



AGENDA

CABINET

Thursday, 6th January, 2022, at 10.00 am Ask for: **Anna Taylor**
Council Chamber, Sessions House, Telephone: **Tel: 03000 416478**
County Hall, Maidstone **anna.taylor@kent.gov.uk**

UNRESTRICTED ITEMS

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

1. Apologies and Substitutes
2. Declaration of Interests by Members in Items on the Agenda for this meeting
3. Cabinet Member Updates
4. Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2022-23 (Pages 1 - 16)
5. Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-2026 (Pages 17 - 174)

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, 23 December 2021

This page is intentionally left blank

From: Roger Gough, Leader of the Council
Peter Oakford, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for
Finance, Corporate & Traded Services

Zena Cooke, Corporate Director - Finance

To: Cabinet – 6 January 2022

Subject: **Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement
2022-23**

Key decision: No

Classification: Unrestricted

Past Pathway of Paper: N/A

Future Pathway of Paper: N/A

Summary:

The attached report provides an initial analysis of the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement announcement on 16th December. The announcement set out a one-year settlement for 2022-23 and included details of individual grant allocations including rollover of existing grants, increases to the Social Care Support grant and Improved Better Care Fund grant, a new one-off Service grant for 2022-23 only.

The settlement also included the first tranche of Market Sustainably and Fair Cost of Care Fund to support the introduction of the reforms to social care charges. The settlement includes the council tax referendum thresholds for 2022-23. The provisional settlement is open for consultation until 13th January.

The provisional figures from the settlement will be included in the draft budget 2022-23 and Medium Term Financial Plan scheduled to be published on 5th January.

Recommendations

Cabinet is asked to NOTE the settlement and impact on the Council's budget. Cabinet is asked to AGREE that the response is prepared in consultation with the Leader/Deputy Leader and Cabinet member for Finance and Traded Services

Contact details

Report Author(s)

- Dave Shipton (Head of Finance Policy, Planning and Strategy)
- 03000 419418
- dave.shipton@kent.gov.uk

Relevant Corporate Director:

- Zena Cooke
- 03000 416854
- zena.cooke@kent.gov.uk

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2022-23

	Sctn	Page
Summary	1	2
Background and Spending Review 2021	2	4
Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement	3	8
Fair Funding Reforms	4	13

From Leader of the Council, Roger Gough
Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance,
Corporate and Traded Services, Peter Oakford

Relevant Director Corporate Director Finance; Zena Cooke

Report author(s) Head of Finance Policy, Planning and Strategy; Dave Shipton

Circulated to Cabinet

Classification Unrestricted

Contact details

Head of Finance Policy, Planning and Strategy Dave Shipton 03000 419 418 dave.shipton@kent.gov.uk

Corporate Director, Finance Zena Cooke 03000 419 205 zena.cooke@kent.gov.uk

The provisional local government settlement was published on 16th December. The settlement sets out the core spending power (CSP) including main grant allocations for individual authorities from Department for Levelling-up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and forecast council tax precepts for 2022-23. The announcement is a one-year settlement and does not include indicative allocations for subsequent years (2023-24 and 2024-25) despite the announcement of three-year departmental spending plans in the Spending Review 2021 (SR21) on 27th October.

The Government's stated objective in the settlement is to give priority to "stability in the immediate term", with a more fundamental review of local government funding starting in 2022. A one-year settlement leaves capacity for the impact of reforms in later years.

Comparison of the main elements of CSP for KCC for 2021-22 and 2022-23 are set out in table 1 below (note the 2021-22 CSP has been recalculated from the original 2021-22 settlement to reflect the final council tax precept)

	2022-23 CSP	2021-22 Revised CSP	Change	<i>Memo Original 2021-22 CSP</i>
<i>Business Rate Baseline</i>	<i>£187.9m</i>	<i>£187.9m</i>	-	<i>£187.9m</i>
<i>Revenue Support Grant</i>	<i>£10.0m</i>	<i>£9.7m</i>	<i>+0.3m</i>	<i>£9.7m</i>
Settlement Funding Assessment	£197.9m	£197.6m	+0.3m	£197.6m
Improved Better Care Fund	£50.0m	£48.5m	+£1.5m	£48.5m
Social Care Support Grant	£54.5m	£39.1m	+£15.3m	£39.1m
Compensation for Business Rates	£15.4m	£9.8m	+£5.6m	+9.8m
New Homes Bonus	£4.4m	£4.6m	-£0.2m	£4.6m
Services Grant (new)	£13.0m		+£13.0m	
Fair Cost of Care Fund (new)	£4.2m		+£4.2m	
Council Tax	£810.6m	£778.7m	+£31.8m	£801.9m
Total	£1,149.9m	£1,078.4m	+£71.5m	£1,101.6m

As widely anticipated the 2022-23 announcement includes roll-forward of the main grants including Revenue Support Grant (RSG), Social Care Support Grant (SSG), Improved Better Care Fund (iBCF) grant and compensation for previous business rates discounts/exceptions/ caps on increases. RSG includes a 3.1% inflationary uplift and the transfer of two small new burdens grants. There has also been a 3% increase in iBCF from part of the new money for Local Government in the Spending Review. The New Homes Bonus includes the final year's legacy payment for previous years plus one-year's growth for new housing stock, empty homes brought into use and affordable homes premium.

The council tax element is based on the government's estimate for the tax base and assumed increases up to the referendum limit and adult social care precept. The CSP assumes all councils will raise their council tax by the maximum permitted without a referendum.

The settlement includes the allocation of the new £4.8bn additional grant over 3 years for local government announced as part of SR21. Approximately £1.6bn of this money has been allocated in 2022-23:

- £636m increase in Social Care Support Grant (£15.3m for KCC) using the existing Adult Relative Needs Formula (RNF) and equalisation of the Adult Social Care council tax precept
- £63m increase in iBCF (£1.5m for KCC) which together with the additional Social Care Support Grant represents £700m new grant funding for social care
- £822m for new one-off Services Grant for 2022-23 (£13.0m for KCC) allocated to all authorities using the same formula as the Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA)
- Inflationary increase in RSG (£0.3m for KCC)

SR21 included £3.6bn for local government over 3 years to implement the social care reforms announced in September. The Local Government Finance Settlement allocates £1.4bn of this (£162m in 2022-23, with a further £600m planned in each of 2023-24 and 2024-25 subject to meeting certain conditions) through the “Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund”. This fund is to support local authorities to prepare markets for reform and move towards paying providers a more equitable cost of care. The funding in 2022-23 has been allocated using the same Adult RNF as Social Care Support Grant. KCC’s share in 2022-23 is £4.2m. At this stage we do not have sufficient information about the impact of the reforms to assess whether the grant will be sufficient.

In the written ministerial statement the Secretary of State reaffirmed the Government is committed to ensuring that funding allocations for councils are based on an up-to-date assessment of their needs and resources.

As part of this the Government will look at options to support local authorities through transitional protection. The one-off 2022-23 Services Grant provided in the Local Government Finance Settlement will be excluded from potential transitional protections.

The settlement includes no information about the national total, or individual council allocations, of the public health grant for 2022-23

The provisional settlement is open for a 4 week consultation closing on 13th January.

2.1 The Spending Review and Autumn Budget were set against in the context of the economic recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent economic recession in 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic has presented an extraordinary and unexpected challenge to the UK economy and economies across the world. The combination of additional public spending both on dealing with the pandemic and the economic fallout from the subsequent recession, and reduced tax yields, has resulted in an unprecedented peacetime budget deficit. The key fiscal indicators are set out below

Budget deficit of £319.9bn in 2020-21	<p>Budget deficit (difference between spending and receipts) is measured as Public Sector Net Borrowing (PSNB). This deficit equates to 15.2% of GDP and represents the largest budget deficit since World War II. The deficit is forecast to reduce to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £183.0bn in 2021-22 • £83.0bn in 2022-23 • £61.6bn in 2023-24 <p>and thereafter the rate of decline is forecast to be lower leaving an annual deficit of £44.0bn by 2026-27.</p>
Total debt of £2,136bn in 2020-21	<p>Accumulated debt is measured as Public Sector Net Debt (PSND). Total debt equates to 96.6% of GDP (highest level since 1962-63). Total debt is forecast to increase to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £2,369bn in 2021-22 • £2,479bn in 2022-23 • £2,561bn in 2023-24 <p>before remaining largely constant thereafter. As a percentage of GDP forecast total debt peaks at 98.2% in 2021-22 before starting to reduce to 88% by 2026-27.</p>
Total public sector spending of £1,115.2bn in 2020-21	<p>Public sector spending is measured as Total Managed Expenditure (TME) and comprises current expenditure (£989.1bn in 2020-21) and public sector investment (£126.1bn in 2020-21). TME in 2020-21 represents 53.1% of GDP, again highest since WWII. TME is forecast to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £1,045.0bn in 2021-22 • £1,045.4bn in 2022-23 • £1,081.4bn in 2023-24 <p>rising each year thereafter to £1,191.7bn by 2026-27</p>
Total public sector receipts of £795.3bn in 2020-21	<p>Public sector receipts include National Account Taxation (£713.0bn in 2020-21) and other income (£82.3bn in 2020-21) such as interest/dividends, operating surplus, etc. Receipts are forecast to increase to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £862.0bn in 2021-22 • £962.4bn in 2022-23 • £1,019.8 in 2023-24 <p>Rising each year thereafter to £1,147.8bn by 2026-27</p>

2.2 The performance of the economy has been particularly volatile following the announcement of the pandemic. The pace of economic recovery has slowed in recent months and inflation has been rising over late summer and autumn. Unemployment has not been as adversely affected as originally feared although underlying wage growth for those in continuous employment is difficult to measure due to the high level of changes in employment. The latest key economic indicators are set out below.

<p>GDP is forecast to recover to pre-pandemic levels early in 2022</p>	<p>The monthly measure total output in the whole economy (Gross Domestic Product – GDP) fell by 25% in the early months of the pandemic. GDP recovered to 95.2% of pre-pandemic levels up to October 2020 before falling back to 91.7% by January 2021. Throughout the remainder of this year it has recovered to 99.5% by September 2021. Although the rate of recovery has slowed in recent months GDP is forecast to recover to pre-pandemic levels around the turn of the year.</p>
<p>Rate of inflation in year to November 2021 is 4.6%</p>	<p>The main measure of inflation is Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is also shown including a measure of housing costs (CPIH). CPIH was consistently under 1% between April 2020 and March 2021. Since March the rate of inflation has been rising to 2.4% in June (with an unexpected fall to 2.1% in July) but rising thereafter each month to 3.8% in October and 4.6% in November</p>
<p>Unemployment is at 4.2% for the period August 2021 to October 2021</p>	<p>Unemployment peaked at 5.2% in the period October 2020 to December 2020 and has been falling since. The labour market has remained more resilient than previous forecasts and demand for labour continues to be buoyant with high number of vacancies.</p>
<p>Average earnings in the year to October 2021 increased by 4.9%</p>	<p>Changes in annual earnings are based on a 3 month seasonally adjusted average for total pay excluding arrears. Average earnings initially fell following the first lockdown measures (the greatest reduction being to June 2020 of 1.3%), followed by a recovery in the second half of 2020 and first half of 2021 (peaking at annual increase of 8.8% between June 2020 to June 2021). Since June the rate of increase has declined to current 4.9% in October 2021.</p>

2.3 The Spending Review was announced on 27th October. This set out public expenditure plans for the next 3 years. The settlement for local government included the following announcements:

Year on year increases in core spending power (CSP)	<p>CSP remains the government’s preferred approach to assessing the impact of the local government settlement. CSP includes resources available to local authorities from DLUHC (grants and business rates baseline) and council tax. CSP includes the vast majority of resources that constitute the Council’s net budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £50.4bn 2021-22 (excluding covid-19 grants) • £53.7bn 2022-23 • £56.6bn 2023-24 • £58.9bn 2024-25
£4.8bn additional grant over 3 years	<p>This grant is expected to be allocated in roughly equal instalments of £1.6bn each year, effectively meaning additional funding is front loaded with no further growth in 2023-24 or 2024-25. It includes an additional £200m for supporting families programme over the three years. Individual authority allocations are confirmed in the provisional settlement.</p>
£3.6bn for social care reforms	<p>This grant will be phased in over the 3-year period with £0.2bn in 2022-23, rising to £1.4bn in 2023-24 and £2.0bn in 2024-25. The grant is to support local authorities to implement the charging reforms announced in September and to better sustain local care market i.e. to implement the cap on care costs and to equalise the fees between state and self- funders.</p>
2% general council tax increase plus 1% council tax for adult social care	<p>The council tax referendum principles have been confirmed in the provisional settlement.</p>
Separate compensation for caps on business rates	<p>The government has announced that business rates multiplier will be frozen for 2022-23. The government has announced a range of other measures to help business such as additional reliefs for retail/hospitality/leisure, support for property improvements and green technology. Local authorities will be compensated for the impact of all these measures on business rate retention</p>
£37.8m funding for Cyber Security	<p>This funding will be available to local authorities over 3 years to tackle cyber security challenges, invest in cyber resilience and to protect services and data</p>
£34.5m funding for local delivery and transparency	<p>This funding will be available to local authorities over 3 years to strengthen procurement and commercial capacity, establish the Audit Reporting and Governance Authority and help meet new transparency requirements</p>

2.4 The Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) settlement includes an additional £1.7bn over three years to improve the wider social care system including the quality and integration of care. At least £500m of this will be allocated to improve qualifications, skills and wellbeing across the adult social care workforce. The DHSC settlement includes a commitment to maintaining public health grant in real terms. The allocations to local authorities from DHSC are not covered in the provisional local government finance settlement.

2.5 The Department for Education (DfE) settlement includes an additional £4.7bn for schools' budgets by 2024-25 and an additional £2.6bn over the three year period for additional school places. The schools' allocations through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) are released separately to the provisional local government finance settlement. The DfE settlement also includes increases for the Supporting Families programme (formerly Troubled Families) as well as the funding for this earmarked in the local government settlement.

2.6 The Department for Transport (DfT) settlement continues to include capital funding for roads maintenance and integrated transport. The capital allocations from DfT are not covered in the provisional local government finance settlement.

3.1 The provisional local government finance settlement was announced on 16th December. This sets out the provisional grant allocations and proposed council tax referendum principles. Comments on the provisional settlement will need to be submitted by 13th January.

3.2 The settlement includes the baseline for business rates retention (including tariffs and top-ups) which together with RSG makes up the Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) within the CSP. The calculation of SFA takes account of the impact of previous business rates revaluations but there has been no recalculation of RSG or baseline for changes in population or spending needs since the current business rates retention model was introduced in 2013-14. There was a change to the relative resource element within SFA introduced in 2016-17 to take account of individual authorities' local decision on council tax charges as well as the traditional resource adjustment based on the relative council tax base (the proportion of properties in each band and impact of discounts/exceptions). The SFA (and therefore CSP) does not include any additional business rates receipts (or business rates losses) under retention arrangements.

3.3 The one-year announcement in the provisional settlement leaves scope for changes in the distribution of funding through SFA and other grants in later years to take account of the Fair Funding reforms which have been delayed for several years. The ministerial statement reaffirmed the Government's commitment to ensuring that funding allocations for councils are based on an up-to-date assessment of their needs and resources. The data used to assess both Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) and Adults Relative Needs Formula (RNF) has not been updated in a number of years, dating from 2013-14 to a large degree, and even as far back as 2000. Over the coming months, the Government will work closely with the sector and other stakeholders to update this and to look at the challenges and opportunities facing the sector before consulting on any potential changes. However, this does bring a further degree of uncertainty whether funding from the non-council tax elements of the Council's budget will be more, flat, or less than 2022-23.

3.4 The settlement also confirms the proposed council tax referendum limits of 2% for the general precept and 1% for the adult social care precept. There is no separate grant for the 1.25% increase in employer's national insurance contributions nor any specific funding for the increases in National Living Wage (NLW)/National minimum Wage (NMW). Additional costs for national insurance and NLW/NMW have to be funded within the combination of additional service grant/social care grants and council tax.

3.5 The existing grants have been rolled forward from 2021-22 with inflationary uplifts in RSG and iBCF. There has also been the transfer of two small new burdens grants into RSG from the Electoral Registration grant and the Financial Transparency of Local Authority Maintained Schools grant. There have been no changes to the methodology for allocating grants and new grants and increased grants have been allocated using existing methodologies.

- The social care support grant has been increased with the new money allocated according to the existing the Adult RNF adjusted for the additional 1% adult social care council tax precept
- The new Service grant has been allocated using the same methodology as SFA which as outlined above has not been updated since 2013-14
- The new grant for Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund has been allocated using the existing Adults RNF. This grant will be subject to separate conditions set by government

3.6 It is worth noting that the proportion of funding allocated for adult social care RNF accounts for a much larger share for County Councils than the share of SFA. This is not always the case for other classes of authorities (London Borough, Metropolitan Districts, Unitary Authorities) which receive similar shares through Adults RNF and SFA. The SFA is based on the previous Formula Grant mechanism which it is contended had an urban bias in its distribution of relative needs and resources. The differences are stark as demonstrated through the respective shares of the Social Care Support Grant (KCC receives 2.4% of the national total) and the new one-off Service Grant (KCC receives 1.58% of the national total). The SFA also targets funding according to a wide variety of measures including deprivation and relative resources through council tax base/council tax rates. This has resulted in a clear pattern with the largest increases in CSP in authorities with highest deprivation/lowest tax yields, and smallest increases in authorities with low deprivation/high tax yields.

3.7 It is also worth noting that using the Adults RNF for the Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund in 2022-23 takes little account of the relative impact of self-funders of social care. This means funding allocations for 2022-23 do not support the objective for more equitable charges between self-funders and those in receipt of council funded care. However, it must be recognised until the impact of the reforms has been evaluated and reforms to local authority funding concluded there are few practical alternatives.

3.8 The New Homes Bonus includes the final year's legacy payment for previous years plus one-year's growth for new housing stock, empty homes brought into use and affordable homes premium. The additional growth is allocated as a one off and we are still assuming this grant will end in 2023-24 when the final legacy element is removed.

3.9 The announcement on 16th December does not include any of the additional funding for Supporting Families and Cyber Resilience, which will be distributed separately outside of the provisional settlement.

3.10 The schools' settlement was also announced on 16th December setting out the provisional allocations for Dedicated Schools Grant. This will mainly affect individual school's budgets but will also impact on High Needs budget, Early Years, and the aspects of KCC core budget funded from the grant. More detail of the schools' settlement will be set out in the draft budget report to be published on 5th January.

Core Grants

3.10 The Council is in receipt of a mix of general un-ringfenced grants which can be used in any way the Council decides to discharge its functions (core grants) and specific grants which must be spent according to government priorities. Given the uncertainty of future settlements beyond 2022-23 assumptions will have to be included in the Medium Term Financial Plan for future years. There are risks associated with this approach as the government may decide to change its priorities and reduce or cease funding through a grant or reallocate service specific grants into more general funding with a changed distribution.

Revenue Support Grant

3.11 Revenue Support Grant (RSG) is a central government grant given to local authorities from the centrally retained share of business rates which can be used to finance revenue expenditure on any service. The amount of Revenue Support Grant to be provided to authorities is established through the Local Government Finance Settlement using the relevant funding formulae; the revision of these formulae (along with the redistribution of the locally retained share of business rates) is the focus of the (deferred) Fair Funding review process.

3.12 KCC's RSG has decreased from circa £161m in 2015-16 to circa £9.6m in 2020-21 with only small inflationary uplifts since then.

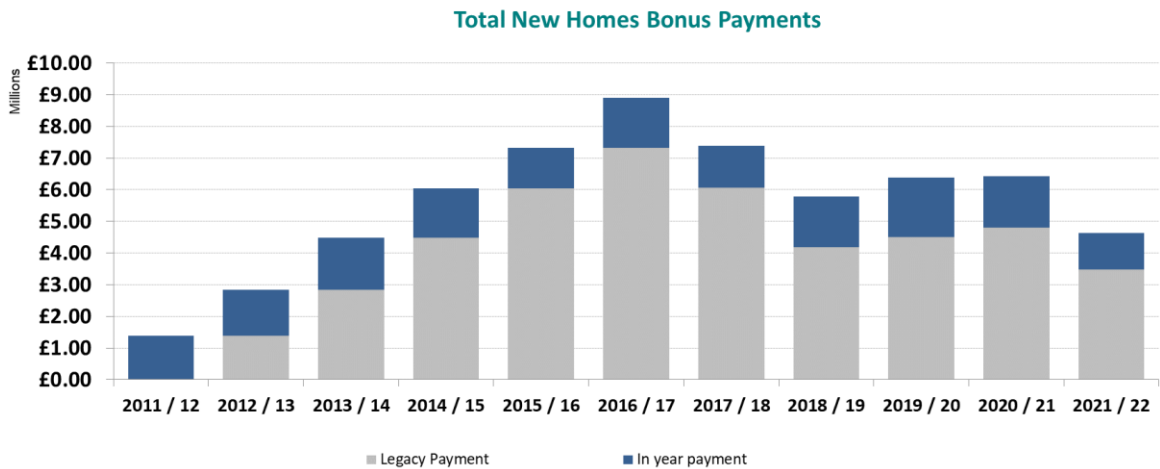
New Homes Bonus

3.13 The New Homes Bonus (NHB) scheme was introduced in 2011-12 to help tackle the national housing shortage. The scheme was designed to reward those authorities that increased their housing stock either through new build or by bringing empty properties back into use. The grant is un-ringfenced.

3.14 Initially the NHB grant increased each year as the grant provided an incentive for six years by adding an additional in year growth to the previous year's legacy amount. This saw the grant peak in value in 2016-17. From 2017-18 the grant was reformed with the incentive reduced to four years in stages over two years by removing the earliest two year's legacy payments and adding in year additional growth.

