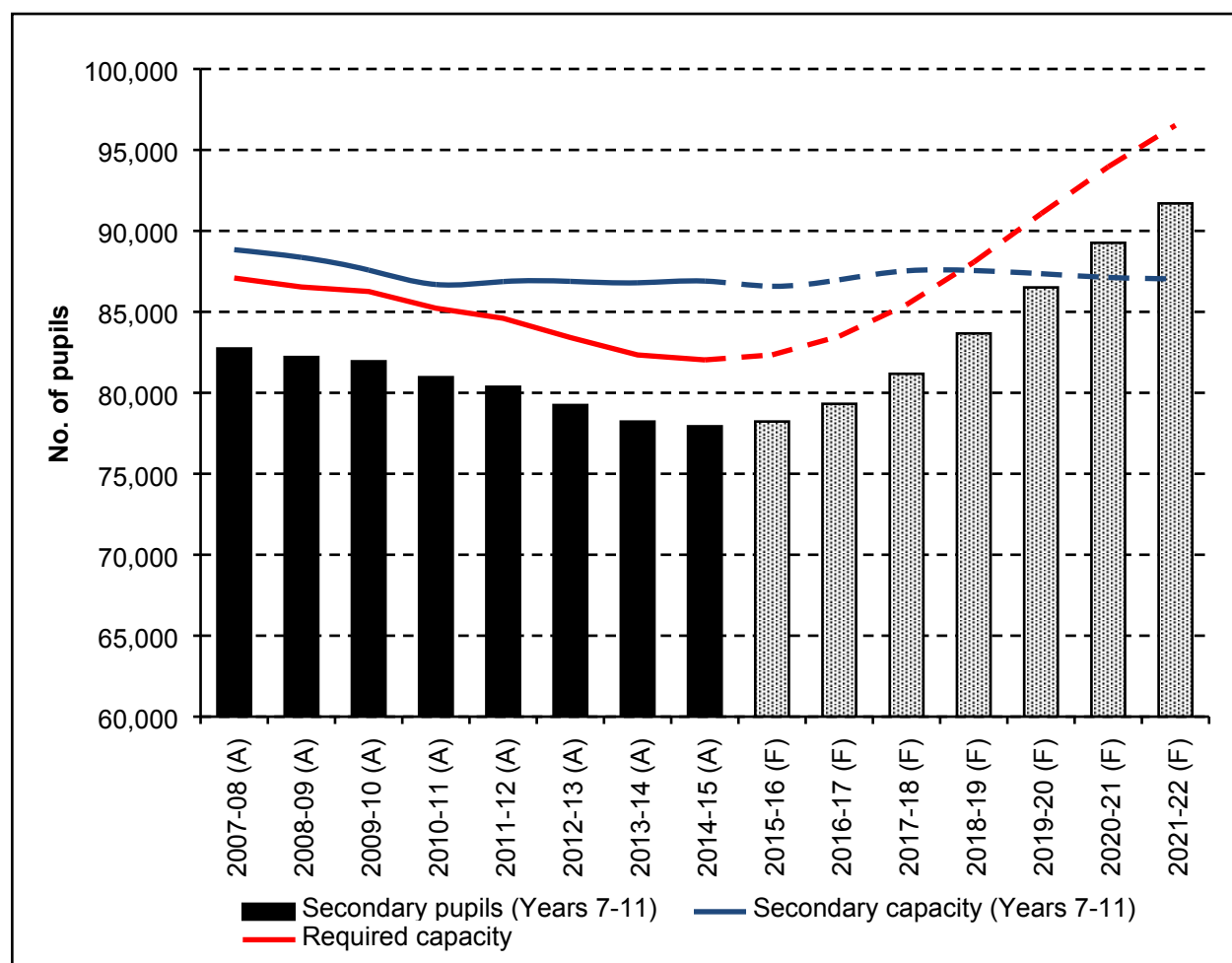
**Figure 10.9: Current and forecast surplus / (deficit) of Year 7 places in Kent mainstream schools by District area**

District	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 capacity
Ashford	1,522	192	202	165	202	106	-11	-41	36	1,538
Canterbury	1,568	44	50	-41	-125	-129	-203	-226	-212	1,501
Dartford	1,475	53	62	-28	-68	-117	-199	-242	-289	1,525
Dover	1,360	234	253	91	94	-10	33	-73	-1	1,315
Gravesham	1,314	116	61	-8	-76	-159	-161	-215	-241	1,308
Maidstone	2,065	171	129	129	46	-79	-173	-220	-259	2,047
Sevenoaks	630	127	3	29	3	-37	-41	-33	-64	480
Shepway	1,195	199	209	202	136	130	58	52	72	1,195
Swale	1,685	172	156	81	-8	-76	-149	-159	-281	1,685
Thanet	1,554	201	24	11	-74	-110	-233	-241	-194	1,444
Tonbridge & Malling	1,841	279	180	184	114	58	-10	-34	-61	1,768
Tunbridge Wells	1,515	149	88	49	-47	-153	-194	-166	-167	1,444
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-576</b>	<b>-1,285</b>	<b>-1,597</b>	<b>-1,660</b>	<b>17,250</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.

The number of Year 7-11 pupils in Kent Secondary schools has been declining over the previous seven years from 82,736 in 2007-08 to 77,931 in 2014-15. Secondary school rolls are forecast to rise consistently to 91,697 in 2021-22 and on to nearly 97,000 by 2025-26, an increase of 24% on current roll numbers (Figure 10.10). Figure 10.11 shows capacity changes from 2010 onwards.

**Figure 10.10: Historic and forecast Secondary pupils in Kent mainstream schools (2007-08 to 2021-22)**



Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC

**Figure 10.11: Additional Secondary places (Years 7-11) provided in Kent mainstream schools (2010-11 onwards)**

District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ashford	-135	-120	-105	60	225	405	585	765	795	825	825	825
Canterbury	0	0	0	30	-500	-610	-540	-530	-550	-610	-640	-700
Dartford	0	0	70	140	360	660	710	740	770	800	800	800
Dover	-150	-150	-135	-415	-430	-405	-350	-310	-270	-260	-290	-290
Gravesham	0	0	30	60	90	120	150	150	150	150	150	150
Maidstone	0	0	17	64	111	158	205	235	235	235	235	235
Sevenoaks	-300	-300	-300	-180	-60	-540	-570	-450	-450	-450	-450	-450
Shepway	0	0	0	0	-255	-210	-165	-120	-75	-75	-75	-75

District	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Swale	0	20	55	115	175	265	335	360	360	360	330	300
Thanet	0	0	0	0	0	-500	-500	-500	-500	-500	-500	-500
Tonbridge & Malling	0	0	35	193	395	572	741	875	886	853	845	845
Tunbridge Wells	14	28	72	121	200	282	184	206	223	210	180	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>-571</b>	<b>-522</b>	<b>-261</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,320</b>

Source: Provision Planning and Operations, KCC, August 2015.

Note: The above table includes only those projects that have completed the statutory process for expansion and are at an advanced stage of planning. Places in excess of those shown above will need to be commissioned to meet forecast demand.

Figure 10.12 below shows that current surplus capacity for Secondary year groups (Years 7-11) is 10.3% across Kent. This is forecast to decrease over the coming years; such that by the end of the forecasting period if no action is taken there will be an 5.4% deficit of places in Secondary schools across the County. In recent times the immediate pressures have been to accommodate peak years of Primary children entering the education system, as well as unprecedented numbers moving into the County (in other year groups). Over the coming years the general focus will shift away from expansion of Primary places to the funding and commissioning of additional Secondary places.

**Figure 10.12: Current and forecast surplus / (deficit) of Secondary places in Kent mainstream schools by District area**

District	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 capacity
Ashford	7,083	638	751	829	937	858	655	411	283	7,690
Canterbury	7,747	283	143	45	-182	-375	-624	-900	-1,071	7,505
Dartford	7,385	485	535	455	363	170	-39	-344	-604	7,925
Dover	6,705	843	891	822	779	600	399	74	-18	6,575
Gravesham	6,510	599	545	408	162	-119	-395	-670	-904	6,540
Maidstone	10,268	1,143	1,005	880	721	406	62	-287	-674	10,235
Sevenoaks	2,790	721	278	155	123	22	-42	-79	-171	2,400
Shepway	5,795	839	937	1,026	953	886	745	587	457	5,975
Swale	8,369	781	826	806	645	395	72	-243	-605	8,425
Thanet	7,748	743	506	527	327	77	-351	-616	-820	7,220
Tonbridge & Malling	8,599	944	1,088	1,180	1,136	908	620	406	162	8,840
Tunbridge Wells	7,902	951	847	526	397	60	-253	-478	-694	7,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,901</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>-2,136</b>	<b>-4,661</b>	<b>87,036</b>

Source: School-based pupil forecasts (2015-based), Provision Planning and Operations, KCC.



## 10.5 Travel flows

Travel to school flows from one District area to another at the Primary phase are relatively small but the situation is very different at the Secondary phase where there are some significant travel flows (Figure 10.13), including into the County as well as between Kent District areas. For more detail about out of country pupils travelling into Kent schools see Figure 10.14.

**Figure 10.13: Net travel flows for Secondary pupils (Years 7-11) at mainstream Kent mainstream schools (January 2015)**

School District	Pupil home area													Total
	Ashford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Gravesham	Maidstone	Sevenoaks	Shepway	Swale	Thanet	Tonbridge & Malling	Tunbridge Wells	Out of County	
Ashford	5,962	24	0	5	0	93	1	111	5	0	1	129	113	<b>6,444</b>
Canterbury	257	6,366	1	275	0	3	0	199	285	66	0	0	7	<b>7,459</b>
Dartford	0	0	4,208	0	225	1	1,049	0	1	0	10	0	1,405	<b>6,899</b>
Dover	4	38	0	5,095	0	0	0	305	1	415	0	0	2	<b>5,860</b>
Gravesham	0	0	415	0	5,087	3	197	1	3	0	10	0	195	<b>5,911</b>
Maidstone	346	0	1	3	6	7,153	27	1	32	0	1,288	127	130	<b>9,114</b>
Sevenoaks	0	0	210	0	16	4	1,639	0	0	0	82	1	117	<b>2,069</b>
Shepway	187	8	0	71	1	2	0	4,675	2	0	0	0	10	<b>4,956</b>
Swale	49	250	4	4	2	60	6	2	7,130	13	0	0	67	<b>7,587</b>
Thanet	0	193	0	19	0	0	0	0	2	6,786	0	0	3	<b>7,003</b>
Tonbridge & Malling	54	0	13	2	167	265	1,248	7	15	0	4,206	975	702	<b>7,654</b>
Tunbridge Wells	77	3	3	2	1	402	786	0	2	1	1,000	4,240	434	<b>6,951</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,936</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>5,505</b>	<b>7,986</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>77,907</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2015, Management Information Unit, KCC.



**Figure 10.14: Out of County travel flows for Secondary pupils (Years 7-11) into Kent mainstream schools (January 2015)**

School District	Pupil home area (Out of County breakdown)							Total
	Medway	Bexley	Bromley	East Sussex	Greenwich	Lewisham	Other	
Ashford	1	0	1	110	0	1	0	<b>113</b>
Canterbury	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	<b>7</b>
Dartford	30	665	351	0	193	109	57	<b>1,405</b>
Dover	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Gravesham	150	7	3	0	16	4	15	<b>195</b>
Maidstone	119	1	1	0	0	2	7	<b>130</b>
Sevenoaks	4	8	98	1	1	1	4	<b>117</b>
Shepway	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	<b>10</b>
Swale	61	0	0	0	1	0	5	<b>67</b>
Thanet	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3</b>
Tonbridge & Malling	392	3	109	128	2	2	66	<b>702</b>
Tunbridge Wells	3	0	15	402	1	0	13	<b>434</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3,185</b>

Source: Schools Census January 2015, Management Information Unit, KCC.

Secondary pupils often travel significant distances, especially in the West of the County to grammar school and denominational provision. Over 3,000 Out of County children travel to Kent mainstream Secondary schools (predominantly grammar schools) which include over 750 Medway children, over 1,400 that travel into Dartford from London Boroughs, 700 that travel into Tonbridge and Malling and 400 into Tunbridge Wells.

Only around a third of children resident in Sevenoaks District attend mainstream Secondary provision within the District, while in excess of 1,000 travel to Dartford, 1,200 to Tonbridge and almost 800 to Tunbridge Wells. Plans are currently being brought forward to expand local provision in order to offer local residents a more comprehensive range of schooling options, without having to travel long distances to neighbouring District areas.

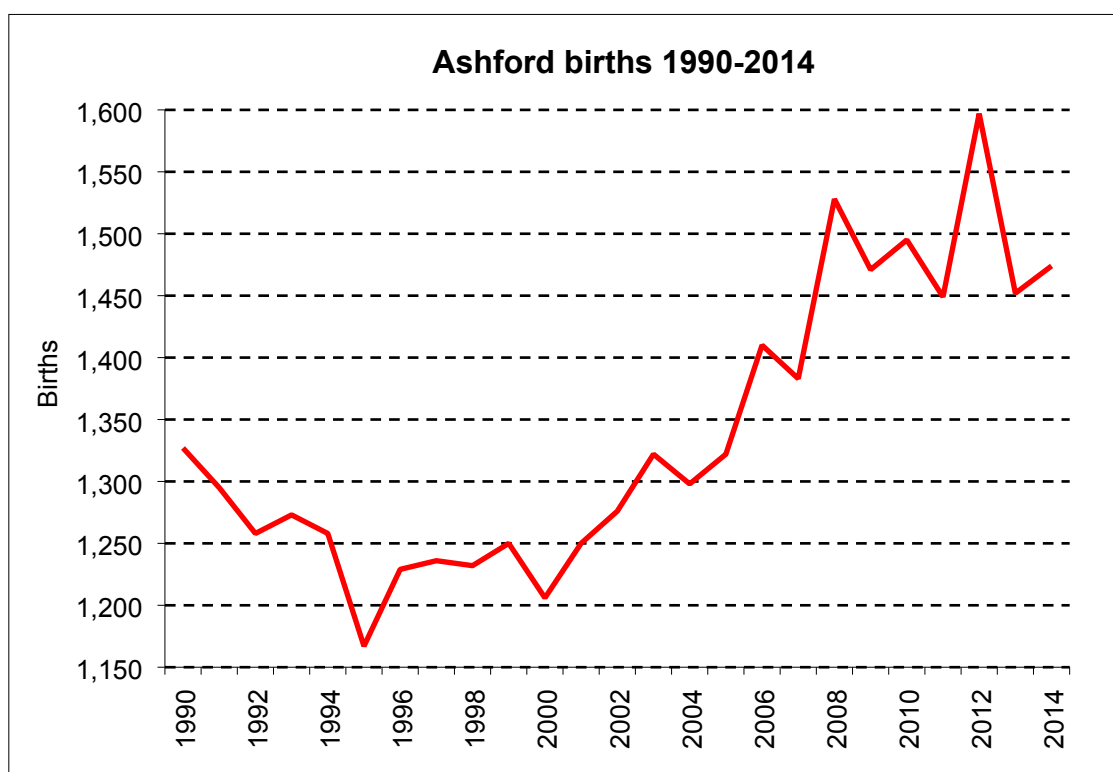
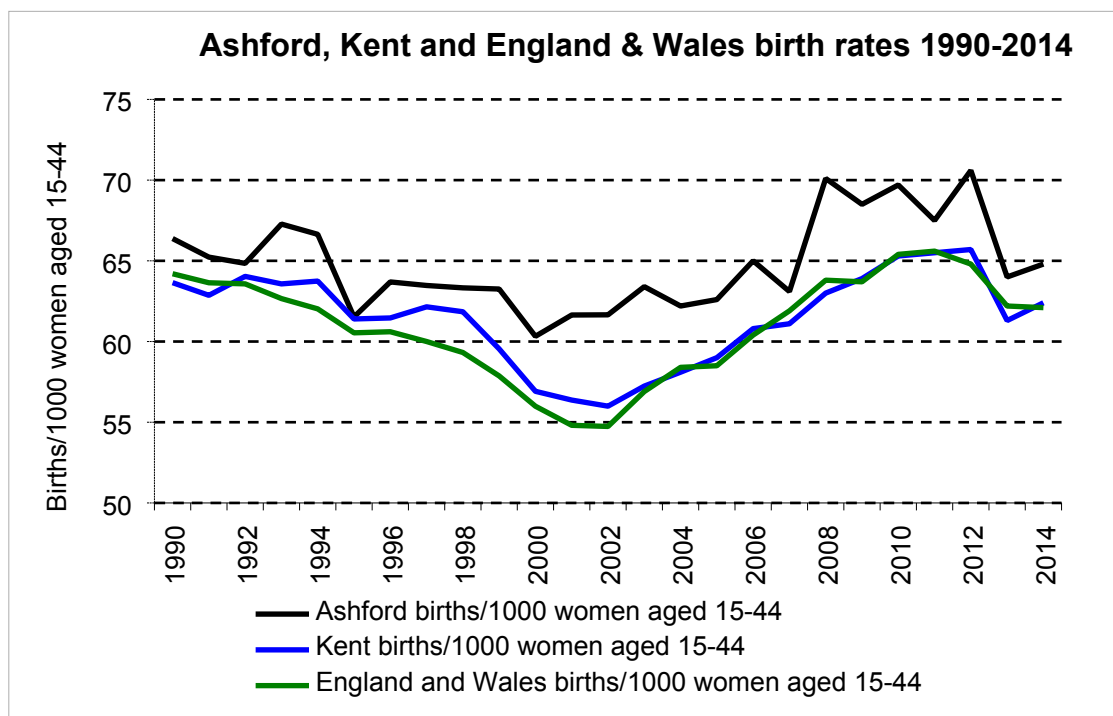
## 10.6 ASHFORD

### Overview

- Ashford's birth rate continues to follow the County and National trends, with a significant drop in 2013, but a slight recovery in 2014. The Borough's birth rate remains 2 to 3 points above the County and National rates. The number of births in 2014 remains 4FE fewer than the peak of 2012.
- Ashford's Core Strategy (2008) includes the target of 20,000 new homes to be built in the Borough between 2001 and 2021. By 31 March 2015, 7,919 new homes were completed.
- Reception year numbers peak in 2016-17 at 1,638 pupils, compared to 1,480 pupils in 2014-15. Thereafter numbers reduce to 1,544 by 2019-20. Total Primary school rolls continue to rise until 2018-19.
- The expansion of schools and the opening of three new schools in Ashford since 2012 has kept capacity in line with demand. Moving forward, temporary expansions will be needed to manage the peak in demand for Year R places in 2016-17 and 2017-18, and new schools will be required to support major housing developments.
- Secondary pressures begin in Year 7 in 2019-20, at which point demand is expected to exceed supply. By 2021-22 only 2% of all Secondary school places (11 to 16) are forecast to be vacant. Plans are in place for a new Secondary school in the Chilmington Green development (5,750 homes) from 2022-23 (subject to house building).

## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus / deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Ashford Central	210	1	-1	0	12	-20	-17	210
Ashford North	210	12	6	-3	20	26	20	210
Ashford South	360	11	-12	-31	-42	-10	-22	360
Ashford South East	180	12	55	26	17	35	27	210
Willesborough	180	2	-13	-16	-18	6	-4	180
Ashford Rural East	80	21	16	8	9	11	10	80
Ashford Rural West	100	30	27	13	24	26	26	100
Charing and Challock	50	4	5	-4	-6	-3	-3	50
Chilham	15	0	1	3	2	1	1	15
Biddenden	20	2	-2	-3	1	0	0	20
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	65	-2	13	8	10	9	10	71
Tenterden	124	21	16	21	43	42	39	124
<b>Ashford</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,630</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Ashford Central	1,350	5	-17	-29	-33	-60	-84	1,530
Ashford North	1,425	70	62	61	51	60	68	1,470
Ashford South	2,490	86	53	6	-68	-98	-136	2,550
Ashford South East	1,140	14	121	142	155	189	212	1,470
Willesborough	1,260	31	5	-22	-72	-80	-89	1,260
Ashford Rural East	525	35	42	49	48	57	64	560
Ashford Rural West	700	88	96	86	104	124	137	700
Charing and Challock	330	14	13	5	-2	-3	-10	350
Chilham	105	4	4	5	4	5	5	105
Biddenden	140	4	-4	-14	-19	-21	-25	140
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	455	-2	2	2	5	6	15	485
Tenterden	868	112	95	93	108	112	144	873
<b>Ashford</b>	<b>10,788</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>11,493</b>

There are currently 43 Primary schools in Ashford Borough distributed across 12 planning groups. 1,594 Reception Year places were available in 2014-15. The number of places increase to 1,630 for 2015-16 following the opening of the new academy at Finberry (Ashford South East) coupled with an increase in the Published Admission Number of Woodchurch CEPS (Hamstreet and Woodchurch).

The pressures in Ashford continue to be a combination of larger Year R cohorts entering schools compared to Year 6 cohorts moving to Secondary schools, and migration. The balance has changed – in 2013-14 three quarters of the increase in Primary rolls in Ashford was due to larger Year R cohorts joining schools, and one quarter was in-migration into all year groups. In 2014-15 it was broadly 50:50. The forecasts indicate

that the Year R cohort will increase from 1,480 (2014-15) to 1,638 (2016-17) and then reduce to 1,544 (2019-20). Total Primary school rolls will grow from 10,326 to 11,190.

As can be seen from the tables there are two years when surplus Year R places are forecast to be below the 5% target – 2016-17 and 2017-18. This suggests temporary solutions are required, rather than permanent expansions of schools. The tables show a deficit of Year R places in Ashford South and Willesborough planning groups. While there is some surplus capacity in neighbouring planning groups which can support this demand, additional temporary places will be required in at least one of these planning groups in 2016-17 and 2017-18.

The tables also show that throughout the forecast period, surplus places will exist across all year groups, but the percentages vary from 4.3% to about 2.6% at the end of the forecast period. The proposal to open the first new Primary school to serve the Chilmington Green development (5,750 homes), together with the temporary Year R places will address this issue, taking total surplus capacity to an estimated 4.9% within the Borough.

In rural areas there is capacity to accommodate the demand. Isolated pressures appear in the forecasts, but generally capacity exists in neighbouring planning groups to ensure all pupils can secure places, and in some instances the demand is driven by parental preference rather than local demography. The total roll forecasts suggest a class base may be needed at Biddenden, but significant surplus capacity exists in the neighbouring planning groups of Tenterden and Ashford Rural West.

