

**CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION
CABINET COMMITTEE**

Wednesday, 18th November, 2020

10.00 am

Online





AGENDA

CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION CABINET COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 18 November 2020 at 10.00 am
Online

Ask for: **Emily Kennedy**
Telephone: **03000 419625**

Membership (18)

Conservative (12): Mrs L Game (Chairman), Mr D Murphy (Vice-Chairman),
Mrs A D Allen, MBE, Mr M J Angell, Mr D L Brazier, Mrs P T Cole,
Mr G Cooke, Ms S Hamilton, Mr R C Love, OBE and Mr S C Manion

Liberal Democrat (2): Mrs T Dean, MBE and Ida Linfield

Labour (1) Dr L Sullivan

Church Mr D Brunning, Mr J Constanti and Mr Q Roper
Representatives (3)

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

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

- 1 Introduction/Webcast announcement
- 2 Membership
Mr D Brunning has resigned a co-opted Member.
- 3 Apologies and Substitutes
- 4 Declarations of Interest by Members in items on the Agenda
- 5 Minutes of the meeting held on 22 September 2020 (Pages 1 - 14)
- 6 20/00107 - Educational Psychology - increased capacity of assessments (Pages 15 - 42)
- 7 School Funding Formula Consultation (Pages 43 - 48)
- 8 20/00097 - Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25 (Pages 49 - 212)
- 9 SEND Implementation Programme (Pages 213 - 222)

- 10 Progress update re the provision of Supported Lodgings and Staying Put accommodation for Children and Young People aged 16-21 years (or up to 25 if in further education) (Pages 223 - 228)
- 11 School Alterations/Expansions
 - a) 20/00100 - Proposal to Expand Mayfield Grammar School from 180 places to 210 places in September 2021 (Allocation of Funding) (Pages 229 - 238)
Out of Committee cycle decision – for noting.
- 12 Performance Management Scorecard (Pages 239 - 254)
- 13 Verbal Update by Cabinet Members and Corporate Director
- 14 Work Programme 2020/21 (Pages 255 - 256)

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)

Benjamin Watts
General Counsel
03000 416814

Tuesday, 10 November 2020

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

**CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION CABINET
COMMITTEE**

MINUTES of a meeting of the Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee held at Online on Tuesday, 22nd September, 2020.

PRESENT: Mrs L Game (Chairman), Mr D Murphy (Vice-Chairman), Mrs A D Allen, MBE, Mr M J Angell, Mr D L Brazier, Mrs P T Cole, Mr G Cooke, Mrs T Dean, MBE, Ms S Hamilton, Ida Linfield, Mr R C Love, OBE, Mr S C Manion, Mr Q Roper and Dr L Sullivan

OTHER MEMBERS: Sue Chandler and Richard Long, TD

OFFICERS: David Adams (Director of Education), Katherine Atkinson (Assistant Director, Management Information and Intelligence, Integrated Children's Services), Stuart Collins (Director of Integrated Children's Services (West Kent and Early Help and Preventative Services Lead)), Sarah Hammond (Director of Integrated Children's Services, East), Sarah Skinner (Head of Adoption Service) and Marisa White (Area Education Officer - East Kent)

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

195. Apologies and Substitutes
(Item 2)

Apologies for absence had been received from Mr D Brunning.

196. Declarations of Interest by Members in items on the Agenda
(Item 3)

Dr Sullivan made a declaration of interest as her husband worked as an Early Help Worker for Kent County Council. Dr L Sullivan also declared that her husband was a Board Member of 'The Gr@nd Youth Hub' in Gravesend.

197. Minutes of the meeting held on 30 July 2020
(Item 4)

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting of the Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee held on 30 July 2020 are correctly recorded and that they be signed by the Chairman.

198. Verbal Update by Cabinet Members and Corporate Director
(Item 5)

Mr S Collins (Director of Integrated Children's Services (West Kent and Early Help and Preventative Services Lead)) and Mr D Adams (Director of Education) were in attendance for this item

- (1) Mr Long (Cabinet Member for Education and Skills) gave a verbal update on the following issues:

a) GCSE and A-Level Results

Mr Long expressed his sympathy to the students and parents of Kent and thanked them for their patience and perseverance during the pandemic and the initial A-Level and GCSE situation where many students did not see the grades anticipated and faced losing their university places. Whilst the government had made the decision to revert to centre-assessed grades, Kent County Council had prepared to gather the necessary data from secondary schools and to make strong evidenced-based representations to government that the policy should change. Mr Long added that guidance which related to the appeals process had recently been published and Kent County Council's Skills and Employability service continued to provide support and advice where required. Pupils who did not feel that their calculated grade reflected their ability would have the opportunity to sit an exam in the Autumn term.

b) The school return and issues relating to school transport

Whilst general guidance for the return to schools had been issued before the beginning of the summer holiday, detailed government guidance on key subjects such as transport and the administration of tests and examinations did not reach local authorities until late in August, after much planning had already been undertaken based on best assumptions. Fortunately, much of the government guidance aligned with Kent County Council's planning to the credit of officers. All schools were asked by the DfE to provide data on attendance through daily online submission which Kent County Council's officers within the Children, Young People and Education (CYPE) directorate had access to, meaning that officers would be able to track attendance at the schools that had replied to the DfE as requested. Kent County Council's transport team had assisted in ensuring a smooth return to school and the return to school by most children had been achieved. Although government guidance on appropriate transport was not released until 11th August, careful preparation meant that all identified on-time applications for transport were in place for 7th September. A record number of late applications for free transport had been received this year (1,100+), exceeding historic totals, this meant that transport teams remained incredibly busy, but were working as quickly as possible to clear the backlog. Mr Long reminded Members of the Committee that residents within their divisions should contact the relevant transport team in relation to transport applications as cases were mainly being managed in date order.

c) Kent Test

Mr Long referred to the key decision which had been taken in July (decision number: 20/00060) to delay the Kent Test to October and stated that guidance had been sent to schools to which there were to be detailed contingencies in the event of local-level isolations, this included advice on safe testing arrangements and appropriate variations to the process in the light of restrictions. Whilst the guidance would only be made available where necessary, Kent County Council would continue to work with schools to prepare contingencies for more significant Covid-19 events.

- (2) Mrs Chandler (Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services) gave a verbal update on the following issues:

a) National Adoption Week

Mrs Chandler stated that the national 'You Can Adopt' campaign was launched on 16th September and Kent, as part of the Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) workstream, had been involved in the planning leading up to the event and had sent a media release to raise awareness of the campaign. The campaign encouraged people to consider adopting a child including increasing applications from single people, BAME and LGBT communities. The campaign would consist of a new emotive film featuring adoptive families and a podcast series featuring a number of famous voices speaking about adoption and the Kent Adoption Service was ready to respond to any increase of adoption enquires made as a result of the campaign. The campaign would lead into national adoption week which would run from 12th to 18th October. The Kent Adoption Service had already linked with the Press Office and planned to use a number of media outlets, including social media to publicise the adoption service and a number of information events would take place where possible. The Kent Adoption Service had been able to adapt its work including information and training events, adoption panels and virtual/online visits to adopters to avoid any delays in the adoption process during the pandemic. Mrs Chandler added that a touching story had been shared at a recent Corporate Parenting Panel meeting from new adoptive parents in relation to the overwhelming sense of joy that their new child that had joined their family during the pandemic had brought.

b) The Virtual Youth Offer

Since the beginning of lockdown as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, Kent County Council's youth services and commissioned youth service providers and partners had been developing a virtual youth offer delivering a range of innovative services to young people in ways that had not been used before and the online youth services offer page collated all of the work together in one place and lists a range of activities and sessions available for young people, this included Facebook and Instagram feeds with themed interactive posts, interactive live sessions and quizzes, 1-1 support using WhatsApp or Facetime with known young people or young people that make contact with the service, group support sessions via Microsoft Teams and Google Hangout, virtual sessions including boxing classes, baking tutorials and karaoke, focus content on anger management, emotional wellbeing, self-esteem and links to other resources including activities to keep young people fit and active. Engagement with the virtual offer had been very successful, particularly in the earlier months of lockdown and youth services were awaiting feedback to see how the return to school had impacted on the number of attendees at the virtual sessions and would perhaps operate in the evening or during weekends. Kent County Council's youth services had also developed 'Lockdown Legends' which was a way of recognising young people's positive contributions and achievements during Covid-19 and sharing their talents, this would be launched in the coming weeks with promotion to schools and partners to nominate young people to receive recognition of their achievement and may be selected to feature on Kent County Council's YouTube channel which showcased young people's talents.

c) HeadStart Kent Resilience Hub

As part of the ongoing work in relation to HeadStart Kent, Kent County Council has been encouraging and promoting parents, carers, and young people to access resources which were available via the HeadStart Resilience Hub to keep them emotionally healthy. 'Mood Spark' had also been developed as part of the HeadStart which was a virtual setting for people aged 10-16 to learn how to look after their emotional, physical and mental health which helped them to find ways to build resilience during troubling times.

d) Youth Services funding

Mrs Chandler stated that the new funding which had been identified for youth services had not yet been spent due to Covid-19 restrictions. Furthermore, under current government guidelines, it had still not been possible for youth services to return to operating as normal before the pandemic, this was continuously under review. In relation to how the Covid-19 pandemic had impacted on referral rates and the resources of referrals to Kent's front door, Mrs Chandler provided a set of comparative data from March to September 2019 and March to September 2020 which revealed that in terms of the overall percentage, the highest source of request for support had been consistently from police referrals, whereas education had been the second highest source of referrals.

e) Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC) Update

Mrs Chandler referred to a report that had recently been submitted to full Council following the decision taken on 17th August not to receive any further UASC from Dover port and stated that since the decision was taken, there had been transfers to other local authorities which had been very welcome. She referred to the ongoing conversations between Kent County Council, the DfE and Home Office which had been constructive and said that the government had been consulting on the national transfer scheme. She added that she had attended a meeting with Members from the south east and Directors of Children's Services who all supported the notion that the national transfer scheme should become mandatory.

- (3) Mr Dunkley (Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education) gave a verbal update on the following issues:

a) Youth Services funding

Mr Dunkley reiterated the comments which had been made by Mrs Chandler in relation to the additional funding that had been agreed at full Council for universal youth services at the beginning of the financial year where it agreed an additional £400k for universal and outreach youth work and £100k for other activity around youth. Mr Dunkley confirmed that none of the additional funding had been spent due to the fact that the Council had not been able to physically employ the relevant staff because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Mr Dunkley stated that Kent County Council were considering using part of the additional monies in 2020-21 to close the shortfall in funding for six community youth services, part-funded between schools and Kent County Council, where the schools had ceased the funding to approximately £15k each. Otherwise, the funding would go closing the budget gap and trying to compensate for overspends in other areas related to Covid-19.

b) Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC) Update

Mr Dunkley reiterated the comments which had been made by Mrs Chandler in relation to UASC and the pressure on the service and staff. He confirmed that the situation had improved slightly since the decision had been taken on 17th August not to receive any further UASC from Dover port and conversations with the DfE and Home Office continued.

The Cabinet Members, Corporate Director, and officers present then responded to a number of comments and questions from Members, including the following: -

- (4) Mr Long stated that whilst government guidance in relation to the return to school had been received later than expected, the guidance from government on the principles had been received much earlier. He sympathised with civil servants who were trying to produce new and detailed plans to cope in every eventuality in the middle of the unprecedented Covid-19 pandemic and in an evolving situation.
- (5) Mr Long referred to the tracking of daily attendance and stated that whilst schools had been asked by the DfE to post information about attendance daily, not all schools were doing so, but the majority were. He said that whilst attendance information was not received directly from schools, CYPE officers could access the data from the DfE.
- (6) Mr Long emphasised the importance of children receiving education and only self-isolating if they were suffering from Covid-19 symptoms. Mr Dunkley highlighted the challenges faced in relation to the way in which schools and parents interpreted government guidance in terms of Covid-19 symptoms. He also referred to the current situation of unavailability of tests and said that schools continued to work hard to get more tests to use for children but the numbers at the moment exceeded the number of tests available. Mr Adams added that Kent County Council's education department had written to schools to remind them of the three Covid-19 symptoms and provided the advice from Public Health England. He stated that one of the challenges that schools faced in the current climate is that there was conflicting news in relation to Covid-19 symptoms in children which had caused a significant amount of confusion.
- (7) Mr Collins emphasised the importance of ensuring that all of Kent County Council's venues were Covid-19 safe in relation to targeted youth work and outreach.
- (8) Mr Long referred to school exam results and explained the inconsistencies between schools in relation to centre-assessed grades and the applied algorithm.
- (9) Mr Long referred to the use of face coverings in school and emphasised the importance of ensuring that children experienced education in the most normal, yet safest way possible. Mr Adams explained the challenges faced in relation to schools and parents that wished to exceed the mandatory face covering requirements.
- (10) In relation to reach of the virtual youth offer, Mr Collins said that contact continued through both Kent's in-house and virtual offer. He confirmed that he

would provide additional information to Committee Members outside of the meeting in relation to virtual offer.

- (11) In relation to use of public transport and buses, Mr Long said that Kent County Council's public transport team had worked on a plan to ensure that public transport continued to operate and that children could get to school by public transport where necessary. In doing so, the team spent several weeks over the summer negotiating new arrangements with bus companies and a lot of buses that normally carried almost entirely school children were re-designated as school buses, this enabled buses to accommodate more children than had otherwise been the case. Mr Long added that the team had used £1.5m which had been promised by government to contract for over 100 additional buses which could be flexibly deployed across Kent where need arose.
- (12) Mr Long referred to future government guidance in relation to schools and school transport and said that Kent County Council would use all possible powers and resources to overcome challenges and to ensure that as few problems occurred as possible. Mr Dunkley added that local government would be at the heart of the response in the event of a second wave of Covid-19. He referred to a number of priorities which included ensuring that children continued to be educated in a safe and effective way, schools had a good supply of PPE and that appropriate testing regimes were in place.
- (13) Mr Adams confirmed that 240 public service buses had been re-designated as school buses, and an additional 117 buses had been commissioned to provide shadow bus services, targeting the routes where there were already existing pressures. He talked about the travel pass take up and said that whilst the number of travel passes being purchased was increasing, it would be kept under close review during these unprecedented times.
- (14) Mr Adams confirmed that since 17th September 2020, 423 schools had made a return to the DfE, over 160,000 children and young people had returned back to school which equated to approximately 90% attendance.
- (15) Mr Adams confirmed that since 21st September 2020, 34 schools had reported some related COVID incident.
- (16) Mr Adams referred to the early years sector and the concerns that had been raised in relation to the health of the sector. He said that 640 of the pre-school settings had re-opened and there were only 12 that remained closed. There were just over 28,000 children attending early years settings at present which included childminding settings.
- (17) Mr Long encouraged schools to engage with and respond to the DfE. Mr Adams added that in terms of the DfE return, officers within CYPE had written to schools to remind them that they should be filling out the return.
- (18) Mr Long referred to the problems of shortage of testing and purchasing additional testing capacity and said that the issue was not related to the availability of testing kits, but the capacity of laboratories to process the tests. Mr Dunkley added that the issue was also the requirement for laboratories to test samples within 24 hours. He said that Public Health England had confirmed that it would take until October to resolve the issue of testing fully.

- (19) Mr Long talked about the mixed effects of Covid-19 on the mental health of children and said that whilst some children had responded well to being at home, others had not. Mr Dunkley added that CYPE would work with schools in the coming weeks and months to retrieve information which related to staff and pupils' experiences in September. He said that whilst many children benefited from online learning at home and had felt that it had helped reduce levels of anxiety, children with complex needs such as autism and other disabilities struggled with being in a home environment for a long period of time. He referred to mental health-related issues and said that Kent County Council's Corporate Parenting Panel had recently been in touch with some of Kent's looked-after young people to discuss issues such as loneliness, mental health struggles and the troubles that they had experienced throughout the Covid-19 pandemic and the period of lockdown.
- (20) In relation to loss of learning during the lockdown period of the Covid-19 pandemic, Mr Dunkley said that whilst all children and young people had experienced some learning loss, those from disadvantaged backgrounds had suffered the most.
- (21) In relation to the laptop schemes, Mr Dunkley reminded Members that there were two different laptop schemes, one which operated through the social work workforce and one which was a national scheme run through schools. Mr Dunkley confirmed that he could provide further information to Mrs Dean in relation to the schemes and the relevant figures/data.
- (22) The Chairman, the Cabinet Members and the Corporate Director expressed their sincere thanks to all officers within both the CYPE directorate and the GET directorate for their commitment, hard work and dedication to services during these unprecedented times. In addition, they thanked all school staff and parents for getting children and young people back to school and ensuring that pupils were equipped with the correct measures and facilities to aid the safe return. Members of the Committee whole-heartedly supported this.
- (23) RESOLVED that the verbal updates be noted.

199. 20/00076 - London Borough of Bexley, Kent County Council & Medway Council Regional Adoption Agency
(Item 6)

Ms S Skinner (Head of Kent Adoption Service) was in attendance for this item

- (1) Ms Skinner introduced the report which set out how the recommendations endorsed by the Cabinet Committee in January 2020 had been discharged and provided an update on the progress made to develop a Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) in line with Government's expectations for Adoption Services nationally. The report outlined the plans for Kent County Council's involvement in the establishment of a RAA with the London Borough of Bexley and Medway Council, which would be known as Adoption Partnership *south east* and would 'go live' on 1 November 2020.

Ms Skinner then responded to a number of comments and questions from Members, including the following: -

- a) Ms Skinner referred to one of the schedules within the partnership agreement and explained the panel process in further detail.
 - b) Ms Skinner confirmed that independent panel Members had been asked if they wished to continue to remain sitting on a panel and the closing date for their expressions of interest was on 18th September 2020.
 - c) Ms Skinner stated that the decision as to whether or not a care plan is the correct care plan for a child remained with the responsible local authority.
 - d) Ms Skinner said that the Head of the RAA was responsible for the adopter approvals.
 - e) Ms Skinner referred to the business case which had been presented to the Committee in January 2020 which outlined in detail the government's view in terms of the benefits of RAAs which were to improve the timeliness for children so that children could move to their permanent family as quickly as possible and to improve post-adoption services for families.
 - f) Ms Skinner said that if Kent wished to change any component of the partnership agreement, there would be a partnership board in which Kent's Director of integrated children's services would be a part of to represent Kent along with the other counterparts in Medway and Bexley and other officers. She added that Kent would need to liaise with the DfE in terms of withdrawing completely from an adoption agency.
 - g) Ms Skinner talked about the calculation of future budgets and referred to the business case and the expectation of a future demand-led model.
- (2) RESOLVED that the decision proposed to be taken by the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services to:
- a) agree to Kent County Council's involvement in the establishment of Adoption Partnership *south east* in accordance with the Department of Education's regional adoption programme; and
 - b) approve the accompanying Partnership Agreement subject to there being no significant changes and grant delegated authority to the Director of Integrated Children's Services (East) in consultation with General Counsel to approve any changes,

be endorsed.

200. Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Services Update
(Item 7)

- (1) Mr Collins briefly introduced the report which set out information relating to the progress that had been made on the key decision taken in November 2019 (decision number: 19/00076).

Mr Collins then responded to a number of comments and questions from Members, including the following: -

- a) Mr Collins referred to the new Positive Behavioural Support (PBS) service which was an evidence-based programme in place to replace the early help element which was delivered by NELFT. The PBS was supported by one of the Canterbury academic institutions to develop strategies to support emotional health and wellbeing at tier 2.
- b) Mr Collins referred to the information that had been relayed at the Cabinet Committee meeting in November 2019 in relation to moving £400,000 out of the £1.2m contract that was for emotional health and wellbeing services because the delay that was being caused in the service globally was mostly because of the neurodevelopmental work. As a result of the Written Statement of Action (WSOA) that had been developed since the Ofsted CQC, a great amount of co-design and co-production work had been undertaken with Kent Parents and Carers Together (PACT) to develop a strong evidence base for working with children and young people who were on that neurodevelopmental pathway. He added that whilst a reasonable amount of progression had been made, the Covid-19 pandemic had had an impact on the co-design and co-production work.
- c) Mr Collins referred to parenting more globally and said that there was a suite of both evidence-based and accredited parenting programmes in place and being further developed which contributed to the continuum of support for parents.
- d) In terms of the future developments of the wider emotional health and wellbeing contract, Mr Collins stated that work would soon commence to develop and deliver in line with any procurement issues.
- e) Mr Collins referred to section 9.4 of the report and stated that the Covid-19 pandemic had had a different impact on young people in different circumstances. He added that Kent County Council would continue to work with the welfare return to education and the monitor the evidence that came out of that as well as the evidence from the surveys conducted by HeadStart which had been undertaken with young people and families.
- f) Mr Collins confirmed that there was one children's centre open in every district in Kent and the universal virtual offer continued during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- g) Mr Collins referred to section 3.1 within the report and confirmed that there had been three tragic deaths amongst young people following the Covid-19 lockdown in March 2020.
- h) Mr Collins referred to section 3.7 within the report and said that he would ensure that a colleague within Public Health would send further information to all Cabinet Committee Members in relation to the Kent and Medway Suicide Prevention Strategy.

- i) Mr Collins referred to project timescales and confirmed that he could submit a report to a future meeting of the Committee to highlight the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic had had on children and young people and the lessons learnt.

(2) RESOLVED that the report be noted.

201. School Alterations/Expansions
(Item 8)

The Chairman introduced the two decisions within the School Alterations/Expansions item (20/00047 and 20/00087) and reminded Committee Members that decision number 20/00087 was an out of committee cycle decision and had already been taken by the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills.

202. 20/00047 - Proposal to establish a 16 place Specialist Resourced Provision (SRP) for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) at Holy Trinity and St John's CE Primary school in Thanet
(Item 8a)

Ms M White (Area Education Officer) was in attendance for this item

- (1) In response to a question, Ms White referred to specialist resource provisions (SRP) and stated that the provisions met the need across Kent, as set out in The Kent Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2020-24. She said that whilst there were a number of mainstream schools in Thanet that supported children with ASD and Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs), CYPE officers continued to work closely with schools to ensure that those children could be placed in independent provision where they would be better suited to whilst accessing mainstream education. She referred to the speech, language and communication gaps and potential overlap between ASD and speech, language, and communication. She added that the other area which was being explored with the special schools was the possibility of satellites provision.
- (2) In response to a question which related to transport, Ms White said that the proposal sought to address the cost, inconvenience and stress that transport-related issues presented for families and address need more locally, reducing the need for transport.
- (3) In response to a question, Ms White said that it was not the intention to move children out of the provisions that they were currently in into the new provisions if they were already happy and settled.
- (4) RESOLVED that the decision proposed to be taken by the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills to:
 - a) issue a public notice to establish a 16 place Specialist Resourced Provision for Autistic Spectrum Disorder at Holy Trinity and St John's CE Primary School from June 2021 (term 6), and, subject to no objections being received to the public notice; and

- b) establish a 16 place Specialist Resourced Provision for Autistic Spectrum Disorder at Holy Trinity and St John's CE Primary School, Thanet,

be endorsed.

202. 20/00087 - Expansion and relocation of Platt Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School under the Priority School Building Programme Round 2, on behalf of the Department for Education
(Item 8b)

- (1) Mr Cooke stated that he fully supported the Cabinet Member decision.
- (2) In response to a question, Mr Adams said that whilst it was possible that the existing site would be redeveloped for housing, there was no significant pressure within the locality at present, therefore the expansion of the school would support any future development within the locality. He added that if housing developments took place after the school had been built and filled, then anybody moving into the locality would only receive a school place if there were places available.
- (3) RESOLVED that the report be noted.

203. Performance Monitoring
(Item 9)

Ms K Atkinson (Assistant Director - Management Information & Intelligence) was in attendance for this item.

- (1) Ms Atkinson provided a brief summary of the key indicators set out within the Performance Scorecard, which included indicators impacted by Covid-19.

Officers then responded to comments and questions from Members, including the following: -

- a) Ms Atkinson referred to general absence and attendance data and said that it was often difficult to obtain the data because unlike the exclusions information, it did not come through on a regular basis, it was collected through the school census on a termly basis. She added that CYPE officers were working closely with schools to implement some new live software that would collate data every week and allow key officers and staff to access a live view of attendance to produce persistent absence information. She reassured the Committee that there would be no additional burden on schools.
- b) Ms Atkinson referred to EHCPs and said as part of the WSoA, a range of targets were set with the DfE which rose every few months as a more realistic way of having upward trajectory rather than just having a target from the start which matched the national average. In terms of the quality of EHCPs, the map of the plan had been redesigned and rewritten to make it much clearer and easier for parents to see information and that had been co-produced with parents. The Special Educational Needs

(SEN) service had received training on EHCPs to ensure that there was more consistency and quality of plans across the board.

- c) Ms Atkinson referred to the 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET) indicator and stated that it was an annual indicator because the NEET data was subject to seasonal fluctuation. She added that she could produce a detailed monthly NEET and 'not known' monitoring report in future. Ms Atkinson said that she would liaise with officers in The Education People (TEP) with regards to the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic had had on young people and the education, employment and training opportunities to cease being NEET.
- d) Ms Atkinson referred to achievement gaps and Free School Meal (FSM) gaps which were within the annual indicators section of the Performance Scorecard and said that the Free School Meal gap in particular was concerning as there had been a significant rise in children becoming eligible for FSM during the Covid-19 pandemic, therefore those children would remain on the Pupil Premium list for the next few years and would inevitably impact the FSM achievement gap.
- e) Ms Atkinson said that she would explore laptop provision during the Covid-19 pandemic in more detail outside of the meeting.
- f) Mrs Dean requested that further information be provided within the scorecard graphics page in relation to timeframes/timescales.
- g) Mrs Chandler (Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services) emphasised the importance of NEETs and flagged some of the impacts that the Covid-19 pandemic had had on NEETs. She reassured Members of the Committee that the issue would be closely monitored and would remain a priority.
- h) Mrs Chandler welcomed the Committee's interest in all of the areas which had been raised and confirmed that she could provide further information to assist the Committee in better understanding the work which had and continued to be undertaken during the Covid-19 pandemic. She thanked the Committee for their understanding during these unprecedented times and reminded the Committee that staff would continue to focus on prioritising key issues in the event of a second wave of Covid-19.

(2) RESOLVED that the information contained within the Performance Scorecard be noted.

204. Cabinet Member decisions report *(Item 10)*

The information contained within the report was noted without discussion.

During Item 11 (Work Programme 2020/21), Dr Sullivan stated that she did not wish to note this report as Members were not consulted on the pre-prod procedure. She asked that this be recorded in accordance with section 16.31 of the Constitution.

205. Work Programme 2020/21
(Item 11)

- (1) During this item, Dr Sullivan stated that she did not wish to note the report for Item 10 (Cabinet Member decisions report), see minute 204.
- (2) RESOLVED that the Work Programme for 2020/21 be noted, subject to the inclusion of the following:
 - Update from The Education People *(Requested by Dr Sullivan)*

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From: Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services

Matt Dunkley CBE, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee - 18 November 2020

Subject: Educational Psychology – increased capacity of assessments

Decision Number and Title – 20/00107 Educational Psychology – increased capacity of assessments

Key Decision – for the reasons that:

- *It affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions*
- *It involves expenditure or savings of maximum £1m – including if over several phases*

Classification: Unrestricted report. Appendix 1 - Exempt item - Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, refers.

Past Pathway of report: N/a

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet Member Decision

Electoral Division: All

Summary: To award a contract (or contracts) to a third-party provider to deliver Educational Psychology Assessments on behalf of the Council.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services on the proposed decision to

(i) award a contract (or contracts) in order to deliver Educational Psychology Assessments on behalf of Kent County Council to support the reduction of waiting times for the service,

(ii) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to take relevant actions, as necessary to implement this decision.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) services in Kent are subject to a Written Statement of Action (WSOA) following an inspection of services in January 2019 which identified weaknesses in nine key areas. One of those areas was the ability of the service to deliver Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) in a timely manner and to an agreed quality. In July 2020, the figures indicated that only 29% of EHCPs were delivered in line with statutory timescales. One of the key reasons for this failure has been the exponential increase in numbers of requests over recent years linked to the inability of the Education Psychology Service (EPS) to provide enough assessments in a timely manner
- 1.2 The Council is seeking the provision of high-quality locum support to complete statutory assessments in accordance with the template provided by the local authority and within designated timescales. Ongoing support to the service will be provided, through the award of a contract to a third-party provider, to significantly reduce the likelihood of a future backlog or lengthy waiting times.

2. Body of the report

- 2.1 There has been a dramatic rise in statutory assessment requests in Kent and subsequently the Educational Psychology Service (EPS) has dramatically increased the levels of statutory advice produced annually.
 - Between April 2014 – March 2015 the EPS produced 904 statutory assessment reports.
 - Between April 2019 – March 2020 the EPS produced 1680 pieces of statutory assessment report.
 - This is equal to an **86% increase**.
- 2.2 This has meant that the EPS has had to focus work towards statutory assessments and away from traded and preventative work, have greater use of locum/agency staff continuously improve and innovate on how statutory assessments are undertaken.
- 2.3 Despite this, the number of statutory assessments initiated per month has exceeded the capacity of the Educational Psychology Service to respond in a timely manner to Education, Health and Care Plan Needs Assessment requests.
- 2.4 Data shows that for the academic year April 2019 – March 2020 the EPS were only able to submit on average 5% of reports within statutory time scales (excluding EPA letters) which has created a 'backlog' of statutory assessments to be allocated to an Educational Psychologist to complete. The number on this 'backlog' list has been growing significantly since 2017. Figures show that on the 6th April 2017 there were 38 cases 'unallocated'. By the beginning of April 2018 this had grown to 626 cases 'unallocated'. Between April 2018 and March 2020 this figure fluctuated, but rarely dropped down below 500 cases.
- 2.5 One of the key areas of weakness identified in the inspection of the SEND services in January 2019 was the ability of the service to deliver EHCPs in a timely manner and to an agreed quality. This is the current focus for the Service.

- 2.6 A range of actions have been implemented to address the backlog and introduce a sustainable plan to ensure that statutory assessments are completed in a timely way.
1. Reducing demand into the service by supporting robust decision making and building on the work with schools to support inclusion and offer preventative services
 2. Developing a stepped approach to EHC assessment requests rather than a one size fits all approach where EPs are able to tailor their advice in different formats depending on the amount of prior information that is already available.
 3. Increasing capacity by continuing to recruit EPs to the service and expanding the pool of locums via existing recruitment frameworks (Connect2Kent and the Crown Commercial Services Framework) along with contracting with provider (s) to deliver the services through a third party provider.
- 2.7 This report is to support the decision needed to award the contract to a third-party provider. Following some market engagement and extensive discussions with the EPS and the SEN service, a tender was issued on 6 October 2020 for providers to bid for an opportunity to provide high-quality locum support to complete statutory assessments in accordance with the template provided by the local authority and within designated timescales. There is also a requirement to supply Educational Psychology locum provision for review or reassessment as allocated.
- 2.8 The procurement timetable is shown below. The intention is to contract with a third-party provider to coordinate, allocate and undertake assessments, quality assure and return within the required timescales and to the required quality standards. Locum Psychologists must have the required qualifications, current DBS checks and be able to deliver face to face assessments, where safe and legal to do so in light of the Covid-19 restrictions.
- 2.9 At the time of writing, the outcome of the tender is unknown. The Award Report is presented as an Exempt item - Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, refers.
- 2.10

Procurement Stage	New Date
PIN Published for EOIs	19/08/2020
PIN Closes	26/10/2020
ITT Issued	06/10/2020
ITT Deadline	27/10/2020
Evaluation and Moderation Begins	28/10/2020
Evaluation and Moderation Ends	05/11/2020
Contract Award Notification	09/11/2020
Standstill Begins	09/11/2020
Standstill Ends	20/11/2020
Provider Planning Meeting	w/c 23/11/2020
Contract Start Date	01/12/2020

3 Financial Implications

- 3.1 In order to increase capacity of Educational Psychology Assessments and with the use of existing and new directly employed Psychologists, access to the locums and delivery of the provider, the capacity is expected to flex from the contracted provider as the backlog reduces and comes more in line of expected levels of demand. The contract is for the delivery of between 40 and 100 assessments per month and the expected budget is between £480k and £1.4m per annum with the contract term being one year with a one-year extension. The Key Decision is therefore on the maximum spend value of £2.8m.

4 Legal implications

- 4.1 The local authority has a statutory obligation to complete assessments (EHCPs) in a 20-week timeframe. As an authority we are in a number of cases failing in this duty, impacted by the capacity of the EP Service. Establishing a contract seeks to address this.
- 4.2 In 2019 Ofsted and the CQC undertook a joint inspection of Kent's SEND offer and how this is implemented across the county. The inspection identified the following
- The Fragmented system means that too many children and young people with SEND do not get the support they need
 - Families experience a high level of confusion about what support is available. Resulting in the belief that an EHCP is essential to ensure their child's needs are met.
 - Kent does not yet successfully prioritise the needs of children and young people with SEND.
 - Children and young people with SEND experience unacceptable inequality when accessing services in Kent

5 Equalities implications

- 5.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed and identified no high negative impacts and the following positive impacts were identified:

An increase in the total number of assessments available to meet the needs of young people who are in need of an Educational Psychology assessment who may/may not be SEN; A reduced wait to access support which may be dependent on the completion of an assessment; Young people and their families will be supported to achieve and will have their wellbeing positively impacted as a result of receiving an assessment service in a more timely manner.

Whilst by its nature the service will exclude those who do not fulfil these criteria, the choice of these restrictions is justified, and any other protected groups are not affected as demonstrated in the attached as appendix 2

6 Other corporate implications

6.1 A Data Protection Impact Assessment is in development.

7 Governance

7.1 The Educational Psychology Service is positioned in the SEND and Disabled Children and Young Peoples division in the Children, Young People and Education Directorate.

7.2 Following the Cabinet Member decision being taken, and as set out in Council's Scheme of Delegation, the contract will be awarded by the Interim Director of Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

8 Conclusions

8.1 In order to reduce the backlog and waiting times for the completion of EHCPs, and in-line with the direction from the SEND WSOA Improvement Board, Strategic Commissioning has supported the EPS in sourcing additional resource.

8.2 The tender process has followed the requirements of the Public Contracts Regulation 2015 and the outcome will be reported at the meeting of 18 November 2020.

8.3 Whilst it is recognised that this has been an expedited process, it is necessary to ensure compliance to legislation, Spending the Council's money and, most importantly, Children are receiving the assessments and support in a timely manner.

9. Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse or make recommendations to the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services on the proposed decision to

(i) award a contract (or contracts) in order to deliver Educational Psychology Assessments on behalf of Kent County Council to support the reduction of waiting times for the service,

(ii) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to take relevant actions, as necessary to implement this decision.

10. Background Documents

None

11. Contact details

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:

Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services

DECISION NO:

20/00107

For publication [Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:

- a) result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or
- b) be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:
 - the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;
 - significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.

Subject Matter / Title of Decision

Educational Psychology – increased capacity of assessments

Decision:

As Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, I agree to:

- (i) award a contract (or contracts) in order to deliver Educational Psychology Assessments on behalf of Kent County Council to support the reduction of waiting times for the service,
- (ii) Delegate authority to the Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, to take relevant actions, as necessary to implement this decision.

Reason(s) for decision:

SEND services in Kent are subject to a Written Statement of Action (WSOA) following an inspection of services in January 2019 identified weaknesses in nine key areas. One of those areas was the ability of the service to deliver Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) in a timely manner and to an agreed quality. The most recent figures indicate that only 29% of EHCPs were delivered in line with statutory timescales. One of the key reasons for this failure has been the exponential increase in numbers of requests over recent years linked to the inability of the Education Psychology Service (EPS) to provide enough assessments in a timely manner

The Council is seeking the provision of high-quality locum support to complete statutory assessments in accordance with the template provided by the local authority and within designated time scales. Ongoing support to the service will be provided, through the award of a contract to a third party provider, to significantly reduce the likelihood of a future backlog

Financial Implications

The contract is dependent on demand and foresee the spend range to be between £500k and £1.5m per annum. The contract is for one year with an option to extend for a further year.

Legal Implications

The local authority has a statutory obligation to complete assessments (EHCPs) in a 20-week timeframe. As an authority we are, in a number of cases, failing in this duty impacted by the capacity of the EP Service. Establishing a contract seeks to address this.

In 2019 Ofsted and the CQC undertook a joint inspection of Kent's SEND offer and how this is implemented across the county. The inspection identified the following

- The Fragmented system means that too many children and young people with SEND do not get the support they need
- Families experience a high level of confusion about what support is available. Resulting in the belief that an EHCP is essential to ensure their child's needs are met.
- Kent does not yet successfully prioritise the needs of children and young people with SEND.
- Children and young people with SEND experience unacceptable inequality when accessing services in Kent.

Equalities implications

An EqIA has been completed and identified no high negative impacts and the following positive impacts were identified:

-An increase in the total number of assessments available to meet the needs of young people who are in need of an Educational Psychology assessment who may/may not be SEN; A reduced wait to access support which may be dependent on the completion of an assessment; Young people and their families will be supported to achieve and will have their wellbeing positively impacted as a result of receiving an assessment service in a more timely manner.

Whilst by its nature the service will exclude those who do not fulfil these criteria, the choice of these restrictions is justified, and any other protected groups are not affected.

Data Protection implications
Underway

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:

The Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee will consider this decision at its meeting on 18 November 2020.

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

There is a national shortage of qualified Educational Psychologists and potentially a low level of capacity in the market to provide the service. Whilst there are locums available, they may not necessarily be in Kent and a digital offer will need to be considered.

In order to avoid the replication of the current backlog situation, commissioners have discussed with the service how their future needs can be best met by developing the design of the service and what impact this could have on the preventions of waiting lists. This may include but is not limited to the development of a portfolio of locums that would be available to take on ad-hoc work as the peaks and troughs of referrals dictates.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer:

None

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signed

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date

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**Kent County Council
Equality Analysis/ Impact Assessment (EqIA)**

Directorate/ Service: Educational Psychology

Name of decision, policy, procedure, project or service:

Educational Psychology Assessment Service

Responsible Owner/ Senior Officer: Christy Holden

Version: 1.1

Author: Emily Jones (Commissioner)

Pathway of Equality Analysis: Key decision point required due to total cost of contract exceeding 1m.

Summary and recommendations of equality analysis/impact assessment.

- **Context**

SEND services in Kent are subject to a Written Statement of Action following an inspection of services in January 2019 identified weaknesses in nine key areas. One of those areas was the ability of the service to deliver Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) in a timely manner and to an agreed quality. The most recent figures indicate that only 29% of EHCPs were delivered in line with statutory timescales. One of the key reasons for this failure has been the exponential increase in numbers of requests over recent years linked to the inability of the Education Psychology Service (EPS) to provide enough assessments in a timely manner

- **Aims and Objectives**

The Council is seeking the provision of high-quality locum support to complete statutory assessments in accordance with the template provided by the local authority and within designated time scales. Ongoing support to the service will be provided through a 12 month contract with a minimum monthly target to significantly reduce the likelihood of a future backlog

- **Summary of equality impact**

An EqIA has been completed and identified no high negative impacts and the following positive impacts were identified:

-An increase in the total number of assessments available to meet the needs of young people who are in need of an Educational Psychology assessment who may/may not be SEN; A reduced wait to access support which may be dependent on the completion of an assessment; Young people and their families will be supported to achieve and will

Updated 10/11/2020

1

have their wellbeing positively impacted as a result of receiving an assessment service in a more timely manner.

Whilst by its nature the service will exclude those who do not fulfil this criteria, the choice of these restrictions is justified, and any other protected groups are not affected as the screening below shows.

Adverse Equality Impact Rating Low

Attestation

I have read and paid due regard to the Equality Analysis/Impact Assessment concerning the Educational Psychology Assessment Service. I agree with risk rating and the actions to mitigate any adverse impact(s) that has /have been identified.

Head of Service

Signed: _____ Name: _____

Job Title: _____ Date: _____

DMT Member

Signed: _____ Name: _____

Job Title: _____ Date: _____

Part 1 Screening

Could this policy, procedure, project or service, or any proposed changes to it, affect any Protected Group (listed below) less favourably (negatively) than others in Kent?

Could this policy, procedure, project or service promote equal opportunities for this group?

Protected Group	Please provide a <u>brief</u> commentary on your findings. Fuller analysis should be undertaken in Part 2.			
	High negative impact EqIA	Medium negative impact Screen	Low negative impact Evidence	High/Medium/Low Positive Impact Evidence
Age			Yes – potentially but justifiable due to the age of the cohort of young people who will be eligible for an assessment	
Disability				Yes- the provider is instructed as part of the ITT to undertake assessments as directed by the local authority. This service has been procured to specifically work with families who are eligible for an EP assessment therefore it is likely that in many instances the young person will have additional needs which may include disabilities or being identified as SEN
Gender identity/ Transgender				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any

				family members identified, regardless of gender
Race				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any family members identified, regardless of gender
Religion and Belief				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any family members identified, regardless of gender
Sexual Orientation				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any family members identified, regardless of sexual orientation
Pregnancy and Maternity				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any family members identified, regardless of whether they are pregnant or on maternity leave
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any family members identified,

				regardless of the young persons marital status
Carer's Responsibilities				Assessments will be offered to all eligible young people and any family members identified with due consideration of any Caring Responsibilities. Where a previously unidentified caring responsibility is made aware to the Provider, they will be expected to refer to appropriate local services to support them.

Part 2

Equality Analysis /Impact Assessment

Protected groups

Age – This Service will target children and young people who are eligible for an educational psychology assessment only

Information and Data used to carry out your assessment

Who have you involved consulted and engaged?

Kent County Councils Educational Psychology Service

Key Decisions Panel

Daniel Jones- Interim Service Manager

Mark Walker- Interim Director for Special Educational Needs, Disabled Children and Young

Jackie Ross (ADD TITLE)

Analysis

In 2019 Ofsted and the CQC undertook a joint inspection of Kent's SEND offer and how this is implemented across the county. The inspection identified the following

- The Fragmented system means that too many children and young people with SEND do not get the support they need
- Families experience a high level of confusion about what support is available. Resulting in the belief that an EHCP is essential to ensure their child's needs are met.
- Kent does not yet successfully prioritised the needs of children and young people with SEND.
- Children and young people with SEND experience unacceptable inequality when accessing services in Kent.

Adverse Impact,

The Service needs to be targeted at those children and young people who are eligible for an EP assessment as we have a statutory duty to fulfil this requirement.

There is a possibility that demand may outstrip supply as this is a new Service that has not been provided before. To mitigate against this risk, we have included a range in the specification for this service and a requirement for providers to be flexible to meet the changing needs and demands of the service.

Positive Impact:

Young people will benefit from accessing assessments in a timely manner

JUDGEMENT

- **No major change** - no potential for discrimination and all opportunities to promote equality have been taken

Internal Action Required NO

This is a Service targeted at a specific group for whom the needs are unique. The reasons for the Service being provided can only be justified if someone fulfils the criteria to access it and for this reason, there are no discriminatory factors against the protected characteristics that require mitigation.

Equality Impact Analysis/Assessment Action Plan

Protected Characteristic	Issues identified	Action to be taken	Expected outcomes	Owner	Timescale	Cost implications

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Have the actions been included in your business/ service plan?

Yes/No

Appendix

Please include relevant data sets

Updated 10/11/2020

Please forward a final signed electronic copy and Word version to the Equality Team by emailing diversityinfo@kent.gov.uk

If the activity will be subject to a Cabinet decision, the EqIA must be submitted to committee services along with the relevant Cabinet report. Your EqIA should also be published .

The original signed hard copy and electronic copy should be kept with your team for audit purposes.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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From: **Richard Long, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills**

Matt Dunkley, Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education

To: **Children and Young People's Education Cabinet Committee – 18 November 2020**

Subject: **School Funding Arrangements for 2021-22**

Classification: **Unrestricted**

Past Pathway of Paper: n/a

Future Pathway of Paper: Executive Decision

Electoral Division: All

Summary:

On the 20 July 2020, the Chancellor confirmed the intention to increase school budgets by £2.2 billion nationally from 1 April 2021. This is the second year of a three-year Spending Round for schools. We estimate that Kent County Council will receive an additional £36m of Schools Block Dedicated Schools Grant in 2021-22 to distribute to Kent schools (and academies via the Education and Skills Funding Agency). Details of future year increases at Local Authority level has not yet been provided.

The distribution to schools is calculated through the operation of a Local Funding Formula (LFF) and this paper advises Members about the proposals to change to the LFF which are contained within the School Funding Formula Consultation 2021-22. The consultation was launched on 2 November and closes on 23 November 2020. This paper is an opportunity for Members of this Committee to comment on these proposals ahead of a key decision being taken by the Cabinet Member in December.

Recommendation(s):

The **Children, Young People's and Education Cabinet Committee** is asked to:

- a) Consider and comment, in order to inform the decision of the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills, on the proposals set out within the Kent Schools' Local Funding Formula 2021-22 consultation.
- b) Note that the Cabinet Member will take the relevant Key Decision in December 2020, following engagement with the Schools' Funding Forum.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Since 2010, the Government has been reforming the school funding system so that it is fairer, simpler and more transparent. Their aim has been to create a system where schools and local authorities will be funded on up-to-date assessment of need that reflects the characteristics of their pupils.
- 1.2 In 2013-14 the school funding system was simplified and made easier to understand. In 2018-19 the *soft* National Funding Formula (NFF) was introduced, where the DFE allocate funding to local authorities based on a nationally prescribed formula and Local Authorities are responsible for setting a Local Funding Formula (LFF) to distribute this funding to schools in their area.
- 1.3 In September 2019 the Chancellor set out details of a three-year Spending Round for schools' commencing on 1 April 2020, which confirmed national school funding would increase by £7.1 billion (compared to 2019-20) by 2022-23. On the 20 July 2020 the Chancellor reconfirmed the intention to increase school budget by an additional £2.2 billion for 2021-22, and there is now a requirement to consult all schools on how our LFF should change from 1 April 2021.

2. Background

- 2.1 The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding is allocated through 4 separate blocks, with each block calculated using their own nationally set formula (known as a National Funding Formula). The block allocations for Kent for 2020-21 are set out in table 1 below:

Schools Block (SB)	High Needs Block (HNB)	Early Years Block (EYB)	Central Schools Services Block (CSSB)
£985.816m	£222.853m	£87.201m	£12.371m

- 2.2 The allocations for 2021-22 will not be confirmed until December and will reflect the latest pupil numbers as recorded on the October 2020 school census.
- 2.3 We anticipate receiving an increase of £36m in the Schools Block (in addition to the transfer of the Teacher's Pension Employer Contribution funding and Teachers Pay funding previously paid as separate grants) and this paper and the associated consultation proposals focus on the distribution of this money through the Local Funding Formula in 2021-22.

3. Consultation proposals for 2021-22

- 3.1 The Kent Schools' Local Funding Formula 2021-22 consultation was launched on 2 November 2020. The consultation document, an illustration tool showing the impact of the proposals on individual school budget, an on-line response form and an equality impact assessment can be accessed via the following link: www.kent.gov.uk/schoolfundingconsultation.

- 3.2 The consultation document contains full details of the proposals and we have decided not to replicate the content of the consultation document within this report. **We therefore strongly recommend that Members of this Committee read the consultation document alongside this paper.**
- 3.3 The consultation contains proposals which can be grouped into the following summary categories:
- a) Areas of local concern
 - b) Changes to funding factor factors and funding rates
 - c) Other issues (changes to the notional SEN budget calculation)
- 3.4 It is the Government's long-term intention for all schools' budgets (for primary and secondary schools) to be set on the basis of a single, national formula (known as the National Funding Formula or NFF). Over the last three years KCC (with support from both schools and the Schools Funding Forum) has been guided by the general principle that "our Local Funding Formula should move towards the National Funding Formula (used to distribute school block funding to local authorities), but at the same time continue to utilise local flexibility to address areas of local concern". This consultation seeks schools' views on whether to continue to support the following areas of local concern in 2021-22:
1. Provide an enhanced a lump sum rate for all primary schools, specifically to offer protection to our smaller primary schools.
 2. Transfer of 1% from the schools to the high needs block in 2021-22 to support inclusive practices in mainstream schools. This will be added to the funding transferred in 2020-21 to enable medium-term sustainability of projects. The request replicates the transfer that took place in 2020-21.
 3. The Falling Roll Fund: continue to provide additional funding to those schools which had experienced a significant reduction in pupil numbers which is expected to recover in the next 3 financial years.
- 3.5 If there is support to continue to address some or all of the areas of concern, we are seeking views as to whether we use the same formula to distribute funding to schools as in 2020-21 or update the formula to include the mobility factor. The mobility factor would distribute additional funding to those schools who have a higher proportion of children who start on a non-standard date. There is also a separate question on the level at which the minimum funding guarantee, which determines the minimum increase per pupil a school would expect to receive, should be set.
- 3.6 Proposals to change the calculation of the notional SEN budget for schools are intended to ensure schools of similar size and relative funding are treated more equally when access additional funding to support children with high needs.

4. Conclusions

- 4.1 The estimated increase of £36m for Kent schools in 2021-22 reflects an average increase of 3.6% per pupil and fulfils the Government's commitment

that all schools receive a minimum of £4,000 per primary aged child or £5,000 per secondary aged child. This is the second year of a three year spending commitment to increase schools budgets. It represents a significant increase (on top of the 2018-20 increases) and starts to improve the funding provided to Kent, which has traditionally been a lower funded Education Authority.

- 4.2 The Government requires schools to be consulted on an annual basis regarding any proposed changes to Local Funding Formula and the request to transfer funding from the schools block to high needs block. This consultation seeks views as to whether to replicate the methodology used in setting school budgets in 2020-21, and continue to recognise and address areas of local concern, or move further towards the National Funding Formula and therefore no longer reflect the local circumstances in Kent. It is recognised that the request to repeat the transfer of 1% from the school's to high needs block to support inclusive practices in schools is particularly sensitive, but if we did not it would mean we would be failing in our duty to do all that we can to help manage this significant high needs budget challenge.
- 4.3 Due to the timing of this meeting, we have not attached a Proposed Record of Decision to this report. This is because we have not finalised proposals yet and consequently cannot confirm exactly what combination of factor and rate changes will apply to the LFF from 1 April 2021. The detailed proposals will not be confirmed until due consideration can be given to the all-school consultation (closing on 23 November), feedback from this Cabinet Committee and the outcome of discussions with the Schools' Funding Forum. It is therefore necessary to seek the Cabinet Committee's views on the full range of options outlined in the consultation document.
- 4.4 The consultation responses, as well as any comments provided by this Cabinet Committee, will be collated and presented to the Schools' Funding Forum on 4 December. The Forum will consider all responses and be asked to make a series of recommendations back to the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills prior to a key decision being taken in December. A decision must be taken in December so that school budget calculations can commence in late December in readiness for formal publication at the end of February 2020.
- 4.5 As the consultation will still be live at the date of this Committee meeting, we intend to provide a verbal update at the meeting, outlining a summary of the responses received to date.
- 4.6 We can provide an update on the decision at the next or at a future Cabinet Committee meeting if this is something that Members would find useful.

5. Recommendation(s):

- 5.1 The **Children, Young People's and Education Cabinet Committee** is asked to:
- a) Consider and comment, in order to inform the decision of the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills, on the proposals set out within the Kent Schools' Local Funding Formula 2021-22 consultation.
 - b) Note that the Cabinet Member will take the relevant Key Decision in December 2020, following engagement with the Schools' Funding Forum.

6. Background Documents

- 6.1 The Kent Schools' Local Funding Formula 2021-22 Consultation documentation can be found in the link below:

www.kent.gov.uk/schoolfundingconsultation

7. Contact details

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Relevant Director:

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From: Richard Long TD, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills
Matt Dunkley CBE, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 18 November 2020

Subject: Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25

Decision Number and Title: 20/00097 - Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25

Key decision – It affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions

Classification: Unrestricted

Past Pathway of report: Annual Decision

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet Committee 27 January 2021

Electoral Division: All

Summary: This report provides the Committee with the opportunity to comment on the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25 prior to final approval by Cabinet.

Recommendation(s):

The Children's Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse, or make recommendations to, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25, prior to the final version being considered and approved by Cabinet on 27 January 2021.

1. Introduction

1.1 The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent (KCP) is an annual document which 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, while supporting parental preference. The KCP 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.

1.2 The KCP sets out the principles by which we determine proposals, and it forecasts the need for future provision. It also sets out in more detail plans to

meet the commissioning needs which arise in each district and borough in Kent during the next five years.

- 1.3 This updated KCP is a 'live' document which underpins our on-going dialogue and consultation with schools, district and borough councils, diocesan authorities, KCC Members and local communities, to ensure we meet our responsibilities.

2. The Demographic Context

- 2.1 Information from the Office for National Statistics shows that in 2005 there were 15,613 live births in Kent (excluding Medway). The number of births rose each year up to 2012 when there was a baby boom of 18,147 children. Since this time, birth numbers have fallen to 16,537 in 2019.

- 2.2 These larger cohorts are now entering the secondary sector. Between the 2020-21 and 2024-25 academic years we forecast secondary school rolls will rise by a further 9,677 pupils. This is equivalent to just under 11 new 6FE secondary schools. Primary rolls are forecast to fall slightly across the same period.

- 2.3 The pressure for specialist school provision continues to grow. As of January 2020, there were 13,499 children and young people age 0-25 years in Kent subject to an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP), this was an increase of 1,736 from the previous year. Consequently, the pressure for places in the specialist sector continues to increase. This is further exacerbated as 43% of school aged pupils with an EHCP in the County are educated in special schools compared to 37.2% nationally. This has been the case for several years and is not sustainable. It is our expectation the continuing work to improve the effectiveness of SEND provision and parent/carer confidence in the Local Offer will gradually move Kent towards the national figure of 37.2% of school aged pupils with an EHCP being educated in the special sector.

3. Our Commissioning Intentions

- 3.1 The KCP 2021-25 identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary mainstream school and specialist places each year as follows. Additional provision will be secured through a combination of expanding existing schools and opening new ones.