3.15 A further reform was introduced in 2020-21 which saw the additional in year growth added as a one-off (i.e. not included in the subsequent year's legacy) with oldest year's legacy removed. This meant three years' worth of legacy payments in that year and one in year's growth. The same system was used in 2021-22 with one-off allocation of in year growth and two years' worth of legacy payment. For 2022-23 the grant represents the one year's remaining legacy and no additional in year amount. For 2023-24 it is assumed the grant ceases as the last legacy year is removed.

3.16 The graph below depicts the legacy and growth elements over the lifetime of NHB



Improved Better Care Fund

3.17 The Better Care Fund (BCF) was introduced in the 2013-14 spending review. The fund is a pooled budget, bringing together local authority and NHS funding to create a national pot designed to integrate care and health services.

3.18 In addition to this, an Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) was announced in the 2016-17 budget to support local authorities to deal with the growing health and social care pressures during the period 2017-20. The grant is allocated according to relative needs formula for social care with an equalisation adjustment to reflect the adult social care council tax precept. The allocations increased each year between 2017-18 to 2020-21. The subsequent spending reviews and local government settlements have seen the grant rolled forward at the same value in cash terms as 2020-21 (£48.5m). The grant for 2022-23 includes a 3% inflationary uplift as part of the additional resources for adult social care within the settlement.

Social Care Grant

3.19 The current social care support grant was first introduced in 2019-20 following the announcement in the Chancellor’s 2019-20 budget of an additional £410m for adult and children’s social services. KCC’s allocation for 2019-20 was £10.5m based on a formula using the adult social care relative needs formula with an equalisation adjustment to reflect the adult social care council tax precept.

3.20 An additional £1bn was added to the 2020-21 settlement taking the total for social care support grant to £1.41bn. The same formula as 2019-20 was used based on using the adult social care relative needs formula with an equalisation adjustment to reflect the adult social care council tax precept. KCC’s allocation was £34.4m. The government believes there is not a single bespoke needs formula that can be used to model relative needs for both adult and children’s social care, therefore the existing Adult Social Care Relative Needs Formula was used to distribute this Social Care Support Grant funding.

3.21 The 2021-22 settlement included a further £300m taking the total social care support grant to £1.71bn. The same formula was used again providing KCC with an additional £4.7m, increasing the total grant value for 2021-22 to £ 39.1m.

3.22 The 2021-22 grant has been rolled forward into the 2022-23 provisional settlement. An additional £556.4m has been added to the grant and allocated to individual authorities using the existing Adults RNF (KCC share £14.3m). A further £80m added has been allocated to reflect the 1% adult social care council tax precept (KCC share £1.0m). Combined with the rollover from 2021-22 KCC's total social care support grant for 2022-23 is £54.5m, an increase of £15.3m on 2021-22.

3.23 The total increase in the Social Care Support Grant (£636.4m) together with the uplift in the IBCF (£62.8m) is part of £700m increase in social care funding within the settlement plus the additional adult social care council tax precept.

Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund

3.24 This is a new grant for 2022-23. In total £162m out of the £3.6bn over 3 years has been made available in 2022-23. The grant is allocated using the existing the Adults RNF and will be subject to separate conditions set by government.

4.1 A fundamental review of the distribution methodology for the core grants in local government settlement was first announced as part of the final local government settlement for 2016-17. Initially this was to complement the development of proposals for 100% business rates retention to enable the baselines to be reset (the baselines which take account of relative spending needs and relative ability to raise resources have been frozen since the introduction of 50% business rates retention in 2013-14). The original timetable was that the reforms would be implemented for 2019-20 settlement.

4.2 Initially the review was carried out through a technical working group jointly chaired by the then Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Local Government Association (LGA) and representatives from local authorities. The work of the group was initially supported by a call for evidence in July 2016 followed by two technical consultations in Spring 2017 and Spring 2018.

The principles established for the review were:

Incentivise growth	Support the reforms around 100% business rates retention and help councils grow their local economies
Simplicity	Identify the most important factors that drive need to spend and develop a less complex methodology for distributing resources
Transparency	For councils and the public to understand local allocations
Contemporary	Using the most up-to-date data available for key cost drivers
Sustainability	An evidence-based approach to respond to current and future demands
Robustness	Fit for purpose
Stability	Transitional arrangements and alignment with multi-year settlements to minimise losses in year one but provide a clear path to new allocations over time

4.3 The review proposed that the new system should be based on a common foundation formula reflecting a general range of services for upper tier and lower tier responsibilities. This foundation formula was proposed to be based on a simple measure of needs (total population) although views on whether this should also be weighted for deprivation were mixed with no consensus yet reached. Separate bespoke needs formulas were proposed to be included for a limited number key service areas:

Adult Social Care	With separate sub formula for 18 to 64 and over 65s taking into measures such disability assessments/benefits, income/deprivation and household support as well as population
Children and Young People's Services	With measures still to be determined
Highway Maintenance	Based on road length and traffic flow
Public Health	Based on population and a range of health measures and outcomes
Fire and Rescue	Based total/elderly population and deprivation
Flood Defence & Coastal Protection	Based on watercourse/coastal length and risks
Legacy Capital Finance	Based on historic borrowing

4.4 Under the current arrangement an area cost adjustment is made for a small number of authorities (London boroughs) facing significantly higher costs. This is measured according to differences in labour and premises costs. The Fair Funding review proposed that area cost weighting should be applied for all authorities which would include recognition of accessibility to deliver services (sparsity and density) and remoteness. This would reflect the impact of journey times on labour costs additional costs associated with sparsity, density, market conditions and economies of scale. The new area cost weighting would continue to take account of differences in labour rates and premises costs.

4.5 The previous funding arrangement took account of different authorities' scope to raise council tax through Relative Resources adjustment. Traditionally this has only taken account of differences in the tax base (relative value of properties as measured by the eight bands for council tax). The reforms introduced in 2016-17 brought in differences in tax rates (council tax charge) as well as tax base. This change was introduced with no prior consultation or notification and meant business rate retention and government grants were affected by local decisions on council tax levels.

4.6 The Fair Funding review proposed that relative resources adjustment should not reward or penalise authorities for exercising local discretion. This would see the council tax adjustment take into account differences in the value of the tax base (property bands) but revert to a notional tax rate rather than actual charges and exclude the impact of discretionary decisions on discounts within the tax base. The review also considered whether the relative resources adjustment should take into account different authorities' ability to raise income through sales/fees/charges especially car parking but as yet no firm proposals on this has been put forward.

4.7 The Fair Funding review recognised that there will be a need for transitional arrangements to allow authorities time to adjust to new funding levels but with a clear objective of fully transitioning to the new funding levels over time. The guiding principles for transitional arrangements would seek a balance between stability, transparency, flexibility and be time limited.

4.8 The planned implementation was initially deferred until April 2020 to allow more time to develop proposals. This was subsequently further deferred (to date indefinitely) due to the impact Covid-19 pandemic.

From: Shellina Prendergast, Cabinet Member for Education and Skills
Matt Dunkley CBE, Corporate Director of Children, Young People and Education

To: Cabinet – 6 January 2022

Subject: Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-26

Classification: Unrestricted

Past Pathway of report: CYPE Cabinet Committee - 16 November 2021

Future Pathway of report: Cabinet Decision

Electoral Division: All

Summary: This report provides the Cabinet with the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-26 for approval.

Recommendation(s):

Cabinet is asked to agree the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-26.

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 high quality places, 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 the expected 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. KCC will continue to monitor this data and forecast its impact over time.
- 2.2 As we have forecast for a number of years the effect of 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 2025-26 academic years we forecast secondary school rolls will rise by a further 6,600 pupils. This is equivalent to over 7 new 6FE secondary schools. Primary rolls are forecast to fall during the same period. Pupil numbers are also influenced by migration and KCC will monitor the influence of both Brexit and of Covid on future demand for school places.
- 2.3 As of January 2021, 15,281 children and young people had an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) across all schools and settings in Kent. This is an increase of 1,782 since January 2020, an increase of 13.2% compared to 10% in England. The pressure for specialist school provision continues to grow. In Kent, 31.1% of the children and young people with an EHCP are educated in mainstream schools (including Specialist Resourced Provisions), whilst the England figure is 39.9%; 41.8% of children and young people with EHCPs are educated in a special school placement compared to 35.8% nationally.

3. Our Commissioning Intentions

- 3.1 The KCP 2022-26 identifies the need for additional permanent and temporary mainstream school and specialist places over the Plan period. This is based on forecasts which incorporate demographic changes such as the number of births, but also migration and the level of house building.
- 3.2 Within 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 is forecast to produce significant demand for school places in specific planning groups over and above underlying demographic trends. This is particularly apparent in earlier years of the Plan within a number of primary planning groups impacted by substantial planned house building. The longer-term impact of this house building is also represented by the forecast need for significant additional secondary places in the latter period of the Plan.
- 3.3 Additional provision will be secured through a combination of expanding existing schools and opening new ones. The overall county commissioning intentions are shown below:

Primary School Commissioning Intentions:

by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
0FE 30 Year R temp places	1.5FE	6.8FE	5FE	20.8FE	5FE

Total of 39.1FE across the Plan period and up to 30 temporary Year R places

Secondary School Commissioning Intentions

by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
3FE 335 Year 7 temp places	11.5FE 285 Year 7 temp places	4FE 45 Year 7 temp places	2FE 15 Year 7 temp places	26.5FE	2FE

Total of 49FE across the Plan period and up to 680 temporary Year 7 places

SEND Commissioning Intentions:

by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
92 places	355 places	281 places	50 places		

A total of 778 permanent places across the Plan period

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, particularly in schools.
- 4.2 The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as demand for secondary places and for specialist places 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 the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.
- 4.3 Basic need funding is allocated by Government on the basis of a comparison of school capacity (not pupil admission numbers) against forecast mainstream pupil numbers from reception year to year 11 uplifted to provide a 2 per cent operating margin. Where capacity is lower than forecasts, the DfE provides funding towards the gap. The allocations for financial year 2022-23 are based upon the projected need for new places by September 2023; Kent received just £20.18m, which would barely fund the construction of just one 6FE secondary school. The 'lumpy' nature of establishing new school provision means that the County Council incurs the majority of the capital costs at the outset of mitigating a forecast place deficit, e.g. expanding a school by a whole FE; whereas the Basic Need formula does not account for this and provides the Council with funding for places in an incremental way over a longer period of time.

- 4.4 The Department for Education's (DfE) Free Schools Programme is another way to deliver some of the school provision Kent needs. We have encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with some success, but this programme is not a significant contributor to places overall and does have financial risks.
- 4.5 The cost of providing school places in response to housing growth is significant, and the County Council seeks developer contributions towards mitigating this cost. Developer contributions for education are secured either through s106 agreements or through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The reality is that in two-tier areas such as Kent, where education and planning responsibilities are not held within the same local authority, s106 agreements are the most effective mechanism for securing developer contributions for education. However, an increasing number of District Authorities have adopted CIL; whilst S106 can continue to be used on the largest of developments in those areas, KCC's ability to secure contributions directly from developers to fund additional school places is diminishing. This, coupled with the frequent inadequacy of the funding available, means that under the current developer contributions regime there is a significant risk to the funding of school places over the longer-term.

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.

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.

<h2>8 Recommendation(s):</h2>

- | |
|--|
| <p>8.1 Cabinet is asked to agree the Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-26.</p> |
|--|

9. Background Documents

- 9.1 Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2021-25
<https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/schools/education-provision/education-provision-plan>
- 9.2 Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23
<https://www.kent.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-and-policies/education-skills-and-employment-policies/early-years-and-childcare-strategy-2020-2023>
- 9.3 Kent Strategy for SEND 2021-2024
<https://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/special-educational-needs/send-strategy/strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities>

10. Contact details

Report Author:

Nick Abrahams
Area Education Officer – West Kent

Telephone number

03000 410058

Email address

nicholas.abrahams@kent.gov.uk

Relevant Director:

Christine McInnes
Director of Education

Telephone number

03000 418913

Email address

Christine.mcinnnes@kent.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent

2022 -2026



Blank Page



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Contact Details	6
2. Foreword	7
3. Executive Summary	8
3.1 Purpose	8
3.2 The Kent Context	8
3.3 What We Are Seeking to Achieve	8
3.4 Principles and Guidelines	8
3.5 Kent’s Demographic Trends	8
3.6 Capital Funding	9
3.7 Special Educational Needs	9
3.8 Early Education and Childcare	9
3.9 Post-16 Education and Training in Kent	10
3.10 Kent’s Forward Plan – Commissioning Summary	10
4. What We Are Seeking to Achieve	14
5. Principles and Planning Guidelines	15
5.1 Principles and Guidelines	15
5.2 Over-Arching Principles	15
5.3 Planning Guidelines – Primary	16
5.4 Planning Guidelines – Secondary	16
5.5 Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs	16
5.6 Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision	17
5.7 Small Schools	17
6. Capital Funding	18
6.1 Introduction	18
6.2 Basic Need	18
6.3 Free Schools Programme	18
6.4 Developer Contributions	18
6.5 Value for Money	19
7. Commissioning Special Educational Needs	21
7.1 Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)	21
7.2 Kent Overview	21
7.3 Education Health and Care Plans	21
7.4 Age Groups	22
7.5 SEN Need Types	23
7.6 Provision	24
7.7 Specialist Educational Provision in Kent – Specialist Resource Provisions	25
7.8 Kent Special Schools and Satellite Provisions	25



7.9	Independent Non-maintained Provision	25
7.10	Post 16 SEN provision	25
7.11	Forecasts and Future Demands	28
7.12	Future Commissioning of Provision.....	29
8.	Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare	32
8.1	Legislative Context and Free Entitlements	32
8.2	Early Education and Childcare Provision in Kent	32
8.3	Childcare Sufficiency Assessment	33
8.4	Sufficiency of Childcare Places for Children Aged 0-4 Years Old	33
8.5	Future Planning.....	35
9.	Post-16 Education and Training in Kent.....	36
9.1	Duties to Provide for Post-16 Students	36
9.2	16-19 Review	36
9.3	Kent's Key Priorities for the Next Four Years	36
9.4	Expected Changes to the Post-16 Landscape, in the Next Year.....	37
9.5	DfE Review of Post-16 Qualifications at Level 3 and Below.....	37
9.6	Provision Outside Schools and Colleges	38
9.7	Capital Funding	38
9.8	District and Area Analysis	38
9.9	Summary of priorities:	40
10.	Commissioning Statutory School Provision.....	44
10.1	Duties to Provide for Ages 4-16 Years	44
10.2	Kent-Wide Summary	44
10.3	Forecast Pupils in Mainstream Primary/Secondary Schools	47
10.4	Travel to School Flows	51
10.5	Migration into Kent	52
10.6	Ashford.....	53
10.7	Canterbury	62
10.8	Dartford	70
10.9	Dover.....	79
10.10	Folkestone and Hythe	87
10.11	Gravesham.....	95
10.12	Maidstone.....	102
10.13	Sevenoaks	110
10.14	Swale	118
10.15	Thanet.....	127
10.16	Tonbridge and Malling.....	134
10.17	Tunbridge Wells	142
11.	Appendices	149



11.1 Forecasting Methodology Summary..... 149
11.2 Secondary Planning Group Maps 151



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.

Christine McInnes
Director of Education
Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone ME14 1XQ
Tel: 03000 418913

<p>EAST KENT</p> <p>Marisa White Area Education Officer</p> <p>Canterbury, Swale and Thanet</p> <p>Brook House, Reeves Way Whitstable CT5 3SS</p> <p>Tel: 03000 418794</p> <p>Lorraine Medwin Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 422660</p>	<p>SOUTH KENT</p> <p>Lee Round Interim Area Education Officer</p> <p>Ashford, Dover and Folkestone & Hythe</p> <p>Kroner House, Eurogate Business Park, Ashford TN24 8XU</p> <p>Tel: 03000 412309</p> <p>Debbie Sales Interim Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 419328</p>
<p>NORTH KENT</p> <p>Ian Watts Area Education Officer</p> <p>Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks</p> <p>Worrall House, 30 Kings Hill Avenue, Kings Hill ME19 4AE</p> <p>Tel: 03000 414302</p> <p>David Hart Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 410195</p>	<p>WEST KENT</p> <p>Nick Abrahams Area Education Officer</p> <p>Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells</p> <p>Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone ME14 1XQ</p> <p>Tel: 03000 410058</p> <p>Paul Wilson Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 415650</p>



2. Foreword

Welcome to the County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent 2022-26 (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 we fulfil our statutory responsibility of ensuring a school place is available for every child, but also our non-statutory commitment to facilitate parental choice. This is not without its challenges, particularly in this period when we see the rolls rise in the secondary sector and the demand for specialist places increase.

For September 2021 we are pleased to report that we commissioned:

- 0.3 FE permanent primary school places and a further 30 temporary Year R places.
- 6.5FE permanent secondary school places and a further 260 temporary Year 7 places.
- 120 places in special schools or specialist resource provisions.

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

We forecast that between the 2020-21 and 2025-26 academic years the total primary school rolls will fall by 1,135 pupils and secondary increase by 6,600 pupils, the profile of change in school rolls will vary across the county with local areas requiring additional places to meet demand. As new homes are built, and the overall Kent population increases accordingly, further pressures will likely be felt. To meet need in specific localities, and to support housing development, for the academic years 2022-23 to 2025-26, 13.3FE of primary provision and 30 temporary Year R places will be needed and 20.5FE of secondary provision and 680 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 made in the OFSTED/Quality Care SEND Inspection in 2019. Across the Plan period we intend to commission just over 770 additional specialist places.

It would be remis not to highlight the huge impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on education provision since March 2020. We have continued to ensure the additional school places required have been delivered, however this has not come without additional cost, with impact on the construction industry through lockdowns and now the shortage and rising prices of construction materials and labour across the country. The need to address our significant shortfall in capital funding is already shaping the decision-making process around new education provision.

Shellina Prendergast- 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 high quality places, 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 the expected 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 reflects the dynamic and ongoing 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 (Kent County Council) Elected 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 a mix of maintained and academies and include 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. Commissioning education provision from good or better providers can assist in securing this vision. To address the commissioning needs outlined in this Plan we welcome proposals from existing schools, trusts, the three dioceses and new providers; those proposals should be aligned to the commission requirements set out in the Plan.

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. KCC will continue to monitor this data and forecast its impact over time.

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, this now being felt in the secondary sector. Between the 2020-21 and 2025-26 academic years we forecast secondary school rolls will rise by a further 6,600 pupils. This is equivalent to over 7 new 6FE secondary schools. Primary rolls are forecast to fall during the same period.



Pupil numbers are also influenced by migration and KCC will monitor the influence of both Brexit and of Covid on future demand for school places.

3.6 Capital Funding

The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues, particularly as demand for secondary places and for specialist places 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 the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities concerning forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity.

The Department for Education's (DfE) Free Schools Programme is another way to deliver some of the school provision Kent needs. We have encouraged promoters to submit bids to Waves 13 and 14, with some success, but this programme is not a significant contributor to places overall and does have financial risks.

KCC also secures developer contributions to the capital programme. The budget gap between what is needed for KCC to meet its statutory duties as school place commissioner and what is available is significant. All avenues are being explored to reduce the risks, but inevitably difficult decisions will have to be made to prioritise KCC's investment of the capital budget.

3.7 Special Educational Needs

The Local Authority is responsible for issuing and maintaining Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children and young people between the ages of 0-25 years, which in January 2021, totalled 15,281 an increase of 13.2% since January 2020 compared to 10% in England. In Kent, 31.1% of the children and young people with an EHCP are educated in mainstream schools (including Specialist Resourced Provisions), whilst the England figure is 39.9%; 41.8% of children and young people with EHCPs are educated in a special school placement compared to 35.8% nationally.

To ensure the Local Authority is able to provide sustainable high quality provision, the system needs to be realigned and the proportion of children and young people catered for within each provision type brought in line with national figures, so that specialist places are used for only those children and young people with the most complex needs. Work is underway to strengthen mainstream schools' SEND inclusion capacity and to continue investment in Specialist Resource Provisions (SRPs); a model of provision which supports greater inclusion of children and young people within mainstream schools in their local communities.

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 778 new places are forecast to be commissioned across the Plan period.

3.8 Early Education and Childcare

Early Education and Childcare in Kent is provided 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.

Across the whole county, there are sufficient childcare places for 0-4 year olds. However, in Gravesham the modelled demand is greater than the supply of places for the summer term in the 2021/2022 academic year with an estimated deficit of 229 places. All other districts have



a surplus of places, with Dartford reporting a particularly significant surplus. Local intelligence is used alongside the data to assess if the indicative deficits of places are experienced 'on the ground'. For example, the large surplus of places in Dartford must be viewed in the context of the significant ongoing growth in the housing market and that children outside of Kent's geographical borders access childcare in this district.

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 prospects. KCC are also seeking to minimise the number of young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) as a consequence of the disruption of education and support for young people. In September 2021, the Careers and Enterprise Company began rolling out the Careers Hub Model, offering support to all education providers to strengthen practice. This work contributes to the Economic Wellbeing strand of Reconnect, which is KCC's Covid-19 response for young people and is therefore a key priority.

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 Mathematics and/or English GCSEs should have opportunities to engage in personalised pathways which lead to sustained employment. The low level and flexible learning offer have contracted dramatically across the whole County and a proactive approach is necessary to meet this need.

KCC is in the process of evaluating current provision. To this end, and as part of the strategic plan, the Local Authority 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 will result in recommendations that can be used to change, influence and lobby and thus to improve the sector. Once the review is complete, we aim to introduce a more collaborative approach to planning and filling gaps in provision for 16-19 students. This may take the form of area-based groups where all education providers can share issues and plan jointly to meet the needs of their students and support their progression into post 16 education.

Since 2019 the DFE has been consulting on the future of post 16 qualifications. It has issued two consultations: one on Level 2 and below and another on Level 3. At the time of writing, the level 2 consultation results have not been published. The Level 3 consultation results recommendation that in future there should be two main pathways of study for 16-19 year olds, T levels and A levels. Other qualifications, including applied generals such as BTECs, will be defunded in stages from 2023 unless there is no overlap with a T level or A level. This intention has raised concerns across the sector and KCC is in discussion with sector providers to agree next steps.

