



AGENDA

CABINET

**Monday, 11th January, 2021, at 10.00 am
online**

Ask for:

Emily Kennedy

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UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

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

1. Apologies and Substitutes
2. Declaration of Interests by Member in Items on the Agenda for this meeting
3. Cabinet Member Updates
4. Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25 (Pages 1 - 192)
5. Kent & Medway Employment Task Force update - Kickstart & Apprenticeships in Kent (presentation)

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

Thursday, 31 December 2020

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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: Cabinet – 11 January 2021

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: CYPE Cabinet Committee – 18 November 2020

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet Decision - 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):

Cabinet is asked to consider and approve the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25.

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 Cabinet is asked to consider and approve the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25.

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:

This decision was considered and endorsed by the Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee at its meeting 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.

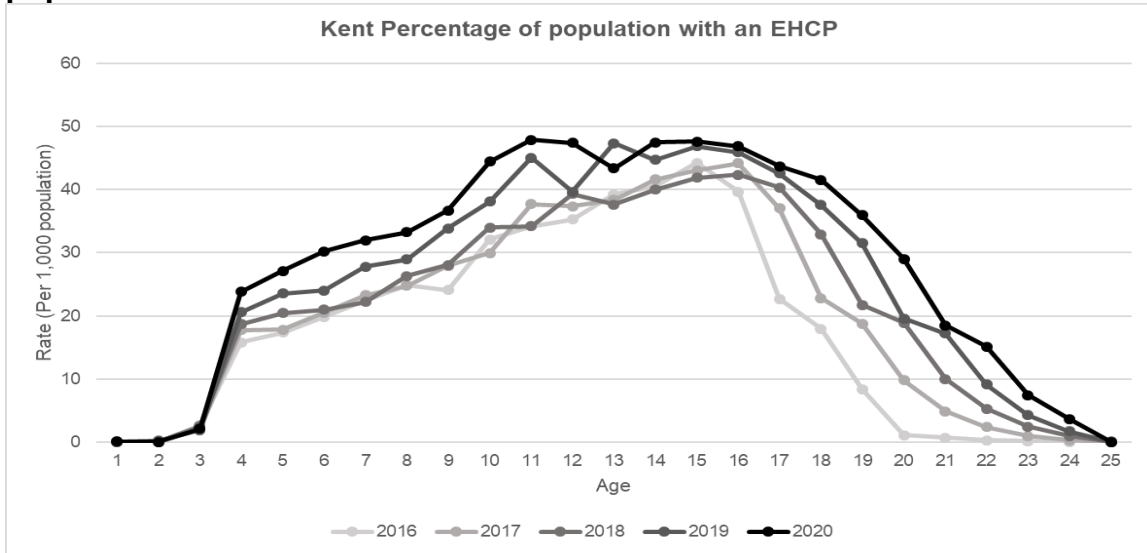
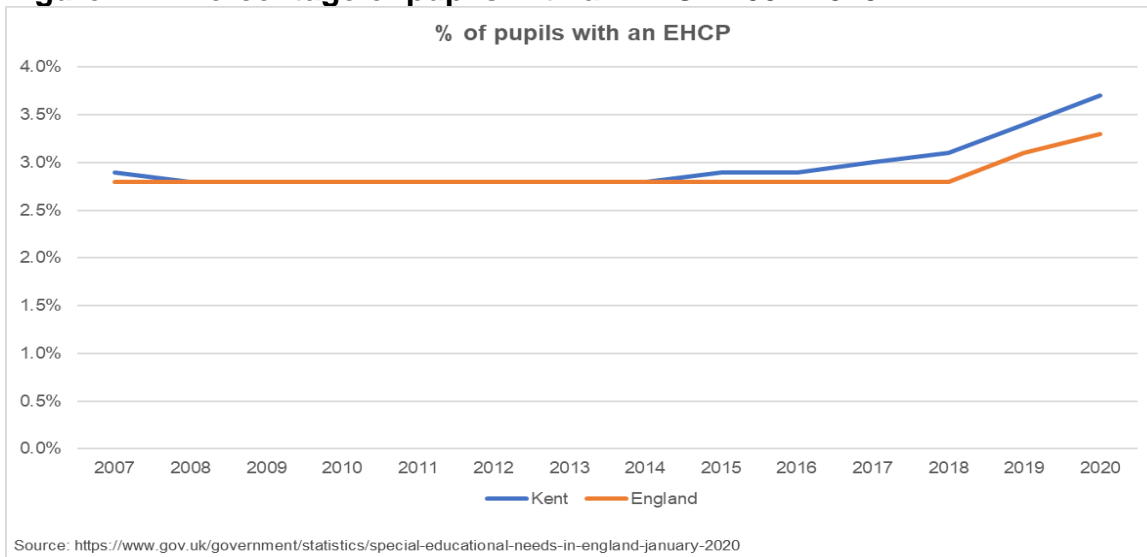


Figure 7.4: Percentage of pupils with an EHCP 2007-2020



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

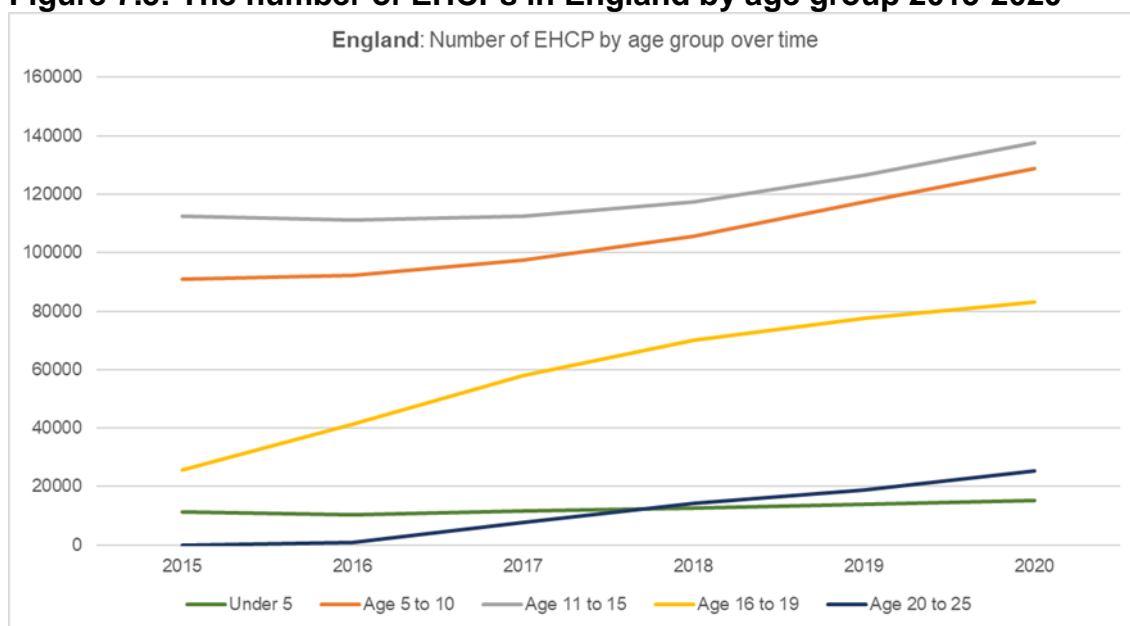
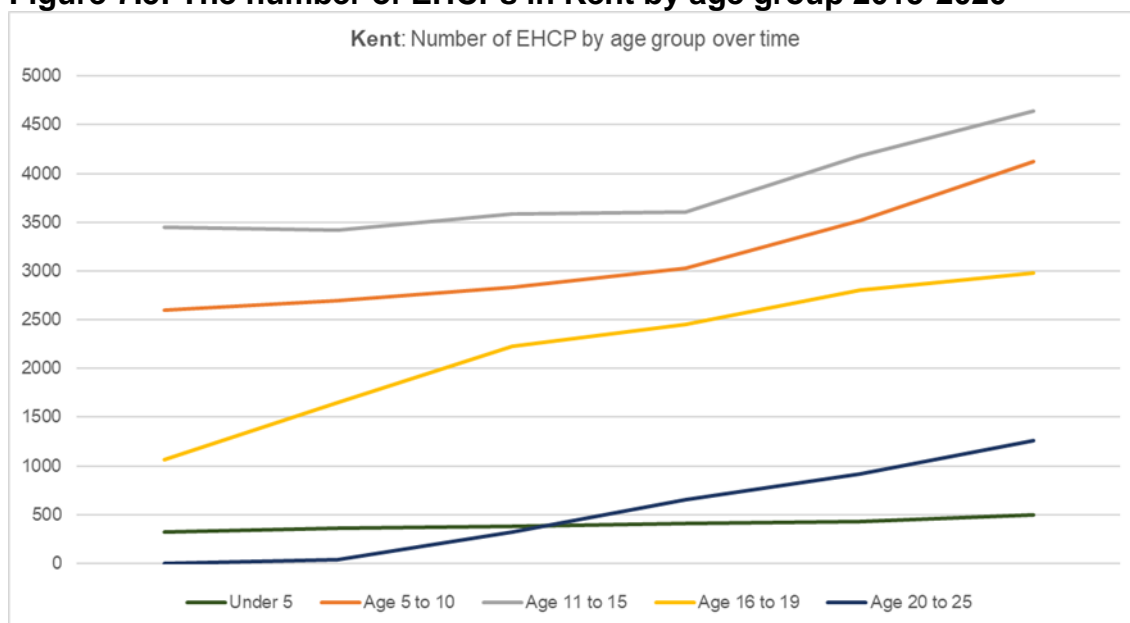


Figure 7.5: The number of EHCPs in Kent by age group 2015-2020



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.

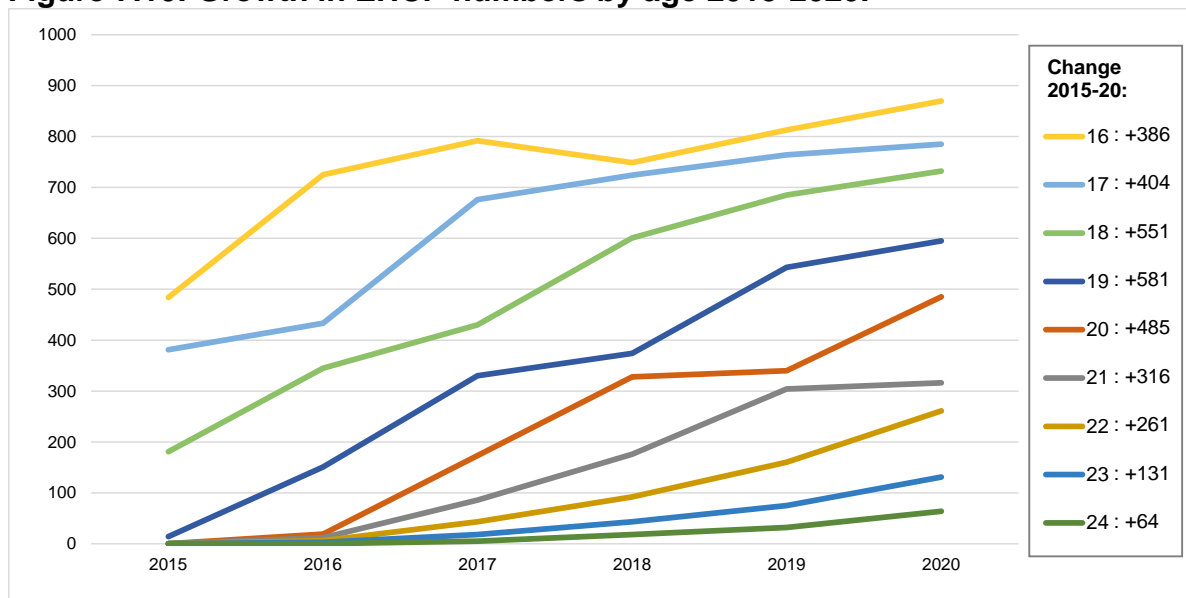


Figure 7.11 shows the growth in EHCPs by Category of SEND, although there has been an overall growth in EHCPs of 40% or 445 young people between 18 and 25, the largest growth has been in the category of social-emotional and mental health at 84%, followed by Specific Learning Difficulties at 57%, Speech,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

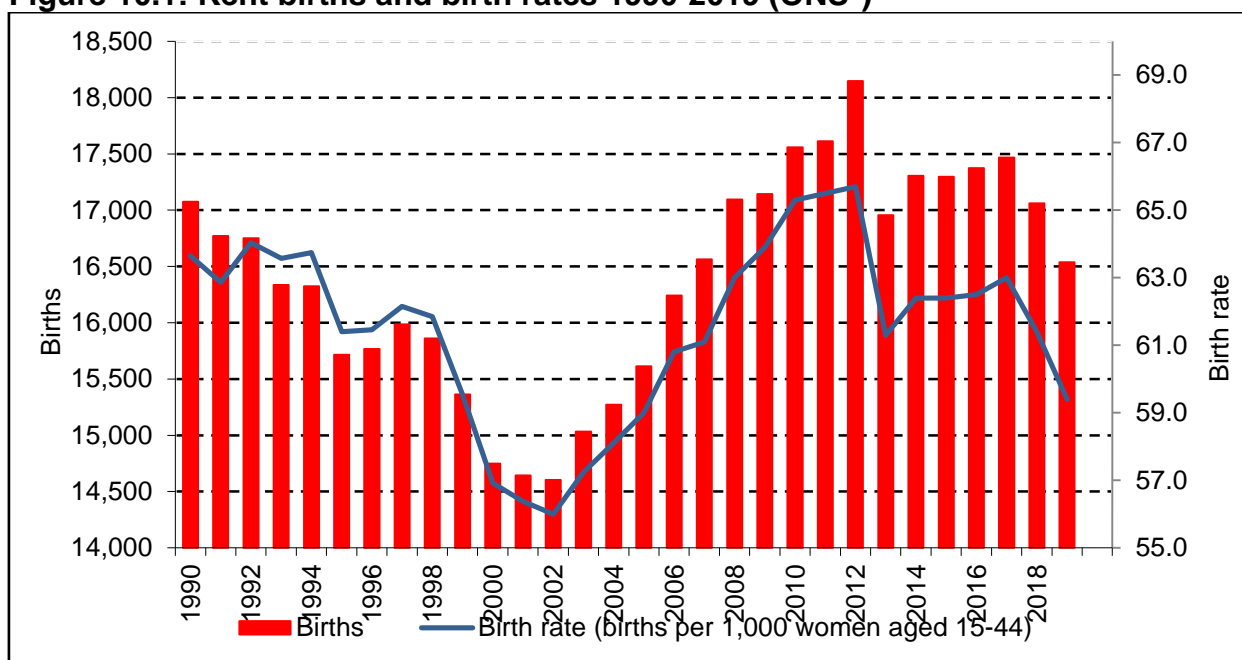
The local authority has a statutory duty to provide full time education for pupils “not in education by reason of illness, exclusion or otherwise” which is appropriate to individual pupil needs. This duty is discharged through pupil referral units, alternative provision commissioned by secondary schools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

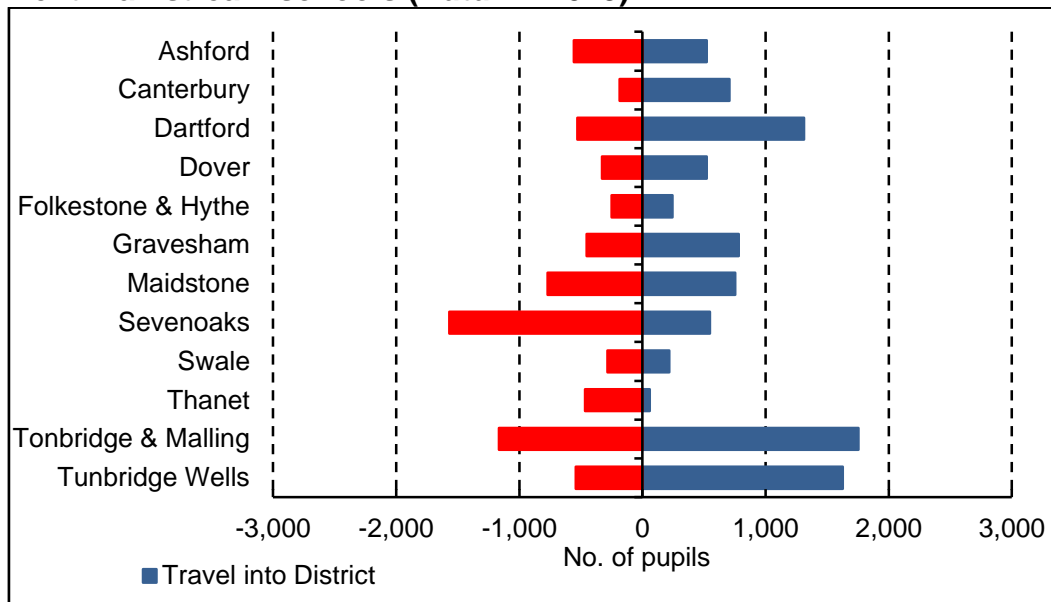
10.4 Travel to School Flows

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



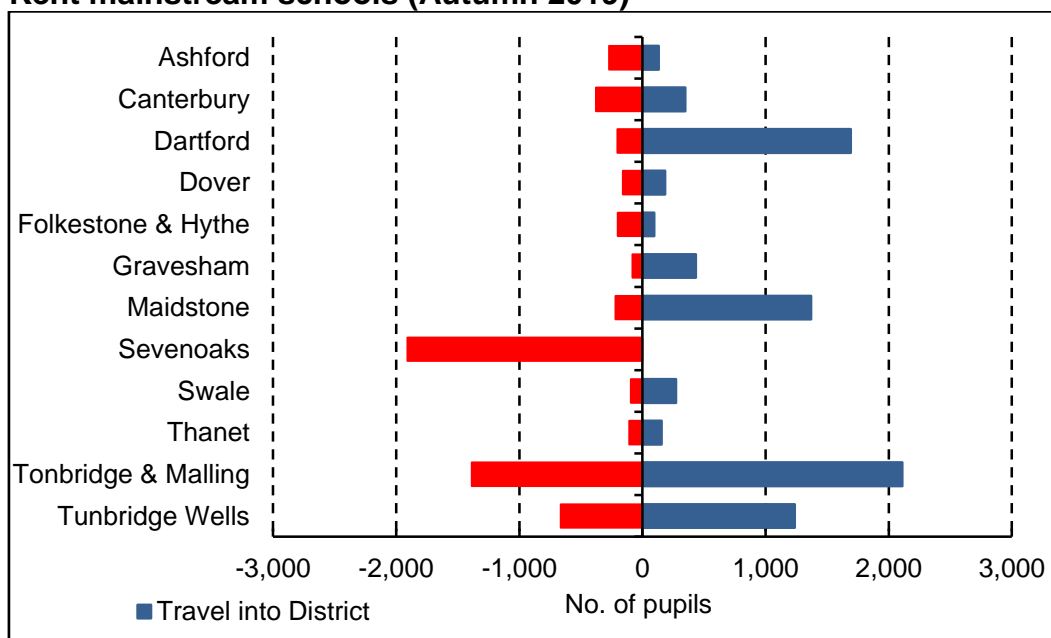
provision. Tonbridge and Malling has high flows into and out of the District for both selective and non-selective provision.