Primary and Secondary School Commissioning Intentions

by 2021-22	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029	Total
Primary 2.3FE 30 Year R places	Primary 1.5FE 30 Year R places	Primary 3.5FE 30 Year R places	Primary 4.4FE	Primary 32FE	Primary 3FE	Primary 47FE* 90 Year R places
Secondary 7.5FE 375 Year 7 places	Secondary 13.6FE 285 Year 7 places	Secondary 24FE 195 Year 7 places	Secondary 1FE 45 Year 7 places	Secondary 19.5FE	Secondary 2FE	Secondary 68FE* 900 Year 7 places

*All figures rounded to the nearest 0.5FE

Special School Commissioning Intentions

by 2021-22	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029	Total
82 places	520 places	110 places			-	712

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1 The Local Authority as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient education provision in the County.
- 4.2 The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as secondary school demand grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy monies (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon 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. The basis of allocation is to add a third year of funding to a rolling three-year funding allocation. For places needed by September 2022 Kent has received £23.6m. To put this into context, this would barely fund one 6FE secondary school.
- 4.3 The DfE guidance sets out the expectation that local authorities will seek developer contributions to support the funding of not only primary and secondary school places but also nursery places, sixth form provision and special educational needs provision. In this respect we will continue to require the support of our district/borough council colleagues to support our ability to collect the developer contributions necessary to deliver the education facilities required to meet the demand produced by new homes. It must be noted that securing developer contributions will not support the lag in the funding streams and reduce the upfront capital costs that put the Council under so much financial pressure. We are in the process of reviewing KCC's Developer Contribution Guidance which will include reference to the changes in the DfE guidance.
- 4.4 The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on the County Council's ability to deliver new school places for September 2020. The mitigation that has had to be put in place, for September 2020 was forecast to cost the County Council £7.9m. Further mitigation may be required to support the delivery of places for September 2021.
- 4.5 In order to drive efficiencies into the delivery programme we have revisited projects identified in the previous Plan. We have managed to reduce the additional secondary school places required for the three-year period 2021-23 by around 13.5FE.
- 4.6 Our latest budget figure which, includes all projects in the previous KCP, indicates a shortfall of £36.5m against the identified funding streams. The need to address this shortfall is already shaping the decision-making process around new education provision.

- 4.7 Covid-19 has also impacted the pre-school sector financially. While providers received their full free entitlement funding through the summer, and their autumn funding has been based on last autumn's headcount, plus they have been able to access other Government support packages, we recognise the loss of parental fee income will have impacted some providers heavily, especially those who remained open during lockdown. National concerns that many providers would close have not been realised so far, however as funding support reduces in January 2020, providers will need to have adjusted their cost base before then. It is possible we will see a contraction in the market in the spring. In most areas there is likely to remain sufficient supply. We will identify solutions in any area where supply is not meeting demand.

5 Legal implications

- 5.1 Each project identified in the KCP will be subject to a separate consultation and decision-making process. The legal implications of each proposal will be identified at that time.

6. Equalities implications

- 6.1 The equality impact assessment considers whether the commissioning principles and guidelines contained within the KCP may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to mitigate the negative impacts. Separate, more detailed equalities impact assessments will be completed as individual project consultations come forward to consider the impacts on any protected group arising from that individual education proposal. The EqIA is attached as appendix 2 to this report.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1. The commissioning intentions outlined in the KCP are planned to ensure there are sufficient schools places, in the right locations and at the right time in order to fulfil our legal responsibility to offer an appropriate school place to all who require one. At the same time, we are committed to reducing the budget shortfall, but without compromising on the high-quality provision our children and young people deserve.

8. Recommendation(s):

- 8.1 The Children's Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and endorse, or make recommendations to, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills on the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25, prior to the final version being considered and approved by Cabinet on 27 January 2021.

9. Background Documents

- 9.1 Vision and Priorities for Improvement 2018-21
<http://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/education-skills-and-employment-policies/vision-and-priorities-for-improvement>
- 9.2 Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2020-24

<https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/schools/education-provision/education-provision-plan>

9.3 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed and have been submitted separately.

10. Contact details

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL – PROPOSED RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY:

Cabinet

DECISION NO:

20/00097

For publication [Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:

- a) *be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:*
 - *the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;*

Subject Matter / Title of Decision

Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25

Decision:

As Cabinet, is asked to agree to: Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25

Reason(s) for decision:

Background

1.1 The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Kent. The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent (KCP) is an annual document which 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, while supporting parental preference. The KCP 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.

1.2 The KCP sets out the principles by which we determine proposals, and it forecasts the need for future provision. It also sets out in more detail plans to meet the commissioning needs which arise in each district and borough in Kent during the next five years.

1.3 This updated KCP is a 'live' document which underpins our on-going dialogue and consultation with schools, district and borough councils, diocesan authorities, KCC Members and local communities, to ensure we meet our responsibilities.

Financial Implications

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

2.2 The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as secondary school demand grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy monies (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon 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. The basis of allocation is to add a third year of funding to a rolling three-year funding allocation. For places needed by September 2022 Kent has received £23.6m. To put this into context, this would barely fund one 6FE secondary school.

2.3 The DfE guidance sets out the expectation that local authorities will seek developer contributions to support the funding of not only primary and secondary school places but also nursery places, sixth form provision and special educational needs provision. In this respect we will continue to require the support of our district/borough council colleagues to support our ability to collect the developer contributions necessary to deliver the education facilities required to meet the demand produced by new homes. It must be noted that securing developer contributions will not support the lag in the funding streams and reduce the upfront capital costs that put the Council under so much financial pressure. We are in the process of reviewing KCC's Developer Contribution Guidance which will include reference to the changes in the DfE guidance.

2.4 The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on the County Council's ability to deliver new school places for September 2020. The mitigation that has had to be put in place, for September 2020 was forecast to cost the County Council £7.9m. Further mitigation may be required to support the delivery of places for September 2021.

2.5 In order to drive efficiencies into the delivery programme we have revisited projects identified in the previous Plan. We have managed to reduce the additional secondary school places required for the three-year period 2021-23 by around 13.5FE.

2.6 Our latest budget figure which, includes all projects in the previous KCP, indicates a shortfall of £36.5m against the identified funding streams. The need to address this shortfall is already shaping the decision-making process around new education provision.

2.7 Covid-19 has also impacted the pre-school sector financially. While providers received their full free entitlement funding through the summer, and their autumn funding has been based on last autumn's headcount, plus they have been able to access other Government support packages, we recognise the loss of parental fee income will have impacted some providers heavily, especially those who remained open during lockdown. National concerns that many providers would close have not been realised so far, however as funding support reduces in January 2020, providers will need to have adjusted their cost base before then. It is possible we will see a contraction in the market in the spring. In most areas there is likely to remain sufficient supply. We will identify solutions in any area where supply is not meeting demand.

Legal implications

3.1 Each project identified in the KCP will be subject to a separate consultation and decision-making process. The legal implications of each proposal will be identified at that time.

Equalities implications

4.1 The equality impact assessment considers whether the commissioning principles and guidelines contained within the KCP may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to mitigate the negative impacts. Separate, more detailed equalities impact assessments will be completed as individual project consultations come forward to consider the impacts on any protected group arising from that individual education proposal. The EqIA is attached as appendix 2 to this report.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:

The Children's and Young People Cabinet Committee consider the decision on 18 November 2020

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

The commissioning intentions outlined in the KCP are planned to ensure there are sufficient schools

places, in the right locations and at the right time in order to fulfil our legal responsibility to offer an appropriate school place to all who require one. At the same time, we are committed to reducing the budget shortfall, but without compromising on the high-quality provision our children and young people deserve.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None

.....
signed

.....
date

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Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent

2021 – 2025





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1. Contact Details

The responsibility for the commissioning, planning and delivery of new school places in Kent is vested in the Director of Education, and the team of four Area Education Officers whose contact details are given below.

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2. Foreword

Welcome to the County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25 (KCP). This is the latest edition of our 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 on the positive achievements of the last few years. We have continued to commission new primary, secondary and special provision to ensure not only a sufficient supply of school places to fulfil our statutory responsibility to ensure a school place for every child, but also to maintain a surplus of places to facilitate parental choice. This is not without its challenges, particularly in this period when we see the rolls rise in the secondary and specialist sectors.

For September 2020, we are pleased to report that we commissioned:

- 2.5FE permanent primary school places.
- 1FE permanent secondary school places and a further 544 temporary Year 7 places.
- 914 specialist places in special schools or specialist resource provisions in mainstream schools.

We could not have achieved this without the support of Headteachers and Governors who have helped us to ensure sufficient school places while at the same time steering their schools through the unprecedented background of the Covid-19 pandemic.

We forecast that between the 2019-20 and 2024-25 academic years total primary school rolls will fall by 174 pupils and secondary increase by 9,677 pupils. As new homes are built, and the Kent population increases accordingly, further pressures will be felt. In order to meet the forecast indigenous need and to support housing development, for the academic years 2021-22 to 2024-25, 12FE of primary provision and 90 temporary Year R places will be needed and 46FE of secondary provision and 900 temporary Year 7 places.

As in previous years we continue to see a significant increase in the number of pupils requiring a specialist place in order to meet their special educational needs. We will continue to address the need for high quality SEN provision within the context of the recommendations following the OFSTED/Quality Care SEND Inspection earlier this year. Across the Plan period we plan to commission just over 700 new specialist places.

It would be remis not to highlight the huge impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on education provision. It has impacted on the County Council's ability to deliver new school places for September 2020 and may well impact on the plans for September 2021. The mitigation that we have had to put in place for September 2020 was forecast to cost the County Council in excess of £7.9m. This needs to be noted in a climate when the CYPE budget is already under significant pressure. Our latest budget figure which, includes all projects in the previous KCP, indicates a shortfall of £36.5m against the identified funding streams. The need to address this shortfall is already shaping the decision-making process around new



education provision.

Richard Long - Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

Matt Dunkley CBE - Corporate Director for Children, Young People and Education



3. Executive Summary

3.1 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 promote parental preference. 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/borough councils, KCC Members, the diocesan authorities and others. The content of this Plan reflects those discussions and consultations.

3.2 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.

3.3 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. Focusing on commissioning education provision from good or better providers can assist in securing this vision. In order to address the commissioning needs outlined in this Plan we welcome proposals from existing schools, trusts, the three dioceses and new providers.

3.4 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 5). 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.

3.5 Kent's Demographic Trends

Information from the Office for National Statistics shows that in 2005 there were 15,613 live births in Kent (excluding Medway). The number of births rose each year up to 2012 when there was a baby boom of 18,147 children. Since this time, birth numbers have fallen to 16,537 in 2019.

As we have forecast for a number of years the increased number of births until 2012,



which required us to add significant primary school places, is now being felt in the secondary sector. Between the 2020-21 and 2024-25 academic years we forecast secondary school rolls will rise by a further 9,677 pupils. This is equivalent to just under 11 new 6FE secondary schools. Primary rolls are forecast to fall slightly across the same period.

3.6 Capital Funding

The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as secondary school demand grows. The cost of delivering school places is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy monies (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon 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. The basis of allocation is to add a third year of funding to a rolling three-year funding allocation. For places needed by September 2022 Kent has received £23.6m. To put this into context, this would barely fund one 6FE secondary school.

The Free Schools programme is one way to deliver some of the school provision Kent needs. We have encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with success. However, as the free school programme has become more restrictive, it will not be the answer to all our needs. The Free School programme is not risk free for the Local Authority as delays in delivery can require the Authority to put in place unplanned provision with the resultant unplanned expense – both capital and revenue.

The DfE guidance sets out the expectation that local authorities will seek developer contributions to support the funding of nursery places, sixth form provision and special educational needs provision will support our ability to collect the developer contributions necessary to deliver the education facilities required to meet the demand produced by new homes. This will require the support of our District/Borough Council colleagues. However, securing developer contributions will not support the lag in the funding streams and reduce the upfront capital costs that put the Council under so much financial pressure.

In order to drive efficiencies into the delivery programme we have revisited projects identified in the previous Plan. We have managed to reduce the additional secondary school places required for the three year period 2021-23 by around 13.5FE. This could be a saving of up to £40,000,000.

3.7 Special Educational Needs

The Local Authority is responsible for maintaining Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children and young people between the ages of 0-25 years. As of January 2020, this totalled 13,499 children and young people with an EHCP. This is an increase of 1,736 since January 2019.

Pupils with an EHCP in Kent are less likely to be educated in a mainstream school than would be expected nationally. 31.2% are educated in mainstream schools (including Specialist Resourced Provisions) in Kent, whilst the national figure is 39%. In Kent 43% of school aged pupils are educated in Special schools whilst nationally



this figure is 37.2%. This has been the case for a number of years and is not sustainable. It is our expectation the continuing work to improve the effectiveness of SEND provision and parent/carer confidence in the Local Offer will gradually move Kent towards the national figure of 37.2% of school aged pupils with an EHCP being educated in the special sector.

Even as we work towards increasing the proportion of Kent pupils with an EHCP educated in mainstream schools towards the national figure, there will remain a need to increase specialist provision. This could be via new special schools, the addition of satellites of existing special schools or the addition of specialist resourced provisions. In order to support the increasing number of pupils requiring SEN provision, we will seek developer contributions towards new SEN provision.

3.8 Early Education and Childcare

Early Education and Childcare in Kent is available through a large, diverse and constantly shifting market of maintained, private, voluntary, independent and school-run providers, childminders and academies, all of which operate as individual businesses and are therefore subject to market forces.

Due to the ongoing uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to produce an interim Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) for the autumn term in the 2020/2021 academic year. This involved different scenarios that could arise in the autumn term depending on what the demand for childcare is and the number of childcare providers that fully reopen in the autumn term and also remain sustainable going forward. This interim CSA suggested that, in the unlikely event that should those providers who were closed during the summer term did not reopen, only Gravesham would see a deficit of places.

The Early Years Sector was operating at around 41% capacity in Summer 2020, due to the pandemic. This was close to the national average of 37% during the same period. It is a concern that, should the demand for early years provision fail to recover to normal levels this could impact on the viability of formal childcare providers in Kent.

3.9 Post-16 Education and Training in Kent

As well as facilitating increased levels of participation, the post-16 offer should prepare young people for the post Covid-19 world, particularly supporting their progression into employment, to mitigate the predicted negative impact on their future prospects. This will also be important to hold down numbers of NEETs which are likely to be higher anyway due to the disruption of education and support for young people.

Increasing participation 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, particularly those who do not have maths and/or English should have opportunities to engage in personalised pathways which lead to sustained employment.

The overall picture in respect of qualifications at Level 3 and below and the funding that follows them is not entirely clear. The DfE ran a consultation in 2019 that was due to report in Spring 2020, but the outcomes have yet to be reported. The roll out



of 'T levels' has begun but is unlikely that this will have a major impact on post 16 education in the County for a while yet.

Kent County Council is in the process of evaluating current provision. To this end and as part of the strategic plan, the council is undertaking a system wide review of 16-19 provision. The review aims to develop a rich and deep understanding of the Kent issues, identifying the impact of national policy and the local gaps to ensure key issues can be raised with the sector. Consultation on these issues with core representative groups aims to lead to a set of recommendations that can be used to change, influence and lobby and thus improve the sector.

3.10 Kent's Forward Plan

Detailed analysis, at district level, of the future need for primary and secondary school places is contained in Section 10 of this Plan.

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

Primary and Secondary School Commissioning Intentions

by 2021-21	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029	Total
Primary 2.3FE 30 Year R places	Primary 1.5FE 30 Year R places	Primary 3.5FE 30 Year R places	Primary 4.4FE	Primary 32FE	Primary 3FE	Primary 47FE* 90 Year R places
Secondary 7.5FE 375 Year 7 places	Secondary 13.6FE 285 Year 7 places	Secondary 24FE 195 Year 7 places	Secondary 1FE 45 Year 7 places	Secondary 19.5FE	Secondary 2FE	Secondary 68FE* 900 Year 7 places

*All figures rounded to the nearest 0.5FE

Special School Commissioning Intentions

by 2021-21	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029	Total
82 places	520 places	110 places			-	712 places



4. What We Are Seeking to Achieve

The Children, Young People and Education Directorate has a clear Mission Statement. This being as follows:

Our aim: Making Kent a county that works for all children.

Our vision: All Kent children feel safe, secure, loved, fulfilled, happy and optimistic.

We will do this by:

- Joining up services to support families at the right time and in the right place;
- Securing the best childcare, education and training opportunities;
- Being the best Corporate Parent we can be;
- Developing a culture of high aspiration and empathy for children and their families;
- Valuing children and young people's voices and listening to them.

The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent aims to support the Mission statement through 'securing the best childcare, education and training opportunities.'

Our Principles and Planning Guidelines (Section 6) underpin our commissioning decisions. This is further supported by a suite of key strategies including, but not limited to:

- Vision and Priorities for Improvement 2018-21
- Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23
- Kent Strategy for SEND 2017-2019
- 14-24 Strategy for Learning, Employment and Skills 2017-20

To this extent we aim to:

- Ensure sufficient good or better school places for all children and young people in Kent.
- Implement the Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23 to ensure we: develop a more integrated approach to early years and childcare provision and services; ensure better continuity of provision and services across the 0-5 year old age range; ensure an increasing number of children are school ready at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage and mitigate the effect of poverty, inequality and disadvantage through the provision of high quality early education and childcare, including support for parents and carers and narrowing early development achievement gaps.
- Commission more high-quality specialist provision and support for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Speech, Language and Communication Needs and Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs in mainstream and special schools.
- Work with schools, colleges, employers and training organisations to deliver the 14-24 Strategy for Learning, Employment and Skills to ensure the post-16 offer meets the requirements of increasing participation and offers a wide range of



options which lead to progressive routes towards sustainable further or higher learning, employment with training or employment.



5. 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 years: “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 years.

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.

5.1 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.

5.2 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 to the community.
- 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. 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.¹

5.3 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.

5.4 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.
- 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 (primary through to secondary) here this is in the interests of the local community.

¹ 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.



5.5 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 where mainstream provision is not appropriate, we seek to make provision through Kent special schools. For young people aged 16-19 years provision may be at school or college. For young people who are aged 19-25 years 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.

5.6 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.
- As the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision, we welcome proposals from existing schools and new providers that address the needs identified in this Plan. This includes new provision to meet increased demand and new provision to address concerns about quality.
- In order for us to support any such proposal they must meet an identified need and should adhere to the planning principles and guidelines set out above.

5.7 Small Schools

KCC defines small schools as 'those schools with fewer than 150 pupils on roll and/or a measured capacity of less than 150 places'. We have over 100 primary schools that fit this criterion.

We value the work of our small schools and appreciate the challenges faced. We continue to work with partners to ensure small schools have the resilience to deal with the challenges they face in terms of leadership and management, teaching and learning and governance and finance so that they can enable their pupils to grow up, learn, develop and achieve and continue to play a valued role in their communities.

Kent County Council and its partners, in particular the dioceses, will ensure that:

- Support is given to small schools seeking to collaborate, federate or join appropriate multi-academy trusts.
- They will work closely together to ensure that the distinctive character and ethos of small Church of England schools are protected and maintained in future collaborative arrangements.



6. Capital Funding

6.1 Introduction

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, prudential borrowing by KCC and developer contribution monies. It continues to be clear in The Medium-Term Financial Plan that KCC is not in a position to undertake any additional prudential borrowing to support new provision. To do so would place undue pressure on the revenue budget at what is already challenging times for the Authority. Delivery of the additional school places will rely more than ever on an appropriate level of funding from Government and securing the maximum possible contribution from developers where appropriate.

6.2 Basic Need

Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon 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. The basis of allocation is to add a third year of funding to a rolling three-year funding allocation. For places needed by September 2022 Kent has received £23.6m. To put this into context, this would barely fund one 6FE secondary school. Due to Covid-19 the DfE has not run the statutory return (SCAP) this summer, thus we have not been required to submit fresh forecasts or capacity information. It is assumed our future allocation will be based on last summer's return, however, there will be no announcements until after the next Comprehensive Spending Review. As we enter the realms of securing new secondary schools with very high upfront capital costs the current Basic Need funding arrangement is inadequate and we have repeatedly made that point to the DfE.

6.3 Free Schools Programme

One funding option which can assist with or overcome the challenges of forward funding new schools is the Free Schools programme. We have encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with success. However, as the free school programme has become more restrictive, being targeted to certain geographical areas of the Country in relation to mainstream schools, and of limited number for special schools and alternative provisions, it will not be the answer to all our needs. Additionally, it is not risk free for the Local Authority. Delays in delivery can require the Authority to put in place unplanned provision with the resultant unplanned expense – both capital and revenue. The prospect of having to meet the growth in demand for places through additional borrowing confronts the County Council with an insoluble dilemma between delivering its statutory duty on school places and maintaining its financial soundness. Members and officers continue to lobby Ministers and officials within the DfE, ESFA and RSC over this critical issue.

6.4 Developer Contributions

It is necessary to look to developer contribution monies for the pupil places required because of new housing development. 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 supplemented by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in those districts that have adopted this, which is an increasing number. The reality is that under CIL the amounts collected for community infrastructure are far lower than could be secured through S106, which places the County Council at significant risk moving forward.

The DfE guidance sets out the expectation that local authorities will seek developer contributions to support the funding of nursery places, sixth form provision and special educational needs provision will support our ability to collect the developer contributions necessary to deliver the education facilities required to meet the demand produced by new homes. This will require the support of our District/Borough Council colleagues.

Account is taken of existing capacity prior to seeking developer contributions. Where surplus capacity above our 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 onto 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.

6.5 Value for Money

In drawing up options for providing additional places, in addition to the Principles and Planning Guidelines set out in Section 5, the Local Authority consider a range of practical issues, such as:

- 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.
- Environmental considerations.
- Future proofing.
- Road access to the site, including transport and safety issues.

Kent is committed to securing value for money when providing additional school accommodation, in line with the DfE's baseline designs, and output performance specification. The build method for new accommodation will be that which is the most appropriate to meet either a bulge in school population, permanent enlargement or a new school, and which represents good value for money.

The Local Authority School Places Scorecard 2019 sets benchmarks across Local Authorities in England.

One of the key benchmarks against which we will be monitoring all Basic Need projects is the 'cost per pupil'. This benchmark divides the construction cost of the project by the number of pupils that the facility will accommodate to provide a project cost per pupil.



The relevant benchmarks are set out in Figure 6.1 that shows the England average per pupil rating, and the Kent per pupil benchmark. This is the cost per pupil benchmark adjusted from the scorecard data to include location rating for Kent.

Figure 6.1: Benchmark costs in England and Kent

School Type	Expansion	England-wide Benchmark	Kent Benchmark (adjusted for location)
Primary	Permanent	£17,268	£19,340
	Temporary	£8,196	£9,180
	New School	£20,508	£22,969
Secondary	Permanent	£23,775	£26,628
	Temporary	£9,248	£10,358
	New School	£24,929	£27,920



7. Commissioning Special Educational Needs

7.1 Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

The Children and Families Act 2014 and accompanying Code of Practice set out the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) system for children and young people aged 0-25 years in England. The 'Code' is statutory guidance and it details the SEND provision which schools and local authorities are required by law to make. Associated legislative requirements are also set out in the Equality Act 2010 and The Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Regulations 2014.

7.2 Kent Overview

Kent's SEND Strategy is being reviewed to reflect Kent's vision and intentions for the next few years and identify how they will be achieved. The Strategy will address how Kent proposes to provide for pupils with needs in the following areas where we have evidenced gaps in provision:

- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- Speech and Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)
- Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)

It will set out how Kent will work with children and young people with SEND and their families as well as with all Kent schools to help support more children with SEND to receive their education within mainstream schools and settings.

7.3 Education Health and Care Plans

There are currently just under 37,000 school aged children and young people with SEND in Kent. The Local Authority is responsible for maintaining Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children and young people between the ages of 0-25 years. As of January 2020, this totalled 13,499 children and young people with an EHCP. This is an increase of 1,736 since January 2019, an increase of 14.8% compared to 10% nationally. The overall percentage increase masks differences in the rate of increase between age groups, with the highest rate of growth being in the 20-25 age group.

Figure 7.1 shows that Kent's only district below the national growth figure of 10% is Gravesham, whilst Ashford, Canterbury, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells are all above Kent's own high average percentage growth figure (2019 to 2020) of 14.8%. It can be seen that Swale and Thanet have the highest percentage of EHCPs for both the 0-25 year old and the 5-19 year old population groups, with Tunbridge Wells with the lowest percentage despite Tunbridge Wells having the highest in-year percentage growth in EHCPs at 18.5%.



Figure 7.1: Number of pupils with an EHCP Spring 2020 (Full SEN2 Cohort)

Home District	2019 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	2020 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	Number +/- change since 2019	Percentage Change since 2019	District % of all 2020 Pupils with an EHCP	District % of 0-25 year old population	District % 5-19 year old population
Ashford	927	1091	164	17.7%	8.1%	2.7%	3.9%
Canterbury	1138	1331	193	17.0%	9.9%	2.3%	4.0%
Dartford	764	875	111	14.5%	6.5%	2.4%	3.7%
Dover	873	984	111	12.7%	7.3%	3.0%	4.4%
Folkestone & Hythe	851	952	101	11.9%	7.1%	3.2%	4.4%
Gravesham	810	874	64	7.9%	6.5%	2.5%	3.8%
Maidstone	1224	1368	144	11.8%	10.1%	2.6%	3.8%
Sevenoaks	716	820	104	14.5%	6.1%	2.3%	3.2%
Swale	1527	1777	250	16.4%	13.2%	3.8%	5.7%
Thanet	1369	1600	231	16.9%	11.9%	3.9%	5.5%
Tonbridge & Malling	922	1072	150	16.3%	7.9%	2.6%	3.6%
Tunbridge Wells	637	755	118	18.5%	5.6%	2.1%	2.7%
OLEA/Other	5	0	-5	-100.0%			
Kent Total	11763	13499	1736	14.8%			

Source: SEN2 Return 2019 & 2020 (District population mid-year 2019)

7.4 Age Groups

Figure 7.2 shows that children aged 11-15 years old in Kent account for the largest percentage of children and young people with EHCPs (34.4%) except for Maidstone district where the largest group are in the 5-10-year-old category. This is broadly in line with the national figure of 35.3%. This is followed by those aged 5-10 years old (30.6%). Kent has a higher proportion of 20-25-year olds with EHCPs at 9.3% compared to the National average at 6.5%

Figure 7.2: EHCPs by age bands and district of residence January 2020

District	Under 5	Aged 5-10	Aged 11-15	Aged 16-19	Aged 20-25	Total
Ashford (S)	40	331	388	245	87	1091
Canterbury (E)	40	360	470	320	141	1331
Dartford (N)	29	310	317	170	49	875
Dover (S)	41	318	328	217	80	984
Folkestone & Hythe	42	253	327	222	108	874
Gravesend (N)	25	275	314	190	70	952
Maidstone (W)	63	449	413	311	132	1368
Sevenoaks (N)	34	251	304	161	70	820
Swale (E)	61	583	640	366	127	1777
Thanet (E)	56	453	531	380	180	1600
Tonbridge and Malling (W)	33	325	372	227	115	1072
Tunbridge Wells (W)	29	216	239	173	98	755
Outside Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent Total	493	4124	4643	2982	1257	13499
Kent %	3.7%	30.6%	34.4%	22.1%	9.3%	
National %	3.9%	33.0%	35.3%	21.3%	6.5%	

Source: SEN2 Return 2020

Figure 7.3 shows the rate of children and young people with an EHCP per 1,000 population for the past 5 years. The rate for 0-3 year olds has remained steady, all



other ages have seen an increase, especially those aged 17 years plus. This increase in 2019 and 2020 was also reflected in the national figures. Figure 7.4 shows that Nationally 3.3% of children and young people of school age have an EHCP whilst in Kent it is 3.7%, a rise from the previous rate of 3.4%. Kent's rate of growth in EHCPs has remained higher than the national rate for the past six years.

Figure 7.3: Children and Young People with EHCPs rate with per 1,000 population 2016-2020.

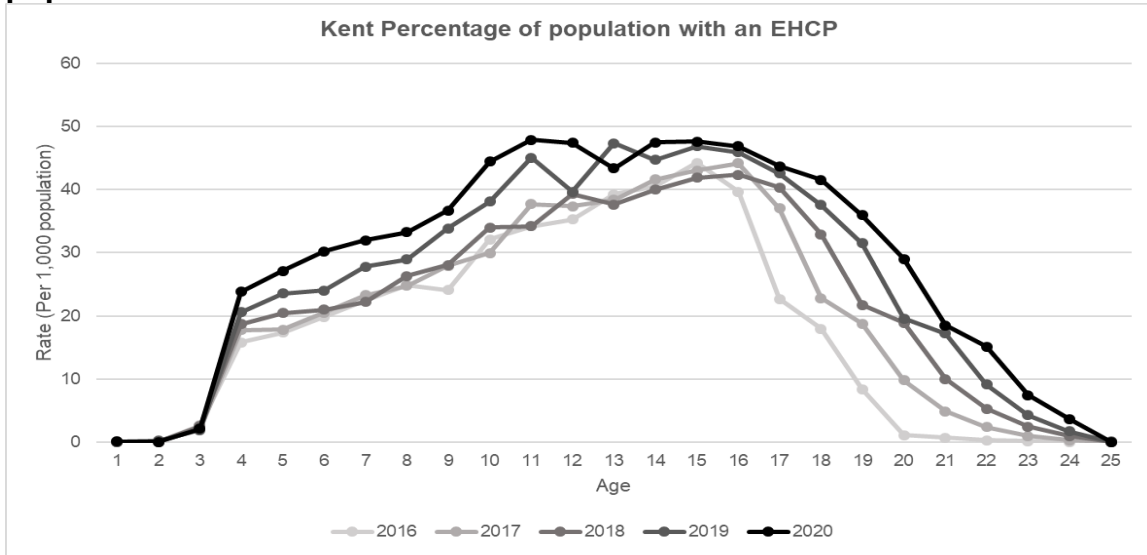
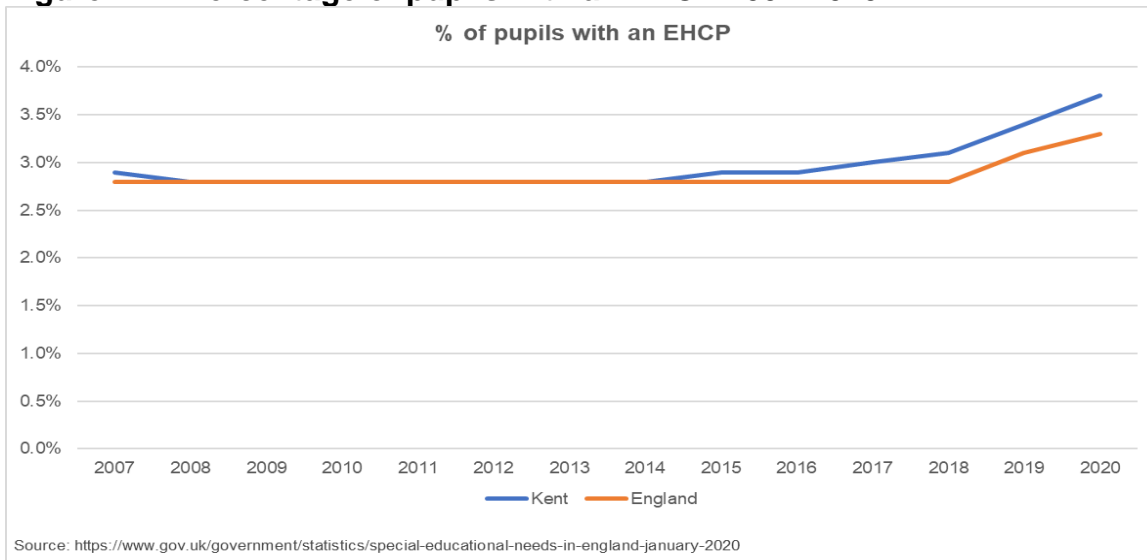


Figure 7.4: Percentage of pupils with an EHCP 2007-2020



Figures 7.5 and 7.6 show the published number of children and young people with an EHCP by age group over time, (2015-2020) in England and Kent. Kent is following a similar trend to England. However, in Kent, the rate of increase in 2019 and 2020 for 5 to 10-year olds and 11 to 15 years olds, is much steeper than nationally. The rate of increase for 16-19-year olds appears to be stabilising whilst the under 5 years olds are increasing, but at a much slower rate.



Figure 7.5: The number of EHCPs in England by age group 2015-2020

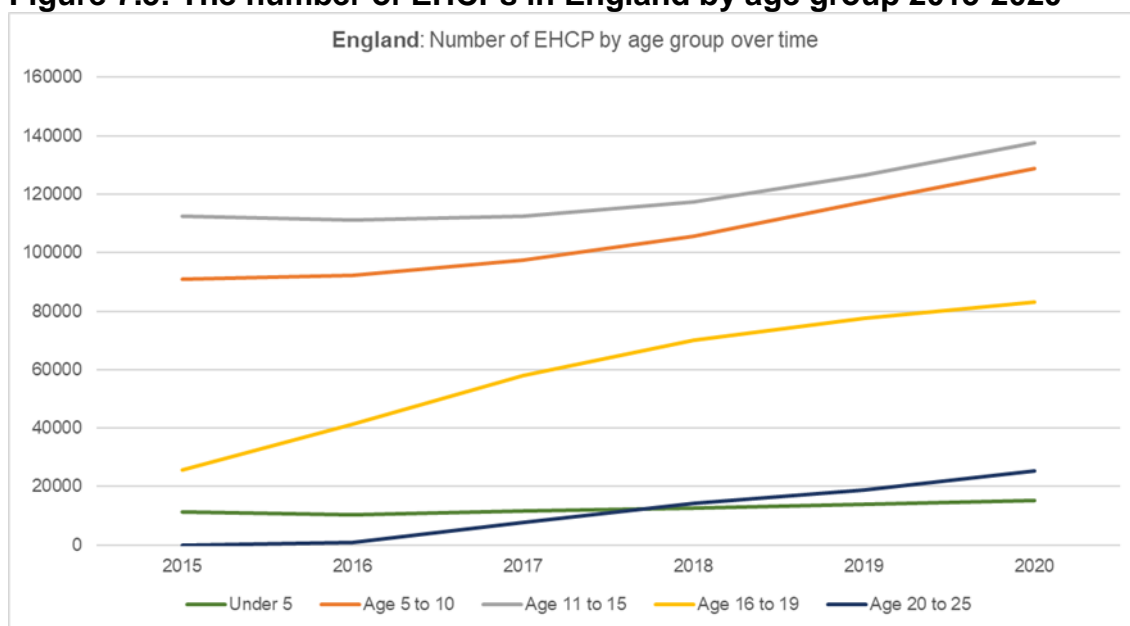
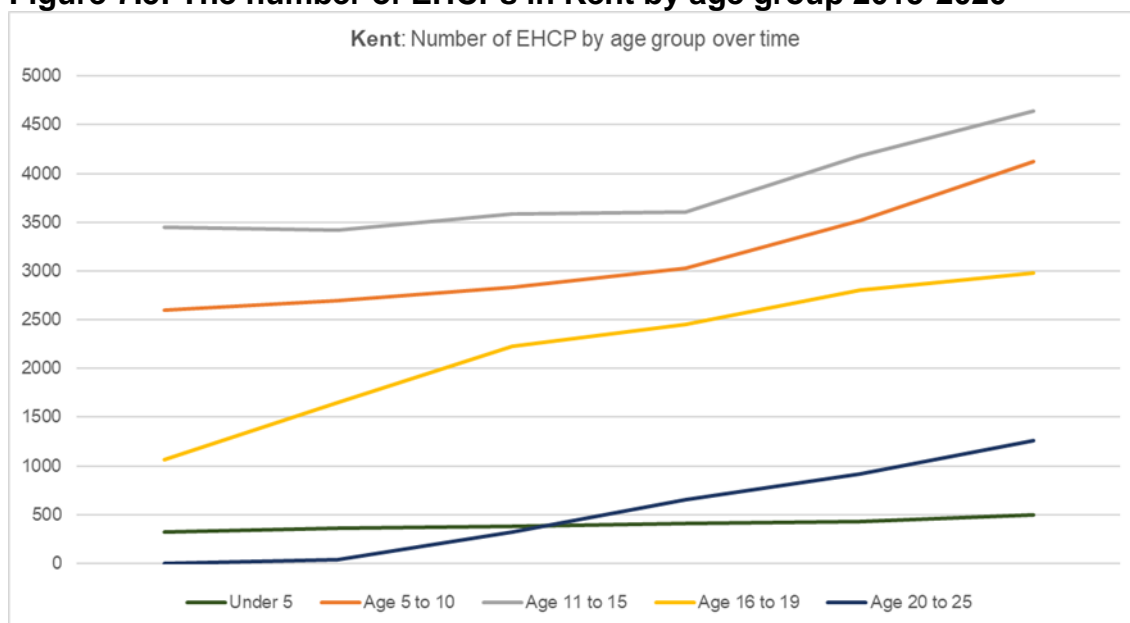


Figure 7.5: The number of EHCPs in Kent by age group 2015-2020



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/education-health-and-care-plans-england-2020>

7.5 SEN Need Types

Figure 7.6 shows that Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) remains the most common primary need type with 41.2% of children and young people with an EHCP (0-25 years) having ASD identified as their primary need. This is an increase from 40.3% in January 2019. Nationally ASD is also the most common primary need, but Kent's percentage is significantly higher than the national figure of 30%. The second highest in Kent is Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) at 18.6% (nationally 14% and third highest). Nationally Speech, Language and Communication Need is the second highest need type at 15%, whilst in Kent it is third highest at 15.6%.



Figure 7.6: EHCPs by age group and need type

SEN Need Type	Under 5	Aged 5-10	Aged 11-15	Aged 16-19	Aged 20-25	Total	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	210	1722	1981	1162	491	5566	41.2%
Hearing Impairment	10	65	57	35	20	187	1.4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	35	237	280	208	147	907	6.7%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	0	4	6	2	0	12	0.1%
Physical Disability	33	175	191	127	67	593	4.4%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	19	154	103	67	21	364	2.7%
Severe Learning Difficulty	18	304	276	184	145	927	6.9%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	11	530	1054	737	175	2507	18.6%
Specific Learning Difficulty	2	37	107	71	19	236	1.7%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	149	874	554	367	156	2100	15.6%
Visual Impairment	6	22	34	22	16	100	0.7%
Kent Total	493	4124	4643	2982	1257	13499	

Source: SEN2 Return January 2020

7.6 Provision

Pupils with an EHCP in Kent are less likely to be educated in a mainstream school than would be expected nationally. 31.2% are educated in mainstream (including Specialist Resourced Provisions) in Kent, whilst the national figure is 39%. 43% of school aged pupils with an EHCP are educated in a special school placement compared to 37.2% nationally. For all children and young people aged 0-25 years this increases to 46.9% (this includes independent special schools, specialist post-16 institutions and non-maintained nurseries). It is our expectation the continuing work to improve the effectiveness of SEND provision and parent/carers confidence in the Local Offer will gradually move Kent towards the national figure of 37.2% of school aged pupils with an EHCP being educated in the special sector.

Figure 7.7: Number of EHCPs by establishment type

Type of Establishment	Kent			National 2020
	2019	2020	%	%
Mainstream school inc. SRPs	3,805	4211	31.2%	39.0%
Special school inc. independent schools	4,999	5810	43.0%	37.2%
Non-maintained early years	37	36	0.3%	0.5%
Further education	2,012	2467	18.3%	16.5%
NEET	65	59	0.4%	2.1%
Educated elsewhere	827	913	6.8%	3.2%
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit	3	3	0.0%	0.8%
Other	15	0	0.0%	0.6%
Total	11763	13499		

Source: SEN2 Return January 2020 & 2019

7.7 Specialist Educational Provision in Kent – Specialist Resourced Provisions

A Specialist Resourced Provision (SRP) is a mainstream based provision, reserved for children with an EHCP. An SRP serves children that require higher levels of support than can be provided with a mainstream school's normally available resource, but whose needs are not so complex that special school placements are appropriate. The current total designated number of SRP places in Kent primary and secondary schools is 1,234. A total of 1,174 of those SRP places have been commissioned for September 2020 (Figure 7.7). The designated number can differ from the commissioned number of places in any given year. The commissioned



number reflects the need for places in that particular year and can be lower or greater than the designated number. A further 943 places have been commissioned at Further Education colleges.

Figure 7.7: Commissioned number of SRP places at Kent primary and secondary schools – September 2020

District	Primary and Secondary SRP places by District and Need Type										
Primary/Secondary	ASD	HI	PD	PD/VI	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	SPLD	VI	VI/HI	Total
Primary Total	192	31	15	0	32	165	112	0	4	20	571
Ashford	8	0	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	26
Canterbury	42	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	76
Dartford	40	10	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	68
Dover	0	0	0	0	0	10	*112	0	0	0	122
Folkestone & Hythe	10	7	0	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	45
Gravesham	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Maidstone	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Swale	0	0	0	0	8	51	0	0	0	0	59
Thanet	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	40
Tonbridge & Malling	43	8	0	0	16	18	0	0	0	0	85
Tunbridge Wells	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Secondary Total	250	46	25	0	0	196	54	26	8	0	603
Ashford	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Canterbury	38	0	10	0	0	22	0	4	3	0	77
Dartford	51	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	65
Dover	0	0	0	0	0	14	54	0	0	0	68
Folkestone & Hythe	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Gravesham	15	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Maidstone	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Sevenoaks	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Swale	44	25	6	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	125
Thanet	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	13
Tonbridge & Malling	40	0	0	0	0	*120	0	0	0	0	160
Tunbridge Wells	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total SRP places	442	77	40	0	32	361	166	24	12	20	1174
*Dover 112 includes Whitfield Aspen											
*Tonbridge & Malling includes The Malling School											

7.8 Kent Special Schools and Satellite Provisions

Kent has a total of 22 Local Authority maintained special schools, 1 special academy and 2 free schools. For the academic year 2020/21 Kent has commissioned 4,904 places in Kent special schools. The current total designated number across Kent special schools as of September 2020 was 5,285 (see Figure 7.9 below). In the case of the new academies, the designated number reflects the number of places when full, but a gradual growth has been agreed with the Trusts to enable them to establish their provision.

Several Special schools have satellites which are classes hosted in mainstream schools and are run by staff from the special school. These offer an opportunity for pupils to learn alongside mainstream peers, with support from specialist teaching staff as appropriate. Pupils remain on the roll of the special school and are included in the designated number of the special school.



Figure 7.9: Commissioned places at Kent maintained special schools and academies as of September 2020

School	Need type	District	Designated Number	2020-21 Commissioned Places		
				Pre-16	Post-16	Total
Goldwyn Community Special School	SEMH & L	Ashford	195	150	0	150
The Wyvern School	PSCN	Ashford	270	255	35	290
The Orchard School	SEMH & L	Canterbury	96	83	0	83
St Nicholas' School	PSCN	Canterbury	285	249	43	292
Rowhill School	SEMH & L	Dartford	106	110	0	110
Elms School	SEMH & L	Dover	96	158	0	158
Portal House School	SEMH & L	Dover	80	80	0	80
The Beacon Folkestone	PSCN	Folkestone & Hythe	650	316	64	380
The Ifield School	PSCN	Gravesham	190	210	40	250
Snowfields Academy	ASD	Maidstone	168	60	0	60
Bower Grove School	SEMH & L	Maidstone	208	214	0	214
Five Acre Wood School	PSCN	Maidstone	580	420	50	470
Milestone School	PSCN	Sevenoaks	237	285	55	340
Valence School	PD	Sevenoaks	80	72	33	105
Aspire School	ASD	Swale	168	32	0	32
Meadowfield School	PSCN	Swale	348	298	50	348
St Anthony's School	SEMH & L	Thanet	112	98	0	98
Foreland Fields School	PSCN	Thanet	200	188	32	220
Stone Bay School	ASD & L	Thanet	90	65	15	80
Laleham Gap School	ASD	Thanet	178	196	0	196
Nexus Foundation Special School	PSCN	Tonbridge & Malling	228	200	28	228
Grange Park School	ASD	Tonbridge & Malling	150	100	50	150
Broomhill Bank School	ASD	Tunbridge Wells	318	218	100	318
Oakley School	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	252	200	52	252
Total Specialist School Places			5285	4257	647	4904

7.9 Independent Non-maintained Provision

Where we are unable to provide a specialist school placement in a Kent maintained special school or SRP, placements are commissioned in the independent and non-maintained sector. As of January 2020, 1,075 Kent, resident pupils had places funded in an independent non maintained school, an increase of 198 (22.6%) from January 2019 and representing 7.9% of all EHCPs. 488 of these independent placements were for a primary diagnosis of ASD and 375 for SEMH.

7.10 Post 16 SEN provision

Most young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) will complete their education alongside their peers by around age of 18. However, some young people will require longer to complete and consolidate their education and training and the length of time will vary for each young person.



The Children and Families Act 2014 extended the special educational needs system to young people up to the age of 25. Consequently, since 2015 Kent County Council (KCC) has seen a large growth in the number of EHCPs for young people up to the age of 25. Figure 7.10 shows the growth by age from 2015 to 2020. By 2020 there were 1,958 young people with an EHCP who were aged 19 or over.

Figure 7.10: Growth in EHCP numbers by age 2015-2020.

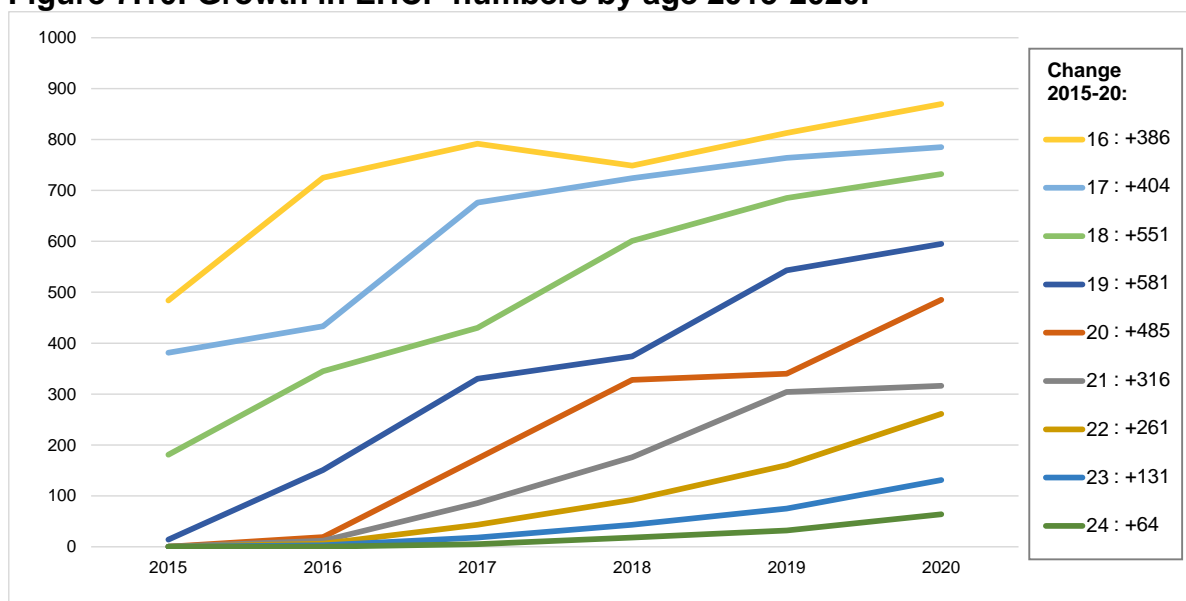


Figure 7.11 shows the growth in EHCPs by Category of SEND, although there has been an overall growth in EHCPs of 40% or 445 young people between 18 and 25, the largest growth has been in the category of social-emotional and mental health at 84%, followed by Specific Learning Difficulties at 57%, Speech, Language and Communication Needs and 56% and Autistic Spectrum Conditions at 45%.

Figure 7.11: Growth in ECHPs for 18-25 year olds by need type

Category of SEND	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change since 2017
Autistic Spectrum Conditions	677	637	807	980	45%
BESD now Social Emotional and Mental Health *	220	-	-	-	N/A
Hearing Impairment	36	31	33	33	-8%
Mild Learning Disability	195	187	206	232	19%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	-	-	-	1	N/A
Physical Disability	115	98	110	110	-4%
Profound Multiple Learning Disability	36	30	40	40	11%
Social Emotional Mental Health	38	212	333	476	84%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	200	189	253	311	56%
Severe Learning Difficulties	209	185	207	237	13%
Specific Learning Difficulties	28	28	34	44	57%
Visual Impairment	21	20	22	26	24%
Grand Total	1,775	1,617	2,045	2,490	40%

*From 2017 the SEND CODE Behavioural, Emotional and Social Development (BESD) has not been used the replacement term is Social Emotional Mental Health, therefore the two categories have been merged to calculate the % increase



We know the number of young people wanting to remain in education is growing. However, planning post 16 SEND provision is complex. KCC is working to establish a robust evidence base to resolve any gaps in provision.

Remaining at their secondary school for 6th Form is one of the choices that young people with SEND can make. 14 of Kent’s maintained special schools have 6th form provisions. Between 2019-20 and 2020-21 we saw an increase of 54 in additional 6th Form places taking the number from 593 to 647.

Figure 7.12 outlines where 18 to 25 years olds with an EHCP continued their education in the 2020-21 academic year. The largest proportion by far attending a general Further Education (FE) college or maintained mainstream school/academy with smaller proportions at specialist post 16 institution (SPI), special school/academy, or a non-maintained/independent special school (NMISS).

Figure 7.12: Where 18-25 year olds with an EHCP were educated in the 2020-21 academic year

FE College/ mainstream school	SPI	Special school	NMISS
59%	12%	7%	3%

General FE colleges or maintained mainstream schools/academies were the most common type of schools attended across all the age groups. The proportion of young people attending these ranged from 47% among 18 year olds to 69% among those aged 21 years old. Further Education Colleges provide a range of courses for post 16 to 19 SEND learners and are the most popular form of education for this group. However, due to a range of issues, FE Colleges are not suitable in the first instance for many SEND learners and a proportion of learners drop out of college in the first semester.

Specialist Post 16 Institutions (SPIs) provide an alternative to FE colleges offering more bespoke learning environments often for learners with additional or more complex needs. In recent years we have seen an increase in the number of young people attending a specialist post 16 institution (SPI). Of the SPIs in 2020, 79% have contractual relationships with KCC, and 21% are totally independent of the Local Authority.

Growth in SPI provision to this point has been largely organic and provider-led. To ensure we have full County coverage, we wish to work in partnership with prospective providers as we believe there is the need for more targeted SPI provision in the County.

We want to work with FE Colleges to ensure that we have good geographical coverage of the right courses at the right levels and that there are clear pathways and partnerships with alternate types of providers such as SPIs to meet the needs of learners with more complex needs or requiring a more bespoke package.

The Children and Families Act 2014 gives parents and young people the right to express a preference for independent specialist provision when their EHCP is being agreed and completed. If a parent or young person requests a special post 16 institution be named in their EHCP, the local authority is under a conditional duty to



accept (unless it would be unsuitable for the age, ability, aptitude, or SEN of the child or young person, or the attendance of the child or young person there would be incompatible with the efficient education of others, or the efficient use of resources). If the special post-16 institution named on an EHCP is s41 registered they must admit the student. This puts approved special post 16 institutions on the same legal footing as FE colleges.

Parents and young people may request that a special post 16 institution that is not s41 registered to be named in an EHCP. The local authority will consider this request but is not under any specific duty to secure a place, and there is no duty on the institution to admit the student.

We expect that the number of EHCPs for young people over the age of 18 will continue to grow as the population bulge works its way through secondary school and onto Post 16 and Post 19, and without careful planning, demand could outstrip supply. In order to ensure sufficient quality Post 16 SEND provision we will continue to build on our present work to develop a Post 16 to 19 SEND Strategy. We want to explore new ways of working, including potential collaborations between partner agencies and organisations, which are service intelligence and data-driven; so, we get the right provision in the right area to meet need.

7.11 Forecasts and Future Demands

The January 2020 data reported 46.9% of the children and young people (0-25) with an EHCP were educated in a specialist placement (which included KCC and OLA special schools, independent special schools, independent other, special colleges and special nurseries). This rate however is different for each age group. The special school forecast (Figure 7.13) has been calculated by applying the rate for each age group to the age group stabilised forecast figures.

Figure 7.13 Forecast for specialist placements (0-25-year olds)

Age Brackets	Year	2018*	2019*	2020**	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-25 year olds	Special Placement	4855	5622	6336	6942	7582	8289	9051	9892
	Change in numbers	238	766	714	606	639	707	762	842
Age Bracket Breakdown									
0-4 Year olds	Special Placement	180	193	220	235	250	270	288	307
	Change in numbers	10	13	27	15	15	19	18	19
5-10 Year olds	Special Placement	1427	1655	1942	2104	2269	2437	2633	2851
	Change in numbers	94	228	287	162	164	168	196	218
11-15 year olds	Special Placement	2251	2610	2901	3196	3488	3801	4101	4422
	Change in numbers	10	360	291	295	292	313	300	321
16-19 year olds	Special Placement	915	1048	1114	1203	1314	1445	1584	1724
	Change in numbers	82	133	66	89	111	131	140	140
20+ year olds	Special Placement	83	115	159	204	260	337	444	588
	Change in numbers	42	32	44	45	56	76	107	144

*figures for 2018 & 2019 are not actual figures, they are a proportion of the actual total EHCP figures. ** Figures for 2020 are actual



Further detailed analysis of the forecast figures will inform the commissioning of additional special school places and SRPs to meet future need over and above those currently planned as set out in Figure 7.14.

7.12 Future Commissioning of Provision

KCC's commissioning intentions for SEN include providing additional places for ASD and SEMH in mainstream schools through the establishment of SRPs, as well as commissioning additional specialist school places to reduce the number of children who attend independent non-maintained and out of County provisions.

To meet the need for specialist places across Kent a mixture of new special schools, expansions of existing schools and the establishment of satellites and SRPs will be commissioned across Kent. A total of 712 new places are forecast to be commissioned across the Plan period. Figure 7.14 identifies the number, need type and district of these new school places

Figure 7.14: Agreed and planned additional specialist provision across Kent.