3.10 Kent's Forward Plan – Commissioning Summary

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:

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

District	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
Ashford				2FE	2.8FE	2FE
Canterbury			1.5FE		2FE	1FE
Dartford		1FE	4FE		4FE	
Dover					3.8FE	2FE
Folkestone & Hythe					2.2FE	
Gravesham			0.3FE	1FE		
Maidstone				2FE		
Sevenoaks						
Swale		0.5FE	1FE		2FE	
Thanet					4FE	
Tonbridge and Malling	30 Year R temp place					
Tunbridge Wells						
Totals	0FE 30 Year R temp places	1.5FE	6.8FE	5FE	20.8FE	5FE

Total of 39.1FE of additional provision across the planned period and up to 30 temporary Year R places



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

Non-Selective Planning Group	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
Ashford North	Up to 90 Year 7 temp places	6FE Up to 120 Year 7 temp places				2FE
Canterbury Coastal					1.5FE	
Dartford and Swanley			4FE		4FE	
Dover					2FE	
Faversham	1FE				1FE	
Gravesham and Longfield		1.5FE				
Maidstone District		Up to 60 Year 7 temp places		2FE		
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	Up to 60 Year 7 temp places	2FE				
Sittingbourne	Up to 60 Year 7 temp places	Up to 60 Year 7 temp places	Up to 30 Year 7 temp places		6FE	
Thanet District						
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells					12 FE	
Selective Planning Group	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
Canterbury and Faversham	Up to 50 Year 7 temp places	1FE				
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	2FE					
Thanet District	15 Year 7 temp places	15 Year 7 temp places	15 Year 7 temp places	15 Year 7 temp places		
Maidstone and Malling		1FE				
West Kent	60 Year 7 temp places	30 Year 7 temp places				
Total secondary commissioning	3FE 335 Year 7 temp places	11.5FE 285 Year 7 temp places	4FE 45 Year 7 temp places	2FE 15 Year 7 temp places	26.5FE	2FE

Total of 49FE across the planned period and 680 temporary Year 7 places



Figure 11.3: Summary of commissioning intentions for specialist provision

District	by 2022-23	by 2023-24	by 2024-25	by 2025-26	Between 2026-29	Post 2030
Ashford						
Canterbury	32 places	16 places	16 places			
Dartford		25 places	225 places			
Dover						
Folkestone and Hythe	14 places					
Gravesham	30 places					
Maidstone						
Sevenoaks						
Swale	16 places	166 places	20 places	50 places		
Thanet		48 places	20 places			
Tonbridge and Malling		50 places				
Tunbridge Wells		50 places				
Totals	92 places	355 places	281 places	50 places		

A total of 778 permanent places across the Plan period



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:

- Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2020-23
- Kent Strategy for SEND 2021-2024

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 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 consider 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 a minimum of 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), if this is in the interests of the local community.

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 who 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

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.



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.

KCC 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 contributions. It continues to be clear through the County Council's Medium-Term Financial Plan that KCC is not in a position to undertake 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. The prospect of having to meet the growth in demand for places through additional borrowing confronts the County Council with a 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. Delivery of the additional school places needed in the County will rely more than ever on an appropriate level of funding from Government and securing the maximum possible contribution from housing developers.

6.2 Basic Need

Basic need funding is allocated by Government on the basis of a comparison of school capacity (not pupil admission numbers) against forecast mainstream pupil numbers from reception year to year 11 uplifted to provide a 2 per cent operating margin. Where capacity is lower than forecasts, the DfE provides funding towards the gap. The allocations for financial year 2022-23 are based upon the projected need for new places by September 2023; Kent received just £20.18m, this would barely fund the construction of just one 6FE secondary school. The 'lumpy' nature of establishing new school provision means that the County Council incurs the majority of the capital costs at the outset of mitigating a forecast place deficit, e.g. expanding a school by a whole FE; whereas the Basic Need formula does not account for this and provides the Council with funding for places in an incremental way over a longer period of time.

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 some 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 temporary provision with the resultant unplanned expense.

6.4 Developer Contributions

Each of the 12 districts in Kent are planning significant housing growth, it is essential that this growth is supported by sufficient education provision that is well integrated within the areas of growth and established at the right time. The cost of providing school places in response to housing growth is significant, the County Council seeks developer contributions towards mitigating this cost.



Developer contributions for education are secured either through s106 agreements or through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

S106 agreements are secured from housing developers at the time that planning permission is granted, they are intended to ensure development proposals are acceptable in planning terms. When securing a s106 agreement KCC will outline the additional impact the development would have on local schools, where we would need to add additional provision in response and the cost of doing so. Whilst district authorities, as the relevant Local Planning Authority, are the decision maker on whether contributions towards education provision should be made or not, once a s106 agreement is in place the housing developer becomes legally obligated to pay KCC contributions at specified points.

Five districts in Kent have adopted a CIL, which has largely replaced s106 agreements in those areas. The levy is a tariff based system where developers are charged a set rate per square metre of development. There is no direct link between the development's impact on local infrastructure and the amount it pays. All CIL funding is paid to the relevant district or borough, which then determines how it will be spent once it is received; there is no funding ring-fenced for education provision and KCC will usually be required to 'bid' to the Borough for a share of the funding. This provides KCC with no security that development charged CIL will contribute to the cost of new school provision at the time planning permission is granted. Under CIL the amounts collected for community infrastructure are typically lower than could be secured through S106 and the spending of CIL is entirely at the discretion of the District Authority and not KCC, which places the County Council at significant risk moving forward.

The reality is that in two-tier areas such as Kent, where education and planning responsibilities are not held within the same local authority, s106 agreements are the most effective mechanism for securing developer contributions for education, however an increasing number of District Authorities have adopted CIL; whilst S106 can continue to be used on the largest of developments in those areas, KCC's ability to secure contributions directly from developers to fund additional school places is diminishing.

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 progress).
- 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 construction method for new accommodation will be that which is the most appropriate to meet the needs of provision, e.g. temporary or permanent provision and that which represents good value for money.

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.

KCC commissioned consultancy AECOM to analyse costs of the KCC school construction programme and to benchmark against other Local Authority and DfE schemes. This report provides high level findings of a comparison between KCC costs and the National Schools Delivery Cost Benchmark database, the findings are below:

Figure 6.1: Average costs - National and Kent

Education Phase	Type	National School Delivery Average Costs	KCC Average Costs
Primary	Expansion	£17,470	£17,441
	New Build	£25,285	£22,817
Secondary	Expansion	£20,026	£24,040
	New Build	£22,127	£25,204



7. Commissioning Special Educational Needs

7.1 Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

The Children and Families Act 2014 sets out the responsibility to improve services, life chances and choices for vulnerable children and to support families. It underpins wider reforms to ensure that all children and young people can succeed, no matter what their background. The Act extends the SEND system from birth to 25, where appropriate, giving children, young people and their parents/carers greater control and choice in decisions and ensuring needs are properly met.

The Equality Act 2010 and Part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014 interact in several important ways. They share a common focus on removing barriers to learning. In the Children and Families Act 2014 duties for planning, commissioning, and reviewing provision, the Local Offer and the duties requiring different agencies to work together apply to all children and young people with SEN or disabilities.

7.2 Kent Overview

Kent's SEND strategy 2021-2024 has been jointly developed by KCC and the NHS in conjunction with children, young people, parents and carers, Kent PACT (Kent Parents and Carers Together) and other key stakeholders.

https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/13323/Strategy-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-and-disabilities.pdf

Kent is committed to the early identification of needs to ensure the correct support is identified and plans are put in place with children, young people and families. The SEND strategy, together with the implementation of Kent's New Approach to inclusion in schools, will ensure that there is a graduated approach to meeting additional needs.

Over the next year (2022/2023), we are developing a detailed SEN Sufficiency Plan that will inform local education SEN placement sufficiency during the plan period. It is intended that this will also reduce unsustainable costs driven by increasing numbers of children having to be placed in high-cost independent and non-maintained sector schools and provisions. The Plan will provide an evidence base that will support the implementation of a graduated approach for supporting the education of children and young people with SEND. From the perspective of place planning for meeting additional needs, bringing Kent in line with other local authorities regarding inclusion of children and young people with EHCPs within mainstream schools is a crucial part of this plan. This direction of travel is being supported through a detailed programme of work, including investment in whole school nurture, an Inclusion Leadership development programme and the development of locality-based resources and hubs.

7.3 Education Health and Care Plans

The Local Authority is responsible for issuing and maintaining Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) for children and young people between the ages of 0-25 years. As of January 2021, this totalled 15,281 children and young people with an EHCP. This is an increase of 1,782 since January 2020, an increase of 13.2% compared to 10% in England.

Figure 7.1 shows the number of EHCP's by district, the percentage increase in each district and the percentage of population in each district. Dover has had the highest increase in EHCPs from January 2020, whilst Thanet has the highest percentage of 0-



25 year olds with an EHCP and Swale has the highest percentage of 5-19 year olds with an EHCP.

Figure 7.1: Number of pupils with an EHCP Spring 2021 (Full SEN2 Cohort)

Home District	2020 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	2021 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	Number +/- change since 2020	Percentage Change since 2020	District % of all 2021 Pupils with an EHCP	District % of 0–25-year-old population	District % 5–19-year-old population
Ashford	1091	1203	112	10.27%	7.87%	2.99%	4.30%
Canterbury	1331	1520	189	14.20%	9.95%	2.62%	4.45%
Dartford	875	970	95	10.86%	6.35%	2.59%	3.94%
Dover	984	1154	170	17.28%	7.55%	3.57%	5.07%
Folkestone & Hythe	952	1090	138	14.50%	7.13%	3.68%	5.08%
Gravesham	874	959	85	9.73%	6.28%	2.80%	4.02%
Maidstone	1368	1580	212	15.50%	10.34%	3.03%	4.27%
Sevenoaks	820	918	98	11.95%	6.01%	2.57%	3.60%
Swale	1777	2019	242	13.62%	13.21%	4.27%	6.25%
Thanet	1600	1798	198	12.38%	11.77%	4.40%	6.14%
Tonbridge & Malling	1072	1232	160	14.93%	8.06%	3.00%	4.14%
Tunbridge Wells	755	838	83	10.99%	5.48%	2.38%	2.96%
Kent Total	13499	15281	1782	13.20%		3.16%	4.54%

Source: SEN2 Return (District population Mid-year Population Estimates 2020)

7.4 Age Groups

Figure 7.2 shows the rate of children and young people with an EHCP per 1,000 population for the past 6 years. It shows that the proportion of the population aged 4 to 25 years with and EHCP continues to increase year on year.

Figure 7.2: Children and Young People with EHCPs rate with per 1,000 population 2016-2021

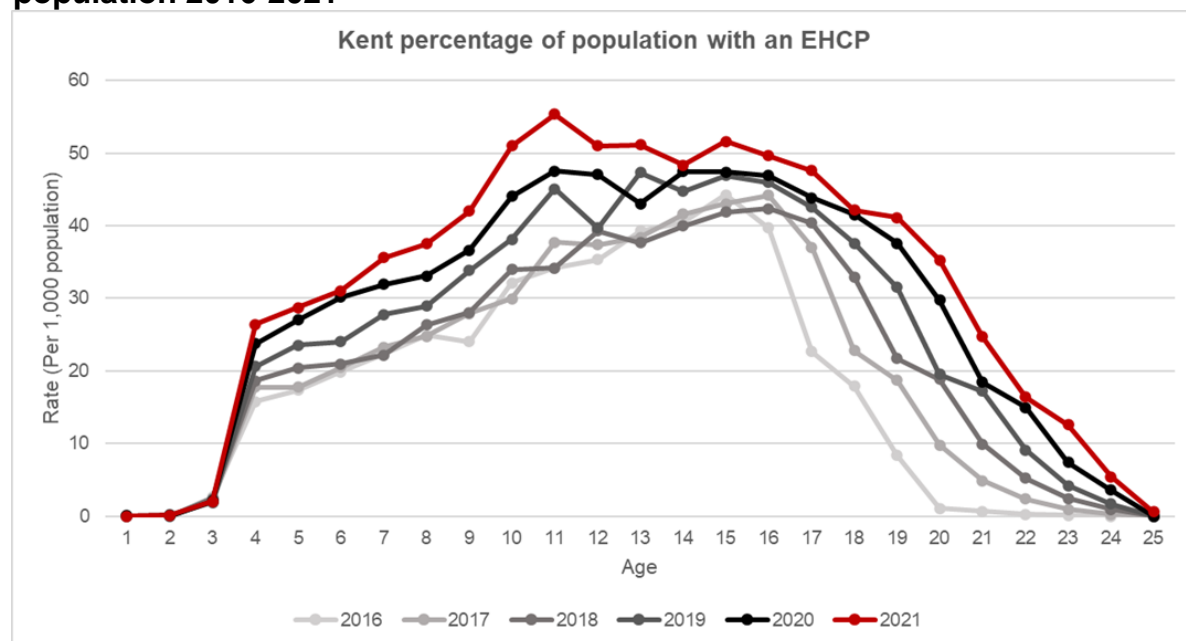


Figure 7.3 shows 11–15-year-olds account for the largest percentage of children and young people in Kent with EHCPs (34.8%) which is broadly in line with the national figure (35%). This is followed by those aged 5-10 years old (30.2%). Kent has a higher proportion of 20-25-year-olds with EHCPs at 10.3% compared to England at 6.9%



Figure 7.3: EHCPs by age bands and district of residence January 2021

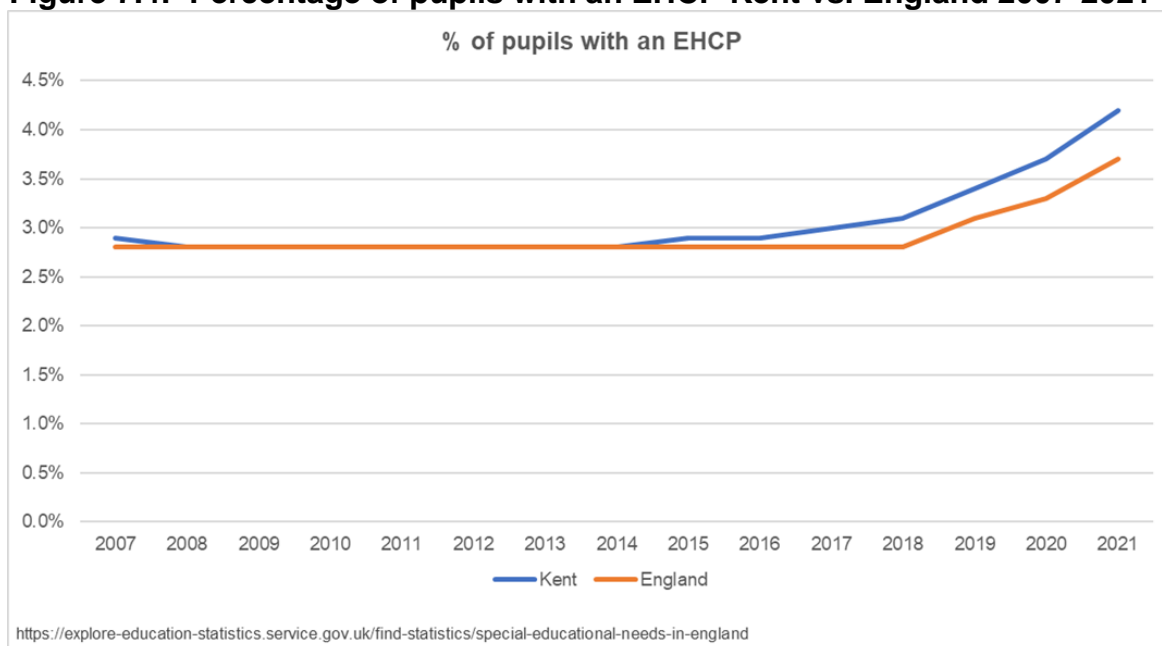
District	Under 5	Aged 5-10	Aged 11-15	Aged 16-19	Aged 20-25	Total
Ashford	43	369	449	255	87	1203
Canterbury	39	381	559	358	183	1520
Dartford	47	316	370	188	49	970
Dover	52	372	380	239	111	1154
Folkestone & Hythe	41	310	379	224	136	1090
Gravesend	46	297	346	196	74	959
Maidstone	65	541	495	304	175	1580
Sevenoaks	33	287	338	191	69	918
Swale	57	645	693	428	196	2019
Thanet	58	495	622	410	213	1798
Tonbridge and Malling	45	367	409	262	149	1232
Tunbridge Wells	24	236	274	174	130	838
Kent Total	550	4616	5314	3229	1572	15281
Kent %	3.6%	30.2%	34.8%	21.1%	10.3%	
England %	3.8%	33.0%	35.0%	21.1%	6.9%	

Source: SEN2 Return 2020

School Pupils

Figure 7.4 shows the percentage of pupils in schools in Kent and England that have an EHCP. Kent has 4.2% of pupils in Kent compared to 3.7% in England. Whilst the proportion has increase nationally in the last three years, Kent's increase started much earlier (2015) and continued to increase, so remains between 0.25% and 0.5% higher than the national figure

Figure 7.4: Percentage of pupils with an EHCP Kent vs. England 2007-2021



7.5 SEN Need Types

Figure 7.5 shows that Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) remains the most common primary need type with 42.7% of children and young people with an EHCP (0-25 years) having ASD identified as their primary need. This is an increase from 41.2% in



January 2020. In England 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 19.0%.

Figure 7.5: EHCPs by age group and need type January 2021

SEN Need Type	Under 5	Aged 5-10	Aged 11-15	Aged 16-19	Aged 20-25	Total	% of EHCPs
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	257	2045	2309	1285	623	6519	42.7%
Hearing Impairment	9	63	60	41	27	200	1.3%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	14	252	312	215	155	948	6.2%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	0	5	6	3	0	14	0.1%
Physical Disability	40	179	200	130	71	620	4.1%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	28	153	110	71	22	384	2.5%
Severe Learning Difficulty	13	275	298	190	153	929	6.1%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	9	566	1236	814	274	2899	19.0%
Specific Learning Difficulty	3	50	130	72	28	283	1.9%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	169	1005	627	386	203	2390	15.6%
Visual Impairment	8	23	26	22	16	95	0.6%
Kent Total	550	4616	5314	3229	1572	15281	

Source: SEN2 Return January 2021

7.6 Provision

Figure 7.6 shows the number of EHCPs by establishment type (0-25 year olds); 31.1% are educated in mainstream (including Specialist Resourced Provisions), whilst the England figure is 39.9%; 41.8% of children and young people with EHCPs are educated in a special school placement compared to 35.8% nationally.

To ensure the Local Authority is able to provide sustainable high quality provision, the system needs to be realigned and the proportion of children and young people catered for within each provision type brought in line with national figures, so that specialist places are for only those children and young people with the most complex needs. A significant change programme is ongoing to improve mainstream school SEND inclusion capacity so staff are skilled and able to educate more children with EHCPs, with continued investment in SRPs; a model of provision which supports greater inclusion of children and young people within mainstream schools in their local communities. They do this by providing the additional specialist support without which some children and young people would not be able to manage in mainstream.

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 742 new places are forecast to be commissioned across the Plan period.



Figure 7.6: EHCPs by establishment type January 2021 (0-25 year olds)

Type of Establishment	Kent		Kent and England % 2021	
	2020	2021	Kent %	England %
Mainstream school including SRPs	4,211	4,750	31.1%	39.9%
Special school inc. independent schools	5,810	6,385	41.8%	35.8%
Non-maintained early years	36	43	0.3%	0.5%
Further education	2,467	2,942	19.3%	16.7%
NEET	59	86	0.6%	2.5%
Educated elsewhere	913	1,072	7.0%	3.4%
Alternative provision/Pupil referral unit	3	3	0.0%	0.8%
Other	0	0	0.0%	0.5%
Total	13,499	15,281		

Source: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/education-health-and-care-plans>

7.7 Specialist Educational Provision in Kent – Specialist Resource Provisions

SRPs are mainstream based provision, reserved for children with EHCPs. An SRP serves children that require higher levels of support than cannot 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 1,278. A total of 1,274 SRP places have been commissioned for September 2021, an increase of 100 places from September 2020. 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 higher than the designated number. A further 1035 places have been commissioned at Further Education colleges, which is an increase of 92.

7.8 Kent Special Schools and Satellite Provisions

Kent has a total of 21 Local Authority maintained special schools and 3 special academies. For the academic year 2021/22 Kent has commissioned 5,236 places in Kent special schools, an increase of 332 places. Of the 5,236 places 699 are post-16. The current total designated number across Kent special schools as of September 2021 was 5,285

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.

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 2021, 1,266 Kent, resident pupils had places funded in an independent non maintained school, an increase of 191 (15.08%) from January 2020 and representing 8.3% of all EHCPs; 552 of these independent placements were for a primary diagnosis of ASD and 479 for SEMH.

7.10 Post 16 SEN provision

Most young people with SEND will complete their education alongside their peers by 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 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 2017 to 2021. In 2021 there were 2,225 young people with an EHCP who were aged 19 or over.