House-building in the area is set to continue, albeit perhaps at a lower rate than the current core strategy suggests. In 2014-15 school year 405 new homes were built in the Borough. It is reasonable to assume the Borough might again deliver housing at a rate similar to that experienced before the recent downturn (ie 750 units per annum). The provision of new schools is being factored into the planning for the Borough, with several schools and sites being requested or secured via developer contributions, including a new Secondary school. As these schools are built to serve these new communities, the timings are linked to those of the housing developments. As mentioned above the new Primary academy at Finberry in Cheeseman's Green opened in September 2015 at 1FE and will expand to 2FE in due course. 1FE of new provision will be commissioned for Chilmington Green for 2017 (expanding subsequently). Housing developments are also planned around the Conningbrook Lakes area (Willesborough Planning Group) and these developments will necessitate provision of a 2FE Primary School in Willesborough. Smaller scale development in Charing may, over time, necessitate the expansion of the village school.

Migration is increasing the size of all year groups in our Primary schools. However, this situation is being managed through the opening of new schools with places across the year groups.

## District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11:

	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / capacity
Year 7	1,522	192	202	165	202	106	-11	-41	36	1,538
Years 7-11	7,083	638	751	829	937	858	655	411	283	7,690

The number of Year 7 Secondary school places in Ashford in 2014-15 is 1,522. Currently, 13% of Year 7 places are vacant in Ashford, with 9% of all Secondary school places surplus. The Year 7 cohort fluctuates over the coming years, but rises within the forecasting period to 1,581 (2020-21). It will go on to peak in 2023-24 when the 2016-17 Year R cohort enters Secondary school. It is forecast that there will be a shortfall of Year 7 places from 2019-20. There is forecast to be surplus capacity across all year groups (7-11), but this will reduce to 4% in 2021-22.

It is probable that the housing development at Chilmington Green will start in early 2016. The intention is to commission a new Secondary school within this development on land and with funding provided by the developer, with an opening date of 2022-23 (subject to house building). The shortfall in Year 7 places between 2019-20 and 2022-23 will need to be managed with the support of existing schools. Developer contributions are being sought to help provide the additional facilities existing schools will require to manage the situation.

## Ashford Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
Ashford South East			1FE expansion of Finberry	
Ashford South	30 Year R places	1FE (of 2FE) at Chilmington Green 30 Year R places		1FE at Chilmington Green
Willesborough				2FE in Willesborough
Charing and Challock			0.3FE expansion of Charing CEPS	

### Ashford Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
			2019-20 60 Year 7 Places 2020-21 90 Year 7 places 2022: 4FE (of 8FE) school in Chilmington Green

## 10.7 CANTERBURY

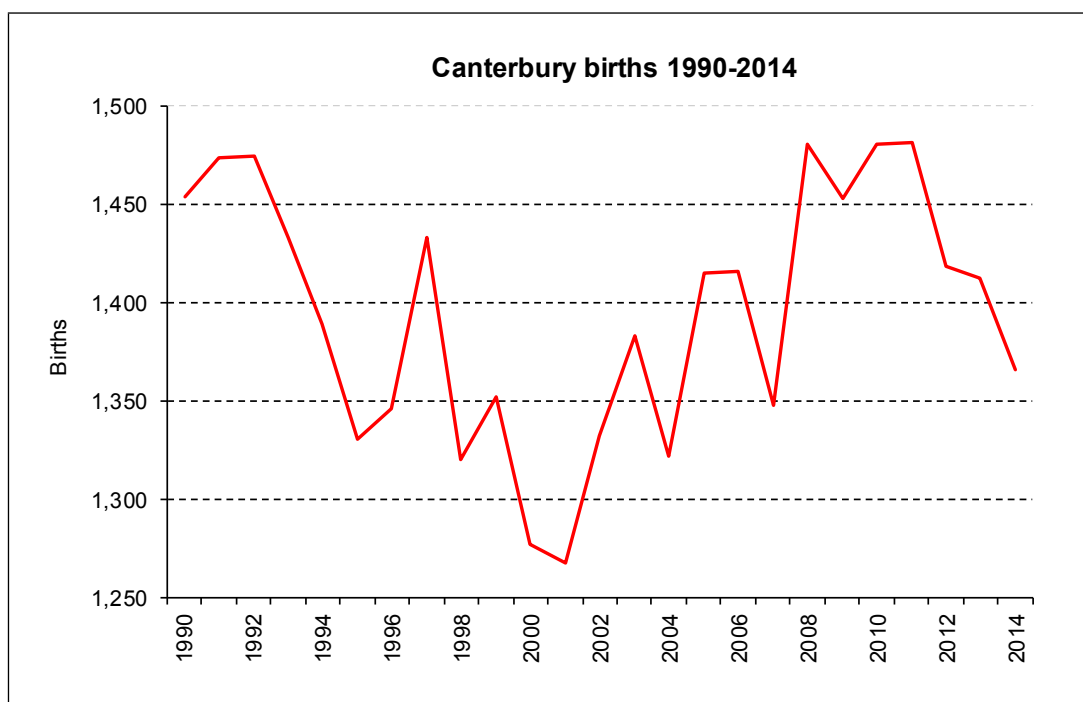
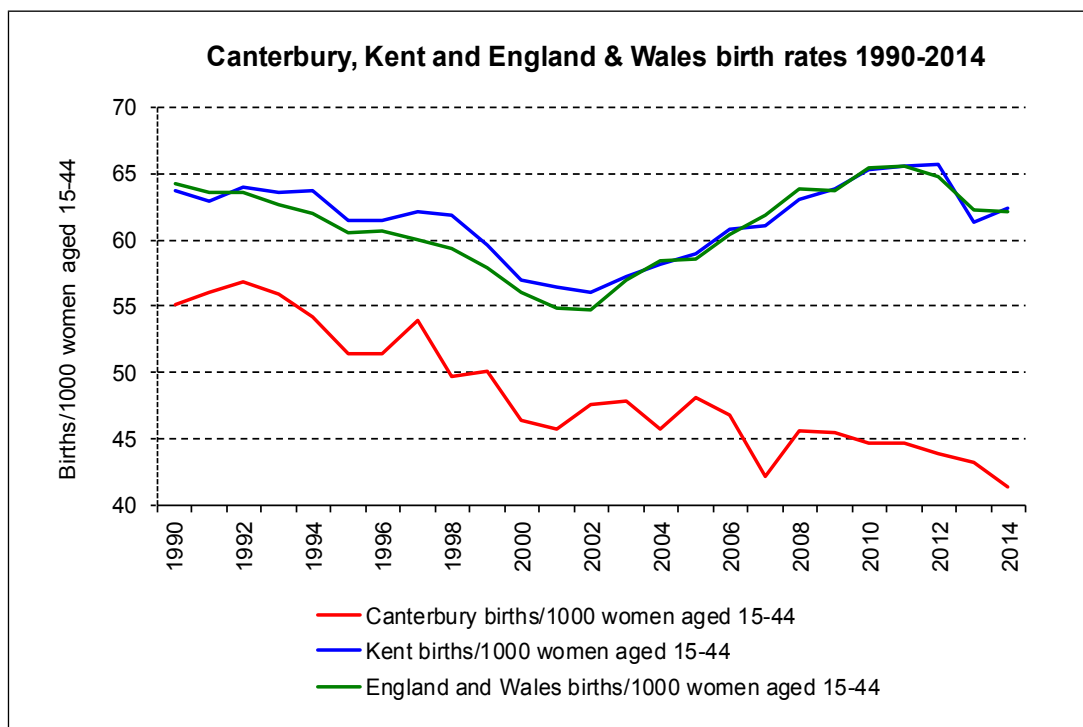
### Overview

- The Canterbury birth rate differs to Kent and the National picture as it is lower overall, and the number of births has fallen further over the last year.
- Significant new housing proposed in the Canterbury Local Plan is expected to start impacting from 2019-20 and in the longer term up to 12FE of new Primary provision and expansion of existing schools will be required.
- Reception Year numbers peak this year at 1,486, compared to 1,425 in 2014-15. Thereafter numbers reduce to 1,437 by 2019-20. Total Primary school rolls continue to rise during the forecast period with approximately 5% surplus capacity across the District.
- There are specific localities within the Canterbury District where there is pressure due to inward migration and population movements between towns. This is particularly evident in Herne with pressure across all year groups.
- The permanent and temporary expansion of schools since 2013 has helped to keep capacity broadly in line with demand. Moving forward more temporary places will be needed in 2016-17 and 2017-18, and new schools will be required to support major housing developments.
- Secondary pressures begin in Year 7 in 2016 when some capacity will need to be increased in existing Secondary schools. Over and above this, the medium to long term analysis of the District highlights the need for additional Secondary capacity, from 2019 onwards when a deficit of -8.2% to -14.3% is forecast across years 7 to 11. The amount of capacity required will also be dependent on the commencement and pace of proposed housing developments.



## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



## School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Canterbury	435	42	38	40	53	46	46	465
Barham and Bridge	110	15	14	21	20	20	18	110
Chartham and Petham	61	2	15	19	13	14	14	80
Littlebourne & Wickhambreaux	30	3	4	5	1	-7	-3	30
Sturry and Marshside	96	2	15	12	4	10	9	98
Herne	90	1	-16	-8	4	-21	-10	90
Herne Bay	345	18	27	5	27	35	27	345
Whitstable	360	19	27	8	22	56	41	360
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,578</b>

## All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Canterbury	3,097	303	279	273	267	263	255	3,235
Barham and Bridge	750	44	40	52	61	74	77	770
Chartham and Petham	428	19	25	44	53	67	78	522
Littlebourne & Wickhambreaux	212	32	39	46	40	39	33	215
Sturry and Marshside	664	34	17	18	-3	0	-2	682
Herne	630	12	-16	-36	-34	-59	-72	630
Herne Bay	2,465	190	149	91	101	57	43	2,465
Whitstable	2,382	66	80	69	83	127	139	2,532
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>10,628</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>11,051</b>

There are currently 35 Primary schools in the Canterbury District and a total of 1,527 places available in Reception Year in 2014-15, increasing to 1,602 in September 2015. These figures include the permanent expansion at The Canterbury PS, 30 temporary places at Hampton

A population shift over the last academic year from Whitstable to Herne and Herne Bay combined with an increased rate of inward migration into all three of these localities has resulted in pressure on places particularly in Years 1 and 2. Temporary additional Year 2 capacity was established at Reculver CEPS and temporary additional Year 3 capacity has been established at Whitstable Junior School from September 2015. KCC will work with the Primary schools in Whitstable and Herne Bay to establish temporary additional capacity for Year 2 for the 2015-16 academic year.

There is a need for additional school places to serve the Herne area. Expansion at Herne Infant and Junior schools is not an option due to Highways constraints. KCC

will commission an additional 42 places at Hoath Primary School to help meet this demand from September 2016.

With the increase in the number of Reception Year places available from 2015-16, it is expected that there will be a surplus of 7.7% across the District. The number of surplus places across the whole Primary age range will reduce to 5.0% by 2019. Pressure on places in rural areas will be managed through discussions with schools, in particular Wickhambreaux CE Primary School where forecasts indicate local pressures from 2018 linked to housing development.

New housing development included in Canterbury City Council's (CCC) draft Local Plan indicates that there will be up to 15,600 new dwellings during the period to 2031, with a build rate of 780 dwellings per annum across the District. Following inspection this is likely to increase to 16,000 new dwellings with a build rate of 800 dwellings annually. Significant developments are planned for Canterbury, Herne Bay and the Sturry and Hersden localities. Careful planning will be needed because of the uncertainty of when and where development will commence.

It is expected that new Primary school provision and some expansion of existing schools will be required from 2019-20 onwards to meet the demand from new housing. The provision of new schools is being factored into the planning for the District with up to five schools and sites being requested or secured with developer contributions. As these schools are built to serve these new communities, the timings are linked to those housing developments.

Until CCC's Local Development Plan is agreed, additional planning applications for significant developments not included in the current draft Development Plan will continue to be submitted. These will need to be responded to from an education capacity perspective as they arise. Examples of these developments are Thanington and Chestfield and, where required, options for school sites will be pursued.

## District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11:

	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / capacity
Year 7	1,568	44	50	-41	-125	-129	-203	-226	-212	1,501
Years 7-11	7,747	283	143	45	-182	-375	-624	-900	-1,071	7,505

The number of Year 7 places was 1,558 in 2014 and, following the closure of Chaucer Technology School, this reduced to 1,501 from 2015. Currently up to 3FE of additional capacity is being provided on a temporary basis as other schools are being flexible with the number places they can provide. From September 2016 it is planned to add capacity at both Canterbury Academy and The Spires (30 temporary Year 7 places at each school). KCC is undertaking feasibility work to provide additional accommodation for these schools to permanently expand by 1FE from September 2017. It is also planned that a 1FE permanent expansion of Barton Court Grammar School will commence from September 2017. Depending on the build-out rate of new housing, further provision will be required from September 2019 onwards, including additional provision to serve Herne Bay and Whitstable. KCC will seek ways to provide this with the Canterbury Coastal and City schools. Consideration will be given to both selective and non-selective requirements.

## Canterbury Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
Canterbury				Up to 5FE in Canterbury
Sturry and Marshside	0.2FE at Hoath PS			2FE in Sturry
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux			Up to 0.5FE at Wickhambreaux CEPS	
Herne Bay/Herne	30 Year 2 places		1FE in Herne Bay 1FE at Briary PS	3FE in Herne Bay
Whitstable	30 Year 2 places			1FE in Whitstable

## Canterbury Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
30 Year 7 places at Spires Academy 30 Year 7 places at Canterbury Academy	1FE at Spires Academy 1FE at Canterbury Academy 1FE at Barton Court Grammar School		5FE across Whitstable, Herne Bay and Canterbury.

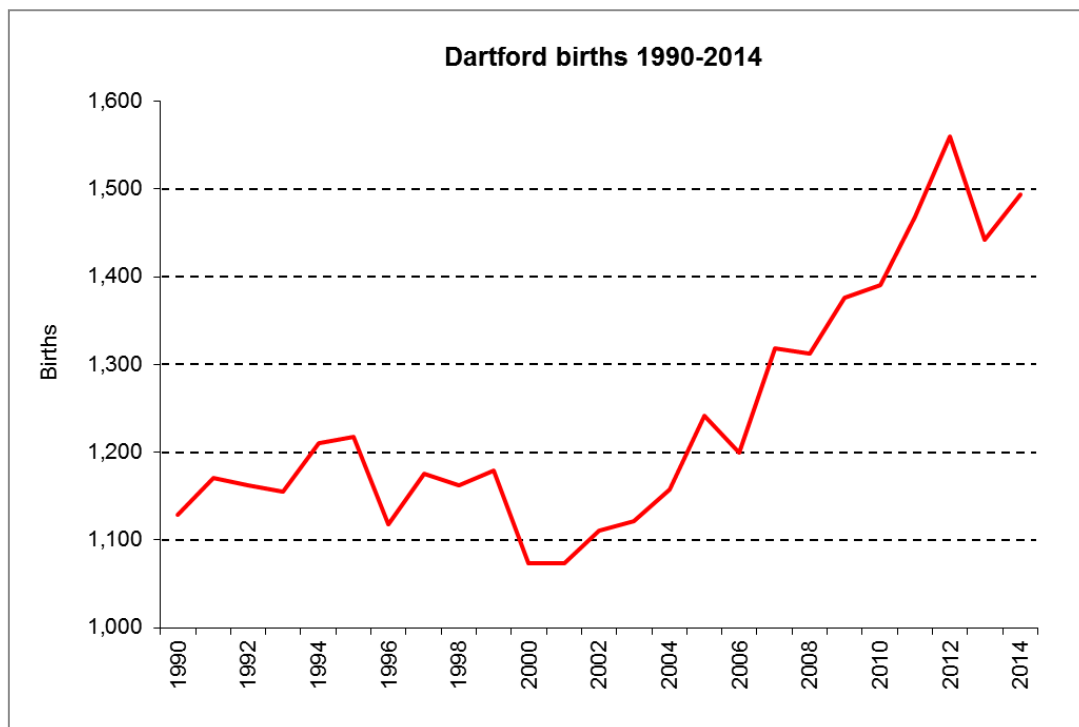
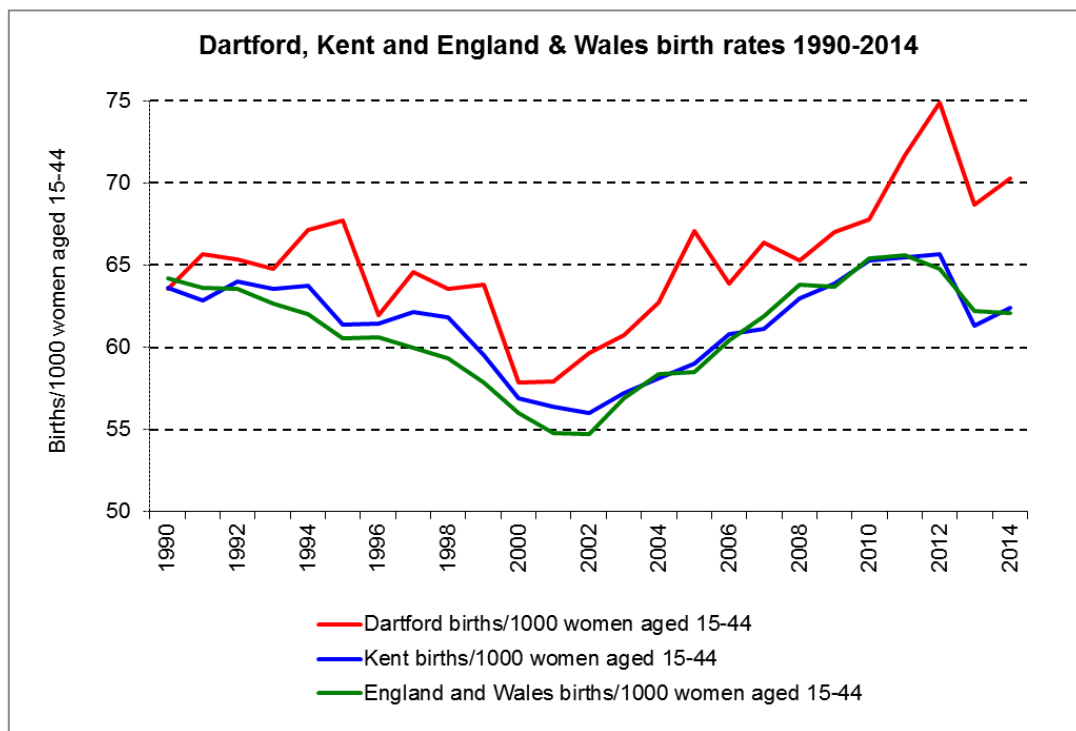
## 10.8 DARTFORD

### Overview

- Demand for school places in Dartford is mainly caused by inward migration connected to significant house-building and the birth rate which is higher than both the Kent and National.
- Dartford's birth rate dropped significantly in 2013, although it has shown a slight increase in 2014. However, the impact of a significant increase in birth rates in previous years will continue to provide pressure for places.
- Despite expansions at seven Primary schools in recent years, demand is continuing to increase beyond available capacity.
- The Dartford Borough Core Strategy records significant housing development (up to 17,300 new homes), focusing on seven key sites, all of which will require new education provision. These are: Eastern Quarry, Stone, Ebbsfleet Green, Ebbsfleet, Swanscombe Peninsula, Dartford Northern Gateway and Dartford Bridge. Much of this development will be under the auspices of the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation.

## Borough Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R:

Planning Group	2014/15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Dartford North	180	3	9	-5	-4	-5	-2	180
Dartford East	360	1	-28	-37	-22	-35	-33	360
Dartford West	350	-3	11	-14	0	-5	-5	350
Joyden's Wood and Wilmington	180	3	-3	5	-4	5	3	180
Swanscombe and Greenhithe	210	33	-13	24	-4	-4	-4	210
Dartford Rural South	180	15	22	1	0	-2	2	180
<b>Dartford</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>1,460</b>

### All Year Groups:

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Dartford North	1,020	15	2	-18	-33	-42	-44	1,245
Dartford East	2,250	13	-36	-85	-131	-172	-210	2,520
Dartford West	2,390	-36	-42	-72	-104	-116	-125	2,450
Joyden's Wood and Wilmington	1,086	-14	-17	-15	-54	-71	-95	1,180
Swanscombe and Greenhithe	1,260	70	35	66	53	43	35	1,500
Dartford Rural South	1,185	99	70	50	21	-4	-27	1,260
<b>Dartford</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-249</b>	<b>-362</b>	<b>-466</b>	<b>10,155</b>

There are currently 26 Primary schools distributed across six planning groups in Dartford. 1,460 Reception Year places are available in 2014-15 and currently that remains the capacity for 2015-16. However, the significant uplift in migration into the Borough, and in particular Dartford Town, during the past two years is expected to continue. Consequently, the forecast numbers are higher than previously envisaged, and will require more school places to be created in the short and medium term.

The pressures in Dartford are most acute in Reception Year as larger cohorts enter the school system. The Borough's birth rate continues to be above the Kent and National levels, although in 2013 did see a drop. However, high levels of inward migration are expanding the cohort sizes annually.

As can be seen from the tables there is currently a small amount of surplus capacity primarily in the rural areas of the Borough, while the overall forecast demand for 2015-16 exceeds capacity. For September 2015 all pupils requiring a place in a Reception class were allocated one. However, urgent work is required early in 2015-16 to build in additional capacity through schools in planning groups displaying the highest pressures agreeing to admit over PAN and/or open temporary classes.

2016-17 appears to present the greatest pressure for Reception places, with a slight reduction in the cohort size forecast for the following four years. For the year 2016-17 a minimum of 2FE is required to meet demand but an additional 4FE would ensure a 5% surplus is available to aid parental choice and to mitigate the effects of inward migration. Schools are reporting higher numbers of inward migration. Total Primary

rolls are forecast to increase significantly from 9,044 pupils in 2014-15 to 10,621 in 2019-20.

House-building in the area is set to continue, primarily in the Ebbsfleet Valley development area where up to 15,000 homes could be provided over the next 10-15 years. Pressures are also being realised elsewhere in the Borough through new developments such as Dartford Northern Gateway, St James' Lane Pit and considerable numbers of small to medium sized developments. The provision of new schools is being factored into the planning for the Borough, with up to seven Primary Schools and sites being requested or secured via developer contributions, one of which would form part of a community campus including a new Secondary school. The first of the new Primary Schools is set to open in September 2017. New additional Primary provision as a result of new development are included in the tables, but additional demand, predicated by new development, is not included in the forecasts.