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Total Potential Number of places	Planned Total Places per year 2021-22 to 2023-24		
					2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Special School Places							
Satellite of a PSCN School	2021	PSCN	Ashford	24	24		
Isle of Sheppey (Secondary)	2022	SEMH with ASD	Swale	120	0	36	72
Special School (All through)	2022	PSCN	Dartford	210	0	60	120
Satellite of a PSCN School	2022	PSCN	Tonbridge and Malling	50	0	50	
Satellite of a PSCN School	2022	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	50	0	50	
Expansion of PSCN School	2022	PSCN	Maidstone	30	0	30	
Expansion of Special School	2022	SEMH	Thanet	30		10	10
Special School	2023	SEMH/ASD/SLCN	Swale	30	0	0	10
Total Special School places				544	24	236	212
SRP Places							
Chilmington Green PS	2021	ASD	Ashford	14	4	8	12
Primary St. Nicholas CE PS	2021	ASD	Folkestone and Hythe	14	4	8	12
Ebbsfleet Green PS	2021	TBC	Dartford	15	4	8	15
Primary at	2021	TBC	Gravesham	15	4	8	15



Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Total Potential Number of places	Planned Total Places per year 2021-22 to 2023-24		
					2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Northfleet							
Primary	2022	ASD/SLCN	Swale	15	0	4	8
Primary	2022	ASD/SLCN	Swale	15	0	4	8
Secondary	2023	ASD/SLCN	Swale	20	0	0	8
Secondary	2023	ASD	Thanet	20	0	0	8
Primary at Alkerden	2023	TBC	Dartford	15	0	0	4
Secondary at Alkerden	2023	TBC	Dartford	25	0	0	8
Total SRP places				168	14	40	98



8. Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare

8.1 Legislative Context and Free Entitlements

Early Education and Childcare is legislatively governed by the Childcare Acts 2006 and 2016. These place a duty on all local authorities to improve outcomes for young children, to cut inequalities between them, to secure sufficient childcare to allow parents to work and specifically to ensure sufficient and flexible:

- 15 hours of early education for eligible two-year olds (the Two Year Old Entitlement, in Kent known as Free for Two)
- The Universal Entitlement of 15 hours for and all three and four-year olds
- 30 Hours of Free Childcare (the Extended Entitlement) for the three and four-year olds of eligible parents.

All free entitlement places can either be provided by Ofsted registered provision, schools where registration with Ofsted is not required or by schools registered with the Department for Education and inspected by the Independent Schools Inspectorate. In each case, the full Early Years Foundation Stage must be delivered. Places can be delivered over 38 weeks a year or, in line with provider ability and choice, stretched over up to 52 weeks.

8.2 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, independent and school-run providers, childminders and academies, all of which operate as individual businesses and are therefore subject to market forces.

Early Years Childcare provision for children aged 0–4 years for at least four hours a day is provided by the aforementioned range of providers. Embedded within this childcare provision will almost always be at least one of the three free entitlements (almost without exception the Universal Entitlement). Levels of provision fluctuate regularly but the summative picture as of September 2020 is as follows:

- Private providers, **412** offering **33,108** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Voluntary providers, **204** offering **9,683** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Independent schools, **40** offering **1,845** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- School run providers, **7** offering a total of **307** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Childminders, **917** offering **3,128** childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Maintained provision: there are **33** maintained nursery classes and a maintained nursery school offering a total of **1,775** childcare places for 0-4 year olds.
- Academies: There are **36** academies offering a total of **1,648** childcare places for 0-4 year olds.
- Standalone Out of School Care: In total there are **116** stand-alone providers, of those **42** offer breakfast clubs, **79** offer after school clubs and **58** run holiday playschemes.

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 for local authorities. In Kent, when assessing supply, the criteria set out in the Department for Education's 2018 Statutory Guidance for Local



Authorities is used. This states that childcare places should be high quality, accessible, inclusive, affordable and sustainable, thereby able to meet the needs of all children and families. The Local Authority (in Kent as commissioned through The Education People) is required to work with providers in making available a sufficient range of flexible provision, in the right geographical areas, at the right times and offering the right sessions to fit with both standard and atypical working patterns.

8.3 **COVID-19 and the Childcare Sufficiency Assessment**

Due to the ongoing uncertainty as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to produce an interim Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) for the Autumn Term in the 2020/2021 academic year. This is different to previous CSAs in that it involves different scenarios that could arise in the Autumn Term depending on what the demand for childcare is and the number of childcare providers that fully reopen in the Autumn Term and also remain sustainable going forward. Further information regarding the CSA scenarios can be obtained via the link below:

<https://www.kelsi.org.uk/the-education-people/sufficiency-and-sustainability>

In July 2020, an audit of the Early Years and Childcare Sector in Kent indicated that 17,284 children were attending open settings. The CSA 2019 estimated that there were 42,653 childcare places available in the sector in the Summer Term of the 2019/2020 academic year. This means that the Sector was operating at around 41% capacity in Summer 2020, which is close to the national average of 37% during the same period.

8.4 **Sufficiency of Childcare Places for Children Aged 0-4 Years Old**

In the context of the CSA 2020 as described in paragraph 8.3, the assessment of sufficiency is calculated by comparing the total available childcare supply of places with the forecast number of eligible children in each age group living within in each planning group and district.

Analysis of historic patterns of take up show us that the majority of families access childcare within the same district in which they live; however, there are families who travel to neighbouring districts for this purpose. The proportion of children accessing childcare within the district in which they live is used to interpret the extent of any indicative surplus or deficit in each district. Therefore, any stated deficit of places may not apply in real terms. The responsibilities of the Children and Families Information Service includes the fulfilment of KCC's statutory duty to provide a Brokerage Service for families who are unable to find childcare to meet their needs. Whilst this was higher during the COVID-19 lockdown period for the children of Critical Workers and those who are vulnerable, outside of this unprecedented context, the number of brokerage cases requested has not exceeded twelve annually for some years now which supports the statistical evidence that there are sufficient early years places for families. This is regularly monitored as, should the number of brokerage cases start to rise, this may be an indication of an actual deficit of locally accessible childcare.

In this broad context, figure 8.1 provides an assessment of the population-based requirements and corresponding supply of places for 0-4 year olds incorporating all free entitlements and childcare funded by parents/carers or otherwise.



Figure 8.1: 0-4 year old childcare sufficiency assessment (autumn term 2019/2020 academic year) based on normal demand levels

District	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (All Providers Open)	Surplus/Deficit of 0-4 Year Old Childcare Places (Providers Closed in Summer 2020 Don't Reopen)	% Occupancy Rate if all Providers Reopen
Ashford	3,233	4,525	4,187	1,292	954	71.4%
Canterbury	2,904	4,298	4,041	1,394	1,137	67.6%
Dartford	3,250	5,768	5,115	2,518	1,865	56.3%
Dover	2,254	3,181	3,066	927	812	70.9%
Folkestone & Hythe	2,083	3,932	3,816	1,849	1,733	53.0%
Gravesham	2,709	2,994	2,692	285	-17	90.5%
Maidstone	4,253	5,423	4,908	1,170	655	78.4%
Sevenoaks	2,789	4,063	3,840	1,274	1,051	68.6%
Swale	3,541	4,197	3,786	656	245	84.4%
Thanet	2,983	4,857	4,442	1,874	1,459	61.4%
Tonbridge & Malling	3,340	4,047	3,906	707	566	82.5%
Tunbridge Wells	2,661	4,209	3,222	1,548	561	63.2%
Total	36,000	51,494	47,021	15,494	11,021	69.9%

Table One shows that there will be sufficient available 0-4 childcare places in Kent across the County for the Autumn Term. The only district in which there may be a deficit of places is Gravesham if all providers that were closed in Summer 2020 do not reopen in the Autumn Term 2020. In the unlikely event that this did occur, there would only be a deficit of 17 places across the district. If demand levels return in autumn, providers will be operating at around 70% capacity. This is expected for the Autumn Term as the number of three and four year olds that are eligible for Free Early Education increases through the academic year and by the Summer Term providers on average are operating at around 90% capacity.

If demand levels fail to recover to normal levels, this could impact on the viability of formal childcare providers in Kent.

Sufficiency Estimates by Planning Area

Sufficiency rates have also been calculated using primary planning groups, with this information being available in the CSA if required. Where some primary planning groups indicate a deficit of 0-4 childcare places, it must be considered that often neighbouring areas have a surfeit of places. For example, in primary planning groups where there is a low level of provision or a deficit of provision, children may be travelling to access settings in adjacent areas based on parental preference or travel to work patterns. At the other end of the scale, where primary planning groups have more provision than children, this may not reflect surplus places in that area but may be a consequence of children taking up places in a planning group who are resident in a different planning group. Primary planning groups with the highest indicative potential deficit of 0-4 year old childcare places if demand returns to normal in Autumn 2020 are:

- Dartford North
- Gravesend West



- Maidstone South East

Primary planning groups with the largest indicative surfeit of 0-4 year old childcare places are:

- Ashford North
- Canterbury City
- Dartford West
- Sevenoaks

8.5 Future Planning

Supporting the sufficiency, sustainability and quality of early years and childcare provision remains crucial in aiming to ensure a long term, sufficient supply of places. To do this to best effect, The Education People's Early Years and Childcare Service has Threads of Success, which is its accessible framework of services and products providing a comprehensive training, support and advice offer, differentiated for early years, school and out of school providers. In the context of COVID-19, much of this has been moved to virtual platforms.

The Service will continue to work with providers and potential providers to encourage the establishment of additional provision should this be required, whether this is for Free Entitlements and/or parent/carer funded places.

The supply of Free Entitlement places for two, three and four year olds will be kept under review as planned new housing developments are built and potentially increase the demand for places. Where housing developments are proposed in school planning groups where there is an indicative deficit of places or where the size of a development means that it will require new provision, KCC will engage in discussions with developers to either seek funding to provide nursery provision which may include securing community rental or leasehold accommodation availability for private, voluntary or independent sector providers of 0-4 year old childcare.

When a new school is delivered according to the ESFA Baseline Design, a nursery space is now included in the design. As new schools are planned, KCC will work with the sponsor to identify early years provision and the most appropriate way to deliver this.



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 16-19 years (and those aged 20-24 years with an Education, Health and Care Plan).
- Ensure support is available to all young people from the age of 13 years 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).
- Have processes in place to deliver the 'September Guarantee' of an education or training place for all 16 and 17 year olds.

9.2 Kent's Key Priorities for the Next Four Years

The Covid-19 Pandemic will have a major impact on young people leaving education. A briefing by The Resolution Foundation (Class of 2020: Education leavers in the current crisis, Henehan, May 2020) suggests that their employment and earning prospects will be seriously impaired for up to 6 years with negative effects on social mobility visible for their entire working lives. Young people with low levels of attainment are particularly likely to be affected.

As well as facilitating increased levels of participation, the post-16 offer should prepare young people for the post Covid-19 world, particularly supporting their progression into employment, to mitigate the predicted negative impact on their future prospects. This will also be important to hold down numbers of NEETs which are likely to be higher anyway due to the disruption of education and support for young people.

KCC recognises increasing participation 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, particularly those who do not have maths and/or English should have opportunities to engage in personalised pathways which lead to sustained employment. The low level and flexible learning offer has contracted dramatically across the whole County and a proactive approach is necessary to meet this need. We should seek to strengthen our strategic partnerships to work collaboratively to do this.

9.3 Expected Changes to the Post-16 Landscape, in the Next Year

In the last version of this Plan it was noted that T Levels are coming in September 2020. They will offer students a mixture of classroom learning and 'on-the-job' experience during an industry placement of at least 315 hours (approximately 45 days). They will provide the knowledge and experience needed to open the door into skilled employment, further study or a higher apprenticeship. Figure 9.1 shows how the roll out of T levels will be in the County.



Figure 9.1: Roll out of T levels in Kent

Provider	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
EKC Group		Digital, Construction, Education and Childcare, Health and Science	
MidKent College		Transition, Health and Science	
North Kent College			Construction, Engineering and Manufacturing
The Leigh UTC	Digital		Engineering and Manufacturing

It is likely that it will be some time before they have a major impact on post 16 education in the County.

9.4 DfE Review of Post-16 Qualifications at Level 3 and Below

At the time of drafting this version of the Kent Commissioning Plan, the overall picture in respect of qualifications at Level 3 and below and the funding that follows them is not entirely clear. T levels, A levels and GCSEs were not included in the consultation and will remain in place, for all other qualifications the consultation asked for views on the high-level principles and outlines proposals for the removal of funding for unreformed qualifications.

In February 2020, the DfE confirmed the following would take place

- To withdraw approval for funding from 1 August 2020 for new starts on qualifications that the DfE deems meet its criteria for 'pre-existing qualifications'. Students already enrolled/registered on these courses will be funded through to completion.
- To withdraw approval for funding new starts on qualifications with no take-up from August 2021.
- To withdraw approval for funding for new starts on qualifications with low take-up (under 100 enrolments) from August 2021.

Unconfirmed proposals include:

- From September 2023 onward, to remove approval funding from applied general and vocational qualifications, where they overlap with A levels or T levels or do not meet defined characteristics that will be consulted on as part of the second consultation.
- To review current post-16 entry level, level 1, level 2 and other level 3 qualifications (e.g. those for adults). The DfE will agree the principles on which of these will be made eligible for funding in the future, based on the results of the consultation.

The potential further changes may have a significant impact on sixth forms provided by Kent non-selective schools who provide more flexible post 16 offers for those pupils not suited to a wholly level 3 academic programme. The T levels require a high proportion of industry specialist input and work placements which schools will find challenging to deliver. If other vocational options are not available, the delivery of these is likely to become the domain of the Colleges. Without funding for the courses used by schools to provide more creative and flexible post 16 options, especially for some of our most vulnerable learners, this provision is at risk.



Additional funding for bespoke, independent post 16 providers has also historically been available through European Social Funding (ESF). This funding has almost ceased, and provision has not been replaced. The number of providers delivering this type of education has declined from 38 to approximately 19 and approximately 700 placements have been lost leaving significant gaps in this provision across the County. We are working with the ESFA to address this issue. We have provided them with an evidence base to form the basis of a procurement process to bring more contracts for provision in the County.

Kent County Council are also in the process of evaluating current provision. To this end and as part of the strategic plan, the council is undertaking a system wide review of 16 – 19 provision. The review aims to develop a rich and deep understanding of the Kent issues, identifying the impact of national policy and the local gaps to ensure key issues can be raised with the sector. Consultation on these issues with core representative groups aims to lead to a set of recommendations that can be used to change, influence and lobby and thus improve the sector.

The initial analysis of the 2019 Kent data has taken place and indicates the following gaps:

- A 30% plus contraction of the post 16 offer outside schools and colleges
- A noticeable contraction of Level one and Level two offer in general, particularly in schools
- A contraction in the Level three offer mainly at 6th form

9.5 Capital Funding

The Local Authority currently receives no Basic Need funding for post-16. As secondary student numbers increase in the future, should additional post-16 provision be required it would be the responsibility of the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to ensure this is provided.

9.6 District and Area Analysis

This section provides an overview of the provision and offers that we believe are needed in the areas based on an analysis of the present qualifications available. This, together with schools' knowledge of types of qualifications, the sectors they cover and planned destinations should enable a review of provision of learning. From this, providers can build offers (available at different starting points), which respond to local needs and enable progression. This is essential development for any new or additional post-16 provision, but it must also be remembered that the curriculum for 14-16 year olds has its part to play in sustained progression, improved outcomes and purposeful destinations.

A common feature for each area is the number of qualifications relating to Arts and Media and the increasing popularity of Psychology and Sociology. Level 3 maths and science courses are also offered in abundance across all areas, however average outcomes for these courses are below the national average. Within each area schools are duplicating courses, sometimes with group sizes below realistic sustainability. The individual providers with a low pupil number, typically deliver entry and Level 1 qualifications and consideration needs to be given to the development of appropriate destinations from these programmes.

Districts with high unemployment rates need to consider how guidance programmes



and progression routes will avoid this exclusion.

Across the County there are 19 recognised post-16 providers in addition to the number of schools providing sixth form provision. The LA will work closely with all providers to ensure any post-16 provision is appropriate to the needs of the area and there is joined up thinking between providers to ensure the best possible pathways are offered to all students.

Figure 9.4: Number of courses, by level, offered by schools or colleges through the post 16 UCAS system in 2019

	North	South	East	West	Total
Entry level	1	11	9	13	34
Level 1	26	43	42	34	145
Level 2	79	110	107	86	382
Level 3	519	562	672	702	2455

Figure 9.5: Number of courses, by level, offered by schools or colleges through the post 16 online application system in 2019/20 and 2020/2021 (as reported by the schools and colleges)

	North		South		East		West		County Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Entry level	7	2	12	6	9	10	9	6	37	24
Level 1	16	20	48	31	37	44	40	37	141	132
Level 2	66	61	102	94	102	91	88	76	358	322
Level 3	471	485	545	521	637	605	708	648	2361	2259
Total	560	568	707	652	785	750	845	767	2897	2737

North – Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks

There is a need to develop further transition year, entry level and level one course places across the districts, with the provision in Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks largely school and college based. North Kent college offers fewer entry level/lower level courses than other colleges and do not offer ESOL. Some Schools are responding to student needs and beginning to offer Level 2 courses.

South – Ashford, Dover and Folkestone and Hythe

Entry Level and Level 1 courses are being centralised by some provisions due to financial pressures which has required those, often vulnerable cohorts, to travel further to engage in such programmes, with a greater risk of dropout. Provision in the area is mainly school and college based.

East – Canterbury, Swale and Thanet

Thanet has an established transition plan programme and the college provides a good level 1 offer. The entry level and flexible education offer needs to be grown. Swale is in need of greater transition support. The proportion of young people who become NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) at the age of 17 (Year 13) is highest in this part of the County.

West – Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells

In Maidstone, there is a declining number of providers. A lot have moved out of the



area in the past year. There are not enough places to meet the demand, so it has become more important for a good transition with the College. Dropouts are an issue as provision is sparse halfway through the academic year.

In Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells, provision is almost entirely in schools and college based. There is a need to develop further transition year, entry level and level one course places across the districts.

School Sixth Form entry requirements in the west are higher than other areas due to a high number of Grammar Schools in the area.

Figures 9.6 and 9.7 show the number of courses, by level in each industry sector, offered by Schools or Colleges through the post 16 UCAS system in 2020.



Figure 9.6: Numbers of courses offered in the North and South of the County.

	Dartford				Gravesham				Sevenoaks				Total	Ashford				Dover				Folkestone and Hythe				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3		E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	
Agriculture, horticulture and animal care	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Arts, media and publishing	0	1	8	43	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	16	100	0	2	4	40	0	0	2	34	0	0	0	32	114
Business, administration and law	0	0	5	18	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	8	50	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	11	1	1	1	8	42
Construction, planning and the built environment	0	1	1	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	5	4	19
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	1	0	1	13	1	4	5	7	0	0	0	5	37	0	1	5	8	0	2	5	11	0	0	0	4	36
Health, public services and care	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	16	0	1	5	11	0	1	1	4	0	2	5	10	40
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	26	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	8	33
Information and communication technology	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	32	0	1	2	8	0	1	1	9	0	0	1	10	33
Languages, literature and culture	0	0	7	26	0	0	2	20	0	0	1	6	62	0	0	3	26	0	1	4	18	0	1	2	13	68
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	2	4	14	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	4	35	0	0	3	10	0	1	2	13	0	1	1	11	42
Preparation for Life and Work	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	3	4	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	4	21
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	4	4	6	0	3	4	5	0	0	2	1	29	0	3	8	6	0	1	5	1	0	3	4	4	35
Science and mathematics	0	0	2	38	0	0	2	32	0	0	1	15	90	0	0	2	35	0	1	4	33	0	1	3	21	100
Social Sciences	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	12	70	0	0	0	27	0	0	2	26	0	0	0	21	76
Total	1	9	37	218	1	11	20	190	0	0	4	77	568	2	9	42	203	1	9	29	177	3	13	23	151	662

Figure 9.6: Numbers of courses offered in the East and West of the County.

	Canterbury				Thanet				Swale				Total	Maidstone				Tonbridge and Malling				Tonbridge Wells				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3		E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	
Agriculture, horticulture and animal care	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1	0	4	6	8	0	0	0	0	21
Arts, media and publishing	0	4	5	57	1	3	3	32	0	0	0	37	142	0	2	4	54	0	3	4	40	0	0	0	25	132
Business, administration and law	0	1	3	18	0	0	1	13	0	1	1	16	54	0	0	4	15	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	7	42
Construction, planning and the built environment	1	3	3	2	0	3	3	1	2	2	3	2	25	0	5	6	3	1	4	2	1	0	0	2	0	24
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	0	3	4	12	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	9	40	0	3	5	16	0	1	4	11	0	0	0	9	49
Health, public services and care	0	2	3	10	0	2	2	10	0	0	3	7	39	0	1	7	9	0	1	2	7	0	0	0	4	31
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	36	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	42
Information and communication technology	0	0	2	11	0	1	1	9	0	1	1	12	38	0	1	1	12	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	10	34
Languages, literature and culture	0	0	2	30	0	0	8	13	0	0	1	21	75	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	26	78
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	2	4	22	0	0	1	10	0	0	2	10	51	0	2	5	17	0	1	2	14	0	0	0	8	49
Preparation for Life and Work	3	2	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	18	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	11
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	4	9	6	0	3	6	9	0	2	7	2	48	0	2	7	11	1	4	6	5	0	0	0	1	37
Science and mathematics	0	0	3	39	0	0	4	25	0	0	1	27	99	0	0	3	45	0	0	1	41	0	0	0	36	126
Social Sciences	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	31	79	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	25	92
Total	4	23	41	262	3	15	32	155	3	6	19	188	751	1	17	44	266	5	20	31	214	0	0	2	168	768

10. Commissioning Statutory School Provision

10.1 Duties to provide for ages 4-16 years

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. 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 (i.e. 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 4-16 years.

A minority of young people aged 14-16 years 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.

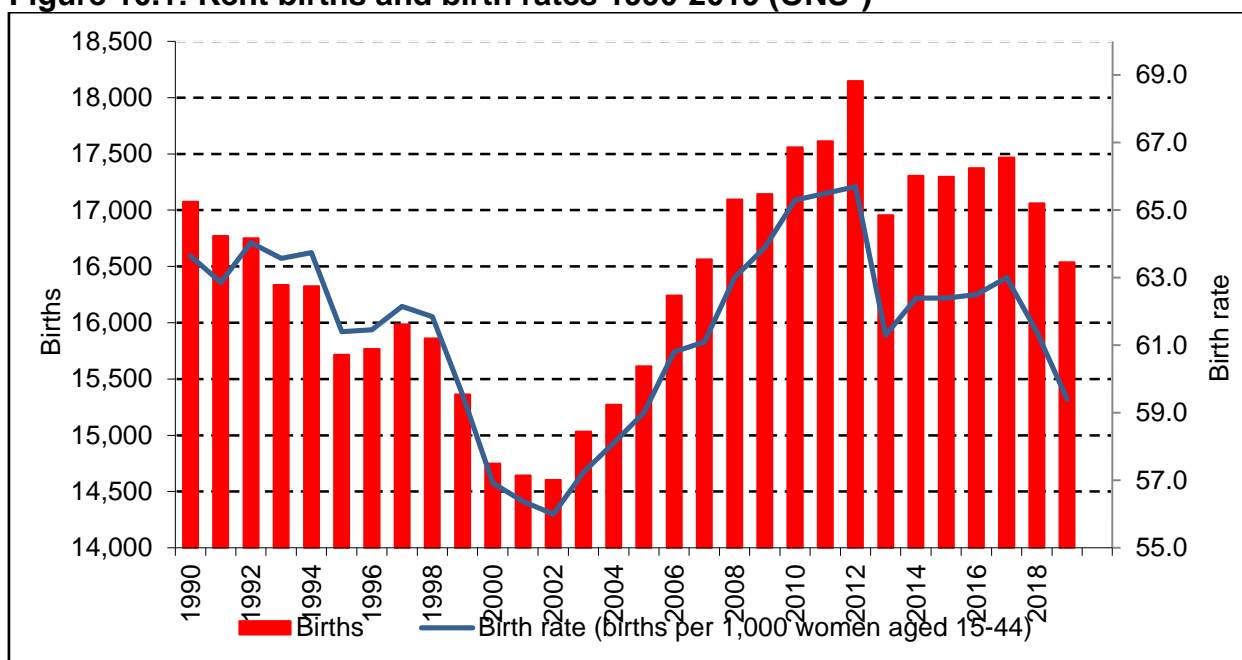
The local authority has a statutory duty to provide full time education for pupils “not in education by reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise” which is appropriate to individual pupil needs. This duty is discharged through pupil referral units, alternative provision commissioned by secondary schools and the Health Needs Education Service.

10.2 Kent-wide summary

Detail on the requirement for school places is contained in the district/borough commentaries which follow. For 2021-22 and 2022-23 many projects are already in progress. For later years, the need for expansion in planning groups has been noted but specific schools may not have been identified. For projects beyond 2023 the commissioning proposals maybe dependent on the pace of planned housing development being realised. A Countywide summary of the proposals for primary, secondary and SEN school places in each district/borough are set out in Section 11.

Figure 10.1 shows the Kent birth rate and the number of recorded births. Both figures dropped slightly in 2018 and in 2019, with the number of births being over 1,600 lower than the 2012 peak.

Figure 10.1: Kent births and birth rates 1990-2019 (ONS*)



*Source: Office for National Statistics, 2019

Figure 10.2 sets out the long-term population forecasts as generated by KCC’s Business Intelligence team as of November 2019. These help us to make short and medium term decisions having regard to the possible long term trend. At a County level, these forecasts suggest that the number of primary aged children will increase by around 500 pupils across the short term (by 2024-25), further increasing by 1,500 pupils across the longer term (by 2034-35). The number of secondary aged young people is forecast to rise by around 10,000 across the short term and then to level from that point.

There are distinct differences in the population forecasts between the district/boroughs which need to be considered when making commissioning decisions. For example, both the primary and secondary aged child population in Ashford and Dartford Boroughs is expected to continually rise while in Dover the primary aged population is expected to fall throughout the period with secondary rising until 2026-27 before itself falling back.



Figure 10.2: Long term population projections by district (KCC Business Intelligence November 2019)

District	Primary Children Aged 4-11 Years				Secondary Children Aged 11-16 Years			
	2019-20	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35	2019-20	2024-25	2029-30	2034-35
Ashford	12,267	12,510	12,999	13,372	8,412	9,362	9,595	9,720
Canterbury	11,897	11,725	12,190	11,968	8,679	9,468	9,150	9,540
Dartford	11,333	12,508	13,034	13,161	7,191	8,573	9,240	9,498
Dover	9,216	9,017	8,949	8,736	6,711	7,212	6,925	6,810
Folkestone & Hythe	8,835	8,341	8,243	8,114	6,040	6,587	6,207	6,166
Gravesham	10,282	10,464	10,340	10,037	6,982	7,610	7,809	7,647
Maidstone	15,681	16,043	15,805	15,672	10,392	11,776	12,134	11,915
Sevenoaks	11,302	11,238	11,742	11,923	7,804	8,418	8,252	8,639
Swale	13,803	13,728	13,625	13,414	9,299	10,352	10,319	10,244
Thanet	12,180	11,961	11,945	11,937	8,538	9,395	9,329	9,113
Tonbridge & Malling	12,091	12,310	12,521	12,573	8,781	9,691	9,725	9,873
Tunbridge Wells	10,615	10,175	10,476	10,847	8,319	8,812	8,322	8,514
Kent	139,501	140,020	141,869	141,754	97,148	107,256	107,007	107,679

Figure 10.3 outlines the historic and forecast house building by district/borough. At the writing of this document the updated information to the end of March 2019 had not been received, therefore the commentary is the same as the 2020-24 version of the KCP. If, when received, the updated historic/forecast house building data shows any significant change, this will be reported in the review of this document.

Figure 10.3: Housing completions and expected new housing by district as reported by end March 2018

District	2001-06	2006-11	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26
Ashford	4,020	2,653	2,484	5,198	5,309
Canterbury	2,662	3,651	2,417	3,312	6,563
Dartford	2,839	2,423	2,926	5,252	4,029
Dover	1,796	1,507	1,850	2,648	3,103
Folkestone & Hythe	2,451	1,513	1,286	2,344	458
Gravesham	1,283	1,554	1,190	1,571	2,394
Maidstone	3,232	3,629	3,069	7,227	4,150
Sevenoaks	1,487	1,363	1,420	2,035	933
Swale	3,196	3,332	2,430	3,193	5,753
Thanet	2,214	3,773	1,750	2,812	6,985
Tonbridge & Malling	3,169	3,358	3,058	3,651	925
Tunbridge Wells	1,790	2,031	1,343	3,403	1,612
Kent	30,139	30,787	25,223	42,646	42,214

Source: Business Intelligence, KCC (2019)

(1) Housing data relates to financial year (i.e. 2017-18 is the year up to 31st March 2018)

(2) The first three 5-year time periods between 2001-16 show housing completions gross of losses (i.e. demolitions have not been deducted from the overall total completed dwellings)

(3) The period 2016-21 includes two years (2016-17 and 2017-18) of completions data and three years of forecast housing data



All districts/boroughs are planning for significant house building. Around 6,000 dwellings were built annually in the ten-year period up to 2010-11. This reduced to about 5,000 dwellings per year in period 2011-16. A significant step change in housing completions has been seen since 2015-16 with 24,069 new homes being built in the three year period 2015-18, an average of 8,023 new homes in each of the three years. A long-term yearly average of around 8,500 dwellings was anticipated from 2016-17 onwards.

We need to ensure we are planning for the education infrastructure required. How we plan to provide for new housing is outlined in the individual district/borough sections. It is important to note that pressure for school places to provide for residents of new housing is in addition to the surplus/deficit places identified in figures 10.4, to 10.7 inclusive. It is equally important to recognise that while surplus places might exist in districts, these will not always be in the right place to support new housing.

In August 2020, The Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government published a planning White Paper; 'Planning for the Future.' Should the changes outlined in the paper come forward this could have a significant impact on the process and pace of house building and how community infrastructure, such as schools, are funded.

10.3 Forecast pupils in mainstream primary/secondary schools

For Kent primary schools we have seen a steady rise in the overall number of pupils since 2009-10 to 2019-20, rising from 106,097 to 126,251, an increase of 20,154 pupils (19% increase). Given current birth and migration patterns we forecast 17,562 Year R pupils by 2024-25, this is a small increase (47 pupils) from the number on roll in September 2019. The total primary school roll is forecasted to fall from 126,251 pupils to 126,077 across the same period.

Figures 10.4 and 10.5 provide a breakdown of expected surplus or deficit capacity in Year R and across Years R-6, by district/borough, across the five-year period to 2024-25. Dartford Borough shows the most acute need, with an expected deficit of 550 primary school places by 2024-25 if no further action is taken. In the individual district/borough sections we break down the expected surplus/deficit of places into smaller planning groups. This enables us to identify in more detail where and when provision may need to be added or removed. The pupil growth generated by new homes will be an additional demand for school places in specific planning groups and will reduce the surplus set out here.



Figure 10.4: School-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Year R)²

District	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford	1,660	122	168	114	136	223	167	1,685
Canterbury	1,588	167	236	204	209	170	168	1,554
Dartford	1,662	84	109	-39	-105	-128	-66	1,722
Dover	1,347	171	184	216	221	230	227	1,350
Folkestone & Hythe	1,323	231	197	238	258	235	231	1,323
Gravesham	1,476	111	171	152	177	170	169	1,506
Maidstone	2,069	132	153	160	127	205	180	2,129
Sevenoaks	1,563	204	240	198	229	222	243	1,547
Swale	2,088	352	223	222	275	199	225	2,060
Thanet	1,800	288	217	208	159	234	176	1,680
Tonbridge & Malling	1,783	198	202	130	127	197	184	1,768
Tunbridge Wells	1,316	100	136	163	159	191	184	1,326
Total	19,675	2,160	2,236	1,966	1,972	2,149	2,088	19,650

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

Figure 10.5: School-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Years R-6)

District	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford	11,720	712	789	767	776	883	881	11,745
Canterbury	11,132	697	815	909	978	1,011	1,019	11,028
Dartford	11,038	190	252	42	-180	-355	-550	11,914
Dover	9,395	854	957	1,047	1,162	1,283	1,371	9,457
Folkestone & Hythe	9,005	644	750	922	1,115	1,288	1,435	9,240
Gravesham	10,002	328	528	700	842	975	928	10,587
Maidstone	14,016	540	570	573	607	726	699	14,848
Sevenoaks	10,607	1,056	1,170	1,323	1,454	1,529	1,573	10,896
Swale	13,992	1,014	1,178	1,323	1,418	1,537	1,594	14,506
Thanet	12,402	1,291	1,407	1,349	1,263	1,231	1,160	12,192
Tonbridge & Malling	12,310	715	763	704	720	838	909	12,438
Tunbridge Wells	9,351	678	680	759	849	973	1,036	9,281
Total	134,970	8,719	9,859	10,419	11,004	11,919	12,055	138,132

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

² Green indicates a surplus capacity of 5% or higher (KCC's surplus capacity target) while red indicates a notional deficit capacity, were no further action to address the predicted shortfalls take place. Yellow indicates a surplus capacity figure between 0% and 5%.



The overall number of pupils in Kent secondary schools has risen since 2014-15, from 77,931 pupils to 85,272 in 2019-20, an increase of 9.4% over a five-year period. This has been driven by larger Year 6 cohorts entering the secondary sector. We expect the increase in Year 7 rolls to continue until 2023-24 at which point it will peak and Year 7 numbers will begin to fall. Year 7-11 rolls will continue to rise throughout the forecast period reaching 95,544 pupils by 2026-27. As mentioned in previous iterations of the Plan this level of growth will continue to require a huge investment in the secondary estate to maintain quality and sufficiency of school places and will represent a major challenge to the Council and its commissioning partners in the years to come.

Figures 10.6 to 10.9 provide a breakdown of expected surplus or deficit capacity in Year 7 and across Years 7-11, by selective and non-selective planning groups, across the seven-year period to 2026-27. The majority of districts/boroughs are showing a need for additional secondary school places at some point in the forecast period. This is acutely noted in the selective sector (Figures 10.8 and 10.9) where forecasts show a deficit of Year 7 and Year 7-11 places throughout the Plan period. In part this has been due to the selective schools accepting over PAN for a number of years rather than cohorts growing significantly.

The need for additional places in part can be managed through existing schools increasing the number of places offered on a temporary or permanent bases, but as not all of the pressure can be managed this way, there will be a need for new schools or satellites of existing schools. The individual district/borough sections break down the expected surplus/deficit of places into smaller planning groups based on pupil travel to learn patterns, both selective and non-selective. This enables us to identify in more detail where and when provision may be needed.

Figure 10.6: Non-selective school-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Year 7)

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Ashford North	818	-16	-76	-47	-73	-123	-104	-41	-88	758
Canterbury City	530	21	-16	-51	74	78	99	99	82	680
Canterbury Coastal	618	9	20	52	27	8	68	78	76	618
Tenterden and Cranbrook	540	114	126	138	120	109	154	141	133	540
Dartford and Swanley	1,135	22	-28	-28	-101	-137	-86	-141	-150	1,140
Dover	480	94	58	39	51	26	64	74	69	480
Deal and Sandwich	435	7	-30	18	-1	-31	-30	-1	6	435
Folkestone and Hythe	706	96	14	-4	-11	16	28	43	100	685
Faversham	210	17	11	0	17	5	24	30	43	210
Gravesham and Longfield	1,280	-8	-40	-40	18	-109	-57	-100	-93	1,324
Maidstone District	1,395	81	110	113	19	-57	-4	-21	-30	1,530
Malling	540	115	76	72	61	50	40	51	71	540
Romney Marsh	180	7	2	-7	-11	1	0	0	13	180
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	615	-21	-19	-49	-37	-35	-54	-27	-35	585



Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Isle of Sheppey	390	139	118	85	109	88	75	100	126	390
Sittingbourne	810	-28	-92	-140	-93	-176	-143	-146	-110	765
Thanet District	1,159	17	-28	-1	-34	-56	-54	-62	-16	1,129
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	1,621	95	36	16	-50	-36	21	75	33	1,529
Kent	13,462	761	242	166	86	-381	40	152	231	13,518

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

Figure 10.7: Non-selective school-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Years 7-11)

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Ashford North	3,850	381	163	-7	-147	-303	-394	-357	-398	3,790
Canterbury City	2,620	32	17	-32	27	100	175	292	429	3,400
Canterbury Coastal	3,060	369	309	279	233	153	207	268	297	3,090
Tenterden and Cranbrook	2,700	763	699	684	637	602	643	642	637	2,700
Dartford and Swanley	5,235	436	287	42	-105	-208	-303	-407	-523	5,760
Dover	2,400	507	454	406	383	319	292	309	338	2,400
Deal and Sandwich	2,175	243	106	62	-10	-34	-72	-41	-53	2,175
Folkestone and Hythe	2,916	215	238	229	209	156	88	116	218	3,425
Faversham	1,050	47	38	25	55	63	70	88	131	1,050
Gravesham and Longfield	6,141	156	67	15	7	-124	-182	-251	-296	6,620
Maidstone District	6,990	893	794	657	489	291	206	75	-67	7,650
Malling	2,700	676	620	569	489	433	360	337	337	2,700
Romney Marsh	900	22	31	11	5	12	4	3	24	900
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	2,730	13	20	-10	-45	-89	-120	-126	-119	2,925
Isle of Sheppey	1,950	704	693	640	629	582	520	504	544	1,950
Sittingbourne	3,795	-72	-158	-268	-330	-473	-587	-638	-609	3,825
Thanet District	5,645	510	408	298	179	12	-67	-99	-111	5,645
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	7,642	634	553	363	191	79	7	37	52	7,645
Kent	64,499	6,529	5,339	3,964	2,896	1,572	846	752	831	67,650

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

Figure 10.8: Selective school-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Year 7)

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Ashford	420	1	4	40	34	15	28	41	29	420
Canterbury and Faversham	605	-40	-33	-17	-20	-24	-20	-11	-13	615



Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
North West Kent	660	-7	-41	-43	-72	-90	-62	-84	-95	660
Dover District	440	9	-7	-9	-11	-8	-10	0	-8	440
Folkestone & Hythe District	330	-11	20	19	19	17	18	15	12	330
Gravesham and Longfield	354	-25	-30	18	36	-2	16	0	5	420
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	270	-11	-46	-64	-47	-72	-66	-62	-49	240
Thanet District	345	-30	-46	-32	-43	-48	-45	-46	-31	345
Maidstone and Malling	785	-33	-24	-28	-68	-106	-88	-94	-84	737
West Kent	1,200	-22	-61	-91	-129	-96	-84	-39	-68	1,145
Cranbrook	60	0	0	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	60
Kent	5,469	-169	-263	-236	-331	-444	-344	-311	-331	5,412

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

Figure 10.9: Selective school-based surplus/deficit capacity summary (Years 7-11)

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Ashford	1,958	-50	-41	20	57	99	123	159	149	2,100
Canterbury and Faversham	2,905	-139	-152	-127	-120	-117	-100	-78	-71	3,075
North West Kent	3,280	18	-35	-83	-154	-222	-266	-300	-346	3,300
Dover District	2,080	-51	-19	-9	-4	-1	-20	-13	-12	2,200
Folkestone & Hythe District	1,680	-14	7	34	62	87	115	109	102	1,650
Gravesham and Longfield	1,725	-73	-106	-67	-7	15	53	80	70	2,100
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,260	-51	-73	-123	-157	-220	-275	-291	-276	1,200
Thanet District	1,815	-91	-103	-105	-128	-172	-188	-187	-184	1,725
Maidstone and Malling	3,785	-147	-103	-91	-131	-200	-257	-328	-384	3,685
West Kent	5,511	-121	-174	-222	-282	-360	-421	-400	-383	5,725
Cranbrook	594	10	3	-30	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	570
Kent	26,593	-709	-794	-803	-924	-1,152	-1,297	-1,308	-1,396	27,330

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC

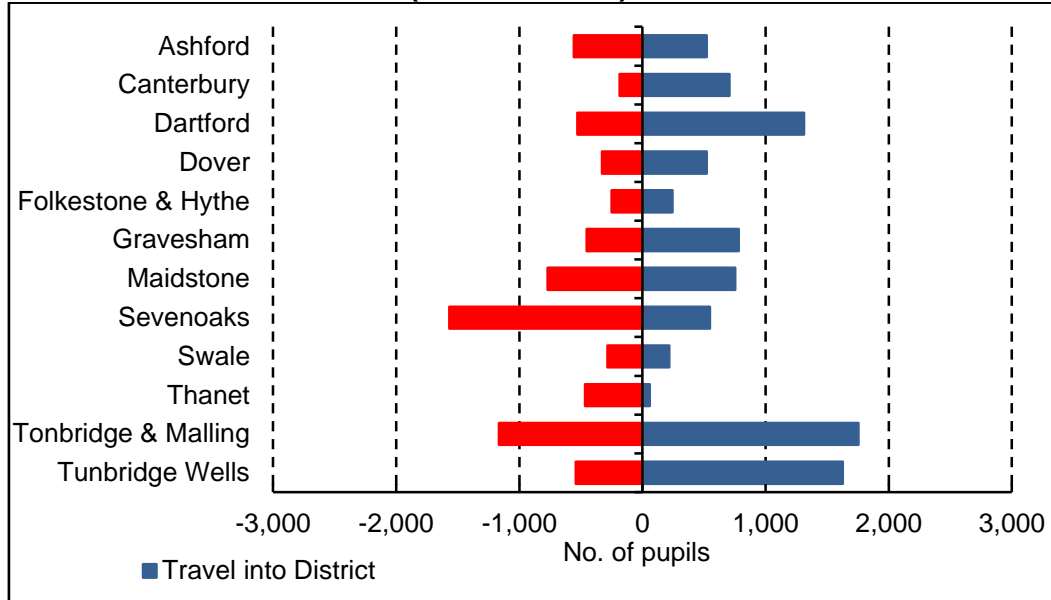
10.4 Travel to School Flows

Figures 10.10 and 10.11 outline the travel to school flows for selective and non-selective provision in Kent districts. There are big differences between both the scale of travel to school flows and the direction of flows between districts – for example, Sevenoaks has a net outflow of almost 3,000 pupils across the selective and non-selective sectors combined, whereas Dartford has a net inflow of almost 2,300 pupils. In the 2019-20 academic year 3,000 pupils flowed into Dartford to take up secondary school places. Over half of these (1,663 pupils) were from outside of Kent (mostly from London Boroughs). Tunbridge Wells has a high flow of pupils into the District particularly to access both non-selective denominational provision and selective



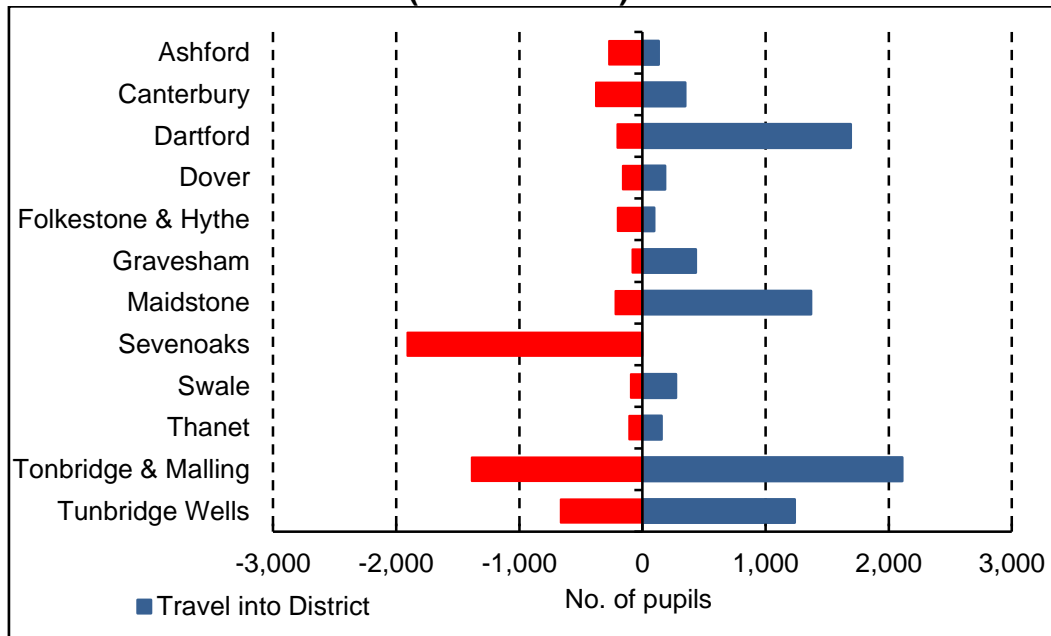
provision. Tonbridge and Malling has high flows into and out of the District for both selective and non-selective provision.

Figure 10.10: Travel to school flows for non-selective pupils (years 7-11) in Kent mainstream schools (Autumn 2019)



Source: Management Information & Intelligence, Children, Young People and Education, KCC
Actual roll data 2018-19 - Schools Census, Autumn 2018

Figure 10.11: Travel to school flows for selective grammar pupils (years 7-11) in Kent mainstream schools (Autumn 2019)



Source: Management Information & Intelligence, Children, Young People and Education, KCC
Actual roll data 2018-19 - Schools Census, Autumn 2018

10.5 Migration into Kent

Figure 10.12 sets out the net migration by pre-school, primary school and secondary school ages for 2018 and 2019. This shows that the overall net migration into Kent in 2019 was slightly higher than the previous year with a net migration of 1,098 pre-



school, 1,742 primary and 856 secondary aged pupils.

Figure 10.12: Pre-school (0-3 year olds), primary (4-10 year olds) and secondary aged (11-15 year olds) net migration year ending 30th June 2019

District	2018				2019			
	Kent districts*	London	Elsewhere	Total	Kent districts*	London	Elsewhere	Total
Pre-school	86	1,385	-347	1,124	46	1,420	-368	1,098
Primary	125	1,834	-356	1,603	133	2,017	-408	1,742
Secondary	86	822	-87	821	22	956	-122	856

*Including Medway Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018

Across the County as a whole any fluctuation in migration may only have a small proportional impact on pupil numbers. However, at a district/borough level the fluctuation from one year to the next can be significant requiring the LA to respond swiftly to ensure sufficient school places. For instance, the net migration of primary aged pupils into Dartford in 2017 was +322 children, in 2018 it fell to +198 pupils, before rising back to +356 in 2019.



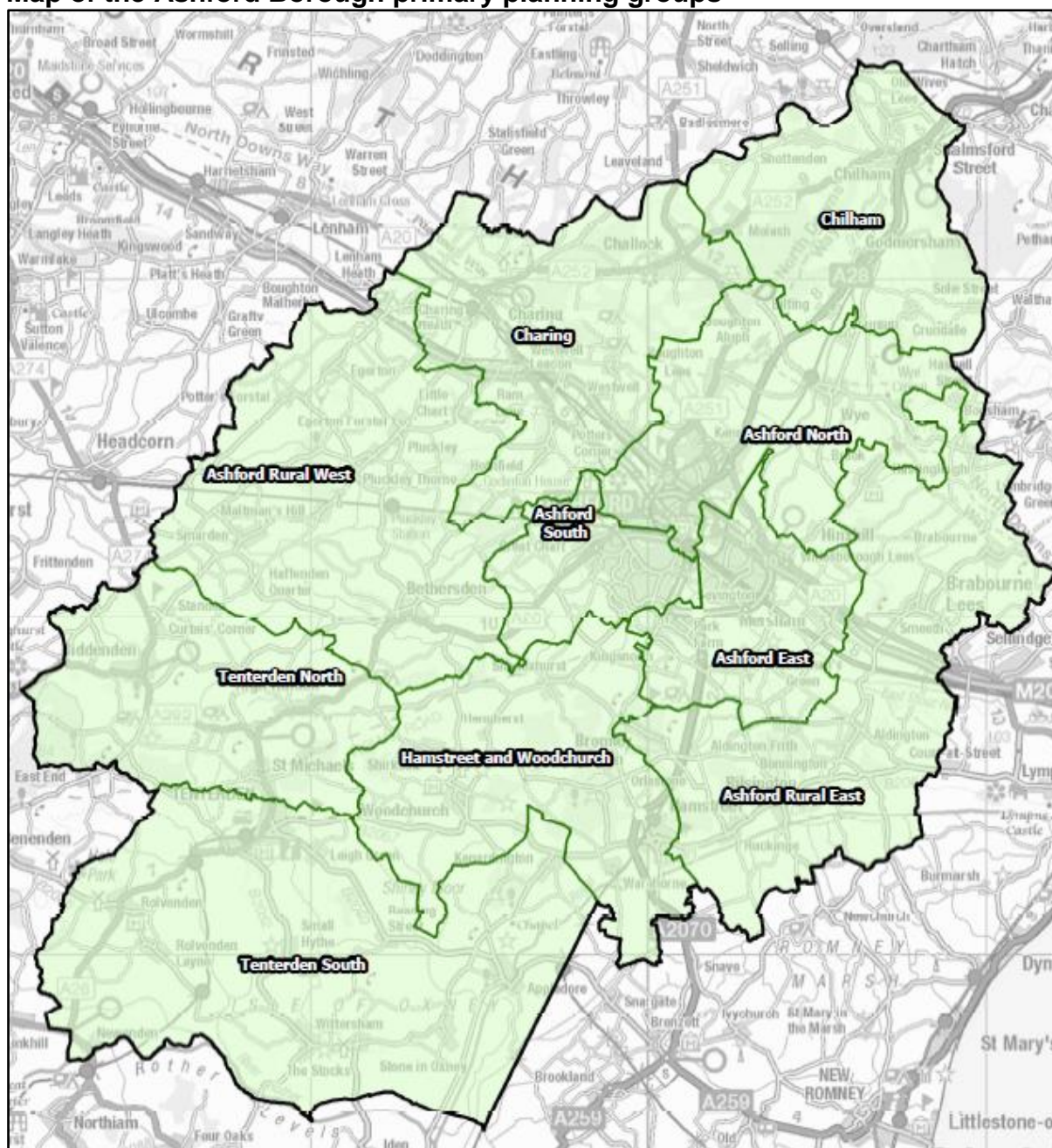
10.6 Ashford

Borough commentary

- The birth rate in Ashford has fallen for a second year after a four year rise and is now less than 1 point above the County average. The number of recorded births for the year has also fallen by around 100.
- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period, although there could be some localised pressures which may need to be addressed. Within the secondary sector, we will continue to see a deficit of non-selective secondary school places particularly across urban Ashford. Additional temporary Year 7 places will be added until the opening of a new secondary school at Chilmington Green, planned for 2022.
- The Local Plan (up to 2030) was adopted in the first quarter of 2019. Within the Plan, the Borough Council have identified that up to 13,544 new homes could be delivered by 2030. This equates to an average of 1,129 new homes per annum. During the 5 year period 2013-18 a total of 2,837 houses were completed with an average of 567 per year. We are awaiting updated housing information for the year 2018-19.