Figure 7.10: Growth in EHCP numbers by age 2017-2021

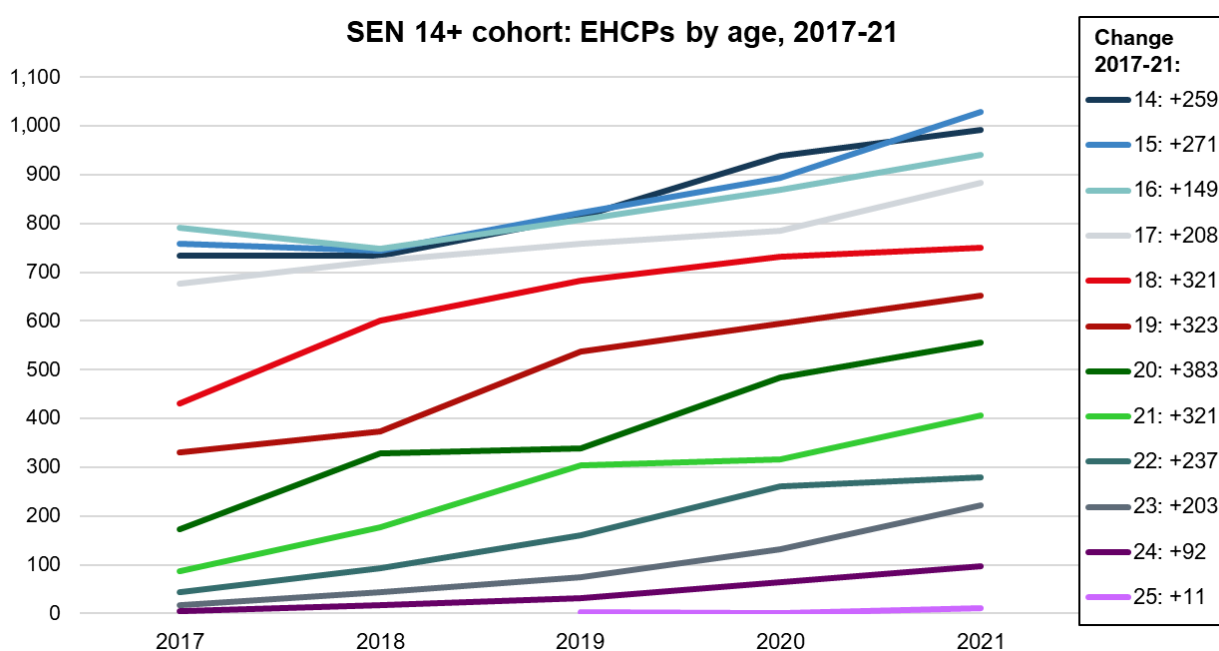


Figure 7.11 shows the growth in EHCPs by Category of SEND. There has been an overall growth in EHCPs of 68% or 1,201 young people between 18 and 25, with SEMH being the SEND category with the largest growth at 135%. This is followed by Specific Learning Difficulties, which has increased by 132%, Speech, Language and Communication Needs, up 88%, and ASD at 45%, up 71%.

Figure 7.11: Growth in ECHPs for 18-25 year olds by need type, 2017-21

Category of SEND	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 2017-21
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	677	637	842	1,022	1,157	71%
Hearing Impairment	36	31	36	34	44	22%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	195	187	217	232	264	35%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	-	-	-	1	1	N/A
Physical Disability	115	98	120	118	134	17%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	36	30	43	51	53	47%
Severe Learning Difficulty	209	185	209	245	251	20%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health (incl. BESD)*	258	212	350	491	607	135%
Specific Learning Difficulty	28	28	37	45	65	132%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	200	189	260	318	375	88%
Visual Impairment	21	20	23	27	25	19%
Total	1,775	1,617	2,137	2,584	2,976	68%

*After 2017 the SEND CODE 'Behavioural, Emotional and Social Development' (BESD) has not been used and the replacement term is 'Social, Emotional and Mental Health'. Therefore the two categories have been merged to calculate the % change.

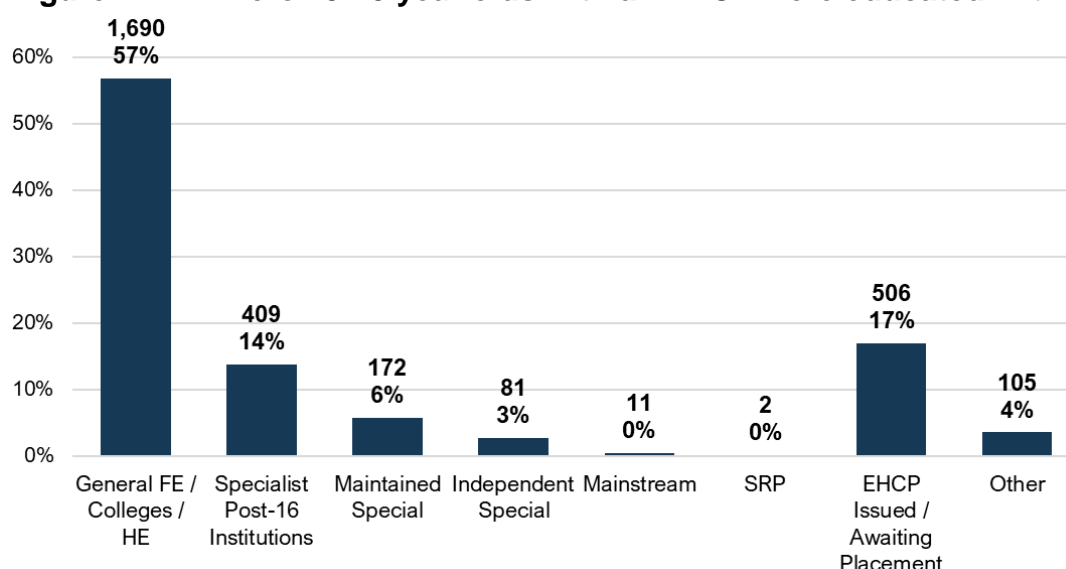


We know the number of young people wanting to remain in education is growing. However, planning post 16 SEND provision is complex. KCC is working to establish a robust evidence base to resolve any gaps in provision.

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 2020/2021 and 2021-22 the number of young people with SEND joining 6th Form provision increased from 647 to 699.

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 attended General Further Education (FE), college or Higher Education (HE), with smaller proportions at Specialist Post-16 Institutions (SPI), Maintained Special Schools/Academies or a Non-maintained/Independent Special School (NMIS).

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



FE, college or HE was the most common type of provision attended across all the age groups. The proportion of young people attending these ranged from 43% among 18 year olds to 68% among those aged 22 years old. FE 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.

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 18-25 year olds attending an SPI, rising from 136 (6% of the total cohort) in 2019 to 409 (14% of the total cohort) in 2021. 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 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.

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 into 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 EHCP forecast is population driven. It is produced by calculating the rates of the 0-25 year old age groups with an EHCP, based on the 2021 EHCP figures. These are then adjusted to reflect future changes in trend. The adjusted rates are applied to the Kent population forecast figures to estimate the number of children and young people with an EHCP over the next five years. Figure 7.13 shows the EHCP forecast for 0-25-year-olds.

Figure 7.13 EHCPs Forecast (0-25-year olds)

Age Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
EY	52	45	50	56	63	70
Years R-6	5,124	5,729	6,318	7,008	7,768	8,587
Years 7-11	5,314	6,100	6,930	7,785	8,734	9,751
Years 12-13	1,827	2,012	2,234	2,459	2,655	2,868
Years 14+	2,964	3,390	4,002	4,240	4,506	4,800
Total	15,281	17,276	19,534	21,548	23,726	26,076
% Change		13.1%	13.1%	10.3%	10.1%	9.9%

The placement forecast is calculated using a transition rate of each age group. The transition rate is based on the movement of children and young people with an EHCP from 2020 to 2021 by placement type. It includes the proportion that leave and the placements for new EHCPs. The fixed transition rates are then applied to the total future EHCP forecast figures to estimate the number of children and young people in each placement for the next five years.

Figures 7.14, 7.15 and 7.16 show the forecast for placements in mainstream schools, specialist resourced provisions and Special schools and is based on the fixed transition rates.

Figure 7.14 All Mainstream School Places Forecast

Age	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
EY	4	4	4	4	5	6
Years R-6	2,085	2,312	2,535	2,824	3,135	3,465
Years 7-11	1,215	1,467	1,680	1,896	2,117	2,365
Years 12-13	127	133	153	169	181	190
Years 14+	11	10	9	10	12	13
Total	3,442	3,925	4,381	4,903	5,450	6,038
% Change		14.0%	11.6%	11.9%	11.1%	10.8%

Figure 7. 15 Specialist Resourced Provisions (SRPs) Forecast

Age	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
EY		-	-	-	-	-
Years R-6	584	680	764	849	942	1,040
Years 7-11	560	600	667	732	818	928
Years 12-13	52	75	84	91	98	101
Years 14+	2	2	2	3	3	4
Total	1,198	1,357	1,518	1,676	1,862	2,073
% Change		13.3%	11.8%	10.4%	11.1%	11.3%

Figure 7.16 All specialist places forecast

Age Group	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
EY	3	3	3	3	4	4
Years R-6	2,321	2,583	2,849	3,147	3,483	3,851
Years 7-11	3,269	3,702	4,203	4,719	5,304	5,904
Years 12-13	650	728	783	866	947	1,047
Years 14+	252	269	311	340	364	413
Total	6,495	7,285	8,149	9,074	10,102	11,219
% Change		12.2%	11.9%	11.4%	11.3%	11.1%

The table below (figure 7.17) shows a comparison of school placement type of children and young people with EHCPs in the future; firstly, based on the current split in Kent between mainstream schools (to include SRPs) and those educated in special schools (including independent); Secondly, the estimated split based on the current national averages.

Figure 7.17 Forecast number of EHCP compared with national percentage in mainstream and specialist provisions.

	Forecast Based on Current Rates				
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Mainstream school inc. SRPs	5,282	5,899	6,579	7,312	8,111
Special school inc. independent schools	7,285	8,149	9,074	10,102	11,219

		Forecast Based on National Rates				
Mainstream school inc. SRPs	39.90%	6,893	7,794	8,598	9,466	10,404
Special school inc. independent schools	35.80%	6,185	6,993	7,714	8,494	9,335

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 additional 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 778 new places are forecast to be commissioned across the Plan period. Figure 7.18 identifies the number, need type and district of these new school places.



Figure 7.18: Agreed and planned additional specialist provision across Kent.

Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Total Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places		
					2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Special School Places							
Satellite of PSCN School Key stage 1	2022	PSCN	Canterbury	8	8	0	0
Satellite of PSCN School Key Stage 2	2024	PSCN	Canterbury	16	0	0	16
Special School (All through)	2024	PSCN	Dartford	210	0	0	60
Isle of Sheppey (Secondary)	2023	SEMH with ASD	Swale	120	0	36	72
2 x Primary Satellite of Meadowfields	2023	PSCN	Swale	30	0	30	30
Expansion of Special school for SEMH with ASD to include Primary provision or a primary satellite.	2025	SEMH with ASD	Swale	50	0	0	0
Satellite of PSCN School	2025	PSCN	Swale	20	0	0	20
Satellite of PSCN School Key Stage 1	2023	PSCN	Thanet	8	0	8	8
Satellite of PSCN School Key Stage 3/4	2023	PSCN	Thanet	20	0	8	16
Satellite of PSCN School Post-16 provision	2023	PSCN	Thanet	20	0	8	16
Satellite of a PSCN School	2023	PSCN	Tonbridge and Malling	50	0	0	50
Satellite of a PSCN School	2023	PSCN	Tunbridge Wells	50	0	50	50
Total Special School places				602	8	140	338



Provision	Proposed opening date	Need Type	District	Total Potential Number of places	Total Planned Places		
					2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
SRP Places							
Canterbury Academy	2022	HI	Canterbury	8	8	0	0
Primary- Herne Bay Infants & Juniors	2022	ASD	Canterbury	16	4	8	16
Primary Cullum Centre	2023	ASD	Canterbury	16	0	8	16
Secondary at Alkerden	2023	TBC	Dartford	25	0	8	16
Primary at Alkerden	2024	TBC	Dartford	15	0	0	4
St. Nicholas CE PS	2022	ASD	Folkestone and Hythe	14	4	8	12
Primary	2022	ASD TBC	Gravesham	15	4	8	15
Primary Springhead Park	2022	SLCN	Gravesham	15	4	8	15
Secondary New School	2024	ASD	Thanet	20	0	0	8
Primary SRP -Isle of Sheppey	2022	ASD	Swale	16	8	16	0
Primary SRP - Sittingbourne	2023	ASD	Swale	16	0	8	16
Total SRP places				176	32	72	118



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 2021 is as follows:

- Private providers, 417 offering 32,503 childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Voluntary providers, 194 offering 9,086 childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Independent schools, 42 offering 1,789 childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- School run providers, 7 offering a total of 320 childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Childminders, 975 offering 4,355 childcare places for 0-4 year olds
- Maintained provision: there are 30 maintained nursery classes and a maintained nursery school offering a total of 1,596 childcare places for 0-4 year olds.
- Academies: There are 53 academies offering a total of 2,277 childcare places for 0-4 year olds.
- FE colleges, there are 2 providers offering a total of 182 childcare places for 0-4 year olds.
- Standalone Out of School Care: In total there are 105 stand-alone providers. Of those 47 offer breakfast clubs, 80 offer after school clubs and 54 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 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 **Childcare Sufficiency Assessment**

The annual Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) is typically prepared through the Summer Term ahead of September in each year. The CSA enables officers to identify the supply of, and demand for, early years and childcare provision across the County, including where there might be over supply and particularly a deficit in provision. We work with providers and potential providers to encourage the establishment of additional provision where it is required.

The CSA for the 2021/2022 academic year was based on the supply and demand for childcare in the Summer Term 2021 when demand for the take up and supply of childcare is greatest.

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

In the context of the CSA 2021 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 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. This indicates that across the whole county, there are sufficient childcare places for 0-4 year olds.

However, in Gravesham the modelled demand is greater than the supply of places for the summer term in the 2021/2022 academic year. There is estimated to a deficit of 229 places in this district. All other districts have a surplus of places, with Dartford reporting a particularly significant surplus. Local intelligence is used alongside the data



to assess if the indicative deficits of places are experienced 'on the ground'. For example, the large surplus of places in Dartford must be viewed in the context of the significant ongoing growth in the housing market and that children outside of Kent's geographical borders access childcare in this district.

Figure 8.1: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Summer Term 2021/2022 Academic Year)

District	0-4 Year Olds (Edge Analytics Forecast)	0-4 Year Olds Requiring a Childcare Place (Modelled)	0-4 Year Childcare Places Available	Indicative Surplus/ Deficit of 0-4 Childcare Places (Modelled)	% of Funded 3 & 4 Year Olds Accessing Childcare in the Same District as their Home Address (Summer 2021)
Ashford	7,080	4,003	4,527	524	93.4%
Canterbury	6,501	3,682	4,091	409	95.1%
Dartford	7,898	4,209	5,663	1,454	92.1%
Dover	5,090	2,794	2,970	176	93.7%
Folkestone & Hythe	4,807	2,692	3,897	1,205	92.8%
Gravesham	6,267	3,373	3,144	-229	91.8%
Maidstone	9,508	5,378	5,604	226	91.7%
Sevenoaks	6,239	3,485	3,721	236	89.7%
Swale	8,322	4,603	5,185	582	98.1%
Thanet	6,856	3,732	4,326	594	97.0%
Tonbridge & Malling	7,061	4,130	4,151	21	86.1%
Tunbridge Wells	5,621	3,310	4,295	985	95.1%
Total	81,250	45,391	51,574	6,183	93.1%

The table also shows that the vast majority of families access childcare within the same district in which they live (93.1% of funded 3 & 4 year olds in summer 2021), 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 can be used to interpret the extent of the deficit in each district e.g. in Tonbridge & Malling only 86.1% of funded 3 & 4 year olds accessed childcare within the district of their home address, therefore the surplus of places may be greater than the 21 that are modelled.

Sufficiency Estimates by Planning Area

Sufficiency rates have also been calculated using primary planning areas, with this information being available in the CSA if required. Where some primary planning areas 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 areas 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 areas have more provision than children, children will be drawn into these areas from other places to access settings.

Within these extremes, the rates can be used to indicate where childcare provision may be lacking locally. The percentage of funded 3 and 4 year olds accessing a setting within the planning area in which they live can be used to interpret the extent of the deficit in each planning area. However, local qualitative analysis is required to understand whether the variation in local take up rates is driven by a preference for particular providers, commuting patterns or a lack of places in the local area. Primary planning areas with the highest indicative deficit of 0-4 year old childcare places are:



- Dartford North
- Maidstone South East
- Marden and Staplehurst

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

- Ashford North
- Dartford West
- Maidstone West

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.

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 areas 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 16-19 Review

Kent County Council is in the process of evaluating current provision. To this end, and as part of the strategic plan, the Local Authority 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 to improve the sector. Once the review is complete, we aim to introduce a more collaborative approach to planning and filling gaps in provision for 16-19 students. This may take the form of area-based groups where all education providers can share issues and plan jointly to meet the needs of their students and support their progression into post 16 education.

9.3 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 could be seriously impaired for up to 6 years with negative effects on social mobility 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 prospects. This will also be important to hold down numbers of NEETs (Not in Education, Employment or Training) that are likely to be higher due to the disruption of education and support for young people. In September 2021, the Careers and Enterprise Company began rolling out the Careers Hub Model, offering support to all education providers to develop their delivery in this area. This is also part of the Economic Wellbeing strand of Reconnect, KCC's Covid-19 response for young people. This is therefore a key priority.

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 Mathematics and/or English GCSEs 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.

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

The roll out of T-levels began in September 2020. They 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 education.

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.

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

Since 2019 the DfE has been consulting on the future of post 16 qualifications. It has issued two consultations, one on level 3, the other on level 2 and below. At the time of writing the Level 3 consultation has published results, but the level 2 consultation has not. The results of the latter consultation are expected by the end of 2021.

The main recommendation is that in future there should be two main pathways of study for 16-19 year olds, T levels and A levels. Other qualifications, including applied generals such as BTECs, will be defunded in stages from 2023 unless there is no overlap with a T level or A level. The planned creation of this binary system, particularly as the implementation of T-levels, is untested and employer support for the workplace element has not been secured, has raised significant concerns across the sector and lobbying of government is taking place.

The timetable for reform of level 3 qualifications is:

- 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.
- 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.

KCC will need to engage with employers and the Kent Invicta Chamber of Commerce, who will have responsibility for developing the Local Skills Improvement Plan. This plan



will influence the development of the FE offer and the allocation of funding. This will impact on our duties to support participation in education and to ensure there are sufficient educational places.

9.6 Provision Outside Schools and Colleges

Kent has historically had a wide range of provision for those who do not wish to attend or who have dropped out of mainstream institutions. These learners are often the county's most vulnerable and have not attained good grades in their GCSEs. Most of this provision is at level 1 or below. In the past two years we have seen a marked contraction of this provision.

Funding for these bespoke, independent post 16 providers has historically been available through European Social Funding (ESF) and via subcontracts with providers who have direct Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) contracts. This funding has almost ceased, and provision has declined. Looking back over the last 3 years we can see:

- The number of providers offering this type of provision declined from 38 (2018/19) to 19 (2019/20). 2021 has seen a small recovery and we now have 25 providers. This still falls short of the historic numbers of providers.
- The number of places available declined from 1451 (2018/19) to 755 (2019/20). There appears to be a slight recovery to 799 places on 2020/21 but most of this is due to national organisations coming into the county and delivering exclusively online programmes, which are not suitable for many of our vulnerable learners. If these courses are discounted, we see a further fall of 104 places to 651.

We have been working with the ESFA to bring more funding into the county to reverse the decline in provision. We provided an evidence base, which has raised the profile of the issue with the ESFA and DFE. As a result, some additional ESF funding has been allocated to the county to cover until 2023. This should bring some improvement but will not fully reverse the decline.

9.7 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 ESFA to ensure this is provided.

Independent training providers cannot draw down capital funding. This hinders the development of their offer across the county as premises costs are high.

9.8 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 mathematics 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.

Overall, the number of courses has declined over the last few years. This has been particularly noticeable for level 2 and below courses. This year, the decline has halted and there is a very slight increase in course numbers.

Districts with high unemployment rates need to consider how guidance programmes and progression routes will avoid this exclusion, especially considering the Covid-19 pandemic severely effecting youth employment and social mobility.

Across the County there are 25 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 9.3: Number of courses, by level, offered by schools or colleges through the post 16 online application system in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 (as reported by the schools and colleges)

	North		South		East		West		County Total	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Entry level	2	2	6	12	10	15	6	3	24	32
Level 1	20	22	31	37	44	55	37	41	132	155
Level 2	61	70	94	93	91	97	76	87	322	347
Level 3	485	470	521	542	605	627	648	682	2259	2321
Total	568	564	652	684	750	794	767	813	2737	2855

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 (English to Speakers of Other Languages). Some Schools are responding to student needs and beginning to offer Level 2 courses. The area has also lost providers over the last couple of years, resulting in very limited or no training options for some young people.

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, increasing the risk of dropouts. 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 needs greater transition support; The proportion of young people who become NEET at the age of 17 (Year 13) is high in this part of the County. Canterbury College has experienced very high demand for Level 1 courses. There is no Entry Level provision or provision for those without mathematics and English in the town.

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 within schools or college based. There is a need to develop further transition year, Entry Level and Level 1 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.

9.9 Summary of priorities:

- Qualification reform - Support will be needed to ensure that the changes coming due to the review of post 16 qualifications have a positive impact on the offer to young people.
- Securing the offer for the most vulnerable - A collaborative approach is needed to stop the decline and develop the offer for this cohort.
- Employer Involvement - Recent legislation places employers at the heart of developing and delivering vocational education and defining skills needs at an area level.
- Implementing the 16-19 review - Clear issues are emerging and will require ongoing collaboration across the sector to find solutions.