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.



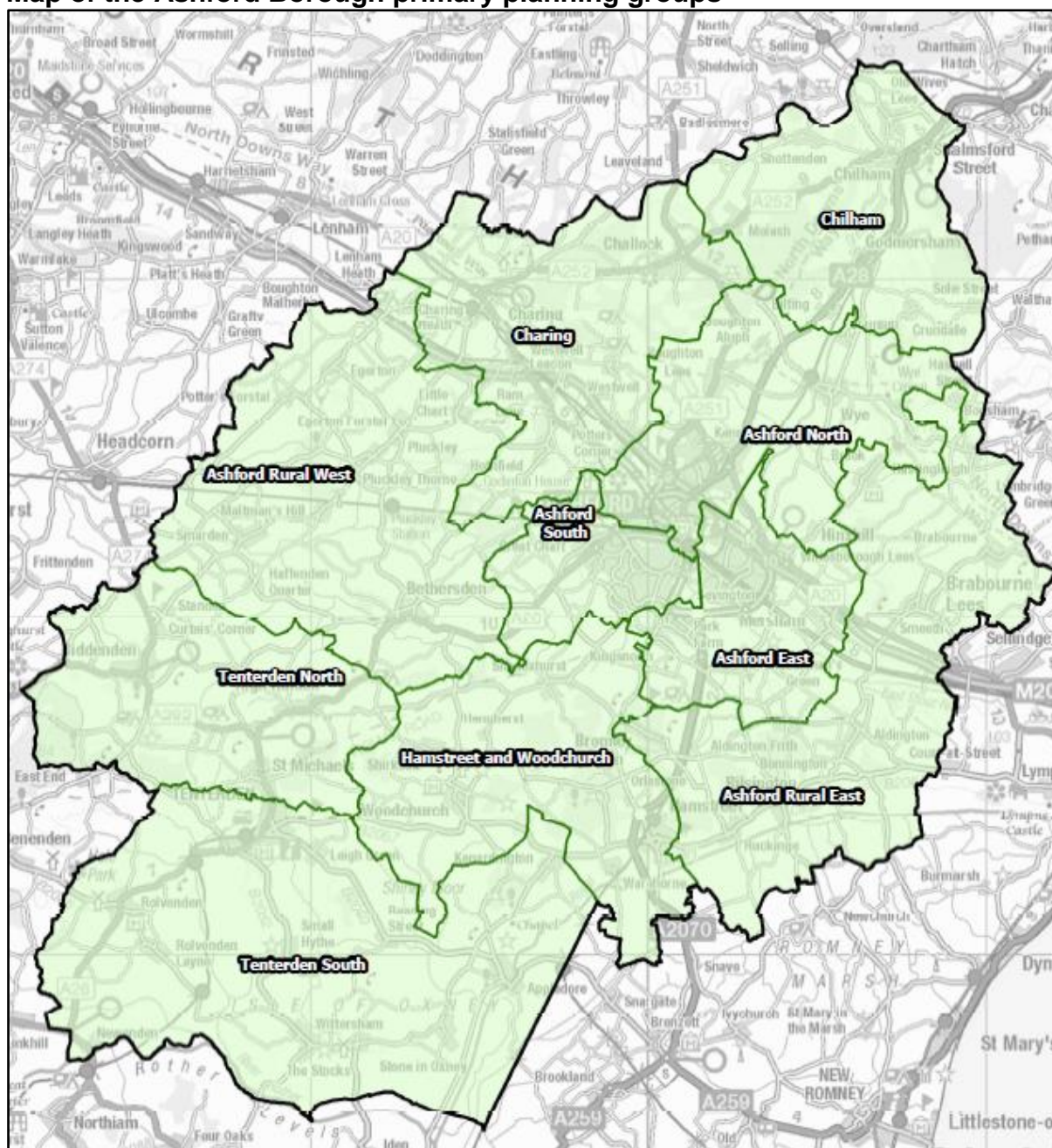
10.6 Ashford

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

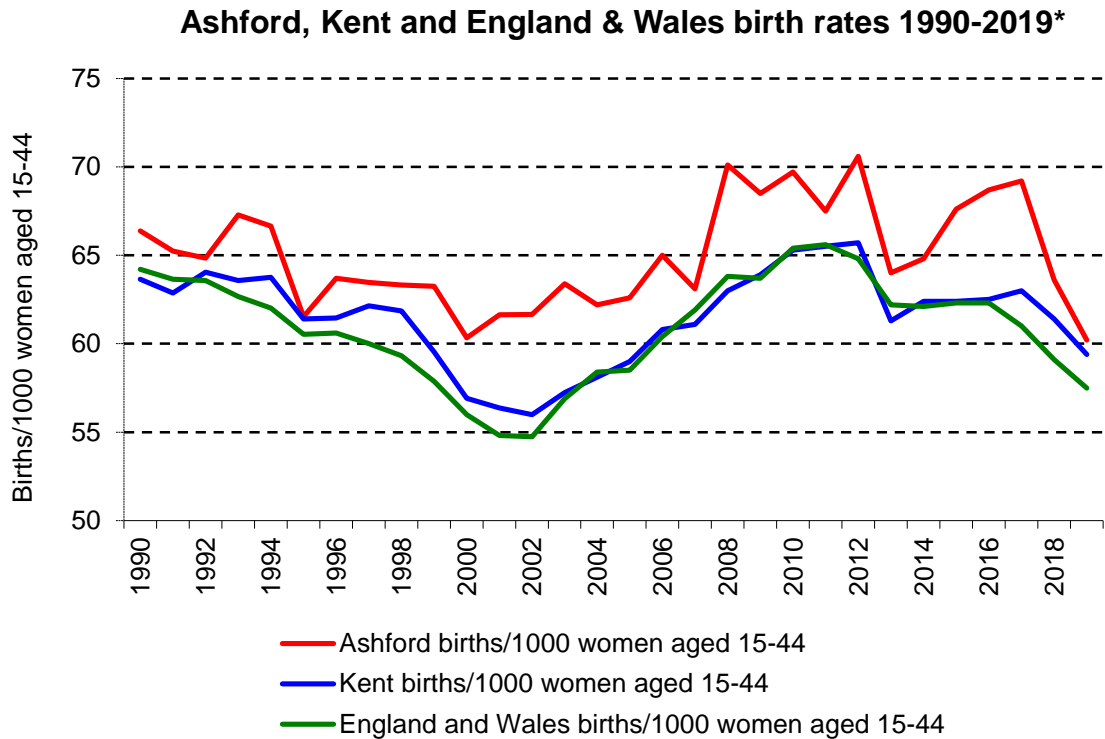


	School	Status
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Ashford)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Teresa's RC Primary School	Academy
	Victoria Road Primary School	Community
Ashford Rural East	Aldington Primary School	Foundation
	Brabourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Brook Community Primary School	Foundation
	Smeeth 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

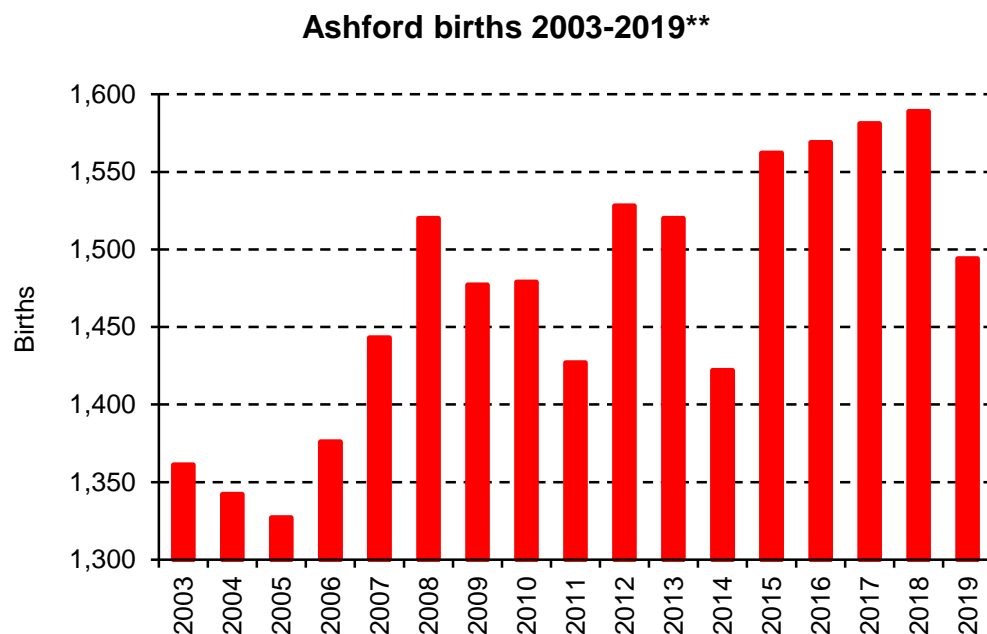


Birth rate and births analysis

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					



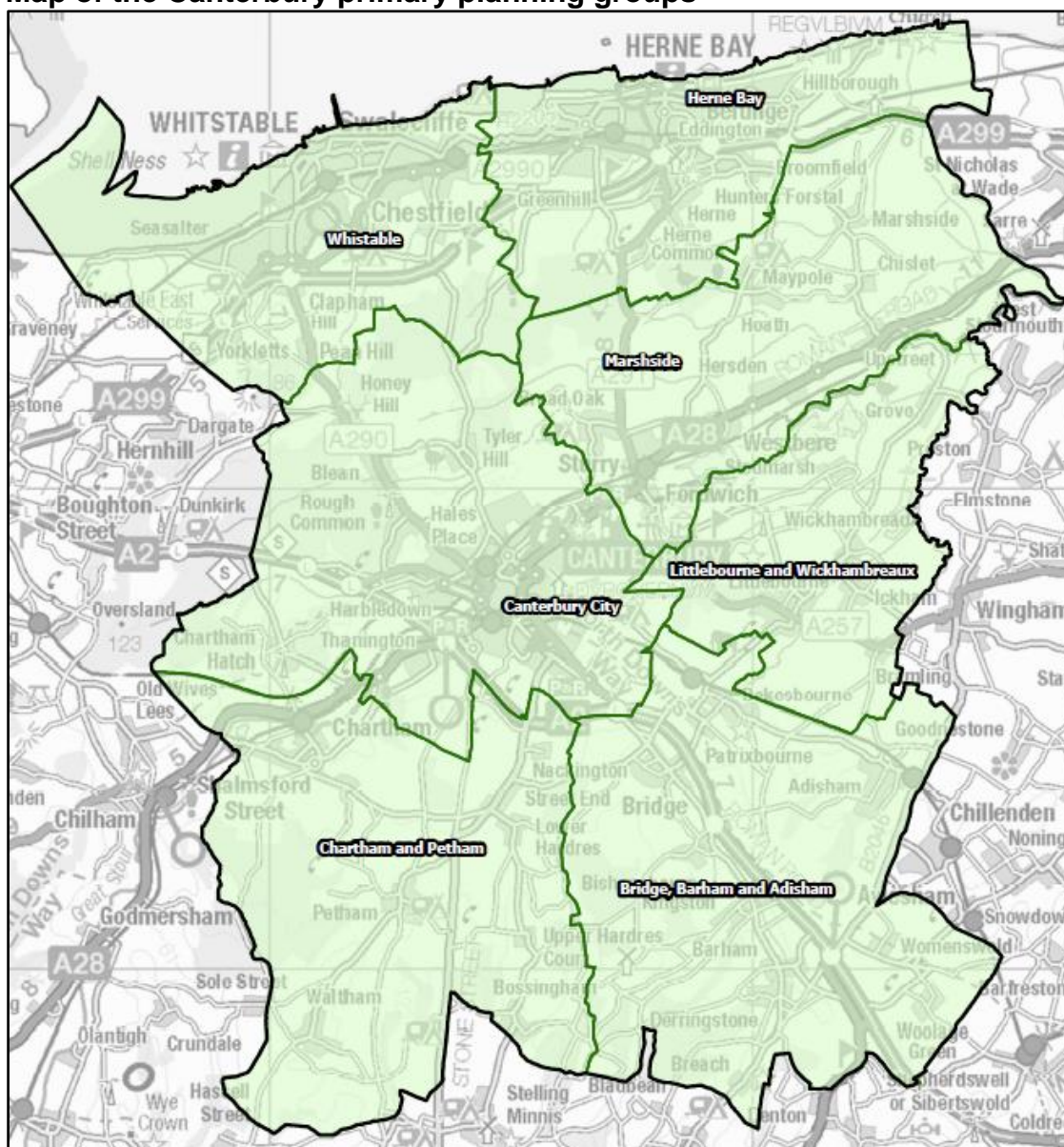
10.6 Canterbury

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



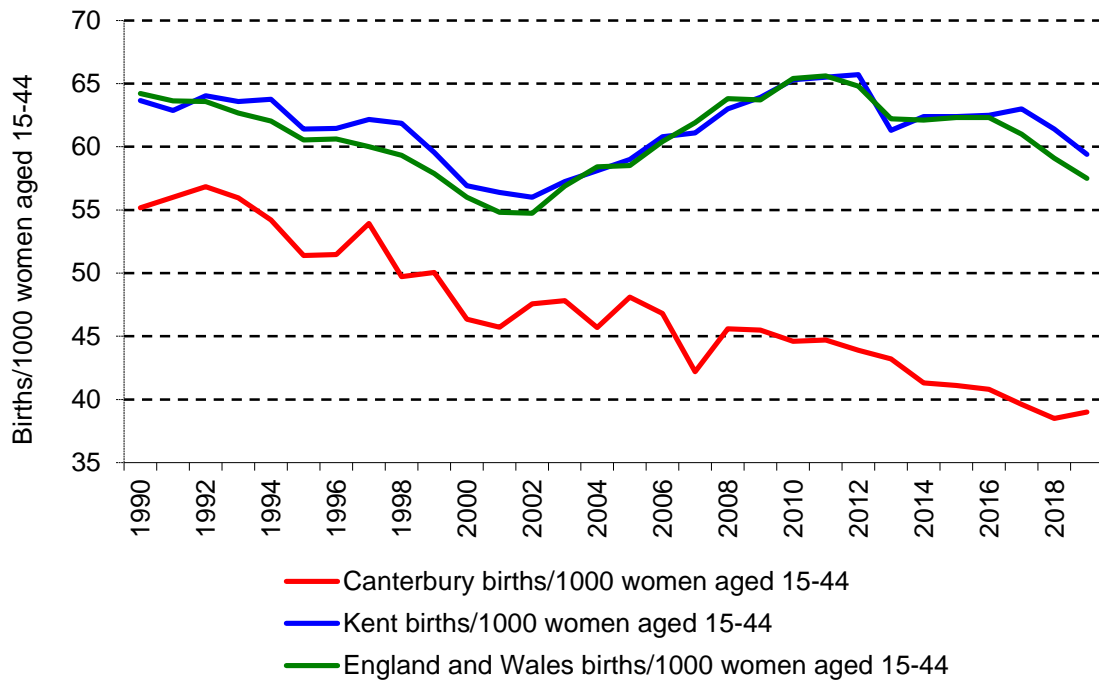
Planning Group	School	Status
	Sturry CE Primary School	Academy
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Adisham CE Primary School	Academy
	Barham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bridge and Patricxbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	Littlebourne CE Primary School	Voluntary 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

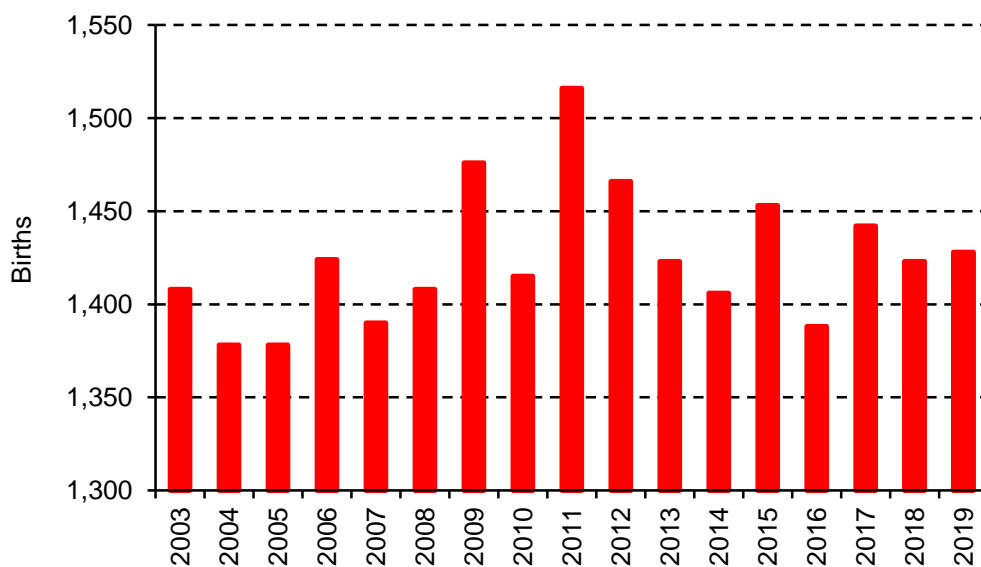
The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

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.			