Map of the Ashford Borough primary planning groups



Ashford primary schools by planning group

	School	Status
Chilham	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Chilham)	Voluntary Controlled
Charing	Challock Primary School	Foundation
	Charing CE Primary School	Academy
Ashford North	Downs View Infant School	Community
	Goat Lees Primary School	Foundation
	Godinton Primary School	Academy
	Kennington CE Academy	Academy
	Lady Joanna Thornhill Endowed Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Phoenix Community Primary School	Foundation
	Repton Manor Primary School	Foundation

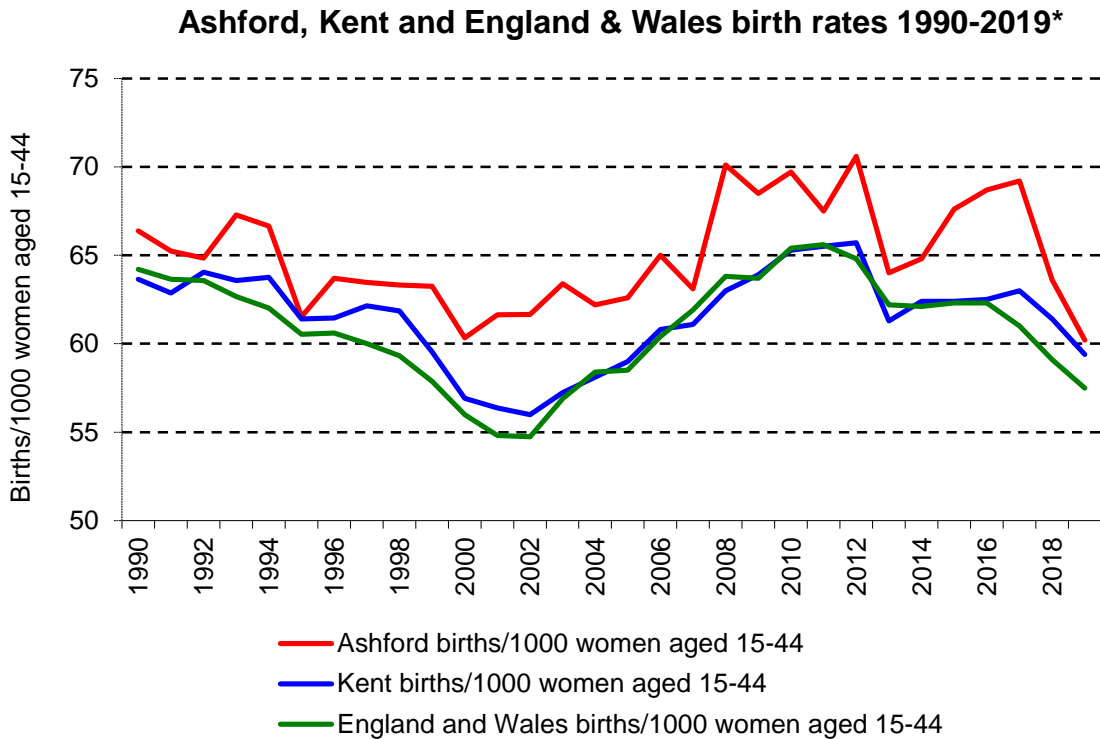


	School	Status
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Ashford)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Teresa's RC Primary School	Academy
	Victoria Road Primary School	Community
Ashford Rural East	Aldington Primary School	Foundation
	Brabourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Brook Community Primary School	Foundation
	Smeeth Community Primary School	Foundation
Ashford East	East Stour Primary School	Community
	Finberry Primary School	Academy
	Furley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Kingsnorth CE Primary School	Academy
	Mersham Primary School	Foundation
	Willesborough Infant School	Community
	Willesborough Junior School	Foundation
Ashford South	Ashford Oaks Primary School	Community
	Beaver Green Primary School	Academy
	Chilmington Green Primary School	Free
	Great Chart Primary School	Community
	John Wallis CE Academy	Academy
	John Wesley CE and Methodist Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Simon of England RC Primary School	Academy
Ashford Rural West	Bethersden School	Community
	Egerton CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Pluckley CE Primary School	Academy
	Smarden Primary School	Academy
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	Hamstreet Primary Academy	Academy
	Woodchurch CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Tenterden North	High Halden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	John Mayne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Michael's CE Primary School	Academy
Tenterden South	Rolvenden Primary School	Community
	Tenterden CE Junior School	Academy
	Tenterden Infant School	Academy
	Wittersham CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided

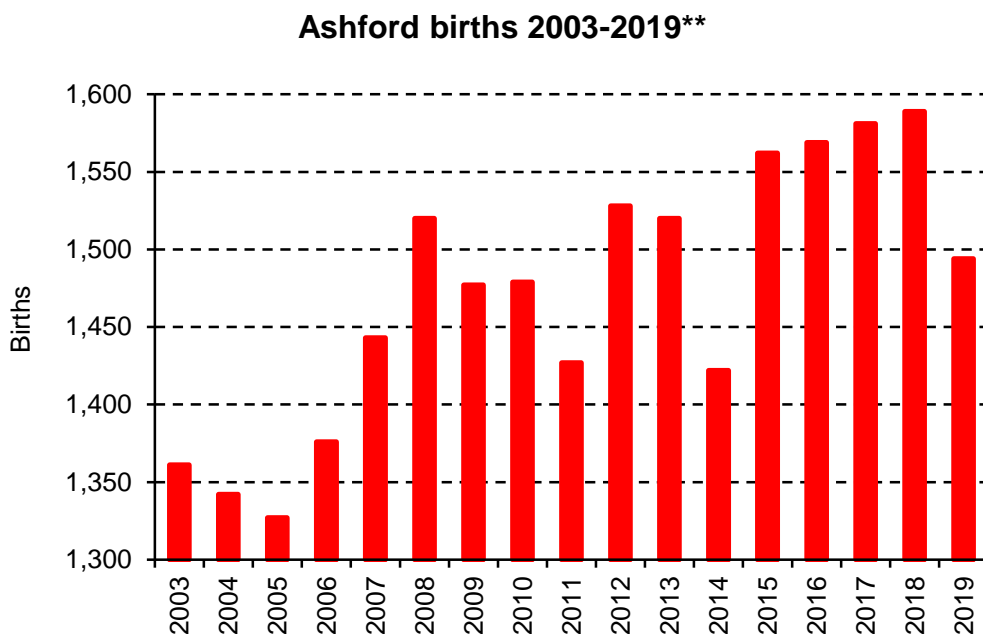


Birth rate and births analysis

the charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.



*ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Ashford Borough Analysis - Primary

Forecast Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Chilham	15	6	4	5	5	4	5	15
Challock and Charing	50	9	10	12	11	15	14	50
Ashford North	450	4	-8	-21	-24	9	-1	450
Ashford Rural East	80	1	6	6	12	10	7	80
Ashford East	390	29	53	45	33	53	44	420
Ashford South	360	10	26	10	29	49	30	360
Ashford Rural West	85	25	13	12	18	23	18	80
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	71	15	16	5	11	13	7	71
Tenterden North	65	7	20	18	19	20	20	65
Tenterden South	94	16	28	23	23	27	23	94
Ashford	1,660	122	168	114	136	223	167	1,685

Forecast Years R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Chilham	105	21	23	24	29	27	32	105
Challock and Charing	350	50	56	61	59	66	72	350
Ashford North	3,210	22	-3	-53	-89	-98	-117	3,150
Ashford Rural East	560	46	44	43	44	40	35	560
Ashford East	2,760	102	127	135	139	178	204	2,880
Ashford South	2,520	171	209	226	237	268	267	2,520
Ashford Rural West	605	69	70	60	69	102	112	570
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	497	33	44	48	43	44	32	497
Tenterden North	455	128	134	130	131	136	129	455
Tenterden South	658	70	86	94	113	119	115	658
Ashford	11,720	712	789	767	776	883	881	11,745

District commentary

The demand for Year R places is forecast to fluctuate across the plan period although we expect to have well over 5% surplus places across the Borough. The Ashford North planning group is forecast to be under pressure both in Year R and across Years R-6 throughout the Plan period.

Year R-6 rolls are forecast to rise throughout until the middle of the Plan period before falling back.



Ashford North Planning Group

Forecasts suggest a deficit of places in the planning group in both Year R and across Years R-6 from 2020-21 due to ongoing developments in and around central Ashford, such as at Repton Park. In the longer term planned new developments north of the M20 between Kennington, Willesborough and Eureka Park will further increase demand.

The Local Plan makes strategic provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Conningbrook Park' development area. KCC have requested that the school site is delivered in the early phase of the development. However, opening of the school is likely to be no earlier than 2025.

Prior to the delivery of the new school at Conningbrook Park, the pressure for primary school places will have to be managed across the urban planning groups (North, South and East), with temporary solutions being sought should they be required.

Significant developments within the Town Centre at Elwick Road and Victoria Road are planned. These are in the main flats and the pupil product is expected to be lower than that which we would see from housing. This will be monitored.

Ashford South Planning Group

The development at Chilmington Green is now underway with the first houses having been occupied. Chilmington Green Primary School (opened off-site in September 2018) and will relocate on the development in September 2021 at the latest.

Ashford East Planning Group

There are a number of existing, permitted and allocated sites including Finberry, Waterbrook, New Town Works, Park Farm, Willesborough Lees and Conningbrook that have been and will be driving the pressure for primary school places. Finberry Primary School (Cheeseman's Green) will expand to 2FE from September 2020.

The Local Plan makes provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Court Lodge' development area, in order to meet the longer-term primary education needs of that development. As the masterplan for the development is still in progress, we would not expect the new primary school to be available until the latter half of this decade.

Charing and Challock Planning Group

Although forecasts suggest there are sufficient surplus primary school places throughout the Plan period, further development in the planning group could lead to the need for additional places in the long term. This could be achieved by the expansion of Charing CE Primary School by 0.3FE if required.



Ashford Borough Analysis - Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Ashford Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Ashford North, Tenterden and Cranbrook), one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Forecast Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Ashford Town Non-Selective	818	-16	-76	-47	-73	-123	-104	-41	-88	758
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	540	114	126	138	120	109	154	141	133	540
Ashford Selective	420	1	4	40	34	15	28	41	29	420

Forecast Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Ashford Town Non-Selective	3,850	381	163	-7	-147	-303	-394	-357	-398	3,790
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	2,700	763	699	684	637	602	643	642	637	2,700
Ashford Selective	1,958	-50	-41	20	57	99	123	159	149	2,100

Ashford Town Non-Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Ashford Town non-selective planning group: John Wallis Church of England Academy, The North School, The Towers School and Sixth Form Centre and Wye School. Forecasts suggest a deficit of Year 7 places throughout the Plan period. Temporary places were added as planned for 2019-20 and have again been added in 2020-21. Forecasts suggest that a further 2-3FE of provision will be required for 2021-22.

The new secondary free school within the Chilmington Green development is planned for the 2022-23 academic year adding 6FE of provision. Should this be delayed, we will need to look at longer term strategic solutions to ensure sufficient non-selective school places.

Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Tenterden and Cranbrook planning group: High Weald Academy and Homewood School. There is forecast to be surplus places throughout the Plan period, although the majority are found at High Weald Academy. House building in Tenterden will add to the pressure for places at Homewood School.



Ashford Selective Planning Group

There are two selective schools in the Borough: Highworth Grammar School and The Norton Knatchbull Grammar School. Forecasts suggest that there will be sufficient selective places throughout the Plan period subject to further pressure for new homes.

Planned Commissioning - Ashford

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025 and 29	Post 2029
Ashford East					2FE of New provision at Court Lodge	
Ashford North					2FE New provision at Conningbrook Park	
Charing					0.3FE Charing CEPS	
Hamstreet and Woodchurch					0.5FE expansion of Hamstreet Primary Academy	
Ashford South					2FE of new provision at Chilmington Green	
Ashford North Non-Selective	Up to 90 Year 7 places	6FE New provision at Chilmington Green Or up to 90 Year 7 places				2FE Expansion of Chilmington Green
Specialist Resourced Provisions	14 place primary ASD provision at Chilmington Green PS					
Special School Satellite	24 place satellite of The Wyvern School at The Towers School and Sixth Form Centre					

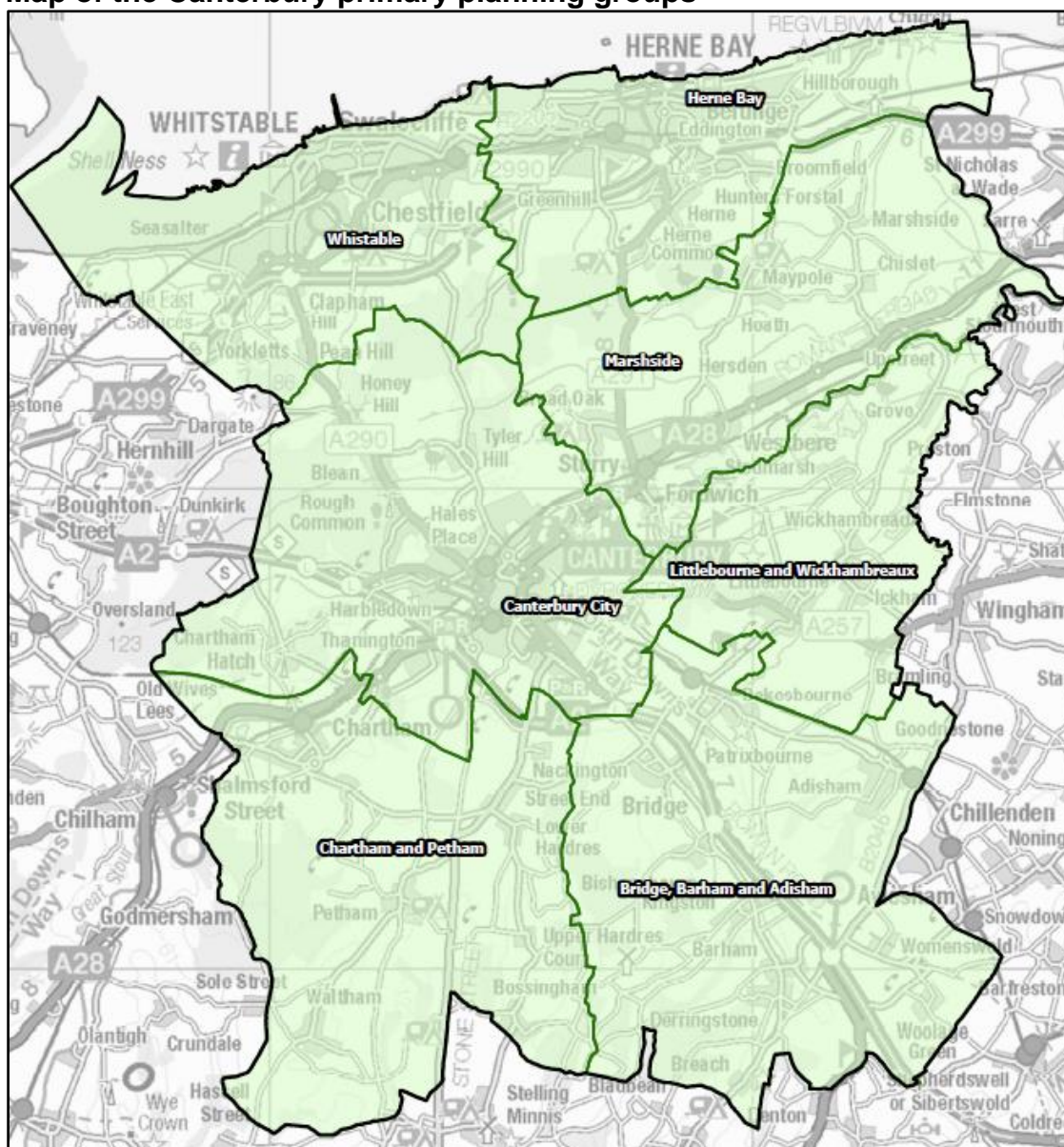
10.6 Canterbury

District commentary

- The Canterbury district birth rate differs to Kent and the national picture as it is significantly lower, reflecting the large student population. The birth rate has a downward trend and has declined from 55.2 births per 1000 women in 1990 to 38.5 per 1000 in 2018. However, 2019 has seen a slight rise in the birth rate to 39.0 per 1000. The number of recorded births continues to fluctuate with a small increase in 2019 of 5 births.
- We forecast surplus primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period. Within the secondary sector, we forecast pressures for selective places throughout the Plan period.
- Canterbury City Council's Local Plan, adopted on 13 July 2017, proposed a total of just over 16,000 new homes during the Plan period up to 2031. This equates to an average of 925 dwellings per annum. During the 5-year period 2013-2018 a total of 3,331 houses were completed with an average of 666 per year. This figure includes a high percentage of student accommodation.
- The Government requires all Councils to revisit their Local Plans every five years. Canterbury City Council are in the early stages of preparing the Council's next Local Plan which will include the community's vision for the District to 2040.



Map of the Canterbury primary planning groups



Canterbury primary schools by planning group

Planning Group	School	Status
Canterbury City	Blean Primary School	Community
	Canterbury Primary School	Academy
	Parkside Community Primary School	Community
	Pilgrims' Way Primary School	Academy
	St. John's CE Primary School (Canterbury)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Peter's Methodist Primary School (Canterbury)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Stephen's Infant School	Community
	St. Stephen's Junior School	Academy
	St. Thomas' RC Primary School (Canterbury)	Voluntary Aided
	Wincheap Foundation Primary School	Foundation
Marshside	Chislet CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Water Meadows Primary School	Academy
	Hoath Primary School	Community



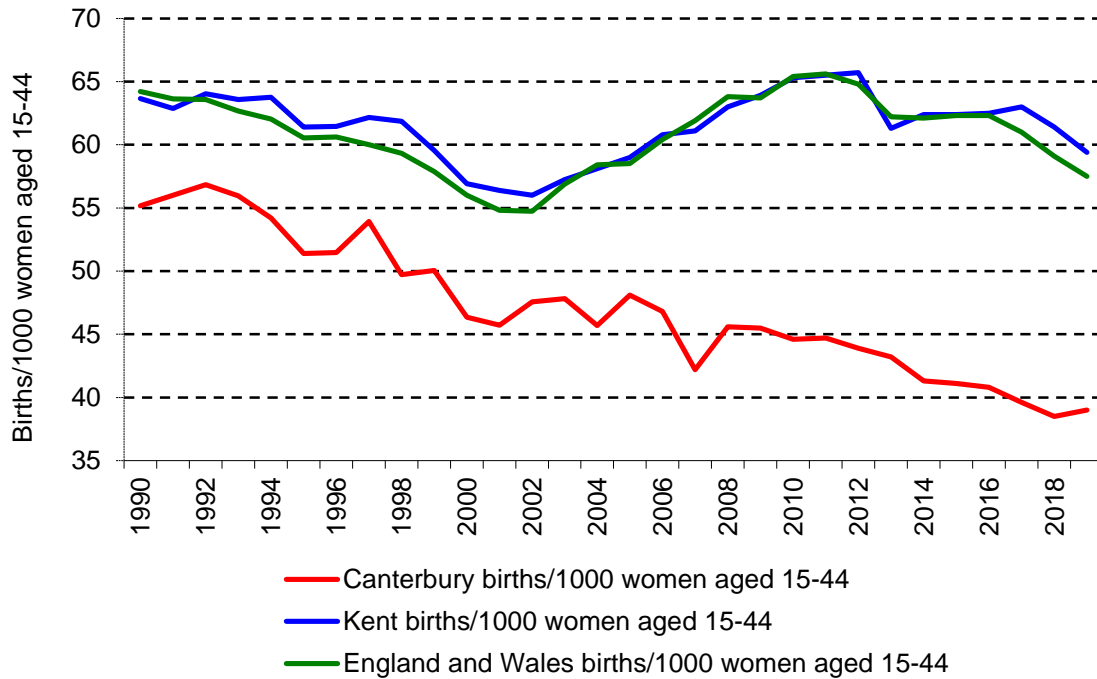
Planning Group	School	Status
	Sturry CE Primary School	Academy
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Adisham CE Primary School	Academy
	Barham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bridge and Patricxbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	Littlebourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Wickhambreaux CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Chartham and Petham	Chartham Primary School	Community
	Petham Primary School	Academy
Whitstable	Joy Lane Primary School	Foundation
	St. Alphege CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mary's RC Primary School (Whitstable)	Academy
	Swalecliffe Community Primary School	Foundation
	Westmeads Community Infant School	Community
	Whitstable & Seasalter Endowed CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Whitstable Junior School	Foundation
Herne Bay	Briary Primary School	Foundation
	Hampton Primary School	Academy
	Herne Bay Infant School	Community
	Herne Bay Junior School	Foundation
	Herne CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	Herne CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Reculver CE Primary School	Academy



Birth rate and birth analysis

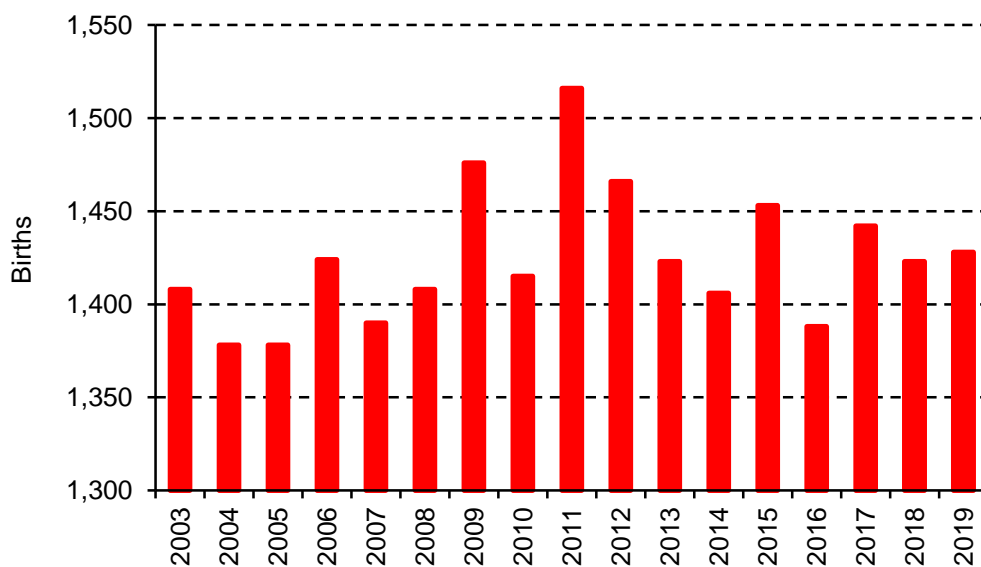
The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Canterbury, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Canterbury births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Canterbury Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Canterbury City	465	45	57	42	50	39	39	465
Marshside	104	3	25	20	21	6	5	119
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	110	-2	1	8	0	7	7	105
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	30	-2	1	1	1	0	0	30
Chartham and Petham	84	13	21	15	23	20	20	84
Whitstable	360	45	56	85	90	91	86	360
Herne Bay	435	65	74	32	23	7	10	390
Canterbury	1,588	167	236	203	208	169	167	1,553

Year R-6 Surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Canterbury City	3,265	218	204	200	202	186	150	3,295
Marshside	704	26	49	55	49	18	9	803
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	770	31	14	10	-1	-5	-9	745
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	215	-17	-16	-15	-10	-7	-7	210
Chartham and Petham	526	61	80	84	100	99	106	584
Whitstable	2,562	166	208	272	344	420	477	2,472
Herne Bay	3,090	212	278	301	292	297	289	2,915
Canterbury	11,132	697	815	908	976	1,008	1,015	11,024

District commentary

Forecasts indicate that across Canterbury district there will be surplus capacity for both Year R and Years R-6. The surplus for Year R peaks in 2020 with 14.8% surplus, then declines from 2022-23 to 10.7% in 2024-25. The lower rate of housebuilding combined with the decline in birth rate has resulted in surplus primary places, particularly in Herne Bay and Whitstable. Movement of population, from Whitstable to Herne Bay and from the east of Canterbury City to the south and west is having particular impact on schools in these localities.

Canterbury City Planning Group

Canterbury City planning group shows a surplus of Year R places across the Plan period, however in addition to the forecast need identified above, plans for new housing on the Howe Barracks site in Canterbury (Howe Green) will increase demand in the medium term. To ensure sufficient local places are available, Pilgrims Way Primary School will be expanded by 0.5 forms of entry to meet this localised need.



Chartham and Petham Planning Group

A phased establishment of a new 2FE primary school in Thanington to serve the new housing development of 750 homes will be brought forward later in the development build-out period in order to prevent overcapacity in the planning area in the shorter term.

Marshside Planning Group

Later in the Plan period, dependent on which developments are built-out and occupied first, we will expand Water Meadows Primary Academy by a form of entry and/or establish the first phase of a new 2FE primary school in Sturry/Broad Oak to serve the housing developments in this planning group.

Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux Planning Group

Forecasts indicate that there will be a pressure for Year R places and a deficit of Year R-6 places within the planning group. This is due to the significant number of families who have traditionally travelled into the planning group for places in one of the two primary schools rather than any indigenous pressure. No additional provision is required as there will remain sufficient places for local residents and those who have traditionally travelled into the planning group will be able to access school places closer to their homes.

Whitstable Planning Group

Forecasts indicate between 2.5FE and 3FE (25.3%) surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions will take place with schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. Whitstable and Seasalter C of E Endowed Junior school will be expanded by 12 places per year group to ensure the number of Junior School places match those of the two Whitstable infant schools.

Herne Bay Planning Group

Forecasts indicate the surplus reducing from a high of 2.5FE (17%) to 1.9% by 2023. If new housing developments are delivered in line with the Local Plan, additional capacity will be required. Dependent on the order in which developments are built-out, this could be delivered through a 1FE expansion of Briary Primary School and/or the phased establishment of a new 2FE primary school related to one of the strategic housing developments for Herne Bay.

Canterbury Analysis – Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Canterbury district or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Canterbury City and Canterbury Coastal), one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.



Year 7 Surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	530	21	-16	-51	74	78	99	99	82	680
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	618	9	20	52	27	8	68	78	76	618
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	605	-40	-33	-27	-30	-34	-30	-21	-23	605

Years 7-11 Surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	2,620	32	17	-32	27	100	175	292	429	3,400
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	3,060	369	309	279	233	153	207	268	297	3,090
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	2,905	-139	-152	-137	-140	-147	-140	-128	-121	3,025

Canterbury City Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Canterbury City non-selective planning group: Archbishop's School, Canterbury Academy and St Anselm's Catholic School.

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places from 2022-23 of 1.5FE (10.9%) rising to 3FE (14.6%) in 2024-25. The surplus is a result of the opening of the new 5FE Barton Manor Free School which has been commissioned to meet demand from planned housing in Canterbury City.

Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Canterbury Coastal non-selective planning group: The Whitstable School, Herne Bay High School and Spires Academy.

Forecasts indicate a surplus of between 0.2FE (1.3%) for 2023-24 and 2.5FE (12.7%) in 2025-26. The historical trend of students travelling from the coast to Canterbury City is starting to change as the popularity of all coastal schools continues to rise. Feasibilities have been undertaken to explore the future expansion of Herne Bay High by 1.5FE to support the predicted growth in demand as a result of new housing developments in Herne Bay.

Canterbury and Faversham Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Canterbury and Faversham selective planning group: Barton Court Grammar School, Simon Langton Girl's Grammar School, Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.



Forecasts indicate a pressure of 1FE for Year 7 selective places across the Plan period. Additional pressures will be placed on Faversham selective places arising from the volume of housing being delivered as per the Local Plan. A feasibility study has been commissioned with a view to exploring the expansion of Queen Elizabeth Grammar to meet this need. If this is not possible alternative options will have to be considered as part of the revision of Local Plans.

Planned Commissioning - Canterbury

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-2029	Post 2029
Canterbury City		0.5FE Expansion of Pilgrims Way PS				
Chartham and Petham					1FE of new 2FE Primary School in Thanington	
Marshside					1FE expansion of Water Meadows or 1FE of new provision in Sturry/Broad Oak	2 nd 1FE of new provision in Sturry/Broad Oak.
Herne Bay					1FE expansion of Briary PS 1FE new provision in Herne Bay or 1FE at Hillborough	
Whitstable	Expansion of Whitstable Endowed 12 places per year (0.3FE)					
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective					1.5FE expansion of Herne Bay High School	
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	1FE Expansion of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School.			



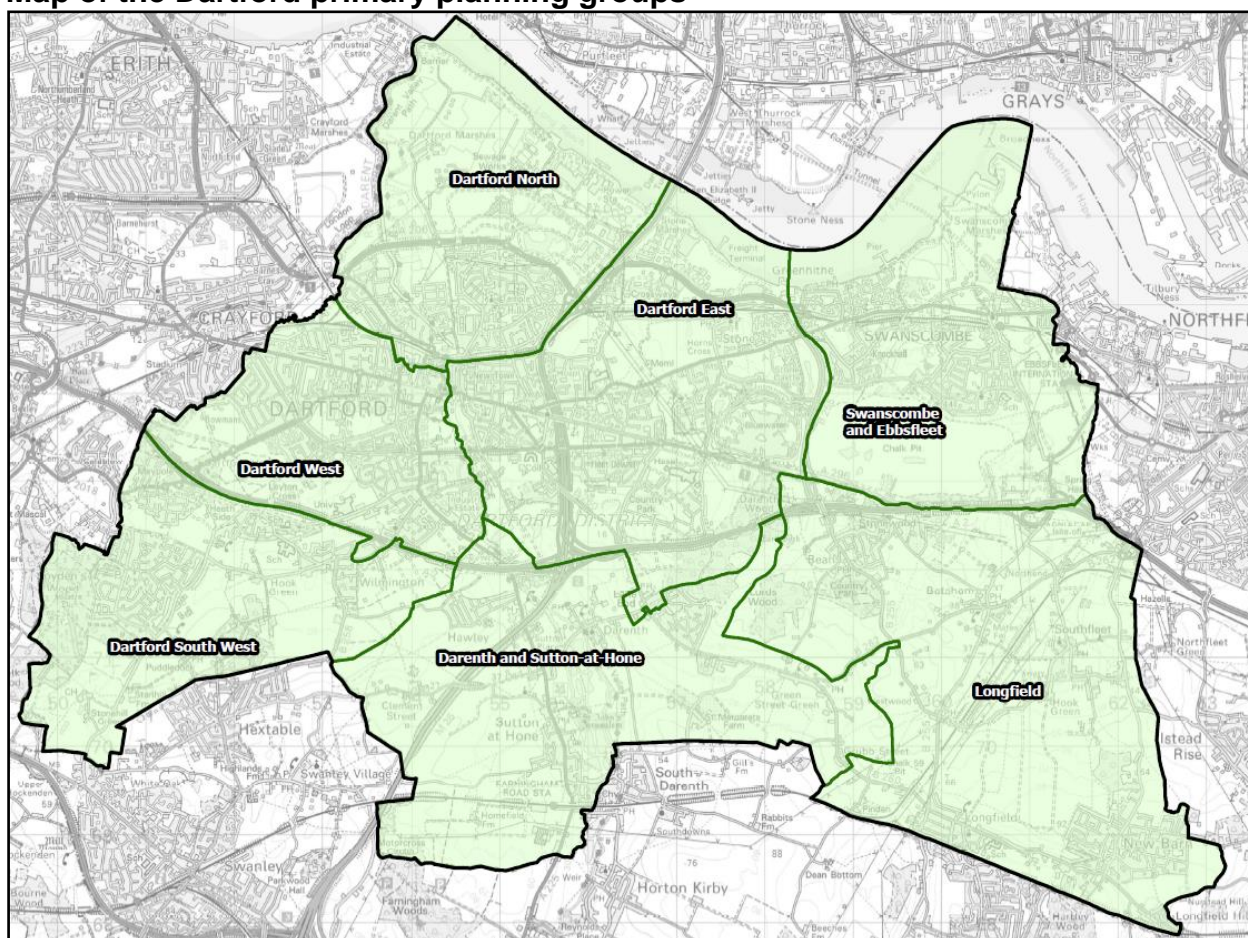
10.7 Dartford

Borough commentary

- The Dartford birth rate has dropped almost five points in 2019 but remains significantly higher than the Kent average. The number of recorded births has increased again from 2018 and is 200 higher than the last low point in 2016.
- The demand for Primary places continues to increase consistently, due to housing, higher birth numbers, and migration. A deficit of places is forecast across the primary planning groups in Dartford town (Dartford North Dartford East and Dartford West) for the 2021-22 intake and beyond. Within the secondary sector, forecasts indicate that there is insufficient capacity to accommodate Secondary non-selective demand throughout the Plan period. Selective demand also remains under pressure with 3FE required by the September 2023 intake.
- Dartford Borough Council and the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation estimated that between 2011 to 2026, approximately 17,300 new homes will be built. The Ebbsfleet Development Corporation has said that 15,000 new homes will be built in their area of responsibility alone. During the 5 year period 2013-18 a total of 4,331 houses were completed with an average of 866 per year. It is worth noting that housing delivery has significantly increased over the last three years with almost double the houses being delivered in each of the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 to that which was seen in 2014-15. This will need to continue in order to deliver the housing as planned in the Core Strategy.



Map of the Dartford primary planning groups



Dartford primary schools by planning group

	School	Status
Dartford North	Dartford Bridge Community Primary School	Community
	Holy Trinity CE Primary School (Dartford)	Voluntary Aided
	River Mill Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Anselm's RC Primary School	Academy
	Temple Hill Primary Academy	Academy
Dartford West	Oakfield Primary Academy	Academy
	Our Lady's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Wentworth Primary School	Academy
	West Hill Primary Academy	Academy
	Westgate Primary School	Academy
Dartford East	Brent Primary School	Academy
	Dartford Primary Academy	Academy
	Fleetdown Primary School	Community
	Gateway Primary Academy	Academy
	Stone St. Mary's CE Primary School	Academy
Dartford South West	Joyden's Wood Infant School	Academy
	Joyden's Wood Junior School	Academy
	Maypole Primary School	Community
	Wilmington Primary School	Academy
Darenth and Sutton-at-	Greenlands Primary School	Academy
	Sutton-at-Hone CE Primary School	Academy



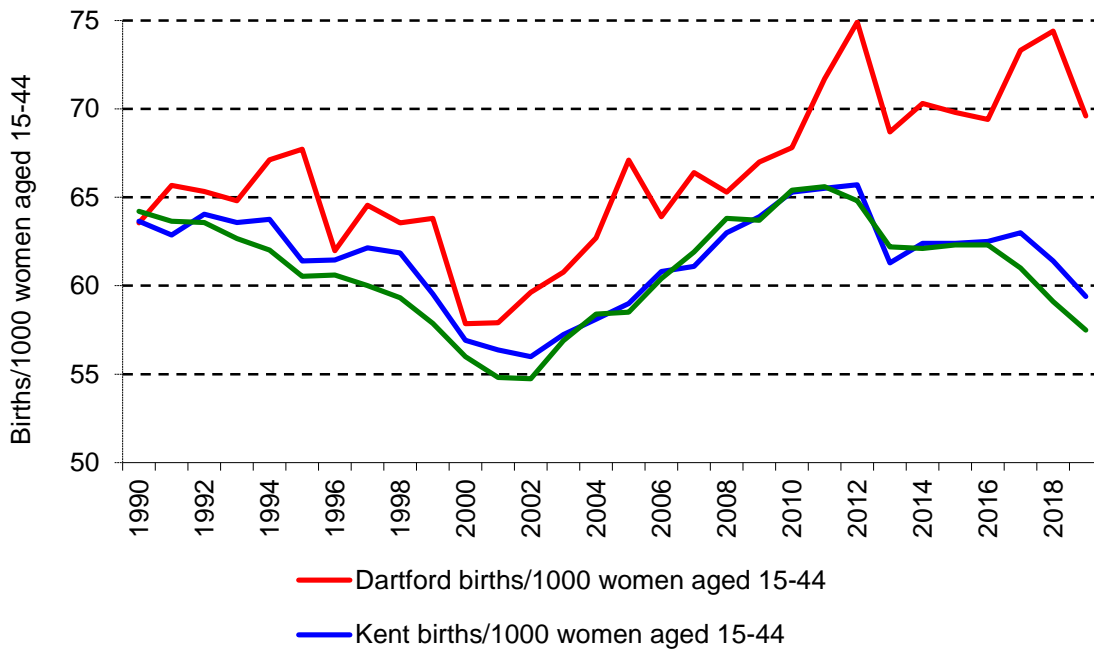
	School	Status
Hone		
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Cherry Orchard Academy	Academy
	Craylands School	Community
	Ebbsfleet Green Primary School	Free
	Knockhall Primary School	Academy
	Manor Community Primary School	Academy
Longfield	Bean Primary School	Community
	Langafel CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sedley's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided



Birth rate analysis

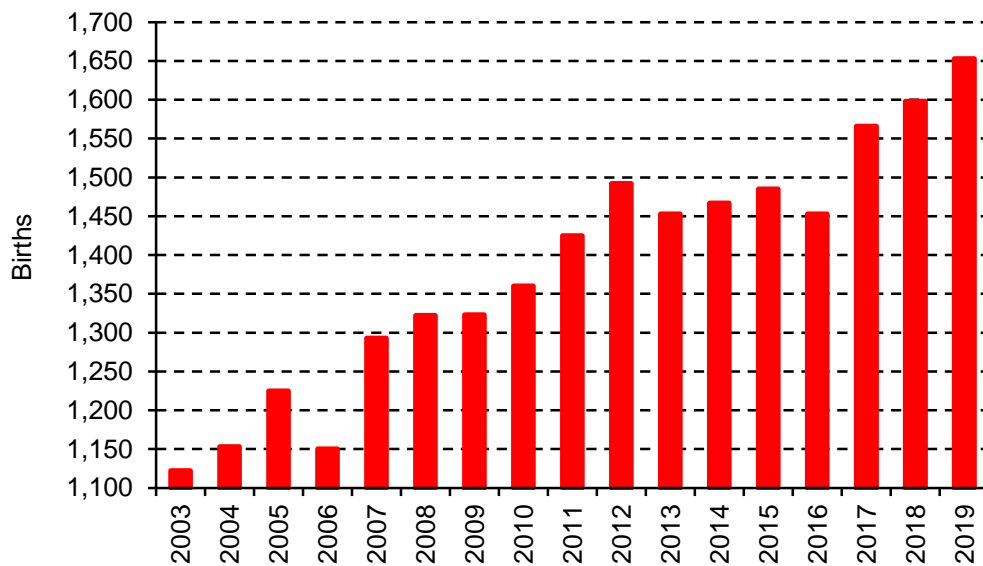
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Dartford, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Dartford births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Dartford Analysis - Primary

Year R surplus/deficit if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dartford North	300	6	10	-22	-61	-89	-54	330
Dartford West	312	2	6	-11	-21	-4	-4	312
Dartford East	390	3	4	-27	-37	-45	-34	390
Dartford South West	180	15	9	0	5	4	3	180
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	90	9	12	-3	0	7	2	90
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	300	38	60	23	7	-4	17	330
Longfield	90	11	8	1	1	4	5	90
Dartford	1,662	84	109	-39	-105	-128	-66	1,722

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dartford North	1,890	-24	6	-28	-116	-192	-269	2,250
Dartford West	2,186	-40	-49	-74	-92	-104	-110	2,184
Dartford East	2,640	-10	-29	-80	-129	-183	-221	2,730
Dartford South West	1,232	28	10	-21	-46	-50	-62	1,180
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	630	34	43	35	37	43	36	630
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	1,830	194	263	196	157	115	57	2,310
Longfield	630	8	8	14	10	14	19	630
Dartford	11,038	190	252	42	-180	-355	-550	11,914

District commentary

Forecasts indicate that there is not sufficient Year R capacity for the 2021-22 intake, and existing available capacity is not where it needs to be, which is more towards the Dartford Town group. For 2022-23, the demand exceeds capacity in several of the planning groups. Subsequent to 2023, demand is forecast to reduce slightly.

Across Years R-6 we forecast a total deficit of 180 places for the September 2022 intake. This increases significantly for subsequent years. We will work with providers to commission additional capacity for older age groups. If required, this will be achieved by increasing the admission numbers in new or expanded schools earlier than that previously planned.

In addition to the forecast need identified above, plans for further housing across the district will increase the need for school places.



Dartford North Planning Group

Much of this demand is driven by the new housing on the Dartford Northern Gateway. A smaller part of this demand is being created as the Bridge Development nears its final building phases.

Forecast demand for the 2021-22 academic year will require a permanent 1FE expansion of an existing primary school. A second permanent 1FE expansion will be required for September 2022 and a temporary expansion for September 2023 for 30 Year R places.

Dartford West Planning Group

There is a small deficit of Year R places forecast from 2021-22, although this demand comes from out of County demand. We will work with Dartford West schools to support their admissions policies to prioritise the demand for Kent resident children, with the aim of ensuring that local applicants gain a school place in the planning group.

Dartford East Planning Group

Demand for Year R places in Dartford East exceeds capacity by 1FE for September 2021-22. We will commission 1FE as a permanent expansion. To support further housing development a new 2FE primary school will be commissioned at St. James Lane. This is expected no earlier than September 2023.

Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet Planning Group

This planning group is significantly impacted by the Ebbsfleet Valley housing development area. A new primary school has been established on the Ebbsfleet Green development in 2020-21 which will offer places for the children living on the new development as well as addressing any shortfalls of future years. As the development progresses, a further new school will be required at Alkerden by September 2023.

In the longer term, should housing be delivered at current rates, two further new 2FE schools will be required (Western Cross and Station Quarter) in addition to the expansion of the schools at Ebbsfleet Green and Alkerden to full capacity. This will provide an additional 6FE of provision in total across the forecast period.

Dartford Analysis Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Dartford Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Dartford and Swanley Planning Group, and Gravesham and Longfield planning group), and there is one selective planning group (North West Kent Selective Planning Group). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Dartford and Swanley	1,135	22	-28	-28	-101	-137	-86	-141	-150	1,140



Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Non-Selective										
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,280	-8	-40	-40	18	-109	-57	-100	-93	1,324
North West Kent Selective	660	-7	-41	-43	-72	-90	-62	-84	-95	660

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	5,235	436	287	42	-105	-208	-303	-407	-523	5,760
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	6,141	156	67	15	7	-124	-182	-251	-296	6,620
North West Kent Selective	3,280	18	-35	-83	-154	-222	-266	-300	-346	3,300

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the Dartford & Swanley non-selective planning group: Orchards Academy, Wilmington Academy, Dartford Science and Technology College, Inspiration Academy, Ebbsfleet Academy and Leigh Academy.

A new secondary school, Stone Lodge School, opened with 4FE of provision in the planning group in September 2019 in order to support the both the larger Year 6 rolls entering the secondary sector and the pressure for places from significant housing being built. Despite the addition of these new school places, forecasts show an increasing deficit throughout the forecast period which will require further secondary school capacity. Stone Lodge will expand by 2FE in 2021 and a further 2FE in 2022, followed in September 2023 by the opening of a new school within the Alkerden development. Alkerden will open with an initial 4FE of provision, expanding up to 8FE subject to the demand from new housing.

Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective Planning Group

There are seven schools in the Gravesham and Longfield non-selective planning group: Longfield Academy, Meopham School, Northfleet Technology College, Northfleet School for Girls, Thamesview School, Saint George's CE School and Saint John's Catholic Comprehensive School.

Demand fluctuates throughout the forecast period, with two spikes of demand in September 2023 and September 2025. Additional capacity is required. Unless larger developments are brought online within the district, with land allocated for Education provision, it is unlikely we will accommodate all of the forecast demand within this planning group alone. The additional provision can and will be secured but within the



wider north west Kent area.

We will commission a further 1FE at Thamesview for September 2021 and St John’s Catholic Comprehensive can provide 0.5FE. A further 2FE of provision will be required from September 2023-24 which will be managed through the expansion of existing provision within North West Kent.

North West Kent Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the North West Kent selective planning group: Wilmington Grammar School for Girls, Wilmington Grammar School for Boys, Dartford Grammar School and Dartford Grammar School for Girls.

Demand for selective places in the North West Kent Selective Planning Group remains higher than capacity.

Current regulations prohibit new grammar schools or selective academies to be established, but the grammar schools in the planning group have all been the subject of expansions, requiring complex highways solutions and lengthy planning decision-making processes. Nevertheless, we intend to commission 1FE for September 2022 and another 2FE in September 2023

Planned Commissioning - Dartford

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Dartford North	1FE expansion	1FE expansion	30 Year R places			
Dartford East	1FE expansion		2FE new provision at St James Lane			
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet			1FE new provision at Alkerden	1FE expansion at Ebbsfleet Green	1FE expansion at Alkerden 1FE new provision at Western Cross 1FE new provision Station Quarter 1FE expansion at Western Cross 1FE expansion at	



Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
					Station Quarter	
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group	2FE expansion at Stone Lodge	2FE expansion at Stone Lodge	4FE new provision at Alkerden		4FE expansion at Alkerden	
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1.5FE		2FE expansion			
North West Kent Selective Planning Group		1FE expansion	2FE expansion			
Special Schools		210 place PSCN special school				
Specialist Resourced Provisions	15 place primary ASD provision at Ebbsfleet Green		25 place secondary ASD/SLCN provision at Alkerden 15 place primary ASD/SLCN provision at Alkerden			



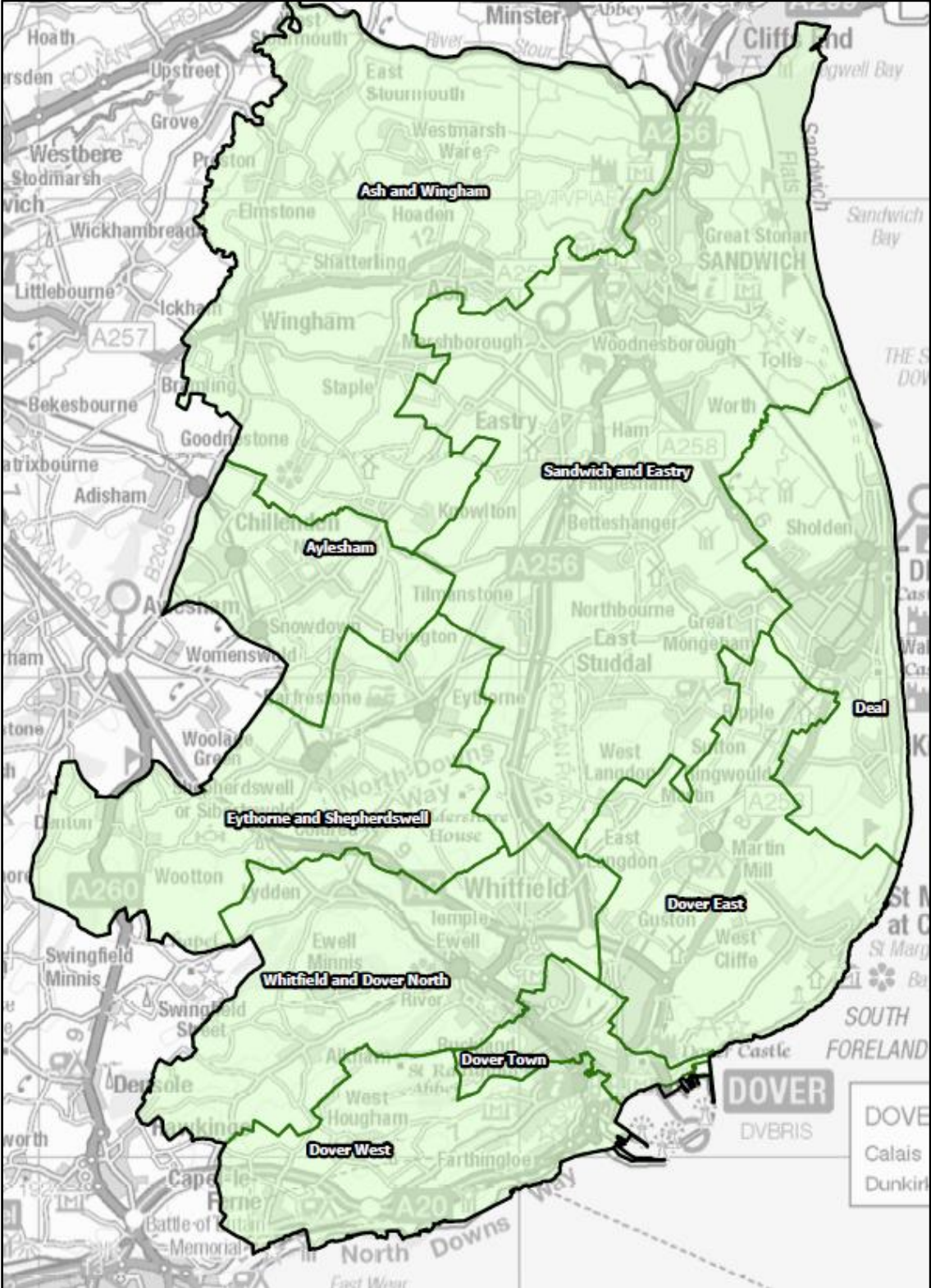
10.8 Dover

District commentary

- The birth rate in Dover District has risen slightly and is now two points below the County average. The number of recorded births in the District has continued on the downward trend and being 120 births below the peak of 2012.
- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period, although there will be some localised pressures associated with house building which may need to be addressed. Within the secondary sector, we forecast a small pressure for non-selective places in Deal and Sandwich in the years 2022-23 to 2025-26. Selective provision is also showing a small deficit, this will be managed within the selective schools.
- Dover District Council is drafting its new Local Plan covering the period 2018-2038. We will review the impact of this on our commissioning intentions. The present Core Strategy (adopted in 2010) set a target that a 'minimum of 10,100 new homes should be completed by 2026, an average of 631 new homes per year. During the 5-year period 2013-18 a total of 2,837 houses were completed with an average of 567 per year.



Map of the Dover primary planning groups



Dover primary schools by planning group

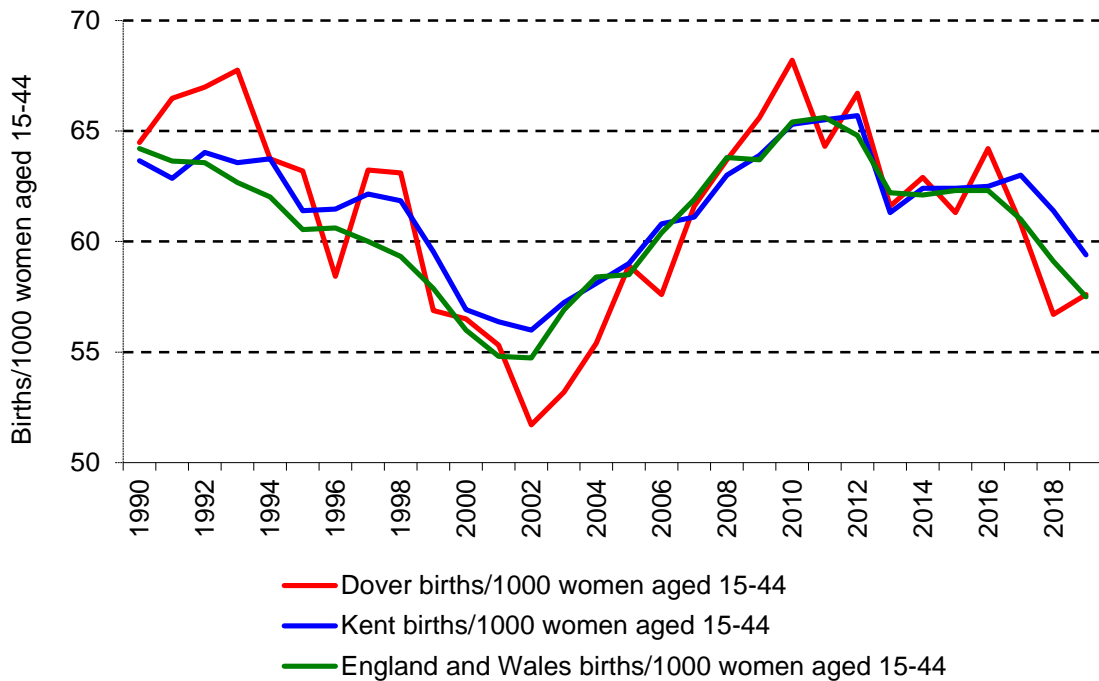
Planning Group	School	Status
Dover Town	Barton Junior School	Academy
	Charlton CE Primary School	Academy
	Green Park Community Primary School	Community
	Shatterlocks Infant School	Academy
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Dover)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Richard's RC Primary School	Academy
	White Cliffs Primary College for the Arts	Academy
Whitfield and Dover North	Lydden Primary School	Community
	River Primary School	Community
	Temple Ewell CE Primary School	Academy
	Whitfield Aspen School	Community
Dover West	Aycliffe Community Primary School	Community
	Capel-le-Ferne Primary School	Community
	Priory Fields School	Academy
	St. Martin's School (Dover)	Academy
	Vale View Primary School	Academy
Dover East	Guston CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Langdon Primary School	Community
	St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe Primary School	Community
Deal	Deal Parochial CE Primary School	Academy
	Downs CE Primary School	Academy
	Hornbeam Primary School	Academy
	Kingsdown & Ringwould CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sandown School	Academy
	Sholden CE Primary School	Academy
	St. Mary's RC Primary School (Deal)	Academy
	Warden House Primary School	Academy
Sandwich and Eastry	Eastry CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Northbourne CE Primary School	Academy
	Sandwich Infant School	Community
	Sandwich Junior School	Community
	Worth Primary School	Community
Ash and Wingham	Ash Cartwright & Kelsey CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Goodnestone CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Preston Primary School	Community
	Wingham Primary School	Community
Aylesham	Aylesham Primary School	Community
	Nonington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Aylesham)	Academy
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School	Community
	Sibertswold CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled



Birth rate and birth analysis

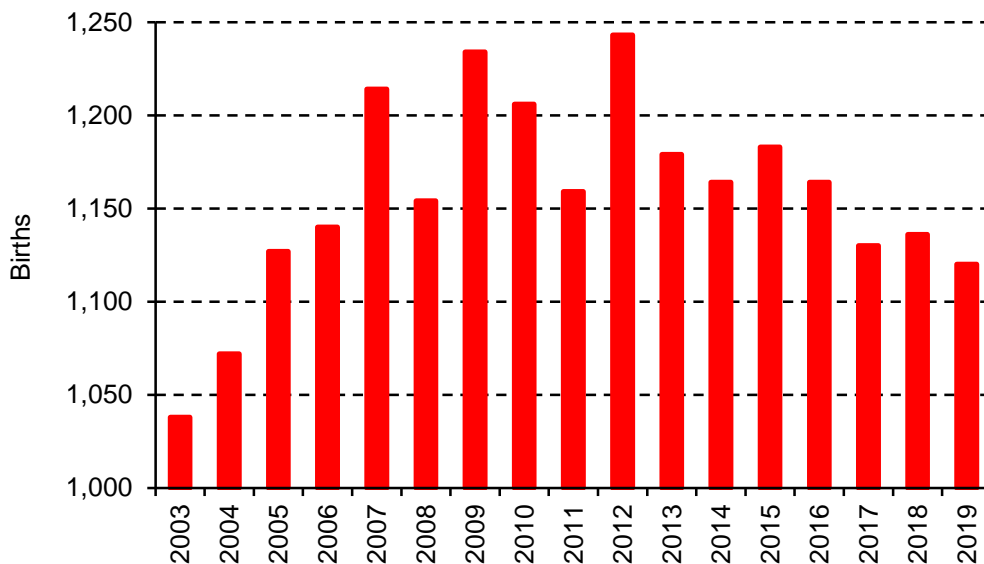
The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

Dover, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Dover births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Dover District Analysis - Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dover Town	270	39	34	45	51	48	46	270
Whitfield and Dover North	182	9	19	22	25	19	21	182
Dover West	170	10	22	17	25	19	19	170
Dover East	67	9	7	4	8	10	5	67
Deal	315	29	31	45	39	55	49	315
Sandwich and Eastry	116	25	23	13	18	20	13	116
Ash and Wingham	90	29	31	35	35	34	35	90
Aylesham	87	19	9	26	10	14	28	90
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	50	2	10	9	10	12	12	50
Dover	1,347	171	184	216	221	230	227	1,350

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dover Town	1,860	182	211	245	272	308	322	1,890
Whitfield and Dover North	1,184	38	69	94	125	132	134	1,274
Dover West	1,220	110	123	113	145	161	164	1,190
Dover East	449	8	19	25	29	33	31	469
Deal	2,265	101	117	147	172	210	239	2,205
Sandwich and Eastry	828	111	129	111	107	87	92	828
Ash and Wingham	630	126	154	168	182	206	224	630
Aylesham	609	130	83	91	73	81	101	621
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	350	48	52	55	56	65	65	350
Dover	9,395	854	957	1,047	1,162	1,283	1,371	9,457

District commentary

The demand for Year R places is forecast to reduce across the Plan period with all planning group showing a surplus of more than 5% Year R and Years R-6 places from 2021-22 onwards.



Whitfield and Dover North Planning Group

This planning group has within it the majority of the area designated as the Whitfield Urban Expansion (WUE). The WUE has outline planning consent for 5,750 new homes to be delivered over the next 20 years. To provide sufficient primary school places the equivalent of three 2FE primary schools are included within the Master Plan.