### Borough Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

	2014/15 PAN / Capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / Capacity
Year 7	1,475	53	62	-28	-68	-117	-199	-242	-289	1,525
Years 7-11	7,385	485	535	455	363	170	-39	-344	-604	7,925

The number of Year 7 school places in 2014-15 was 1,475, although this has risen to 1,555 in 2015-16 with a permanent enlargement to Dartford Grammar School. We have also made temporary expansions to Wilmington Grammar Girls and Wilmington Academy, and will consider making these expansions permanent. The Year 7 cohort rises steadily year on year and it is anticipated that by 2023-24 an additional 16FE will be required to meet demand whilst providing the additional 5% surplus for parental preference.

The increase in capacity at Grammar schools has a lower effect on overall Dartford capacity because of the admission criteria, which will see students being admitted from Out of County. The increased demand has been exacerbated by the closure of Oasis Academy Hextable, as although this school does not sit within the Dartford Borough, it was used by significant numbers of Dartford pupils.

In order to provide sufficient places we will expand existing provision, and also investigate the possibility of new provision either through the utilisation of the Hextable site or on new sites identified in and around Dartford Town.

The forecast demand excludes additional pressures resulting from significant housing developments in the area, therefore, a new 8FE school will be provided in the Ebbsfleet Garden City. The exact timing of this is dependent on the build out rates for the development, but it was originally envisaged that at least the first 4FE would be brought on line in 2018.



### Dartford Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
Dartford North	1FE in Dartford North	1FE in Dartford Northern Gateway		1FE in Dartford Northern Gateway
Dartford West	0.6FE in Dartford West			
Dartford East	2FE in Dartford East			
Swanscombe and Greenhithe	1FE in Swanscombe and Greenhithe	1FE (of 2FE) in Castle Hill development	1FE in Ebbsfleet Green 2FE in St James Pit	1FE – Station Quarter North 1FE – Castle Hill 1FE – Ebbsfleet Green 2FE – Alkerden 2FE – Western Cross

### Dartford Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
1 FE – Wilmington Grammar Girls 2FE – Wilmington Academy 1FE – Ebbsfleet Academy	1FE in Dartford	2 FE in Dartford 4FE (of 8FE) in Alkerden	4FE in Alkerden 9FE in Dartford

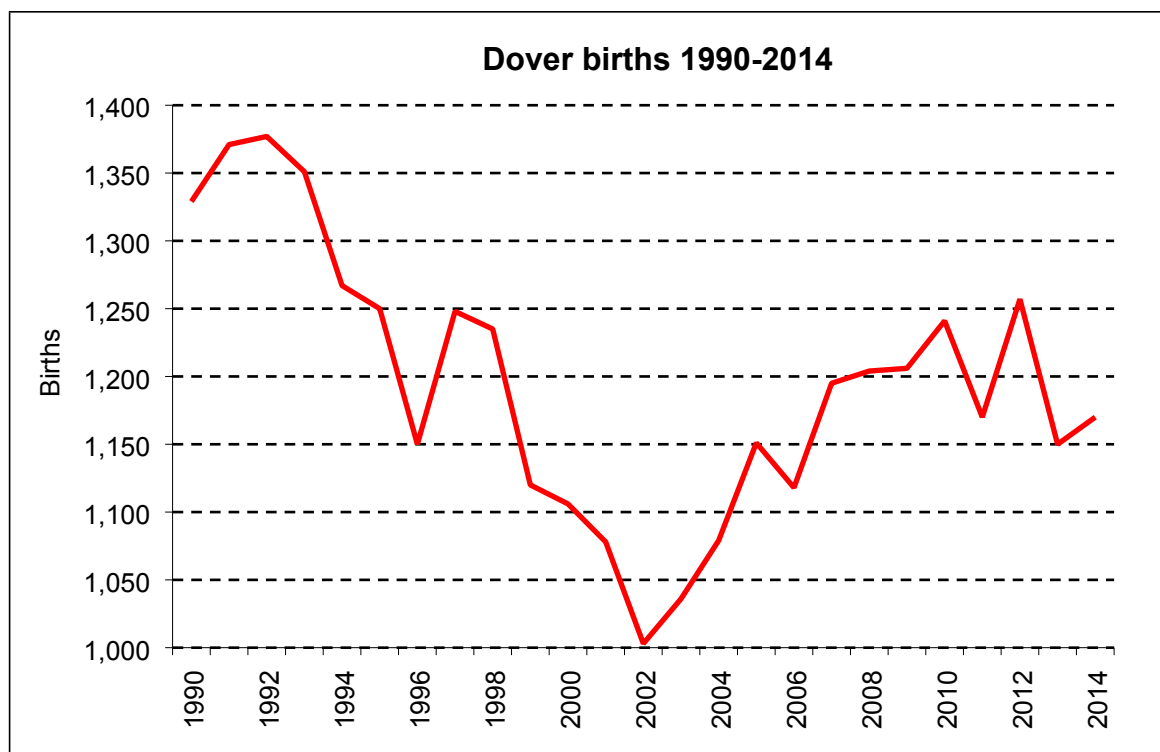
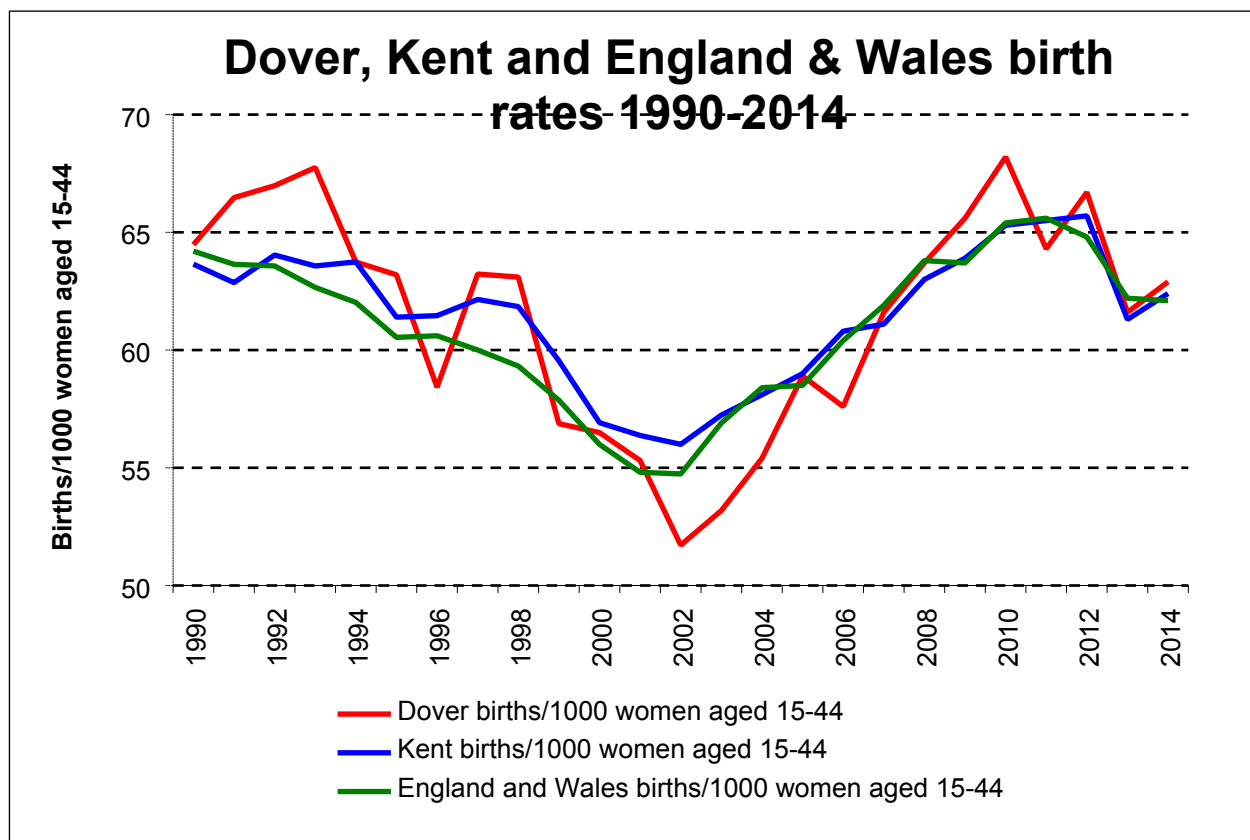
## 10.9 DOVER

### Overview

- The District's birth rate mirrors the Kent and National levels. There was a drop in birth rate in 2013 and a slight increase in 2014. However, the number of births remains almost 3FE fewer than the peak of 2012.
- Throughout the forecast period Year R numbers are expected to fluctuate between 1,189 and 1,214, with the exception of 2016-17 when a spike in demand of 1,297 pupils is anticipated. Total Primary school rolls progressively rises from 8,227 in 2014-15 to 8,721 in 2017-18 and then level off.
- The District Council has indicated that up to 8,000 new homes may be built in the District by 2021. Sites in and around Dover, Deal, Sandwich and Aylesham will impact locally on the need for school places.
- 1,050 new homes are planned for Whitfield by 2021 with a further 5,040 in the following two decades. Ultimately these new homes will generate the need for the equivalent of three new 2FE Primary schools to serve the Whitfield community.
- Action taken to date to increase capacity has largely addressed the pressure for Primary school places. Attention continues to be needed regarding the Dover Town, Whitfield, Capel-le-Ferne and St Margaret's-at-Cliffe planning groups. Collectively these areas have sufficient places to meet demand, except in Year R in 2016-17 when an additional form of entry is required, but this area would be operating below the 5% surplus places target. Increasing capacity at Whitfield and Guston, both linked to housing development, is the solution to these pressures.
- Secondary pressures begin in Year 7 in 2018-19, at which point demand is expected to exceed supply. 1FE of provision will be commissioned for 2018-19, with 60 Year 7 places being required in 2020-21 to meet demand. By 2018-19 1.5% of all Secondary school places (11-16) are forecast to be vacant with a forecast peak in demand of 6,526 places in 2024-25, after which numbers begin to reduce.

### District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:



## School-based surplus / deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Dover	485	18	29	-20	35	32	30	470
Whitfield	90	-4	-2	-5	4	-8	-3	90
Capel-le-Ferne	30	0	2	3	0	-1	0	30
St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe	70	-6	-10	-7	-17	1	-6	62
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	50	12	11	7	17	-1	6	50
Aylesham	87	33	33	23	38	32	33	87
Deal	335	32	23	1	8	27	20	335
Sandwich and Eastry	96	17	7	4	1	16	10	96
Ash and Wingham	90	17	17	8	12	23	18	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,310</b>

## All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Dover	3,075	192	175	82	82	87	94	3,290
Whitfield	630	-21	-37	-43	-36	-43	-47	630
Capel-le-Ferne	210	3	3	-3	-5	-8	-9	210
St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe	446	3	-9	-14	-50	-48	-54	452
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	350	59	57	44	48	37	40	350
Aylesham	609	238	230	216	217	211	208	609
Deal	2,375	208	171	157	116	132	129	2,345
Sandwich and Eastry	688	65	44	30	14	27	22	688
Ash and Wingham	630	37	43	45	52	61	79	630
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>9,204</b>

There are 41 Primary schools in the Dover District and a total of 1,333 places available in Reception Year in 2014-15.

The pressures in Dover District continue to be predominantly a consequence of larger Year R cohorts entering schools compared to Year 6 cohorts moving to Secondary schools. During the past two years larger Year R cohorts have accounted for four fifths of the increase in Primary rolls in Dover, with migration in to all year groups being responsible for the residual one fifth. Throughout the forecast period Year R numbers are expected to fluctuate between 1,189 and 1,214, with the exception of 2016-17 when a spike in demand of 1,297 pupils is anticipated. Total Primary school rolls progressively rises from 8,227 in 2014-15 to 8,744 in 2019-20 and then level off.

Reception Year forecasts across the Dover District are, generally, operating at a surplus of between 8% and 10%. The exception is 2016-17 when the surplus drops to 1% (13 places), which suggests that some additional temporary Year R places will be needed to manage demand in the Dover Town and Whitfield planning areas.

Across all year groups there is forecast to be between 4.8% and 7.5% surplus capacity throughout the forecast period. However, pressure remains in Dover Town and the surrounding planning areas of Whitfield, Capel-le-Ferne and St Margaret's at Cliffe. There are sufficient places within these areas to accommodate all pupils, but there would be less than 5% surplus capacity. Some of this demand is linked to new housing (see below). The tables suggest the schools in Sandwich and Eastry coming under pressure, with total roll surplus reducing to less than 5%, while surplus Year R places continuing to be available. This suggests migration is a factor, particularly from Thanet where capacity has been under greater pressure, and also reflects proposed housing development. The high levels of surplus accommodation in Aylesham will be retained when Aylesham Primary School is rebuilt in order to cope with the significant number of new homes (1,210) being built in the village.

Major new housing is projected for Dover in the period up to 2021 with up to 8,000 new houses predicted over that period. Development is planned in Dover Town, Deal, Aylesham, Sandwich, Preston and Whitfield. These will create localised pressures, above that forecast, which will need to be addressed through increased Primary and Secondary provision in these areas. In Sandwich there is provision in the short to medium term for the creation of a free school within Discovery Park. In Deal, expansion of Deal Parochial CEPS is the preferred option, while in Preston expansion of the village school may be required. The requirements in Aylesham will be met through improvements to the existing two Primary schools in the village, funded by development contributions.

Whitfield is expected to have 6,000 homes built over the next 30 years. The development is expected to provide education provision for its residents. Green Park CPS has been expanded from 1.5FE to 2FE from September 2015. This will provide places for the early stages of the new housing at Whitfield. It is likely that over time the equivalent of three 2FE schools will be needed to serve Whitfield. Initially it is proposed to expand the current Whitfield Aspen School, via a split site solution. The use of temporary accommodation on the existing site for a short period will address the need for Year R places in 2016-17 and 2017-18. Expansion on to a second site in Phase 1 of the permitted Whitfield development should be possible from September 2018, enabling the temporary accommodation to be removed and reused elsewhere.

In St Margaret's at Cliffe, forecasts indicate a need for up to 17 additional Reception Year places. The schools in this planning group attract pupils from both Deal and Dover, therefore the local schools will be able to ensure that all local children are placed within existing accommodation. The possibility of expanding Guston CEPS to meet the needs of possible development at the adjoining Connaught Barracks is being explored.

## District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11:

	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 capacity
Year 7	1,360	234	253	91	94	-10	33	-73	-1	1,315
Years 7-11	6,705	843	891	822	779	600	399	74	-18	6,575

The number of Year 7 Secondary school places in Dover was 1,360 in 2014-15. Following decisions made by individual admissions authorities regarding their published admissions numbers, there will be 1,315 places by 2017-18. This assumes Castle Community College will increase its PAN from September 2017 by 1FE following its rebuild which is planned to accommodate 1,300 pupils.

Currently, 17% of Year 7 places are vacant in Dover District, with 13% of all Secondary school places vacant. The Year 7 cohort is forecast to rise steadily over the coming years, from its current actual number of 1,126 to 1,388 in 2020-21. Numbers will peak in 2023-24 at 1,413 as the 2016-17 Year R bulge enters Secondary school. Forecast demand exceeds supply of places in 2020-21 by 73 places. There is forecast to be surplus capacity across all year groups (7-11) throughout the period, but this will reduce to less than 5% from 2020-21. Dover District has experienced net migration into its Secondary schools (for example from Thanet into Sandwich). As rolls rise, we would anticipate this migration reducing. An additional form of entry needs to be commissioned from 2018-19, with two temporary Year 7 classes being commissioned for 2020-21. It is anticipated that some of this demand can be accommodated within existing school buildings.

## Dover Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
<b>Whitfield</b>	30 Year R places at Whitfield Aspen PS	1FE expansion of Whitfield Aspen PS		1FE expansion of Whitfield Aspen PS
<b>St Margaret's-at-Cliffe</b>	8 Year R places at Guston CEPS	0.3FE expansion of Guston CEPS		
<b>Deal</b>				1FE expansion of Deal Parochial CEPS
<b>Sandwich and Eastry</b>			1FE free school	
<b>Ash and Wingham</b>			0.3FE expansion of Preston PS	

## Dover Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
		1FE expansion	60 Year 7 places

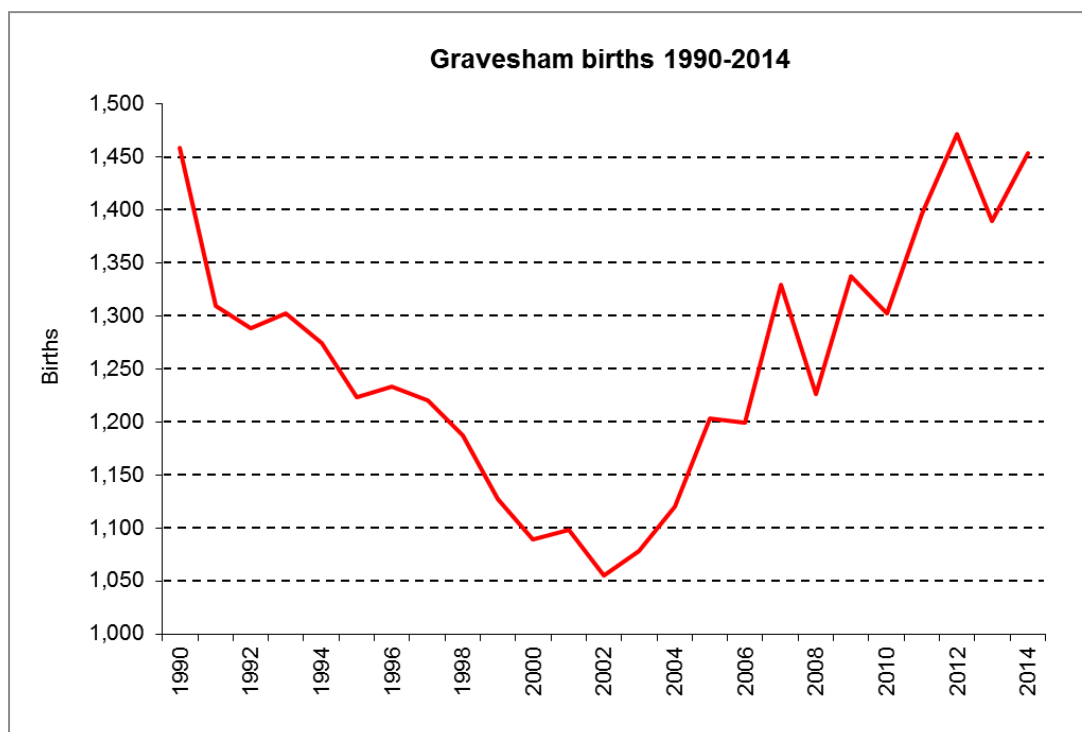
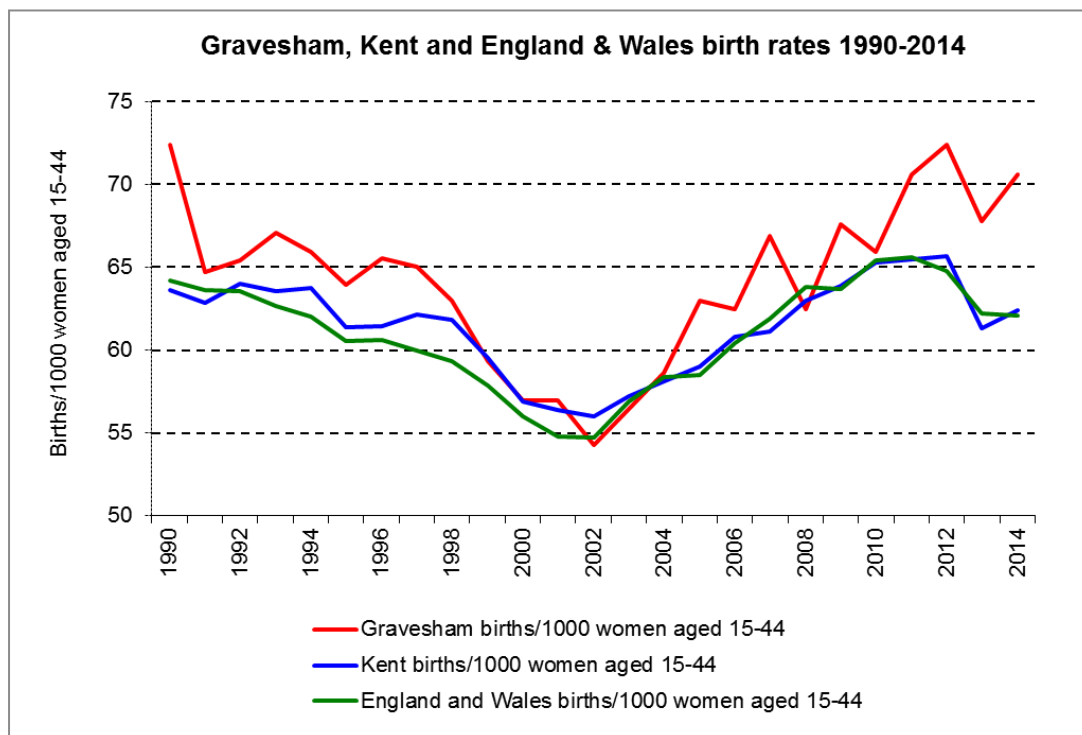
## 10.10 GRAVESHAM

### Overview

- Demand for school places in Gravesham is mainly caused by inward migration and the birth rate which, for the majority of the last 24 years has been and remains higher than both the Kent and National.
- Gravesham's birth rate dropped in 2013, although it has shown a slight increase in 2014. The impact of a significant increase in birth rates in previous years will continue to provide pressure for places.
- Despite expansions at four schools in recent years, demand is continuing to increase well beyond available capacity
- The Gravesham District Core Strategy records significant housing development (up to 6,100 new homes), focusing on six potential development zones. The first tier zone is the urban area of Gravesend and Northfleet. Some of this development will be under the auspices of the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation.