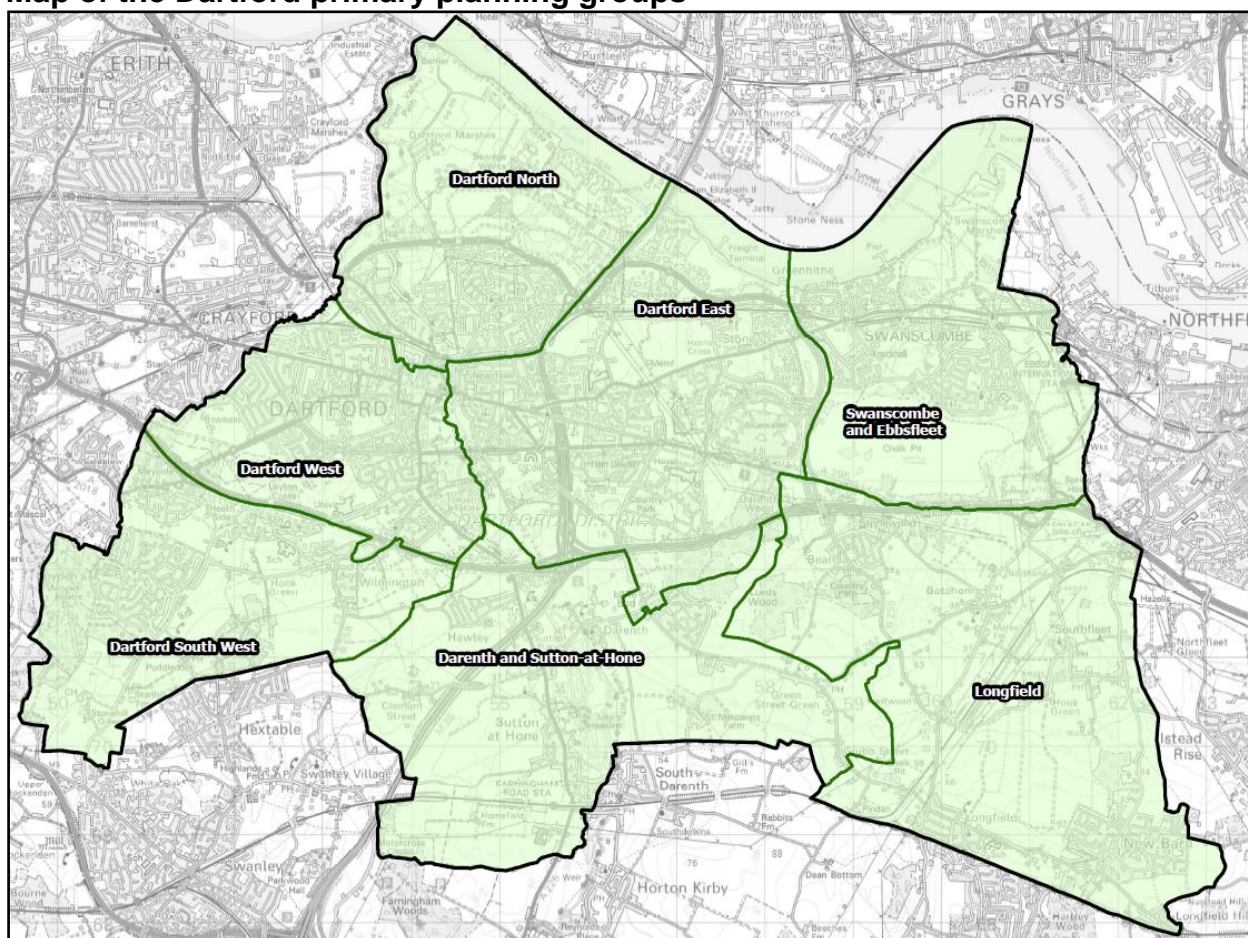
10.7 Dartford

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



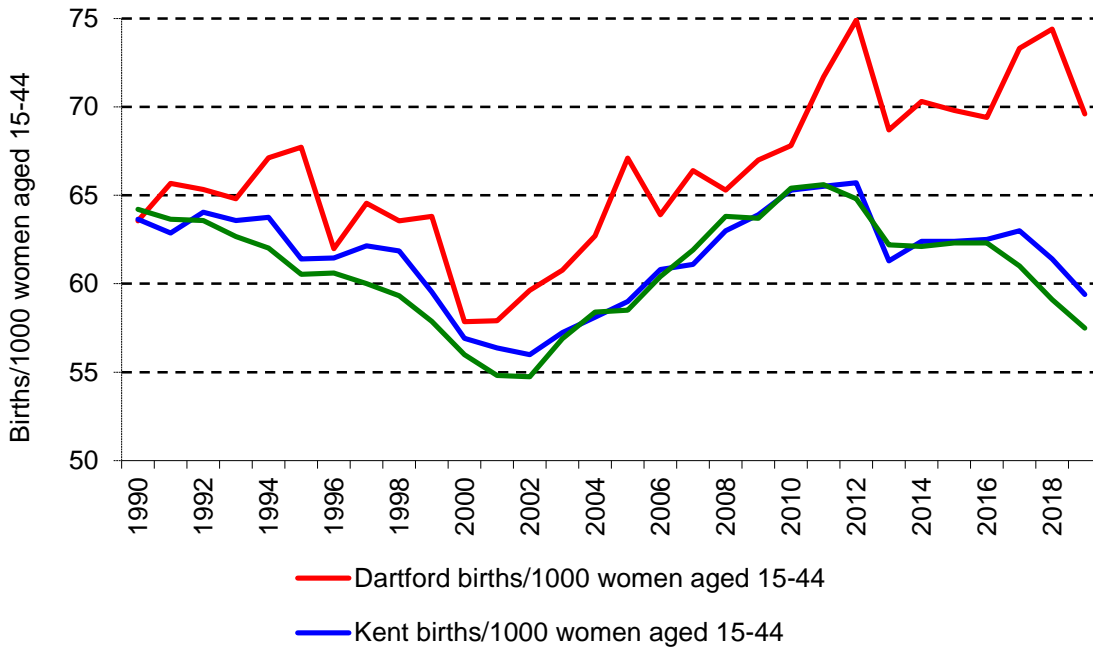
	School	Status
Hone		
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Cherry Orchard Academy	Academy
	Craylands School	Community
	Ebbsfleet Green Primary School	Free
	Knockhall Primary School	Academy
	Manor Community Primary School	Academy
Longfield	Bean Primary School	Community
	Langafel CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled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



Birth rate analysis

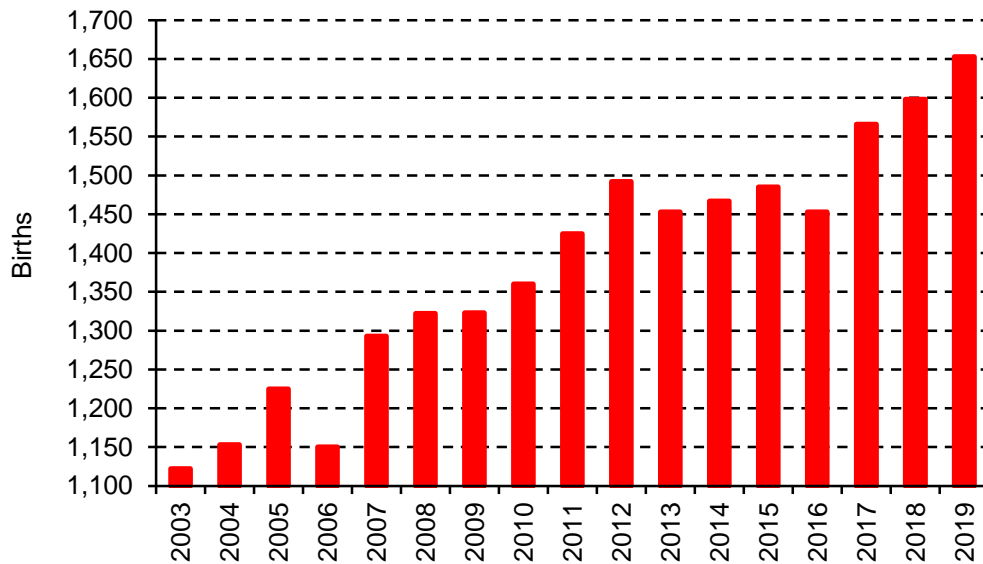
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

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			



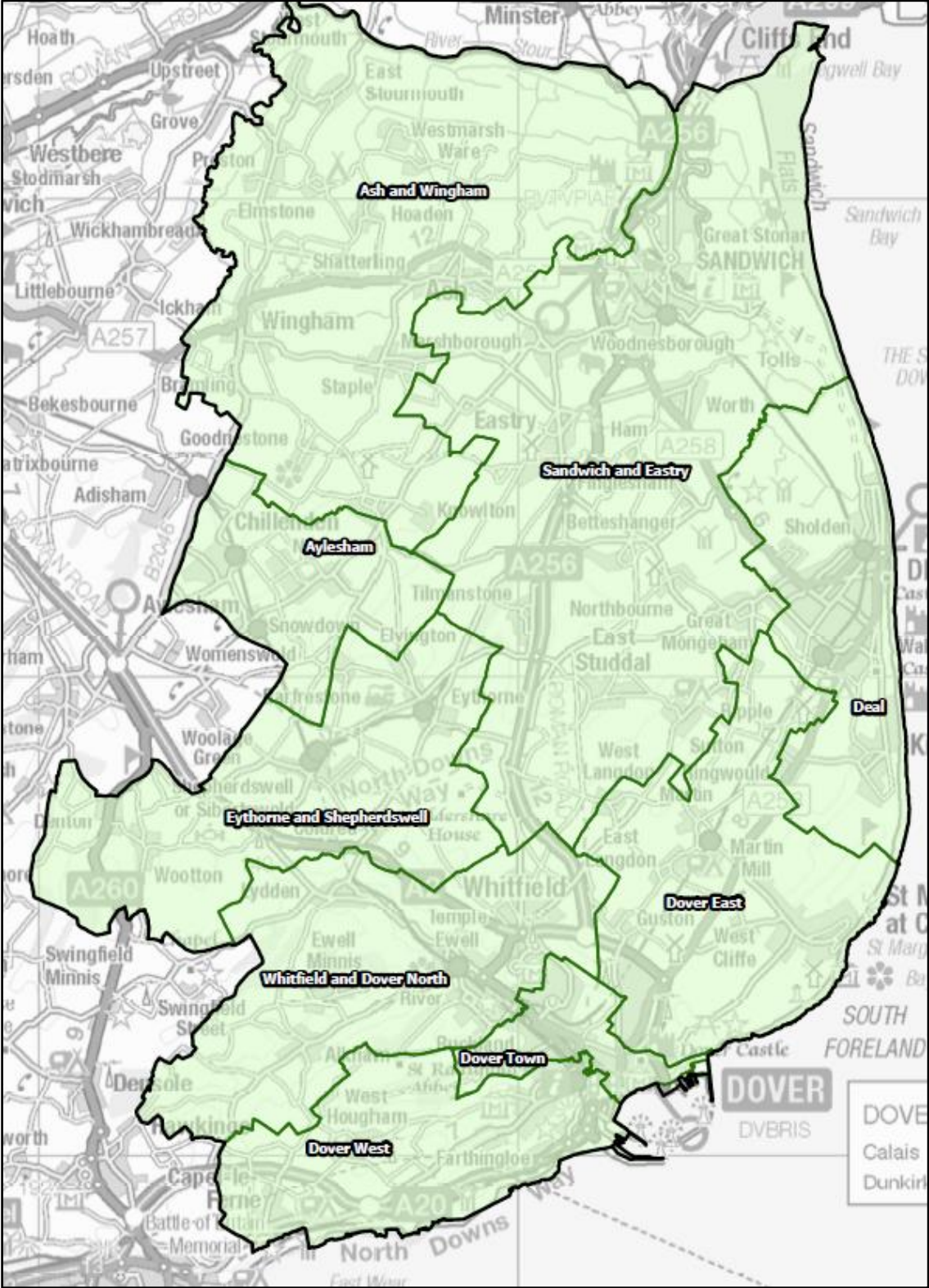
10.8 Dover

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

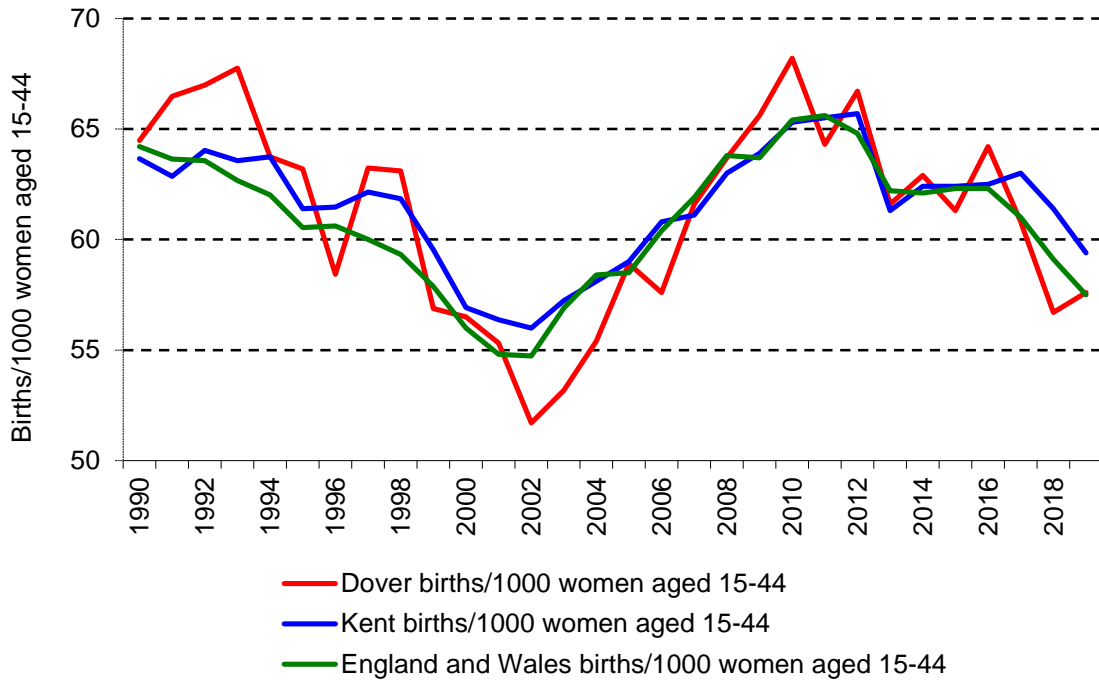
Planning Group	School	Status
Dover Town	Barton Junior School	Academy
	Charlton CE Primary School	Academy
	Green Park Community Primary School	Community
	Shatterlocks Infant School	Academy
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Dover)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Richard's RC Primary School	Academy
	White Cliffs Primary 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