The first of these new provisions, the satellite site of Whitfield Aspen Primary School is located on the Richmond Park development and will open in the 2020-21 academic year. Whitfield Aspen Primary School is a mainstream school with a large Specialist Resourced Provision (SRP) which supports pupils with Profound, Severe and Complex Needs. The satellite site will offer an additional 1FE of mainstream school places in addition to further SRP classrooms. The design of the satellite building allows for the swift addition of a further block of classrooms taking the school to 4FE when required, which is likely to be in the latter half of this decade.

Dover East Planning Group

Surplus places are forecast throughout the Plan period. In the longer term places will be required to support the planned development of Connaught Barracks. Ideally this will be via the expansion of Guston Church of England Primary School. This will be difficult to achieved without additional land being secured.

Deal Planning Group

Forecasts suggest sufficient places throughout the Plan period. However, housing continues to be planned and additional primary school provision may be required in the latter half of the decade.

Sandwich and Eastry Planning Group

Consented and proposed developments in Sandwich and the neighbouring villages of Eastry and Ash together account for possibly over 1,100 new homes. Should housing come forward as identified in the Local Plan, 1FE of provision in Sandwich may be required however, forecasts would suggest this would be in the second half of the decade.

Aylesham Planning Group

Forecasts suggest that there are sufficient places throughout the Plan period. However, as one of the fastest selling developments in the South East, the pressure for school place can fluctuate. We will continue to work closely with schools in the planning group to manage any localised pressure for places. Developer contributions have been used to support additional places at Aylesham Primary School and will be used when required to support the expansion of St. Joseph's RC primary School by 0.5FE. Should additional provision be required to support the review of the Local Plan this will be reflected in future versions of the KCP.

Dover District Analysis - Secondary

There are three planning groups within Dover District (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Dover, Deal and Sandwich), one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.



Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Dover Non-Selective	480	94	58	39	51	26	64	74	69	480
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	435	7	-30	18	-1	-31	-30	-1	6	435
Dover Selective	440	9	-7	-9	-11	-8	-10	0	-8	440

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Dover Non-Selective	2,400	507	454	406	383	319	292	309	338	2,400
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	2,175	243	106	62	-10	-34	-72	-41	-53	2,175
Dover Selective	2,080	-51	-19	-9	-4	-1	-20	-13	-12	2,200

Dover Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three Schools in the Dover non-selective planning group: Astor College of the Arts, Dover Christ Church Academy and St. Edmunds RC School. The Whitfield Urban Expansion will, over time increase the pressure on local secondary school places which will initially be met via expansion of Dover Christ Church Academy as the local school.

Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two Schools in the Deal and Sandwich non-selective planning group: Goodwin Academy and Sandwich Technology College. Forecasts suggest short term pressures for Year 7 places in the years 2022-23 through to 2025-26. This is in part due to increasing numbers of families choosing travelling into the planning group from Thanet to access school places, particularly to Sandwich Technology College. Plans to open the Thanet Free School (5FE) from 2022-23 will reduce the flow of pupils from Thanet and therefore the forecast deficit of places is not expected. Should there be any localised pressures it will be managed within existing schools.

Dover Selective Planning Group

Selective provision is provided by three schools: Dover Boys Grammar, Dover Girls Grammar and Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar. Forecasts suggest a small deficit of Year 7 and Years 7-11 places across the forecast period. This is due to the selective schools accepting over PAN for a number of years rather than cohorts growing significantly. With the exception of needs arising to meet the demand from new housing, no extra provision will be required in the forecast period in order to ensure those pupils deemed as selective can gain an appropriate school place.



Planned Commissioning - Dover

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Whitfield and North Dover					Expansion of Whitfield Aspen Satellite by 1FE	New 2FE primary school in Whitfield
Sandwich and Eastry					1FE Sandwich planning group	
Deal					1FE Expansion in Deal	

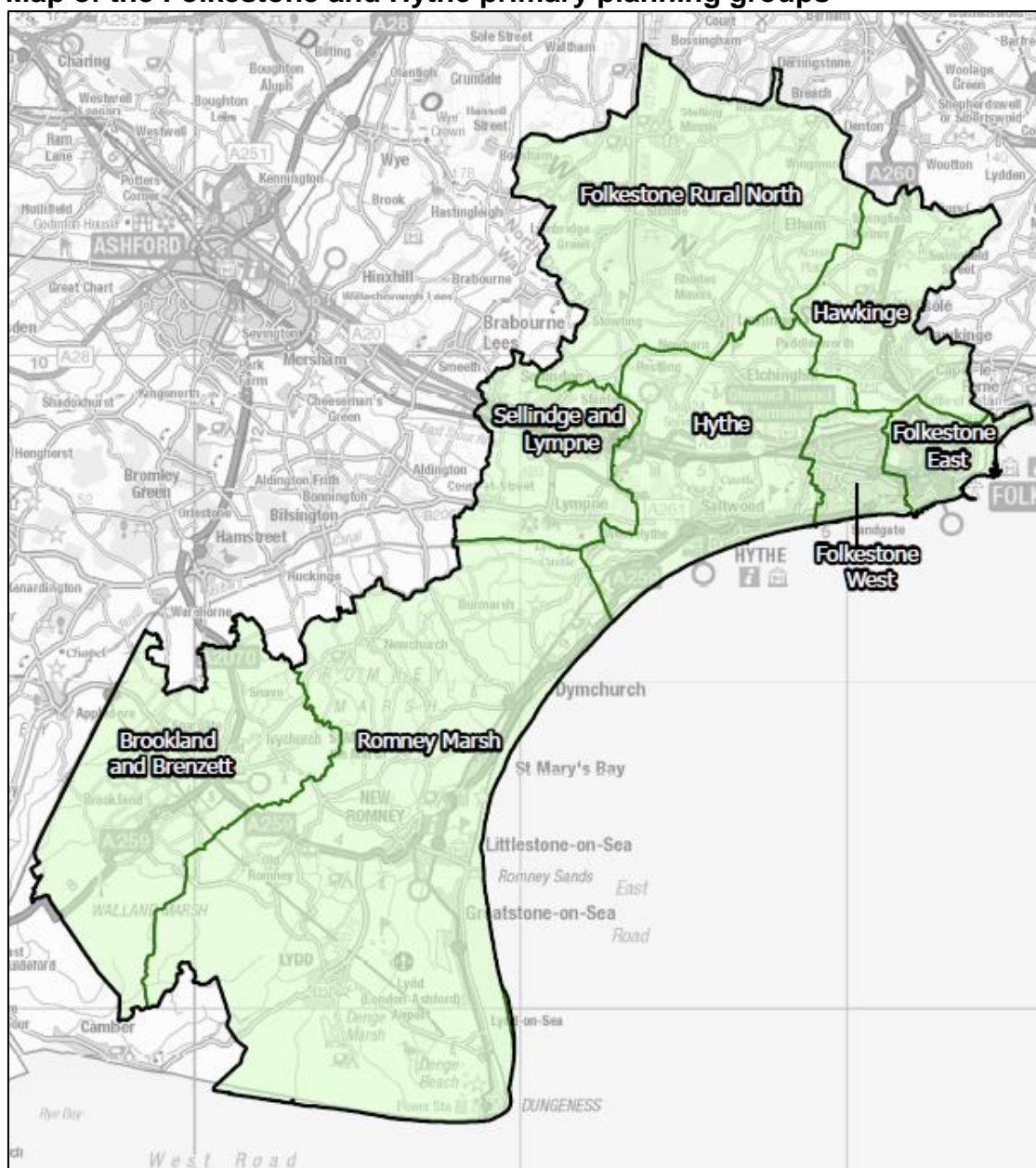


10.9 Folkestone and Hythe District commentary

- The birth rate in Folkestone and Hythe has risen 2.7 points from the previous year, being almost in line with the County average. The number of recorded births in the District has risen slightly but is still over 130 births fewer than which was seen in 2011.
- We forecast a significant surplus of primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period. Within the secondary sector, we forecast a small deficit of non-selective secondary school places in both Folkestone and Hythe and Romney Marsh in 2021-22 and 2022-23, following which point rolls start to fall and a surplus of non-selective places resumes across the District.
- The adopted Core Strategy (2013) identified that 8,750 dwellings would be required between 2006 and 2031, at an average of 350 per annum. During the 5-year period 2013-18 a total of 1,777 houses were completed with an average of 355 per annum. The District Council are in the process of producing a new local plan covering the period 2018-2037. We are working with Folkestone and Hythe District Council to ensure the education needs arising are catered for.
- Plans are moving forward for the Garden Village at Otterpool Park. The level of development would require significant educational infrastructure across not only primary and secondary phases but also early years and specialist provision. We continue work with the District Council and the promoter of the site to identify how and when new provision will be required. Once planning has been consented, we will identify when new education provision will be required.



Map of the Folkestone and Hythe primary planning groups



Folkestone and Hythe primary schools by planning group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Folkestone East	Castle Hill Community Primary School	Community
	Christ Church CE Academy	Academy
	Folkestone Primary Academy	Academy
	Martello Primary School	Academy
	Mundella Primary School	Community
	St. Eanswythe's CE Primary School	Academy
	St. Mary's CE Primary Academy (Folkestone)	Academy
	St. Peter's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
Folkestone West	All Souls' CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Cheriton Primary School	Foundation
	Harcourt Primary School	Foundation

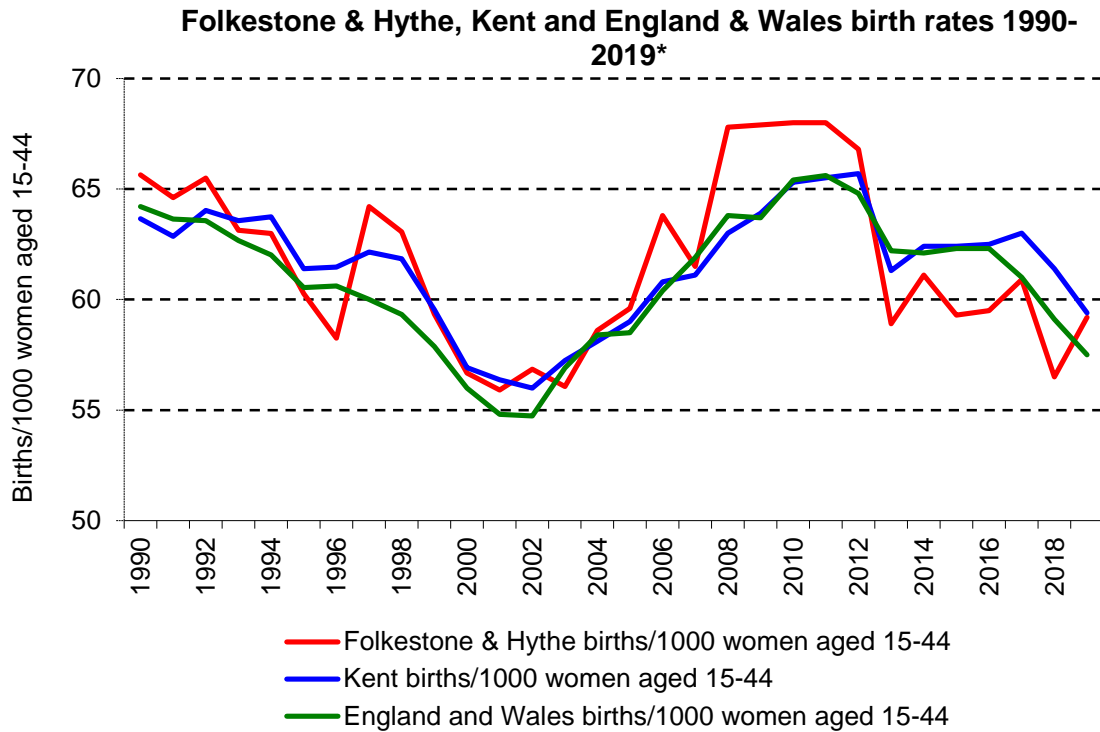


Planning Groups	School	Status
	Morehall Primary School	Academy
	Sandgate Primary School	Community
	St. Martin's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
Hawkinge	Churchill School (Hawkinge)	Foundation
	Hawkinge Primary School	Foundation
	Selsted CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Folkestone Rural North	Bodsham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Elham CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Lyminge CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Stelling Minnis CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Stowing CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hythe	Hythe Bay CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Palmarsh Primary School	Community
	Saltwood CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Seabrook CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Augustine's RC Primary School (Hythe)	Voluntary Aided
Sellindge and Lympe	Lympne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sellindge Primary School	Community
Romney Marsh	Dymchurch Primary School	Academy
	Greatstone Primary School	Foundation
	Lydd Primary School	Academy
	St. Nicholas CE Primary Academy	Academy
Brookland and Brenzett	Brenzett CE Primary School	Academy
	Brookland CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

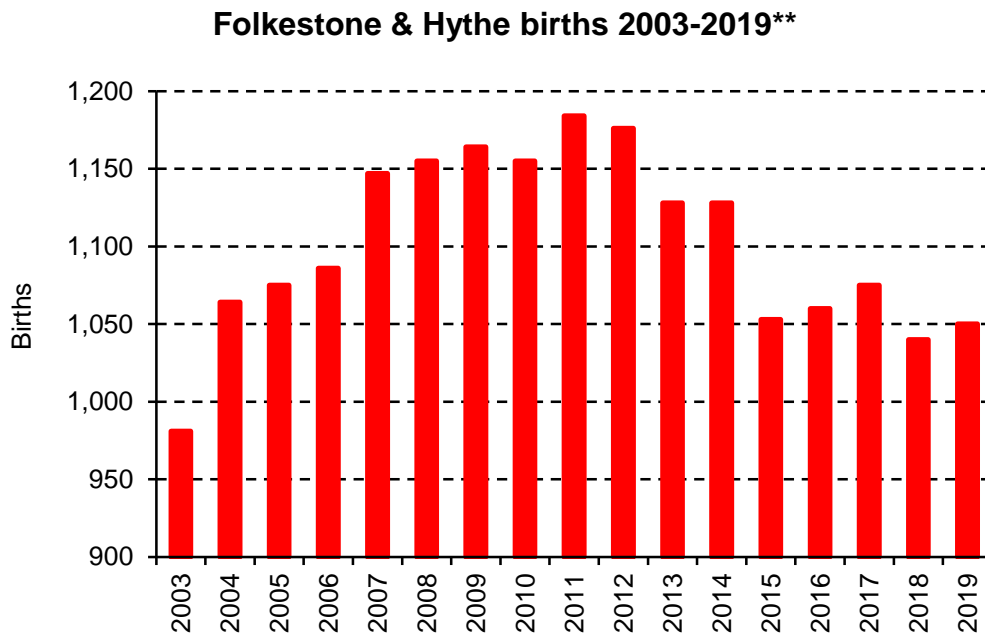


Birth rate and birth analysis

The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Folkestone and Hythe Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Folkestone East	373	31	23	34	44	31	32	373
Folkestone West	285	65	53	58	58	50	51	285
Hawkinge	135	16	13	23	37	35	32	135
Folkestone Rural North	93	22	24	29	21	28	26	93
Hythe	155	22	17	18	20	13	15	155
Sellindge and Lypne	45	1	13	23	17	17	18	60
Romney Marsh	202	63	41	40	44	45	41	187
Brookland and Brenzett	35	11	12	14	17	15	15	35
Folkestone & Hythe	1,323	231	197	238	258	235	231	1,323

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Folkestone East	2,611	73	95	137	189	216	250	2,611
Folkestone West	1,890	175	198	219	253	288	317	1,995
Hawkinge	945	57	70	85	123	152	174	945
Folkestone Rural North	651	61	78	107	118	141	160	651
Hythe	1,085	39	49	55	66	82	80	1,085
Sellindge and Lypne	315	8	15	41	52	69	88	390
Romney Marsh	1,263	161	173	201	231	254	278	1,318
Brookland and Brenzett	245	70	71	76	84	86	88	245
Folkestone & Hythe	9,005	644	750	922	1,115	1,288	1,435	9,240

District commentary

Folkestone and Hythe District Analysis - Primary

We forecast around 17% to 18% of surplus Year R places across the District throughout the Plan period, with no planning group being under pressure. Across Years R-6 surplus places are set to increase from 7.2% in 2019-20 to 15.5% in 2024-25.

Should the surplus be allowed to grow, some schools may be impacted by falling rolls and consequently falling budgets. Therefore, we are working with both schools maintained by KCC and those led by academy trusts to reduce of pupil admission numbers in areas of significant surplus places for 2022-23 onwards.



Folkestone West Planning Group

Forecasts suggest that there will be significant places in this planning group throughout the Plan period with the surplus forecast to fall no lower than 17%. Therefore, the new 2FE primary school at Shorncliffe Heights will not be required until the latter half of the decade.

Hythe Planning Group

We have been clear in previous Plans that the demand for school places in the planning group would be due to pressure felt from new housing rather than any indigenous demand. This continues to be the case and the slow housing delivery has led to significant surplus places. We are working with school leaders and governors to reduce the number of places in the planning group by 0.5FE.

Sellindge and Lympe Planning Group

Housing development in Sellindge is well underway with the additional classrooms at Sellindge Primary School being constructed in the 2020-21 academic year. The School will offer up to 30 places in Year R from September 2020 and 2021 prior to a formal change in PAN from 2022.

Romney Marsh Planning Group

The District's Core Strategy provides for just under 600 new homes in the Romney Marsh. Subject to these being delivered, small scale expansions of St Nicholas CEPS and Greatstone Primary School may be required but this is not expected until the latter half of the decade at the earliest.

Folkestone and Hythe District Analysis - Secondary

There are three planning groups within Folkestone and Hythe District (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Folkestone and Hythe, Romney Marsh), one selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	706	96	14	-4	-11	16	28	43	100	685
Romney Marsh Non-Selective	180	7	2	-7	-11	1	0	0	13	180
Folkestone Selective	330	-11	20	19	19	17	18	15	12	330

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	2,916	215	238	229	209	156	88	116	218	3,425



Romney Marsh Non-Selective	900	22	31	11	5	12	4	3	24	900
Folkestone Selective	1,680	-14	7	34	62	87	115	109	102	1,650

Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Folkestone and Hythe non-selective planning group: Brockhill Park Performing Arts College, Folkestone Academy and The Turner Free School.

Forecasts suggest there will be a small deficit of Year 7 places in 2021-22 and 2022-23. Should this be the case it will be managed with the support of existing schools.

Romney Marsh Non-Selective Planning Group

There is one non-selective school in the planning group: The Marsh Academy.

Forecasts suggest there will be a less than 5% surplus places or a small deficit of Year 7 places until the final year of the Plan period. As the Academy prioritises the admission of pupils resident in the District, we anticipate local residents to be admitted and those travelling from further afield will be eased back into more local schools.

Folkestone Selective Planning Group

There are two selective schools in the District: Folkestone Girls Grammar and Harvey Grammar.

Forecasts suggest there will be sufficient Year 7 places available throughout the Plan period.

Planned Commissioning – Folkestone and Hythe

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Folkestone West Primary					2FE new provision in Shorncliffe	
Romney Marsh Primary					0.1FE Greatstone PS 0.1FE St Nicholas CEPS	
Specialist Resourced Provision	14 place primary ASD provision					

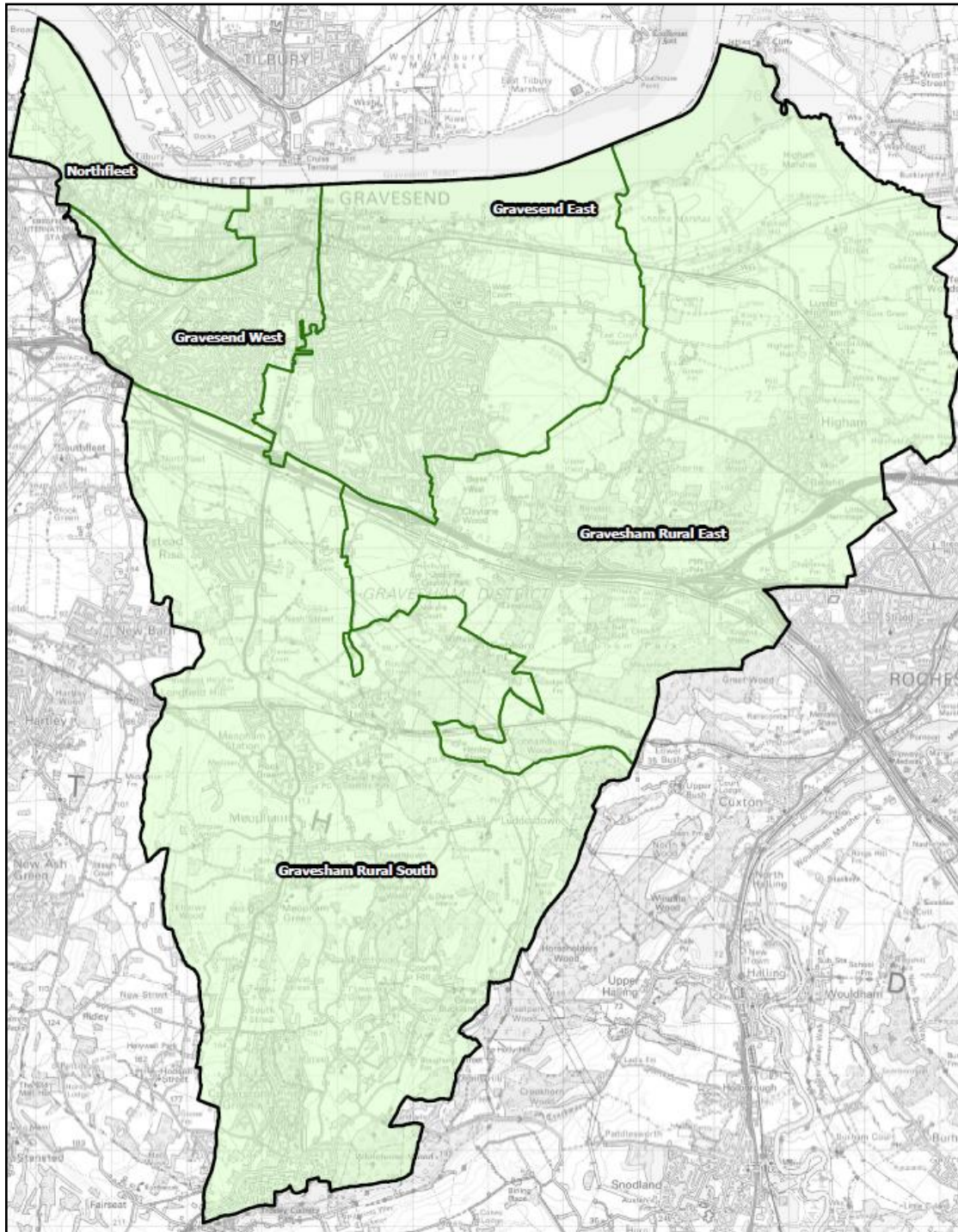
10.10 Gravesham

Borough commentary

- The Gravesham birth rate rose 2.0 points in 2019 and remains significantly above the Kent average, being consistently 6 to 9 points higher every year since 2010. The number of recorded births is in line with 2018 figures remaining 85 births below the 2014 peak.
- We forecast significant surplus primary school places across the Borough throughout the Plan period with the exception of the Northfleet planning group. This surplus has resulted in KCC reducing capacity in two schools in Gravesham. Within the secondary sector, demand for non-selective secondary provision in Gravesham continues to increase, necessitating additional capacity. Selective secondary school rolls are also forecast to increase.
- The Gravesham Borough Council Local Plan (adopted September 2014 and reviewed in 2019), stated an intention to build 6,170 dwellings between 2011 to 2028. About 20% of the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation area is sited in Gravesham. During the 5 year period 2013-18 a total of 1,023 houses were completed with an average of 205 per annum.



Map of the Gravesham primary planning groups



Gravesham primary schools by planning group

Planning Group	School	Status
Gravesend East	Chantry Community Academy	Academy
	Holy Trinity CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Voluntary Aided
	Kings Farm Primary School	Community
	Riverview Infant School	Academy
	Riverview Junior School	Academy
Gravesham Rural South	Singlewell Primary School	Community



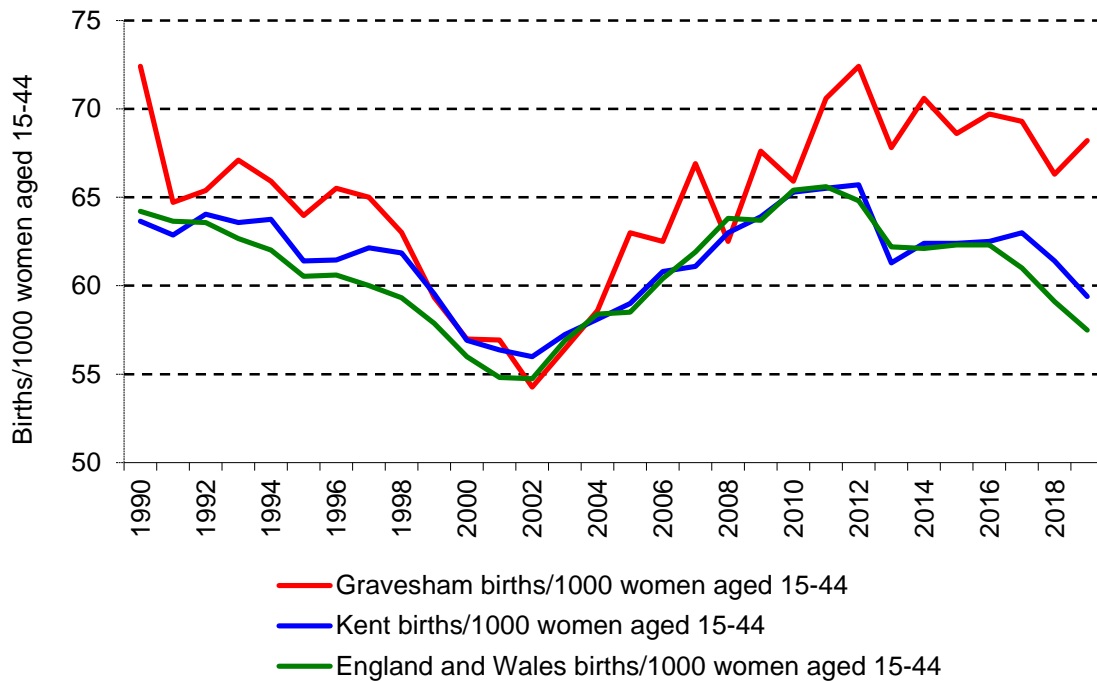
Planning Group	School	Status
	St. John's RC Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Tymberwood Academy	Academy
	Westcourt Primary School	Academy
	Whitehill Primary School	Academy
Gravesend West	Cecil Road Primary School	Community
	Copperfield Academy	Academy
	Painters Ash Primary School	Community
	Saint George's CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Shears Green Infant School	Community
	Shears Green Junior School	Community
	Wrotham Road Primary School	Academy
Northfleet	Lawn Primary School	Community
	Rosherville CE Primary Academy	Academy
	St. Botolph's CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Northfleet)	Academy
Gravesham Rural East	Higham Primary School	Community
	Shorne CE Primary School	Academy
Gravesham Rural South	Cobham Primary School	Community
	Culverstone Green Primary School	Academy
	Istead Rise Primary School	Academy
	Meopham Community Academy	Academy
	Vigo Village School	Community



Birth rate and birth analysis

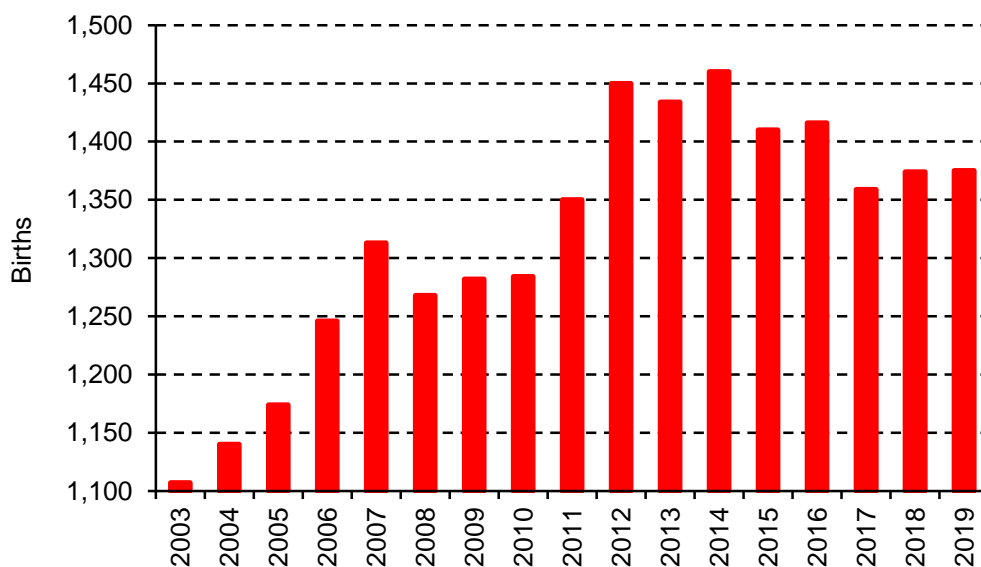
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Gravesham, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Gravesham births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Gravesham Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Gravesend East	682	67	76	79	101	92	91	682
Gravesend West	414	38	83	54	57	58	58	444
Northfleet	140	-2	-9	-3	1	0	-3	140
Gravesham Rural East	60	0	4	5	6	-3	2	60
Gravesham Rural South	180	8	17	17	13	23	22	180
Gravesham	1,476	111	171	152	177	170	169	1,506

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Gravesend East	4,534	146	198	272	360	441	464	4,774
Gravesend West	2,658	154	308	394	464	499	469	3,138
Northfleet	1,040	1	-6	-6	-4	-1	-31	980
Gravesham Rural East	420	5	-5	-6	-9	-16	-17	420
Gravesham Rural South	1,350	22	34	47	31	53	44	1,275
Gravesham	10,002	328	528	700	842	975	928	10,587

District commentary

Traditionally, Gravesend East has carried the bulk of any Year R surplus capacity in the Borough. However, additional provision in Gravesend West shows there is now sufficient capacity in much of the Borough to provide for the forecast demand and allow a surplus to facilitate parental preference.

Two schools in Gravesham Borough have formally reduced their Published Admission Numbers in response to the surplus capacity. These are Copperfield Academy and Istead Rise Primary School.

Northfleet Planning Group

Northfleet planning group is in an area of large-scale housing development. The demand created from the development combines with traditional high levels of demand. A new 2FE Free School opened in September 2020, with 2FE of Year R provision. Further provision will be added from 2024-25 in line with planned house building on the Northfleet Embankment. This will enable Rosherville Primary School to increase from the present 0.6FE to 2FE in phases.

Gravesham West Planning Group

A school in this planning group will be reducing its published admission number by 30 Year R places. This will reduce the school's published admission number from 90 Year R places to 60. Forecasts suggest that this will reduce surplus Year R places in



the planning group from 14.0% to 7.3% by the end of the Plan period and Years R-6 from 13.5% surplus to 10.7%. This is still above the 5% surplus capacity that we try to maintain to facilitate parental choice. This surplus will offset the need for additional demand generated from new housing in the Springhead area of Ebbsfleet. In the longer term (post 2024-25) the planned second FE at St. George's School primary provision will support the demand for additional places, generated from the Coldharbour development area.

Gravesham Rural East Planning Group

Gravesham Rural East has a small amount of surplus Year R places, but demand for Year R provision in that planning group is not expected to change over time. Forecasts suggest a deficit of Year R-6 places in the planning group. Surplus places in adjacent planning groups will support any demand for places.

Gravesham Analysis Secondary

There are two planning groups which are within Gravesham Borough or cross the Borough boundary, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,280	-8	-40	-40	18	-109	-57	-100	-93	1,324
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	354	-25	-30	18	36	-2	16	0	5	420

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	6,141	156	67	15	7	-124	-182	-251	-296	6,620
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	1,725	-73	-106	-67	-7	15	53	80	70	2,100

Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective Planning Group

There are seven schools in the Gravesham and Longfield non-selective planning group: Longfield Academy, Meopham School, Northfleet Technology College, Northfleet School for Girls, Thamesview School, Saint George's CE School and Saint John's Catholic Comprehensive School.



Demand fluctuates throughout the forecast period, with two spikes of demand in September 2023 and September 2025. Additional capacity is required. Unless larger developments are brought online within the District, with land allocated for Education provision, it is unlikely we will accommodate all of the forecast demand within this planning group alone. The additional provision can and will be secured but within the wider North West Kent area.

We will commission a further 1FE at Thamesview for September 2021 and St John’s Catholic Comprehensive can provide 0.5FE. A further 2FE of provision will be required from September 2023-24 which will be managed through the expansion of existing provision within North West Kent.

Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Gravesham and Longfield selective planning group: Gravesend Grammar School and the Mayfield Grammar School.

Demand is forecast to be steady and following recent expansions in the District, demand can be met throughout the forecasting period.

Planned Commissioning – Gravesham

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Gravesend West - Primary					1 FE St Georges	
Northfleet - Primary				1.4 FE Northfleet Embankment (Rosherville)		
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1.5 FE expansion (1FE Thamesview 0.5 FE St John’s Catholic comprehensive)		2FE expansion			
Specialist Resourced Provision	15 place primary SLCN provision in Northfleet					



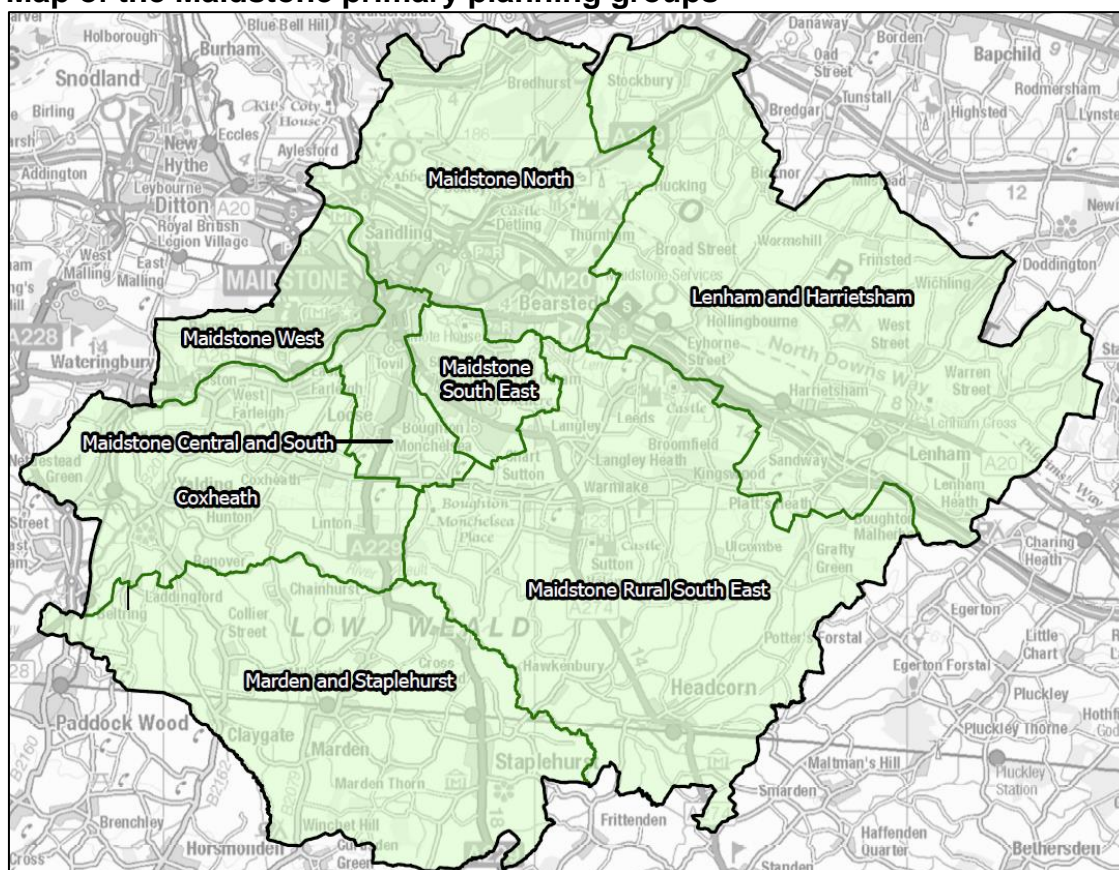
10.11 Maidstone

Borough commentary

- The birth rate in Maidstone dropped significantly in 2019, in line with the County and National trend, to 6.6 points lower than the previous year. The number of recorded births in the Borough also fell, with 56 births fewer than 2018. However, the birth rate in the Borough remains higher than the Kent and National average.
- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the Borough throughout the Plan period. However, there is pressure for places forecast within some planning groups. Within the secondary sector, we forecast a pressure for places in both the non-selective and selective sectors.
- Maidstone Borough Council Local Plan was formally adopted in October 2017, setting out the scale and location of proposed development up to 2031. The Borough is planning for around 17,500 dwellings or just under 900 per annum. During the 5 year period 2013-18 a total of 3,797 houses were completed with an average of 759 per year, below the 900 average required. However, it is worth noting that housing delivery has significantly increased over the last two years with well over double the houses being delivered per annum in 2016-17 and 2017-18, compared to the previous three years. The Borough is currently undertaking a review of its Local Plan, which will identify further locations for housing growth; this additional growth is not included within the forecasts presented.



Map of the Maidstone primary planning groups



Maidstone primary schools by planning group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Maidstone Central and South	Archbishop Courtenay CE Primary School	Academy
	Boughton Monchelsea Primary School	Community
	Loose Primary School	Academy
	South Borough Primary School	Academy
	Tiger Primary School	Free
Maidstone North	Bredhurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Madginford Primary School	Community
	North Borough Junior School	Community
	Roseacre Junior School	Foundation
	Sandling Primary School	Community
	St. John's CE Primary School (Maidstone)	Academy
	St. Paul's Infant School	Community
	Thurnham CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled
	Valley Invicta Primary School at East Borough	Academy
Bearsted Primary Academy	Free	
Maidstone West	Allington Primary School	Academy
	Barming Primary School	Academy
	Brunswick House Primary School	Community
	Jubilee Primary School	Free
	Palace Wood Primary School	Community
	St. Francis' RC School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Michael's CE Infant School	Voluntary Controlled



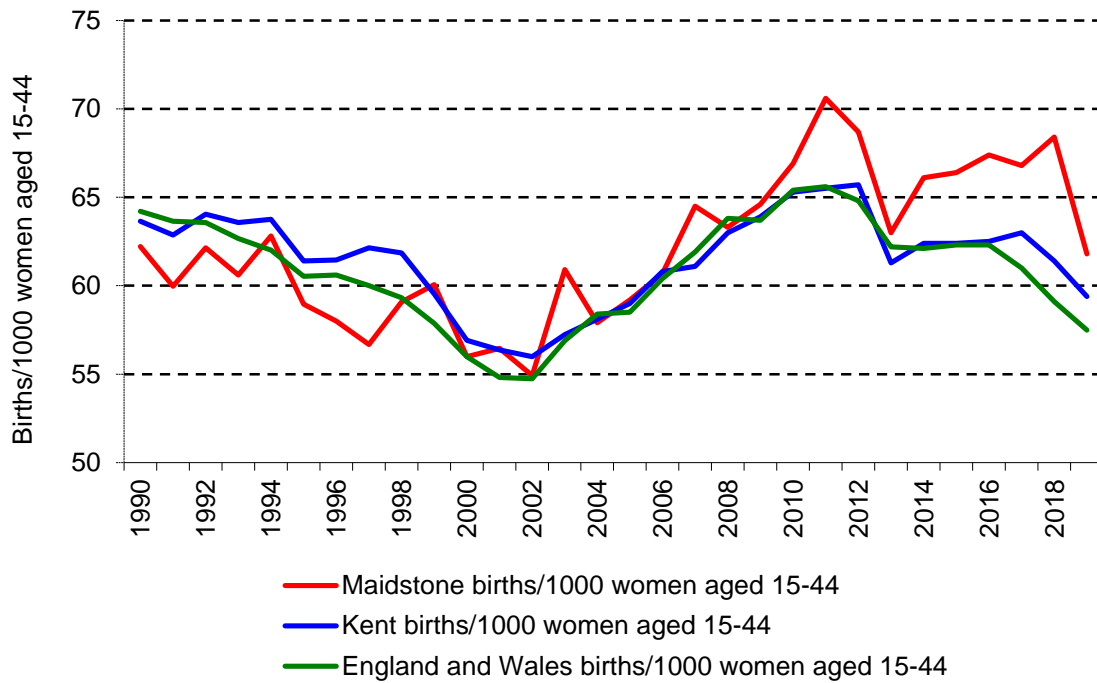
Planning Groups	School	Status
	St. Michael's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
	West Borough Primary School	Community
Maidstone South East	Greenfields Community Primary School	Community
	Holy Family RC Primary School	Academy
	Langley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Molehill Primary Academy	Academy
	Oaks Primary Academy	Academy
	Park Way Primary School	Community
	Senacre Wood Primary School	Community
	Tree Tops Primary Academy	Academy
Lenham and Harrietsham	Harrietsham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Hollingbourne Primary School	Community
	Lenham Primary School	Community
	Platts Heath Primary School	Community
Coxheath	Coxheath Primary School	Academy
	East Farleigh Primary School	Community
	Hunton CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Yalding St. Peter and St. Paul CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Marden and Staplehurst	Laddingford St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Marden Primary School	Academy
	St. Margaret's Collier Street CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Staplehurst School	Community
Maidstone Rural South East	Headcorn Primary School	Community
	Kingswood Primary School	Community
	Leeds and Broomfield CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sutton Valence Primary School	Community
	Ulcombe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled



Birth rate and births analysis

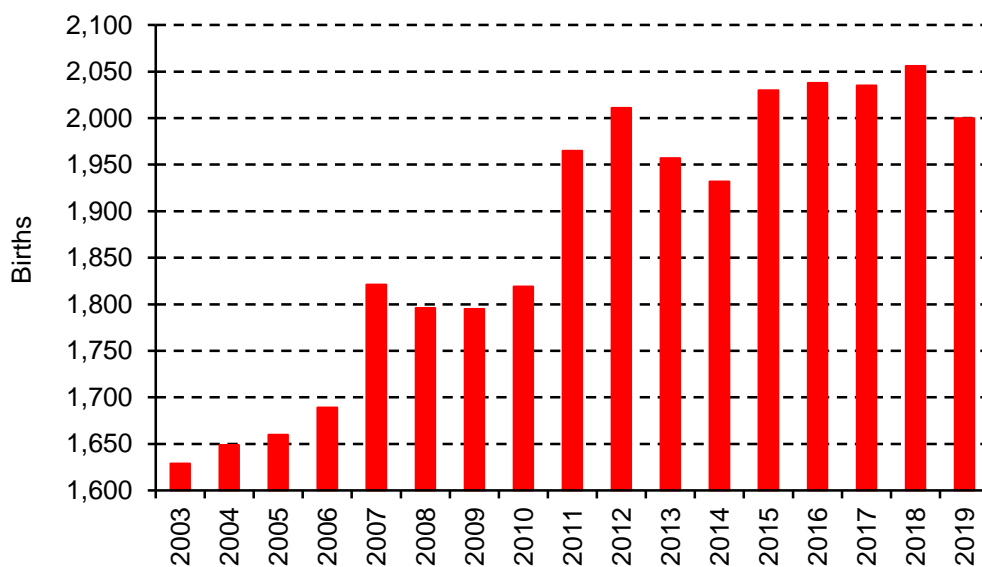
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Maidstone, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Maidstone births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Maidstone Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	285	1	-7	-10	-25	-5	-9	285
Maidstone North	465	1	59	53	67	81	71	525
Maidstone West	460	15	-17	-1	1	34	11	460
Maidstone South East	327	19	19	12	4	15	8	327
Lenham and Harrietsham	118	28	27	34	23	24	31	118
Coxheath	129	5	12	9	7	-1	10	129
Marden and Staplehurst	145	39	26	29	21	23	25	145
Maidstone Rural South East	140	24	34	35	28	33	34	140
Maidstone	2,069	132	153	160	127	205	180	2,129

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	1,995	12	-2	-10	-34	-42	-57	1,995
Maidstone North	3,333	-37	56	127	226	299	329	3,663
Maidstone West	3,090	42	3	-29	-53	-30	-40	3,180
Maidstone South East	2,169	152	117	76	52	45	10	2,289
Lenham and Harrietsham	676	79	108	136	149	169	192	826
Coxheath	881	19	7	-19	-22	-27	-31	900
Marden and Staplehurst	1,020	174	173	174	174	183	180	1,015
Maidstone Rural South East	852	99	108	119	114	129	116	980
Maidstone	14,016	540	570	573	607	726	699	14,848

District commentary

Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient places for both Year R and Years R-6 across the Plan period for the Maidstone Borough as a whole. However, there is pressure for places forecast within Maidstone South East and Maidstone West and a deficit of places in the Maidstone Central and South planning group that peaks at -25 Year R places in 2022-23. This town centre pressure will be mitigated via places available in the Maidstone North planning group with the September 2020 opening of the new 2FE Bearsted Primary Academy Free School.

We also anticipate additional pressure from several permitted developments across the town centre area of Maidstone. There are numerous ongoing and scheduled projects to convert retail and office spaces into new residential dwellings under



permitted development. This will potentially increase the demand for primary places across the Maidstone town centre area in excess of that indicated in the forecasts.

The Year R-6 demand shown within the town centre planning groups will be closely monitored. Where it would be appropriate to meet this demand via bulge classes; the County Council will work with existing schools to offer additional provision within the required year groups.

Housing developments on the Maidstone side of Hermitage Lane will necessitate up to 2FE of additional provision. Land has been secured that would enable a 2FE primary school to be established on a site to the East of Hermitage Lane. This is currently expected no earlier than 2025-26 and will be reviewed as houses are occupied.

Maidstone North Planning Group

Forecasts indicate that the Maidstone North planning group will be in surplus from 2020 and throughout the Plan period. However, we do not anticipate this level of surplus of Reception places in Maidstone North schools; forecasting methodology uses existing travel to school flows to distribute Reception pupils from each primary planning group into individual primary schools; where new provision is established that will alter existing travel to school patterns and these adjustments are not embedded within the forecasts until later years.

Maidstone Central and South Planning Group

Deficits for Year R and Years R-6 places are forecast throughout the Plan period. Surplus places in an adjacent planning group will support the deficit in the short term. We will monitor this position to decide if additional provision is required and any point.

Maidstone West Planning Group

Forecasts indicate that there will be pressure for Year R and Years R-6 places throughout the Plan period. However, it is envisaged that available places in the neighbouring Maidstone North planning group will accommodate deficits and pressure across the town centre planning groups via established travel to school patterns.

In response to planned housing growth, land for a new 2FE has been secured within the East of Hermitage Lane housing development; the establishment of this school will be dependent on the pace of new housing occupation and it is not anticipated to be required prior to 2025-26. The location on the boundary between Maidstone and Tonbridge and Malling means that it is important to consider demand arising from housing growth local to the site in both Maidstone North and East Malling when anticipating the timing of the school's establishment.

Maidstone South East Planning Group

Forecasts indicate that there will be pressure for Year R and Years R-6 places throughout the Plan period. However, it is envisaged that available places in the neighbouring Maidstone North planning group will accommodate deficits and pressure across the town centre planning groups via established travel to school patterns.



Marden and Staplehurst Planning Group

The planning group forecast indicates a surplus during the Plan period. However, the future demand for places may be impacted by the number of new houses occupied within new developments in Marden. We will therefore monitor housing occupations and associated demand for Year R places to ensure additional provision will be commissioned when required.

Maidstone Analysis Secondary

There are two planning groups which are within Maidstone Borough, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	1,395	81	140	113	19	-57	-4	-21	-30	1,530
Maidstone and Malling Selective	785	-33	-24	-28	-68	-106	-88	-94	-84	737

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	6,990	893	824	687	519	321	236	75	-67	7,650
Maidstone and Malling Selective	3,785	-147	-103	-91	-131	-200	-257	-328	-384	3,685

Maidstone Non-Selective Planning Group

There are eight schools in the Maidstone non-selective planning group: Cornwallis Academy, The Lenham School, Maplesden Noakes School, New Line Learning Academy, St. Augustine Academy, St. Simon Stock Catholic School and Valley Park School. In addition, the School of Science and Technology opened in September 2020, providing 180 Year 7 places; these are included within the above forecast.

The forecast for Year 7 indicates an initial surplus of 113 places in 2021-22 that reduces to 19 in 2022-23, before moving into a small deficit for the remainder of the Plan period from 2023-24. The amount of deficit places fluctuates, with a peak of -57 places in 2023-24 and low of -4 in 2024-25. The 2023-24 deficit is the result the 2012 birth rate spike and it is anticipated that up to 60 temporary Year 7 places will be needed to meet this demand.



In the longer term, the smaller deficits forecast for 2025-26 and 2026-27 may require either a temporary or permanent 1FE expansion within an existing school, depending on the pace and scale of housing.

Maidstone and Malling Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Maidstone selective planning group: Invicta Grammar School, Maidstone Grammar School, Maidstone Grammar School for Girls and Oakwood Park Grammar School.

The forecasts for the planning group indicate that there will be a deficit of Year 7 and all year groups throughout the Plan period. The deficit builds during the early years of the Plan period and peaks at -106 places in 2023-24, before settling into around a 90 places shortfall for the last 3 years of the forecast period.

In recent years, schools within this planning group have admitted over PAN, creating additional selective capacity. We anticipate this pattern to continue and will accommodate the immediate forecast deficit of 28 places in 2020-21. However, from 2022-23 we will need to commission 2.6FE of additional provision and a further 1FE (or 30 temporary places) will be needed to meet the 2023-24 demand.

Planned Commissioning – Maidstone

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Maidstone West					New 2FE School on East of Hermitage Lane	
Maidstone Non-Selective Planning Group			Up to 60 temporary Year 7 places in an existing school/s		Temporary or permanent 1FE expansion within an existing school for 2025-26 and 2026-27	
Maidstone and Malling Selective Planning Group		2.6FE additional provision through expansion of existing school/s	1FE permanent expansion or 30 temporary Year 7 places			
Special School		Up to 30 additional primary aged PSCN places				



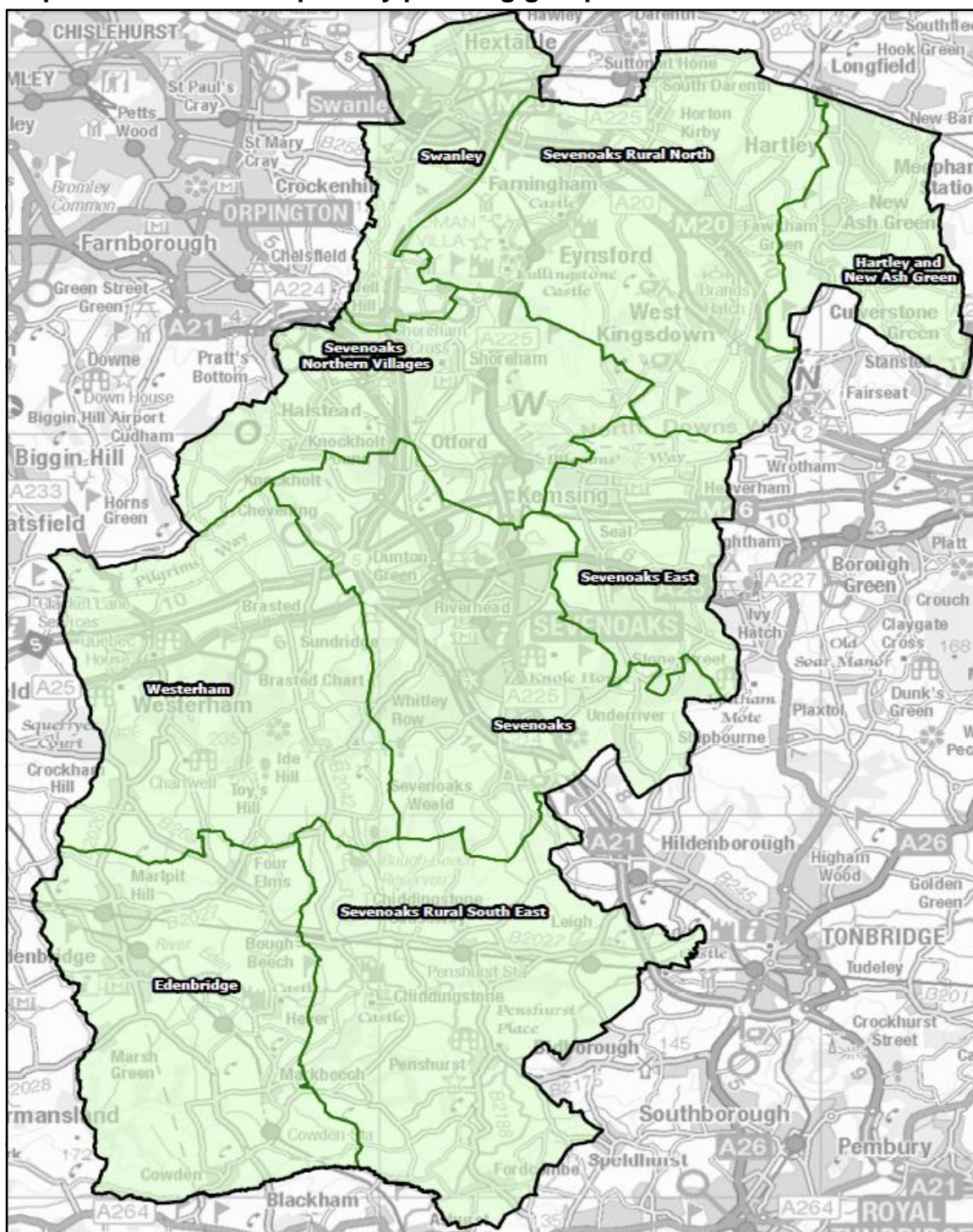
10.12 Sevenoaks

District commentary

- The birth rate in Sevenoaks has fallen slightly from the previous year and is currently 2.5 points above the County average. However, the number of births has risen for the third year in a row.
- There is surplus capacity of Year R places across all planning groups, except in Hartley & New Ash Green, where there is very small shortfall that can be managed through offering places in adjacent planning groups. This surplus has resulted in KCC reducing capacity in two schools in Sevenoaks. However, these primary surpluses do not take into account that Sevenoaks District Council has already given outline approval for several small-scale housing developments across the district. Sevenoaks District Council is working on a new Local Plan that is seeking to approve building up to 13,960 new homes in the years up to 2035. The Local Plan was in its final stages of approval and several prospective developers had taken their applications to the Inspector for approval.
- There is a deficit of non-selective Year 7 places in the District for September 2021. This increases for September 2022 and succeeding years. There is also a deficit of selective places in the West Kent selective planning group, that reduces for the September 2025 intake. Additional places will be required in both planning groups.