## Borough Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:





### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Gravesend North	270	2	3	-33	-18	-25	-25	270
Gravesend East	210	3	21	-3	7	-1	0	210
Gravesend South East	202	0	-15	-41	-27	-43	-38	172
Gravesend South West	180	0	-11	-19	-9	-11	-13	180
Northfleet	254	4	-64	-54	-57	-77	-68	254
Higham	30	0	-3	-1	-2	-4	-3	30
Cobham and Shorne	60	0	7	-3	-6	-5	-5	60
Istead Rise	45	0	18	-3	-4	-9	-6	45
Meopham and Vigo	120	5	10	-17	-6	2	-2	120
<b>Gravesham</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-174</b>	<b>-123</b>	<b>-173</b>	<b>-159</b>	<b>1,341</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Gravesend North	1,740	-15	-27	-68	-93	-117	-147	1,890
Gravesend East	1,440	9	10	-6	-9	-17	-23	1,470
Gravesend South East	1,169	23	-23	-78	-120	-180	-238	1,234
Gravesend South West	1,260	6	-14	-42	-58	-71	-86	1,260
Northfleet	1,742	35	-48	-112	-175	-266	-346	1,808
Higham	210	-2	-8	-12	-15	-20	-23	210
Cobham and Shorne	420	-9	-5	-10	-17	-22	-28	420
Istead Rise	315	39	49	38	26	19	12	330
Meopham and Vigo	840	11	-4	-34	-49	-52	-63	840
<b>Gravesham</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>-323</b>	<b>-510</b>	<b>-726</b>	<b>-943</b>	<b>9,462</b>

There are currently 27 Primary schools distributed across nine planning groups in Gravesham. 1,371 Reception Year places are available in 2014-15 but this drops slightly due to a temporary increase at Whitehill Primary School not being continued. The significant uplift in migration in recent years particularly in the West of the Borough (including Northfleet) is expected to continue. Consequently, the forecast numbers are higher than previously envisaged, and will require more school places to be created in the short and medium term.

The pressures in Gravesham are acute across all year groups. The birth rate continues to be above the levels in Kent and National, although in 2013 there was a drop. However, high levels of inward migration are expanding the cohort sizes annually across all year groups.

As can be seen from the tables, in the short term, there will be a significant deficit of places in all planning groups. The overall forecast demand for 2015-16 shows the numbers of pupils requiring a place significantly exceeds current capacity. This is the overall forecast based on birth rates and possible inward migration

during the year. For September 2015 all pupils requiring a Reception place were allocated one. However, urgent work is required early in 2015-16 to build in additional capacity through schools agreeing to admit over PAN and/or open temporary classes in planning groups displaying the highest pressures.

2016-17 appears to present the greatest pressures for Reception places. There is a slight reduction in the cohort size in 2017-18 but demand rises back to 2016-17 levels by 2018-19. For 2016-17 a minimum of 6FE is required to meet demand but an additional 9FE would be required to ensure a 5% surplus is available to aid parental choice and to mitigate the effects of inward migration.

Springhead Park (part of the Ebbsfleet Valley development) ceased building some years ago, before the trigger was met to release land and developer contributions for the provision of a school. There are currently 298 units occupied and the pupils from this development have placed pressures on local schools.

Other key areas of development are Northfleet Embankment and Coldharbour, both of which will require new provision or expansion of existing schools.

Total Primary rolls are forecast to increase significantly from 9,039 pupils requiring a place in 2014-15 to 10,405 in 2019-20.

In addition to the long term forecasts, Gravesham Borough Council (GBC) is proposing new sites for housing development and any additional demand on Primary provision will need to be addressed in the longer term. KCC continues to work with GBC to ensure that we have early notification of any new developments and an input into where new provision will need to be commissioned. It is most likely that any new major development will be in the East of the Borough.

## District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

	2014/15 PAN / Capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / Capacity
Year 7	1,314	116	61	-8	-76	-159	-161	-215	-241	1,308
Years 7-11	6,510	599	545	408	162	-119	-395	-670	-904	6,540

The number of Year 7 places in 2014-15 was 1,314. The Year 7 cohort rises steadily year on year and it is anticipated that by 2021-22 an additional 8FE will be required to meet demand with another 2FE required to offer a 5% for parental preference, making a total of 10FE needed.

The increased Primary demand that first appeared in 2010 is now impacting on Secondary demand. There are fewer options for expansion in the short term in Gravesham. Longer term, education provision planning for Secondary will have to be closely linked to any new development as existing school sites cannot accommodate the level of expansion required to meet demand.

Gravesham has experienced unprecedented demand due to inward migration. Due to the increased number of places required, in addition to the expansion of existing Secondary provision, we will investigate the possibility of new provision if sites can be identified in and around Gravesend Town.

### **Gravesham Primary School Commissioning Position**

<b>Planning Group</b>	<b>by 2016-17</b>	<b>by 2017-18</b>	<b>by 2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20 to 2021-22)</b>
<b>Gravesend East</b>	2FE in Gravesend East			
<b>Gravesend North</b>	2FE in Gravesend North 30 Year R places			
<b>Gravesend Southeast</b>	1FE in Gravesend South East 30 Year R places			
<b>Gravesend Southwest</b>	30 Year R places	2FE in Gravesend South West		
<b>Northfleet</b>	1FE in Northfleet	1FE in Springhead Park		1FE in Springhead Park

### **Gravesham Secondary School Commissioning Position**

<b>by 2016-17</b>	<b>by 2017-18</b>	<b>by 2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20 to 2021-22)</b>
2FE in Gravesend	2FE in Gravesham	3FE in Gravesham	3FE in Gravesham

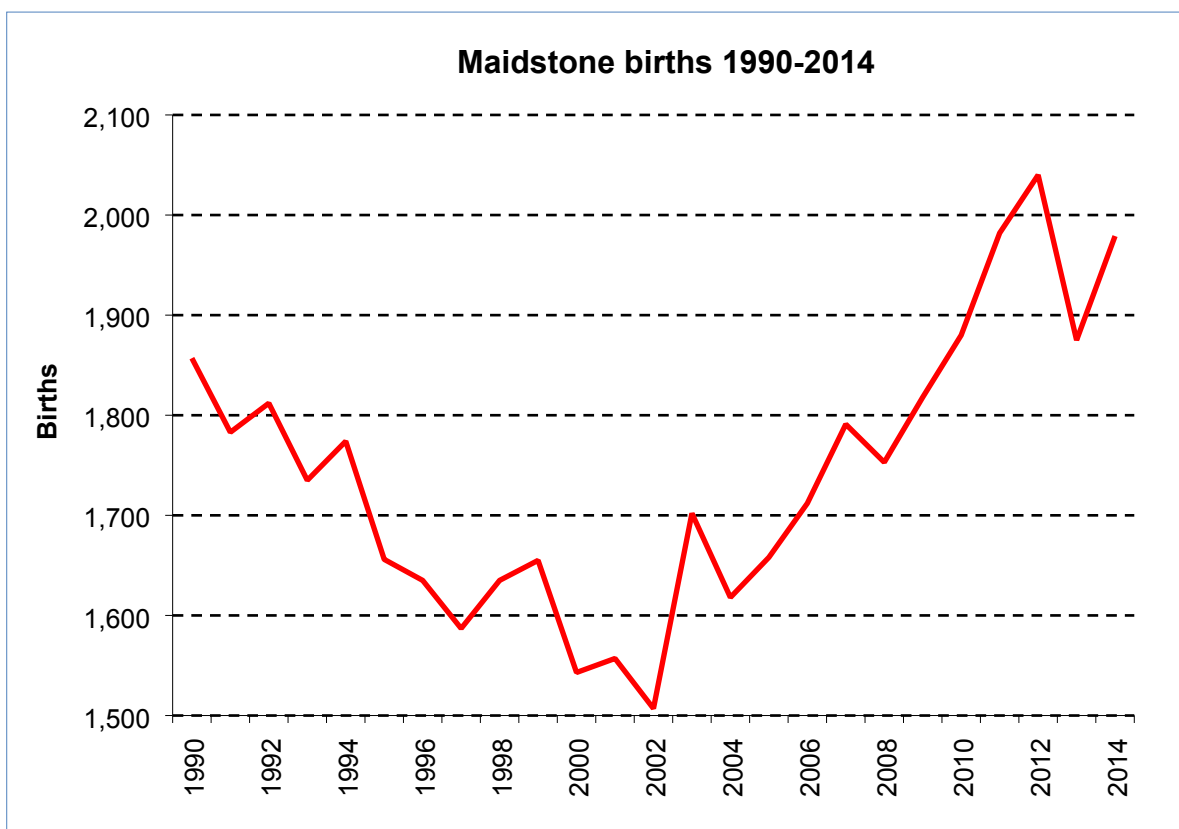
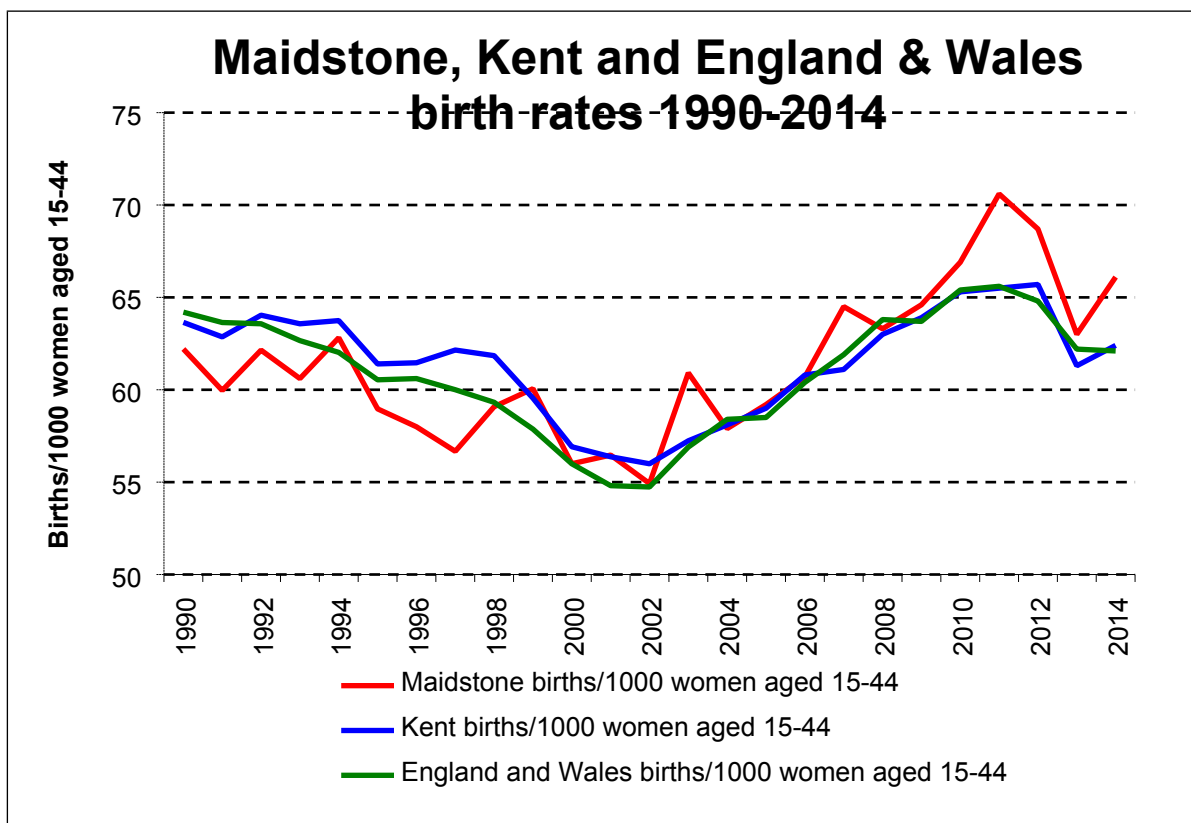
## 10.11 MAIDSTONE

### Overview

- The forecasts for Maidstone indicate a continued growth in demand for Reception year places with a deficit of places forecast for seven of the 12 planning groups. The growth is predominantly from incremental increases in the birth rate and significant new housing across the Borough.
- Maidstone Borough Council is continuing to work on its Local Development Framework and future needs will be driven by this. Maidstone's previous Local Plan, adopted in 2000, identified 7,400 new homes; this compares against a revised housing need of 18,560 dwellings. It will remain difficult to forecast the medium to longer term demand arising from housing developments until the Local Development Framework is agreed.
- The medium to long term analysis of the Borough highlights the need for additional Reception year provision and a new 2FE Primary school linked to housing developments.
- Secondary School forecasts indicate a surplus of Year 7 places until 2018-19, when a significant deficit is projected. However the approved opening of Maidstone School of Science and Technology (Free School) will result in the deficit of places extending to 2019-20.

### District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts.



### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 PAN / capacity
Maidstone Central and South	225	2	0	-12	-17	-23	-21	225
Maidstone North	210	1	-37	-35	-30	-27	-30	210
Maidstone East	240	5	-8	4	7	4	6	240
Maidstone West	430	20	24	-5	24	26	20	460
Maidstone Rural South	132	35	16	10	24	25	24	132
Shepway and Park Wood	267	16	1	54	71	82	77	327
Leeds and Hollingbourne	50	0	7	-4	1	-2	-1	50
Lenham and Harrietsham	73	7	25	0	2	3	3	73
Headcorn and Sutton Valence	73	0	8	0	-7	-9	-7	75
Marden and Yalding	94	5	1	5	-1	0	2	94
Staplehurst	75	8	16	10	12	26	19	75
Bredhurst	15	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	15
<b>Maidstone</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,976</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 PAN / capacity
Maidstone Central and South	1,365	64	17	-32	-81	-129	-160	1,635
Maidstone North	1,425	29	-20	-56	-83	-122	-160	1,470
Maidstone East	1,608	-23	-39	-38	-35	-43	-44	1,728
Maidstone West	2,850	114	152	90	84	96	92	3,180
Maidstone Rural South	834	85	92	99	120	138	148	927
Shepway and Park Wood	1,869	240	165	191	197	237	282	2,169
Leeds and Hollingbourne	335	15	15	4	2	-1	-8	350
Lenham and Harrietsham	511	62	60	43	32	22	7	511
Headcorn and Sutton Valence	511	51	40	13	-4	-20	-40	521
Marden and Yalding	658	54	43	49	41	33	24	663
Staplehurst	525	100	108	117	113	126	135	525
Bredhurst	107	-9	-10	-11	-15	-14	-16	107
<b>Maidstone</b>	<b>12,598</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>13,786</b>

There are currently 45 Primary schools in the Maidstone District and a total of 1884 Reception Year places available in 2014-15. The total rolls are forecast to increase significantly and will continue to do so throughout the forecast period.

Indigenous growth continues within the planning group of Maidstone North. The forecasts predict a continued demand of over 30 Reception Year places

throughout the forecast period (2016-20). We are in discussion with local schools about expansion to meet this forecast pressure although there are considerable constraints. We would welcome proposals for a new primary school in Maidstone North.

Maidstone Central and South forecasts indicate sustained population growth. To address this we have commissioned additional Year R places for 2015 and 2016 at South Borough PS and will issue proposals to expand the school by 1FE.

Maidstone West forecasts are predicated on all schools within the planning group maintaining the number of places offered in 2015-16. This leads to a predicted deficit of 5 places for September 2016 only. We would work with existing schools to meet the forecast demand. We have been advised that Jubilee Primary (Free) School may be limited to an intake of 30 pupils from 2016-17, a reduction of 30 places from 2015-16. If this reduction takes place the predicted 2016-17 deficit would increase to 35 places and deficits of between 4 and 10 places would be anticipated from 2017-18 to 2019-20. We would commission a temporary bulge of Year R places at an existing school to meet the demand in 2016-17.

The identified housing need for Maidstone Borough is 18,560 dwellings for the period 2011-31. In the past year a number of significant development sites have been granted planning consent; as at August 2015 the current housing land supply (planned housing) to 2031 is 16,664 dwellings.

We have commissioned a new 2FE Primary Academy at the Langley Park development, which will open with 60 Reception Year places for September 2016. The new school will also incorporate a community facility and a pre-school/nursery. A specialist SEN resource base provision (SRBP) will be included for pupils who have greater difficulty learning as a result of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The SRBP will be inclusive provision for up to 15 pupils (usually 2 per year group), admitting 3-5 pupils in the first year. Thereafter it will grow incrementally per year until it reaches its capacity of 15 places.

The new School at Langley Park will provide adequate capacity for the large amount of housing with planning consent in the area up to August 2015. As wholly new housing, this demand is not reflected in the forecast surplus of places in Shepway and Park Wood. Any residual surplus will assist with the identified pressures in the adjacent Maidstone Central and South planning group. Uncertainty remains whether more housing will be granted consent in this area. Forecasts indicate that further housing could not be accommodated within the planned capacity (including the new Langley Park School).

A significant amount of housing has been proposed in the Rural Service Centres and to accommodate the additional pupils a multi-stage strategy is required. The expansion of Headcorn Primary School by 1FE for September 2017 will act as strategic response to the growth in Headcorn village and neighbouring Staplehurst. Staplehurst Primary School is also likely to need additional places in the medium term as the existing surplus capacity is diminished.

The majority of the planned new housing in Marden is now within the planning system. We propose the expansion of Marden Primary School to 2FE to provide

an additional 20 Reception Year places for 2017 (predominately funded by development contributions).

Proposed new housing in Harrietsham and Lenham will necessitate an additional 1FE Primary School to be commissioned. The timing and location of this additional capacity is currently under review pending the outcome of feasibility studies to clarify the site capacities of both schools.

A deficit of places is forecast across the Plan period in Bredhurst, a single school planning group. Bredhurst sits close to the border with Medway and in previous years any demand not met by the school has been accommodated within Medway.

Discussions will be held with schools near the Medway border as to how any future forecast demand can be met.

In the medium to long term, land for a 2FE Primary School at the Hermitage Lane site has been secured. KCC will commission the opening of this school in response to the phasing of the new housing developments. In the event of a reduction in PAN at Jubilee Primary (Free) School, we will consider bringing forward the opening of the new school to meet the forecast demand for places.

Maidstone Borough Council (MBC) have also proposed two strategic housing allocations, at Lenham and Maidstone Barracks, these are unlikely to come forward for another 5-10 years but each will require a 2FE Primary school. KCC will work with MBC as further detail of these proposals becomes available.

Whilst Maidstone lacks a five year housing supply, speculative planning applications will continue to be submitted; these can be challenging and require solutions to be identified quickly.

### **District Analysis – Secondary**

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11:

	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 capacity
Year 7	2,065	171	129	129	46	-79	-173	-220	-259	2,047
Years 7-11	10,268	1,143	1,005	880	721	406	62	-287	-674	10,235

In 2016 the surplus capacity for Year 7 pupils is expected to be 6.3%. However from 2017-18 the surplus capacity in Year 7 will be below the operating guideline of 5% and a substantial deficit of Year 7 places is anticipated from 2018-19. Forecasts indicate that up to 1,200 additional Year

KCC has been made aware that a new Secondary Free School has Secretary of State approval to open in September 2017 for 180 Year 7 pupils. The Sponsor is Valley Invicta Academies Trust (VIAT) and the school will be named 'The Maidstone School of Science and Technology'. The impact of the Free School will



be an increase in the 2017-18 surplus of Year 7 places to 226 places (11%). The forecast deficit of Year 7 places in 2018-19 and 2019-20 would be reversed, resulting in surpluses of 101 places (4.9%) and 7 places (0.3%) respectively. The planned places at the Free School will meet demand for non-selective Year 7 places in central Maidstone. It is anticipated that there will be significant pressure for additional Year 7 places across the Borough, which could not be met by the Free School.

Current forecasts indicate we will need 2FE of provision by 2018-19 and a further 1FE by 2019-20. It is anticipated that these strategic expansions will enable KCC to provide the full range of selective and all ability places to serve the County as a whole. The additional places will be required to meet the additional demand for places arising from new housing developments and therefore developer contributions will be sought towards the cost of these projects.

Beyond 2021-22 the pressure on Secondary school places is forecast to increase further.