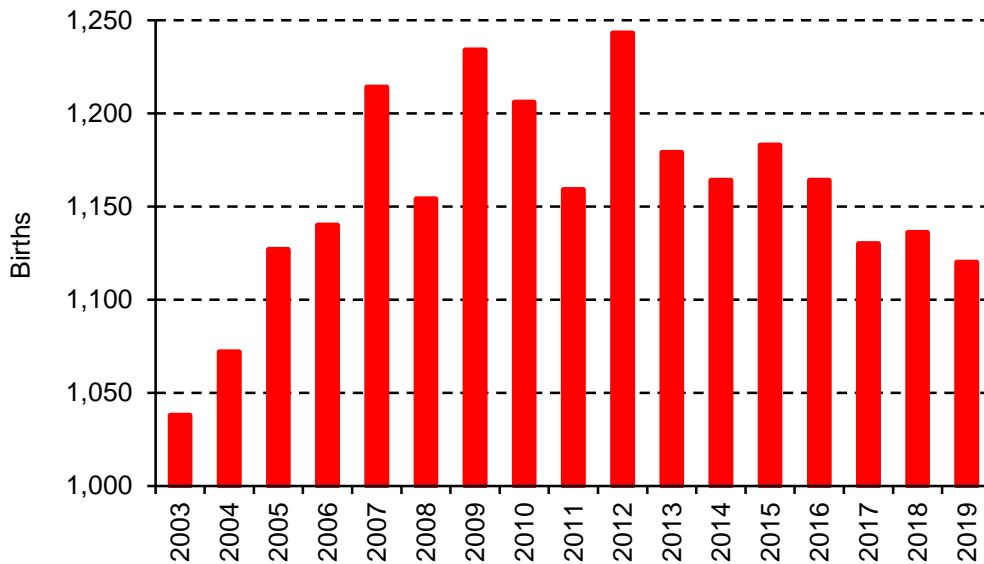
The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

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	

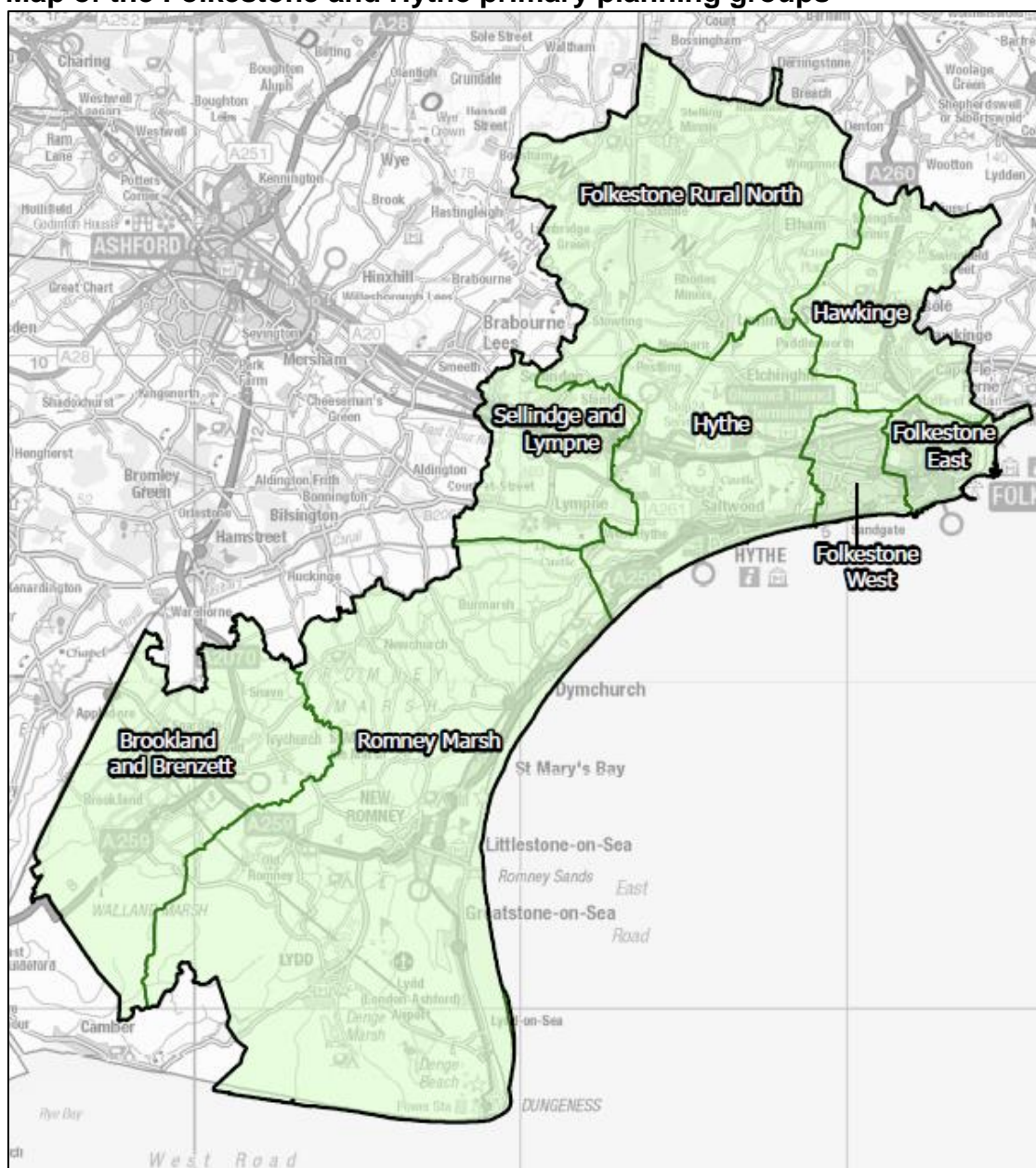


10.9 Folkestone and Hythe District commentary

- 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

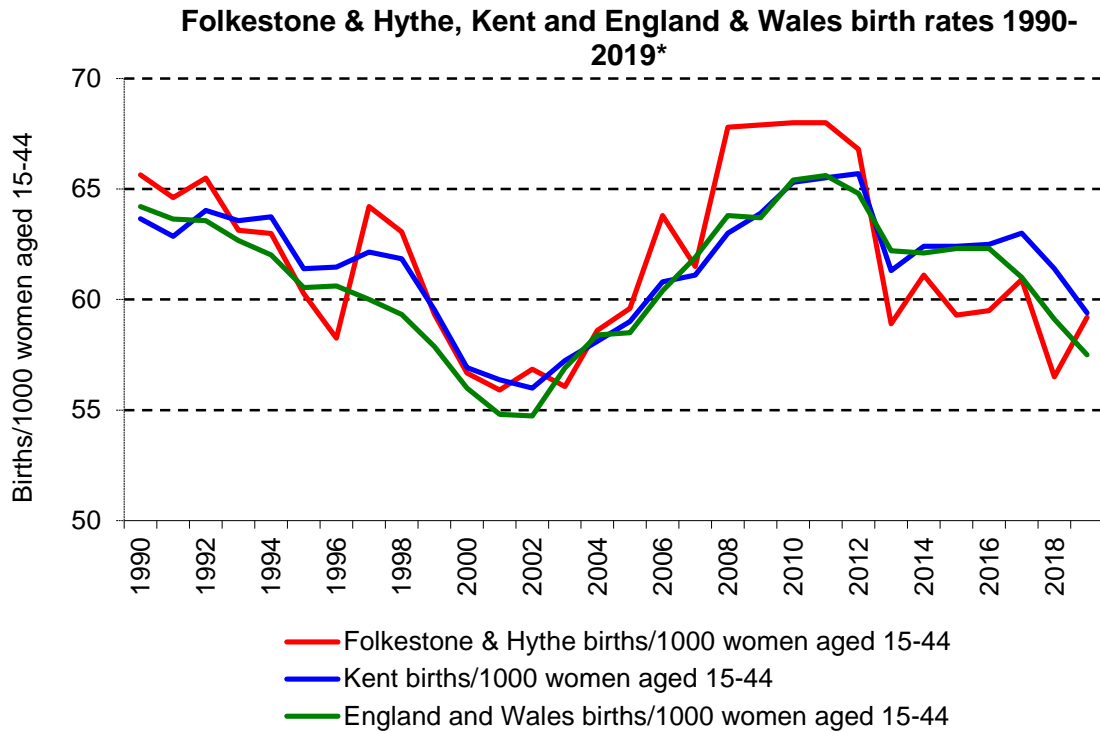


Planning Groups	School	Status
	Morehall Primary School	Academy
	Sandgate Primary School	Community
	St. Martin's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
Hawkinge	Churchill School (Hawkinge)	Foundation
	Hawkinge Primary School	Foundation
	Selsted CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Folkestone 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

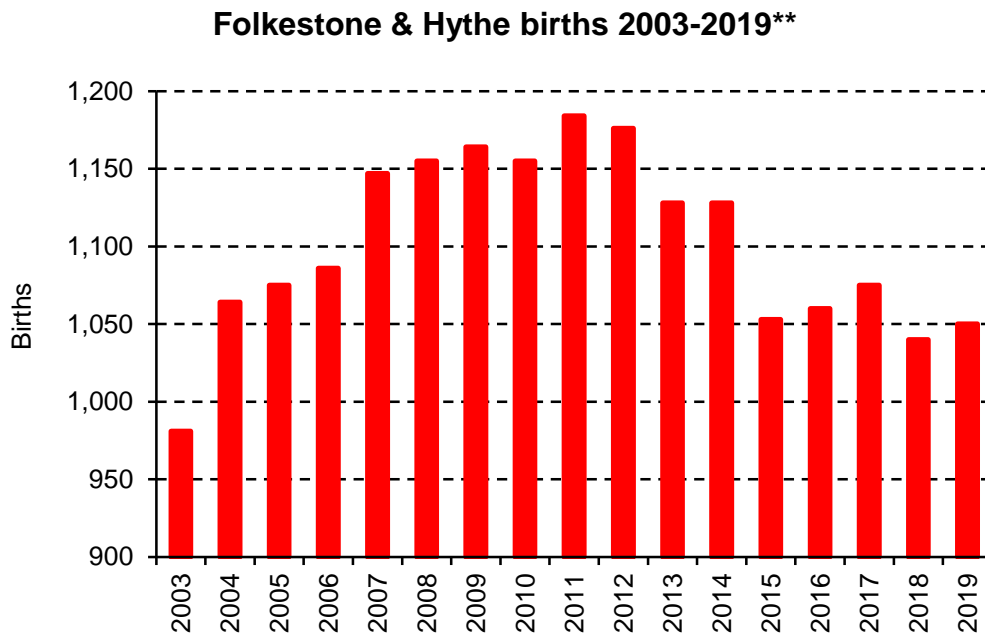


Birth rate and birth analysis

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					

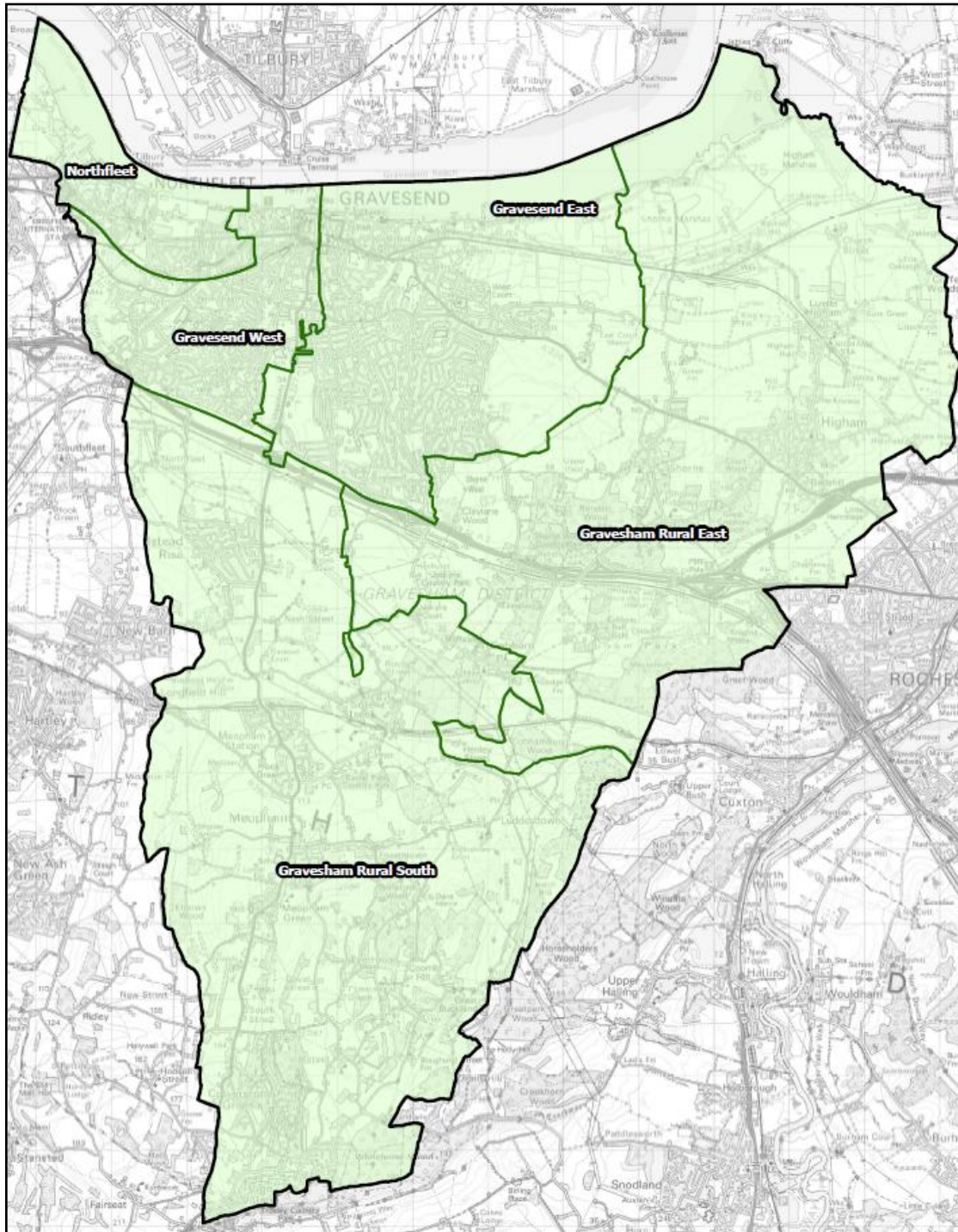
10.10 Gravesham

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



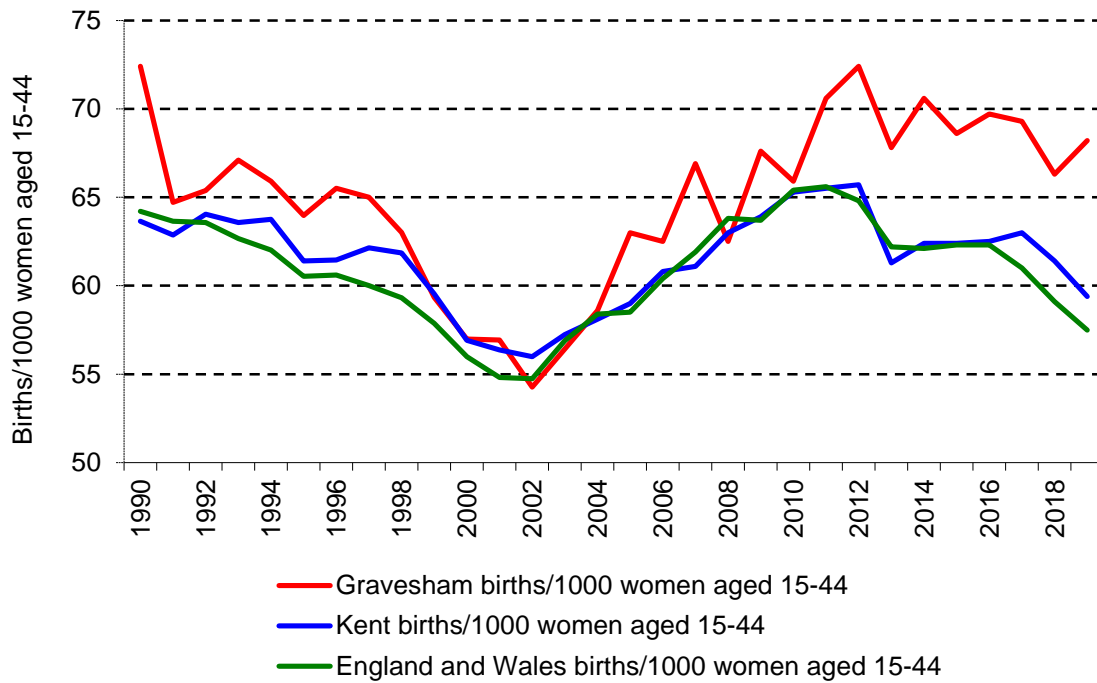
Planning Group	School	Status
	St. John's RC Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Tymberwood Academy	Academy
	Westcourt Primary School	Academy
	Whitehill Primary School	Academy
Gravesend West	Cecil Road Primary School	Community
	Copperfield Academy	Academy
	Painters Ash Primary School	Community
	Saint 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