Map of the Sevenoaks primary planning groups



Sevenoaks primary schools by planning group

Planning group	School	Status
Swanley	Crockenhill Primary School	Community
	Downsview Community Primary School	Community
	Hextable Primary School	Community
	High Firs Primary School	Community
	Horizon Primary Academy	Academy
	St. Bartholomew's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Swanley)	Voluntary Aided



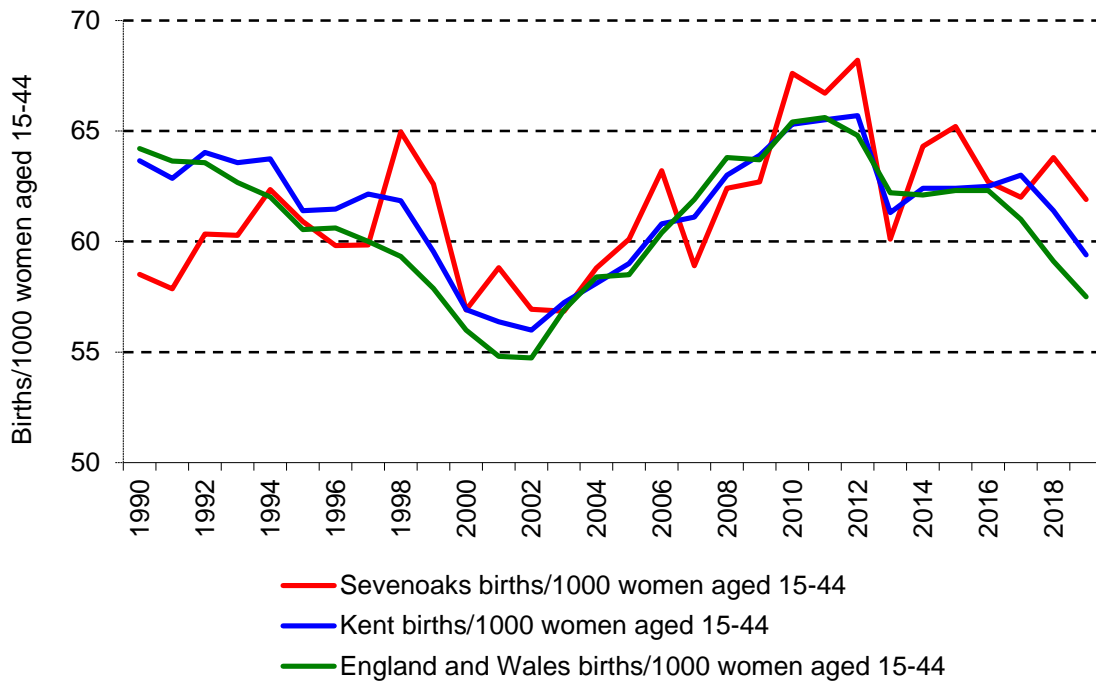
Planning group	School	Status
	St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sevenoaks Rural North	Anthony Roper Primary School	Foundation
	Fawkham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Horton Kirby CE Primary School	Academy
	West Kingsdown CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hartley and New Ash Green	Hartley Primary Academy	Academy
	New Ash Green Primary School	Community
	Our Lady of Hartley RC Primary School	Academy
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	Halstead Community Primary School	Community
	Otford Primary School	Community
	Shoreham Village School	Community
	St. Katharine's Knockholt CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Sevenoaks East	Kemsing Primary School	Community
	Seal CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Lawrence CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sevenoaks	Amherst School	Academy
	Chevening St. Botolph's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Dunton Green Primary School	Community
	Lady Boswell's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Riverhead Infant School	Community
	Sevenoaks Primary School	Community
	St. John's CE Primary School (Sevenoaks)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Thomas' RC Primary School (Sevenoaks)	Academy
Weald Community Primary School	Community	
Westerham	Churchill CE Primary School (Westerham)	Voluntary Controlled
	Crockham Hill CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Ide Hill CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Sundridge and Brasted CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Edenbridge	Edenbridge Primary School	Academy
	Four Elms Primary School	Community
	Hever CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Sevenoaks Rural South East	Chiddingstone CE School	Academy
	Fordcombe CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Leigh Primary School	Community
	Penshurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided



Birth rate and births analysis

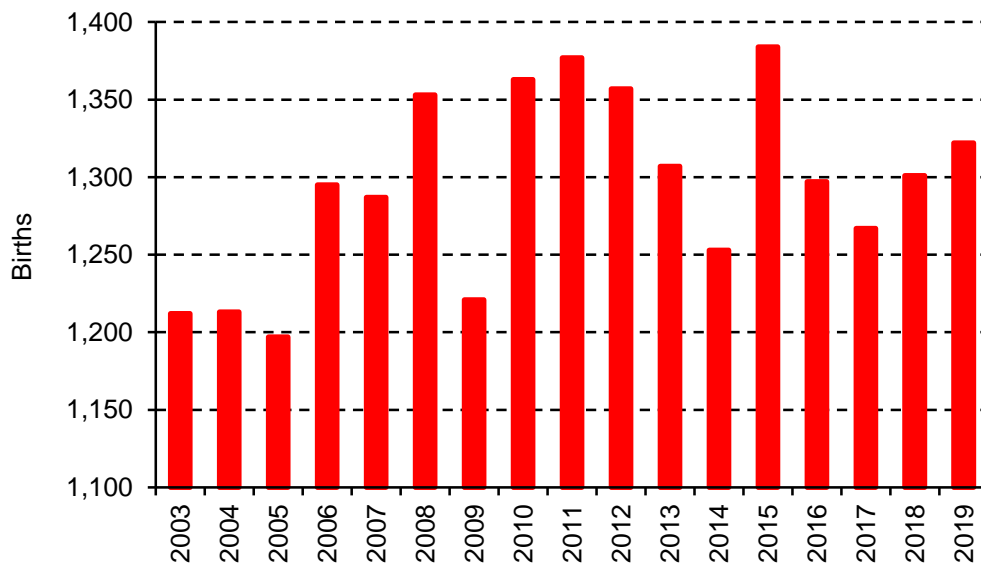
The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Sevenoaks, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Sevenoaks births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Sevenoaks Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Swanley	305	24	21	3	21	11	11	305
Sevenoaks Rural North	150	29	45	24	24	32	27	135
Hartley and New Ash Green	150	-1	-3	-5	-3	4	2	150
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	130	32	37	32	39	37	37	130
Sevenoaks East	102	14	27	28	27	25	29	102
Sevenoaks	390	24	26	22	32	23	37	390
Westerham	117	26	31	30	23	28	29	117
Edenbridge	136	41	43	47	45	42	48	135
Sevenoaks Rural South East	83	15	13	17	21	21	23	83
Sevenoaks	1,563	204	240	198	229	222	243	1,547

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Swanley	2,075	106	124	116	121	109	82	2,135
Sevenoaks Rural North	1,050	239	256	259	252	250	242	990
Hartley and New Ash Green	1,050	14	-4	-9	-14	-7	-9	1,050
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	910	156	164	184	207	224	238	910
Sevenoaks East	650	71	96	126	135	141	164	714
Sevenoaks	2,729	100	120	147	176	188	209	2,754
Westerham	771	156	163	184	187	202	208	819
Edenbridge	797	200	228	267	317	323	331	943
Sevenoaks Rural South East	575	14	22	49	73	100	108	581
Sevenoaks	10,607	1,056	1,170	1,323	1,454	1,529	1,573	10,896

District commentary

With the exception of Hartley and New Ash Green Planning Group, there is surplus capacity in every planning group of the Year R and Years R to 6. However, this does not account for the housing development that Sevenoaks District Council (SDC) has approved, prior to the publication of its new Local Plan.

Two schools in the Sevenoaks District have formally reduced their Published Admission Numbers in recognition of the surplus capacity. These are West Kingsdown CE Primary School and Four Elms Primary School.



Hartley and New Ash Green Planning Group

There is a small shortfall of capacity in this planning group for every year of the forecast period. However, the shortfall is very small, less than 0.5FE every year. No additional provision will be commissioned and capacity is available for children in the adjacent planning groups of Sevenoaks Rural North Planning Group, Sevenoaks Northern Villages Planning Group and Swanley Planning Group.

Sevenoaks Analysis – Secondary

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	615	-21	-19	-49	-37	-35	-54	-27	-35	585
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,135	22	-28	-28	-101	-137	-86	-141	-150	1,140
West Kent Selective	1,200	-22	-61	-91	-129	-96	-84	-39	-68	1,145

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2,730	13	20	-10	-45	-89	-120	-126	-119	2,925
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	5,235	436	287	42	-105	-208	-303	-407	-523	5,760
West Kent Selective	5,511	-121	-174	-222	-282	-360	-421	-400	-383	5,725

There are two secondary planning groups which are within Sevenoaks district or which cross the district boundary, both are non-selective (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). In order to access selective provision, residents travel out of the district with the exception being some girls who access selective provision via the satellite of the Weald of Kent Grammar School.

Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Sevenoaks and Borough Green non-selective planning group: Knowle Academy, Wrotham School and Trinity School.

There is pressure on Year 7 places for 2021. This fluctuates between 1FE and 2FE for the duration of the commissioning period. Therefore, up to 2 FE of permanent additional non-selective provision will be commissioned in the planning group within an existing school from 2023-24. Prior to the permanent expansion, it will also be necessary to commission up to 60 temporary places in 2021-22 and 2022-23. However, should the Sevenoaks Local Plan be agreed in the very near future



additional housing stock may see this need increase. Feasibility studies are being undertaken to ensure the County Council can react if this happens.

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the Dartford & Swanley non-selective planning group: Orchards Academy, Wilmington Academy, Dartford Science and Technology College, Inspiration Academy, Ebbsfleet Academy and Leigh Academy.

A new secondary school, Stone Lodge School, opened with 4FE of provision in the planning group in September 2019 in order to support the both the larger Year 6 rolls entering the secondary sector and the pressure for places from significant housing being built. Despite the addition of these new school places, forecasts show an increasing deficit throughout the forecast period which will require further secondary school capacity. Stone Lodge will expand by 2FE in 2021, a further 2FE in 2022, followed in September 2023 by the opening of a new school within the Alkerden development. Alkerden will open with an initial 4FE of provision, expanding up to 8FE subject to the demand from new housing.

West Kent Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the planning group: Judd School, Tonbridge Grammar School, Weald of Kent Grammar School, Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys.

The West Kent Selective Planning Group is forecast to be in deficit throughout the Plan period, with demand for places increasing gradually to peak at -129 in 2022-23. The demand for places then reduces over the next few years to a low of -39 in 2025-26, before increasing again in 2026-27 to more than a 2FE deficit. In response to this demand, we will seek to establish 3FE of boys' selective provision at the Wilderness site as an annexe to Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys (TWGSB) from September 2021.

In addition to the 3FE of permanent provision at the annexe, we will need up to 60 temporary places in 2022-23 and up to 30 temporary places in 2023-24 within existing schools to fully meet the demand. Depending on pace and scale of housing development there may be a need to make this temporary provision permanent towards the end of the Plan period.

Planned Commissioning – Sevenoaks

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-2029	Post 2029
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 2FE expansion			
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group	2FE expansion at Stone Lodge	2FE expansion at Stone Lodge	4FE new provision at Alkerden		4FE expansion at Alkerden	



Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-2029	Post 2029
West Kent Selective	3FE Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places			



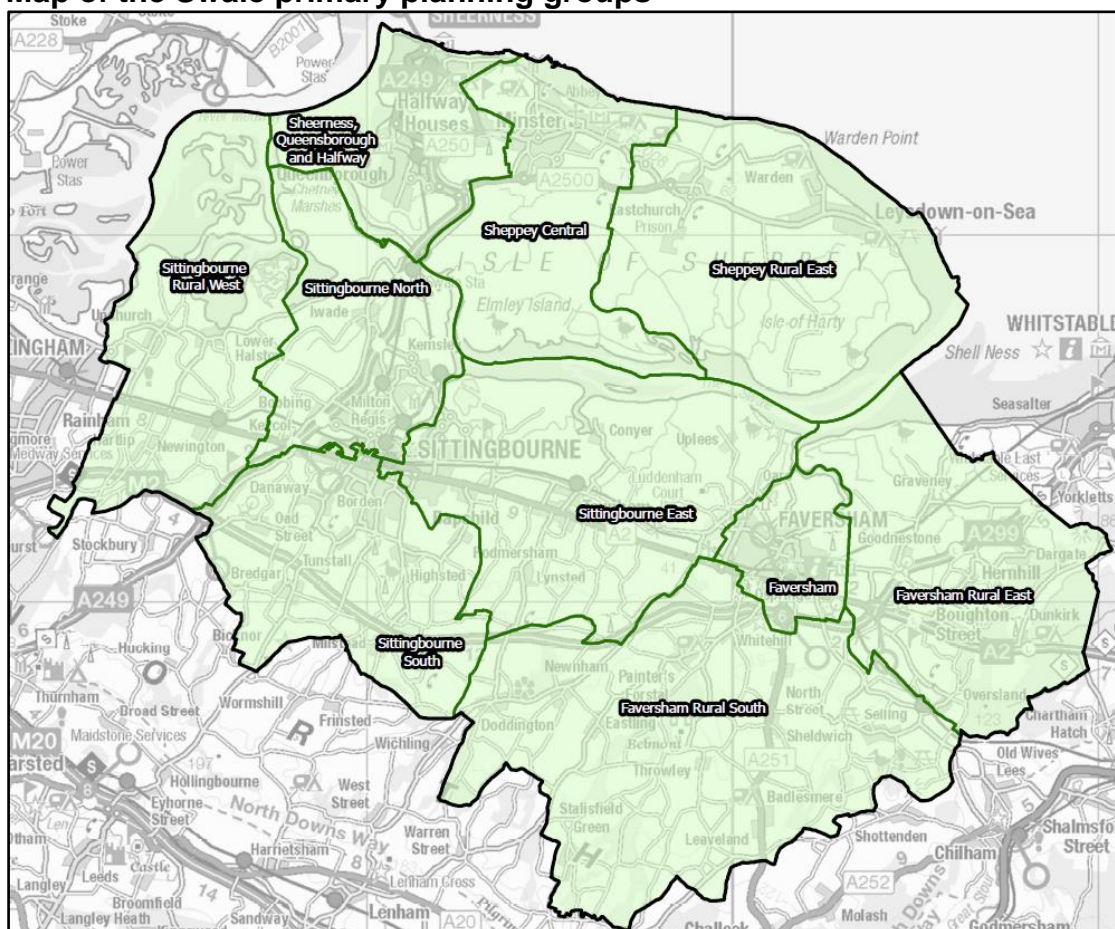
10.13 Swale

District commentary

- The birth rate for Swale remains above the County average and follows the National trend despite declining since 2016 and falling a further 1.3 points in 2019. However, in 2019 the number of recorded births rose by 70 and is in line with the peak of 2010.
- We forecast surplus primary places across the District throughout the Plan period with up to 13.4% surplus Year R capacity in 2022-23. Within the secondary sector, we forecast an increasing pressure for Year 7 places from 2021-22 with a deficit of -7.8% places rising to a deficit of -9.7% in 2023-24.
- Swale Borough Council's Local Plan, adopted in July 2017, proposes a total of 13,192 new homes over the Plan period to 2031 with approximately 776 dwellings per year. During the 5-year period 2013 to 2018 a total of 2,781 houses were completed with an average of 556 dwellings per year.
- The Government requires all Councils to revisit their Local Plans every five years. Swale Borough Council are in the early stages of developing the Council's next Local Plan to cover the period 2022-2038 which they aim to complete by 2022.



Map of the Swale primary planning groups



Swale primary schools by planning group

Planning groups	School	Status
Faversham	Bysing Wood Primary School	Community
	Davington Primary School	Community
	Ethelbert Road Primary School	Community
	Luddenham School	Academy
	Ospringe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mary of Charity CE Primary School	Academy
Faversham Rural East	Boughton-under-Blean & Dunkirk Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Graveney Primary School	Academy
	Hernhill CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Faversham Rural South	Eastling Primary School	Community
	Selling CE Primary School	Academy
	Sheldwich Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne East	Bapchild and Tonge CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Canterbury Road Primary School	Community
	Lansdowne Primary School	Academy
	Lynsted and Norton Primary School	Academy
	South Avenue Primary School	Academy
	Sunny Bank Primary School	Community
Sittingbourne	Teynham Parochial CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Borden CE Primary School	Academy



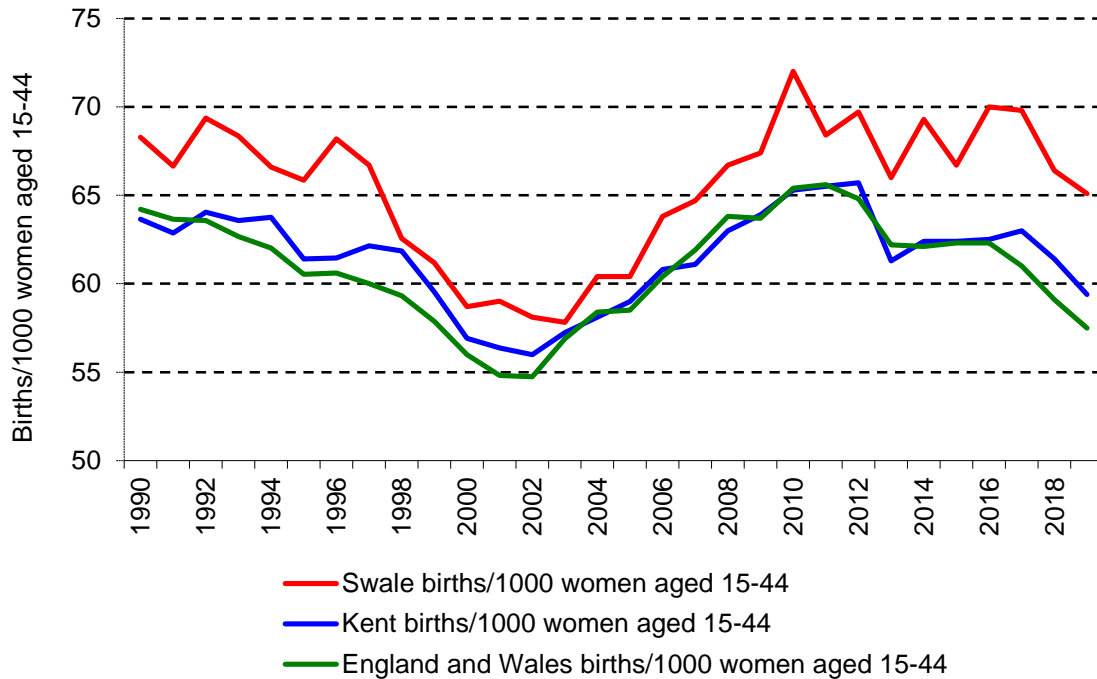
Planning groups	School	Status
South	Bredgar CE Primary School	Academy
	Milstead and Frinsted CE Primary School	Academy
	Minterne Community Junior School	Academy
	Oaks Community Infant School	Academy
	Rodmersham Primary School	Community
	St. Peter's RC Primary School (Sittingbourne)	Academy
	Tunstall CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Westlands Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne North	Bobbing Village School	Academy
	Grove Park Primary School	Academy
	Iwade School	Academy
	Kemsley Primary Academy	Academy
	Milton Court Primary Academy	Academy
	Regis Manor Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne Rural West	Hartlip Endowed CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Holywell Primary School	Community
	Lower Halstow Primary School	Community
	Newington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	Halfway Houses Primary School	Academy
	Queenborough School	Community
	Richmond Academy	Academy
	Rose Street Primary School	Community
	St. Edward's RC Primary School	Academy
	West Minster Primary School	Community
Sheppey central	Minster in Sheppey Primary School	Academy
	St. George's CE Primary School (Minster)	Academy
	Thistle Hill Academy	Academy
Sheppey Rural East	Eastchurch CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled



Birth rate and births analysis

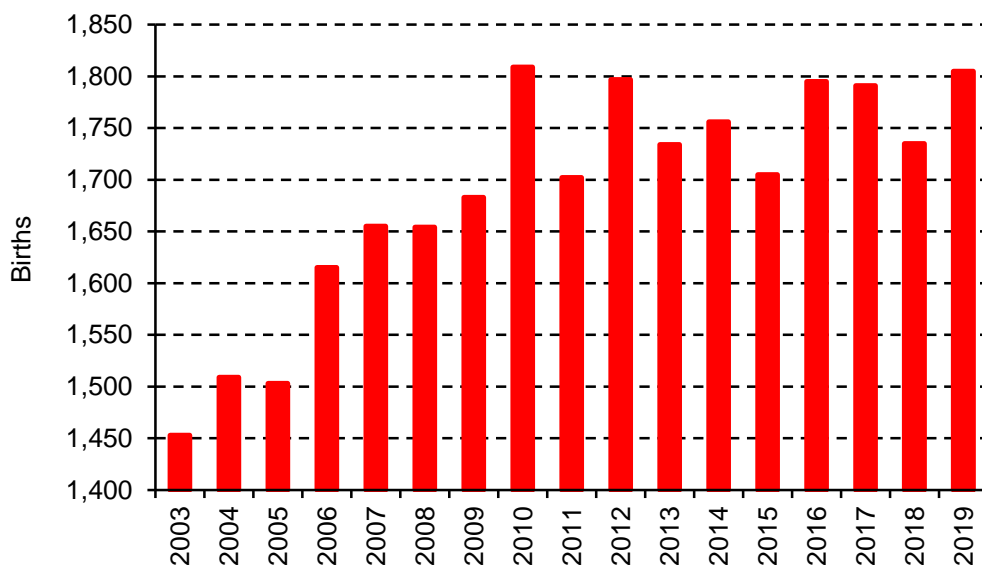
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Swale, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Swale births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Swale Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Faversham	240	65	44	54	62	52	54	240
Faversham Rural East	75	8	10	10	6	9	8	75
Faversham Rural South	75	33	16	22	22	17	19	75
Sittingbourne East	275	36	17	9	41	7	21	275
Sittingbourne South	328	22	23	-2	17	2	7	300
Sittingbourne North	330	50	8	22	16	4	7	330
Sittingbourne Rural West	105	9	18	10	11	2	8	105
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	390	72	54	64	72	69	68	390
Sheppey Central	210	44	20	25	18	22	23	210
Sheppey Rural East	60	13	13	9	10	13	12	60
Swale	2,088	352	223	222	275	199	225	2,060

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Faversham	1,555	175	216	274	327	375	415	1,680
Faversham Rural East	525	21	28	35	42	50	57	525
Faversham Rural South	505	71	82	101	114	133	137	525
Sittingbourne East	1,925	194	190	183	195	183	149	1,925
Sittingbourne South	2,232	11	25	23	-2	1	-13	2,186
Sittingbourne North	2,130	78	82	100	114	116	117	2,310
Sittingbourne Rural West	725	80	85	76	50	46	41	735
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	2,610	252	294	343	391	429	463	2,730
Sheppey Central	1,320	79	100	134	131	139	157	1,470
Sheppey Rural East	465	53	76	55	54	64	70	420
Swale	13,992	1,014	1,178	1,323	1,418	1,537	1,594	14,506



District Commentary

Forecasts indicate that across Swale District there will be surplus capacity for both Year R and Years R-6. Year R surplus capacity peaks in 2022 at 13.4% and Year R-6 shows an increasing surplus capacity from 9.2 % in 2021 to 11% in 2024-25. However, there are differences between the school planning groups across Swale, with the Sittingbourne primary planning groups indicating slight pressures from 2023 onwards.

Faversham Planning Group

Across the 3 Faversham planning groups a surplus of places is forecast. Forecasts indicate up to 2FE (25.9%) of surplus capacity in Year R in the planning group in 2022. Discussions will take place with schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through temporary reductions of PANs if agreed. Currently all housing developments planned for Faversham are being built out and this is likely to reduce this surplus within a shorter timeframe. Once these developments start to fill, it is likely that there will be a need for additional capacity to the east of Faversham as current spare capacity is to the west of the town.

Sittingbourne East Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a slight pressure for Year R places in Sittingbourne East from 2023. New housing developments in the planning group may also increase the pressure on places and it is proposed to expand Sunny Bank Primary School by 0.5FE to meet this need as it arises. A phased expansion of Teynham Primary School will be required when the housing developments being built out currently in Teynham are occupied.

Sittingbourne North Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a pressure on Year R places from 2022 in the planning group. It is anticipated that, should this be the case, surplus capacity in adjacent planning groups will provide sufficient places until a new 2FE primary provision as part of an all-through school is established on the Quinton Road development. This will provide primary places for this development of 1,400 new homes.

Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway/Sheppey Central/Sheppey Rural East Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places of up to 3.5FE across these three planning Groups. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through temporary reductions of PANs, if agreed.

Swale Analysis – Secondary

There are five planning groups which are within Swale District or which cross the District boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Three of which are non-selective (Faversham, Isle of Sheppey and Sittingbourne) and two selective (Sittingbourne and Sheppey, and Canterbury and Faversham). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.



Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	210	17	11	0	17	5	24	30	43	210
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	390	139	118	85	109	88	75	100	126	390
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	810	-28	-92	-140	-93	-176	-143	-146	-110	765
Canterbury & Faversham Selective	605	-40	-33	-27	-30	-34	-30	-21	-23	605
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	270	-11	-46	-64	-47	-72	-66	-62	-49	240

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	1,050	47	38	25	55	63	70	88	131	1,050
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	1,950	704	693	640	629	582	520	504	544	1,950
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	3,795	-72	-158	-268	-330	-473	-587	-638	-609	3,825
Canterbury & Faversham Selective	2,905	-139	-152	-137	-140	-147	-140	-128	-121	3,025
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	1,260	-51	-73	-123	-157	-220	-275	-291	-276	1,200

Faversham Non-Selective Planning Group

The Abbey School is the only non-selective school in Faversham. The forecast Year 7 places indicate a slight pressure on places from 2021 until 2025 when the forecast shows a 1FE surplus (14.2%). However all of the housing developments for Faversham identified in the Local Plan are being built-out and a 1FE permanent expansion of The Abbey School will be required from 2021 with a further 1FE of capacity required to meet the need later in the Plan period.

Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective Planning Group

The Oasis Isle of Sheppey Academy is the only non-selective school in the Isle of Sheppey planning group. It is a large wide-ability school operating on two sites.

Forecasts for Year 7 and Years 7-11 show a continuing surplus of places over the Plan period of between 3FE to 4FE in Year 7. This surplus will support the deficit in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning group. The forecast surplus places are a direct result of the increasing number of pupils travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their education. This results in additional pressure on places in the Sittingbourne



non-selective planning group schools. We will continue to work with Oasis Academy Trust, DfE, Regional Schools Commissioner, Swale Borough Council and other local parties to address this issue.

Sittingbourne Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning group: Fulston Manor School, The Westlands School and The Sittingbourne School.

Forecasts indicate that for both Year 7 and Years 7-11 there is an increasing deficit of places over the Plan period. 2021 shows a deficit of -140 (18.3%) places increasing to -176 (23%) in 2023.

The increasing pressure showing in Sittingbourne is exacerbated by large numbers of pupils travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their secondary education. Surplus capacity in Oasis Isle of Sheppey Academy will help to offset some of the deficit in Sittingbourne but will not meet all the need from 2023 when demand peaks.

For September 2021, The Westlands School and The Sittingbourne School have agreed to provide up to 75 temporary Year 7 places to address the deficit. Discussions are taking place with Swale Secondary Schools to identify options to meet the growing pressure for places peaking in 2023.

We will continue to press for access to the North Sittingbourne (Quinton Road) development to establish a new 6FE secondary school to meet the future need from the population growth and new housing developments.

Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective Planning Group

There are two Schools in the planning group, Borden Grammar School (Boys) and Highsted Grammar School (Girls).

Forecasts indicate a deficit of Year 7 and Year 7-11 places across the Plan period. Both schools have agreed to offer an additional 1FE over their current PANs for September 2021 and feasibility studies have been commissioned to deliver accommodation to enable both schools to expand permanently by 1FE from 2022.

Canterbury and Faversham Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Canterbury and Faversham selective planning group: Barton Court Grammar School, Simon Langton Girl's Grammar School, Simon Langton Grammar School for Boys and Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.

Forecasts indicate a pressure of 1FE for Year 7 selective places across the Plan period. Additional pressures will be placed on Faversham selective places arising from the volume of housing being delivered as per the Local Plan. A feasibility study has been commissioned with a view to exploring the expansion of Queen Elizabeth Grammar to meet this need. If this is not possible alternative options will have to be considered as part of the revision of Local Plans.



Planned Commissioning – Swale

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Faversham				1FE expansion of St Mary's of Charity		
Sittingbourne East			0.5FE expansion of Sunny Bank PS	Phased 1FE expansion of Teynham PS		
Sittingbourne North					2FE new provision on Quinton Road	
Faversham Non-Selective	1FE expansion of Abbey School			1FE expansion of Abbey School		
Sittingbourne Non-selective	Up to 75 Year 7 places		Up to 6FE new provision			
Sittingbourne/Sheppey Selective	Up to 60 Year 7 places	1FE expansion of Highsted Grammar 1FE expansion of Borden Grammar School				
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	1FE Expansion of Queen Elizabeth Grammar School.			
Special Schools/ Satellites		120 place Special Secondary School for SEMH with ASD	30 place primary dept addition to Special School for SEMH/ASD/SLCN			
SRP		2X 15 place primary ASD/ SCLN provision	20 place secondary ASD/SCLN provision			



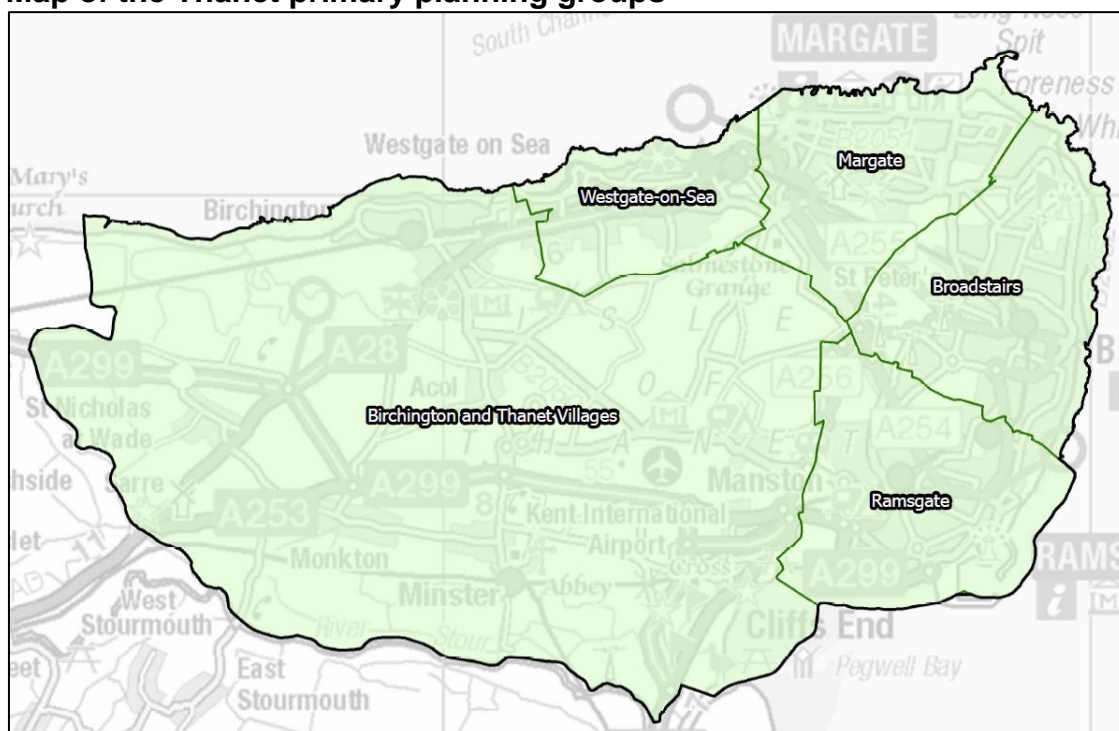
10.14 Thanet

District commentary

- The birth rate in Thanet fell by 4.5 points in 2019 but remains above the County average and follows the National trend. The number of recorded births has fallen from a high of 1,650 in 2012 to 1,488 in 2019.
- We forecast surplus primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period. Within the secondary sector, we forecast pressures for both selective and non-selective places.
- Thanet District Council's Local Plan to 2031, adopted on the 9 July 2020, includes the provision of 17,140 additional dwellings in the period up to 2031. The Council is taking a "stepped" approach to delivering the housing target i.e. a lower target is set for the first five years, with higher targets for the following 10 years to make good the total housing requirement for the Plan period. During the 5-year period 2013-2018 a total of 1,668 houses were completed with an average of 334 per annum.



Map of the Thanet primary planning groups



Thanet primary schools by planning group

Planning Group	School	Status
Margate	Cliftonville Primary School	Academy
	Drapers Mills Primary Academy	Academy
	Holy Trinity and St. John's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Northdown Primary School	Academy
	Palm Bay Primary School	Community
	Salmestone Primary School	Academy
	St. Gregory's RC Primary School	Academy
Westgate-on-Sea	Garlinge Primary School	Community
	St. Crispin's Community Infant School	Community
	St. Saviour's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Ramsgate	Chilton Primary School	Academy
	Christ Church CE Junior School	Academy
	Dame Janet Primary Academy	Academy
	Ellington Infant School	Community
	Newington Community Primary School (Ramsgate)	Community
	Newlands Primary School	Academy
	Priory Infant School	Community
	Ramsgate Arts Primary School	Free
	Ramsgate Holy Trinity CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Ethelbert's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Laurence-in-Thanet CE Junior Academy	Academy	
Broadstairs	Bromstone Primary School	Foundation
	Callis Grange Infant School	Community
	St. George's CE Primary School (Broadstairs)	Foundation
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Broadstairs)	Academy

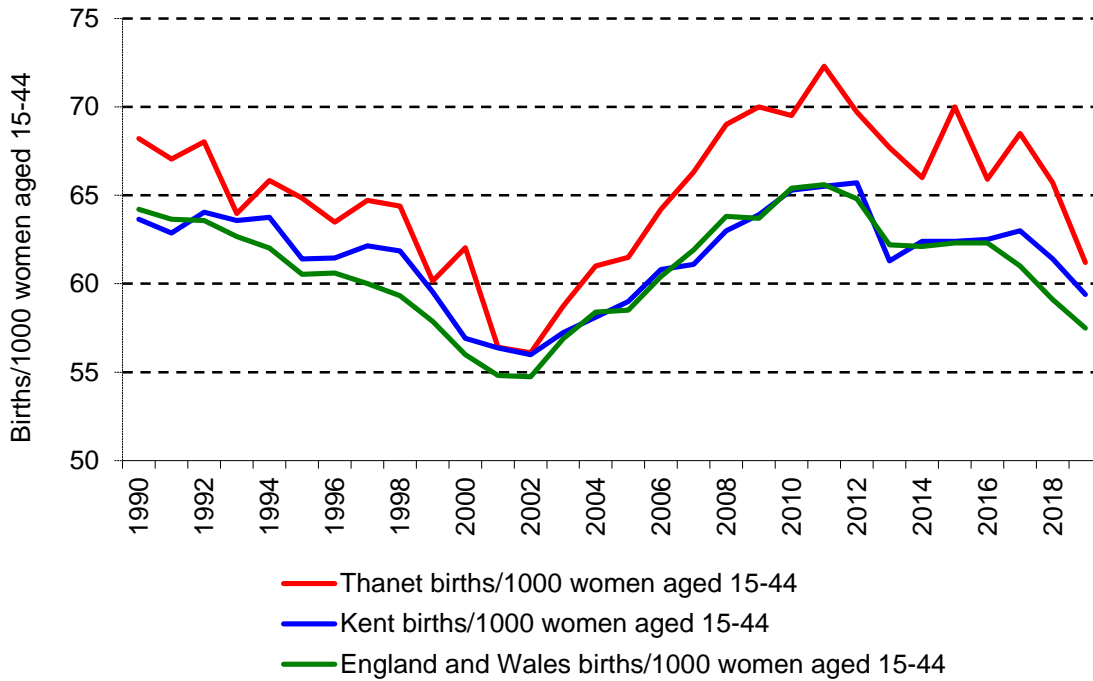
Planning Group	School	Status
	St. Mildred's Infant School	Community
	St. Peter-in-Thamet CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Upton Junior School	Academy
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Birchington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Minster CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Monkton CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Nicholas at Wade CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled



Birth rate and births analysis

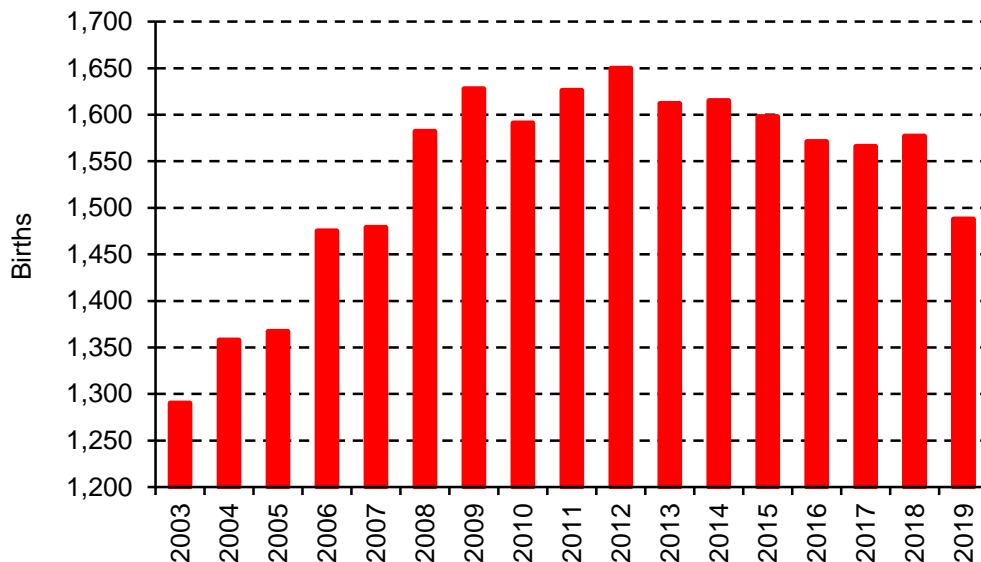
The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

Thanet, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Thanet births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Thanet Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Margate	495	103	59	32	35	75	45	435
Westgate-on-Sea	210	43	17	31	35	42	34	210
Ramsgate	570	124	95	124	94	110	114	540
Broadstairs	330	3	13	28	14	35	26	330
Birchington and Thanet Villages	195	15	33	23	11	1	-12	195
Thanet	1,800	288	217	238	189	264	206	1,710

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Margate	3,405	536	568	549	513	524	502	3,195
Westgate-on-Sea	1,494	67	82	97	122	152	168	1,494
Ramsgate	3,796	551	609	650	699	728	768	3,796
Broadstairs	2,432	37	37	41	20	45	62	2,462
Birchington and Thanet Villages	1,275	100	112	42	-32	-128	-220	1,365
Thanet	12,402	1,291	1,407	1,379	1,323	1,321	1,280	12,312

District commentary

Forecasts indicate that across Thanet District there is surplus capacity for both Year R and Years R-6, peaking in 2023 with 15.4% surplus for Year R. The surplus then declines the following year to 12.0% surplus capacity.

There are significant differences within the individual planning groups, with Ramsgate planning group indicating a peak of surplus capacity of 23% in Year R in 2021, whilst Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group indicates by 2023 only 0.6% surplus capacity in Year R and with a deficit for Year R of -6.3% by 2024.

Ramsgate Planning Group

Forecasts indicate between 3FE (17.5%) and 4FE (23%) surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions are taking place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through reduction in Published Admission Numbers, if agreed. Planned developments within Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group will help to reduce the current surplus as a number of the villages border the Ramsgate planning group. A new 2FE primary school to serve the Manston Green Development will be required within the period 2028-2031 if all housing proceeds as set out in the Local Plan.

Birchington and Thanet Villages Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a pressure on Year R places from 2023 (0.6%) but a surplus of



places in the adjacent planning group of Westgate-on-Sea. Pupil pressures arising from the developments closer to the borders of the Margate and Ramsgate planning groups could initially be accommodated in Margate and Ramsgate schools due to the surplus capacity available. New primary school provision to serve any new housing developments may be required later in the Plan period in Birchington and/or Westgate-on-Sea if all housing comes forward as set out in the Local Plan.

Thanet Analysis – Secondary

There are two planning groups which are within Thanet District, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Thanet Non-Selective	1,159	17	-28	-1	-34	-56	-54	-62	-16	1,129
Thanet Selective	345	-30	-46	-32	-43	-48	-45	-46	-31	345

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Thanet Non-Selective	5,645	510	408	298	179	12	-67	-99	-111	5,645
Thanet Selective	1,815	-91	-103	-105	-128	-172	-188	-187	-184	1,725

Thanet Non-Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the Thanet non-selective planning group: Charles Dickens School, Hartsdown Academy, King Ethelbert School, Royal Harbour Academy, St George's CE Foundation School and Ursuline College.

Forecasts indicate a deficit of places for Year 7 of -0.1% in 2021 rising to 5.5% (2FE) in 2025. Years 7-11 also show an increased deficit of places across the Plan period. In the short-term this increased demand will be met through temporary additional Year 7 places for 2021 and 2022 at King Ethelbert School or Ursuline School. A new 6FE secondary school will open in 2023. This will be run by The Howard Academy Trust and located on the former Royal School for the Deaf site in Margate. The new school will meet the demand for places in Thanet and support the reversal of an increasing trend of pupils travelling to schools in neighbouring districts for their secondary education.

Thanet Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Thanet selective planning group: Chatham and Clarendon Grammar School and Dane Court Grammar School.



Forecasts indicate a deficit of places for Year 7 of between 1FE and 1.5FE over the Plan period. This deficit is also reflected in years 7-11 over the Plan period.

The two Grammar schools in Thanet are both situated on sites where expansion is unlikely to be achievable due to site, planning and highway constraints. Discussions will take place with Thanet schools to identify options for meeting this pressure.

Planned Commissioning – Thanet

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Ramsgate					2FE new primary at Manston Green	
Birchington and Thanet Villages					2FE new primary in Birchington	
Westgate-on-Sea					2FE new primary in Westgate-on-Sea	
Thanet Non-Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 year 7 places	New 6FE Thanet Secondary School			
Thanet Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 45 Year 7 places	Up to 45 Year 7 places	Up to 45 Year 7 places		
Special Schools		Up to 10 SEMH places	Up to 10 SEMH places	Up to 10 SEMH places		
Specialist Resourced Provisions			20 place secondary SRP for ASD at new Thanet Secondary School			

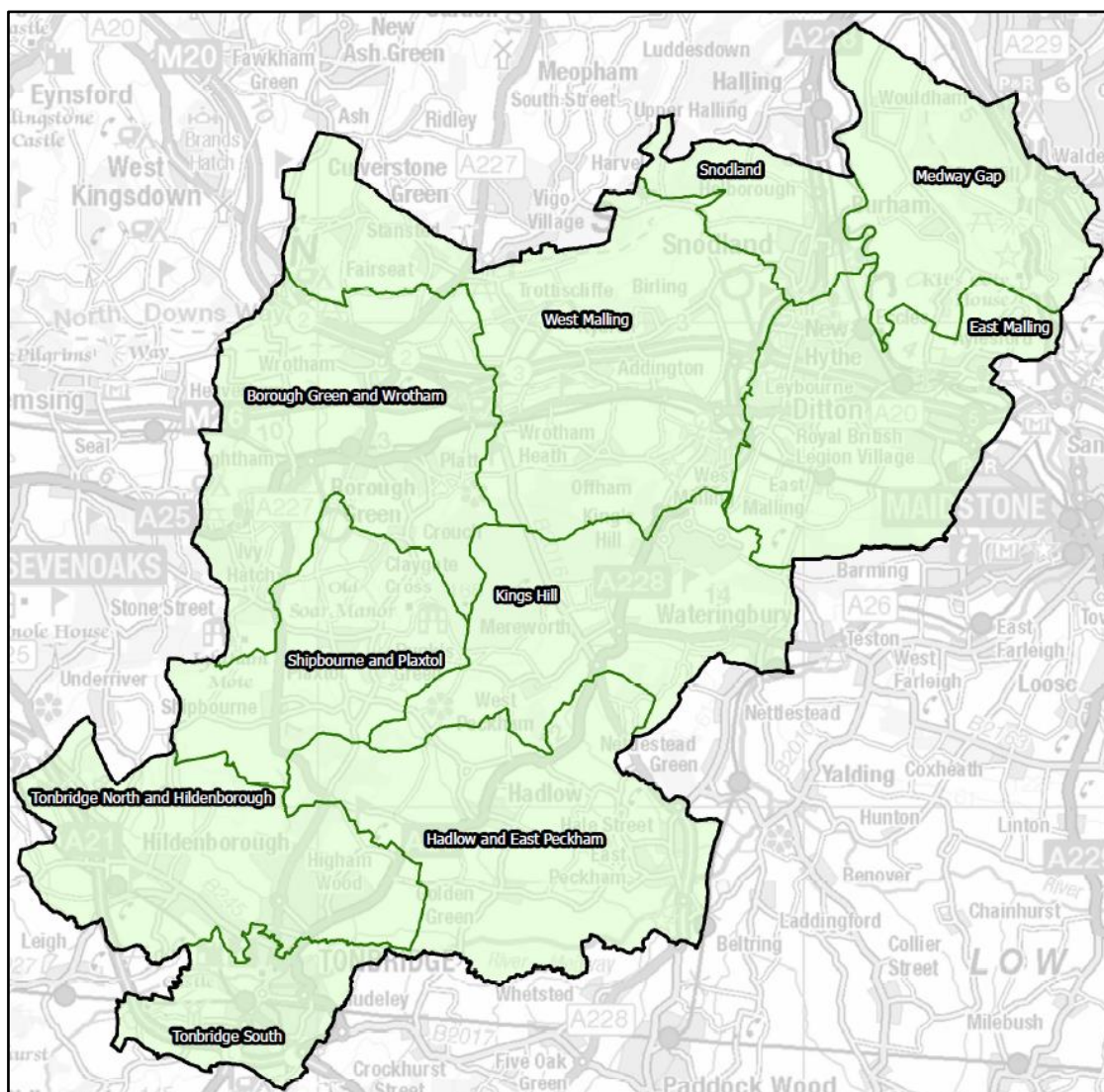


10.15 Tonbridge and Malling Borough commentary

- The birth rate for Tonbridge and Malling fell 3.7 points in 2019 and is now close to the County average. The number of recorded births also fell, with 41 fewer than the previous year.
- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the Borough to meet demand across the Plan period. However, there is local place pressures within some planning groups which will need to be addressed. Within the secondary sector, we anticipate sufficient places during the Plan period for the Malling Non-Selective planning group but a deficit of places in Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective selective group, Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective group and the West Kent Selective planning group. Additional places will be required in all three planning groups.
- In January 2019, the latest version of the Local Plan was submitted for examination by the Borough Council. The January 2019 Strategic Housing Market Assessment of the Borough's housing requirement indicated a need for up to 10,880 new dwellings across the 20 year period ending 2030-31, or 544 per year. During the 5 year period 2013-18 a total of 3,870 houses were completed with an average of 774 per year.



Map of the Tonbridge and Malling primary planning groups



Tonbridge and Malling primary schools by planning group

Planning groups	School	Status
Tonbridge South	Bishop Chavasse CE Primary School	Free
	Royal Rise Primary School	Academy
	Slade Primary School	Community
	Sussex Road Community Primary School	Community
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	Cage Green Primary School	Academy
	Hildenborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Long Mead Community Primary School	Community
	St. Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School	Academy
	Stocks Green Primary School	Community
Hadlow and East Peckham	East Peckham Primary School	Community
	Hadlow Primary School	Community
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	Plaxtol Primary School	Community
	Shipbourne School	Community
Kings Hill	Discovery School	Community
	Kings Hill School	Community



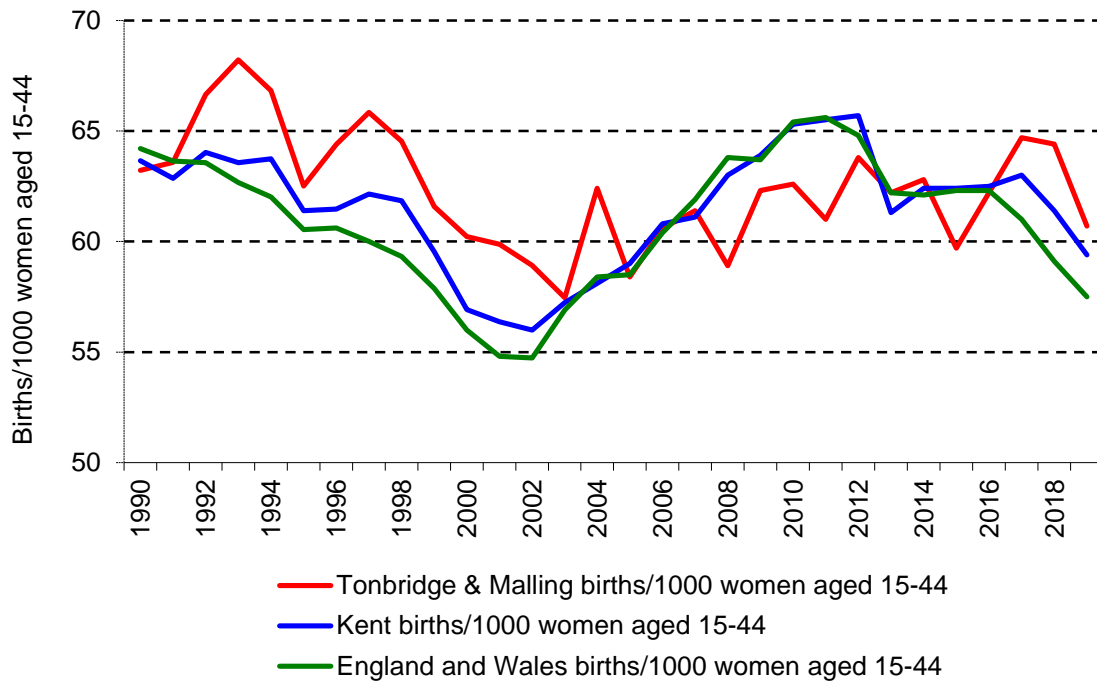
Planning groups	School	Status
	Mereworth Community Primary School	Community
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill	Academy
	Wateringbury CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Borough Green and Wrotham	Borough Green Primary School	Foundation
	Ightham Primary School	Community
	Platt CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. George's CE Primary School (Wrotham)	Voluntary Controlled
West Malling	More Park RC Primary School	Academy
	Offham Primary School	Community
	Ryarsh Primary School	Community
	Trottscliffe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Leybourne Chase	Academy
	West Malling CE Primary School	Academy
East Malling	Brookfield Infant School	Community
	Brookfield Junior School	Community
	Ditton CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Ditton Infant School	Foundation
	Leybourne St. Peter and St. Paul CE Primary School	Academy
	Lunsford Primary School	Community
	St. James the Great Academy	Academy
	St. Peter's CE Primary School (Aylesford)	Voluntary Controlled
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Aylesford	Academy
Snodland	Snodland CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Katherine's School (Snodland)	Academy
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Holborough Lakes	Academy
Medway Gap	Burham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mark's CE Primary School (Eccles)	Academy
	Tunbury Primary School	Community
	Wouldham All Saint's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled



Birth rate and births analysis

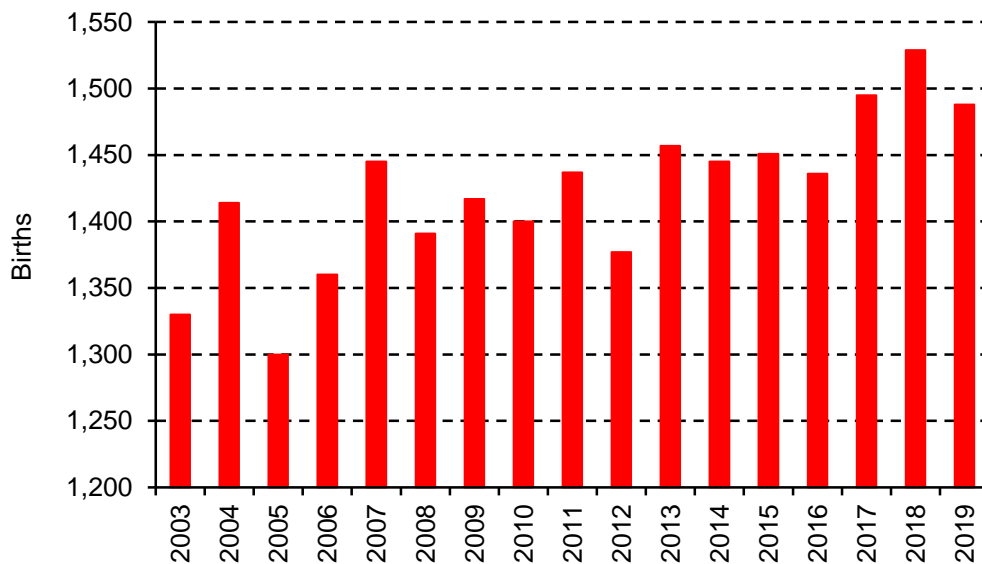
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Tonbridge & Malling, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Tonbridge & Malling births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Tonbridge and Malling Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Tonbridge South	210	21	10	10	3	10	11	210
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	300	55	60	50	61	82	72	300
Hadlow and East Peckham	60	5	13	11	7	11	10	60
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	23	2	2	4	4	6	6	23
Kings Hill	240	39	51	36	51	61	55	240
Borough Green and Wrotham	131	0	14	3	2	4	7	131
West Malling	162	9	18	-4	-5	4	7	162
East Malling	279	10	-3	-19	-22	4	-7	264
Snodland	180	38	12	18	9	1	6	180
Medway Gap	198	19	25	20	19	15	17	198
Tonbridge & Malling	1,783	198	202	130	127	197	184	1,768

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Tonbridge South	1,245	69	88	103	104	119	111	1,470
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	2,085	186	234	265	314	385	408	2,100
Hadlow and East Peckham	420	54	62	65	70	72	75	420
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	163	11	3	2	0	5	10	161
Kings Hill	1,746	76	100	112	162	221	275	1,680
Borough Green and Wrotham	917	45	43	14	-5	-18	-15	917
West Malling	1,134	15	39	29	31	45	60	1,134
East Malling	1,992	64	33	-17	-51	-67	-78	1,910
Snodland	1,260	130	122	126	117	110	104	1,260
Medway Gap	1,348	65	38	5	-20	-35	-42	1,386
Tonbridge & Malling	12,310	715	763	704	720	838	909	12,438

District commentary

For primary education, the overall forecasts indicate sufficient places to meet demand across the Plan period for Year R and all primary years. However, there is local place pressure within the Tonbridge South, West Malling, East Malling and Snodland planning groups.