Figure 9.4 below shows the number of courses, by level in each industry sector, offered by Schools or Colleges through the post 16 UCAS system in 2020

	North Kent												Total
	Dartford				Gravesham				Sevenoaks				
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	
Agriculture, horticulture and animal care	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Arts, media and publishing	0	1	11	26	0	1	2	31	0	0	0	9	81
Business, administration and law	0	0	5	10	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	1	28
Construction, planning and the built environment	0	0	0	24	1	5	3	25	0	0	0	4	62
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	0	0	0	14	0	3	6	13	0	0	0	2	38
Health, public services and care	0	4	6	40	0	2	3	39	0	0	1	16	111
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	7



Information and communication technology	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	23
Languages, literature and culture	0	0	5	14	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	2	39
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	2	4	26	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	7	68
Preparation for Life and Work	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	4	43
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	6	0	0	1	0	19
Science and mathematics	0	0	1	14	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	5	37
Social Sciences	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
Total	0	7	35	207	2	14	32	213	0	0	2	56	568

	East Kent												
	Canterbury				Thanet				Swale				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	
Agriculture, horticulture and animal care	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	10
Arts, media and publishing	0	4	7	36	0	4	4	26	0	0	0	19	100
Business, administration and law	0	2	2	17	0	0	2	9	0	1	2	9	44
Construction, planning and the built environment	0	4	3	24	0	2	2	19	1	3	1	16	75
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	0	3	4	15	0	2	3	12	0	0	0	18	57
Health, public services and care	0	5	10	54	0	5	11	31	0	3	7	35	161
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
Information and communication technology	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	5	0	1	1	5	18
Languages, literature and culture	0	0	3	18	0	1	8	9	0	0	2	15	56
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	2	5	42	0	0	1	18	0	0	1	26	95
Preparation for Life and Work	6	4	3	27	6	1	0	16	0	1	1	19	84
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	1	3	3	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	4	18
Science and mathematics	0	1	4	33	0	0	3	8	0	1	2	8	60
Social Sciences	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	11
Total	6	27	46	285	6	17	36	167	1	11	17	179	798

	South Kent													
	Ashford				Dover				Folkestone and Hythe				Total	
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3		
Agriculture, horticulture and animal care	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Arts, media and publishing	0	2	5	36	1	0	2	25	0	1	2	25	99	
Business, administration and law	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	7	37	
Construction, planning and the built environment	0	1	2	18	0	1	1	13	0	2	3	13	54	



	South Kent												
	Ashford				Dover				Folkestone and Hythe				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	0	1	3	12	0	3	5	11	0	0	0	10	45
Health, public services and care	0	3	10	40	0	2	2	35	0	4	8	32	136
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	7
Information and communication technology	0	1	1	6	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	3	20
Languages, literature and culture	0	1	3	20	0	1	4	12	0	1	2	10	54
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	0	3	24	0	1	1	25	0	2	2	13	71
Preparation for Life and Work	1	1	5	15	1	1	1	17	6	1	2	10	61
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	2	4	3	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	4	21
Science and mathematics	0	1	3	17	2	1	3	19	0	1	2	11	60
Social Sciences	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	10
Total	1	13	43	213	4	11	25	181	6	13	25	145	680

	West Kent												
	Maidstone				Tonbridge and Malling				Tunbridge Wells				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	E	L1	L2	L3	
Agriculture, horticulture and animal care	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	4	0	0	0	3	18
Arts, media and publishing	0	1	4	35	0	4	4	45	0	0	0	29	122
Business, administration and law	0	0	1	11	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	9	34
Construction, planning and the built environment	0	4	3	23	0	3	2	24	0	0	1	17	77
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	0	1	2	12	0	2	5	17	0	0	0	10	49
Health, public services and care	0	0	5	38	0	3	6	47	0	0	0	34	133
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	16
Information and communication technology	0	0	1	6	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	7	23
Languages, literature and culture	0	0	5	17	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	19	63
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	1	4	21	0	1	3	35	0	0	0	32	97
Preparation for Life and Work	0	0	0	21	2	2	2	26	0	0	0	17	70
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	1	3	5	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	6	23
Science and mathematics	0	0	4	20	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	15	55
Social Sciences	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10
Total	0	8	35	219	3	22	36	265	0	0	1	201	790

	Medway				Total	Kent and Medway				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3		E	L1	L2	L3	
Agriculture, horticulture	0	1	1	1	3	0	7	9	23	39



	Medway				Total	Kent and Medway				Total
	E	L1	L2	L3		E	L1	L2	L3	
and animal care										
Arts, media and publishing	0	3	5	5	13	1	21	46	347	415
Business, administration and law	0	1	3	2	6	0	4	27	118	149
Construction, planning and the built environment	0	4	3	4	11	2	29	24	224	279
Engineering and manufacturing technologies	0	1	4	7	12	0	16	32	153	201
Health, public services and care	0	2	12	4	18	0	33	81	445	559
History, philosophy and theology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	33	39
Information and communication technology	0	1	1	1	3	1	6	13	67	87
Languages, literature and culture	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	38	172	214
Leisure, travel and tourism	0	1	1	6	8	0	10	28	301	339
Preparation for Life and Work	2	0	0	2	4	24	11	15	212	262
Retail and commercial enterprise	0	1	1	0	2	1	12	20	50	83
Science and mathematics	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	28	178	213
Social Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40
Total	2	15	34	32	83	31	158	367	2363	2919



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 (Kent maintained schools also 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

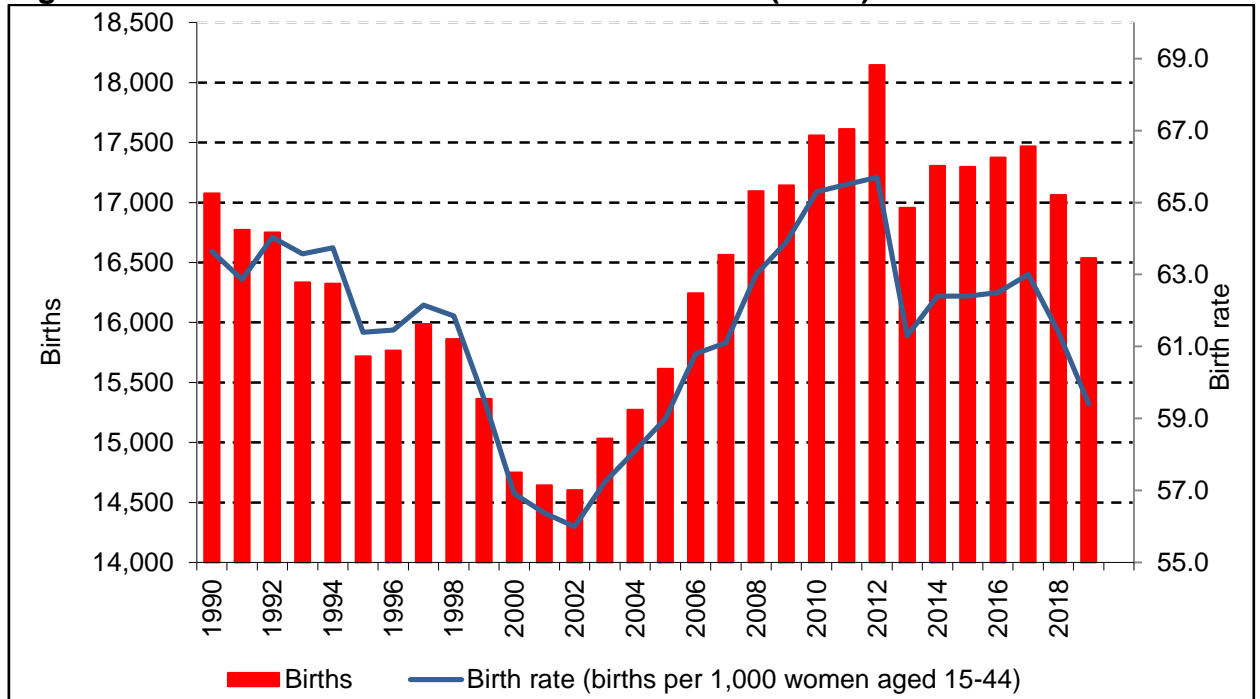
Detail on the requirement for school places is contained in the district/borough commentaries which follow. For 2022-23 and 2023-24 many projects are already in progress. For later years, the need for expansion in planning groups has been noted, but specific schools may not have been identified. For projects beyond 2023 the commissioning proposals may be 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 3.10.

Figure 10.1 shows the Kent birth rate and the number of recorded births as published by the ONS. The ONS has not yet finalised their data for 2020 as the birth registrations they use to form the data in England and Wales have been delayed because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; this chart therefore remains the same as last year to ensure consistency in data comparison over time. Both the total number of births and the birth rate dropped slightly in 2018 and in 2019, with the number of births being over 1,600 lower than the 2012 peak.

Whilst the ONS birth data can be useful for providing an overview of birth trend for the county over time, the pupil forecasts that underline much of this Plan use Health Authority data covering the full pre school population of 0-4 years and to a much smaller geographic area than the ONS birth data. The Health Authority data has been unaffected by Covid 19 interruptions.



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 at Spring 2021. These represent a resident-based forecast of the number of children projected to reside in each district in the relevant periods, incorporating each district’s adopted housing plans. These long-term forecasts provide strategic context to the Plan and forecast beyond the period that the more detailed school-based forecasts (included in each District section of this document) are able to do.

At a County level, these forecasts suggest that the number of primary aged children will decrease by 2,246 pupils by 2030 but increase in the longer term, by 2035 the primary aged population will have increased by 605 more pupils than in 2020. The number of secondary aged young people is forecast to rise by around 3,000 over the next five years and then increase further by circa 2,500 by 2035-36.

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 rise while in Dover the primary aged population is expected to fall throughout the period.



Figure 10.2: Long term population projections by district (KCC Business Intelligence Spring 2020)

District	Primary Children Aged 4-11 Years				Secondary Children Aged 11-16 Years			
	2020-21	2025-26	2030-31	2035-36	2020-21	2025-26	2030-31	2035-36
Ashford	12,350	12,452	12,739	13,348	8,652	8,919	9,229	9,460
Canterbury	11,918	11,510	11,565	11,791	8,938	9,155	9,344	9,641
Dartford	11,839	13,266	13,344	13,477	7,771	8,218	8,596	8,984
Dover	9,346	9,112	8,844	8,720	6,969	7,086	7,206	7,298
Folkestone & Hythe	8,720	8,028	7,818	7,875	6,226	6,404	6,483	6,545
Gravesham	10,433	10,361	10,182	10,214	7,197	7,411	7,479	7,693
Maidstone	15,889	16,351	16,026	16,086	10,752	11,161	11,583	11,815
Sevenoaks	11,266	10,881	10,884	11,557	8,040	8,293	8,529	8,676
Swale	14,002	13,675	13,259	13,396	9,670	10,029	10,253	10,476
Thanet	12,158	11,645	11,597	12,117	8,685	8,918	9,131	9,283
Tonbridge & Malling	12,249	12,465	12,436	12,597	9,001	9,294	9,434	9,590
Tunbridge Wells	10,526	9,970	9,756	10,124	8,530	8,752	8,914	9,006
Kent	140,696	139,714	138,450	141,301	100,429	103,639	106,181	108,468

Figure 10.3 outlines the historic and forecast house building by district/borough.

Figure 10.3: Housing completions and expected new housing by district as reported by end March 2021

District	2001-06	2006-11	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26	2026-31*
Ashford	4,020	2,653	2,484	4,519	6,629	3,020
Canterbury	2,662	3,651	2,417	2,803	6,961	4,316
Dartford	2,839	2,423	2,926	5,218	4,443	4,606
Dover	1,796	1,507	1,850	2,647	3,147	1,600
Folkestone & Hythe	2,451	1,513	1,286	2,509	1,951	754
Gravesham	1,283	1,554	1,190	1,180	2,663	702
Maidstone	3,232	3,629	3,069	8,006	5,480	1,838
Sevenoaks	1,487	1,363	1,420	2,261	2,775	2,200
Swale	3,196	3,332	2,430	3,135	5,971	3,169
Thanet	2,214	3,773	1,750	2,212	7,637	4,397
Tonbridge & Malling	3,169	3,358	3,058	3,613	976	-
Tunbridge Wells	1,790	2,031	1,343	3,472	1,836	-
Kent	30,139	30,787	25,223	41,575	50,469	26,602

Source: Housing Information Audit (HIA) 2018-19, Strategic Commissioning (Analytics), KCC (2021)

Notes:

(1) Housing data relates to financial year (i.e. 2020-21 is the year up to 31st March 2021)

(2) The first three 5-year time periods between 2001-16 show actual (gross) housing completions (excluding losses from demolitions etc.)

(3) The period 2016-21 includes three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) of actual (gross) housing completions and two years (2019-20 and 2021-21) of expected housing completions (allocations and extant) from the Housing Information Audit (HIA) 2018-19

(4) The periods 2021-26 and 2026-31 are expected housing completions (allocations and extant) from the Housing Information Audit (HIA) 2018-19

* depending on local plan timeline some districts have more advanced plans for 2026-31 than others

All districts/boroughs are planning for significant house building, each district/borough is at a different stage of adopting their Local Plan, the figures above incorporate housing numbers from adopted Local Plans and not each district currently has a Local Plan



covering the period 2026-31, however our school based forecasts incorporate all consented housing whether that housing was allocated within a Local Plan or not.

Around 6,000 dwellings were built annually in the ten-year period up to 2010-11. This reduced to circa 5,000 dwellings per year in period 2011-16. A significant step change in housing completions has been seen since 2015-16 with 41,575 new homes built in the five year period 2016-21, an average of 8,315 new homes in each year. A long-term yearly average of around 10,000 dwellings is anticipated for the period 2021-26.

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 10.9. 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 demand generated by new housing.

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). However, in 2020-21 the primary total saw a slight drop to 125,939 and it is anticipated that it will stabilise at around this level during the Plan 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 deficits throughout the Plan period for Year R places. 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)

District	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Ashford	1,685	168	127	148	289	222	197	1,685
Canterbury	1,598	215	143	169	193	216	174	1,598
Dartford	1,722	151	-2	-56	-67	-40	-21	1,722
Dover	1,335	184	222	261	313	265	247	1,335
Folkestone & Hythe	1,323	233	241	247	261	261	246	1,323
Gravesham	1,536	173	135	170	160	226	175	1,536
Maidstone	2,129	170	154	78	229	213	177	2,129
Sevenoaks	1,563	233	169	145	168	213	176	1,563
Swale	2,090	208	210	269	170	268	235	2,090
Thanet	1,740	254	213	172	317	327	260	1,740
Tonbridge & Malling	1,768	173	109	82	197	202	168	1,768
Tunbridge Wells	1,326	148	135	117	133	138	115	1,326
Total	19,815	2,310	1,855	1,800	2,364	2,511	2,151	19,815

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



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

District	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Ashford	11,685	754	767	830	998	1,047	1,058	11,685
Canterbury	11,174	822	820	870	970	1,014	1,008	11,174
Dartford	11,428	446	358	249	143	41	-58	11,428
Dover	9,451	1,021	1,069	1,182	1,354	1,434	1,496	9,451
Folkestone & Hythe	9,061	833	1,008	1,159	1,337	1,513	1,618	9,061
Gravesham	10,272	529	623	713	802	855	919	10,272
Maidstone	14,311	668	638	577	721	708	761	14,311
Sevenoaks	10,780	1,272	1,390	1,436	1,430	1,446	1,370	10,780
Swale	14,255	1,204	1,365	1,444	1,504	1,546	1,496	14,255
Thanet	12,252	1,351	1,403	1,456	1,581	1,689	1,767	12,252
Tonbridge & Malling	12,408	876	796	697	777	878	902	12,408
Tunbridge Wells	9,232	594	650	645	693	711	704	9,232
Total	136,309	10,370	10,888	11,258	12,309	12,882	13,041	136,309

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

The overall number of pupils in Kent secondary schools has risen since 2014-15, from 77,931 pupils to 87,504 in 2020-21, an increase of 12.3% over a six-year period. This has been driven by larger Year 6 cohorts entering the secondary sector. We anticipate that the Year 7 rolls will average 18,800 places during the Plan Period (average for the previous years was circa 17,000). As mentioned in previous iterations of the Plan this level of roll 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 2027-28. Many of districts/boroughs are showing a need for additional non-selective Year 7 secondary school places at some point in the forecast period. Within the selective sector (Figures 10.8 and 10.9) forecasts show a deficit of Year 7 and Year 7-11 places throughout the Plan period for the majority of planning groups. 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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Ashford North	840	12	-35	-52	-107	-69	-21	-81	-33	840
Canterbury City	560	51	-20	108	115	127	121	98	106	560
Canterbury Coastal	648	-15	13	-5	-31	30	48	31	53	648
Tenterden and Cranbrook	540	86	95	92	62	122	107	93	97	540
Dartford and Swanley	1,140	61	80	92	72	137	86	95	89	1,140
Dover	510	69	31	41	28	67	57	45	62	510
Deal and Sandwich	435	17	41	27	1	2	23	24	31	435
Folkestone & Hythe	685	100	28	-34	-25	-8	10	65	50	685
Faversham	210	12	7	18	9	17	23	33	6	210
Gravesham and Longfield	1,309	50	3	38	-75	-27	-66	-62	-37	1,309
Maidstone District	1,575	151	77	-28	-101	-25	-66	-65	-65	1,575
Malling	540	110	96	88	81	71	90	99	64	540
Romney Marsh	180	-9	-18	-11	-5	-7	-10	9	18	180
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	585	-13	-44	-32	-18	-34	-12	-21	6	585
Isle of Sheppey	390	110	83	116	83	77	105	125	112	390
Sittingbourne	810	-9	-121	-70	-148	-111	-109	-85	-149	810
Thanet District	1,129	10	29	11	-8	11	13	35	47	1,129
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	1,591	162	31	51	33	70	104	50	123	1,591
Kent	13,677	955	377	451	146	632	683	668	759	13,677

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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Ashford North	3,959	272	106	-9	-150	-216	-260	-303	-281	3,959
Canterbury City	2,680	127	97	168	266	373	441	559	557	2,680
Canterbury Coastal	3,120	240	170	104	-1	22	80	98	157	3,120
Tenterden and Cranbrook	2,700	714	628	520	403	389	411	425	439	2,700
Dartford and Swanley	5,420	386	291	336	451	594	629	648	641	5,420
Dover	2,430	468	416	388	328	298	284	296	315	2,430
Deal and Sandwich	2,175	186	167	121	116	98	103	86	90	2,175
Folkestone and Hythe	3,005	220	276	254	150	77	-11	33	121	3,005
Faversham	1,050	39	37	72	71	60	71	99	89	1,050
Gravesham and Longfield	6,281	158	167	186	79	46	-68	-132	-207	6,281
Maidstone District	7,095	723	576	388	172	58	-152	-270	-282	7,095
Malling	2,700	652	615	551	520	490	483	491	469	2,700

Planning Group	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Romney Marsh	900	23	-10	-6	-7	-17	-17	10	39	900
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	2,825	-6	-40	-64	-90	-107	-103	-79	-36	2,825
Isle of Sheppey	1,950	653	601	603	564	504	499	540	536	1,950
Sittingbourne	3,900	-66	-160	-200	-321	-409	-507	-471	-549	3,900
Thanet District	5,675	451	405	331	213	201	207	204	235	5,675
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	7,756	689	526	404	279	245	199	237	358	7,756
Kent	65,621	5,929	4,870	4,147	3,223	3,065	2,828	3,191	3,589	65,621

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

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

Planning Group	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Ashford	420	-13	-1	0	1	0	1	3	-2	420
Canterbury and Faversham	605	-34	-29	-50	-44	-22	-9	-24	-21	605
North West Kent	720	-5	13	-4	-11	20	2	2	1	720
Dover District	440	18	14	11	-2	5	23	6	28	440
Folkestone & Hythe District	330	-9	37	38	35	34	33	29	35	330
Gravesham and Longfield	420	-14	-2	10	-30	-8	-25	-22	-15	420
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	270	-12	-65	13	-9	-4	4	13	-6	270
Thanet District	345	-41	-6	-14	-18	-11	-11	-4	0	345
Maidstone and Malling	785	-12	41	2	-33	-12	-22	-17	-29	785
West Kent	1,170	-52	-9	-33	-3	17	47	13	48	1,170
Cranbrook	60	0	-19	-34	-32	-33	-29	-30	-35	60
Kent	5,565	-174	-26	-61	-146	-13	14	-31	4	5,565

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

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

Planning Group	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Ashford	1,988	-55	-33	-35	-9	-9	5	15	18	1,988
Canterbury and Faversham	2,935	-159	-143	-157	-170	-165	-143	-137	-106	2,935
North West Kent	3,360	2	26	42	54	91	103	93	98	3,360
Dover District	2,140	38	62	89	82	70	72	63	81	2,140
Folkestone & Hythe District	1,680	-24	19	61	101	146	187	183	182	1,680
Gravesham and Longfield	1,791	-93	-71	-38	-41	-25	-36	-56	-81	1,791



Planning Group	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,290	-42	-97	-72	-73	-60	-44	34	16	1,290
Thanet District	1,815	-109	-68	-55	-58	-44	-14	-16	-3	1,815
Maidstone and Malling	3,855	-85	-18	-8	-18	1	-3	-50	-70	3,855
West Kent	5,708	-154	-133	-120	-105	-72	35	62	153	5,708
Cranbrook	582	13	-16	-53	-67	-65	-62	-60	-65	582
Kent	27,144	-668	-469	-345	-303	-132	99	133	223	27,144

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 circa 3,000 pupils across the selective and non-selective sectors combined, whereas Dartford has a net inflow of almost 2,200 pupils. In the 2020-21 academic year almost 3,000 pupils flowed into Dartford to take up secondary school places with over half of these (1,604 pupils) 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 2020)