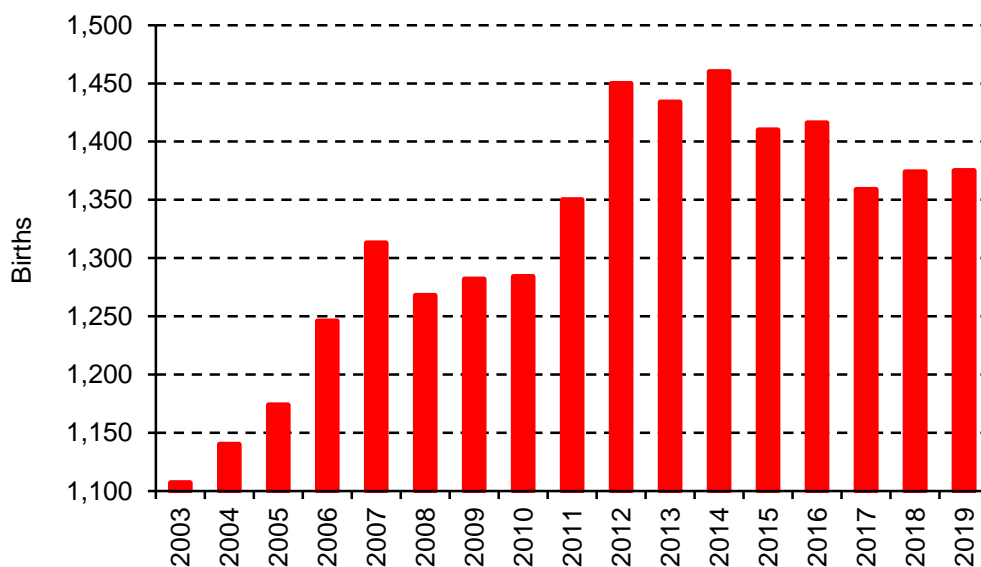
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

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					



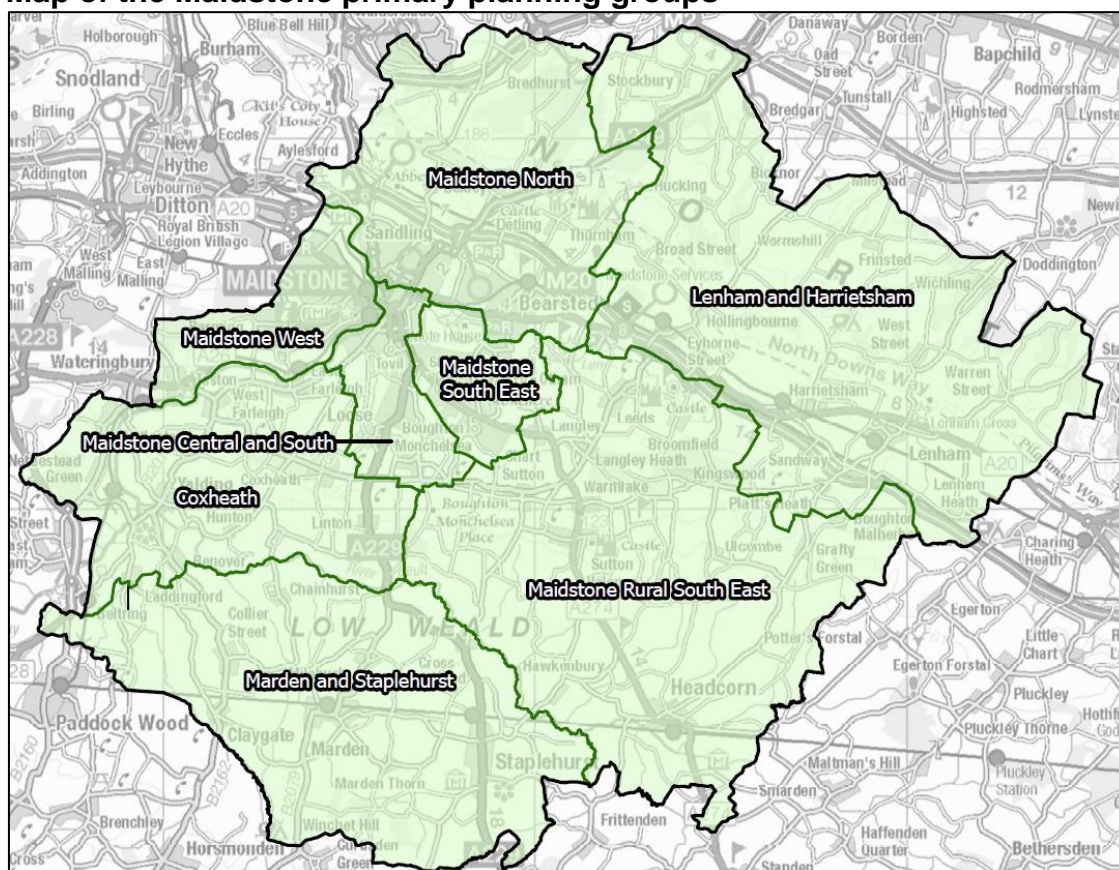
10.11 Maidstone

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



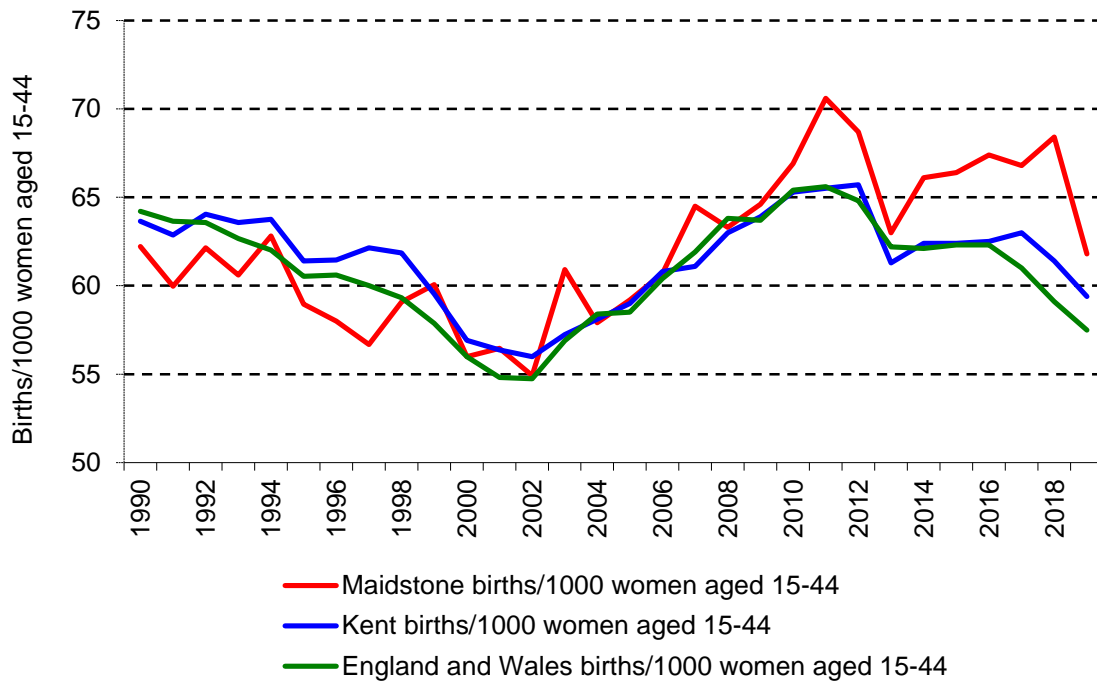
Planning Groups	School	Status
	St. Michael's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
	West Borough Primary School	Community
Maidstone South East	Greenfields Community Primary School	Community
	Holy Family RC Primary School	Academy
	Langley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Molehill Primary Academy	Academy
	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

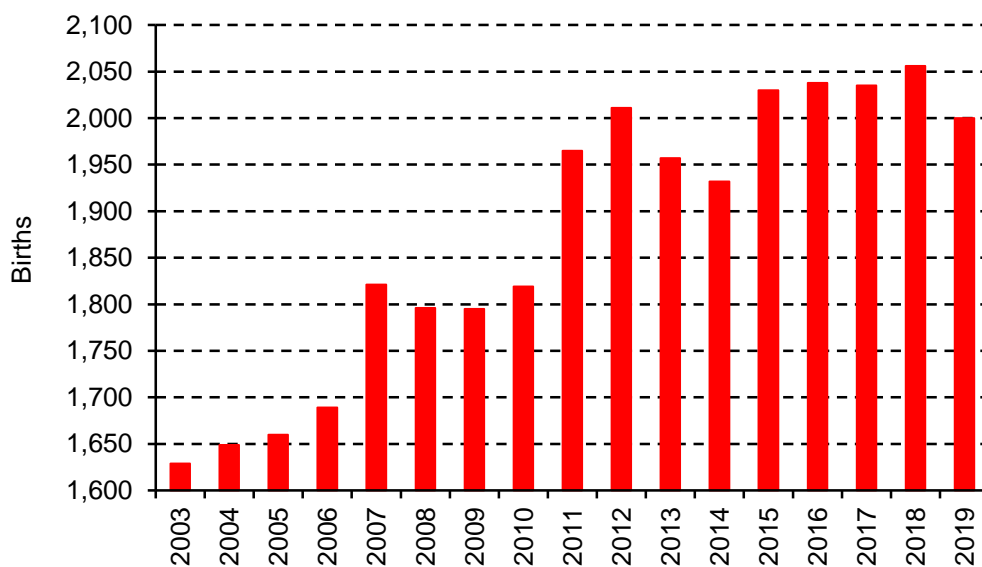
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

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				



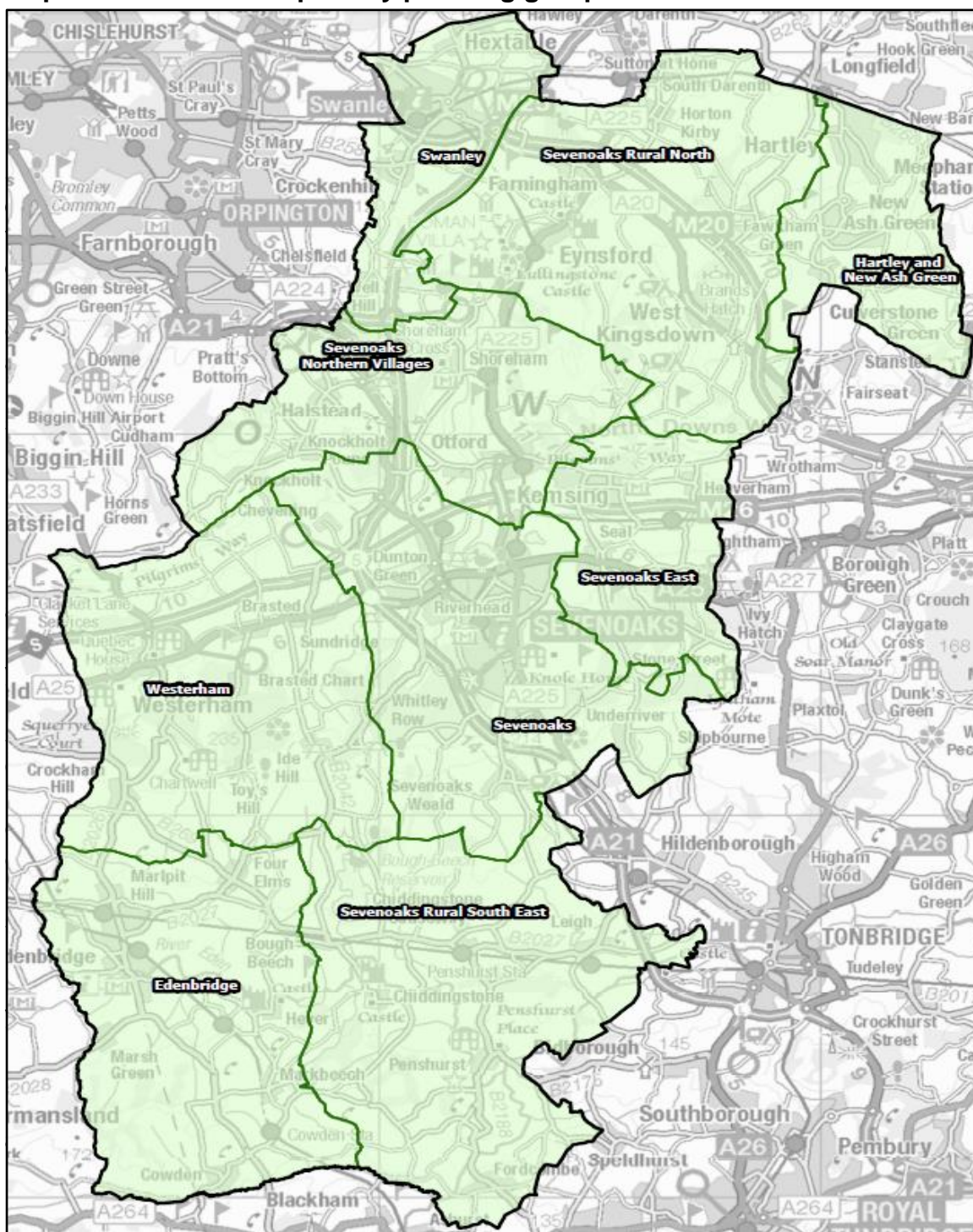
10.12 Sevenoaks

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



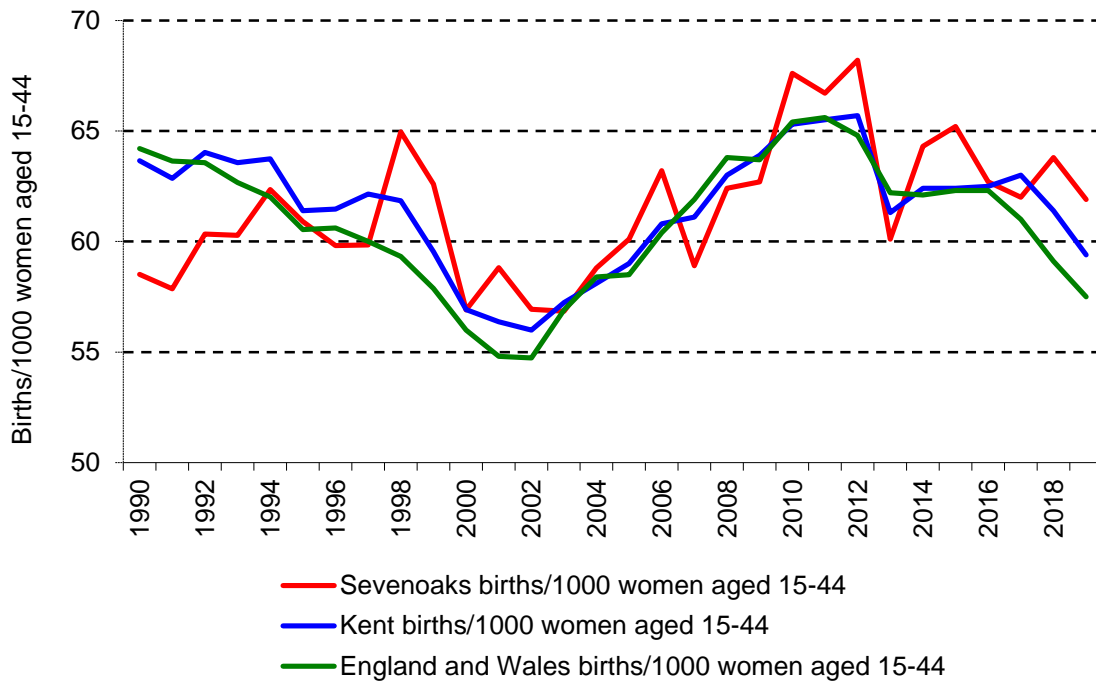
Planning group	School	Status
	St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sevenoaks Rural North	Anthony Roper Primary School	Foundation
	Fawkham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Horton Kirby CE Primary School	Academy
	West Kingsdown CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hartley and New 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