### **Maidstone Primary School Commissioning Position**

<b>Planning Group</b>	<b>by 2016-17</b>	<b>by 2017-18</b>	<b>by 2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20 to 2021-22)</b>
<b>Shepway &amp; Park Wood</b>				
<b>Maidstone Central and South</b>	1 FE at South Borough PS			
<b>Maidstone North</b>	1FE			
<b>Headcorn &amp; Sutton Valence</b>		1 FE at Headcorn PS		
<b>Marden &amp; Yalding</b>		0.6 FE at Marden PS		
<b>Lenham &amp; Harrietsham</b>			1FE at Lenham PS or Harrietsham PS	
<b>Maidstone West</b>	30 Year R places, subject to reduction in PAN at Jubilee Primary School			2FE in the Hermitage Lane development

### **Maidstone Secondary School Commissioning Position**

<b>by 2016-17</b>	<b>by 2017-18</b>	<b>by 2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20 to 2021-22)</b>
	New 6FE Secondary Free school (will initially open with 180 Y7 pupils)	1FE Maidstone Grammar School 1FE Cornwallis Academy	1FE by 2019-20

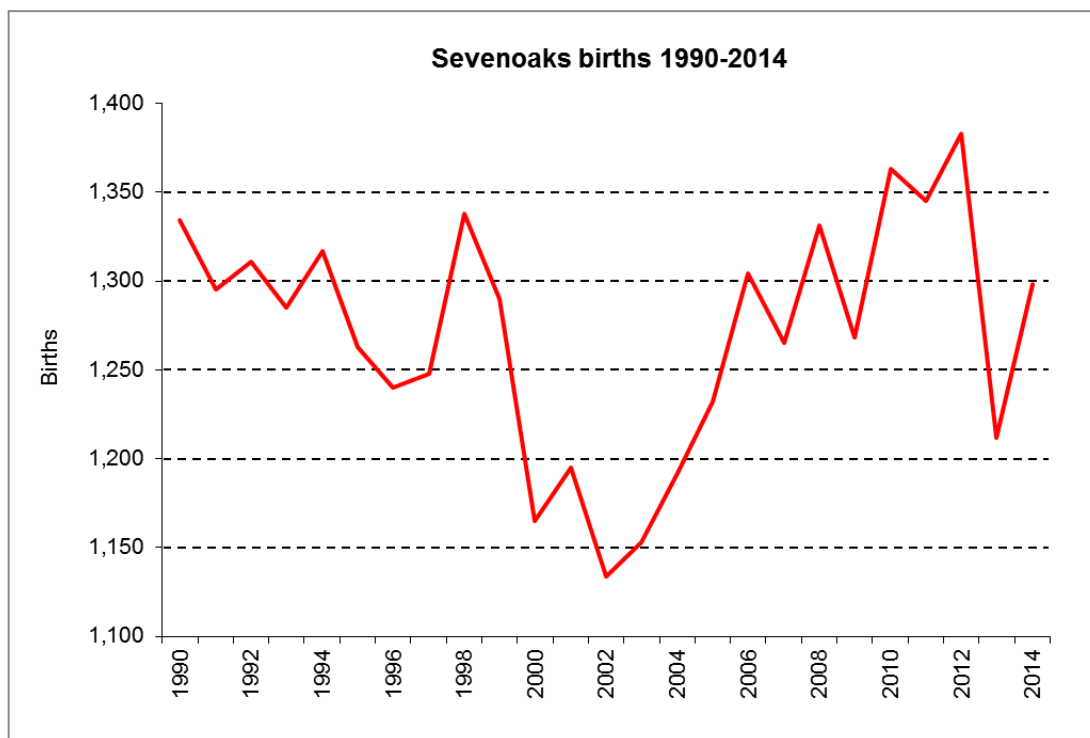
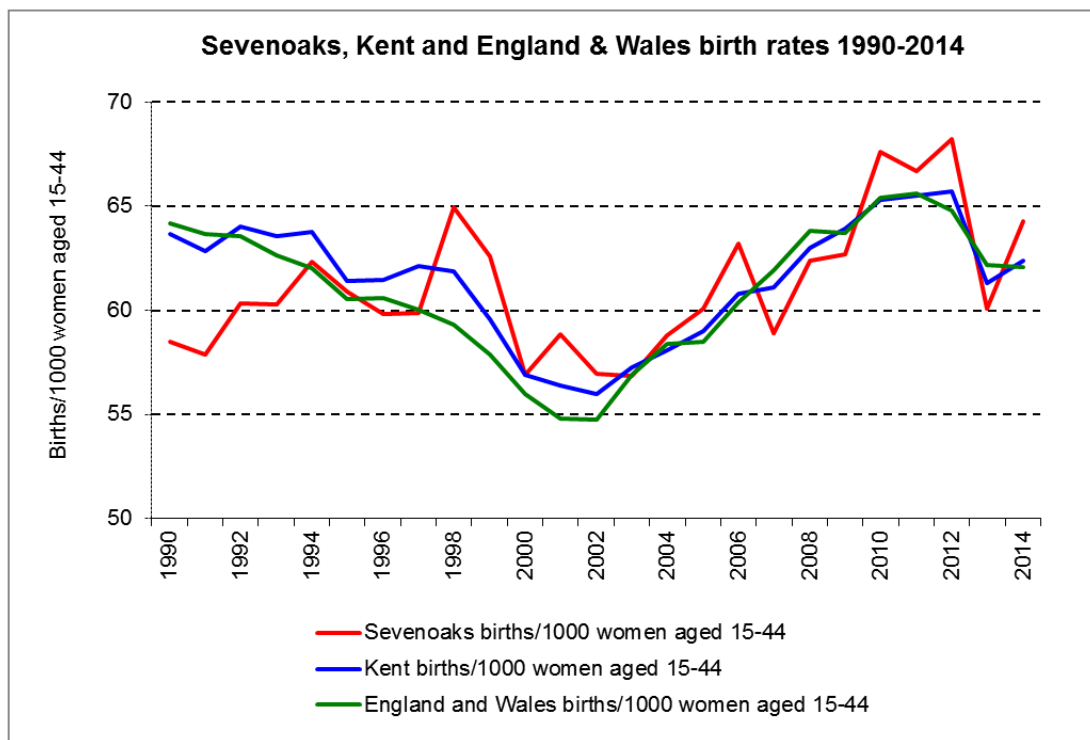
## 10.12 SEVENOAKS

### Overview

- Demand for school places in Sevenoaks is mainly caused by inward migration (primarily in and around Sevenoaks Town), small pockets of housing development and the birth rate (which has been marginally higher than both the Kent and National).
- Sevenoaks' birth rate dropped in 2013, although it has shown a increase in 2014. However the impact of increased birth rates in previous years continues to provide pressure for places, although it is anticipated that these will ease in the medium term.
- Sevenoaks District Council's (SDC) existing Core Strategy, adopted in 2011, plans for 3,300 new homes up to 2026. Many of these new developments have already been built out with the remaining locations for growth identified within SDC's 'Allocations and Development Management Plan' adopted in February 2015. Since the adoption of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) by SDC in 2014, KCC can no longer secure S106 agreements from housing developments to contribute to the provision of school places. KCC is now required to submit a case for a share of CIL monies collected by SDC. The current proposed level of new housing, at 3,300, is the lowest of the twelve Districts in Kent.
- SDC are currently in the evidence gathering stage of producing a new Local Plan which will replace the adopted Core Strategy. This is likely to identify a housing need far larger than currently planned. KCC will work with SDC through this process to ensure education provision is integrated into any new housing allocations which are formed over the coming years.
- It is anticipated that the temporary expansions used for September 2015 will be made permanent during this academic year, ensuring that the demand for places from the indigenous population in the District can be met.

## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Sevenoaks	360	0	0	3	29	36	29	360
Sevenoaks Rural East	102	38	45	33	12	12	12	72
Sevenoaks Rural West	60	2	10	7	10	15	13	65
Sevenoaks Rural South East	83	-2	-10	-2	6	6	6	90
Sevenoaks Rural South West	121	19	11	15	-25	-10	-14	91
Westerham	70	3	3	14	11	24	19	80
Otford and Shoreham	75	-1	6	6	16	13	14	75
Halstead and Knockholt	55	13	22	26	31	37	34	55
Eynsford and Horton Kirby	90	6	3	0	-10	2	-1	90
Swanley and Hextable	275	6	17	27	7	3	1	275
West Kingsdown, Hartley and New Ash Green	210	23	25	14	33	21	25	210
<b>Sevenoaks</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,463</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Sevenoaks	2,289	64	68	71	92	119	148	2,544
Sevenoaks Rural East	582	105	134	162	174	153	145	592
Sevenoaks Rural West	400	48	62	66	69	77	95	440
Sevenoaks Rural South East	581	18	-3	-11	-1	3	13	602
Sevenoaks Rural South West	667	65	54	53	5	-9	-31	727
Westerham	490	62	52	44	52	72	89	530
Otford and Shoreham	535	56	53	46	54	57	70	525
Halstead and Knockholt	375	96	99	110	120	146	164	385
Eynsford and Horton Kirby	630	34	39	48	38	39	33	630
Swanley and Hextable	1,925	98	101	83	60	60	52	1,985
West Kingsdown, Hartley and New Ash Green	1,470	219	169	118	108	71	67	1,470
<b>Sevenoaks</b>	<b>9,944</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>10,430</b>

There are currently 42 Primary schools distributed across 11 planning groups in the Sevenoaks District. 1,501 Reception Year places are available in 2014-15 and this increases to 1,536 in 2015-16 due to temporary expansions to Hextable Primary School and Weald Primary School.

Current projections show that these temporary increases (which will be made permanent in due course) will ensure that there are sufficient Reception places including the 5% parental preference.

For the indigenous population, forecasts indicate that there is capacity in the District. However, there are areas of demand in key local areas due to inward

migration and new housing. New development underway in Dunton Green and planned for Fort Halstead will require new Primary school provision to meet additional demand. In the south, Edenbridge will see a significant new housing development and in the north, the old Birchwood school site in Swanley will be developed for housing. None of these developments are reflected in the forecasts.

To aid parental choice further, small increases in other rural areas such as Leigh, Crockham Hill and Westerham may be introduced in future years due to small housing developments in the area.

The most significant issue for Sevenoaks is that of migration to Sevenoaks Town and parental choice, which has resulted in many pupils not receiving their first choice of school and being allocated places in different planning groups. However the justification for new provision in Sevenoaks Town is hard to argue with so many available spaces in good schools nearby.

As can be seen from the tables there will be limited surplus capacity in Sevenoaks Town. It is anticipated that the surplus shown in future years will be utilised due to new housing developments which are not directly factored into the projections. Rural areas of the District continue to have surplus places.

In the longer term (towards the end of this decade) it is anticipated that another medium sized development at Fort Halstead will commence. This will be considered nearer the time to ascertain if additional pupils can be accommodated within existing provision or whether additional capacity is required.

Total Primary rolls are forecast to increase from 9,079 pupils requiring a place in 2014-15 to 9,586 in 2019-20.

Migration has resulted, in recent years, in all year groups increasing in size slightly. However, as demonstrated in the table for all year groups there is sufficient capacity across the Sevenoaks District.

House-building in the area is relatively low key with only the developments mentioned above impacting on school places in the short to medium term.

### **District Analysis – Secondary**

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

	2014/15 PAN / Capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / Capacity
Year 7	630	127	3	29	3	-37	-41	-33	-64	480
Years 7-11	2,790	721	278	155	123	22	-42	-79	-171	2,400

In common with Dartford and Gravesham, the increased Primary school demand in Sevenoaks over the last six years is now beginning to impact on Secondary demand. It must be remembered when looking at forecasts that over 70% of Sevenoaks South students travel out of the District to attend school.

The number of Year 7 places available in 2014/15 was 630. This reduced to 480 in 2015-16 due to the closure of Oasis Academy, Hextable.

Secondary demand and forecasting is challenging due to circumstances peculiar to the District. Secondary provision planning is best analysed along a north-south divide.

In the North, (Swanley, Hextable, Horton Kirby, New Ash Green, Hartley, Crockenhill, Farningham & Eynsford), the Secondary provision was meshed with that in the Dartford District, especially Wilmington. Until recently, there were two Secondary schools in the north, Orchards Academy and Oasis Hextable Academy. The closure of Oasis Hextable Academy will increase pressure in the North of the District, although KCC is retaining the Hextable site as a possible solution to Secondary capacity issues in the area. This pressure is exacerbated by a forecast pressure on Secondary places in Dartford, despite several schools in Dartford increasing their capacity. Most grammar eligible students travel north to either Wilmington or Dartford.

In the South, (Sevenoaks town, Westerham, Edenbridge, Knockholt, Otford, Kemsing, Sundridge, Weald, Penshurst, Leigh & Fordcombe), Secondary provision planning is linked with Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells. There are two Secondary schools in the southern half of the District, Knole Academy and the Trinity Free School.

There is currently no grammar provision in the south with most students who pass the Kent Test, travelling to Tonbridge or Tunbridge Wells. Local pressure in Tonbridge & Tunbridge Wells means that fewer grammar places will be available to Sevenoaks students, year on year. The Secretary of State has now approved a grammar school annex provision for girls provided by The Weald of Kent Grammar School and KCC will continue to pursue options for boys' provision in Sevenoaks District to manage both parental preference for local grammar provision and the underlying increasing demand for Secondary school places.

The Trinity Free School is in its final year in Ryedale Court. A new 4FE school is being built on the Wildernesse site, with an expected completion date of September 2016. Sufficient modular classrooms and facilities are being made available to enable the school to move onto the site in September 2015.

### Sevenoaks Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
Sevenoaks		.	1FE in Sevenoaks	
Sevenoaks Rural South West	1FE in Rural South West			
Sevenoaks Rural East	1FE in Rural East			
Swanley and Hextable	1FE in Swanley and Hextable.			
Sevenoaks Rural West	0.15FE in Rural West			
Westerham		0.3FE in Westerham		
Sevenoaks Rural South East		0.2FE in Rural South East		

### Sevenoaks Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
	3FE selective provision		

## 10.13 SHEPWAY

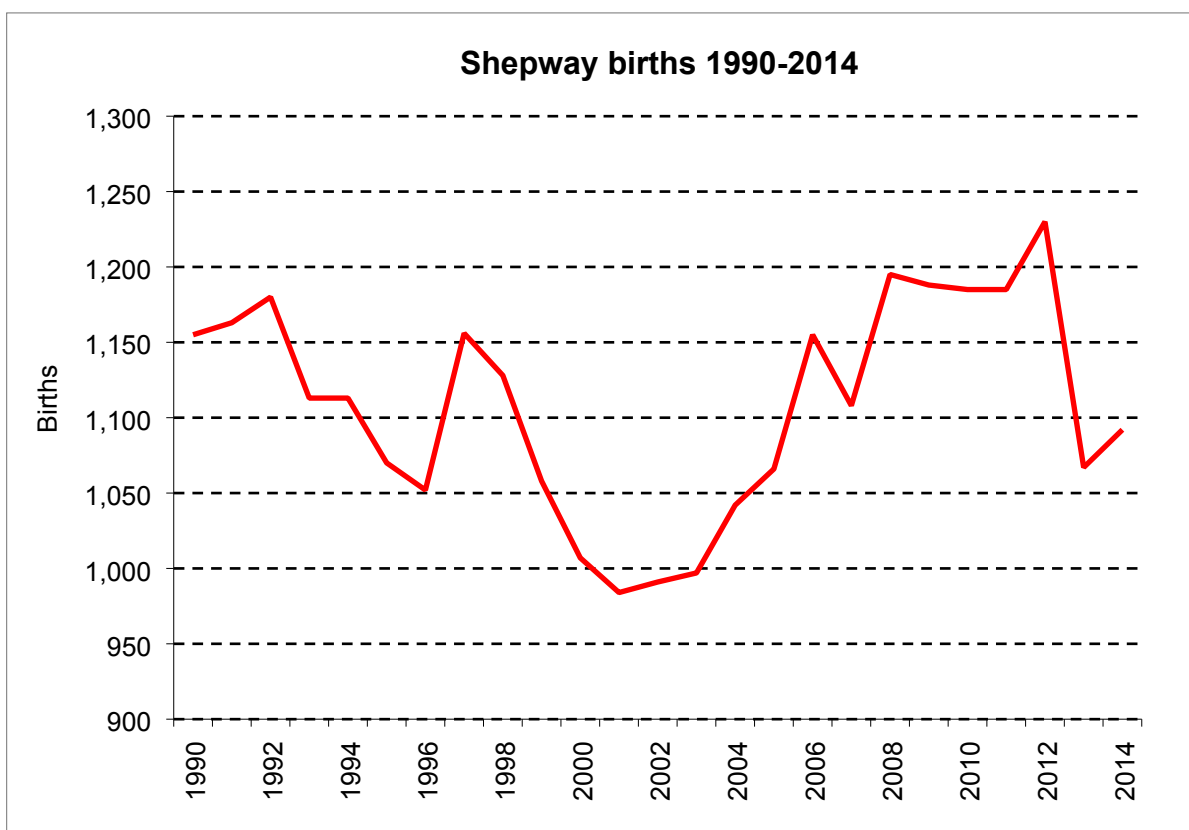
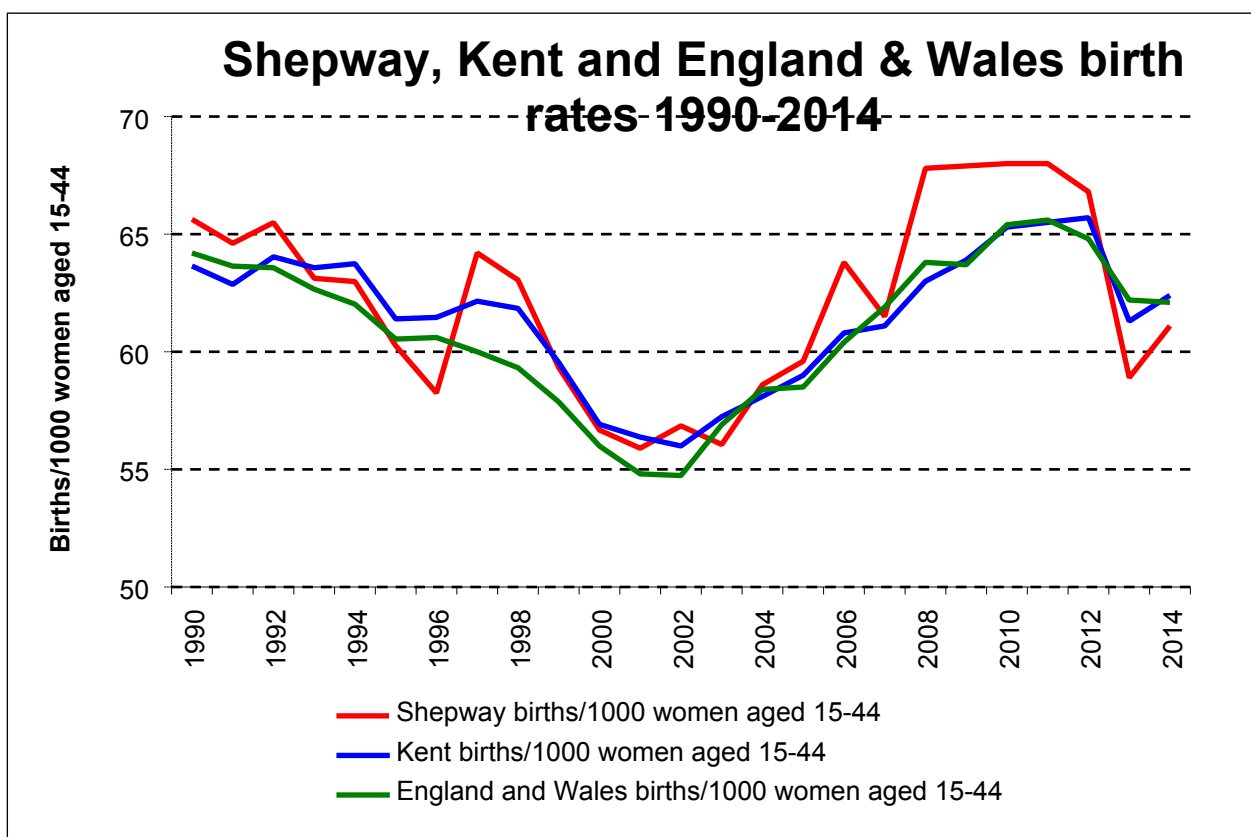
### Overview

- Shepway's birth rate fell dramatically in 2013, taking it significantly below the National and Kent rates. However, there has been an increase in 2014 reducing the gap. The number of births in 2014 also increased compared to the previous year.
- Housing development is largely centred on Folkestone and Hythe, although significant sites in Sellindge and New Romney will need to be catered for.
- Reception year numbers peak earlier than in other Districts, doing so in 2015-16 at 1,208, compared to the current 1,172. Thereafter they reduce in 2016-17 to 1,146 and remain at this level for the forecast period. Total Primary school rolls continue to rise until 2018-19.
- The opening of Martello Grove Primary School in September 2015 and provision of temporary Year R places at Cheriton Primary School have provided the Primary school places needed in Shepway during the forecast period, although localised housing development will produce pressures that will need to be addressed.
- The historic shortfall of places in East Folkestone led to children needing to travel across the Town in order to access education. This situation is reflected in the forecasts as demand for more places in Folkestone West. As admissions patterns change, future forecasts will re-calibrate demand across the Town.
- Secondary pressures begin in Year 7 in 2019-20, but remain in surplus throughout the forecast period, dropping to between 4% and 5% surplus from 2019-20 to 2020-21. Across all year groups (7-11) surplus increases from the current 14.5% to 17.4% in 2016-17, before reducing to 7.7% by the end of the forecast period. No additional capacity will be needed in the Secondary sector.



## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus / deficit capacity summaries:Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Folkestone East	343	1	38	51	28	45	37	373
Folkestone West	285	11	9	-4	2	0	-1	255
Hawkinge	135	16	-10	1	21	13	16	135
Hythe	150	6	5	14	12	17	15	150
Lympne and Sellindge	54	9	0	-4	6	2	3	45
Shepway Rural North	93	14	10	10	21	17	17	95
Dymchurch	30	7	6	4	0	4	3	30
Brenzett and Brookland	35	4	6	10	4	9	7	35
Romney Marsh	146	14	23	24	18	9	12	146
<b>Shepway</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,264</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Folkestone East	2,401	94	133	165	183	202	231	2,581
Folkestone West	1,777	99	94	45	15	-15	-24	1,845
Hawkinge	885	52	41	30	50	60	75	945
Hythe	1,050	4	-10	-14	-6	-3	12	1,060
Lympne and Sellindge	324	3	8	9	13	18	23	324
Shepway Rural North	651	39	28	36	45	62	69	661
Dymchurch	210	30	25	20	9	9	9	210
Brenzett and Brookland	245	41	39	32	30	30	29	245
Romney Marsh	1,022	139	143	133	128	114	105	1,032
<b>Shepway</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>8,903</b>

There are currently 36 Primary schools in the Shepway District. 1,271 places were available in Reception Year in 2014-15. Reception Year forecasts indicate surplus places across the District will fluctuate between 7% and 9% up to 2019-20. For total rolls the forecasts indicate a surplus of between 5% and 6% for the forecast period.

The forecasts indicate pressure remaining in West Folkestone. However, in part this is because for the past few years a number of children have not been able to access local schools in East Folkestone, and have had to access school places in West Folkestone. The trend based forecasts assume this pattern continuing. With the opening of Martello Grove Primary School the admission pattern will change. Between the Town's two planning areas there is sufficient capacity to meet demand, although in 2017-18 both surplus Year R and places across all year groups will be marginally below the 5% target at 4.5%-4.8%. This situation is likely to change once housing development commences at Shorncliffe

Garrison. There is provision for a new school within this site, which could be opened from September 2018 at the earliest.

The total school roll in the Hythe schools has been increasing, a consequence of not just large Reception Year cohorts entering the schools, but also admission of older pupils. Palmarsh Primary School has restructured to enable it to admit further pupils prior to its formal expansion which will be necessary to meet the demand arising from the 1050 new housing in Nickolls Quarry. Formal expansion is likely to be 2017-18.

Proposals for approximately 250 homes in Sellindge will require additional capacity of 0.5FE to be created in the village school; this is likely to be needed by 2017-18.

The District's Core Strategy provides for up to 500 new homes in New Romney. Subject to these being delivered, small scale expansions of St Nicholas CEPS and Greatstone PS would be required.