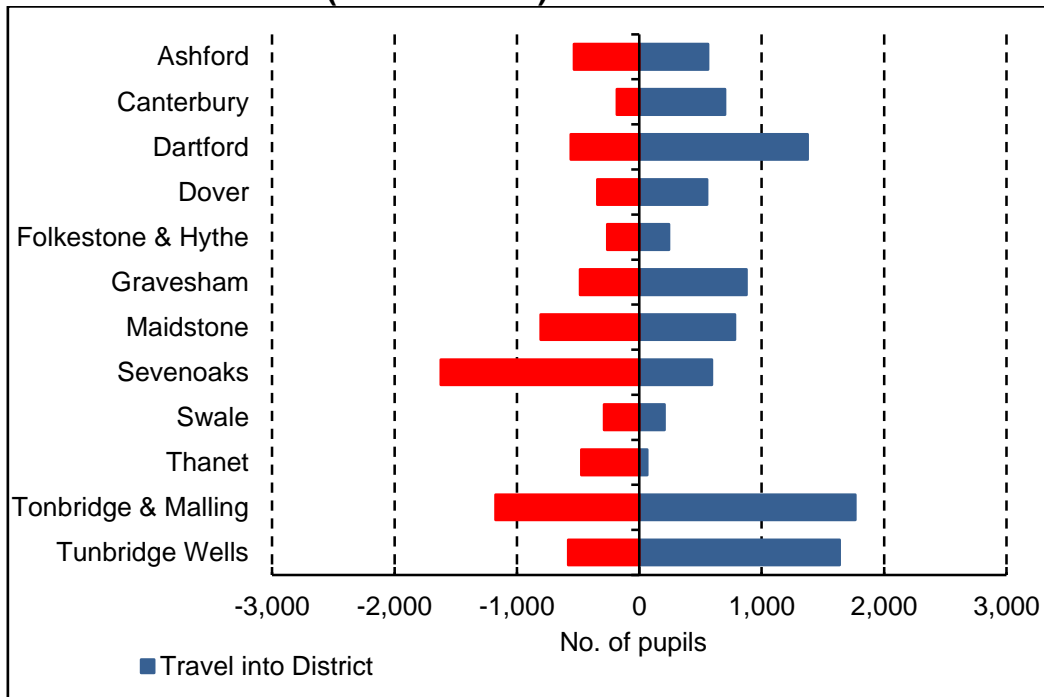
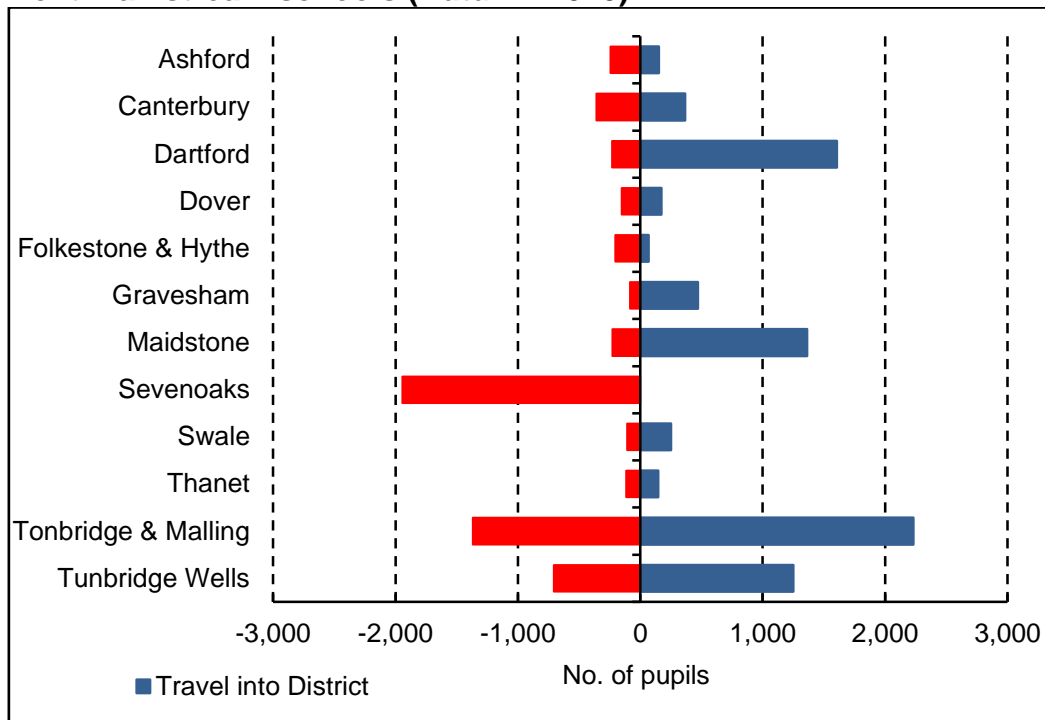


Figure 10.11: Travel to school flows for selective grammar pupils (years 7-11) in Kent mainstream schools (Autumn 2020)



Source: Management Information & Intelligence, Children, Young People and Education, KCC
Actual roll data 2020-21 - Schools Census, Autumn 2020

Notes:

Data excludes Duke of York's Royal Military School, Dover

The Sevenoaks Annex of Weald of Kent Grammar School is treated as being located in Tonbridge & Malling

10.5 Migration into Kent

Figure 10.12 sets out the net migration by pre-school, primary school and secondary school ages for 2019 and 2020. This shows that the overall net migration into Kent significant decline in net migration of school-age children to Kent; this includes three months of the Covid crisis where families may have put planned moves on (temporary) hold from the start of the pandemic in mid-March 2020 to end June 2020.

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 2020

District	2019				2020			
	Kent districts *	London	Elsewhere	Total	Kent districts *	London	Elsewhere	Total
Pre-school	46	1,420	-368	1,098	67	1,051	-252	865
Primary	133	2,017	-408	1,742	67	1,576	-326	1,317
Secondary	22	956	-122	856	62	815	-127	750

*Including Medway

Source: Office for National Statistics, Table IM2018-20

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.



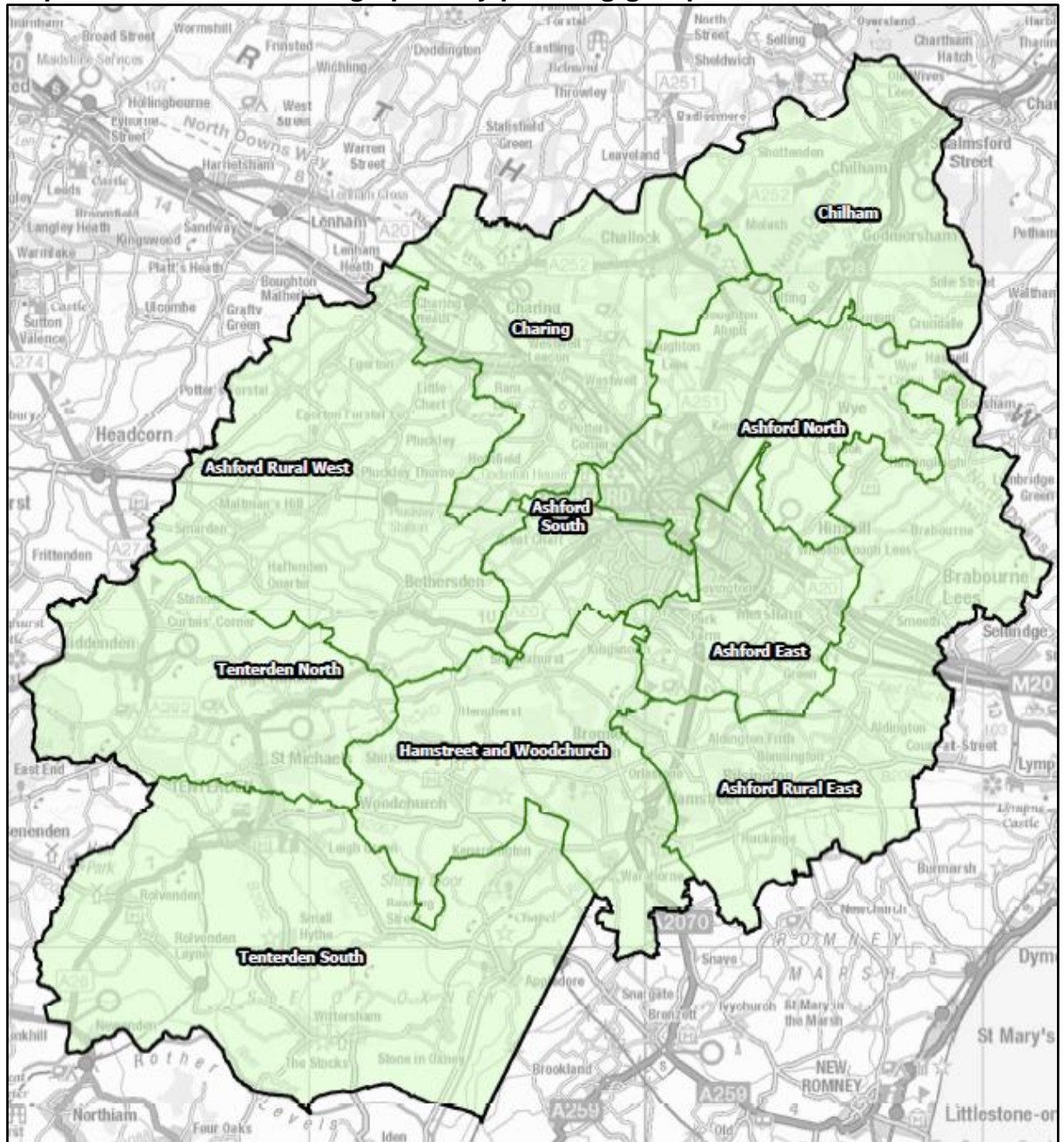
10.6 Ashford

Borough Commentary

- The birth rate in Ashford has fallen since 2017 at a greater rate than both the County and national averages. The number of recorded births increased gradually until a high of 1589 births in 2018, but dropped markedly in 2019 to 1494 and similarly was only slightly increased to 1502 in 2020.
- 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 2023-24.
- 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
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Ashford)	Voluntary Aided



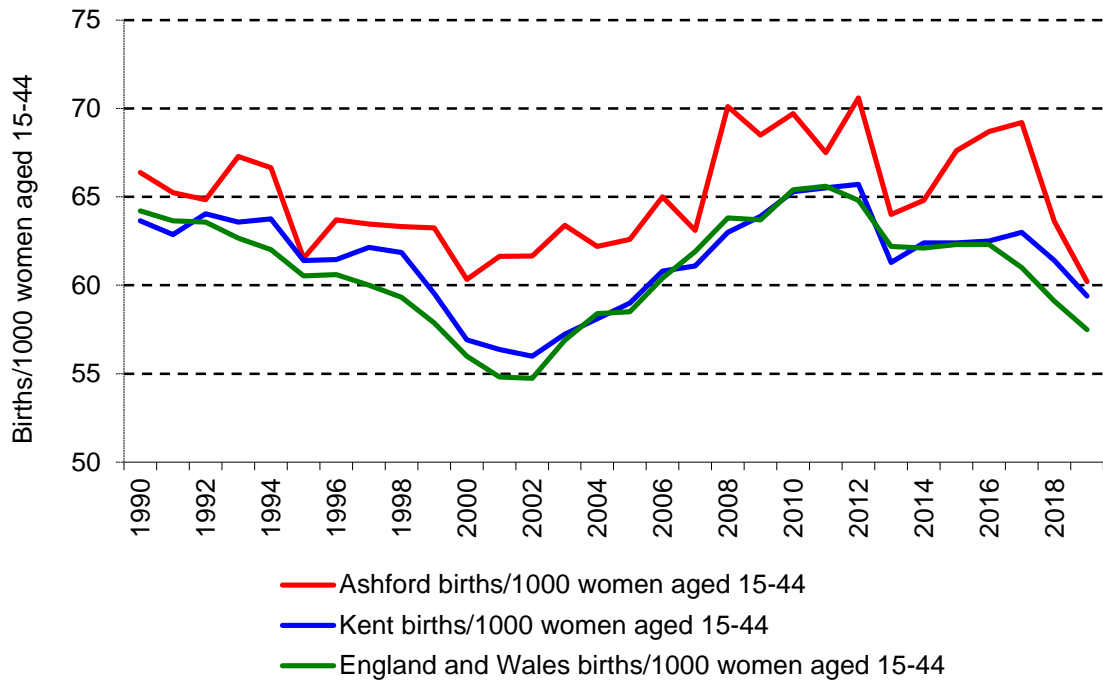
	School	Status
	St. Teresa's RC Primary School	Academy
	Victoria Road Primary School	Community
Ashford Rural East	Aldington Primary School	Foundation
	Brabourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Brook Community Primary School	Foundation
	Smeeth Community Primary School	Foundation
Ashford East	East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

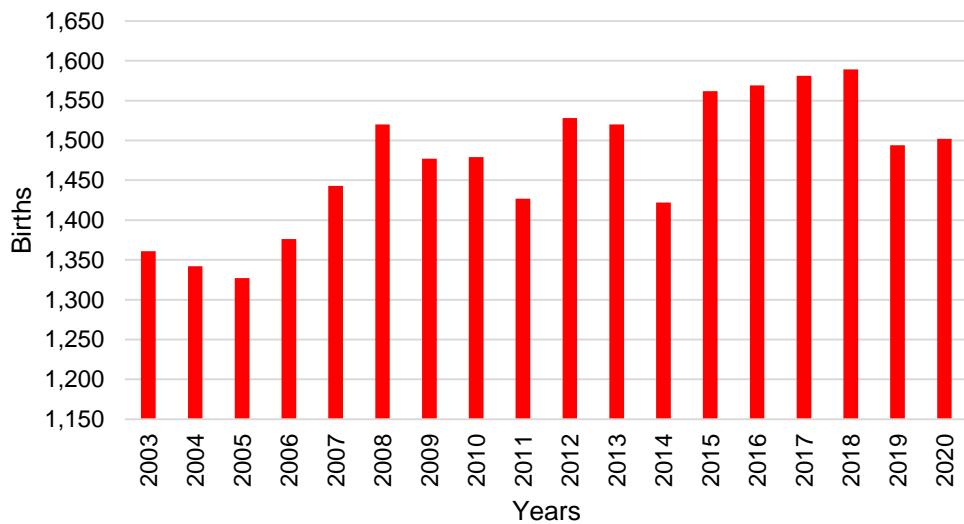
the charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Ashford, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



*ONS data

Ashford Births 2013-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Ashford Borough Analysis - Primary

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Chilham	15	0	5	3	2	4	3	15
Challock and Charing	50	9	11	9	12	12	11	50
Ashford North	450	17	-11	-28	33	28	6	450
Ashford Rural East	80	5	0	14	9	12	9	80
Ashford East	420	56	52	25	78	45	49	420
Ashford South	360	37	37	83	102	86	76	390
Ashford Rural West	80	2	5	11	18	14	13	80
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	71	14	-2	12	11	5	8	71
Tenterden North	65	13	13	9	6	11	10	65
Tenterden South	94	15	19	11	18	4	11	94
Ashford	1,685	168	127	148	289	222	197	1,715

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Chilham	105	19	19	23	18	21	24	105
Challock and Charing	350	54	62	59	63	67	67	350
Ashford North	3,210	54	21	-21	-6	-8	-21	3,150
Ashford Rural East	560	35	34	40	39	39	39	560
Ashford East	2,790	146	170	176	238	270	283	2,910
Ashford South	2,490	167	213	308	395	449	456	2,670
Ashford Rural West	570	33	18	26	49	55	63	560
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	497	44	36	38	35	34	43	497
Tenterden North	455	118	108	92	78	64	49	455
Tenterden South	658	84	87	89	89	55	56	658
Ashford	11,685	754	767	830	998	1,047	1,058	11,915

Borough 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 only planning group forecast to have a significant deficit of places is Ashford North. Here we forecast a deficit of Year R places in the first 2 years of the Plan period and in Years R-6 throughout the Plan period.

The number of surplus places across the Borough in Years R-6 is forecast to rise through the initially before levelling off towards the end of the period. This, in part, is due to the opening of a second FE at Finberry Primary and Chilmington Green Primary Schools which was agreed to support growing occupations in both developments.



Ashford North Planning Group

Forecasts suggest a deficit of places in Year R across 2021-22 and 2022-23 and Years R-6 from 2022-23 onwards. The increasing need for primary school places in the planning group over the last few years has been driven by ongoing developments in and around central Ashford which, in some cases, are nearing completion.

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. However, we will monitor the demand to ensure that sufficient provision is in place.

In the longer term, planned new developments north of the M20 between Kennington, Willesborough and Eureka Park will increase demand. To address the need for primary school places to support new housing in and around the planning group, the Local Plan makes provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Conningbrook Park' development. This school has been approved via the DfE Wave Programme. KCC have requested that the school site is delivered in the early phase of the development. However, as the housing has not come forward as expected opening of the school is likely to be no earlier than 2025-26.

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

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) will relocate on to the development in the 2021-22 academic year. The school will provide 2FE of mainstream provision, a Specialist Resource provision for pupils with ASD and a nursery.

Ashford East Planning Group

Although forecasts suggest a significant level of surplus places across the plan period, existing, permitted and allocated sites including Finberry, Waterbrook, New Town Works, Park Farm, Court Lodge, Willesborough Lees and Conningbrook will be driving the pressure for primary school places. The expansion of Finberry Primary School (Cheeseman's Green) from September 2020 is supporting the need for primary school places in the short to medium term.

The Local Plan makes provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Court Lodge' development area, to meet the longer-term primary education needs driven by 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 Rural East Planning Group

The forecasts for 2021-22 suggest there will be no surplus Year R places in the planning group. Any small pressure for Year R places can be managed within this and adjacent planning groups.

Hamstreet and Woodchurch Planning Group

The forecasts suggest a small deficit of Year R places in 2021-22. In the longer term, developments in Hamstreet may need to be supported by a 0.5FE expansion of Hamstreet Primary Academy. In the shorter term and prior to any expansion, any small pressure for Year R places can be managed within this and adjacent planning groups.

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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Ashford North Non-Selective	840	12	-35	-52	-107	-69	-21	-81	-33	758
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	540	86	95	92	62	122	107	93	97	540
Ashford Selective	420	-13	-1	0	1	0	1	3	-2	420

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Ashford North Non-Selective	3,959	272	106	-9	-150	-216	-260	-303	-281	3,790
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	2,700	714	628	520	403	389	411	425	439	2,700
Ashford Selective	1,988	-55	-33	-35	-9	-9	5	15	18	2,100

Ashford North Non-Selective Planning Group

There are four schools in the Ashford North 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 have been added and will continue to be added until the opening of the new



secondary school within the Chilmington Green development. This is now planned for the 2023-24 academic year, which is a year later than has been previously stated. Should it be delayed any further, 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.

The forecasts within the Plan are produced for submission to the DfE as part of the annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP), the deadline for submission of forecasts by Local Authorities is 30 July. On the 27th September 2021 Leigh Academies Trust commenced a listening period on the plan for the closure of High Weald Academy by 31 August 2022 (HWA) this follows a substantive decision by the Secretary of State for Education that HWA's funding agreement should be terminated and the school should close. The forecasts within the Plan consequently do not reflect the closure of High Weald Academy; future forecasts will redistribute the previously anticipated demand for secondary places at HWA to other schools. We anticipate that existing schools in the wider area will have sufficient capacity to accommodate the pupils within the Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group.

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. Additional place pressure may be created by new housing developments.



Planned Commissioning - Ashford

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
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 120 temporary year 7 places				2FE Expansion of Chilmington Green
Specialist Resourced Provisions						



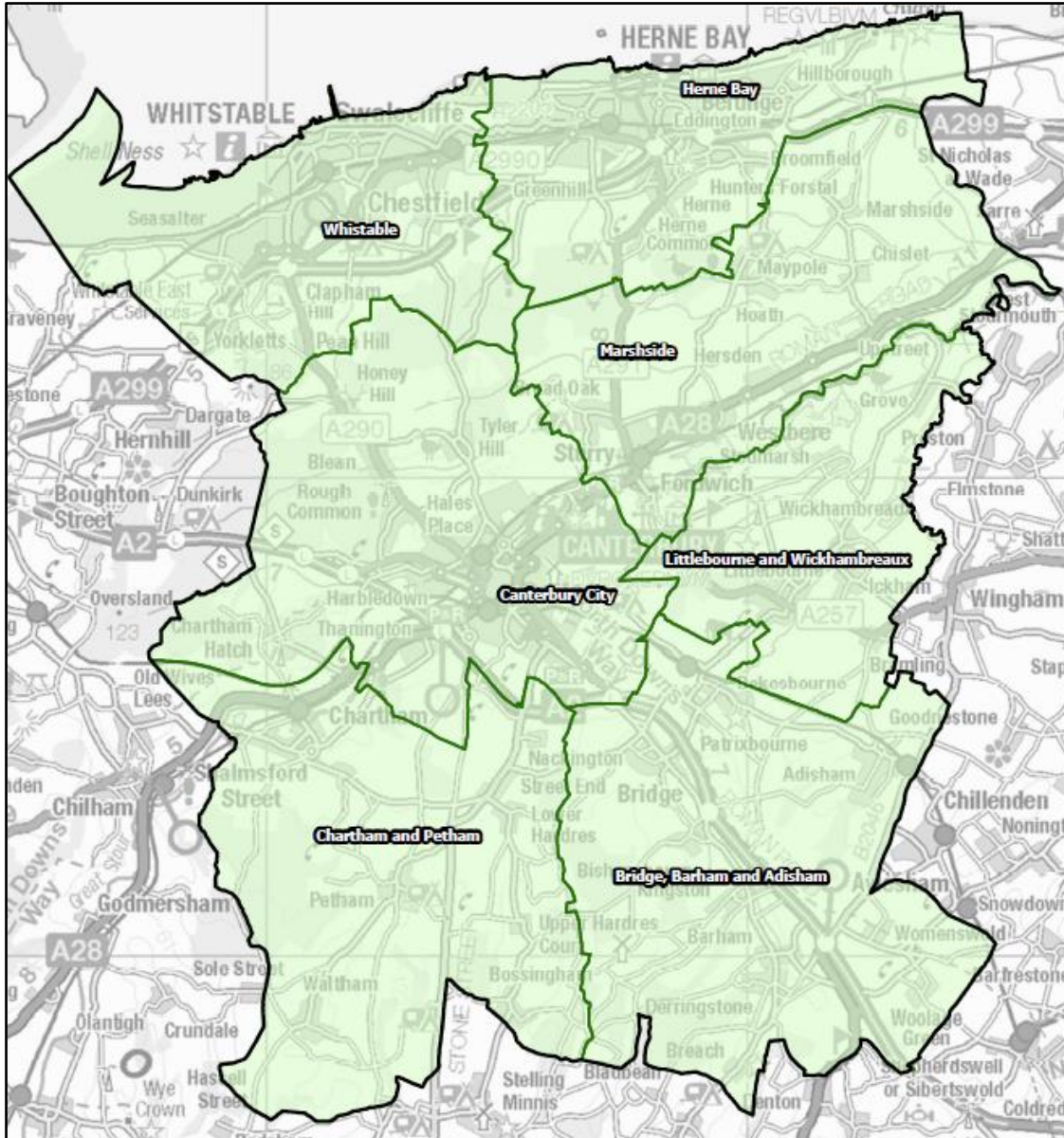
10.7 Canterbury

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 but overall has been incline since 2011.
- We forecast surplus primary school places across the District throughout the Plan period of up to 14% in 2024/25. Within the secondary sector, we forecast surplus capacity for non-selective planning groups but 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 2014/15–2018/19 a total of 1,816 houses were completed (NET) with an average of 363 per year. This figure includes a high percentage of student accommodation.
- Canterbury City Council is in the process of drafting their new Local Plan to 2040. From May to August 2021, they consulted on the draft vision, strategic sites and Local Plan options.