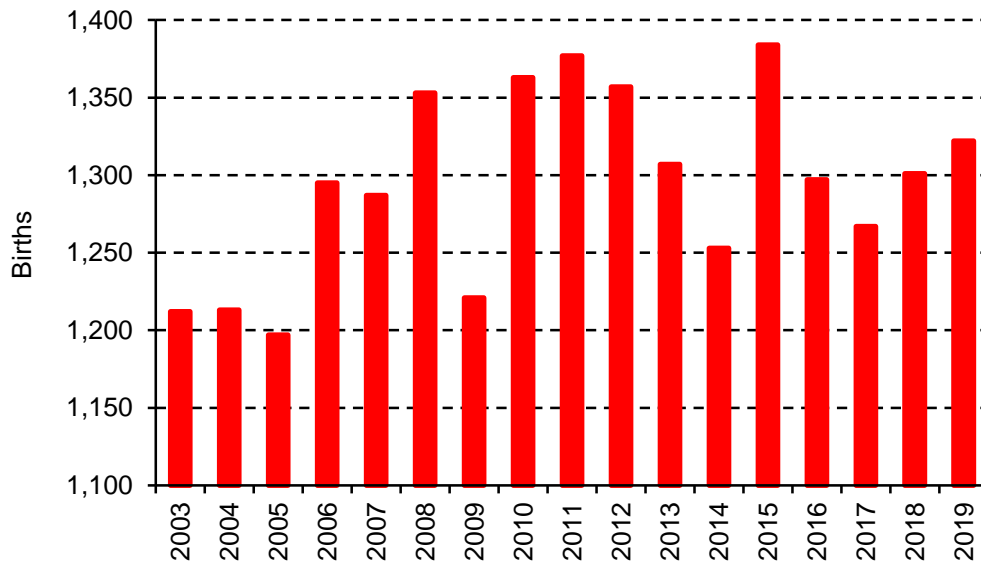
The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

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			



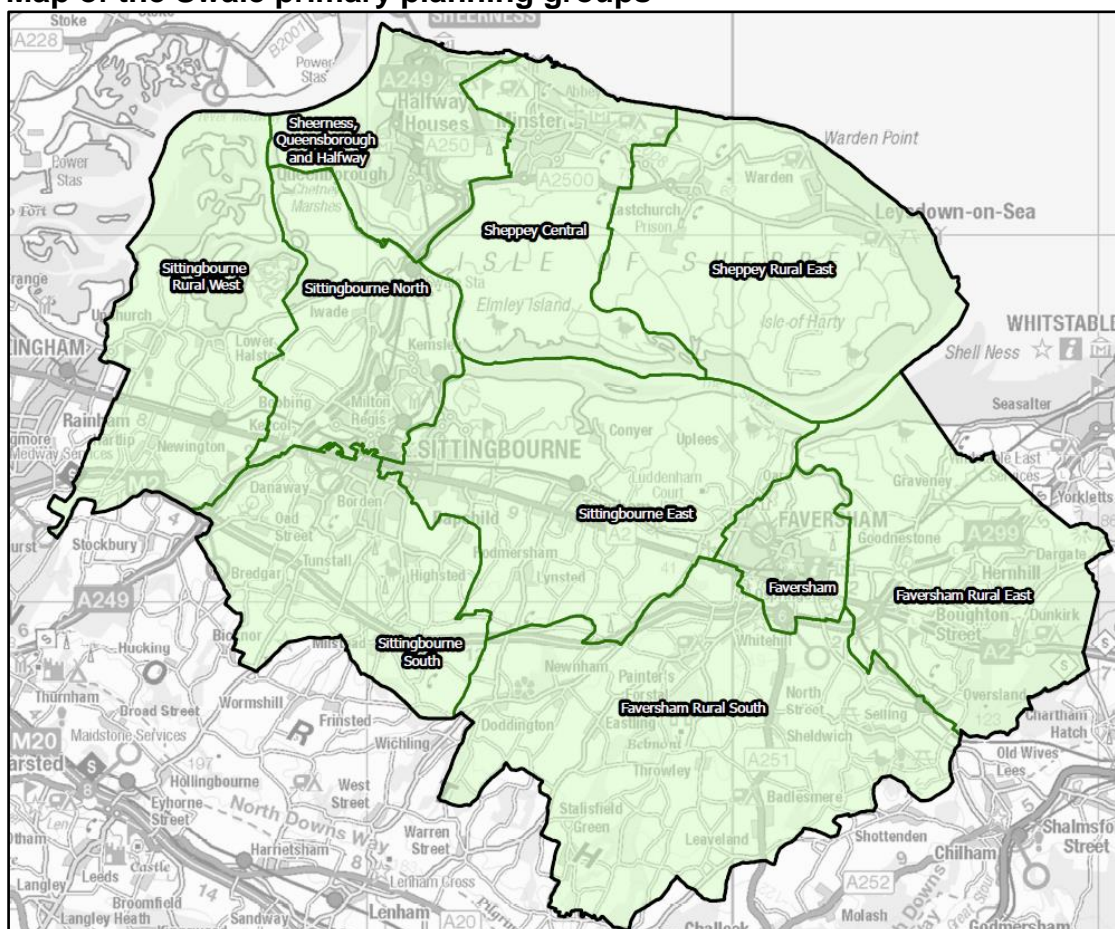
10.13 Swale

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



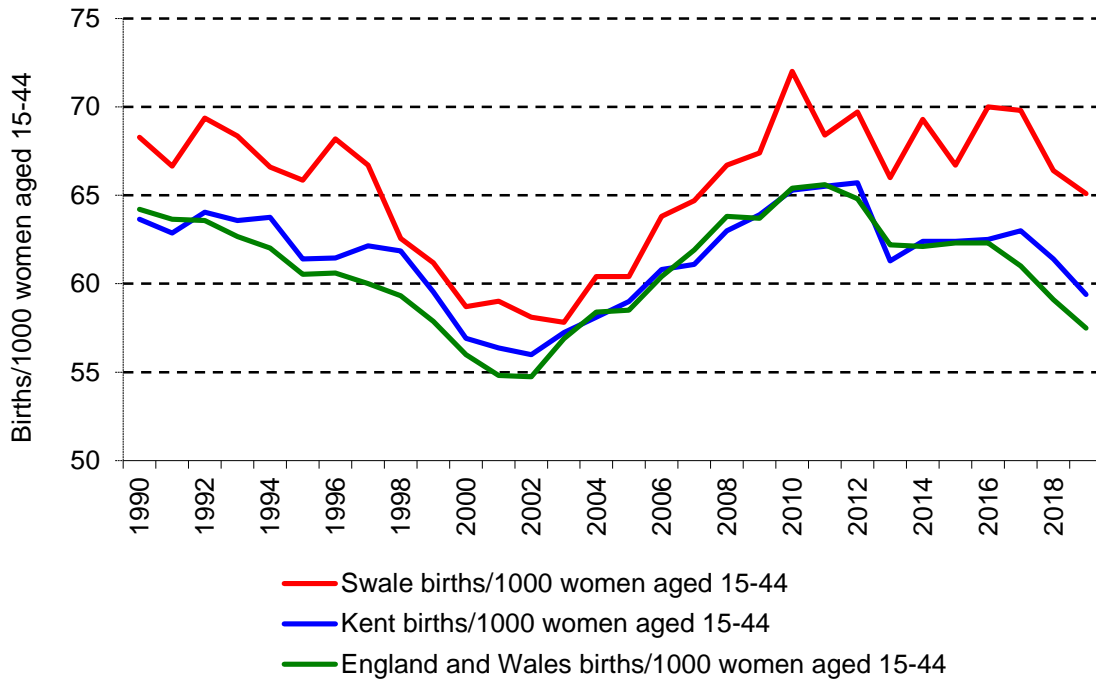
Planning groups	School	Status
South	Bredgar CE Primary School	Academy
	Milstead and Frinsted CE Primary School	Academy
	Minterne Community Junior School	Academy
	Oaks Community Infant School	Academy
	Rodmersham Primary School	Community
	St. Peter's RC Primary School (Sittingbourne)	Academy
	Tunstall 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

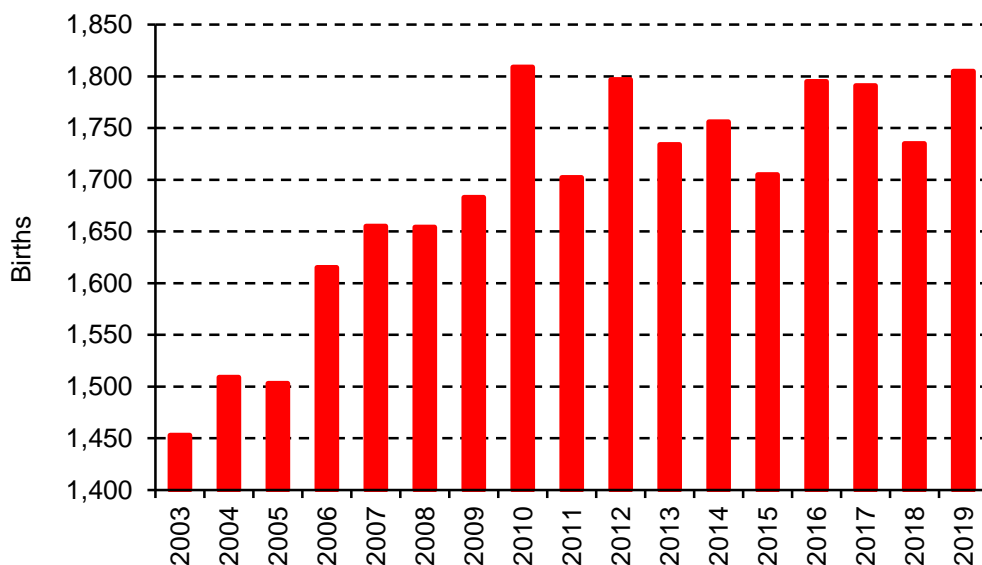
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

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			



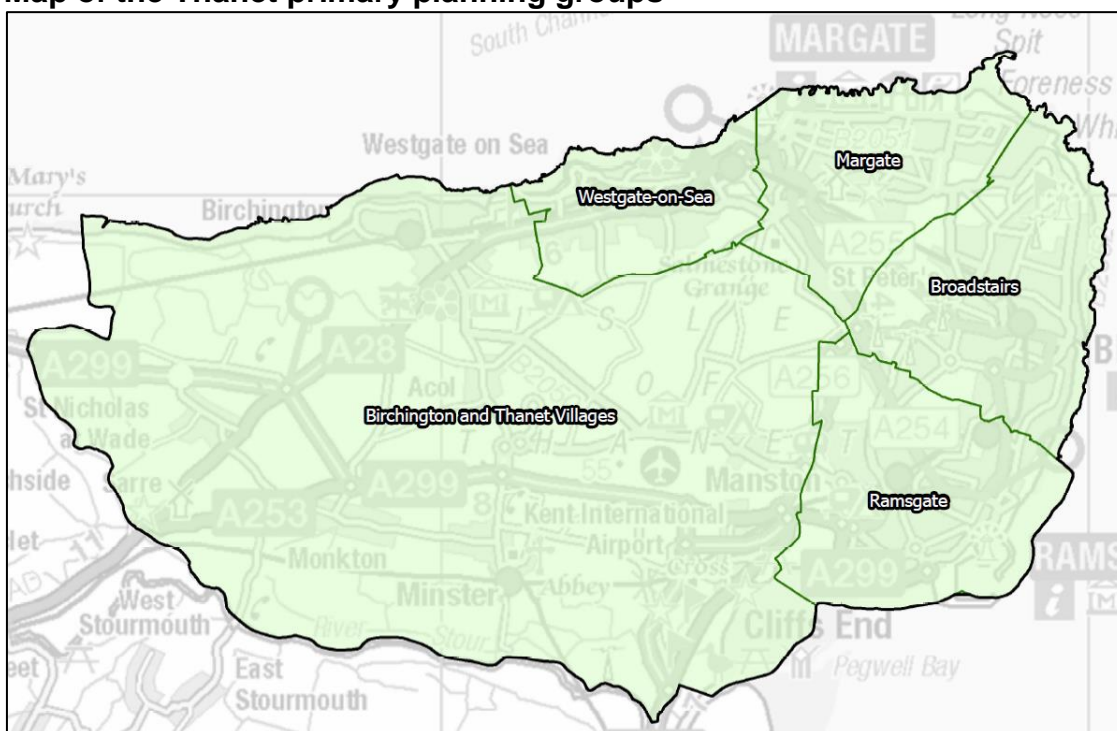
10.14 Thanet

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

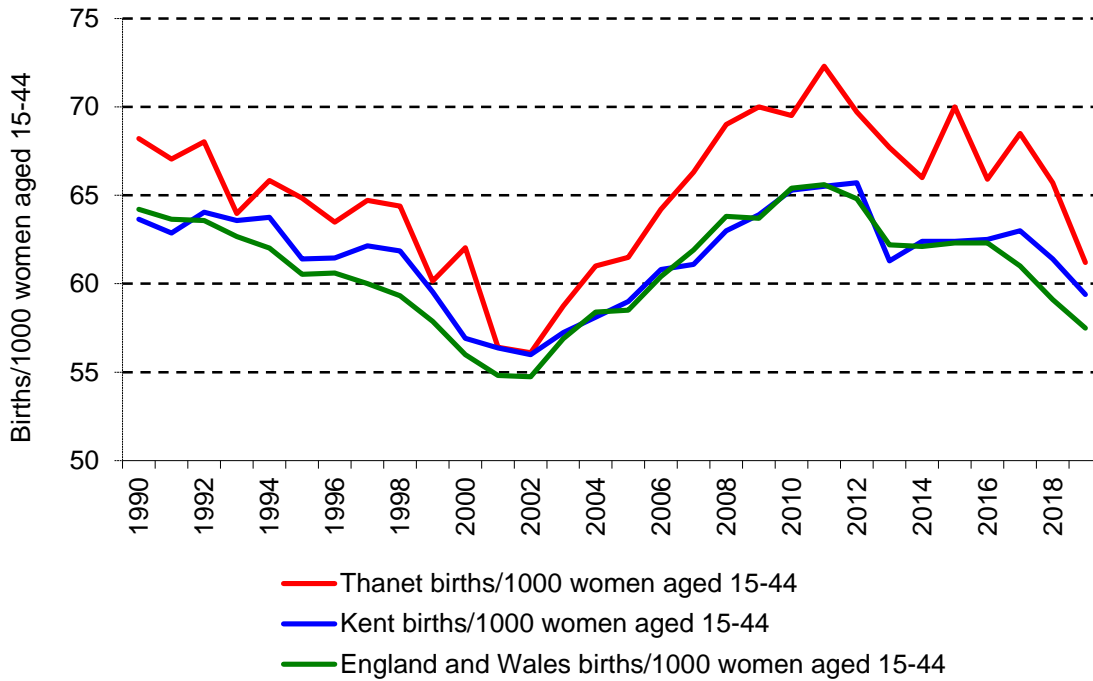
Planning Group	School	Status
	St. Mildred's Infant School	Community
	St. Peter-in-Thamet CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Upton Junior School	Academy
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Birchington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Minster CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Monkton CE Primary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



Birth rate and births analysis

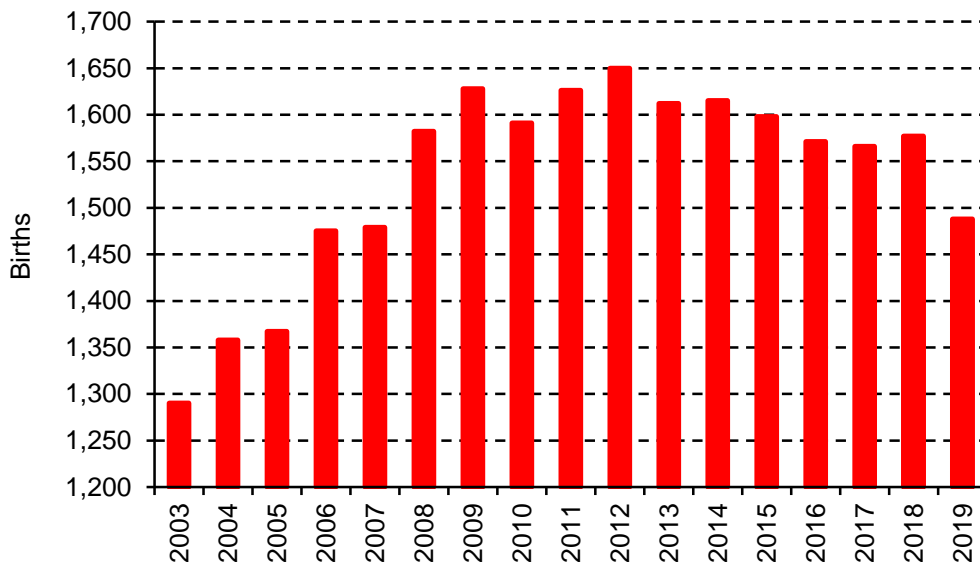
The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