### **District Analysis – Secondary**

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11:

District	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 capacity
Year 7	1,195	199	209	202	136	130	58	52	72	1,195
Years 7-11	5,795	839	937	1,026	953	886	745	587	457	5,975

The number of Year 7 Secondary school places in Shepway is 1,195. Currently, 17% of Year 7 places are vacant in Shepway, with 14% of all Secondary school places vacant. The Year 7 cohort has reached its low point. It is expected to remain constant until 2016-17 after which there is an initial increase of 66 pupils (2FE) and a further step increase (73 pupils) in 2019-20. However, this will still be within the existing capacity of the schools, albeit for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 surplus Year 7 capacity will be marginally below 5% at about 4.5%. Capacity across all year groups remains above 5% throughout the forecast period. Therefore, there are no plans to increase the Year 7 capacity in the foreseeable future.

## Shepway Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
Hythe		Up to 1FE expansion of Palmarsh PS		
Folkestone West			1FE of new 2FE school at Shorncliffe Garrison	
Sellindge		0.5FE expansion of Sellindge PS		
Romney Marsh				0.3FE in Romney Marsh

## Shepway Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)

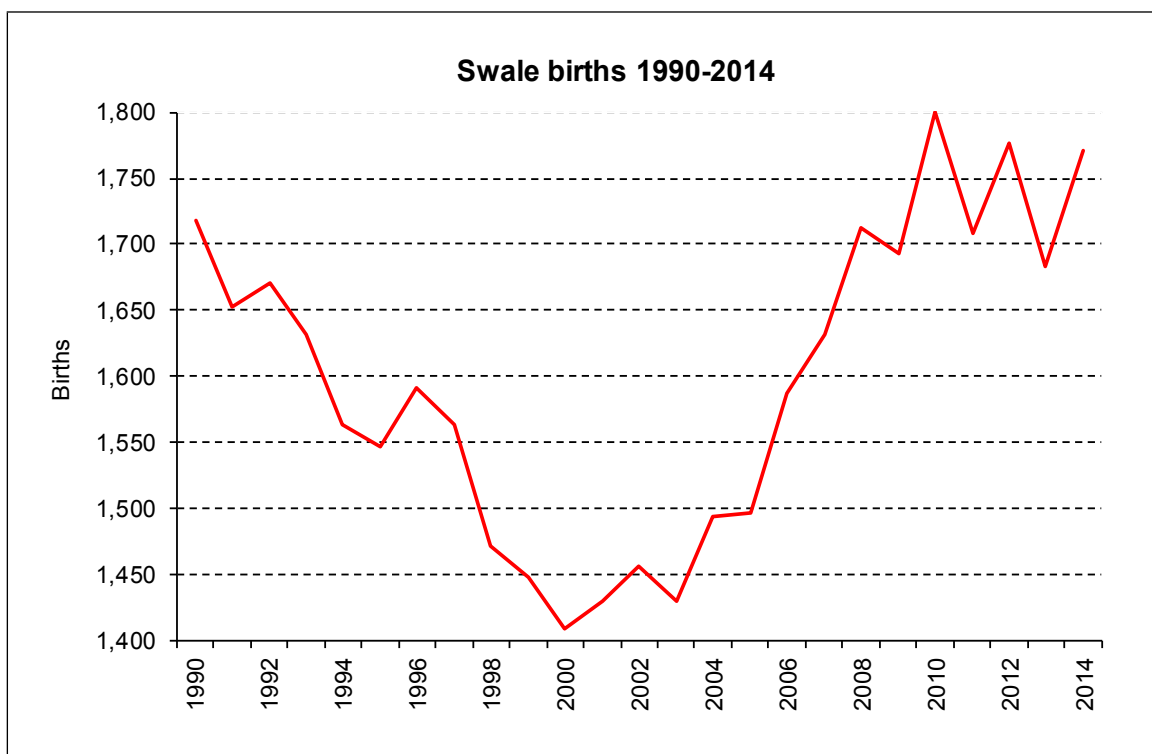
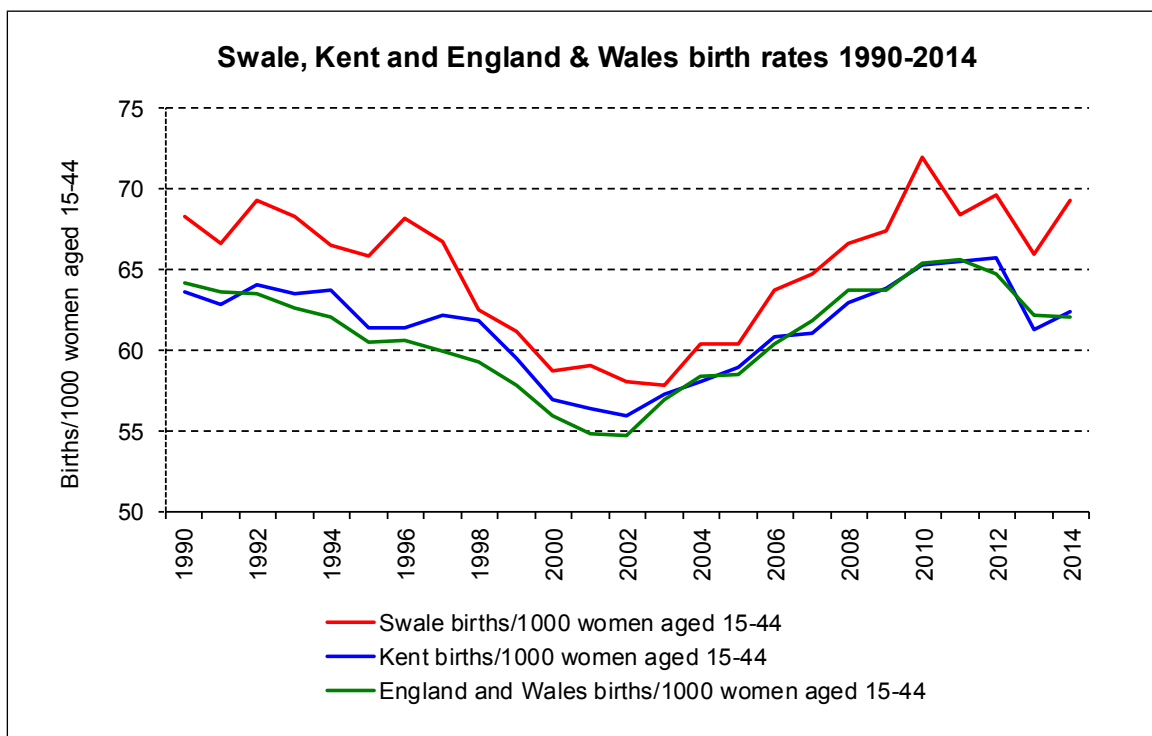
## 10.14 SWALE

### Overview

- Swale has an above average birth rate and although this has been falling from its peak in 2010, it is now rising again at a rate greater than Kent and National rates.
- New housing proposed in the Swale Local Plan will require up to 7FE Primary provision and up to 5FE Secondary provision.
- The impact of a decade of rising numbers will continue to be felt in the Primary phase over the next few years, whilst also beginning to impact on Secondary numbers.
- Consideration of Swale as a whole masks significant local pressures in Sittingbourne and on The Isle of Sheppey, particularly in the Primary phase.
- Inward migration, in particular on the Isle of Sheppey and in Sittingbourne, continues to create significant pressure in Primary schools.
- Pressures on the Isle of Sheppey as a result of inward migration are across all Year groups, particularly at Key Stage 2. This is clearly evident in the Eastchurch and Warden Bay area.
- Pressure on Secondary places in Sittingbourne schools is growing with 1FE required from September 2016 and a further 1FE from September 2017. From September 2019 up to a further 3FE will be required for Sittingbourne.

## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Faversham	240	7	7	-7	1	14	7	225
Faversham Rural South	71	8	6	-2	9	3	4	71
Faversham Rural East	60	0	4	2	3	6	5	60
Sittingbourne North	210	0	19	-9	-3	6	2	210
Sittingbourne East	225	0	16	-2	40	4	14	225
Sittingbourne South	293	-9	48	22	43	24	34	328
Iwade	90	11	26	7	21	17	18	90
Teynham	50	3	0	1	-8	-8	-6	50
Swale Rural West	105	12	22	5	7	3	5	105
Sheerness	210	0	3	35	18	29	28	240
Halfway and Minster	210	0	72	55	52	69	63	270
Queenborough and Rushenden	90	11	-10	-12	-2	5	0	60
Eastchurch and Warden Bay	90	13	-11	-22	-30	-18	-21	60
<b>Swale</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,994</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Faversham	1,575	122	88	42	31	44	43	1,600
Faversham Rural South	496	-10	-14	-23	-16	-17	-4	503
Faversham Rural East	420	-9	-15	-27	-29	-5	-2	420
Sittingbourne North	1,470	14	11	-12	-27	-32	-37	1,470
Sittingbourne East	1,425	44	21	3	29	22	27	1,575
Sittingbourne South	1,931	-87	-41	-24	22	47	88	2,226
Iwade	450	13	34	40	59	76	95	600
Teynham	350	15	-1	-12	-25	-41	-49	350
Swale Rural West	675	62	76	79	77	64	61	725
Sheerness	1,290	33	12	43	58	85	112	1,560
Halfway and Minster	1,410	35	162	197	231	274	314	1,860
Queenborough and Rushenden	450	55	38	17	15	11	8	450
Eastchurch and Warden Bay	480	16	-8	-35	-71	-92	-116	480
<b>Swale</b>	<b>12,422</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>13,819</b>

There are 49 Primary schools in the Swale District, providing 1,944 Year R places in 2014-15 including 109 temporary Year R places that were commissioned to meet the demand that came forward in Sittingbourne and on the Isle of Sheppey. Year R rolls are forecast to peak at 1,919 pupils in 2016-17 with an expected surplus of 3.6%. The number of surplus places across the whole Primary age range will increase to 3.9% by 2019.

Sittingbourne and Sheppey are growth areas and rolls are forecast to increase over the next five years. Pressure on school places on Sheppey increased over the 2014-15 academic year due to high levels of inward migration. KCC is expanding West Minster Primary School from September 2016. KCC will seek agreement with schools, where expansion projects are underway, to open additional year group classes in order to ensure sufficient places are available. Pressure on places is developing in the Eastchurch and Warden Bay Planning Group. KCC is in discussion with a landowner over the possibility of acquiring land to enable expansion at Warden Bay. In the longer term a new school will be required for the Rushenden development.

New housing development included in Swale Borough Council's draft Local Plan indicates that there will be up to 15,000 new dwellings during the period to 2031. Careful planning will be needed due to the uncertainty of when and where development will commence. Where new developments proceed, KCC will work with the Developers to ensure sufficient school provision is included.

An increase in pupil numbers is predicted in Teynham and new housing is also proposed for the area. KCC will commission an additional 1FE Primary School .

Significant housing development is proposed for the Quinton Road area and a site is included for new Primary and Secondary schools. This may be an all through school for children aged 4-19 to provide 2FE Primary provision and 6FE Secondary (subject to house building). If demand increases before the new Primary provision is available, KCC will commission an additional 1FE at a Primary school in North Sittingbourne.

Further housing is proposed at Stones Farm. Lansdowne Primary School has already been expanded by 1FE to meet some of the demand arising from the first phase of the development. KCC is planning to amalgamate Murston Infant and Junior Schools from September 2016. If new housing brings forward additional pupils, it is planned to commission 0.5FE at the Murston Primary School for 2019-20, increasing it to 2FE.

New housing development is planned for Faversham. KCC will commission 1FE from September 2017 at Bysing Wood Primary School. If all the development proposed for Faversham proceeds, a new 1FE Primary school will be commissioned with the potential to increase to 2FE. This will either be on the Love Lane development site or at Abbey Secondary School.



## District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures forecasts:

	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / capacity
Year 7	1,685	172	156	81	-8	-76	-149	-159	-281	1,685
Years 7-11	8,369	781	826	806	645	395	72	-243	-605	8,425

There are currently 1,685 Year 7 places in Swale (2014-15). This meets the demand for school places in the District until 2018 when a deficit of 76 places (-4.5%) is expected. Surplus capacity in Faversham and the Isle of Sheppey masks the pressure on places in Sittingbourne. This pressure will become acute in Sittingbourne from 2016, resulting in a shortfall of Year 7 places. Discussions with the Secondary schools in Sittingbourne on providing additional places have taken place. It is planned to commission 30 temporary Year 7 places at Sittingbourne Community College for entry in September 2016. KCC is undertaking feasibility work to provide accommodation for the school to permanently expand by 2FE from September 2017. From September 2019 up to a further 3FE will be required in Sittingbourne. New housing development is planned for the Quinton Road area and includes a site for a new Secondary school. KCC will work with the Sittingbourne Secondary schools and look at options for providing the additional 3FE either temporarily in existing schools or look to provide new provision on the Quinton Road site if timing of the development allows.

Across the District in the longer term additional capacity will be required as a result of the growth in the pupil population and new housing development. Requirements for additional capacity will be reviewed from 2021 including consideration of both selective and non-selective.

### Swale Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
Sittingbourne East				0.5FE at Murston PS
Sittingbourne North		1FE in Sittingbourne North		2FE at Quinton Road
Teynham		1 FE at Teynham		
Queenborough and Rushenden				1FE (of 2FE) at Rushenden
Eastchurch and Warden Bay		1FE at Warden Bay		
Faversham		1FE at Bysing Wood		1FE in Faversham

### Swale Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22)
30 Year 7 places at Sittingbourne Community College	2FE at Sittingbourne Community College		2019: 3FE in Sittingbourne

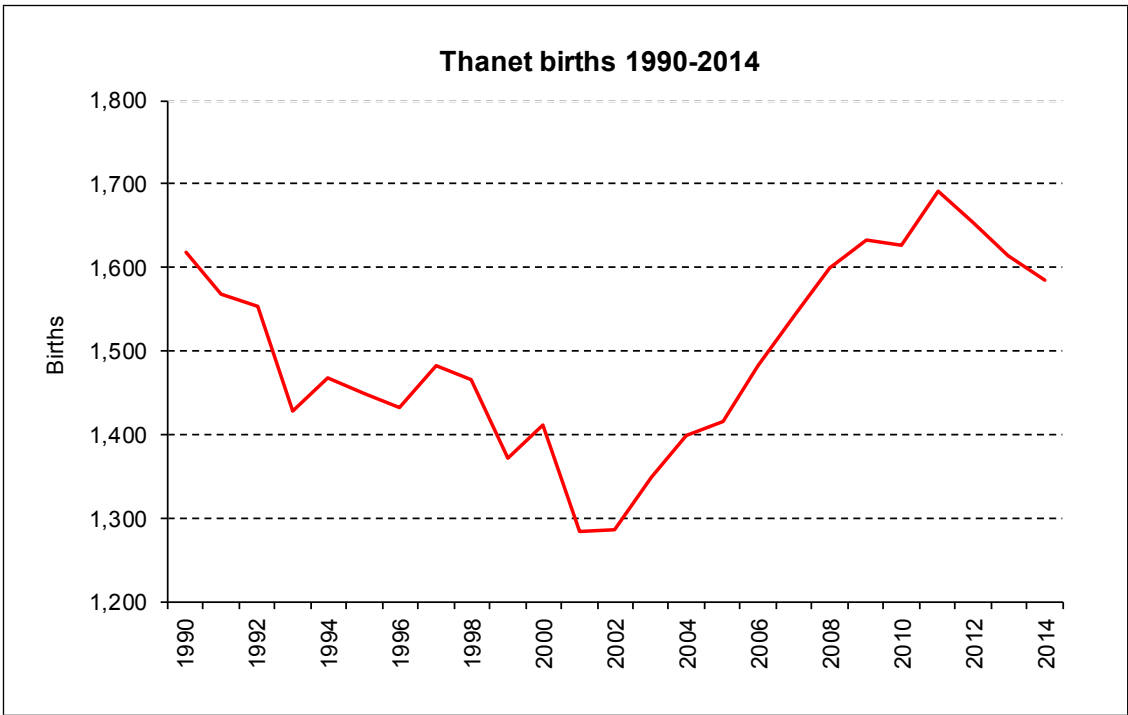
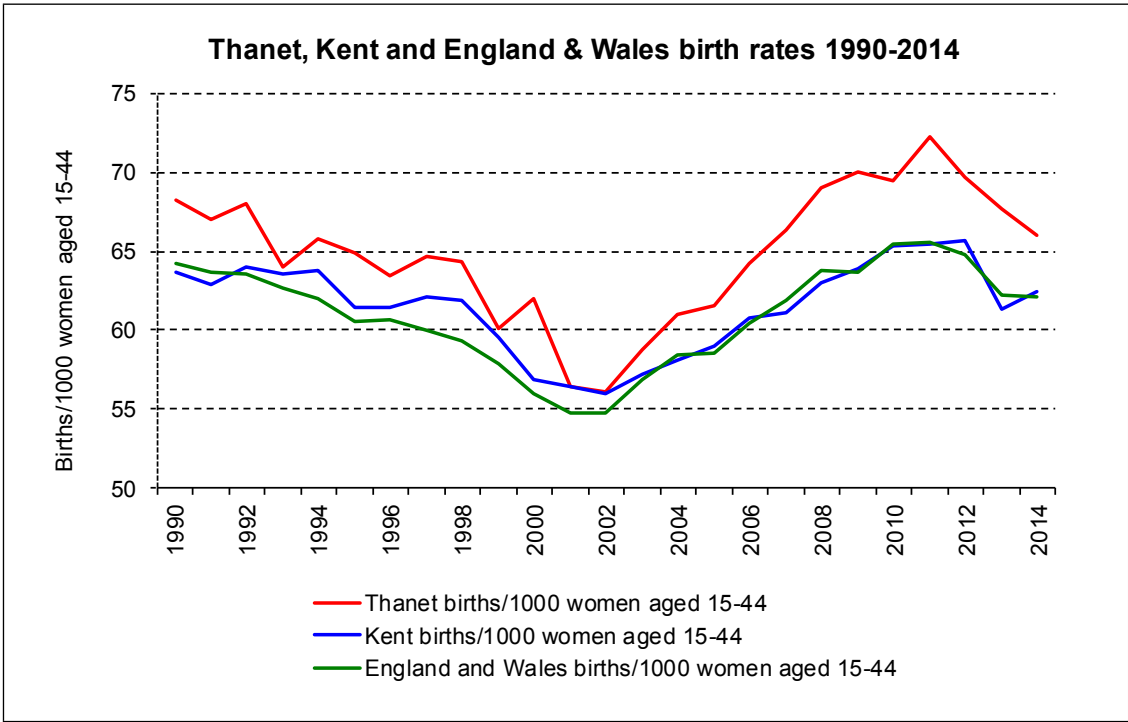
## 10.15 THANET

### Overview

- Thanet has an above average birth rate. Although it has fallen in recent years, it still remains higher than the Kent and National average.
- The impact of a decade of rising numbers will continue to be felt in the Primary phase over the next few years.
- Maintaining sufficient provision is complicated by the volatility of pupil mobility.
- Thanet also has high levels of inward migration which has increased over the last 12 months.
- During the period up to 2031, 12,000 new homes are expected across Thanet and will require up to 8.5FE Primary provision and 8FE Secondary provision.
- Marlowe Academy closed in August 2015 and the Ellington and Hereson School increased in size to take the students, operating over both school sites. Ellington and Hereson School was renamed Royal Harbour Academy.

**District Analysis – Primary**

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Margate	465	20	8	7	23	22	21	495
Ramsgate	510	39	43	96	79	86	86	570
Broadstairs	300	1	24	-18	-6	-9	-6	300
Garlinge and Westgate-on-Sea	210	24	39	1	37	37	31	210
Birchington and Thanet Rural	165	-1	-6	-9	21	19	18	195
<b>Thanet</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,770</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Margate	3,105	144	147	123	122	122	118	3,405
Ramsgate	3,410	139	152	252	343	386	422	3,856
Broadstairs	2,166	-2	-4	33	18	1	10	2,297
Garlinge and Westgate-on-Sea	1,254	40	63	52	80	111	137	1,494
Birchington and Thanet Rural	1,147	-3	-14	-31	-15	5	20	1,275
<b>Thanet</b>	<b>11,082</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>12,327</b>

There are 30 Primary schools in the Thanet District, providing 1,650 Year R places in 2014-15. From September 2015 there will be 31 Primary schools with the opening of the Ramsgate Free School and the number of Year R places will increase to 1,710.

Forecasts indicate that 1,694 Year R places will be required for September 2016. Subject to the planned 1FE expansion at Birchington CE Primary School and the new 2FE provision at St George's proceeding in September 2016, there will be 4.3% surplus Year R places. A surplus of 3.7% is forecast across all year groups in September 2016 increasing to 5.7% in 2019-20.

Where additional accommodation is available through expansion projects, we will negotiate the opening of additional classes with schools to ensure sufficient places are available locally.

New housing in the Westwood Cross area is already underway and a new 2FE Primary School will be commissioned in the medium to longer term to meet demand from the new housing. Development is also planned at Manston Green and includes a site for a new 2FE Primary School. Housing development is also proposed for Birchington and Westgate-on-Sea and will require the provision of up to two new schools should this go ahead. Smaller development will be managed through expansion of existing schools, including 0.5FE expansion of St Gregory's Catholic Primary School in Margate.

## District Analysis – Secondary

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts:

	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / capacity
Year 7	1,554	201	24	11	-74	-110	-233	-241	-194	1,444
Years 7-11	7,748	743	506	527	327	77	-351	-616	-820	7,220

Thanet has a capacity of 1,554 places in Year 7 and this will temporarily reduce to 1,471 in September 2015 as a result of the closure of Marlowe Academy. The Ellington and Hereson School enlarged in order to take the students from Marlowe Academy and changed its name to the Royal Harbour Academy. The school will operate across the sites of both predecessor schools.

A deficit of 233 Year 7 places is predicted for entry in September 2019 and as numbers continue to increase across the age range and new housing comes forward, the KCC will commission up to 8FE of provision during the period 2019 to 2024 through a combination of expansion of existing schools and potentially a new school. We will work with the District Council to identify a suitable site for the establishment of a new school for Thanet. Consideration will be given to how both selective and non-selective provision will be commissioned.