Tonbridge South

Whilst the forecast indicates sufficient Year R places throughout the Plan period, the



level of surplus is forecast to be relatively low at between 3 and 10 Year R places, compared to the total of 210 places in the planning group. We anticipate that any small deficit that arises will be appropriately accommodated within neighbouring planning groups.

West Malling Planning Group

The forecast for West Malling shows a deficit of 4 and 5 Year R places for 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. These deficits can be accommodated in the adjacent Kings Hill planning group.

East Malling Planning Group

Up to 30 additional Year R places will be required in 2021-22 and 2022-23. We will monitor whether the temporary provision will be needed on a permanent basis in response to housing growth towards the end of the Plan period.

Snodland Planning Group

The Year R demand is forecast to fluctuate across the Plan period. There is not a forecast deficit of places within any year, however, there are low levels of surplus places later in the Plan period. We will continue to monitor the demand to assess if additional provision will be needed within the planning group or whether any small pressure for places could be appropriately accommodated within the neighbouring Medway Gap planning group.

Tonbridge and Malling Analysis Secondary

There are four planning groups which are within Tonbridge and Malling Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Three of which are non-selective. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.

Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken and planned housing is delivered

	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	540	115	76	72	61	50	40	51	71	540
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	615	-21	-19	-49	-37	-35	-54	-27	-35	585
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,621	95	36	16	-50	-36	21	75	33	1,529
West Kent Selective	1,200	-22	-61	-91	-129	-96	-84	-39	-68	1,145



Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken and planned housing is delivered

	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	2,700	676	619	569	488	433	360	337	337	2,700
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2,730	13	20	-10	-45	-89	-120	-126	-119	2,925
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	5,511	-121	-174	-222	-282	-360	-421	-400	-383	5,725
West Kent Selective	5,511	-121	-174	-227	-292	-375	-441	-425	-408	5,700

Malling Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the planning group: Aylesford School, Holmesdale School and Malling School. Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient Year 7 and Year 7-11 across the Plan period.

Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the Sevenoaks and Borough Green non-selective planning group: Knowle Academy, Wrotham School and Trinity School.

There is pressure on Year 7 places for 2021. This fluctuates between 1FE and 2FE for the duration of the commissioning period. Therefore, up to 2 FE of permanent additional non-selective provision will be commissioned in the Planning Group within an existing school from 2023-24. Prior to the permanent expansion, it will also be necessary to commission up to 60 temporary places in 2021-22 and 2022-23. However, should the Sevenoaks Local Plan be agreed in the very near future additional housing stock may see this need increase. Feasibility studies are being undertaken to ensure the County Council can react if this happens.

Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective Planning Group

There are eight schools in the planning group: Hadlow Rural Community School, Hayesbrook School, Hillview School for Girls, Hugh Christie Technology College, Bennett Memorial Diocesan School, Mascalls Academy, Skinners' Kent Academy and St. Gregory's Catholic School.

Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient places at the start and end of the Plan period, but there will be a 50 place deficit in 2023-24 and 36 deficit in 2023-24. These deficits will require up to 60 temporary places to be offered via existing secondary schools.

In the longer-term, new development in Tonbridge and Malling will necessitate a new 6FE secondary school on a site at Kings Hill that has been identified through the emerging Local Plan process. Similarly, longer term housing developments in Tunbridge Wells will necessitate a new 6FE Secondary school within the Paddock Wood area.



West Kent Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the planning group: Judd School, Tonbridge Grammar School, Weald of Kent Grammar School, Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys.

The West Kent Selective Planning Group is forecast to be in deficit throughout the Plan period, with demand for places increasing gradually to peak at -129 in 2022-23. The demand for places then reduces over the next few years to a low of -39 in 2025-26, before increasing again in 2026-27 to more than a 2FE deficit. In response to this demand, we will seek to establish 3FE of boys' selective provision at the Wilderness site as an annexe to Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys (TWGSB) from September 2021.

In addition to the 3FE of permanent provision at the annexe, we will need up to 60 temporary places in 2022-23 and up to 30 temporary places in 2023-24 within existing schools to fully meet the demand. Depending on pace and scale of housing development there may be a need to make this temporary provision permanent towards the end of the Plan period.

Planned Commissioning – Tonbridge and Malling

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
West Malling						
East Malling	Up to 30 Year R places	Up to 30 Year R places				
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 2FE expansion			
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective		Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places		Two 6FE new schools (subject to planned housing growth)	
West Kent Selective	3FE boys' selective annexe at the Wilderness site	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places			
Special School		50 place secondary PSCN special school satellite.				



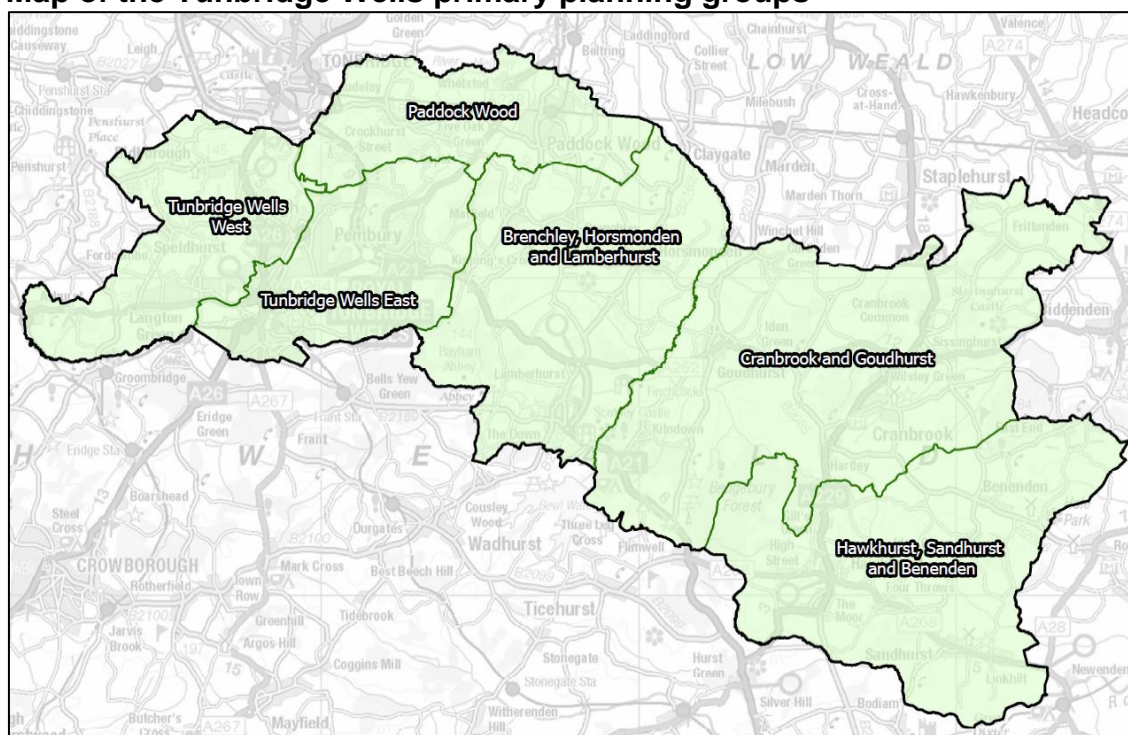
10.16 Tunbridge Wells

Borough commentary

- The birth rate for Tunbridge Wells fell slightly from 2018 and continued the trend of a falling birth rate seen since 2010. The number of recorded births also fell slightly at 25 lower than the previous year.
- We forecast sufficient primary school places across the Borough throughout the Plan period albeit there is local place pressure within the Cranbrook and Goudhurst planning group. Within the secondary sector, we anticipate there will be sufficient places during the Plan period for the Tenterden and Cranbrook non-selective planning group but a deficit of places in Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective group and the West Kent Selective planning group. Additional places will be required in both planning groups.
- Tunbridge Wells Borough Council's Issues and Options document identifies the need for 648 homes per year in Tunbridge Wells Borough over the 2013-33 period (12,960 over 20 years). During the 5 year period 2013-18 a total of 1,784 houses were completed with an average of 357 per year.



Map of the Tunbridge Wells primary planning groups



Tunbridge Wells primary schools by planning group

Planning Groups	School	Status
Tunbridge Wells East	Broadwater Down Primary School	Community
	Claremont Primary School	Community
	Pembury School	Community
	Skinner's' Kent Primary School	Academy
	St. Barnabas CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. James' CE Infant School	Voluntary Aided
	St. James' CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Mark's CE Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Peter's CE Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Voluntary Controlled
	Temple Grove Academy	Academy
	Wells Free School	Free
Tunbridge Wells West	Bidborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bishops Down Primary School	Community
	Langton Green Primary School	Community
	Rusthall St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Southborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Speldhurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	St. Augustine's RC Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Academy
	St. John's CE Primary School (Tunbridge Wells)	Voluntary Controlled
Paddock Wood	Capel Primary School	Community
	Paddock Wood Primary School	Community
Brenchley,	Brenchley and Matfield CE Primary School	Academy



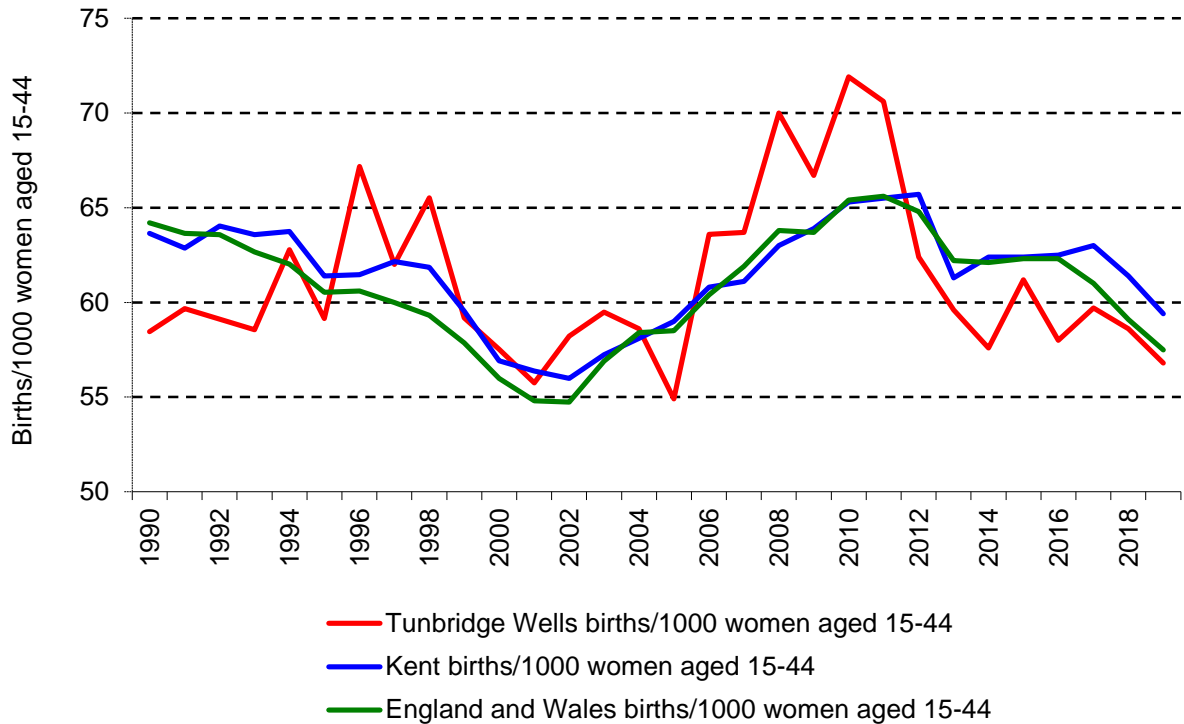
Planning Groups	School	Status
Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	Horsmonden Primary School	Community
	Lamberhurst St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Colliers Green CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Cranbrook CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Frittenden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Goudhurst and Kildown CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sissinghurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	Benenden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Hawkhurst CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sandhurst Primary School	Community



Birth rate analysis

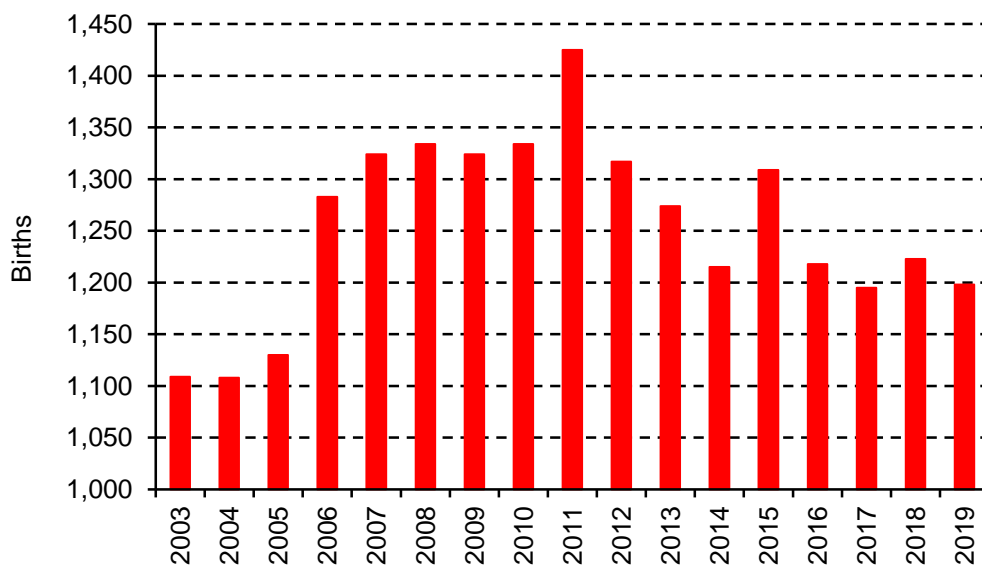
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Tunbridge Wells, Kent and England & Wales birth rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Tunbridge Wells births 2003-2019**



** Health Authority birth data



Tunbridge Wells Analysis – Primary

Year R surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	450	42	30	47	38	55	51	450
Tunbridge Wells West	455	21	51	54	62	67	67	465
Paddock Wood	120	8	15	22	18	16	19	120
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	90	8	17	17	13	20	17	90
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	111	6	2	1	-2	10	4	111
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	90	15	21	22	30	23	26	90
Tunbridge Wells	1,316	100	136	163	159	191	184	1,326

Year R-6 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

Planning Group name	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	3,229	373	340	319	316	330	335	3,164
Tunbridge Wells West	3,245	101	134	195	262	315	351	3,245
Paddock Wood	870	53	54	73	69	84	87	840
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	630	77	78	97	98	106	110	630
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	782	29	14	7	1	22	23	777
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	595	45	60	68	104	115	129	625
Tunbridge Wells	9,351	678	680	759	849	973	1,036	9,281

District commentary

For primary education, the overall forecasts indicate sufficient places to meet demand across the Plan period for Year R and all primary years. There is local place pressure within the Cranbrook and Goudhurst planning groups that can be met across adjacent planning groups.

The Year R surplus in Tunbridge Wells town (Tunbridge Wells East and West planning groups) is forecast at approximately 10%; depending on the distribution of this surplus between schools it may necessitate adjustment to the PANs of individual schools in order to ensure class sizes remain financially viable.

Tunbridge Wells Analysis – Secondary

There are four planning groups which are within Tunbridge Wells Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 13.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective Tenterden and Cranbrook and Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells. The commentary below outlines the forecast position for each of the planning groups.



Year 7 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	540	114	126	138	120	109	154	141	133	540
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,621	95	36	16	-50	-36	21	75	33	1,529
West Kent Selective	1,200	-22	-61	-91	-129	-96	-84	-39	-68	1,145
Cranbrook Selective	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60

Years 7-11 surplus/deficit capacity if no further action is taken

	2019-20 capacity	2019-20 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2026-27 capacity
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	2,700	763	699	684	637	602	643	642	637	2,700
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	7,642	634	553	363	191	79	7	37	52	7,645
West Kent Selective	5,511	-121	-174	-222	-282	-360	-421	-400	-383	5,725
Cranbrook Selective	594	10	3							570

Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Tenterden and Cranbrook planning group: High Weald Academy and Homewood School. There is forecast to be surplus places throughout the Plan period, although the majority are found at High Weald Academy. House building in Tenterden will add to the pressure for places at Homewood School.

Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective Planning Group

There are eight schools in the planning group: Hadlow Rural Community School, Hayesbrook School, Hillview School for Girls, Hugh Christie Technology College, Bennett Memorial Diocesan School, Mascalls Academy, Skinners' Kent Academy and St. Gregory's Catholic School.

Forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient places at the start and end years of the Plan period, but there will be a 50 place deficit in 2023-24 and 36 deficit in 2023-24. These deficits will require up to 60 temporary places to be offered via existing secondary schools.

In the longer-term, new development in Tonbridge and Malling will necessitate a new 6FE secondary school on a site at Kings Hill that has been identified through the emerging Local Plan process. Similarly, longer term housing developments in Tunbridge Wells will necessitate a new 6FE Secondary school within the Paddock Wood area.



West Kent Selective Planning Group

There are six schools in the planning group: Judd School, Tonbridge Grammar School, Weald of Kent Grammar School, Skinners' School, Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys.

The West Kent Selective Planning Group is forecast to be in deficit throughout the Plan period, with demand for places increasing gradually to peak at -129 in 2022-23. The demand for places then reduces over the next few years to a low of -39 in 2025-26, before increasing again in 2026-27 to more than a 2FE deficit. In response to this demand, we will seek to establish 3FE of boys' selective provision at the Wilderness site as an annexe to Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys (TWGSB) from September 2021.

In addition to the 3FE of permanent provision at the annexe, we will need up to 60 temporary places in 2022-23 and up to 30 temporary places in 2023-24 within existing schools to fully meet the demand. Depending on pace and scale of housing development there may be a need to make this temporary provision permanent towards the end of the Plan period.

Cranbrook Selective Planning Group

There is only one school in the Cranbrook selective planning group: Cranbrook School. We forecast sufficient Year 7 and Years 7-11 places throughout the Plan period. However, we will continue to monitor the demand as there are no surplus places forecast.

Planned Commissioning – Tunbridge Wells

Planning Group	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective		Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places		Two 6FE new schools (subject to planned housing growth)	
West Kent Selective	3FE boys' selective annexe at the Wilderness site	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places			
Special Schools		50 place secondary PSCN special school satellite.				

11. Kent Wide Summary

Figure 11.1: Summary of the commissioning proposals for primary schools by district/borough

District	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Ashford					6.8FE	
Canterbury	0.3FE	0.5FE			4FE	1FE
Dartford	2FE	1FE	3FE 30 Year R places	1FE	5FE	
Dover					3FE	2FE
Folkestone & Hythe					2.2FE	
Gravesham				1.4FE	1FE	
Maidstone					2FE	
Sevenoaks						
Swale			0.5FE	2FE	2FE	
Thanet					6FE	
Tonbridge and Malling	30 Year R places	30 Year R place				
Tunbridge Wells						
Totals	2.3FE 30 Year R places	1.5FE 30 Year R places	3.5FE 30 Year R places	4.4FE	32FE	3FE

Total of 47FE* of additional provision across the planned period and up to 90 temporary Year R places

*All figures rounded to the nearest 0.5FE

Figure 11.2: Summary of the commissioning proposals for secondary schools by planning group

Non-Selective Planning Group	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Ashford North	90 Year 7 places	6FE				2FE
Canterbury Coastal					1.5FE	
Dartford and Swanley	2FE	2FE	4FE		4FE	
Faversham	1FE			1FE		
Gravesham and Longfield	1.5FE		2FE			
Maidstone District			60 Year 7 places		2FE	
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	60 Year 7 places	60 Year 7 places	2FE			
Sittingbourne	75 Year 7 places		6FE			
Thanet District	30 Year 7 places	30 Year 7 places	6FE			
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells		60 Year 7 places	60 Year 7 places		12 FE	
Selective Planning Group	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Canterbury and Faversham	30 Year 7 places	30 Year 7 places	1FE			
North West Kent		1FE	2FE			
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	60 Year 7 places	2FE				
Thanet District	30 Year 7 places	45 Year 7 places	45 Year 7 places	45 Year 7 places		
Maidstone and Malling		2.6FE	1FE			
West Kent	3FE	60 Year 7 places	30 Year 7 places			
Total secondary commissioning	7.5FE 375 Year 7 places	13.6FE 285 Year 7 places	24FE 195 Year 7 places	1FE 45 Year 7 places	19.5FE	2FE

Total of 68FE* across the planned period and 900 temporary Year 7 places

*All figures rounded to the nearest 0.5FE



Figure 11.3: Summary of commissioning intentions for specialist provision

District	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	Between 2025-29	Post 2029
Ashford	38 places					
Canterbury						
Dartford	15 places	210 places	40 places			
Dover						
Folkestone and Hythe	14 places					
Gravesham	15 places					
Maidstone		30 places				
Sevenoaks						
Swale		150 places	50 places			
Thanet		30 places	20 places			
Tonbridge and Malling		50 places				
Tunbridge Wells		50 places				
Totals	82 places	520 places	110 places			

A total of 712 places across Key Stages 1 to 5 are planned for the forecast period.

12. Appendices

12.1 Forecasting Methodology Summary

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

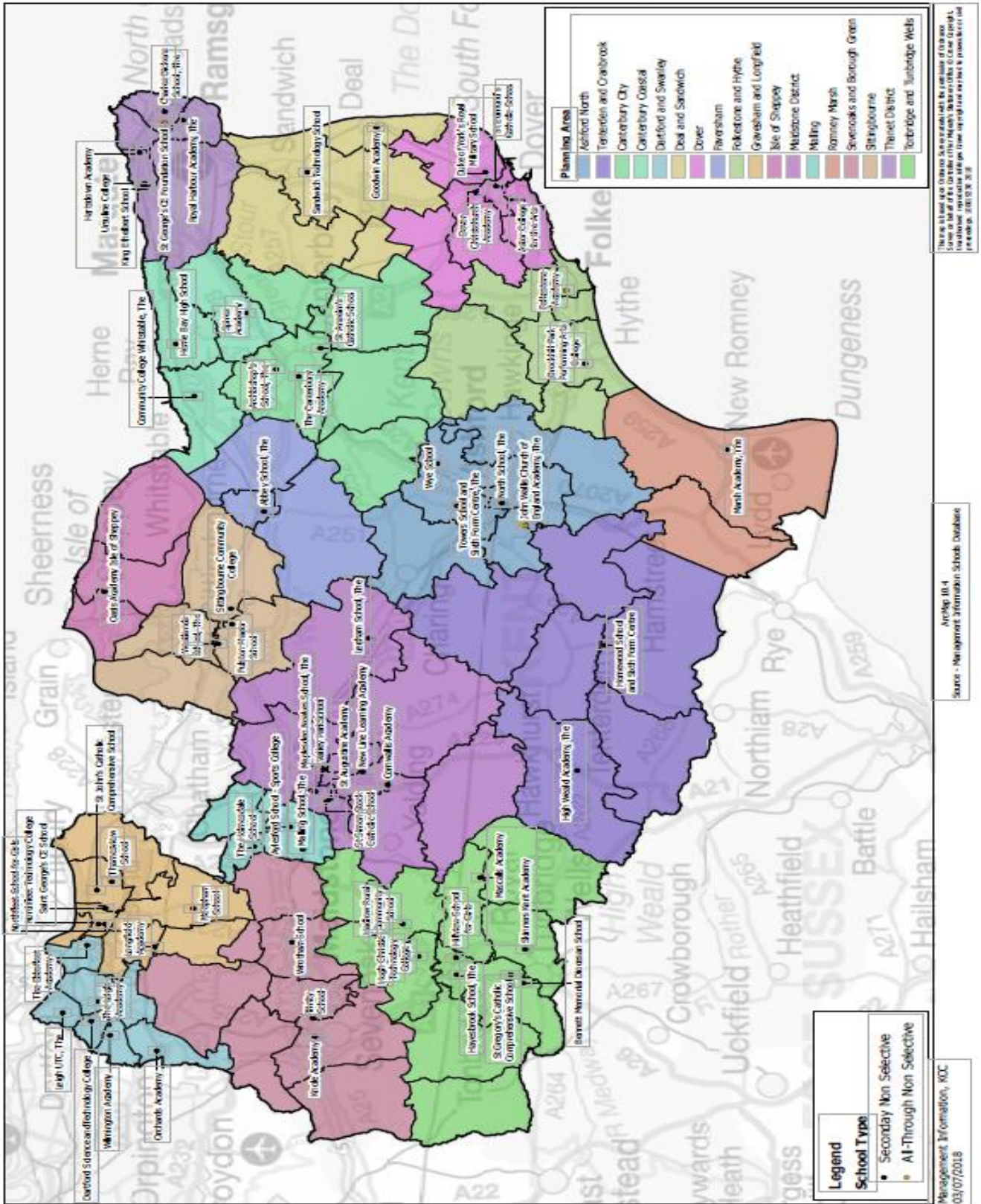
Pupil product rates (the expected number of pupils from new housebuilding) are informed by the MORI New Build Survey 2005. KCC has developed a system that combines these new-build pupil product rates (PPRs) with the stock housing PPR of the local area to model the impact of new housing developments together 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.

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

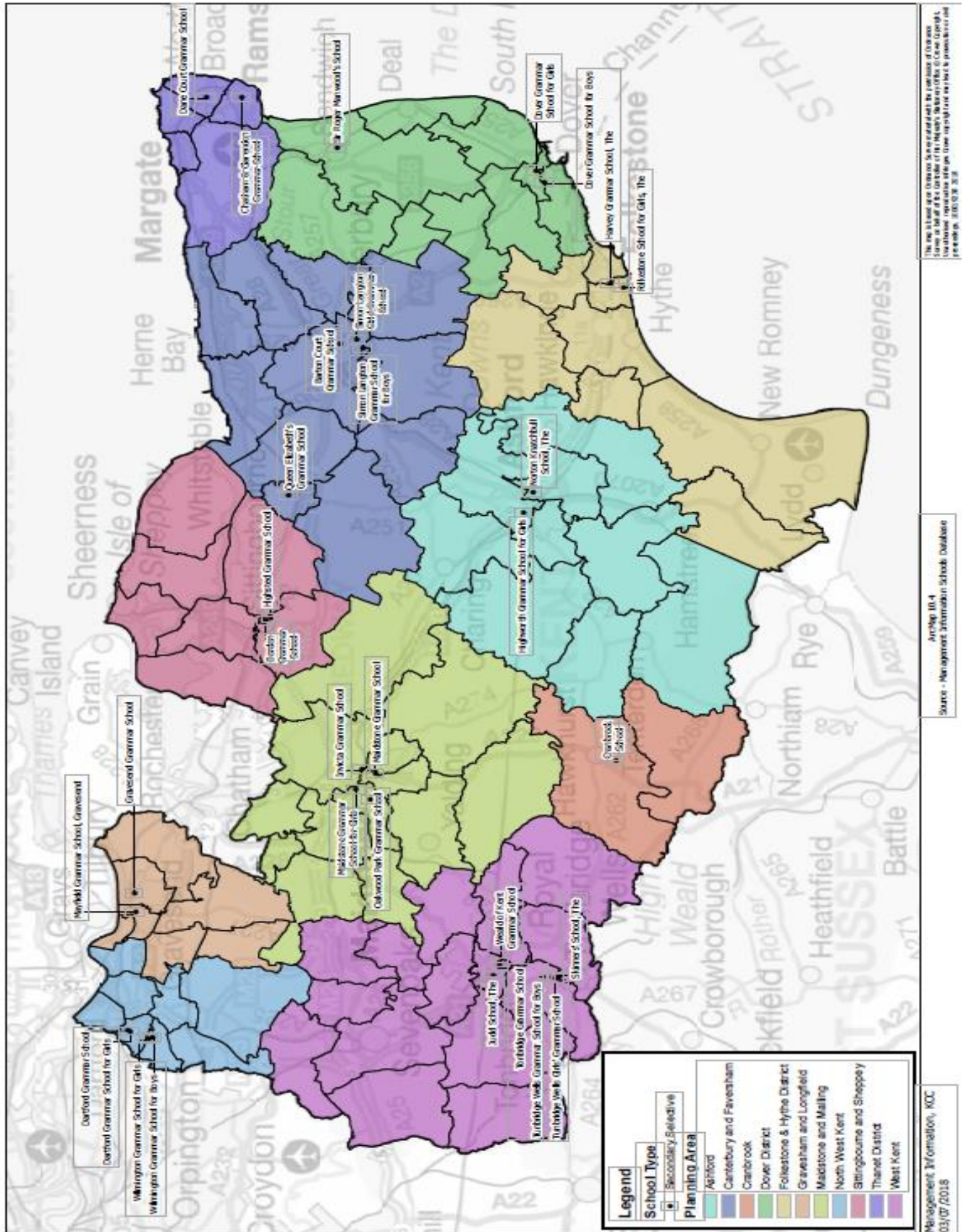
and not least parental preferences for places at individual schools. This will be a function of geography, school reputation, past and present achievement levels and the availability of alternative provision.



12.2 Secondary Planning Group Maps Non-selective Secondary Planning Groups



Selective Secondary Planning Groups



Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021 – 2025

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From: Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services
Matt Dunkley, Corporate Director Children, Young People and Education

To: Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee, 18th November 2020

Subject: SEND Improvement Programme Update

Classification: Unrestricted

Past Pathway of report: None

Future Pathway of report: None

Electoral Division: All

Summary: Update on the SEND Improvement Programme, where the Written Statement of Action work is being undertaken. This report provides the committee with a progress update.

Recommendation(s):

The Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to note the contents of the report.

1. Introduction

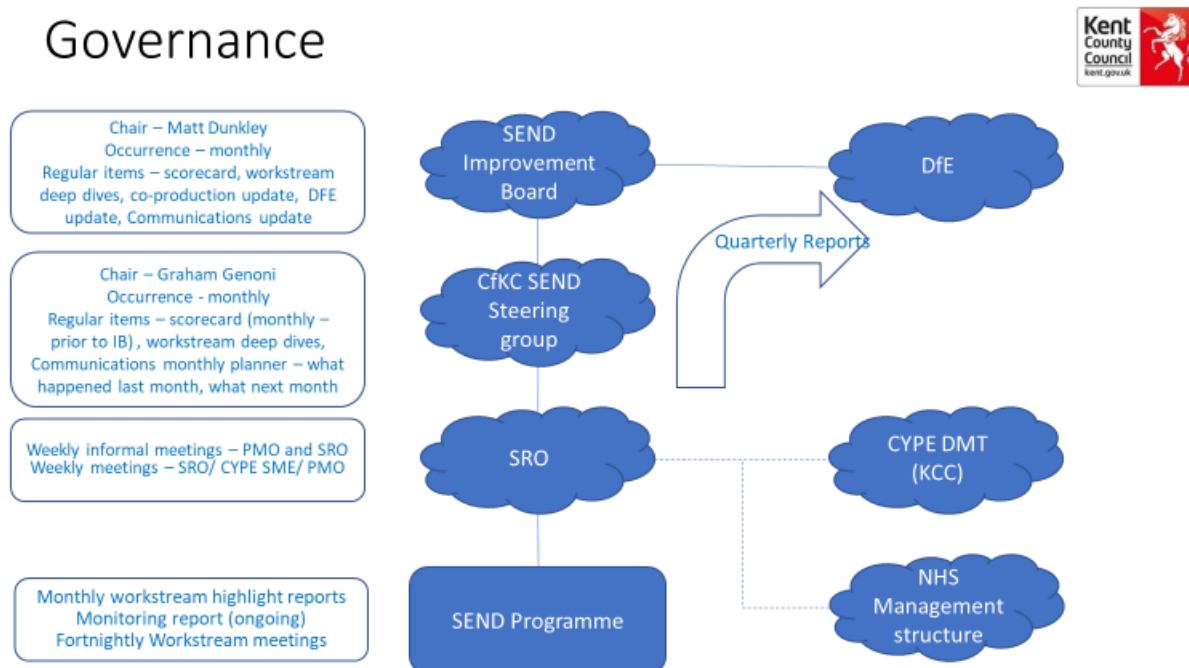
- 1.1 As members will be aware from previous meetings the outcome of the Ofsted/ CQC Local Area Inspection of SEND that took place in 2019 required KCC and Health to submit a Written Statement of Action setting out how all the relevant agencies would address the issues raised by Ofsted/ CQC and improve the provision and outcomes for children and young people with SEND.
- 1.2 The SEND Improvement Programme was initiated in August 2019 and at the beginning of March 2020 a new programme structure was launched, adding resource to the programme to accelerate the pace of change.
- 1.3 The programme has 5 workstreams, addressing the 9 areas of weakness identified in the inspection. The 5 workstreams are:
 - A – Parent engagement and co-production

- B – Inclusive Practice and the Outcomes, Progress and Attainment of Children and Young People
- C – Quality of Education, Health and Care Plans
- D – Joint commissioning and Governance
- E – Service Provision

Workstreams A – C are led by KCC, D is jointly led with Health and E is led by Health Colleagues.

2. Governance

2.1 The programme has a defined governance structure within which it operates.



3. Workstream Progress

3.1 The following sections outline progress made to date across each workstream as well as proposed activity over the coming months.

Workstream A – Parent Engagement and Co-production

3.2 Workstream A has seen significant progress over the last 6 months. Between May 2019 and February 2020 our engagement programme reached 1,209 participants. The Covid pandemic had an impact during lockdown, with parents and carers having limited or no capacity to engage with the programme, however where possible engagement continued through virtual methods. Regular communications with Kent PACT (Parents and Carers Together) continued and ensured that communication lines with parents were kept open. Since lockdown we have reached a further 59 participants giving a total of 1,286 participants over 91 engagement activities. In June 2020, a letter was also sent to over 14000 families with children/YP with SEND introducing the new Interim

Director of SEND, Head of Service and County Manager, introducing the new leadership and outlining changes being made in the service.

Since schools returned in September, full engagement has resumed. The programme recognises that the involvement of parent and carers is integral to achieving improvements for Children and Young People with SEND, and has from October extended engagement with Kent PACT by working with PACT and Health to develop an agreed partnership working arrangement to ensure equity across our stakeholders in implementing change within the SEND service and beyond. PACT are also members of the SEND Improvement Board, as well as attendees across multiple workstreams and delivery working groups.

- 3.3 One of the cornerstones of communications with parents and families is the Local Offer website. This has seen significant development with the launch of extensive functionality improvements and revised content. Examples include an online “explore your options” allowing parents to gain tailored information based on their need, as well as the ability to request an assessment online. The local offer is now linked to the KCC service directory, giving direct access to SEND parents to over 4000 service materials. KCC have created permanent resource to continually improve the Local Offer and working with parents and families by creating a Family Engagement Manager post as well as an officer dedicated to the local offer development, and an apprentice to support the team in marketing and content.
- 3.4 Co-production with parents, carers and young people is a focus for the workstream, with a co-production charter being developed as part of the new SEND strategy. A virtual event is planned which will lead with co-production training designed and delivered by young people. As well as co-producing work, a continuous feedback loop with parent groups is now in place to ensure parent/carers views are at the forefront of communications and shaping service delivery.
- 3.5 We have also changed our methods as a result of engagement activities with children and young people, working with them to produce their own personal profiles as well as supporting us in designing surveys for young people with SEND. Under development is a SEND Youth Participation Manager role to lead the participation and engagement plan.
- 3.6 A draft SEND strategy has been developed by a working group which included representatives from Kent PACT. It is proposed that the draft strategy is published for consultation at the end of November, with consultation open until the end of January. The consultation will be accompanied by a communications plan to ensure that the whole Kent community are encouraged to take part, and we will be working closely with parent and carer groups, as well as educational settings to ensure the SEND strategy has as wide a reach as possible.
- 3.7 The activities in Workstream A have started to have an impact. Hits to the local offer have increased by over 20% since December 2019 and Govmetrics indicators demonstrate an improvement in satisfaction levels across all areas. This is further demonstrated with improving feedback from parents directly. However, there is still much work to do in this area, and working closely with Kent PACT, there is a feedback mechanism to ensure continuing improvement.

An annual local offer plan will be developed in partnership with PACT, along with a marketing plan to ensure Kent families and professionals are aware of the resource.

- 3.8 There has been a significant increase over recent months in the number of complaints that are being upheld at Stage 1 of the complaints procedure. Whilst this may be viewed as a negative statistic, it should not be taken at face value. Closer scrutiny of the case management relating to each complaint has resulted in identification of broader issues relating to practice within the SEN service as a whole and locally. Better responses, and an acceptance of having not done something that we should have, help resolve complaints much sooner, resulting in less complaints progressing to the next stage of the process. The number of complaints progressing to the second stage of the complaints procedure has halved since Q1 in 2019.

Workstream B - Inclusive Practice and the Outcomes, Progress and Attainment of Children and Young People

- 3.9 Workstream B is a large complex workstream, working with schools and settings on the Inclusion agenda, and the outcomes of children and YP with SEND. During education closures over lockdown, the Inclusion workstream focused on looking at the work that had been completed to date and created a framework of continuous improvement for the plan moving forward.

Work now continues at pace to work alongside our education settings. The County Education Reference group has been established, and first sat in July where the Kent Schools Systems Inclusion Statement was agreed, along with the first review of the Core Mainstream Standards, a key document outlining ordinarily available provision for SEND children in schools.

A system-wide discussion with all education providers has been taking place since mid-September on:

- Inclusion Statement
- Core Mainstream Standards
- School to school support system proposal
- Inclusion Framework
- Inclusion scorecard and dataset.

Over 145 schools have participated in Inclusion discussion events during October and discussions have also taken place across Early Years Provider Association meetings, providing feedback on the Inclusion agenda across all phases of education. This work is informing the next stage of the work to improve inclusive practices in our schools.

There has been overwhelming support from schools to engage in a school to school which develops inclusive leadership including:

- the development of peer to peer clusters focused on inclusion.
- the development of ILE's (Inclusion Leaders of Education) similar to NLE's (National Leaders of Education) and KLE's (Kent Leaders of Education) these will be leaders recognised for their expertise in this

field, to support the clusters and provide governance and leadership to this agenda.

- the addition of an Inclusive practice module to all the NPQ (National Professional Qualifications) suite of qualifications.

3.10 A request has been submitted to the DfE to fund the curriculum design and development time for the NPQ and ILE qualifications. These are being coproduced by Whole School SEND, EFF (Education Endowment Foundation) and EDT (Education Development Trust) and will be informed by nationally researched evidence-based practice. They will complement the Phase 2 EEF Learning behaviours programme already underway across the county.

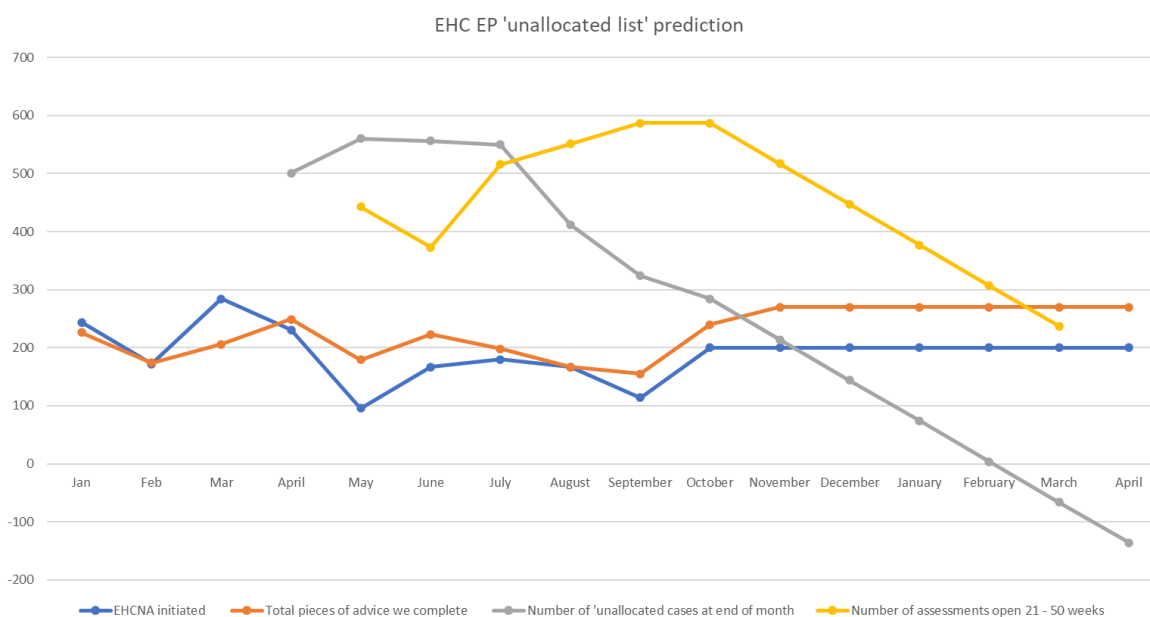
3.11 In addition, there has been a detailed analysis of the existing support offer to education settings identifying gaps including, the assessment of progress for CYP with SEND, transition support and pedagogical strategies related to need type. Quality assurance and recommissioning is ongoing. This work will inform the next phase of enhancing the offer of support in order to improve inclusion across all schools, and in particular parents having the confidence that SEND children can have excellent education within mainstream schools, with their needs provided.

3.12 Working alongside both education settings and parents, an Inclusion Strategy will be developed to further set out how Kent intends to deliver its vision to SEND children. This strategy will be closely aligned to the proposed SEND strategy.

Workstream C – Quality of Education, Health and Care Plans

3.13 Significant progress has been made within Workstream C. New EHCP templates have been created which have been approved by the Steering group and have been reviewed by the DFE. These new plan templates will see an immediate impact on the quality of our EHCP plans. Working in partnership with health and social care, training on how to complete the plans has been rolled out across the service, along with the new approved Quality Assurance Framework and Audit tool. The service has also recruited several experienced plan writers to the team to support working through the backlog as well as improving quality of plans throughout.

3.14 One of the key areas of weakness identified in Written Statement of Action was the ability of the service to deliver EHCPs in a timely manner and to an agreed quality. Much of this delay was linked to the lack of capacity within the Education Psychology Service. There is now a clear plan in place to address the issues and progress has been made across all aspects of the plan. We are addressing our lack of EP capacity by commissioning an external organisation to tackle the backlog of assessments: we anticipate reducing the waiting list from 412 in August 20 to 17 by March 21. It is anticipated that by October 2020, an additional 70 assessments per month will be completed by this additional capacity. By removing the backlog of EP assessments, the service is aiming to deliver all EHCPs within statutory timescales by the end of March 21.



3.15 A critical element to implementing sustainable change is culture change within the SEND service. There has been a significant training plan implemented since March, with all members of the SEND team undergoing training twice a week, ensuring that at the centre of the service is the child and young person. Key to the training has been ensuring that all SEND colleagues understand the legal requirements and processes.

Workstream D - Joint commissioning and Governance

3.16 Workstream D is a joint workstream with the Health service, its main focus is to set up a joint commissioning function and to ensure governance arrangements are in place to ensure accountability for the outcomes of SEND children and Young people are improved. A new joint commissioning framework has been developed and has been approved by the Steering group and Improvement Board in July.

3.17 A proposed joint structure has been defined, and it is intended to have a joint governance process in place before December 2020. The delivery plan of the Joint Commissioning framework will be used to formalise the arrangements between NHS and KCC. The document includes an outcomes framework for all Children and Young People which will be embedded across the system. This work will also be a fundamental basis for the delivery of the SEND strategy.

3.18 The SEND Health Needs Assessment has been refreshed by Public Health and was published in September 2020. The data will be used to inform the SEND strategy, the priorities for both the SEND strategy and the proposed Inclusion strategy as well as commissioning plans.

3.19 Four pilot joint commissioning projects have been initiated – Joint Resource Allocation Panel (JRAP), Independent Special School provision, Speech and Language Therapy and the Neuro Development pathway. These will be monitored through the new joint governance process.

3.20 The recruitment of special school nurses is ongoing in 3 phases, with all special schools to have staffing by April 2021.

Workstream E - Service Provision

3.21 Our health colleagues have been greatly impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic with many redeployed onto higher priority work. This has inevitably had an impact on both Workstreams D and E. Workstream E has seen the biggest impact, particularly in the neurodevelopmental (ND) pathway progress. However, progress has been made in other areas within the workstream including a universal information sharing process for the Early Years and Health Visiting service to support a 'tell it once approach' for the Early Years sector. This is being rolled out from March 2020. A Health Visiting and Early Years Workforce Survey has been developed to collate baseline data on current processes and staff feedback on the proposed targeted model. The survey responses will be analysed by the KCC Strategic Commissioning Analytics Team and support the project evaluation.

3.22 There is more immediate access for all referrals into the ND pathway to available resource and support whilst waiting for an appointment. Over 10,000 Kent ND handbooks were delivered to those on the waiting list and to all new referrals during the pandemic.

3.33 There is assurance that the most vulnerable children are priorities and receiving regular checks to ensure that any causes for concern are escalated and managed appropriately. All providers are following the same criteria to ensure that there is a fail safe system in place for any issues that might have gone unnoticed.

3.34 Clinical leads in autism, mental health and specialist nursing have all been appointed, adding substantial knowledge and resource to increase pace in Workstream E.

3.35 There are professional leads identified from Providers to take forward the Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) project and work collaboratively with the National expert in developing and implementing a new model. Parent reps are a key partner in the steering group ensuring patient voice is heard and incorporated at all stages. Children currently accessing SLCN services are being triaged, prioritised and assessed in a standardised way to avoid inequality.

4 NHS Recovery Plan

4.1 There are two key factors which have had an impact on the progress of both work streams;

COVID-19 -There are some areas in which progress has been sustained, but other key projects that have been paused to release capacity for COVID response in line with Government guidance. Across the CYP workforce, particularly Therapies, large numbers of staff were redeployed to support adult acute services, care homes or testing programmes. These staff were not returned to their usual roles until the end of July 20. Many Health services

were paused; following Government guidance and this has led to growing waiting lists and a predicted surge in referrals following the return to school of most CYP. COVID has also had a significant impact on the mental health of CYP and their families and the long-term effects are still to be understood.

CCG merger-In April 2020, the 8 CCG's of Kent and Medway merged into one larger organisation and entered a period of change and staff consultation. This consultation was finalised until October 2020 and resulted in a gap in strategic leadership and changes to some job roles and responsibilities. An Executive Director with CYP in their portfolio has been appointed, and a Director Post with direct responsibility for CYP has also been recruited. This post will be key in facilitating the implementation of a new Governance process for children's services.

There are two areas of priority that have seen the most significant impact, development of a new Neurodevelopmental pathway and the implementation of a new model for speech, language and communication needs.

- 4.2 A SEND service delivery post-Covid plan has now been developed. The intention is to refocus the programme, reset timelines and clarify leadership roles and responsibilities, and to provide assurance that Health actions will continue to be delivered.

5 Working with the DFE

- 5.1 Formal quarterly monitoring meetings with the DFE and NHSE have taken place since the start of the programme with the most recent being Friday 16th October.
- 5.2 Feedback from the most recent meeting noted improvements across the programme, particularly in the improved joint working across KCC and health, along with improved working relationships with parents and carers. Continued effort needs to be focused on evidence of impacts on the outcomes of children and YP with SEND, along with ensuring statutory timeframes are met before reinspection.
- 5.3 The timetable for reinspection is unknown, with the Covid pandemic influencing the phasing of inspections across local areas.

6 Financial Implications

The programme budget of £2.9m (provided as part of the 2020-23 Medium Term Finance Plan) is monitored monthly. The programme is considered alongside other related SEN budgets and significant variances are reported as part of the monitoring report to Cabinet.

7 Conclusions and next steps

- 7.1 The last 6 months has seen significant progress across all areas of the programme, despite the impact of the Covid pandemic. This has been

recognised by the DFE and NHSE, and work needs to continue at the same pace to ensure the ability to evidence impact before the reinspection, and more importantly to impact outcomes for children with SEND in Kent.

7.2 With the health recovery plan in delivery, Workstreams D and E will be refocused to ensure swift delivery of milestones, and accountable structures to ensure resources can be focused and the plan is achievable.

8 Recommendation(s)

Recommendation(s):

Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to note the contents of the report.

9 Background Documents

9.1 Kent Local Area Written Statement of Action

10. Contact details

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From: Sue Chandler, Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services
Matt Dunkley CBE, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: Children's and Young People's Cabinet Committee – 18 November 2020

Subject: The Provision of Supported Lodgings and Staying Put Accommodation for Children and Young People aged 16-21 years (or up to 25 if in further education) Update Report

Key decision – Decision taken 1 April 2020 - Overall service value exceeds £1m and affects more than two Electoral Decisions

Classification: Unrestricted

Past Pathway of report: Decision Number and Title – 20/00022 - Supported Lodgings for Young People Leaving Care

Future Pathway of report: N/A

Electoral Division: all

Summary: To provide a progress update to the Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee on transferring the Supported Lodgings Service in-house which was previously a commissioned service, managed by Catch22.

Recommendation(s):

The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and note the contents of this report.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee considered the recommendation to transfer the Supported Lodgings Service in-house at its meeting on 11 March 2020.

1.2 Following discussion, a proposed revision was made to the original recommendation and the following is detailed in the Record of Decision.

“Proposed decision as recommended by Cabinet Committee:

As Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services, I propose to;

- A) Agree to the continuation of Supported Lodgings and Staying Put accommodation for Children and Young People aged 16-21 years (or up

to 25 if in further education) through a change of delivery from contracted provision to being managed in-house

- B) Agree to a short extension of 6 months to the current contract that expires on 31 May 2020 to enable the changes to take place; and
- C) Delegate decisions about the establishment of the new service to the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, or other Officer as instructed by the Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Integrated Children's Services.

Cabinet Member response:

While the intention to deliver the changes within six months remains, I am satisfied that it remains appropriate to allow additional contingency time to ensure the transition from contracted arrangements to in-house service delivery can be implemented in the best way possible. In particular, I am mindful of the impact the COV-19 epidemic may have on a range of services, organisations and individuals. In reaching this view, I have considered the formal comments of the Cabinet Committee and the response of the Corporate Director, which is detailed in the decision report.”

- 1.3 Officers have been working towards the original timescale of “no more than nine months” from the end date of the contract with Catch22 (31 May 2020) and are reporting on progress through this report, as requested by the Cabinet Committee Members on 11 March 2020.
- 1.4 The service is for the provision of accommodation and support to children in care and young people who are care leavers aged 16-21 years old (or up to 25 if in further education.). The young people in this service are living with a family (hosts) in their home, with their own bedroom, and receive support delivered by the hosts to develop practical skills and emotional stability, with the aim to achieve living independently.
- 1.5 The annual contract value for this service was £335,976 for management costs and approximately £1.9 million for support costs/rent, which varies each year as is based on demand.
- 1.6 This paper outlines the key actions taken to date and confirms the final date of transfer.

2. Background

- 2.1 Due to the nature of the work required, very limited actions could be taken prior to the final Decision being taken. Therefore, planning could only commence after the Cabinet Committee meeting in March, which was very shortly before the Covid-19 lockdown commenced. The progress to date is as follows:

- Establishment of Project Team

- Proposed roles defined with comparison against existing structures
- Met with Catch22 to establish working patterns, job descriptions and terms and conditions of TUPE eligible staff
- Identified, scoped and logged system changes to load Hosts for seamless payment transition – changes underway
- Developed the Data Protection Impact Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment
- Developed Service Agreement with Hosts and Host Handbook
- Mapping required processes for recruiting, assessing and on-boarding new Hosts
- Established pricing structure to align with in-house Foster Care payments process
- Detailed and documenting service expectations and accommodation standards
- Communicated with Catch22 staff directly and the Hosts on progress made; all have all been written to and a staff meeting was held virtually on 23 September 2020
- Each member of Catch22 staff has had the opportunity for an individual formal TUPE meeting with the Assistant Director for Corporate Parenting and KCC Human Resources
- A virtual meeting will be held with all Hosts early December 2020
- Hosts have been asked to confirm they want to transfer to KCC and provide details to update DBS checks
- Contract extension agreed with Catch22 for a further two months past November 2020 to the end of January 2021

2.2 Next Steps include:

- Ongoing communication to Hosts, Catch22 staff and our own staff group
- New arrangements to be in place from 1 February 2021. The immediate focus is to load the Hosts details to all relevant KCC systems so that they can be paid promptly, with a seamless transition
- DBS checks underway, outcomes reviews and appropriate actions taken to approve Hosts accordingly
- The Project Plan will continue to be closely monitored to ensure all actions are completed
- Recruitment to two posts which will not be filled by existing Catch22 staff.