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			

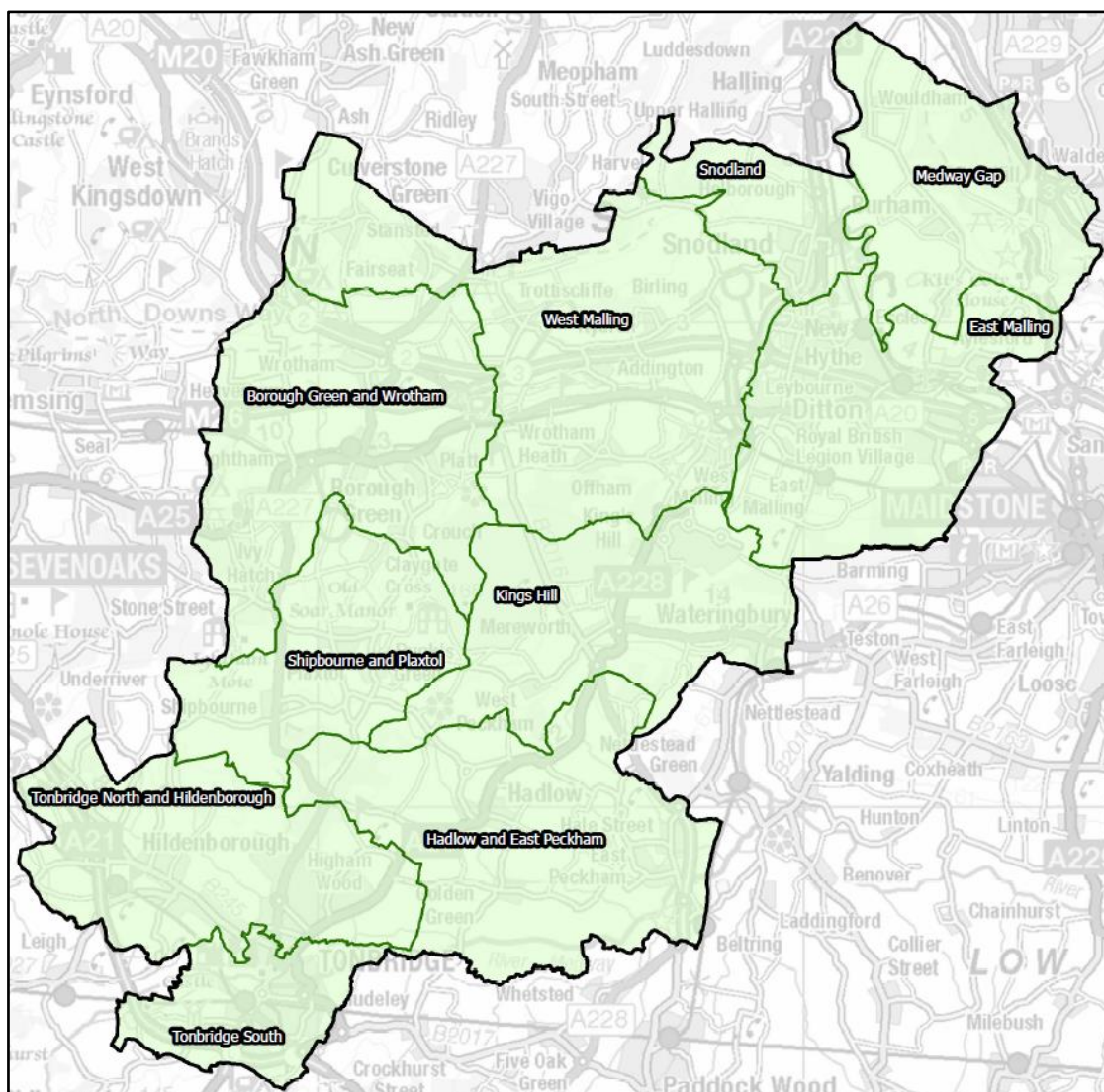


10.15 Tonbridge and Malling Borough commentary

- 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



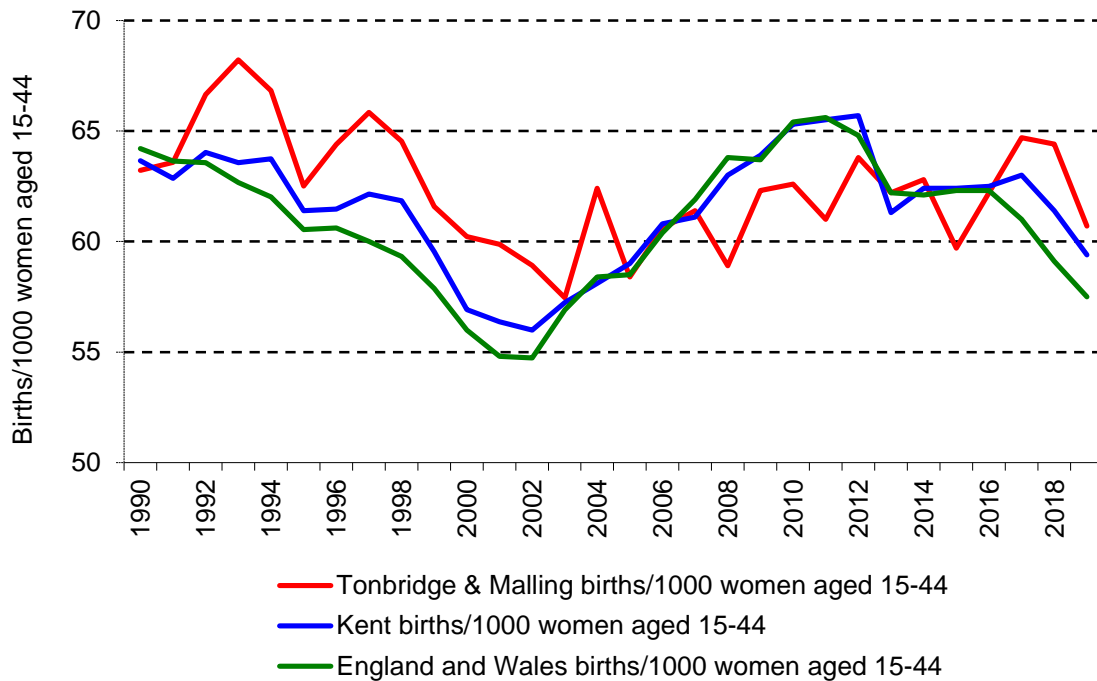
Planning groups	School	Status
	Mereworth Community Primary School	Community
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill	Academy
	Wateringbury CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Borough Green and Wrotham	Borough Green Primary School	Foundation
	Ightham Primary School	Community
	Platt CE Primary School	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

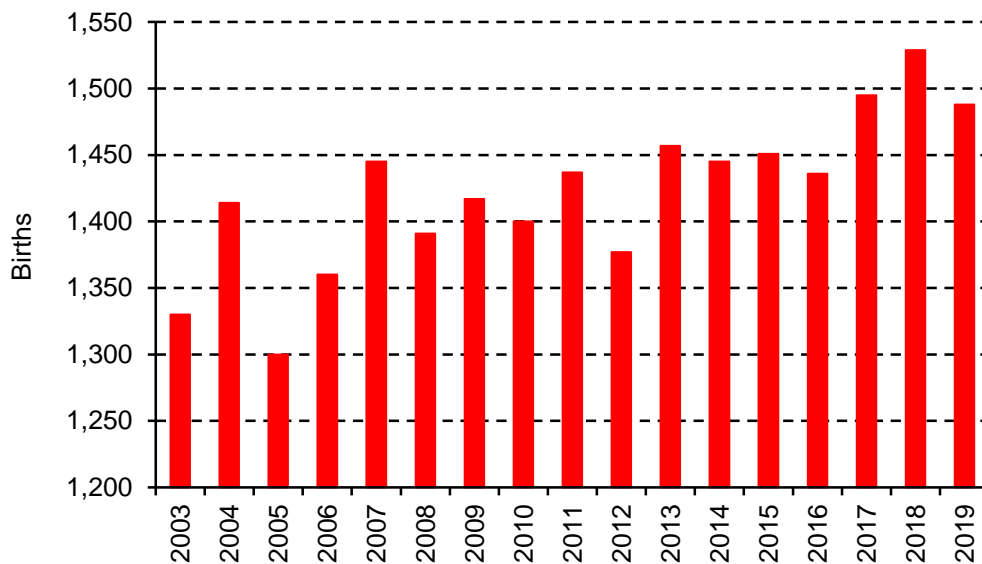
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

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.				



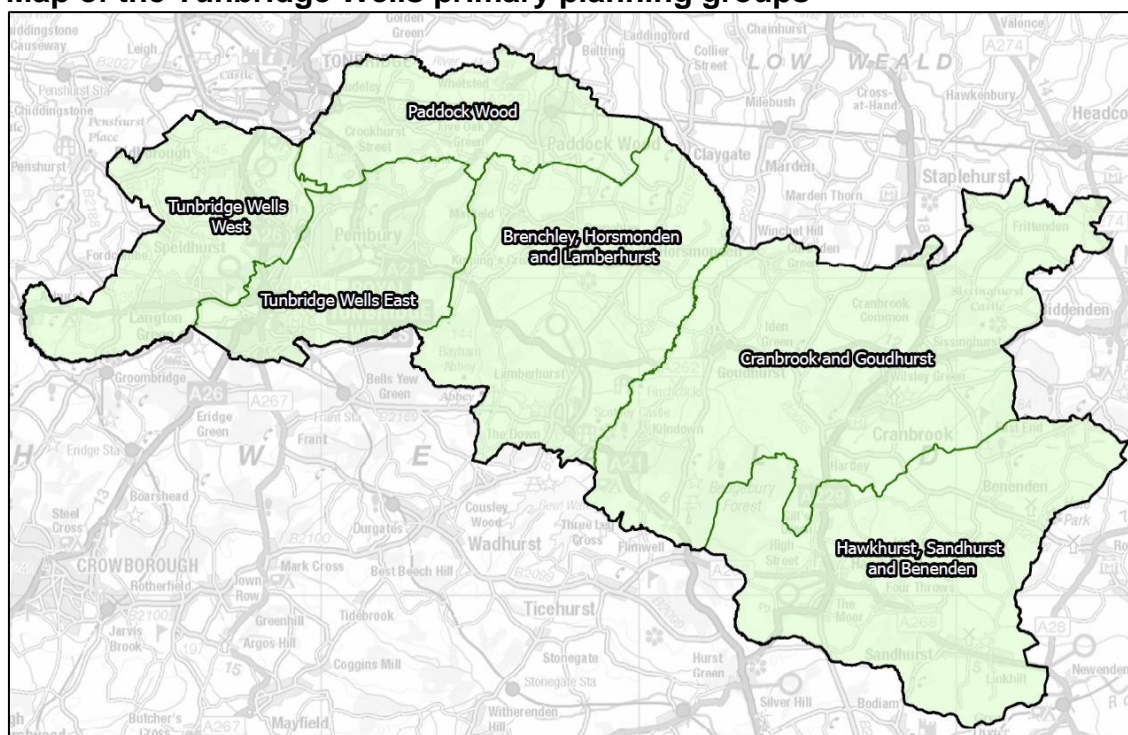
10.16 Tunbridge Wells

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



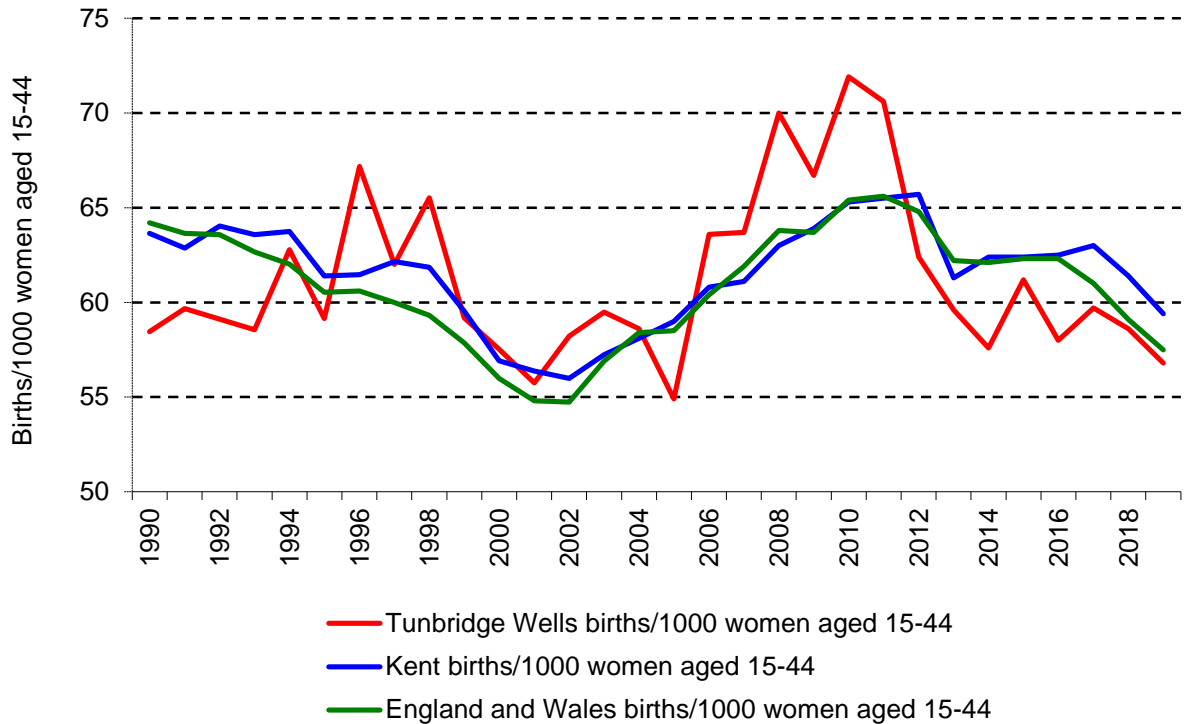
Planning Groups	School	Status
Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	Horsmonden Primary School	Community
	Lamberhurst St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Colliers Green CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Cranbrook CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Frittenden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Goudhurst and Kilndown 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

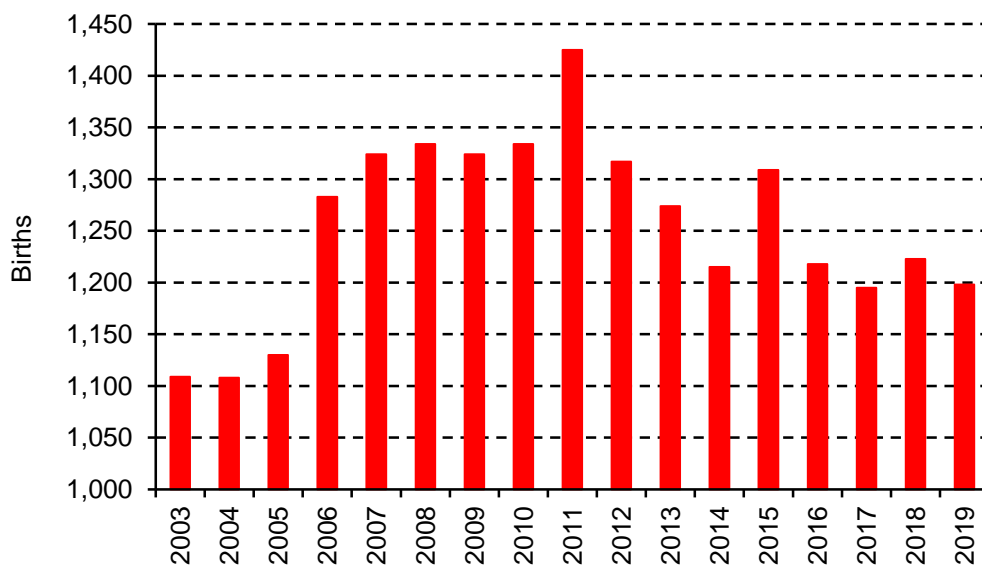
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

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.