## Thanet Primary School Commissioning Position

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
Ramsgate				2FE at Manston Green
Broadstairs				2FE at Westwood Cross
Margate				0.5 FE St Gregory's RCP
Garlinge and Westgate-on-Sea				2FE at Westgate
Birchington and Thanet Rural				2FE at Birchington

## Thanet Secondary School Commissioning Position

by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019–20 to 2021-22)
		3 FE across Broadstairs and Margate	Up to 5FE across Thanet

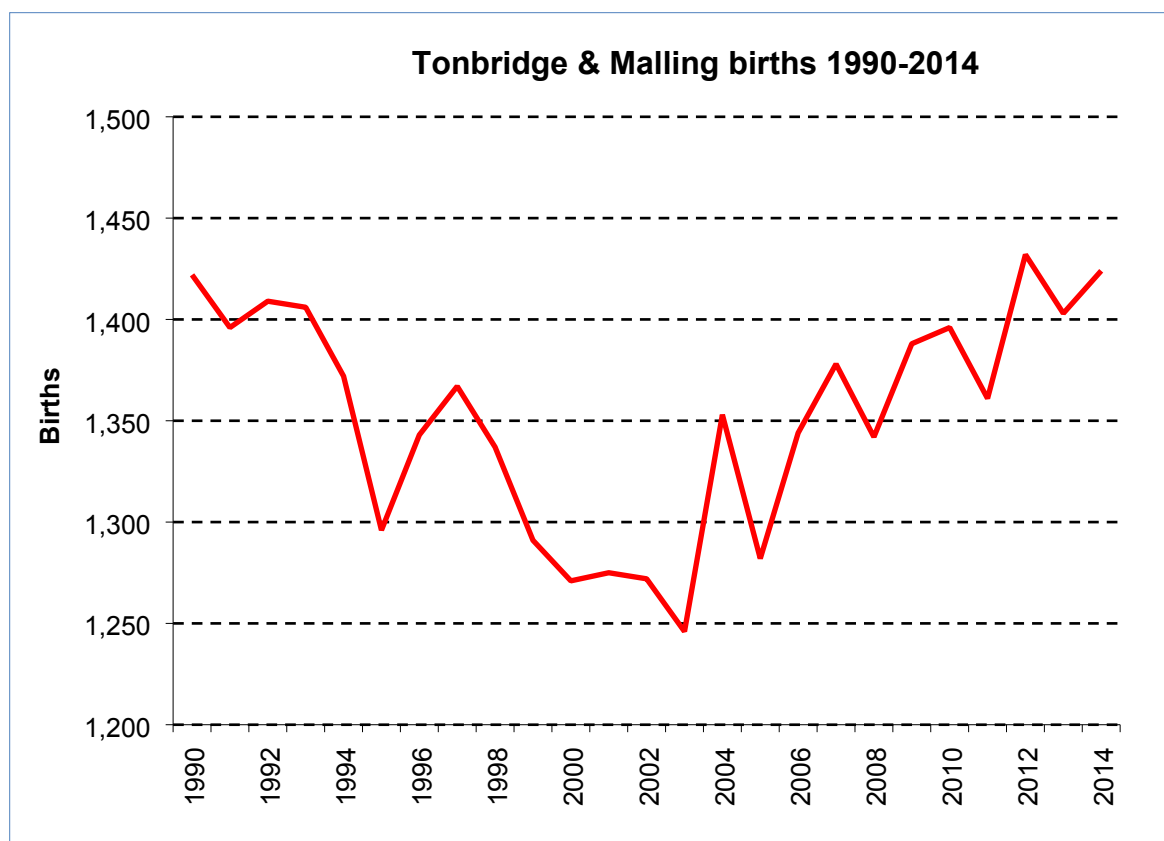
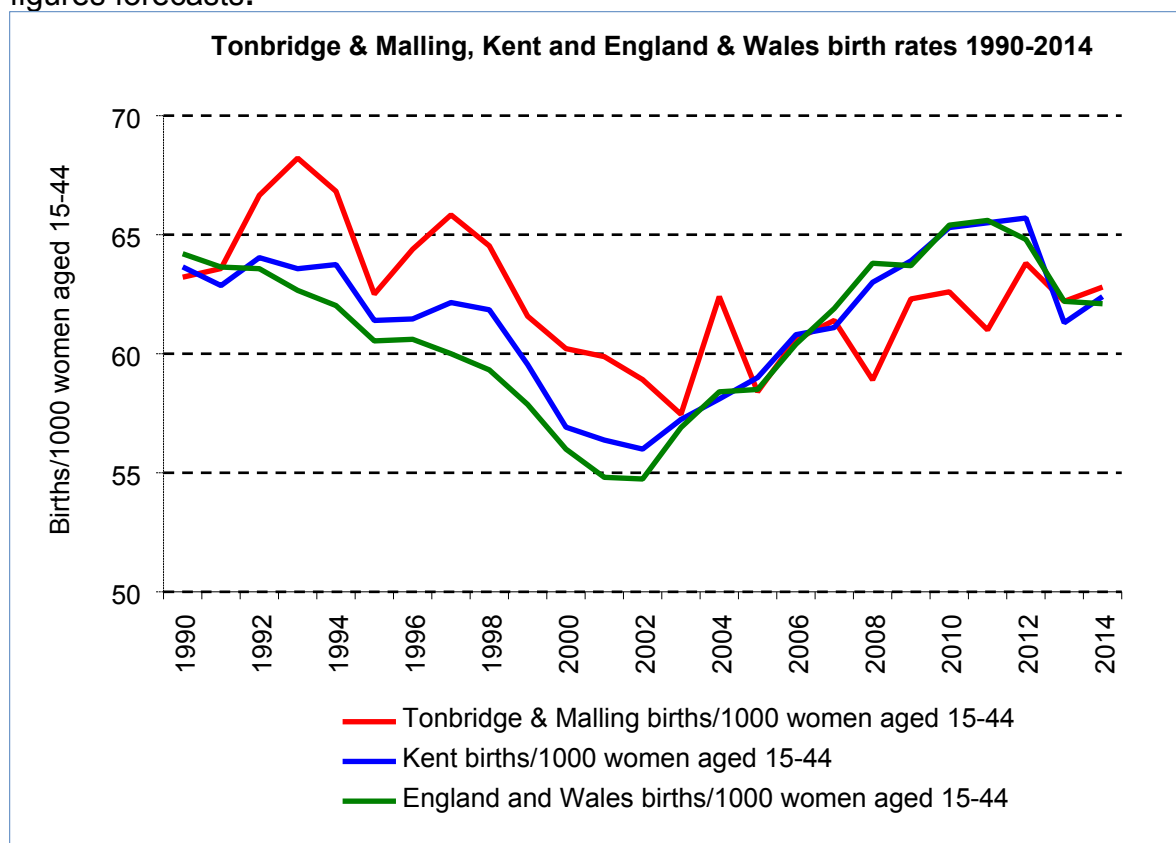
## 10.16 TONBRIDGE AND MALLING

### Overview

- Birth rates for Tonbridge and Malling are broadly in line with Kent and National. Whilst these have fluctuated, the trend over the last five years is slightly upward. However, the number of births per year has significantly increased over the last decade.
- Demographic pressures have arisen from sustained indigenous population growth, migration factors and the housing developments in central Tonbridge, Kings Hill, and Leybourne Chase.
- Three new Primary schools opened in September 2015 also providing additional SEN Specialist Resource Base Provision (SRBP) for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and/or Behavioural, Emotional or Social Needs (BESN).
- Additional provision of 2FE will be required to meet the increased demand for Primary school places in central Tonbridge. A temporary expansion will be required for 2016/17 admissions and it is anticipated that a new Primary Free School will meet this demand from 2017/18.
- The forecasts indicate shortfalls in Secondary School provision (Year 7) from 2018-19, increasing to a need for up to 150 Year 7 places by 2021-22. The Judd School will provide 1FE additional boys' selective Secondary provision by 2016-17.
- In Tonbridge and Malling the 2007 core strategy planned for 6,375 homes. Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council's (TMBC) latest Objectively Assessed Housing Need is 13,460.

## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the table sets out the school population figures forecasts:



### School-based surplus/deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 PAN	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 PAN
Tonbridge North	264	0	4	-3	-30	-4	-12	248
Tonbridge South	150	0	27	7	-21	-6	-8	150
Hildenborough	60	0	-3	-8	-7	-13	-9	60
Borough Green and Wrotham	131	22	14	24	17	12	18	131
Stansted and Trottiscliffe	27	12	3	1	3	1	1	12
Hadlow and East Peckham	60	8	2	-9	1	1	0	55
Kings Hill and Mereworth	210	16	16	22	42	31	34	210
Wateringbury	30	12	7	7	4	4	5	30
Malling	150	8	15	1	-1	-6	-3	150
Larkfield and Leybourne	120	0	24	25	-3	21	15	150
Aylesford and Ditton	129	-6	16	20	10	33	23	129
Snodland	150	-3	27	21	26	14	20	180
Medway Gap	78	11	8	2	3	6	6	78
Tunbury	87	-3	4	-6	-7	-11	-7	90
<b>Tonbridge &amp; Malling</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1,673</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 capacity
Tonbridge North	1,784	86	50	28	-20	-48	-78	1,792
Tonbridge South	960	35	51	43	16	6	-4	1,065
Hildenborough	420	-1	-11	-21	-32	-47	-57	420
Borough Green and Wrotham	932	118	99	100	101	93	103	917
Stansted and Trottiscliffe	180	74	12	7	10	10	12	87
Hadlow and East Peckham	400	42	51	37	33	23	19	400
Kings Hill and Mereworth	1,260	27	101	120	160	170	188	1,500
Wateringbury	246	26	39	42	44	49	43	216
Malling	1,050	48	34	25	0	-8	-9	1,050
Larkfield and Leybourne	852	16	89	103	92	97	94	1,020
Aylesford and Ditton	919	126	121	108	83	98	111	919
Snodland	1,005	60	131	141	151	136	133	1,230
Medway Gap	506	86	64	41	26	19	7	546
Tunbury	609	-4	-5	-20	-36	-48	-58	624
<b>Tonbridge &amp; Malling</b>	<b>11,123</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>11,786</b>



There are currently 45 schools in the Primary phase (39 Primary, three Infant and three Junior schools) in the Tonbridge and Malling District with a total of 1,646 Reception Year places available for 2014-15. The District is forecast to have sufficient places to meet demand but is predicted to fall marginally below the recommended 5% surplus operating capacity for total rolls for September 2017.

Stansted CE Primary School was discontinued with effect from 31 August 2015. Consequently, 15 Reception Year places were decommissioned from the Stansted and Trottiscliffe planning group. There are sufficient places within the locality to meet the predicted pupil demand throughout the forecast period.

Hadlow and East Peckham is forecast to have a deficit of up to nine Reception Year places for September 2016. Similarly, the forecasts for Malling show a slight deficit from 2017-18 onwards.

Tunbury is on the border of Medway. The forecast shows sustained pressure for Reception Year places. The pattern of admissions in recent years has been symptomatic of significant cross-border pupil movement with Medway. Discussions will be held with schools near the Medway border as to how any future forecast demand can be met.

There are significant pressure points within the District which are primarily linked to house building and inward migration. Three new Primary schools have opened for September 2015 to serve the expected pupil product arising from housing development predominantly in the planning groups of Kings Hill and Mereworth; Larkfield and Leybourne; and Snodland to ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet indigenous demand and pupil product. Further housing is anticipated as part of the Phase 3 development at Kings Hill and we will commission up to an additional 2FE at the new Kings Hill Primary School in line with the pace and scale of additional house building.

Small but significant pockets of housing developments and inward migration around the Tonbridge Town area have created localised pressures. Historic travel-to-school patterns arising from pressures within Tonbridge South are reflected in higher forecasts for Tonbridge North. The shortfall of Reception Year places in central Tonbridge has been temporarily addressed by St Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School adding 15 Reception Year places and Sussex Road Primary School adding 30 Reception Year places for September 2015. We were made aware by the Department for Education that the Bishop Chavasse, a new 2FE Free School, was initially approved to open in central Tonbridge in September 2016 at a location to be advised. It has subsequently been confirmed that the Free School will now not open until September 2017. Consequently a further temporary expansion of Reception Year places is required for September 2016 admissions. We are in discussions with existing schools to identify a suitable expansion. The new Free School is expected to meet the forecast deficit of up to 60 Reception Year places for September 2017, providing it is located within the central Tonbridge area.

Peters Village housing development (in the Medway Gap) is expected to create over 1,000 new homes. We will undertake a statutory process to relocate and expand Wouldham CE Primary School to a new purpose-built facility which will become the strategic provision for Wouldham and Peters Village. It is proposed that over time the school will be able to accommodate the pupil product from the housing development.

We also intend to commission a Primary age Satellite Provision linked to Ridge View Special School for up to 48 Primary aged pupils.

In June 2015 TMBC published the results of their Strategic Housing Market Assessment. This identifies the Borough's 'Objectively Assessed Need' as 13,460 units for the period 2011-31 which equates to 673 units pa. Around half of the 13,460 units have an existing planning consent. Without taking planning constraints into consideration an additional 7,000 new homes could be planned by 2031.

TMBC recently ended a 'Call for Sites' exercise to identify potential new development sites and will, over the next few months, be assessing proposals as to their suitability for development. KCC will engage with this process and work with TMBC to ensure adequate provision is planned and integrated within the emerging Local Plan for the Borough.

Whilst TMBC has a five year housing supply the number of speculative applications being submitted ahead of the Local Plan process is expected to remain relatively low.

#### **District Analysis – Secondary**

	2014-15 PAN / capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 PAN / capacity
Year 7	1,841	279	180	184	114	58	-10	-34	-61	1,768
Years 7-11	8,599	944	1088	1180	1136	908	620	406	162	8,840

The number of Year 7 places in Secondary schools in the Borough is 1,841 in 2014-15. The admissions pattern for Tonbridge and Malling is linked to Maidstone (for Malling) and Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells (for Tonbridge). The commentary on those Districts should be considered alongside this section.

Year 7 numbers are forecast to fluctuate until 2017-18 when numbers are projected to rise. The forecast shows a deficit of places from 2018-19 to 2021-22 necessitating 1FE by 2018-19 and up to 3FE additional Secondary provision by 2021-22 to meet the required deficit. We have commissioned 1FE additional boys' selective places at the Judd School from 2016-17, and the additional places are reflected in the forecasts.

As set out in the Sevenoaks section, the Secretary of State has now approved a grammar school annex provision for girls provided by The Weald of Kent Grammar School. KCC will continue to pursue options for boys' provision in Sevenoaks District. It is anticipated that the increase in the size of Weald of Kent Grammar School will reduce the demand for girls' grammar school places in Tunbridge Wells by up to 1FE and increase future forecasts for places in Tonbridge and Malling accordingly. We will undertake further analysis of the impact during 2015-16 and adjust the commissioning intentions for Secondary school provision accordingly.

#### **Tonbridge and Malling Primary School Commissioning Position**

Planning Group	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22
Medway Gap		1FE at Wouldham		
Tonbridge	30 Year R places	2FE Free School in central Tonbridge		

**Commissioning Position for Secondary, Early Years and SEN**

	by 2016-17	by 2017-18	by 2018-19	2019-20 to 2021-22
<b>Secondary</b>			1FE	2021-22 – 3FE

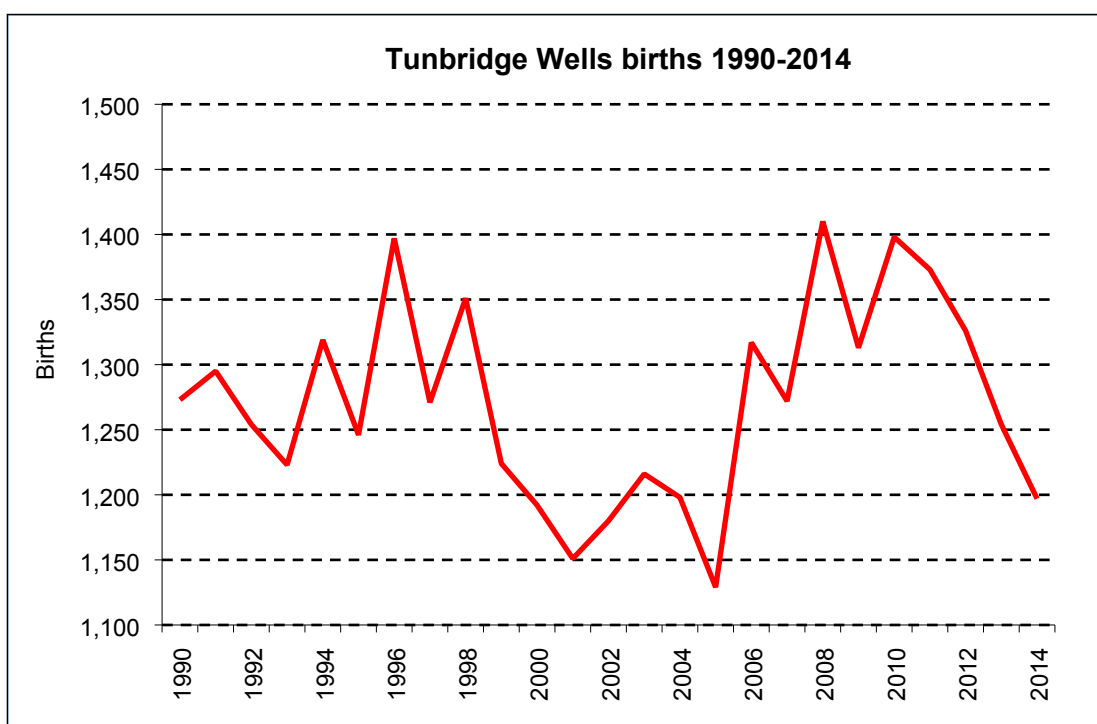
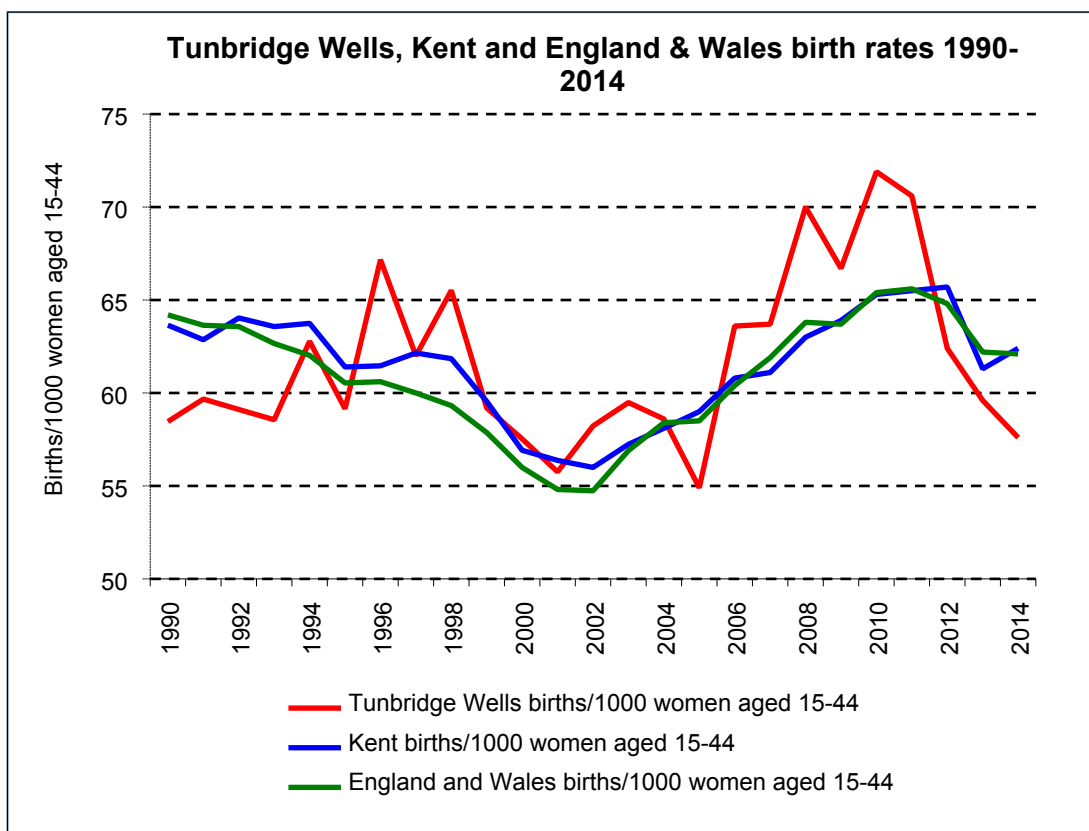
## 10.17 TUNBRIDGE WELLS

### Overview

- Birth rates have continued to fall, reflecting the trend since 2010. The number of births and birth rate are now close to the most recent low point in 2005 and are significantly below Kent and National figures.
- Skinners' Kent Primary School, a new 1FE school offering 30 Reception Year places and hosting Satellite Provision linked to Oakley School opened in September 2015.
- In Tunbridge Wells the core strategy adopted in 2010 planned for 6,000 new homes; the results of a study into the Borough's 'Objectively Assessed Need' is expected to increase significantly.
- Future pressure is anticipated from housing developments including Hawkenbury Farm and Paddock Wood, necessitating additional Primary school provision.
- The forecasts indicate a deficit of Reception Year places within the planning group of Pembury for September 2016 and beyond.
- The scope for future Primary school expansion is limited due to the nature and location of available sites.
- The forecasts indicate a significant need for additional Secondary School provision, although this is dependent upon the strategy across the travel to school area of Sevenoaks South, Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells.

## District Analysis – Primary

The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:



### School-based surplus / deficit capacity summaries: Year R

Planning Group	2014-15 PAN/ capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 PAN / capacity
Tunbridge Wells Town	279	26	31	55	64	71	65	309
Tunbridge Wells South	260	22	3	6	34	20	22	260
Tunbridge Wells West	130	13	32	3	0	24	13	110
Southborough	180	9	7	10	37	9	14	180
Pembury	60	0	-14	-11	-8	-2	-4	60
Paddock Wood	180	10	9	19	15	26	19	180
Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	60	0	6	5	12	17	15	60
Cranbrook	111	21	7	-1	13	18	13	106
Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	55	2	3	14	15	18	16	60
<b>Tunbridge Wells</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,325</b>

### All Year Groups

Planning Group	2014-15 PAN/ capacity	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2019-20 PAN/ capacity
Tunbridge Wells Town	1,977	173	247	269	291	311	327	2,163
Tunbridge Wells South	1,690	86	54	33	43	39	48	1,820
Tunbridge Wells West	750	78	113	113	100	114	113	830
Southborough	1,200	117	122	116	153	146	145	1,290
Pembury	510	3	-18	-35	-48	-54	-62	450
Paddock Wood	1,280	100	96	102	113	108	124	1,290
Goudhurst and Lamberhurst	380	-7	-5	-4	10	27	41	420
Cranbrook	758	109	119	117	122	135	149	762
Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	385	51	56	69	76	83	92	410
<b>Tunbridge Wells</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>9,435</b>

There are currently 33 Primary schools in the Tunbridge Wells District and a total of 1315 places available in Reception Year in 2014/15. The Reception Year intake for Primary schools in Tunbridge Wells is forecast to fluctuate. The forecast data shows that there is sufficient capacity across the District to accommodate the total pupil numbers. However, this masks areas of localised pressure. The planning groups in Tunbridge Wells can be broadly split into two areas for provision planning purposes: urban and rural.