3. Financial Implications

3.1 The proposed service will be funded by using existing monies for the service, being £336k for management fees and £1.9m for placement fees.

3.2 The contract was structured to separate the support and rent payments (placement fees) from the management fee. The placement fees paid to the hosts would continue with some recognition to bring in-line annual increases with in-house Foster Carers going forward. The management fee of £336k would be utilised to enhance and improve all accommodation-based support services in KCC and could make a difference to all young people aged 16+.

- 3.3 Supported Lodgings is dependent on the ability to recruit hosts and the same issues faced by Foster Carer recruitment are also experienced in Supported Lodgings. It is KCC's aim to reduce its use of semi-independent accommodation and expand Supported Lodgings. The proposal for managing Supported Lodgings in-house was part of a wider plan to reduce the use of semi-independent provision by improving the support offer to young people and the service providers (hosts).
- 3.4 Officers are continually reviewing costs to make sure that the new service does not exceed the value of the management fee to Catch22.

4. Legal implications

- 4.1 TUPE does apply and KCC's Human Resources colleagues are managing the requirements to make sure the legal obligations to KCC and Catch22 staff are observed. Significant progress has been made.
- 4.2 KCC has a statutory duty to provide suitable and safe accommodation that has the right level of support for Children in Care up to the age of 18 years in accordance with the Children Act 1989. The 2010 (revised January 2015) regulations set out under Volume 3 of the Children Act 1989 (Planning Transition to Adulthood for Care Leavers) have strengthened an emphasis on leaving care as being a transitional period rather than something that occurs at a particular point in time. Care leavers are expected to receive support from their responsible authority (the Local Authority that last looked after them) up to their 25th birthday if they so wish and are eligible. The aim of such continuing support is to ensure that young people who are care leavers are provided with comprehensive personal support so that they achieve their potential as they make the transition to adulthood.
- 4.3 Applying corporate parenting principles to looked-after children and care leavers (February 2018): This guidance is for local authorities and their 'relevant partners' (as defined in section 10 of the Children Act 2004) and others who contribute to services provided to looked-after children and care leavers. It promotes young people being safe and having stability which includes the need to maintain, as far as possible, consistency in the home environment, relationships with carers and professionals and school placement. For some care leavers, it may involve supporting a Staying Put arrangement where care leavers and their former foster carers wish to remain living together after the young person reaches the age of 18. It may also mean wider support to help care leavers navigate the inevitable challenges of moving to independence through early preparation, good planning, securing a range of housing options and maintaining relationships with those whose continued support they might want or need during their transition to adulthood.

5. Equalities implications

- 5.1 The people most likely to be impacted by changes to this service are the recipients of the current service and their host families. However, the young people themselves are unlikely to experience a change in host family, unless the host family does not want to work under the new KCC management arrangements, and the decision may be that the young person needs to move.

Consultation with hosts has evidenced that there is a positive response to host providers transferring to be supported by KCC. Overall, the positive impact is likely to outweigh the negative as the service will be more integrated with the KCC offer for smoother transition through other services into independence.

5.2 The EQIA will be expanded to cover the impact on staff as part of any future consultation.

6. Other corporate implications

6.1 Officers are in discussion with Cantium Business Services regarding the impact of change on their commissioned services with increased payment activity.

7. Governance

7.1 The Key Decision has been taken and the implementation has oversight and ownership from Matt Dunkley, Corporate Director for Children, Young People & Education, and Sarah Hammond, Director of Integrated Children's Services East.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Significant progress has been made in implementing the Key Decision taken in April 2020. This has resulted in an expected transfer date of 1 February 2021. All activities are on track; the one main consideration is for the new staff transferring to KCC and their associated anxieties of leaving a company that has served them well for many years.

9. Recommendation(s):

9.1 The Cabinet Committee is asked to consider and note the contents of this report.

10. Background Documents

10.1 The Decision report, Record of Decision and associated documents for decision 20/00022 - Supported Lodgings for Young People Leaving Care, taken on 1 April 2020 (following Cabinet Committee 11 March 2020) can be found here: [Decision 20-00022 Supported Lodgings](#)

11. Contact details

Report Author(s):

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From: Matt Dunkley CBE, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: Richard Long TD, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

Subject: Proposal to expand Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE from 180 places to 210 places for Year 7 entry in September 2021 (allocation of funding).
(Decision Taken Outside of Cabinet Committee cycle)

Decision Number and Title – 20/00100 - Proposal to expand Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE from 180 places to 210 places for Year 7 entry in September 2021. (allocation of funding)

Key Decision

- *It affects more than 2 Electoral Divisions*
- *It involves expenditure or savings of maximum £1m – including if over several phases*

Classification: Unrestricted

Past Pathway of report: Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee – 20 March 2020.

Future Pathway of report: None

Electoral Division: Northfleet & Gravesend West, John Burden and Dr Lauren Sullivan

Summary: This report advises the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills of the refined costs of the project following detailed design work and the planning process and that a decision is taken to allocate the necessary funding

At the time of taking the decision, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills agreed to:

- i. provide £3.7m from the school's basic need capital budget to progress the proposal to expand Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE from 180 places to 210 places for Year 7 entry in September 2021, and
- ii. Authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services in consultation with the General Counsel and Director of Education to enter into any necessary contracts / agreements on behalf of the County Council
- iii. Authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services to be the nominated Authority Representative within the relevant agreements and to enter into variations as envisaged under the contracts.

Recommendation:

The Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to note the report.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Kent County Council (KCC) as the Local Authority has a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are available. The County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2020-24 is a five-year rolling plan which is updated annually. It sets out our future plans as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision across all types and phases of education in Kent. A copy of the plan can be found using this link:

[council strategies and policies for education.](#)

- 1.2. KCC forecasts indicate a growing demand for Year 7 places in Gravesham from the start of the 2020-21 academic year. The Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group is forecast to have a deficit of 36 Year 7 places (1FE) from 2019-20 that increases to a deficit of 62 places (2FE) for the 2021-22 intake and increases again to 99 places (3.3FE) by 2023/24.
- 1.3. As part of the measures being taken to address the capacity issues illustrated above, KCC is proposing that Mayfield Grammar School increase their PAN to 210 for 2021.
- 1.4. To expand Mayfield Grammar School, KCC are proposing the removal of the old wooden block and building a new block at the school, together with other infill and enhancement work to social spaces. This work would be completed before the September 2021 intake. This build would enable the school to offer 210 Year 7 places for September 2021.

2. Alternative Proposals

- 2.1. Mayfield Grammar School is a popular school that was judged Outstanding in every area by Ofsted in 2013.
- 2.2. The school site lends itself to expansion for a number of reasons including the age and sustainability of existing structures, proximity to local demand and sympathetic leadership and governance.
- 2.3. The school is the only girl's grammar school in the Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group, so is therefore the only option.
- 2.4. If no action is taken, Kent County Council will find it extremely difficult to provide sufficient local selective secondary school places in Gravesham borough.

3. Financial Implications

Capital

- 3.1. A feasibility study was carried out which estimated the cost to the KCC school's basic need capital budget. The amount estimated was £3.7m.
- 3.2. The planning process has now been completed and the estimate was accurate in that the cost to the basic need budget remains £3.7m. The total project cost is c£5.8m, with £2.080m being provided by the DfE through PSBP funding. This funding is specifically to remove an old building on the school site.

- 3.3. In addition, an allowance of up to £2500 may be payable to outfit the teaching room with appropriate ICT equipment, such as touch screens or projection equipment.

Revenue

- 3.4. Should the scheme progress, £6,000 per new learning space will be provided towards the cost of furniture and equipment. This will be given to the school to purchase the required equipment.
- 3.5. The school will receive pupil growth funding in accordance with the Pupil Growth Policy established by KCC and its Schools' Funding Forum.

Human

- 3.6. The school will appoint additional staff as it grows over the years.

4. Kent Policy Framework

- 4.1 The 'Kent Commissioning Plan for Education Provision, 2020-24 identified a pressure on 'Increasing Opportunities, Improving Outcomes: Kent County Council's Strategic Statement (2015-2020)'.

5. Consultation

- 5.1. The Academy Trust held a consultation from 27 January 2020 to 28 February 2020, with a drop-in event for stakeholders to raise issues and concerns on 11 February 2020.
- 5.2. The Academy Trust have considered the responses received from the consultation and have confirmed that they will proceed with the expansion proposal.
- 5.3. Consultation page on kent.gov:
[KCC consultation Mayfield Expansion](#)

Consultation letter

[Mayfield Proposal Letter](#)

6. Legal implications

- 6.1. The provision of sufficient school places is a statutory duty and contributes to the Strategic Business Plan Priorities to ensure that "Children and Young People in Kent get the best start in life".
- 6.2. A license has been granted which allows KCC to undertake the construction works on the Academy site.
- 6.3. This project is funded jointly between the KCC Basic Need Programme and the DfE PSBP2. The funding breakdown is included at 3.2 above. KCC are delivering the entire project on behalf of both the DfE and themselves. The DfE contribution covers the cost of the DfE element of the scheme.

6.4. The DfE contribution is capped with the exception of two risk items. The DfE have agreed to pay any additional costs towards asbestos removal and mitigation relating to the demolition of the old building. The DfE have also agreed that they will pay a proportional contribution towards the remediation of any contamination in the ground that is discovered once foundation work begins. Any overspend that is not attributable to these two items will need to be funded by KCC, however there is a contingency fund within the project which will be reviewed and managed regularly throughout the construction.

7. Equalities implications

7.1 An EqIA has been completed and identified no negative impacts and the following positive impacts were identified:

7.2 An increase in total number of places available to meet the needs of students with disabilities and/or SEN; More families able to access good school places; School places available to students with and without faith-based backgrounds.

7.3 The full assessment can be viewed here:

[Mayfield EqIA](#)

8. Views

The Local Members:

8.1. Mr John Burden and Dr Lauren Sullivan have been informed of the proposal An impact assessment identified no adverse implications as KCC did not handle any personal data relating to this decision.

Area Education Officer:

8.2. The analysis of the demand for secondary selective provision in the area, indicates that there are immediate and future pressures and we urgently need the additional capacity provided by this proposed expansion. I therefore support the proposal.

9. Governance

9.1. The decision asks the Cabinet member to agree to authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services in consultation with the General Counsel and Director of Education to enter into any necessary contracts / agreements on behalf of the County Council and authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services to be the nominated Authority Representative within the relevant agreements and to enter into variations as envisaged under the contracts, as set out in the Scheme of Delegations.

10. Conclusions

10.1. KCC forecasts indicate a growing demand for Year 7 places in Gravesham from the start of the 2020-21 academic year. The Gravesend and Longfield Selective Planning Group is forecast to have a deficit of 36 Year 7 places (1FE) from 2019-20 that increases to a deficit of 62 places (2FE) for the 2021-22 intake and increases again to 99 places (3.3FE) by 2023/24.

11. Recommendation(s):

: At the time of taking the decision, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills agreed to:

- i. provide £3.7m from the school's basic need capital budget to progress the proposal to expand Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE from 180 places to 210 places for Year 7 entry in September 2021, and
- ii. Authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services in consultation with the General Counsel and Director of Education to enter into any necessary contracts / agreements on behalf of the County Council
- iii. Authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services to be the nominated Authority Representative within the relevant agreements and to enter into variations as envisaged under the contracts.

Recommendation:

The Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee is asked to note the report

12. Background Documents

12.1. Increasing Opportunities, Improving Outcomes: Kent County Council's Strategic Statement 2015-2020.

[KCC council strategies and policies increasing opportunities improving-outcomes](#)

12.2. Kent Commissioning Plan for Education Provision. [KCC Education Provision](#)

13. Contact details

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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL –RECORD OF DECISION

DECISION TAKEN BY:

Richard Long TD

Cabinet Member for Education and Skills

DECISION NO:

20/00100

For publication [Do not include information which is exempt from publication under schedule 12a of the Local Government Act 1972]

Key decision: YES

Key decision criteria. The decision will:

- a) result in savings or expenditure which is significant having regard to the budget for the service or function (currently defined by the Council as in excess of £1,000,000); or
- b) be significant in terms of its effects on a significant proportion of the community living or working within two or more electoral divisions – which will include those decisions that involve:
 - the adoption or significant amendment of major strategies or frameworks;
 - significant service developments, significant service reductions, or significant changes in the way that services are delivered, whether County-wide or in a particular locality.

Subject Matter / Title of Decision

Proposal to expand Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE from 180 places to 210 places for Year 7 entry in September 2021. (allocation of funding)

Decision:

Cabinet Member for Education and Skills, I agree to:

- i. agree to provide £3.7m from the school's basic need capital budget to progress the proposal to expand Mayfield Grammar School, Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent DA11 0JE from 180 places to 210 places for Year 7 entry in September 2021, and
- ii. Authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services in consultation with the General Counsel and Director of Education to enter into any necessary contracts / agreements on behalf of the County Council
- iii. Authorise the Director of Infrastructure, Strategic and Corporate Services to be the nominated Authority Representative within the relevant agreements and to enter into variations as envisaged under the contracts.

Reason(s) for decision:

Kent County Council (KCC) as the Local Authority has a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are available. The County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2020-24 is a five-year rolling plan which is updated annually. It sets out our future plans as Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision across all types and phases of education in Kent. A copy of the plan can be viewed from this link:

[KCC council strategies and policies - education provision](#)

KCC forecasts indicate a growing demand for Year 7 places in Gravesham from the start of the 2019-20 academic year. The Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group is forecast to have a deficit of 36 Year 7 places (1FE) from 2019-20 that increases to a deficit of 62 places (2FE) for the 2021-22 intake and increases again to 99 places (3.3FE) by 2023/24.

To expand Mayfield Grammar School, KCC will remove the old wooden block and build a new block at the school, together with other infill and enhancement work to social spaces. This work would be completed before the September 2021 intake. This build would enable the school to offer 210 Year 7 places for September 2021.

Equality Implications

An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and identified no negative impacts with the following positive impacts being identified:

- i. The proposal will increase in total number of places available to meet the needs of students with disabilities and/or SEN.
- ii. More families will be able to access good and outstanding school places.
- iii. School places available to students with and without faith.

The full assessment can be viewed via this link: [Mayfield EqIA](#)

Financial Implications

Capital

A feasibility study was carried out which estimated the cost to the KCC school's basic need capital budget. The amount estimated was £3.7m.

The planning process has now been completed and the estimate was accurate in that the cost to the basic need budget remains £3.7m. The total project cost is c£5.8m, with £2.080m being provided by the DfE through PSBP funding. This funding is specifically to remove an old building on the school site.

In addition, an allowance of up to £2500 will be payable to outfit the teaching room with appropriate ICT equipment, such as touch screens or projection equipment.

Revenue

An allocation of £6,000 per new learning space will be provided towards the cost of furniture and equipment. This will be given to the school to purchase the required equipment.

The school will receive growth funding in accordance with the Pupil Growth Policy established by KCC and its Schools' Funding Forum.

Legal Implications

The provision of sufficient school places is a statutory duty and contributes to the Strategic Business Plan Priorities to ensure that "Children and Young People in Kent get the best start in life".

A license has been granted which allows KCC to undertake the construction works on the Academy site.

This project is funded jointly between the KCC Basic Need Programme and the DfE PSBP2. The funding breakdown is included above. KCC are delivering the entire project on behalf of both the DfE and themselves. The DfE contribution covers the cost of the DfE element of the scheme.

The DfE contribution is capped with the exception of two risk items. The DfE have agreed to pay any additional costs towards asbestos removal and mitigation relating to the demolition of the old building. The DfE have also agreed that they will pay a proportional contribution towards the

remediation of any contamination in the ground that is discovered once foundation work begins. Any overspend that is not attributable to these two items will need to be funded by KCC, however there is a contingency fund within the project which will be reviewed and managed regularly throughout the construction.

Cabinet Committee recommendations and other consultation:

The Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee considered the proposal at its meeting on 11 March 2020. At the meeting, the Committee RESOLVED to endorse the proposal.

The Academy Trust held a consultation from 27 January 2020 to 28 February 2020, with a drop-in event for stakeholders to raise issues and concerns on 11 February 2020.

The Academy Trust have considered the response received from the consultation and have confirmed that they will proceed with the expansion proposal.

The consultation details can be found via this link: [Mayfield consultation](#)

Any alternatives considered and rejected:

Mayfield Grammar School is a popular school that was judged Outstanding in every area by Ofsted in 2013.

The school site lends itself to expansion for a number of reasons including the age and sustainability of existing structures, proximity to local demand and sympathetic leadership and governance.

The school is the only girl's grammar school in the Gravesham and Longfield Selective Planning Group, so is therefore the only option.

If no action is taken, Kent County Council will find it extremely difficult to provide sufficient local selective secondary school places in Gravesham borough.

Any interest declared when the decision was taken and any dispensation granted by the Proper Officer: None



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signed

28 October 2020

.....
date

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Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard

August 2020

Produced by: Management Information & Intelligence, KCC

Publication Date: 19th October 2020



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Guidance Notes

Notes: Please note that data for some indicators may be affected by the impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) and lockdown arrangements. Some indicators are not available for month ending August 2020 or could not be updated from previous figures released in the July 2020 CYPE Directorate scorecard.
Please note that not all Children's Social Work indicators can be shown broken down by District for the associated CSWS team, as caseloads relating to these indicators are held by Area and Kent LA level teams. Cases included in a dataset are based on the service working with the child and not the child's geographical residence.

POLARITY

H	The aim of this indicator is to achieve the highest number/percentage possible
L	The aim of this indicator is to achieve the lowest number/percentage possible
T	The aim of this indicator is to stay close to the target that has been set

RAG RATINGS

RED	Floor Standard* has not been achieved
AMBER	Floor Standard* achieved but Target has not been met
GREEN	Target has been achieved

* Floor Standards are set in Directorate Business Plans and if not achieved must result in management action

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL (DOT)

↑	Performance has improved
↓	Performance has worsened
↔	Performance has remained the same

INCOMPLETE DATA

N/A	Data not available
	Data to be supplied

Data in italics indicates previous reporting year

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Matt Ashman	03000 417012
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DATA PERIOD

R12M	Monthly Rolling 12 months
MS	Monthly Snapshot
YTD	Year To Date
Q	Quarterly
A	Annual

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION SCORECARDS

CYPE	Children, Young People and Education Directorate Scorecard
EY	Early Years Scorecard
NEET	NEET Monthly Scorecard
SEND	Special Educational Needs & Disabilities Scorecard
ICS	Intensive EH and CSWS Monthly Performance Report

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS


CIC	Children in Care
CSWT	Children's Social Work Teams
CYP	Children and Young People
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EY	Early Years
EYFE	Early Years Free Entitlement
EYFS	Early Years Foundation Stage
FF2	Free For Two
FSM	Free School Meals
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
SCS	Specialist Children's Services
SEN	Special Educational Needs

Children, Young People and Education Performance Management

Directorate Scorecard - Kent Activity/Volume

August 2020

as at Jan 2020




129,440 pupils in 455 primary schools
17.2 % with free school meals (16.5%)

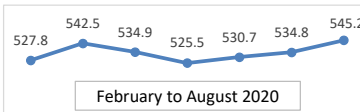
104,114 pupils in 100 secondary schools
14.0 % with free school meals (12.5%)

4,833 pupils in 22 special schools
35.3 % with free school meals (33.5%)

as at Aug 2020




Rate of Early Help Unit Referrals per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)



Month	Rate
Feb	527.8
Mar	542.5
Apr	534.9
May	525.5
Jun	530.7
Jul	534.8
Aug	545.2

February to August 2020


as at Aug 2020



Open cases

Intensive Early Help	2,148 (Families)
Open Social Work Cases	10,890
<i>Including:</i>	
• Child Protection	1,256
• Children in Care	1,935
• Care Leavers	1,846


as at March 2020



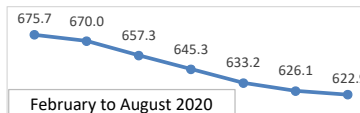
Ofsted good or outstanding

EY providers	97.8%	(96%)
Primary	94.1%	(88%)
Secondary	87.4%	(76%)
Special	90.9%	(91%)

as at Aug 2020




Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)



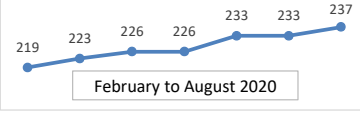
Month	Rate
Feb	675.7
Mar	670.0
Apr	657.3
May	645.3
Jun	633.2
Jul	626.1
Aug	622.9

February to August 2020

as at Aug 2020




Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system



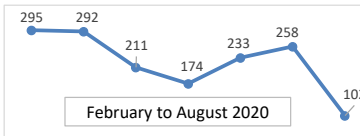
Month	Number
Feb	219
Mar	223
Apr	226
May	226
Jun	233
Jul	233
Aug	237

February to August 2020

as at Aug 2020




Requests for SEND statutory assessment



Month	Requests
Feb	295
Mar	292
Apr	211
May	174
Jun	233
Jul	258
Aug	102

February to August 2020


as at Aug 2020



Activity at the Front Door (children)

Total contacts	6,215
Number resolved at FD	2,860
Number to CSWS	1,498
Number to EH Units	1,133

Open Access Indicators



To be added in 2020

Figures shown in brackets are National averages

- Ofsted National averages are as at 31st March 2020
- Free School Meal averages are as at January 2020 school census and based on state funded schools only

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

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Integrated Children's Services Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends							Latest Month	DOT	Target 2020-21	RAG 2020-21	Kent Outturn 2019-20	Target 2019-20	RAG 2019-20	Benchmark Group 2018-19	England 2018-19	Linked to SDP?
					Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20							SN or SE			
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	L	R12M		27.8	28.3	28.3	28.9	29.5	29.6	29.8	↓	25.0	AMBER	28.3	25.0	AMBER	22.3	22.6		
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	H	R12M		92.7	92.3	92.0	92.1	91.8	92.3	92.0	↓	90.0	GREEN	92.3	90.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A		
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	T	R12M	✓	22.5	22.5	23.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	23.8	↑	20.0	AMBER	22.5	20.0	GREEN	21.1	20.8		
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	H	MS	✓	71.1	71.0	69.4	70.1	69.3	69.2	70.4	↑	70.0	GREEN	71.0	70.0	GREEN	67	N/A		
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	H	MS	✓	79.0	78.5	79.3	79.7	80.3	80.3	80.4	↑	85.0	AMBER	78.5	85.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A		
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	L	R12M	✓	325.0	336.7	333.4	333.6	335.8	329.1	319.9	↑	426.0	GREEN	336.7	426.0	GREEN	413	N/A		
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	H	R12M	✓	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.6	61.5	60.8	61.2	↑	65.0	AMBER	62.4	65.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A		
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	H	R12M	✓	81.0	81.4	80.9	82.8	82.8	80.6	80.6	↔	80.0	GREEN	81.4	75.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A		
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	H	MS	✓	89.1	87.5	88.2	91.5	89.9	90.1	91.0	↑	85.0	GREEN	87.5	85.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A		
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	L	MS		13.7	14.1	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.1	14.3	↓	15.0	GREEN	14.1	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A		
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	L	MS		22.8	21.2	18.4	18.3	20.1	21.1	20.0	↑	18.0	AMBER	21.2	18.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A		
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	L	R12M		22.4	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.4	23.6	23.6	↔	25.0	GREEN	22.6	25.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A	Yes	
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	H	MS		58.0	56.9	56.2	56.5	57.4	59.7	61.7	↑	70.0	AMBER	56.9	70.0	RED	N/A	N/A	Yes	
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	H	R12M		84.4	80.3	75.3	75.3	73.0	68.8	68.8	↔	80.0	AMBER	80.3	75.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A		
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	L	R12M		15.8	16.4	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.1	15.0	↑	15.0	GREEN	16.4	15.0	AMBER	N/A	N/A		
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	L	MS		16.0	14.3	10.1	9.6	9.7	11.7	11.7	↔	15.0	GREEN	14.3	15.0	GREEN	N/A	N/A		

Integrated Children's Services Quarterly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Quarterly Trends				Latest Quarter	DOT	Target 2019-20	RAG	Kent Outturn 2018-19	Target 2018-19	RAG 2018-19	Benchmark Group as at Jan 2019	England & Wales as at Jan 2019	Linked to SDP?
					Q1 19-20	Q2 19-20	Q3 19-20	Q4 19-20							SN or SE			
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	L	Q		33.9		34.2	34.8	↓	35	GREEN	33.8	36	GREEN	40.5	40.9		

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Education Monthly Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Monthly Trends							Latest Month	DOT	Target 2019-20	RAG	Kent Outturn 2018-19	Target 2018-19	RAG 2018-19	Benchmark Group 2018-19	England 2018-19	Linked to SDP?
					Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20							SN or SE			
SEND11	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	H	R12M	✓	35.3	36.2	36.7	28.9	29.5	29.9	29.9	↔	40	RED	40.0	35	GREEN	52.8	64.9	Yes	
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) <i>[seasonally impacted indicator]</i>	L	MS		3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	↓	2.6	RED	2.8	2.6	AMBER	2.4	2.6	Yes	
CYPE1	Number of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools - Kent resident pupils	L	MS		1081	1089	1128	1131	1142	1143	932	↑	950	GREEN	806	325	RED	N/A	N/A	Yes	
EH43	Number of permanent exclusions from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	L	R12M		17	17	16	16	13	12	12	↔	9	AMBER	14	12	AMBER	N/A	N/A	Yes	
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	L	R12M		20	14	15	11	13	12	12	↔	30	GREEN	29	35	GREEN	N/A	N/A	Yes	
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	H	R12M		88.7	90.4	91.1	91.9	90.8	90.1	87.3	↓	90	AMBER	88.2	85	GREEN	N/A	N/A		
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive an offer of a visit within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	H	R12M		97.7	97.1	96.9	96.8	96.8	96.9	96.3	↓	100	RED	97.9	100	AMBER	N/A	N/A		

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Education Annual Indicators		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year	Target 2018-19	RAG	Target 2019-20	DOT	Benchmark Group 2018-19	England 2018-19	Linked to SDP?
					2016-17	2017-18	2018-19					SN or SE			
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place <i>[seasonally impacted indicator]</i>	H	A		74.0	72.8	74.4	72	GREEN	73	↑	N/A	N/A		
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	H	A		74.2	75.1	74.0	75	AMBER	75	↓	74.6	71.8	Yes	
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		21	17	21	20	AMBER	20	↓	22	17	Yes	
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	H	A		65	67	68	68	GREEN	69	↑	66	65		
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		26	21	23	22	AMBER	21	↓	26	22	Yes	
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	H	A		46.3	47.1	47.4	48	AMBER	48.5	↑	47.9	46.7	Yes	
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		18.4	18.8	18.1	14	RED	13	↑	17.7	13.9	Yes	
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		31.00	32.02	33.23	34	AMBER	35	↑	33.80	32.90		
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		39.37	32.74	27.69	29	AMBER	30	↓	27.65	29.21		
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	H	A		37.61	27.91	31.40	32	AMBER	33	↑	30.81	32.12		
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	L	A		3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	AMBER	3.0	↓	3.3	3.1	Yes	
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	H	A		89.0	89.5	89.3	91	AMBER	91	↓	90.2	91.0		
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	H	A		80.5	79.6	79.0	77	GREEN	76	↓	84.2	82.1		
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		8.7	9.1	9.2	8.3	AMBER	8.0	↓	8.1	8.4		
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	L	A		14.6	14.7	15.2	13.5	RED	13.0	↓	12.9	12.7		
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET) <i>[seasonally impacted indicator]</i>	L	A	✓	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	AMBER	2.6	↓	2.4	2.6	Yes	

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs

Education and Early Help targets have been reviewed as they were out of date. Many of the targets were set when new measures were introduced, without any trend or comparative data to support this process. Targets now take into account the national position, where this is available, and the year on year improvements seen to date, and seek to drive continuous improvement.

Commentary on Integrated Children's Services Indicators:**Children's Social Care**

AMBER: The percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral has increased slightly and for August 2020 was 29.8%, remaining above the Target of 25.0%. This compares to the latest published information for the England average of 22.6%, 22.3% for Kent's Statistical Neighbours and 25.1% for the South East (all comparative rates are for 2018/19 performance).

AMBER: The percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time is 23.8%, which is a reduction from the performance of 24.5% in July. This is outside the target range of 17.5% - 22.5% and compares to average rates for England of 20.8% and Statistical Neighbours 21.1% (2018/19).

AMBER: The percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (excluding UASC) is 80.4% which is below the target of 85.0%. Information regarding the availability of in-house foster placements is continually reviewed to ensure that foster carer capacity is fully utilised and that children and young people are placed in the most suitable placement and there is a continued focus on recruiting and retaining Kent Foster Carers.

AMBER: The percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with) is 61.2%. This is an increase from the July performance of 60.8%, and remains below the target of 65.0%

AMBER: The average caseload in the Children's Social Work Teams (CSWT) is 20 cases, which is above the target caseload of no more than 18 children/young people but has improved from the average caseload of 21 cases in July 2020.

GREEN: Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with Children's Social Work Involvement is 92.0% which exceeds the target of 90.0%

GREEN: The percentage of Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more) is 70.4%, achieving the 70.0% Target. The latest published England average is 69.0%, and 68.5% for Kent's Statistical Neighbours (2018/19).

GREEN: The average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family is 320 days, which remains significantly below the nationally set target of 426 days. The latest national data is for 2019 - the England average was 363 days, and 332 days for Kent's statistical neighbours.

GREEN: The percentage of Children's Social Work Case File Audits graded good or outstanding is 80.6% which is above the 80.0% Target.

GREEN: The percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers is 91.0% which is a slight improvement on the previous months performance of 90.1% and remains above the target of 85.0%.

GREEN: The average caseloads in the Children in Care (CIC) Teams is 14.3 cases, remaining below the target caseload of no more than 15 children/young people.

Intensive Early Help

AMBER: The percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation has continued to improve and in August 2020 moved from a Red to Amber banding. Performance for August is 61.7%, moving towards the target of 70.0%. The improvements have been aided by a new performance reporting tool giving managers clear oversight and improved ability to track progress.

AMBER: The percentage of cases open to Intensive Early Help that were audited and graded as good or outstanding is 68.8% which is below the 80.% target.

GREEN: The percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months is 23.6%, remaining the same as for July 2020 and achieving the target of lower than 25.0%

GREEN: The percentage of Early Help cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to Early Help or Children's Social Work Services in 3 months is 15.0%, which is at the Target level.

Commentary on Education Indicators:

The majority of education indicators are annual. Commentary has only been provided for indicators where new data has been published since the last scorecard was issued

RED: The percentage of EHCP issued in 20 weeks has increased from 28.9% in May to 29.9% in August but remains below the target of 40% and is below national performance of 64.9% and Kent's benchmark group of 52.8%. On 1 May 2020 some aspects of the law on education, health and care (EHC) needs assessments and plans changed temporarily to give local authorities, health commissioning bodies, education settings and other bodies who contribute to these processes more flexibility in responding to the demands placed on them by coronavirus (COVID-19). This included the temporary amendment of the regulations that specify timescales that apply to local authorities, health commissioning bodies and others relating to EHC needs assessments and plans. Currently it is no longer a statutory requirement to issue new Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) within 20 weeks. Instead, the local authority, or other body to whom that time limit applies, will have to complete the process as soon as reasonably practicable. However, Kent is still working to meet the 20 week timescale wherever possible.

RED: The percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive an offer of a visit within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention remains just below 97%

AMBER: There are 12 primary aged pupils who have been permanently excluded from school, three pupils higher than the target. However exclusions from Kent schools are still lower than the national figure (reported as a rate of the school population).

AMBER: The percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days, has fallen from 90.1% in July to 87.3% in August and is now slightly below the target of 90%

GREEN: The number of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools has reduced from 1,143 in July to 932 in August and is currently exceeding expectations.

GREEN: The number of permanent exclusions from secondary schools at 12 remains well below the target of 30.

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs - Vulnerable Learners

Annual Indicators - Primary		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year (provisional)	Target 2018-19	RAG	Target 2019-20	DOT	Benchmark Group 2018-19	England 2018-19	Linked to SDP?
					2016-17	2017-18	2018-19								
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - all pupils	H	A		74.2	75.1	74.0	75	AMBER	75	⇩	74.6	71.8	Yes	
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM gap	L	A		21	17	21	20	AMBER	20	⇩	22	17	Yes	
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - Kent CIC gap	L	A		49.4	46.8	24.1	24	AMBER	23	⇩				
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - SEN Support gap	L	A		54	56	50	50	GREEN	50	⇩	49	48		
	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		76	76	74	74	GREEN	74	⇩	74	72		
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - all pupils	H	A		65	67	68	68	GREEN	69	⇩	66	65		
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	L	A		26	21	23	21	AMBER	20	⇩	26	21	Yes	
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - Kent CIC gap	L	A		30.1	33.0	30.7	30	AMBER	29	⇩				
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - SEN Support gap	L	A		51	51	50	49	AMBER	48	⇩	51	50		
	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		63	67	69	65	RED	64	⇩	66	66		
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	AMBER	0.2	⇔	0.0	0.0		
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - FSM Eligible	H	A		-0.4	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	AMBER	-0.7	⇩	-1.3	-0.8	Yes	
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		-1.5	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	GREEN	-0.7	⇩				
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.1	RED	-1.0	⇩	-1.4	-1.0		
	Progress score in Reading at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		-3.5	-3.3	-4.3	-3.8	RED	-3.7	⇩	-4.0	-3.6		
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	GREEN	0.3	⇩	-0.4	0.0		
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - FSM	H	A		-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	GREEN	-0.6	⇩	-1.5	-0.7	Yes	
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		-1.9	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	GREEN	-0.7	⇩				
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		-2.0	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	AMBER	-1.5	⇔	-2.3	-1.7		
	Progress score in writing at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		-3.9	-3.1	-4.1	-4.0	AMBER	-3.9	⇩	-4.8	-4.3		
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - all pupils	H	A		-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	RED	0.1	⇩	-0.4	0.0		
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - FSM	H	A		-1.1	-1.6	-1.7	-0.8	RED	-0.7	⇩	-2.0	-0.9	Yes	
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - Kent CIC	H	A		-1.2	-2.0	-1.5	-0.8	RED	-0.7	⇩				
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - SEN Support	H	A		-1.6	-1.7	-1.9	-1.6	RED	-1.5	⇩	-1.8	-1.0		
	Progress score in maths at KS2 - SEN EHCP	H	A		-3.9	-4.0	-5.0	-3.8	RED	-3.7	⇩	-4.3	-4.0		

Directorate Scorecard - Kent KPIs - Vulnerable Learners

Annual Indicators - Secondary		Polarity	Data Period	QPR	Annual Trends			Latest Year (provisional)	Target 2018-19	RAG	Target 2019-20	DOT	Benchmark Group 2018-19	England 2018-19	Linked to SDP?
					2016-17	2017-18	2018-19						SE Region		
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - all pupils	H	A		46.3	47.1	47.4	48	AMBER	48.5	↑	48.0	46.7	Yes	
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	L	A		18.4	18.8	18.1	14	RED	13.5	↑	17.5	13.8	Yes	
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - Kent CIC gap	L	A		27.4	25.0	26.7	24	AMBER	23.5	↓				
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - SEN Support gap	L	A		15.1	16.2	15.8	15	AMBER	14.5	↑	18.7	17.5		
	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - SEN EHCP gap	L	A		37.0	37.2	38.9	36	AMBER	35.5	↓	37.3	36.4		
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - all pupils	H	A		-0.11	-0.08	-0.12	-0.02	AMBER	-0.01	↓	-0.01	-0.03		
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - FSM	H	A		-0.80	-0.81	-0.86	-0.50	RED	-0.40	↑	-0.74	-0.53	Yes	
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - Kent CIC	H	A		-0.14	-0.91	-1.58	-0.80	RED	-0.70	↑				
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - SEN Support	H	A		-0.61	-0.62	-0.68	-0.50	AMBER	-0.40	↓	-0.49	-0.43		
	Average score at KS4 in Progress 8 - SEN EHCP	H	A		-1.22	-1.20	-1.45	-1.10	RED	-1.00	↓	-1.19	-1.17		

Data Sources for Current Report

Code	Indicator	Source Description	Latest data Description	Latest data release date
Activity-Volume Measures				
CYPE10	Number of Primary Schools	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE11	Number of Secondary Schools	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE12	Number of Special Schools	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE13	Total pupils on roll in Primary Schools	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE14	Total pupils on roll in Secondary Schools	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE15	Total pupils on roll in Special Schools	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE16	Percentage of Primary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE17	Percentage of Secondary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
CYPE18	Percentage of Special School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	MI School Census Database	January 2020 School Census	March 2020
EY8	Percentage of EY settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness (non-domestic premises)	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of March 2020	April 2020
SISE35	Percentage of Primary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of March 2020	April 2020
SISE36	Percentage of Secondary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of March 2020	April 2020
SISE37	Percentage of Special Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	MI Ofsted Database	Inspections as at end of March 2020	April 2020
CYPE19	Number of requests for SEND statutory assessment	Synergy reporting	Snapshot data as at end of August 2020	Oct 2020
EH71-C	Rate of notifications received into Early Help per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	Early Help module	Rolling 12 months up to end of August 2020	Oct 2020
SCS02	Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to end of August 2020	Oct 2020
FD01C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Aug 2020	Oct 2020
FD02C	Number of Information, Advice and Guidance contacts processed in the Front Door	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Aug 2020	Oct 2020
FD03C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which met the threshold for CSWS involvement	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Aug 2020	Oct 2020
FD04C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which proceeded to Early Help	Early Help module	Children referred during the month of Aug 2020	Oct 2020
EH05F	Number of cases open to Early Help Units	Early Help module	Snapshot data as at end of August 2020	Oct 2020
SCS01	Number of open Social Work cases	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of August 2020	Oct 2020
	Number of Child Protection cases	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of August 2020	Oct 2020
	Number of Children in Care	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of August 2020	Oct 2020
	Number of Care Leavers	Liberi	Snapshot data as at end of August 2020	Oct 2020
EH35	Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system	MI monthly reporting (CareDirector Youth)	Rolling 12 months up to August 2020	Oct 2020
Key Performance Indicators				
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	Liberi	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	Liberi	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	Liberi	Rolling 12 months up to August 2020	Oct 2020
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	Liberi / Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	Liberi / Area Staffing Spreadsheets	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
EH72-F	Percentage of referrals to an Early Help Unit where a previous episode ended within 12 months	Early Help module	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
EH52-F	Percentage of EH Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	Early Help module	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	Early Help module	Snapshot as at August 2020	Oct 2020
EH16-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	Early Help module	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	Early Help module	Snapshot as at August 2019	Oct 2020
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	MOJ quarterly reporting	Data for Apr 2017 to Mar 2018 cohort	May 2020

Data Sources for Current Report

Code	Indicator	Source Description	Latest data Description	Latest data release date
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)				
SEND11	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	Impulse database - monthly reported data	Snapshot as at August 2020	Oct 2020
CYPE1	Number of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools	Education Finance reporting	Snapshot as at August 2020	Oct 2020
EH43	Number of permanent exclusions from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	Impulse database - monthly reported data	Rolling 12 months up to August 2020	Oct 2020
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	Impulse database - monthly reported data	Rolling 12 months up to August 2020	Oct 2020
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	Fair Access Team Synergy reporting	Rolling 12 months up to August 2020	Oct 2020
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive an offer of a visit within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	Fair Access Team Synergy reporting	Rolling 12 months up to August 2020	Oct 2020
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place	FF2 Team in Early Years & Childcare	Snapshot as at 19th December 2018	Dec 2018
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	End of year assessments based on EYFSP framework	2018-19 DfE published	Oct 2019
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM Eligible achievement gap	End of year assessments based on EYFSP framework	2018-19 DfE published	Nov 2019
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	Test/TA results for end of academic year	2018-19 DfE published (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Dec 2019
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	Test/TA results for end of academic year	2018-19 DfE published (LA) MI Calcs (Distr)	Dec 2019
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	Test results for end of academic year	2018-19 DfE published (LA) NPD Dataset (Distr)	Feb 2020
SISE19	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	Test results for end of academic year	2017-18 DfE published (LA), MI Calcs (Distr)	Feb 2020
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2018-19 DfE published (LA) NPD Dataset (Distr)	Jan 2020
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2018-19 DfE published (LA) NPD Dataset (Distr)	Jan 2020
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	Test results for end of academic year	2018-19 DfE published (LA) NPD Dataset (Distr)	Jan 2020
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	DfE annual snapshot based on school census	Snapshot as at January 2019	July 2019
CYP2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	Admissions school places offered for start of academic year	Offers data for academic year 2019-20	April 2019
CYP5	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	Admissions school places offered for start of academic year	Offers data for academic year 2019-20	April 2019
EH45	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	Provisional data for academic year 2018-19	2018-19 MI Calculations	Jan 2020
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	Provisional data for academic year 2018-19	2018-19 MI Calculations	Jan 2020
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	MI monthly reporting	Monthly average Dec 2018 to Feb 2019	March 2019

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Activity-Volume Measures		
CYPE10	Number of Primary Schools	The number of Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools). Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE11	Number of Secondary Schools	The number of Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools). Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE12	Number of Special Schools	The number of Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies. Total is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE13	Total pupils on roll in Primary Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools). Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE14	Total pupils on roll in Secondary Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools). Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE15	Total pupils on roll in Special Schools	The number of pupils on roll in Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies. Total excludes guest and subsidiary pupils and is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE16	Percentage of Primary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Primary schools (excluding Nurseries) and Primary academies (including Free Schools) as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE17	Percentage of Secondary School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies (including Free Schools) as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
CYPE18	Percentage of Special School pupils eligible for Free School Meals	The number of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies as a proportion of all pupils on roll. Totals for both numerator and denominator are for statutory aged pupils only and excludes guest and subsidiary pupils. Data is as at the latest available termly school census.
EY8	Percentage of EY settings with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness (non-domestic premises)	The percentage of Kent Early Years settings (non-domestic premises only), judged good or outstanding for overall effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent Early Years settings (non domestic premises only).
SISE35	Percentage of Primary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Primary schools and Primary academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Primary schools and Primary academies.
SISE36	Percentage of Secondary Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Secondary schools and Secondary academies.
SISE37	Percentage of Special Schools with Good or Outstanding Ofsted Judgements - Overall Effectiveness	The percentage of Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies judged good or outstanding for Overall Effectiveness in their latest inspection, as a proportion of all inspected Kent maintained Special schools and Special academies.
CYPE19	Number of requests for SEND statutory assessment	The number of initial requests for assessment for Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for 0-25 year olds in Kent LA.
EH71-C	Rate of notifications received into Early Help per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	The total number of referrals to an Early Help Unit completed during the corresponding reporting month per 10,000 (Population figures are updated upon receipt of the latest ONS Mid Year population estimates). This is a child level indicator.
SCS02	Rate of referrals to Children's Social Work Services per 10,000 of the 0-17 population (inclusive, rolling 12 months)	This indicator shows the rate of referrals received by Children's Social Work Services. Numerator: Number of referrals (rolling 12 month period). Denominator: child population figure divided by 10,000 (Population figures are updated upon receipt of the latest ONS Mid Year Estimates).
FD01-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door	The total number of notifications received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
FD14-C	Number of Information, Advice and Guidance contacts processed in the Front Door	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Information, Advice & Guidance" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Activity-Volume Measures (Continued)		
FD02-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which met the threshold for CSWS involvement	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Threshold met for CSWS" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
FD03-C	Number of contacts processed in the Front Door which proceeded to Early Help	The total number of notifications with a contact outcome of "Proceed to Early Help Unit" received during the corresponding reporting month that were processed by the Front Door. District and Area splits are not available for this indicator. The data includes all contact reasons processed by the Front Door. This is a child level indicator.
EH05-F	Number of cases open to Early Help Units	The number of open cases as at the end of the corresponding reporting month. The data includes all cases sent to units at Early Help Record stage prior to the end of the month. This is a family level indicator.
SCS01	Number of open Social Work cases	The total caseload figures for Children's Social Work Services.
	Number of Child Protection cases	The number of Children who have a Child Protection Plan as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
	Number of Children in Care	The number of Children in Care as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
	Number of Care Leavers	The number of Care Leavers as at the end of the corresponding reporting month.
EH31	Number of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system	First time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10 – 17 years) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a Youth Caution with or without an intervention, or a Conditional Caution or a Court disposal for those who go directly to Court without a Youth Caution or Conditional Caution).
Key Performance Indicators		
SCS03	Percentage re-referrals to Children's Social Work Services within 12 months of a previous referral (R12M)	The percentage of referrals to SCS in the last 12 months where the previous referral date (if any) is within 12 months of the new referral date.
SCS08	Percentage of Returner Interviews completed for those with SCS Involvement	The percentage of returner interviews completed in the last 12 months where the case was open to SCS at the point the child went missing and the child was aged under 18 at the point of going missing.
SCS13	Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time	The percentage of children who become subject to a Child Protection Plan during the last 12 months who have been subject to a previous plan.
SCS18	Children in Care in same placement for the last two years (for those in care for two and a half years or more)	The percentage of Children in Care aged under 16 at the snapshot date who had been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years who were living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption and their adoptive placement together with their previous placement together last for at least 2 years.
SCS19	Percentage of CIC Foster Care in KCC Foster Care/Rel & Friends placements (exc UASC)	The percentage of Kent Children in Care at the snapshot date who are in Foster Care and are placed with KCC Foster Carers or with Relatives and Friends. UASC are excluded
SCS29	Average number of days between becoming a child in care and moving in with an adoptive family	The average number of days between becoming a Looked After Child and moving in with Adoptive Family (for children who have been Adopted in the last 12 months)
SCS34	Percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training (of those KCC is in touch with)	The percentage of relevant and former relevant care leavers who we were in contact with in a 4 month window around their birthday who were aged 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21 and were in education, employment or training.
SCS37	Percentage of Case File Audits graded good or outstanding	The percentage of all completed case audits in the last 12 months where the overall grading was good or outstanding

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Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)		
SCS40	Percentage of case holding posts filled by permanent qualified social workers	The percentage of case holding posts (FTE) at the snapshot date which are held by qualified social workers employed by Kent County Council.
SCS42	Average caseloads in the CIC Teams	The average caseload of social workers within district based CIC Teams at the snapshot date.
SCS43	Average caseloads in the CSWT Teams	The average caseload of social workers within the district based Children's Social Work Teams (CSWTs) at the snapshot date.
EH72-F	Percentage of re-referrals to an Early Help Unit within 12 months of a previous Unit case (R12M)	The percentage of referrals into an EH Unit (R12M) that previously had an episode open to an Early Help Unit in the preceding 12 months. The data only looks at referrals allocated to a Unit. It is calculated using a comparison between the episode end date of the previous episode and the episode start date of the subsequent referral.
EH52-F	Percentage of Assessments completed in the given month, within 6 weeks of allocation	The percentage of assessments completed in the reporting month, where the assessment was completed within 30 working days of allocation.
	Percentage of EH Unit Case Audits rated good or outstanding	The percentage of all EH Unit completed case audits in the last 12 months where the overall grading was good or outstanding
Page 252 EH12-F	Percentage of EH cases closed with outcomes achieved that come back to EH or CSWS in 3 mths	The percentage of EH cases that have been closed with an outcome of "outcomes achieved" and then came back into either EH or CSWS in the next 3 months. Please note that there is a 3 month time lag on this data so the result shown for May 2020 is actually looking at all EH Closures in the 12 months up to February 2020.
	Average Caseload within EH Units (Families)	Definition to be confirmed.
CYPE8	Rate of proven re-offending by CYP	An offender enters the cohort if they are released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court or received a reprimand or warning (caution) in a three month period. A proven reoffence is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period that leads to a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up or within a further six month waiting period to allow the offence to be proven in court. It is important to note that this is not comparable to previous proven reoffending publications which reported on a 12 month cohort.
SEND11	Percentage of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) issued within 20 weeks	The percentage of Education and Health Care Plans that are issued within 20 weeks as a proportion of all such plans. An education, health and care plan (EHCP) replaced statements and are for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support.
CYPE1	Number of pupils being placed in independent or out-of-county special schools	The number of pupils with statements of special educational needs that are placed in independent Special schools or out-of-county Special schools.
EH43	Number of permanent exclusions from the primary phase - all Year R to Year 6 pupils	The total number of pupils in Year R to Year 6 that have been permanently excluded from a Kent maintained Primary school, Special school or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or Primary academy or Special academy during the last 12 months.
EH44	Number of permanent exclusions from the secondary phase - all Year 7 to Year 14 pupils	The total number of pupils in Year 7 to Year 14 that have been permanently excluded from a Kent maintained Secondary school, Special school or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) or Secondary academy or Special academy during the last 12 months.
CYPE6	Percentage of Children Missing Education cases, closed within 30 school days	The number of closed cases within 30 school days of their referral to Kent County Council's CME Team, as a percentage of the total number of cases opened within the period.
CYPE22	Percentage of CYP registered to EHE who receive an offer of a visit within 10 school days of them being brought to our attention	The number of CYP who register with the LA to Home Educate contacted to include the offer of a visit, within 10 days of receipt of the referral to Kent County Council's EHE Team, as a percentage of the total number of cases opened within the period.

Indicator Definitions

Code	Indicator	Definition
Key Performance Indicators (Continued)		
EY2	Percentage of DWP and other identified eligible 2 year olds taking up a free early education place	The number of two year old children accessing a free early education place at an early years provider as a proportion of the total number of families identified as potentially eligible for funding by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).
EY14	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development	Percentage of pupils assessed as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all Prime Learning Goals and all literacy and mathematics Early Learning Goals at the end of reception year, based on the Early Years Foundation Stage framework.
EY15	Percentage of pupils at EYFS achieving a Good Level of Development - FSM Eligible achievement gap	The difference between the achievement of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils in terms of percentage assessed as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all Prime Learning Goals and all literacy and mathematics Early Learning Goals at the end of reception year, based on the Early Years Foundation Stage framework.
SISE4	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics	The percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 2 working at the Expected Standard in all of Reading, Writing & maths. Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
SISE16	Percentage of pupils at KS2 achieving age-related expectations in Reading, writing & mathematics - FSM gap	The difference between the achievement of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils in terms of percentage working at the Expected Standard in all of Reading, Writing & maths at KS2. Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
SISE12	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8	The average Attainment 8 score for pupils at end of Key Stage 4. Attainment 8 is a point score based on attainment across eight subjects which must include English; mathematics; three other English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages); and three further subjects, which can be from the range of EBacc subjects, or can be any other approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualification.
SISE12a	Average score at KS4 in Attainment 8 - FSM gap	The difference between the Attainment 8 score of non-FSM eligible pupils and FSM eligible pupils at the end of KS4 (see above definition for SISE12a). Includes Kent maintained schools and academies.
CYPE23	Average point score per A Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in A-Level qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all A-Level qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
CYPE24	Average point score per Applied General entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in Applied General qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all Applied General qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
CYPE25	Average point score per Tech Level entry at KS5 [School students only]	The total number of points achieved in Tech Level qualifications by pupils at the end of Key Stage 5 divided by the total number of entries made in all Tech Level qualifications. Outcomes are for Kent maintained schools and academies only.
SEND10	Percentage of pupils with a Statement or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) - Kent resident pupils	Percentage of pupils with a statement of Special Educational Needs or an Education, Health and care Plan (EHCP) as a proportion of all pupils on roll in all schools as at January school census. Includes maintained schools and academies, Pupil Referral Units, Free schools and Independent schools (DfE published data).
CYPE2	Percentage of parents getting first preference of primary school	The percentage of parents who got their first preference of Primary school (out of their three ordered preferences) for their child.
CYPE3	Percentage of parents getting first preference of secondary school	The percentage of parents who got their first preference of Secondary school (out of their three ordered preferences) for their child.
EH46	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from primary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	The percentage of pupils that have been persistently absent from a Kent maintained Primary school or a Primary academy for 10% or more of their expected sessions over the reported time period.
EH47	Percentage of pupils who are persistently absent from secondary schools - all pupils based on 10% threshold	The percentage of pupils that have been persistently absent from a Kent maintained Secondary school or a Secondary academy for 10% or more of their expected sessions over the reported time period.
SISE71	Percentage of Year 12-13 age-group (16-17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	The percentage of young people who have left compulsory education, up until the end of National Curriculum Year 13, who have not achieved a positive education, employment or training destination. This replaces the indicator SISE58 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

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CHILDREN'S, YOUNG PEOPLE AND EDUCATION CABINET COMMITTEE – WORK PROGRAMME 2020/21

Friday 15 January 2021

ITEM TITLE / SUBJECT:	COMMENTS / BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Care Annual Report for CYPE 	E-mail from L.Dench on 29 Sep 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Education People (TEP) Update 	Update requested by Member of CYPE CC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Expansions/Alterations 	Standing item
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Monitoring 	Standing item
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Programme 2021/22 	Standing item

Friday 19 March 2021

ITEM TITLE / SUBJECT:	COMMENTS / BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small; margin-right: 5px;">Page 255</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20/00102 – Community Support Services for Disabled Children & Young People </div>	Deferred from CYPE CC meeting on 18 Nov 2020
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small; margin-right: 5px;">Page 255</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Borough of Bexley, Kent County Council & Medway Council Regional Adoption Agency – Update on progress </div>	Bi-annual update, as requested at CYPE CC on 10 Jan 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post 16 Transport Policy 	Annual report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual presentation of risk reports 	Annual report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SACRE Report 	Annual report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEND Update 	To come to every other CYPE CC meeting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Expansions/Alterations 	Standing item
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Monitoring 	Standing item
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Programme 2021/22 	Standing item

Thursday 24 June 2021

ITEM TITLE / SUBJECT:	COMMENTS / BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

• Strategic Delivery Plan Monitoring	Bi-annual report
• Kent Commissioning Plan Update	Bi-annual report
• Post 16 Transport Policy Statement 2021/22	Annual report
• Annual Equality and Diversity Report	Annual report
• School Expansions/Alterations	Standing item
• Performance Monitoring	Standing item
• Work Programme 2021/22	Standing item
Future items for meetings in which the date has not yet been confirmed (excluding the usual annual/bi-annual reports) and standing items:	
• N/A	

Updated: 13 October 2020