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	Academy
	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



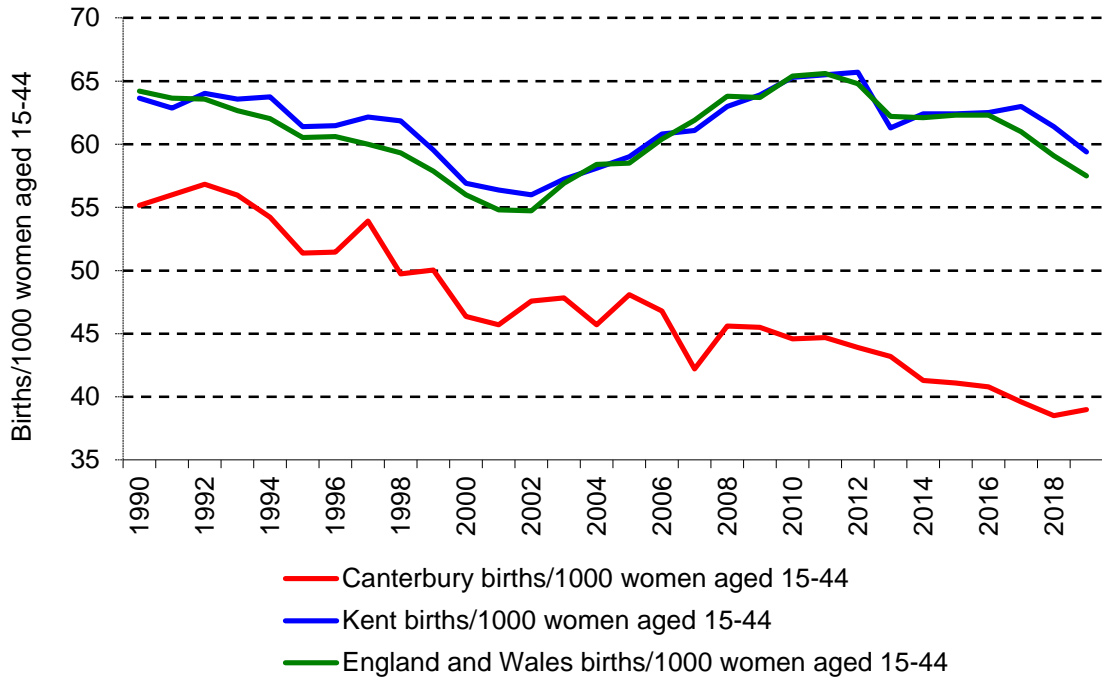
Planning Group	School	Status
	Hoath Primary School	Community
	Sturry CE Primary School	Academy
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Adisham CE Primary School	Academy
	Barham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bridge and Patricbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	Littlebourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Wickhambreaux CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Chartham and Petham	Chartham Primary School	Academy
	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	Academy
	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

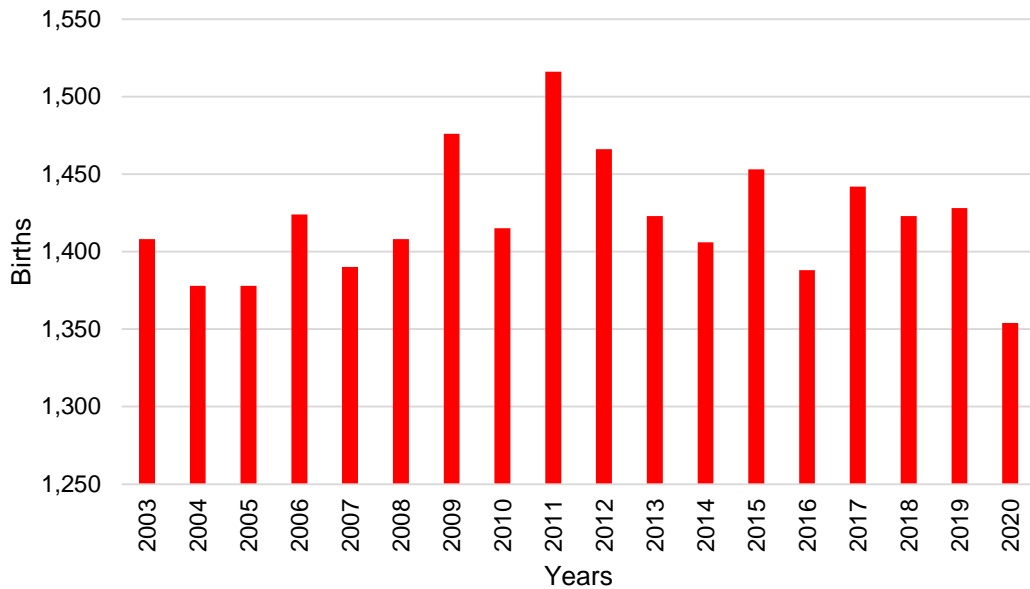
The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Canterbury, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Canterbury Births 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Canterbury Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Canterbury City	465	65	6	37	37	54	39	465
Marshside	119	17	16	24	12	16	12	119
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	105	0	-1	-11	3	-3	-1	105
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	30	-2	0	-1	1	-2	-1	30
Chartham and Petham	84	26	14	15	15	14	12	75
Whitstable	360	45	73	83	97	103	88	360
Herne Bay	435	64	36	22	30	34	25	390
Canterbury	1,598	215	143	169	193	216	174	1,544

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Canterbury City	3,295	246	182	168	156	127	91	3,295
Marshside	743	58	58	68	69	60	54	818
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	735	-1	-11	-32	-39	-54	-58	735
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	225	-15	-18	-21	-22	-25	-24	210
Chartham and Petham	564	103	99	107	100	99	94	552
Whitstable	2,517	164	236	317	416	507	548	2,520
Herne Bay	3,095	267	274	264	290	299	303	2,900
Canterbury	11,174	822	820	870	970	1,014	1,008	11,030

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 fluctuates during the Plan period from a peak in 2024-25 of 216 places to the low of 174 in 2025-26.

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 specific impact on schools in these localities that are losing their historic population.

Canterbury City Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places in the planning group of over 1FE for Year R for the plan period with a spike in 2024 of 54 places (1.8FE). However, new housing which is currently being built out 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 School will be expanded by 0.5FE to meet this localised need.



Chartham and Petham Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a 0.5FE capacity for Year R within the planning area. The first phase of a new 2FE primary school in Thanington will be established to serve the new housing development of 750 homes this phased approach will prevent overcapacity in the planning area.

Marshside Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a 0.5FE surplus of Year R places for the plan period. However later in the Plan period, dependant on the order in which developments are built, we will expand Water Meadows Primary Academy by a form of entry or establish the first phase of a new 2FE primary school in Sturry/Broad Oak to serve the housing development in this planning group.

Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux Planning Group and Bridge, Barham and Adisham

Forecasts indicate that there will be a pressure for Year R places and a deficit of Year R-6 places within the planning groups. This is due to the significant number of families who traditionally travel into the planning groups for places in one of the two primary schools in the Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux planning group 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 groups will be able to access school places closer to their homes.

Whitstable Planning Group

Forecasts indicate between 2.5FE and 3.5FE surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions will take place with schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable.

Herne Bay Planning Group

Forecasts indicate between 0.7FE and 1.1FE surplus Year R places across the Plan period. If new housing developments are delivered in line with the Local Plan, additional capacity will need to be provided later in the plan period. 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 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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	560	51	-20	108	115	127	121	98	106	680
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	648	-15	13	-5	-31	30	48	31	53	618
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	605	-34	-29	-50	-44	-22	-9	-24	-21	615

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	2,680	127	97	168	266	373	441	559	557	3,400
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	3,120	240	170	104	-1	22	80	98	157	3,090
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	2,935	-159	-143	-157	-170	-165	-143	-137	-106	3,075

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 for Year 7 and Years 7-11 from 2022 of 3.6 FE rising to 4.2 FE in 2024 for Year 7 places. The surplus is a result of the opening of the new 5 FE Barton Manor School which was commissioned to meet demand from planned housing in Canterbury City. These developments have not been built out according to the timetable set out in the local plan resulting in this over-capacity.

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.

Year 7 forecasts indicate a deficit of 31 places in 2023/24 to a surplus of 53 places by 2027/28. 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. The surplus of places in Canterbury City will support the need for places in 2022 and 2023. Feasibilities have been undertaken to explore the future expansion of Herne Bay High by 1.5FE later in the Plan period 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 between -9 places (-0.3FE) and -50 places (-1.6FE) for Year 7 places across the Plan period for selective places. 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 by 1FE to meet this need. If this is not possible alternative options will have to be considered. Additional pressure over the 1FE will be met through commissioning up to 50 additional temporary places in discussion with local schools.

Planned Commissioning - Canterbury

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Canterbury City			0.5FE expansion of Pilgrims Way			
Chartham and Petham			1FE of new Primary School in Thanington			
Marshside					1FE expansion of Water Meadows	1 st 1FE of new provision in Sturry/ Broad Oak.
Herne Bay					1FE new provision in Herne Bay and or 1FE expansion of Briary PS	
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective					1.5FE expansion of Herne Bay High School	
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	Up to 50 Year 7 places	1FE expansion of QE				
Special School	8 place Satellite of PSCN school for KS 1		16 Satellite of PSCN School for KS 2			
Specialist Resourced Provisions	8 place SRP for HI for Secondary	16 place SRP for ASD for Primary 16 Place SRP for ASD for Primary (Cullum)				



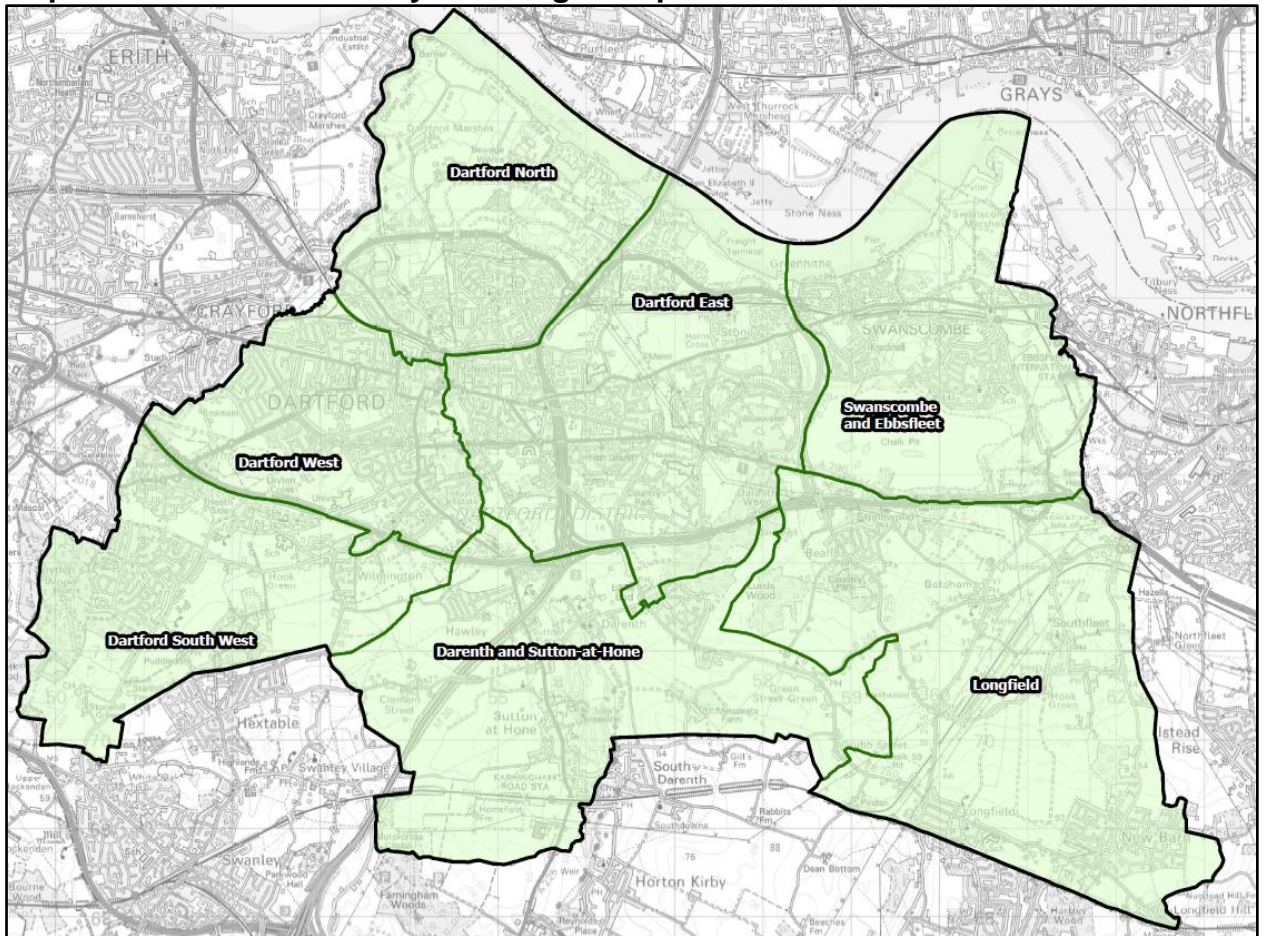
10.8 Dartford

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 gradually to a peak in 2019 before reducing by 18 to 1635 births in 2020.
- There is demand for Primary places with forecasts indicating an overall deficit of Year R places throughout the Plan period.
- Forecasts indicate that there is a surplus of places through the Plan period in the Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective planning group. The Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective planning group has sufficient places until 2023-24 when it moves into deficit for the remainder of the Plan period. Selective demand fluctuates and is under pressure with either small deficits or marginal surpluses evident throughout the Plan period.
- Dartford Borough Council and the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation estimated that between 2011 to 2026, approximately 17,300 new homes will be built. More recently, 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.
- Prior to the Covid pandemic, a significant factor to primary and secondary demand in Dartford Borough was the migration from urban centres in Greater London to locations such as Dartford Borough. Migration reduced significantly during the pandemic, but it is not unreasonable to suggest that post Covid, migration will pick up, possibly to pre-Covid levels.



Map of the Dartford Primary Planning Groups



Dartford Primary Schools by Planning Group

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

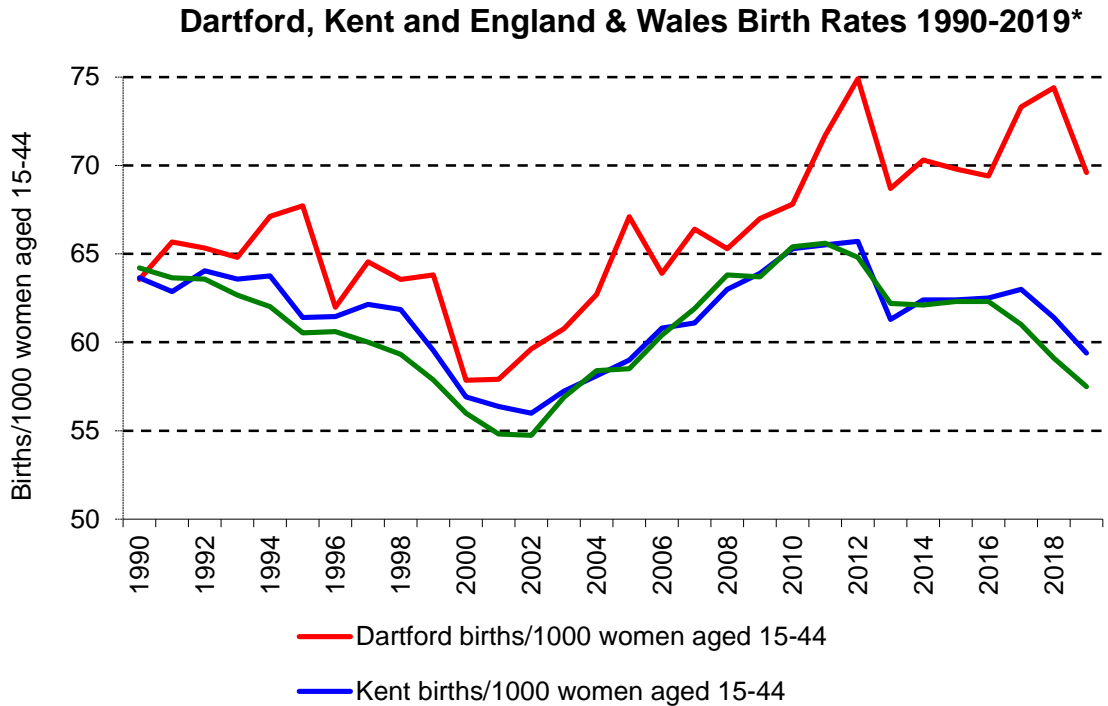


	School	Status
Hone		
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Cherry Orchard Academy	Academy
	Craylands School	Community
	Ebbsfleet Green Primary School	Free
	Knockhall Primary School	Academy
	Manor Community Primary School	Academy
Longfield	Bean Primary School	Community
	Langafel CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled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

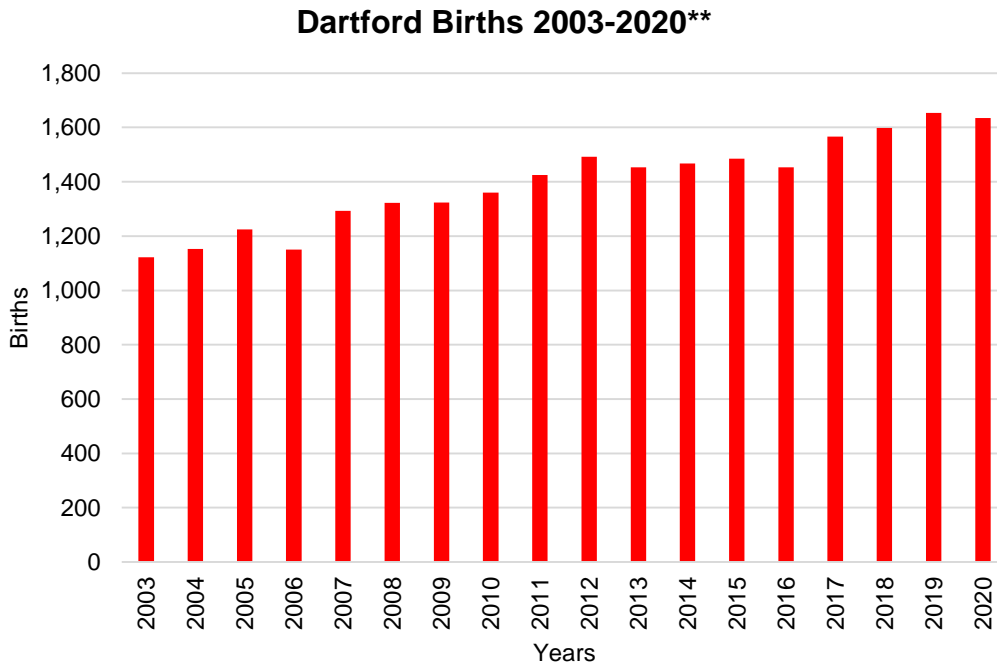


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Dartford Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Dartford North	330	37	-5	-39	-45	-18	-15	330
Dartford West	312	-1	-4	-8	6	4	0	312
Dartford East	390	7	-23	-35	-42	-41	-37	390
Dartford South West	180	2	-8	0	-4	-5	-4	180
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	90	13	-5	4	14	14	9	90
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	330	81	38	17	-10	-6	16	330
Longfield	90	12	4	6	13	10	9	90
Dartford	1,722	151	-2	-56	-67	-40	-21	1,722

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Dartford North	2,010	58	47	40	22	20	20	2,280
Dartford West	2,208	-44	-52	-48	-42	-39	-46	2,184
Dartford East	2,670	7	-14	-47	-84	-126	-160	2,730
Dartford South West	1,240	37	-2	-30	-61	-85	-100	1,180
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	630	42	36	42	54	63	65	630
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	2,040	331	320	266	219	160	118	2,295
Longfield	630	15	23	26	35	46	46	630
Dartford	11,428	446	358	249	143	41	-58	11,929

District commentary

Forecasts indicate an overall deficit of Year R places throughout the Plan period, which is mainly generated by the Dartford planning groups. The initial 2 place deficit in 2021-22 increases to -67 places by 2023-24, before reducing in the latter years of the Plan period.

There is forecast to be sufficient Years R-6 places across the planning groups until 2025-26 when a 58 place deficit is forecast. However, there are deficits forecasts throughout the Plan period in Dartford North, Dartford West and Dartford East.