Tunbridge Wells Rural: All rural planning groups are anticipated to remain in surplus across the Plan period, with the exception of a slight deficit in Cranbrook for 2016-17.

Tunbridge Wells Urban: The first FE of a new 2FE Primary school has opened on the housing development at Knights Wood, located in Tunbridge Wells Town planning group. The Skinners' Kent Primary School will meet the pupil product arising from the housing development and provide additional places towards indigenous population growth. It hosts a Satellite Unit operated as part of Oakley Special School and provides inclusive provision for up to 12 pupils.

The forecasts for Pembury indicate that there will be between 62 and 74 Reception pupils each year. Pembury Primary School has previously operated at 3FE for the period 2011-14. From September 2015 there is anticipated pressure of up to 14 Reception Year places during the forecast period. However, the nearby planning groups of Tunbridge Wells Town and Southborough are forecast to have sufficient surplus places to accommodate this demand.

Tunbridge Wells Borough Council (TWBC) has recently submitted its Site Allocations Development Plan Document for examination which identifies the proposed housing sites in the Borough up to 2026.

The development of brownfield sites within the town centre, whilst individually quite small, could cumulatively place significant pressure on the existing schools in the town which are typically constrained in nature. The timing of these developments will be a key factor. It is understood that the current commercial occupiers of these sites will vacate gradually over the next five years as alternative business locations become attractive.

In the medium term, development of approximately 235 new homes in Hawkenbury is Primary School anticipated to necessitate the relocation and expansion of St Peter's CE Primary School by up to 1.3FE to accommodate the increase in pupil numbers. The timing of the relocation is dependent on and linked to the housing development proposals.

The development of a total of 1,050 new homes is proposed in Paddock Wood. The majority of this is across three medium sized development sites, two of which are currently within the planning system. In response to the proposed development a new 2FE Primary school is required and a site to accommodate this will be secured through the planning system. The school opening will be commissioned in line with occupations of the new developments.

TWBC have also begun the evidence gathering stage of producing a new full Local Plan to identify and accommodate housing over the longer term. Whilst this process is at a very early stage, KCC will engage with TWBC to ensure appropriate education provision is integrated into the emerging Plan.

### **District Analysis – Secondary**

The table below sets out the school population figures and forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11:

	2014-15 PAN / capaci ty	2014-15 (A)	2015-16 (F)	2016-17 (F)	2017-18 (F)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2021-22 capacit y
Year 7	1,515	149	88	49	-47	-153	-194	-166	-167	1,444
Years 7-11	7,902	951	847	646	487	120	-223	-478	-694	7,706

This section should be read in conjunction with the Secondary school analysis provided in the Sevenoaks District section.

The number of Year 7 places in Tunbridge Wells Secondary schools was 1,515 in 2014-15. The commissioning of Secondary places in Tunbridge Wells is influenced by the demand (mainly for selective provision) from students resident in Sevenoaks District, crossing into Tunbridge Wells District. This demand exacerbates the local pressure on grammar school places. In 2012 KCC took a decision to pursue proposals for expanded grammar school provision in Sevenoaks. This decision was the result of a well-supported petition from parents expressing a clear view that they wanted Kent to establish grammar provision in Sevenoaks. A number of options were considered and KCC believes the best option is for existing grammar schools to expand to manage satellite provisions and is currently pursuing this as a policy.

The approved, new provision in Sevenoaks will provide a significant part of the solution for the Secondary capacity issues in Tonbridge town and Tunbridge Wells town.

We have reviewed the need for selective places in the travel to school area of Sevenoaks South, Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells town and are seeking to commission additional places where required. Overall there is a need for additional selective provision to serve Sevenoaks from 2016-17, prior to an overall deficit of Year 7 places occurring in Tunbridge Wells from 2017-18. There will be a need for additional all-ability Secondary provision in Tunbridge Wells by September 2017. Discussions are being held with schools to identify suitable expansion projects.

As set out in the Sevenoaks section, the Secretary of State has now approved a grammar school annex provision for girls provided by The Weald of Kent Grammar School. KCC will continue to pursue options for boys' provision in Sevenoaks District. It is anticipated that the provision of 3FE selective girls' places in The Weald of Kent Grammar School, which has its main school campus located in the District of Tonbridge & Malling, will reduce the demand for Year 7 places in Tunbridge Wells by up to 1FE and increase future forecasts for places in Tonbridge & Malling accordingly. We will undertake further analysis of the impact during 2015-16 and adjust the commissioning intentions for Secondary school provision accordingly.

There is a possibility of an increase in Secondary pupils in the Paddock Wood area due to the proposed housing development.

#### **Tunbridge Wells Primary School Commissioning Position**

<b>Planning Group</b>	<b>by 2016-17</b>	<b>by 2017-18</b>	<b>by 2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20 to 2021-22)</b>
<b>Tunbridge Wells South</b>			1.3FE at St Peter's CEPS	
<b>Paddock Wood</b>			1FE at Paddock Wood	



**Tunbridge Wells Secondary School Commissioning Position**

<b>by 2016-17</b>	<b>by 2017-18</b>	<b>by 2018-19</b>	<b>2019–20 to 2021-22)</b>
	2FE	5FE	2021-22 – 2FE

## 11.0 Kent Wide Summary

Figures 11.1 to 11.4 below provide a summary of the commissioning proposals for Primary, Secondary, SEN, Early Years and Post-16 places in each District as set out in greater detail in the Plan.

**Figure 11.1: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Primary Schools**

District	By 2016-17	By 2017-18	By 2018-19	Between 2019-2022
District	By 2016-17	By 2017-18	By 2018-19	Between 2019 and 2022
Ashford	30 Year R in Ashford South	1FE in Chilmington Green 30 Year R in Ashford South	1FE in Ashford South East 0.3FE Charing and Challock	1FE in Chilmington Green 2FE in Willesborough
Canterbury	0.2FE in Hoath 30 Year 2 places in Herne Bay 30 Year 2 places in Whitstable		0.5FE in Wickhambreaux 2FE in Herne Bay	5FE in Canterbury 2FE in Sturry 3FE in Herne Bay 1FE in Whitstable
Dartford	1FE in Dartford North 0.6FE in Dartford West 2FE in Dartford East 1FE in Swanscombe & Greenhithe	1FE in Dartford North 1FE in Castle Hill	1FE in Ebbsfleet Green 2FE in St James Pit	1FE in Dartford North 1FE in Castle Hill 1FE in Station Quarter North 1FE in Ebbsfleet Green 2FE in Alkerden 2FE in Western Cross
Dover	30 Year R places in Whitfield 8 Year R places in St Margaret's at Cliffe	1FE in Whitfield 0.3FE in St Margaret's at Cliffe	1FE in Sandwich and Eastry 0.3FE in Ash and Wingham	1FE in Whitfield 1FE in Deal
Gravesham	2FE in Gravesend East 30 Year R in Gravesend North 2FE in Gravesend North 1FE in Gravesend South East 30 Year R places in Gravesend SE 30 Year R places in Gravesend SW 1FE Northfleet	2FE in Gravesend South West 1FE in Northfleet		1FE in Northfleet
Maidstone	1FE in Maidstone Central & South 1FE in Maidstone North 30 Year R places in Maidstone West	1FE in Headcorn 0.6FE in Marden	1FE in Lenham & Harrietsham	2FE in Maidstone West
Sevenoaks	1FE in Sevenoaks Rural SW 1FE in Sevenoaks Rural East 1FE in Swanley & Hextable 0.15FE in Sevenoaks Rural West	0.3FE in Westerham 0.2FE in Sevenoaks Rural SE	1FE in Sevenoaks	

<b>District</b>	<b>By 2016-17</b>	<b>By 2017-18</b>	<b>By 2018-19</b>	<b>Between 2019-2022</b>
Shepway		1FE in Hythe 0.5FE in Sellindge	2FE in Folkestone West	0.3FE in Romney Marsh
Swale		1FE in Sittingbourne North 1FE in Teynham 1FE in Warden Bay 1FE in Faversham		0.5FE in Sittingbourne East 2FE in Sittingbourne North 1FE in Queenborough & Rushenden 1FE in Faversham
Thanet				2FE in Ramsgate 2FE in Broadstairs 0.5FE in Margate 2FE in Garlinge 2FE in Birchington
Tonbridge and Malling	30 Year R places	1FE in the Medway Gap 2FE Free School in central Tonbridge		
Tunbridge Wells			1.3FE in Tunbridge Wells South 1FE in Paddock Wood	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15.95FE permanent 218 Year R places 60 Year 2 places</b>	<b>17.9FE permanent 30 Year R places</b>	<b>14.4FE permanent</b>	<b>40.3FE permanent</b>

**Figure 11.2: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Secondary Schools**

<b>District</b>	<b>By 2016-17</b>	<b>By 2017-18</b>	<b>By 2018-19</b>	<b>Between 2019 and 2022</b>
Ashford				4FE in Chilmington Green in 2022/23, (with a further 4FE thereafter). 60 Y7 in 2019 90 Y7 in 2020
Canterbury	60 Year 7	3FE in Canterbury		5FE in Whitstable & Herne Bay
Dartford	4FE	1FE	6FE	13FE
Dover			1FE	60 Year 7 places
Gravesham	2FE	2FE	3FE	3FE
Maidstone		6FE	2FE	1FE
Sevenoaks		3FE		
Shepway				
Swale	30 Year 7	2FE in Sittingbourne		3FE in Sittingbourne
Thanet			3FE	5FE in Thanet
Tonbridge and Malling			1FE	3FE
Tunbridge Wells		2FE	5FE	2FE
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6FE permanent 90 Year 7 places</b>	<b>19FE permanent</b>	<b>21FE permanent</b>	<b>39FE permanent 210 Year 7 places</b>

**Figure 11.3: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for SEN Provision**

<b>District</b>	<b>By 2016-17</b>	<b>By 2017-18</b>	<b>By 2018-19</b>	<b>Between 2019 and 2022</b>
Ashford	113 Special school	15 SRBP/Satellite		40 SRBP/Satellite
Canterbury	30 SRBP/Satellite		15 SRBP/Satellite	30 SRBP/Satellite
Dartford	12 SRBP/Satellite		55 SRBP/Satellite	60 SRBP/Satellite
Dover		50 SRBP		
Gravesham		15 SRBP/Satellite	Proposal sought for new ASD provision	
Maidstone	55 Special school 15 SRBP/Satellite			15 SRBP/Satellite
Sevenoaks	74 Special school			
Shepway	54 Special school		15 SRBP/Satellite	
Swale	61 Special school		Proposal sought for new ASD provision	70 SRBP/Satellite
Thanet	12 SRBP			85 SRBP/Satellite
Tonbridge and Malling	21 Special school	48 Special School		
Tunbridge Wells			15 SRBP/Satellite	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>378 Special school places 69 places in SRBP/Satellite</b>	<b>48 SEN school places 80 places in SRBP/Satellite</b>	<b>100 places in SRBP/Satellite</b>	<b>300 places in SRBP/Satellite</b>

**Figure 11.4: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Early Years Provision**

<b>District</b>	<b>By 2016-17</b>	<b>By 2017-18</b>	<b>By 2018-19</b>	<b>Between 2019 and 2022</b>
Ashford		26 place		26 place
Canterbury			26 place	52 place
Dartford		26 place	52 place	104 place
Dover				
Gravesham		26 place		
Maidstone	26 place			26 place
Sevenoaks				
Shepway			26 place	
Swale				78 place
Thanet				104 place
Tonbridge and Malling				
Tunbridge Wells			26 place	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>26 places</b>	<b>78 places</b>	<b>130 places</b>	<b>390 places</b>

## Appendix 1: Forecasting Methodology

- 1.1 To inform the process of forecasting Primary school pupil numbers, KCC receives information from the Kent Primary Care Agency to track the number of births and location of pre-school age children. The pre-school age population is forecast into Primary school rolls according to trend-based intake patterns by ward area. Secondary school forecasts are calculated by projecting forward the Year 6 cohort, also according to trend-based intake patterns. If the size of the Year 6 cohort is forecast to rise, the projected Year 7 cohort size at Secondary schools will also be forecast to rise.
- 1.2 It is recognised that past trends are not always an indication of the future. However, for the Secondary phase, travel to school patterns are firmly established, parental preference is arguably more constant than in the Primary phase and large numbers of pupils are drawn from a wide area. Consequently, forecasts have been found to be accurate.
- 1.3 Pupil forecasts are compared with school capacities to give the projected surplus or deficit of places in each area. It is important to note that where a deficit is identified within the next few years work will already be underway to address the situation.
- 1.4 The forecasting process is trend-based, which means that relative popularity, intake patterns, and inward migration factors from the previous five years are assumed to continue throughout the forecasting period. Migration factors will reflect the trend-based level of house-building in an area over the previous five years, but also the general level of in and out migration, including movements into and out of existing housing. An area that has a large positive migration factor may be due to recent large-scale house-building, and an area with a large negative migration factor may reflect a net out-migration of families. These migration factors are calculated at pre-school level by ward area and also at school level for transition between year groups, as the forecasts are progressed.
- 1.5 Information about expected levels of new housing, through the yearly Housing Information Audits (HIA) and Local Development Framework (LDF) Core Strategies is the most accurate reflection of short, medium and long term building projects at the local level. Where a large development is expected, compared with little or no previous house-building in the area, a manual adjustment to the forecasts may be required to reflect the likely growth in pupil numbers more accurately.
- 1.6 Pupil product rates (the expected number of pupils from new house-building) are informed by the MORI New Build Survey 2005. KCC has developed a system that combines these new-build pupil product rates (PPRs) with the stock housing PPR of the local area to model the impact of new housing developments together with changing local demographics over time. This information is shared with District authorities to inform longer term requirements for education infrastructure and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) discussions at an early stage.
- 1.7 Forecasting future demand for school places can never be completely precise given the broad assumptions which have to be made about movements in and out of any given locality, the pace of individual housing developments, patterns of occupation

and not least parental preferences for places at individual schools. This will be a function of geography, school reputation, past and present achievement levels and the availability of alternative provision.

### **1.8 Accuracy of Forecasts**

Historic accuracy has been considered by comparing the number of children on school rolls against the forecast numbers.

#### **1.9 Details of forecast accuracy are contained in the Review of the Kent Commissioning Plan for Education 2015-19. Briefly:**

- Reception Year Numbers are accurate to within 1.8%. This is a greater variation than in previous years and our stated aspiration (plus or minus 1%) and is due to high migration in the previous year which will have influenced the migration factor in the forecast model.
- Primary School Numbers were 0.8% higher than actual rolls, with four of the 12 Districts showing forecasts 1% higher than roll numbers which demonstrates a high degree of accuracy.
- Year 7 Numbers were 0.3% higher than forecast, which is a very high degree of accuracy. The most extreme change, in Sevenoaks, is due to the opening of The Trinity Free School which was a change in parental preferences and the provision available.
- Secondary School Numbers are extremely accurate. Forecasts were 18 pupils higher than actual rolls.

#### **1.10 The Review, which includes a breakdown of forecasting accuracy by District area, is available to view online at <http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/education-skills-and-employment-policies/education-provision> or by request from KCC's Provision Planning Unit (please see a list of contacts on page 150).**

### **1.11 Quality Assurance of Forecasts**

The Provision Planning Unit carries out an annual quality assurance on the forecasting process.

#### **1.12 The pre-school population data forms part of the core dataset for generating forecasts and this is obtained from an external organisation; the Kent Primary Care Agency (KPCA) which is subject to their own QA processes. The data received is checked against previous years and a report on the yearly change in cohort sizes is produced. Any deviations from expectation (for example a decrease in cohort size from one year to another in a known growth area) will be questioned via our Management Information Unit (MIU).**

#### **1.13 The forecasting process includes various assumptions, such as the average change in size of pre-school cohort groups from birth to entering school Reception classes, average change in size of school cohort groups from one year to the next, school intake percentages, travel to school patterns and levels of forecast housing growth. Forecasts are compared to actual reported data to gauge the degree of variance across the planning area (for Primary) and District area (for Secondary).**

#### **1.14 Where variance levels are unacceptably high, in-depth analysis is carried out, potentially with the result of later-year forecasts being adjusted and assumptions for some or all schools and areas revised for the following forecasting round.**

## 1.15 Effect of net migration on accuracy of 2014-based forecasts

**Figure 1: Pre-school Population Increases 2010 to 2014**

Year from	Year to	Age change	No. of years	Total increase in cohort size	Total increase (forms of entry)	Yearly increase in cohort size	Yearly increase (forms of entry)
2013	2014	0 to 1	1	+474	+16	+474	+16
2012	2014	0 to 2	2	+1,177	+39	+589	+20
2011	2014	0 to 3	3	+1,320	+44	+440	+15
2010	2014	0 to 4	4	+1,798	+60	+450	+15

Source: Pre-school age children registered at Kent, Medway, Bexley and Greenwich GP surgeries as at 31 August 2014, Kent Primary Care Agency, February 2015.

- 1.16 Last year's 2014-based pupil forecasts overestimated demand for Primary school places by 0.8%, but was accurate for Secondary school places when compared with January 2015 Schools Census data. Assumptions made about current and future net migration (or *cohort change*) at pre-school and (to a lesser extent) in-school phases have a large impact on the results of the forecasts and to be even slightly adrift means the inaccuracy is multiplied forwards through the forecast years.
- 1.17 The 2015-based forecasts included a pre-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor of +465 (+16 forms of entry) which is 60% weighted towards the latest transition year - and the previous four years transition data comprise the remaining 40%. We believe these weightings to be prudent. Figure 8.3 above shows that the latest pre-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor from 0 to 1 is +474 children (+16 forms of entry).

**Figure 2: In-school Pupil Increases October 2011 to January 2015**

Period	Primary (R-6)	Secondary (7-11)
October 2011 to October 2012	+129 per year group (+4FE)	-39 per year group (-1FE)
January 2012 to January 2013	+94 per year group (+3FE)	-72 per year group (-2FE)
October 2012 to October 2013	+172 per year group (+6FE)	+46 (+2FE)
January 2013 to January 2014	+124 per year group (+4FE)	+7 ( - )
October 2013 to October 2014	+119 per year group (+4FE)	+54 (+1.8FE)
January 2014 to January 2015	+98 per year group (3FE)	-5 ( - )

Source: Schools Census January 2015, Management Information Unit, KCC.

- 1.18 The 2015-based forecasts include an in-school migration (or *cohort change*) factor of around 4.7FE per year group per year at the Primary phase but is negligible at the Secondary phase. In-school migration (or *cohort change*) has increased significantly. At the Primary phase it is significantly higher than what has previously been used within the forecasting system and at the Secondary phase it is no longer negative.

## 12. Contact Details

The responsibility for the commissioning, planning and delivery of new school places in Kent is vested in the Director of Education Planning and Access, Keith Abbott, and the team of four Area Education Officers whose contact details are given below.

<p><b>EAST KENT</b></p> <p><b>Marisa White</b> Area Education Officer</p> <p>Canterbury, Swale and Thanet</p> <p>Brook House, Reeves Way Whitstable CT5 3SS</p> <p><b>Tel: 03000 418794</b></p> <p><b>Jane Wiles</b> Area Schools Organisation Officer <b>Tel: 03000 418924</b></p>	<p><b>SOUTH KENT</b></p> <p><b>David Adams</b> Area Education Officer</p> <p>Ashford, Dover and Shepway</p> <p>Kroner House, Eurogate Business Park Ashford TN24 8XU</p> <p><b>Tel: 03000 414989</b></p> <p><b>Lee Round</b> Area Schools Organisation Officer <b>Tel: 03000 412039</b></p>
<p><b>NORTH KENT</b></p> <p><b>Ian Watts</b> Area Education Officer</p> <p>Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks</p> <p>Worrall House, 30 Kings Hill Avenue, Kings Hill, ME19 4AE</p> <p><b>Tel: 03000 414302</b></p> <p><b>David Hart</b> Area Schools Organisation Officer <b>Tel: 03000 410195</b></p>	<p><b>WEST KENT</b></p> <p><b>Jared Nehra</b> Area Education Officer</p> <p>Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and Tonbridge Wells</p> <p>Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone ME14 1XQ</p> <p><b>Tel: 03000 412209</b></p> <p><b>Michelle Hamilton</b> Area Schools Organisation Officer <b>Tel: 03000 412037</b></p>



By: Peter Sass – Head of Democratic Services

To: Scrutiny Committee – 19 April 2016

Subject: Kent Education Trust (verbal update on progress) – Discussion Item

Status: Open

Summary: The Scrutiny Committee is receiving an update on the development of the Kent Education Trust.

## **1. Background**

- 1.1 It was agreed at the March Agenda setting that the Committee would receive an update on progress with the Kent Education Trust with a view to provide comments and feedback to assist in the ongoing development.
- 1.2 As per responses provided at the 24 March County Council, KCC is currently considering options on how some elements of its current Education and Young People's services may be provided through a Trust of commissioned business model.

## **2. Scrutiny Committee action**

- 2.1 Any Member of the Council has a legal right to place any issue related to the Council's activities on the Scrutiny Agenda, including policy development, consideration of process and decisions taken by the Executive. (Appendix 4 Part 7 – Constitution). Mr Cowan has exercised his right to place an item on this agenda in relation to this matter.
- 2.2 Due to the early stage of development, discussion of any possible business models may have to be held with the press and public excluded (Schedule 12A Parts 3 & 4).

## **3. Attendance**

- 3.1 The following Members and Officers will be attending to provide updates and answer questions:
  - Mr Gough – Cabinet Member for Education and Health Reform
  - Patrick Leeson – Corporate Director for Education and Young People's Services

## **4. Recommendation**

- 4.1 The Committee may note the update, express comments and make recommendations to the relevant Officer, Cabinet Member, Leader or Full Council.

**5. Contact details**

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