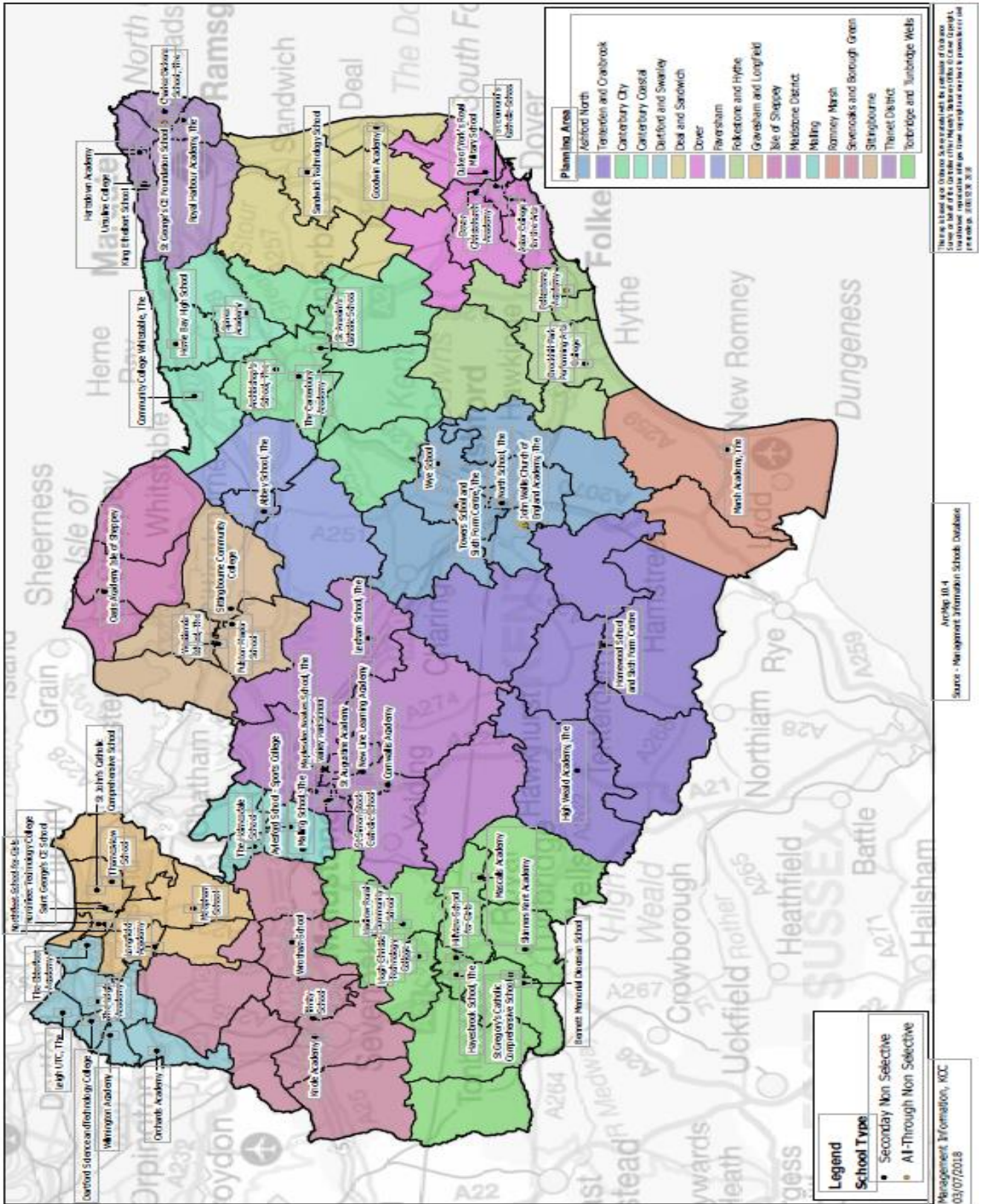
Pupil product rates (the expected number of pupils from new housebuilding) are informed by the MORI New Build Survey 2005. KCC has developed a system that combines these new-build pupil product rates (PPRs) with the stock housing PPR of the local area to model the impact of new housing developments together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



Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021 – 2025

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

Directorate/ Service: Children Young People and Education

Name of decision, policy, procedure, project or service: Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25

Responsible Owner/ Senior Officer: Lee Round, Area Schools Organisation Officer, South Kent

Version: 2

Author: Lee Round

Pathway of Equality Analysis:

Children's, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee – 18 November 2020
Cabinet Committee- 27 January 2021.

Summary and recommendations of equality analysis/impact assessment.

- **Context**

The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent is an annual publication that provides an overarching framework for determining when and where education provision may be needed in the future.

- **Aims and Objectives**

The aim of the Plan is to:

- Provide an overarching framework for determining when and where education provision may be needed in the future. To this end it sets out the forecast number of children and young people in Kent and breaks this down to smaller geographical areas (districts and planning groups within these) to show where there may be a need for more or fewer places.
- Set out the principles which will be used to consider and evaluate individual proposals which might come forward (be commissioned) to address any identified shortage or surplus of places in a locality.

- **Summary of equality impact**

In respect of an equality impact assessment, we believe that this would be carried out at two levels. First, in respect of the Commissioning Plan itself, the assessment is whether the commissioning principles and guidelines may have an impact (either positive or negative) on any protected groups and if so what action, if any, should be taken to amend the Plan or to mitigate the negative impacts. The second, a more detailed analysis of the impacts on any protected group arising from individual education consultation proposals.

This Equality Impact Assessment deals solely with the first of these two levels, namely the principles and guidelines of the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision.

The EqIA will focus on the overarching principles and the planning guidelines for commissioning school places in the County as these will guide future provision and are the areas to be consulted.

Adverse Equality Impact Rating Low

Attestation

I have read and paid due regard to the Equality Analysis/Impact Assessment concerning The Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25. I agree with risk rating and the actions to mitigate any adverse impact(s) that has /have been identified.

DMT Member

Signed:

Name: David Adams



Job Title: Interim Director Education

Date: 15 October 2020

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?

1. We will always put the needs of the learners first.

Protected Group	Please provide a <u>brief</u> commentary on your findings. Fuller analysis should be undertaken in Part 2.			
	High negative impact EqlA	Medium negative impact Screen	Low negative impact Evidence	High/Medium/Low Positive Impact Evidence
Age				<p>High positive impact for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>This approach means that we will aim to meet the educational needs of all pupils including the most vulnerable learners*. The needs of protected groups will be considered in any consultation through an EqlA specific to that consultation.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested as part individual school consultation processes.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

*The most vulnerable learners in this context included those entitled to Pupil Premium funding, who are looked after or are classified as SEN.

2. Every child has access to a local good or outstanding school, which is appropriate to their needs.

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				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

3. All education provision in Kent should be financially efficient and viable.

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				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				Positive for all children. A school remaining viable is critical to the quality of education it can provide and is fundamental to providing the range of choice we aspire to for our communities.
Race				
Religion and Belief				We recognise that in areas of high surplus capacity actions taken to reduce surplus may impact on parental choice. Actions may also have an impact on disabled pupils or parents/carers if they have to incur the costs of travelling further for a school place. This may also impact on pupils with SEN who may have to travel further to access appropriate provision. The impact will need to be tested in the specific EqIA for an individual consultation.
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

4: We will aim to meet the needs and aspirations of parents and the local community.

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				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				The KCP identifies gaps in provision for Early Years through to Post 16 including provision for pupils classed as disabled due to their special educational needs.
Race				
Religion and Belief				The views of parents and the local community will be captured and considered at every opportunity during a consultation. This will include capturing opinion by recording and transcribing public meetings, ensuring consultation information is spread widely in the consultation area and encouraging emailed as well as posted responses.
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				We will ensure that all our consultations are made accessible, from the venues in which we hold meeting to the options provided for responding to a given consultation.
Carer's Responsibilities				

5. We will aim to promote parental preference

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities.</p> <p>Responding to parental preferences in respect of school choice and diversity means that provision will respond to a range of needs within a community. However, the Local Authority is mindful that the expansion of a popular school could make other schools in the area less viable. Particularly when a school is rated as Requires Improvement or Inadequate. These schools may well have a higher percentage of pupils from disadvantage families, pupils with SEND needs or who have English as an Additional Language. For each consultation, a separate EqIA will be completed to assess and understand the equality implications and opportunities.</p> <p>Analysis of admissions data will be undertaken in districts where we do not achieve our preference targets to identify if any protected group disproportionately affected. If this is the case actions will be put in place to redress the situation.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested as part of individual school consultation processes.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

6. 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.

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>Views within a consultation will be captured and considered at every opportunity. This will include capturing opinion by recording and transcribing public meetings, ensuring consultation information is spread widely in the consultation area and encouraging emailed as well as posted responses.</p> <p>We will ensure that all our consultations are made accessible, from the venues in which we hold meeting to the options provided for responding to a given consultation.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

7. **The needs of Children in Care and those with SEN will be given priority in any commissioning decision.**

Protected Group	Please provide a <u>brief</u> commentary on your findings. Fuller analysis should be undertaken in Part 2.			High/Medium/Low Positive Impact Evidence
	High negative impact EqIA	Medium negative impact Screen	Low negative impact Evidence	
Age				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				Positive for children with SEN and disabilities.
Race				Looked after children will be able to access educational provision across the County including Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children.
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				Consultation will seek to elicit views in relation to this priority.
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				These assumptions will be tested as part individual school consultation processes.
Carer's Responsibilities				

8. We will give priority to organisational changes within schools that create environments better able to meet the needs of vulnerable children including those who have SEN and disabilities, come from minority ethnic communities and/or from low income families.

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>KCC policy is to expand schools that are rated Good or Outstanding. These schools are reducing the gaps in achievement between the groups with protected characteristics and all other pupils.</p> <p>Therefore, this is a positive for children with SEN and disabilities and those from minority communities and/or from low income families.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested through individual consultations.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

9. We will ensure we make the most efficient use of resources.

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>The impact on all groups particularly those with protected characteristics will be evaluated when resourcing decisions are made.</p> <p>We understand that the cheapest commissioning option may not always make the most efficient use of our resources. The use of resources must have a positive impact on protected groups.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested through consultation.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

10. Any educational provision facing challenges in difficult times will be supported and challenged to recover in an efficient and timely manner, but where sufficient progress is not so achieved, we will seek to commission alternative provision or another provider.

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>Children have one opportunity to receive a good education. Acting to ensure they receive this and do not languish in inadequate provision is essential</p> <p>Statistically higher numbers of pupils with English as an Additional Language (EAL), those who receive SEND support and disadvantaged pupils can be found in "Requires Improvement/Inadequate" schools than those that are "Good/Outstanding".</p> <p>If alternative provision is commissioned this could have a disproportionate impact on EAL, SEND and disadvantaged pupils in the short term.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested through consultation.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

11. If a provision is considered or found to be inadequate by Ofsted, the Local Authority will seek to commission alternative provision where the Local Authority and the local community believe this to be the quickest route to provide high quality provision.

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>Children have one opportunity to receive a good education. Acting to ensure they receive this and do not languish in inadequate provision is essential</p> <p>Statistically higher numbers of pupils with English as an Additional Language (EAL), those who receive SEND support and disadvantaged pupils can be found in "Requires Improvement/Inadequate" schools then those that are "Good/Outstanding".</p> <p>If alternative provision is commissioned this could have a disproportionate impact on EAL, SEND and Disadvantaged pupils in the short term.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested through consultation.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

12. In areas of high housing growth, we will actively seek developer contributions to fund or part fund new and additional provision.

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				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				Positive for all children.
Race				It can be reasonably assumed that lower income families will access social housing and therefore some or the most disadvantaged pupils will be resident in areas of high housing growth. Through the consultation process, we will review the education provision in the locality to ensure that it is accessible to all including the most disadvantaged pupils.
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				These assumptions will be tested through consultation.
Carer's Responsibilities				

13. In areas of high surplus capacity, we will take action to reduce such surplus.

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				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>Areas of high surplus are spread around the county. The surplus can change significantly from one planning group to the next. We recognise that in areas of high surplus capacity actions taken to reduce surplus may impact on parental choice. Actions may also have an impact on disadvantaged families if they have to incur the costs of travelling further for a school place or pupils SEN pupils who may have to travel further to access appropriate provision.</p> <p>If the reduction of surplus numbers has to be considered via the reduction of Published Admissions Numbers or a school closure, a careful assessment of the impact on all protected characteristic groups will, be undertaken.</p> <p>Further equality impact assessments specific to those consultations will be undertaken at that point.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

14. Planning Guidelines – Primary:

- The curriculum is generally delivered in key stage specific classes. Therefore, for curriculum viability schools should be able to operate at least 4 classes.
- We will actively look at federation opportunities for small primary schools.
- Where possible, planned Published Admission Numbers (PANs) will be multiples of 30 (where this is not possible, multiples of 15 will be preferred).
- 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.
- All 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.

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				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority’s ‘Vision and Priorities for Improvement’. Overall positive for all children as the quality of provision is of primary concern. The planning guideline may be more difficult to comply with by minority groups, for example to promote a school with a religious characteristic, hence the guidance is “should” rather than “must”. Consideration of the merits of the individual proposal, against the broad range of principles and guidelines, and our equalities duties would be made at the time.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and				

Civil Partnerships				These assumptions will be tested as part individual school consultation processes.
Carer's Responsibilities				

15. 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) where this is in the interests of the local community.

Protected Group	Please provide a brief commentary on your findings. Fuller analysis should be undertaken in Part 2.			
	High negative impact EqlA	Medium negative impact Screen	Low negative impact Evidence	High/Medium/Low Positive Impact Evidence
Age				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				Positive for all children.
Race				Overall positive for all children as the quality of provision is of primary concern.
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				The planning guideline may be more difficult to comply with by some groups, such as faith groups, hence the guidance is "will not normally" rather than "must".
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				Therefore, we will consider the merits of the individual proposal, against the broad range of principles and guidelines, and our Public Sector Equality Duty will be made at the time.
Carer's				

Responsibilities				<p>There are several single sex secondary schools in Kent, predominantly selective schools. The need to ensure sufficient provision exists for both boys and girls will be part of a specific commissioning decision in areas where this is relevant. Where we are proposing to make changes at single sex secondary schools the issues relating to sex/gender will need to be considered.</p>
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16. Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs:

- We aim, over time, to build capacity in mainstream settings, 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.
- We will aim to commission specialist provision in any new Primary or secondary school. This could either be through the inclusion of a Special Resourced Provision (SRP) or a satellite provision linked to a local special school.
- 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 provision may be at school or college. For young people aged 19–25 provision is likely to be college based.
- We recognise the need for children and young people to live within their local community where possible and we seek to provide them with day places unless residential provision is needed for care or health reasons. In such cases agreement to joint placement and support will be sought from the relevant KCC teams or the Health Service.
- We aim to reduce the need for children to be transported to schools far away from their local communities.

Protected Group	Please provide a brief 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				Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'. It is also anticipated that Planning Guidelines for children and young people with SEN will have a positive impact on the provision of school places for this group. Specifically, it is anticipated that this will have a positive impact for children and young people with disabilities. These assumptions will be tested as part individual school consultation processes.
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and				

Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

17. Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision

- We support diversity in the range of education provision available to our 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, which include 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.

Protected Group	Please provide a brief commentary on your findings. Fuller analysis should be undertaken in Part 2.			
	High negative impact EqlA	Medium negative impact Screen	Low negative impact Evidence	High/Medium/Low Positive Impact Evidence
Age				<p>Positive for all communities in Kent and supports the delivery of the Local Authority's 'Vision and Priorities for Improvement'.</p> <p>Overall, these guidelines are positive. Increasing access to high quality education provision benefits all and increases parental choice.</p> <p>Any negative impact on neighbouring schools, and therefore children's education, would be considered as part of the evaluation of individual proposals.</p> <p>This would include the impact on groups with protected characteristics.</p> <p>These assumptions will be tested as part individual school consultation processes.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's Responsibilities				

Planning guidelines – Support of Small Schools

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
- All relevant local authority plans, and policies explicitly address the needs of small schools;
- All services provided or brokered through the council take account of the needs of small schools in terms of the services offered and pricing;
- The allocation of revenue and capital funding takes into account the needs of small schools.
- They will work closely with both diocesan boards of education to ensure that the distinctive character and ethos of small church of England schools is protected and maintained in future collaborative arrangements.

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				<p>Kent County Council values small primary schools and recognises the contribution they make to the education of children in rural areas. KCC policy is to ensure small schools thrive and continue to play a valued role in their local communities.</p> <p>This is a positive impact for:</p> <p>For families with a Christian faith and a preference for Church of England Schools as 61% of our small schools being linked to either the Diocese of Canterbury, Rochester or in one case Southwark</p> <p>For all families as our small schools accept pupils of any faith or no faith.</p>
Disability				
Sex				
Gender identity/ Transgender				
Race				
Religion and Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Marriage and Civil Partnerships				
Carer's				

Responsibilities				Positive for all groups, as supporting our small schools to stay open will ensure that there is local provision for our rural communities. Thus, reducing the need to travel distances for primary education.
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Part 2

Equality Analysis /Impact Assessment

Protected groups

Not known at this point

Information and Data used to carry out your assessment

Pupil forecasts from Management Information.

Housing forecasts from District Core/Local plans or their variants

Who have you involved consulted and engaged?

District and Borough Councils, schools, KCC members and the wider public will have the opportunity to comment on the plan prior to the adoption of the KCP by KCC Cabinet committee in January 2021.

Analysis

To be commented on after the consultation period.

Adverse Impact,

Any Adverse impact will be commented on and mitigation put in place if required after the consultation.

Positive Impact:

The over-arching nature of the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision 2021-25 means that the equalities impact assessment is also at a strategic, rather than specific level. In broad terms the Plan focuses on the positive impacts for all children and young people, particularly the most vulnerable pupils and those with SEND. It will provide a vehicle through which individuals and groups can make their voices heard regarding both current education provision and future proposals. An equality impact assessment will be completed as part of each individual consultation process that follows on from the Commissioning Plan. This assessment indicates that in line with our legal duties, the principles and planning guidelines, and thus commissioning decisions, there should be no impact on characteristics identified in the sections above.

JUDGEMENT

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

Internal Action Required

See action plan

YES

Equality Impact Analysis/Assessment Action Plan

Protected Characteristic	Issues identified	Action to be taken	Expected outcomes	Owner	Timescale	Cost implications
ALL	Although no adverse impacts have been identified, this is a strategic plan which will affect all children and young people in Kent as such it will need to be consulted on in order to ensure that any adverse impacts which may not have been identified by KCC are raised by protected groups.	Consultation	No change	L Round	Consultation complete by 31 December 2020	Any significant changes to the cost of implementing commission proposals will be brought to the attention of Cabinet

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

Yes

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