In addition to the forecast need identified above, plans for further housing across the district will increase the need for school places. Over and above the current planned housing numbers, Dartford Borough Council are currently consulting on their revised local plan which could include up to an additional 7000 units. Housing growth could be exacerbated further by the Abbey Wood to Ebbsfleet Crossrail service. Following the consultation in January 2021, KCC has been contacted by representatives from the Crossrail Extension Project Group to discuss the potential education requirements



should the extension go ahead and additional new housing is proposed.

The surplus figures for Years R – 6 reflect similar trends. KCC consider that the deficits can be managed within the existing capacity but will look to negotiate individual temporary capacity with schools if the need arises.

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 later building phases.

To support the need for new school places the forecasted demand for the 2022-23 academic year will require a 1FE expansion of an existing primary school from 2023-24. Discussions are ongoing with candidate schools.

Dartford West Planning Group

There is a small deficit of Year R places forecast for 2022-23, but it is less than a third of a form entry for the foreseeable future. Several of the primary schools in Dartford West offer places to children from out of county.

KCC would anticipate all Dartford West resident children will be offered a place in the planning group, with applicants from further afield being offered places at schools more local to their homes. KCC do not anticipate a need to commission additional places in this planning group.

Dartford East Planning Group

Additional demand for Year R places in Dartford East exceeds 1FE for the foreseeable future. This demand will initially be met in local schools in adjacent planning areas, but should it become necessary, KCC will commission a temporary 30 place expansion within existing schools. In the longer term, KCC will work with schools in the locality to commission a further 2FE of primary provision to manage this shortfall. This is expected no earlier than 2024-25.

Dartford South West Planning Group

There is a small, but fluctuating deficit of Year R places forecast from 2022-23 onwards.

KCC would anticipate all Dartford West resident children will be offered a place in the planning group, with applicants from further afield being offered places at schools more local to their homes. KCC do not anticipate a need to commission additional places in this planning group.

Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet Planning Group

This planning area is significantly impacted by the Ebbsfleet Valley housing development area. A new primary school was established on the Ebbsfleet Green development in 2020-21 which opened with 1FE. This will be expanded to its capacity size of 2FE to address additional demand in future years. The Ebbsfleet Garden City development is anticipated to have a total of c15,000 dwellings, but several thousand have not yet received formal planning consent and so will not be reflected in the forecasts.



As the development progresses, a further new 2FE primary provision will be provided at the Alkerden all-through school, with the initial 1 FE by September 2024.

In the longer term, should housing be delivered at current rates, two further new schools will be required (Western Cross and Station Quarter), in addition to the expansion of the schools at Ebbsfleet Green and Alkerden. This will provide a total of 8FE of new primary provision 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 and Gravesham and Longfield), 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	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,140	61	80	92	72	137	86	95	89	1,260
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,309	50	3	38	-75	-27	-66	-62	-37	1,324
North West Kent Selective	720	-5	13	-4	-11	20	2	2	1	720

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	5,420	386	291	336	451	594	629	648	641	6,360
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	6,281	158	167	186	79	46	-68	-132	-207	6,620
North West Kent Selective	3,360	2	26	42	54	91	103	93	98	3,600

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group

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

A new secondary school, Stone Lodge School, opened in the planning group in September 2019 in order to support the significant housing being built. Its current capacity (6FE) and planned growth is to 8FE throughout this planning period is already included in the data above. This is to accommodate anticipated further demand



generated from planned developments around the Dartford urban areas and Dartford East.

A second all-ability secondary school, within the Alkerden development, is due to open in September 2024 initially offering 4FE of non-selective provision. In the longer term, taking into account the unconsented housing numbers referenced above, it is expected that this school will need to expand as demand from new housing increases offering a further 4FE of provision. The timing of this will be 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 increases towards the later part of the forecast period which will require slightly more than 2FE of additional capacity. For 2023-24 KCC will commission a further permanent 1FE at Thamesview school and for a period (minimum of 2 years, but this is reviewable), a further 0.5 FE at St John's Catholic Comprehensive School. The small remaining deficit will be met through surplus capacity in adjacent planning areas. KCC will monitor the forecasts as a new Gravesham local plan is expected to create new housing.

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.

Forecasted demand for selective places in the North West Kent Selective Planning Group is lower than capacity, but it is not expected that there will any surplus places at the four grammar schools in Dartford.



Planned Commissioning - Dartford

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Dartford North		1FE expansion				
Dartford East			2FE			
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet			1FE expansion at Ebbsfleet Green 1FE new provision at Alkerden		2FE expansion at Western Cross 2FE expansion at Station Quarter	
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group			4FE new provision at Alkerden		4FE expansion at Alkerden	
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective		1FE permanent expansion Thamesview 0.5FE places at St John's Catholic Comprehensive				
Special Schools			210 place PSCN special school			
Specialist Resourced Provisions		25 place secondary SRP at Alkerden	15 place primary SRP at Alkerden			



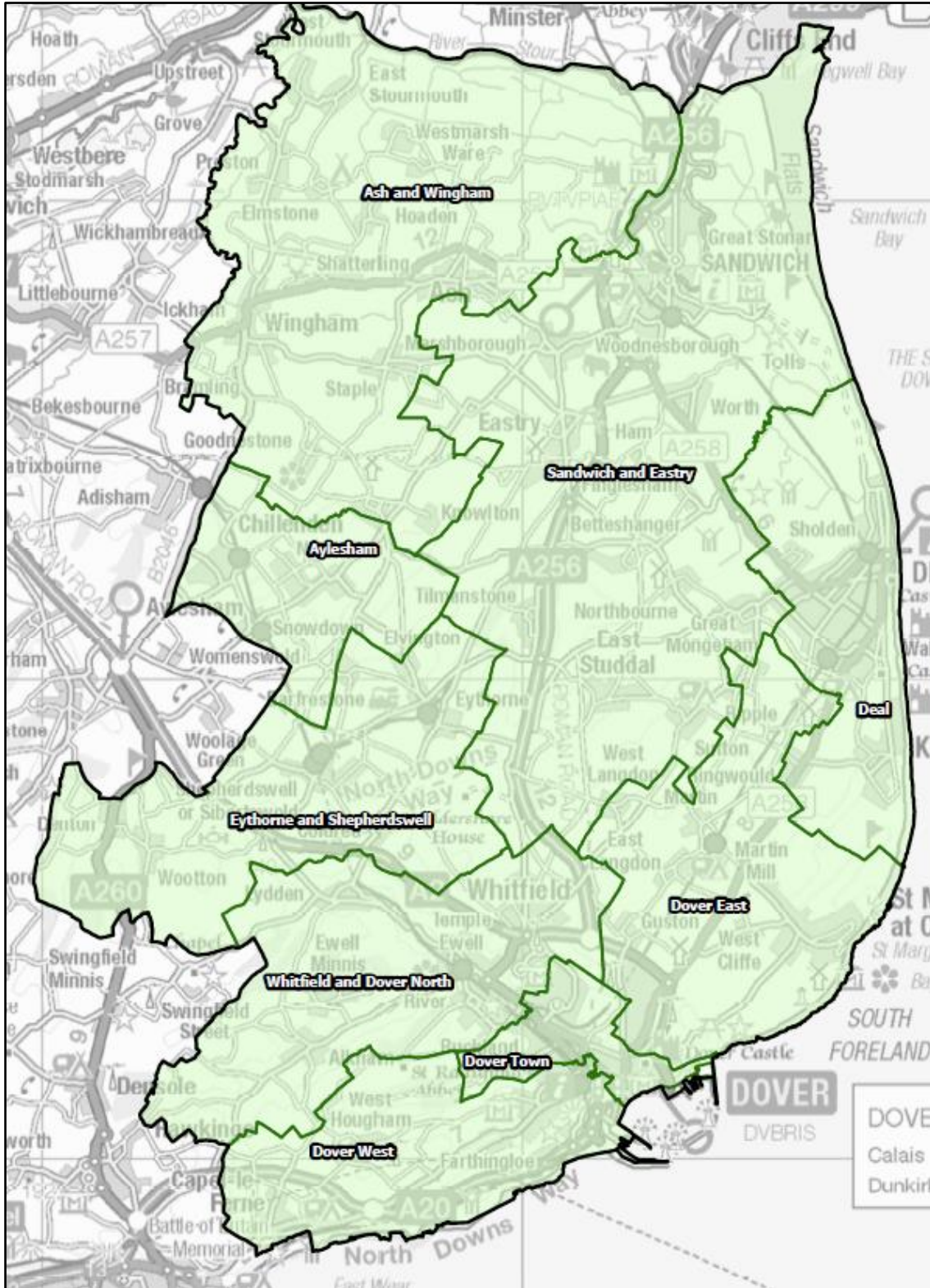
10.9 Dover

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 145 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 sufficient places apart from in 2023-24 when the Year 7 deficit in Dover Selective planning group may necessitate temporary provision to address the place pressure.
- Dover District Council are in the process of producing a new Local Plan for the period 2020-2040. We are working with Dover District Council Officers to consider the impact on the need for additional school places particularly in the longer term.



Map of the Dover primary planning groups



Dover primary schools by planning group

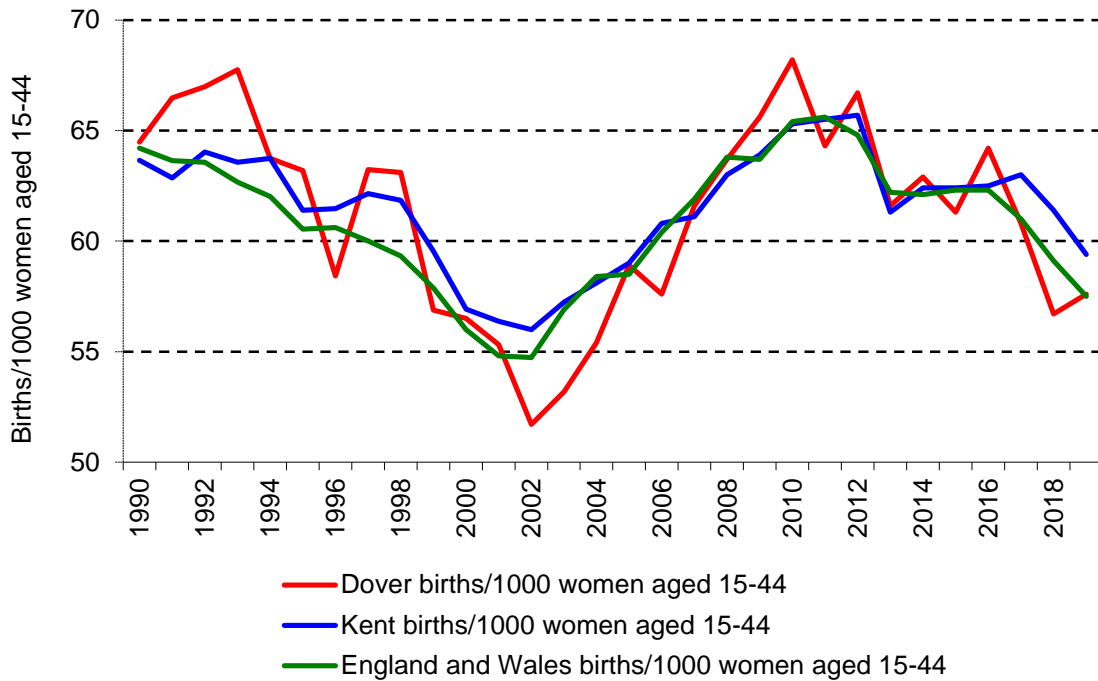
Planning Group	School	Status
Dover Town	Barton Junior School	Academy
	Charlton CE Primary School	Academy
	Green Park Community Primary School	Community
	Shatterlocks Infant School	Academy
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Dover)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Richard's RC Primary School	Academy
	White Cliffs Primary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

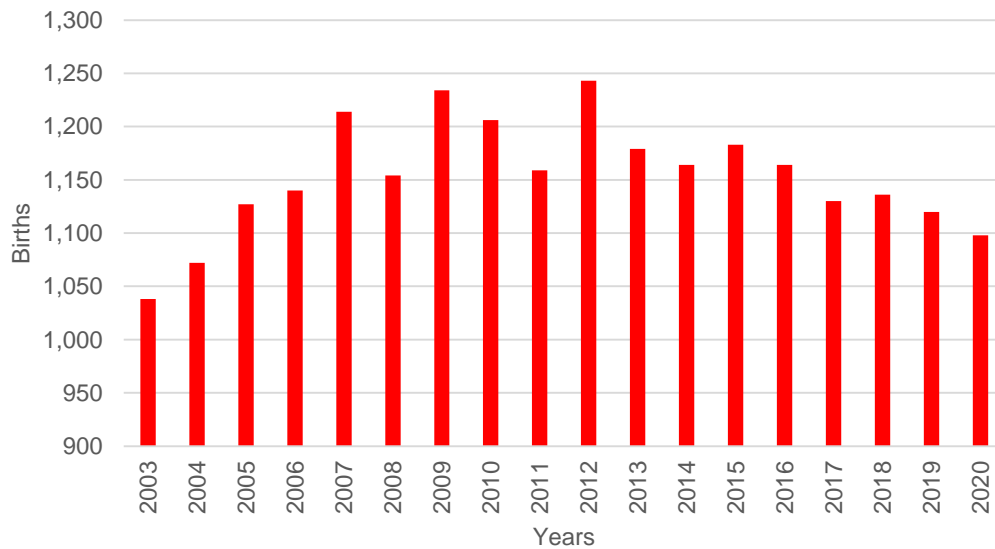
The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

Dover, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Dover Births 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Dover District Analysis – Primary

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Dover Town	270	44	51	62	70	60	55	270
Whitfield and Dover North	170	9	12	22	12	13	11	170
Dover West	170	21	19	34	33	24	24	170
Dover East	67	4	5	12	25	6	10	67
Deal	315	44	58	49	94	87	72	315
Sandwich and Eastry	116	13	11	24	21	18	12	116
Ash and Wingham	90	16	30	28	26	20	24	90
Aylesham	87	20	27	17	20	22	27	92
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	50	13	10	13	14	14	12	50
Dover	1,335	184	222	261	313	265	247	1,340

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Dover Town	1,890	231	270	308	368	384	413	1,890
Whitfield and Dover North	1,190	55	54	63	71	67	61	1,190
Dover West	1,220	138	123	158	185	193	189	1,190
Dover East	469	34	33	35	40	39	46	469
Deal	2,265	137	174	207	278	343	391	2,205
Sandwich and Eastry	828	135	110	108	81	65	34	828
Ash and Wingham	630	137	147	155	169	173	166	630
Aylesham	609	107	107	87	92	96	112	632
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	350	47	51	60	70	74	85	350
Dover	9,451	1,021	1,069	1,182	1,354	1,434	1,496	9,384

District commentary

We forecast a significant surplus of Year R and Year R-6 places over the Plan period. This surplus is the result of the falling birth rate, with some planning groups having around one quarter increase of Year R surplus in the coming years. As schools are primarily funded on the number of pupils on roll, low Year R numbers will impact on future budgets with some schools choosing to reduce their published admissions numbers.

Whitfield and Dover North Planning Group

Much of this planning comprises 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, the expansion of Whitfield Aspen Primary School on to a satellite site, opened for pupils in September 2021. Initially, this will offer 1FE of mainstream provision and additional specialist classrooms for pupils with Profound, Severe and Complex Needs. An additional block of classrooms, expanding the school to the full 2FE, will be added later in the plan period.

Within the new Local Plan there is the consideration of a further 600 dwellings. If this was to come forward, around 1FE of additional primary school places would be required. This could be achieved if additional land was made available at one of the further 2 primary schools identified in the Masterplan allowing one school to increase to 3FE if required.

Dover East Planning Group

Surplus places are forecast throughout the Plan period. However, 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. We are continuing to work with interested parties to secure the additional land that will be required to enable the expansion to happen.

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. Presently this would be via the expansion of Deal Parochial CE Primary school. Should additional housing be consented, particularly in the west of Deal then we would look to relocate and expand Sholden CE Primary School.

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, up to 1FE of provision in Sandwich may be required. The timing of this will be dependent on housing coming forward and is likely to be late in the decade at the earliest. Land will be required for either a new school or to allow the relocation and expansion of an existing school.

Aylesham Planning Group

Forecasts suggest that there are sufficient places throughout the Plan period. However, as one of the fastest selling developments in the Southeast, the pressure for primary school places can fluctuate swiftly. As previously noted, 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.

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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Dover Non-Selective	510	69	31	41	28	67	57	45	62	480
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	435	17	41	27	1	2	23	24	31	435
Dover Selective	440	18	14	11	-2	5	23	6	28	440

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Dover Non-Selective	2,430	468	416	388	328	298	284	296	315	2,400
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	2,175	186	167	121	116	98	103	86	90	2,175
Dover Selective	2,140	38	62	89	82	70	72	63	81	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 be met initially via expansion of Dover Christ Church Academy as the local school. A feasibility study is being undertaken so that KCC will be ready to expand the Academy as and when required.

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 School. Forecasts suggest short term pressures for Year 7 places in the years 2022-23 and 2023-24. This is in part due to well established flow of families choosing travelling into the planning group from Thanet to access school places, particularly to Sandwich Technology School. 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. Apart from a small deficit of Year 7 places in 2023-24 which can be managed in existing schools, forecasts suggest that there will be sufficient selective places throughout the Plan period subject to further pressure from new housing developments



Planned Commissioning - Dover

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Whitfield and North Dover					Expansion of Whitfield Aspen Satellite by 1FE	New 2FE primary school in Whitfield
Dover East					0.3FE expansion of Guston CE Primary School	
Aylesham					0.5FE expansion of St. Joseph's RC Primary Academy	
Sandwich and Eastry					1FE Sandwich planning group	
Deal					1FE Expansion in Deal	
Dover Non-selective					2FE at Dover Christ Church academy	



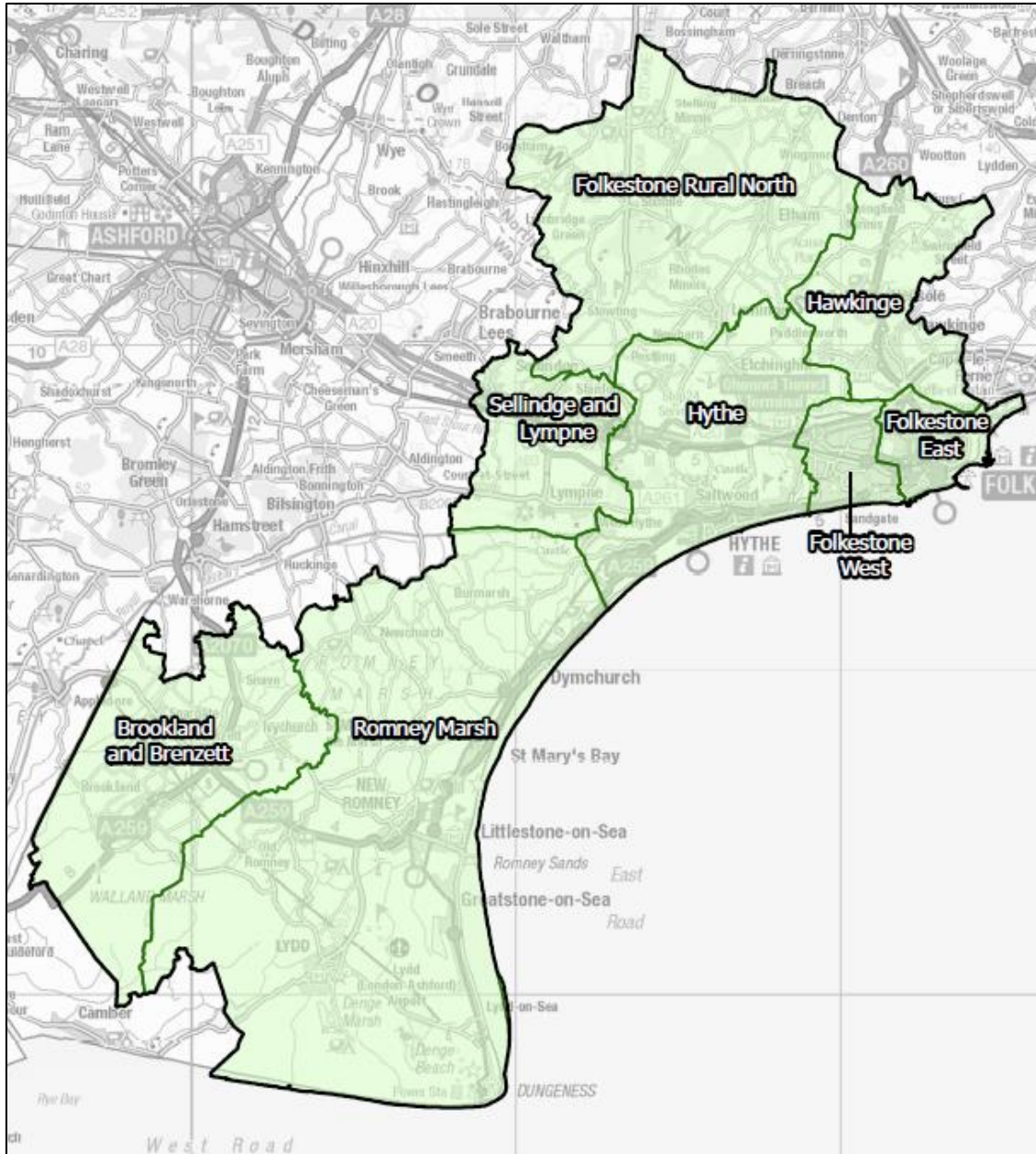
10.10 Folkestone and Hythe

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 continued the overall downwards trend in 2020, after rising slightly in the previous year.
- 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 for the Garden Village at Otterpool Park continue to progress. 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.



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	Academy
	Cheriton Primary School	Foundation
	Harcourt Primary School	Foundation

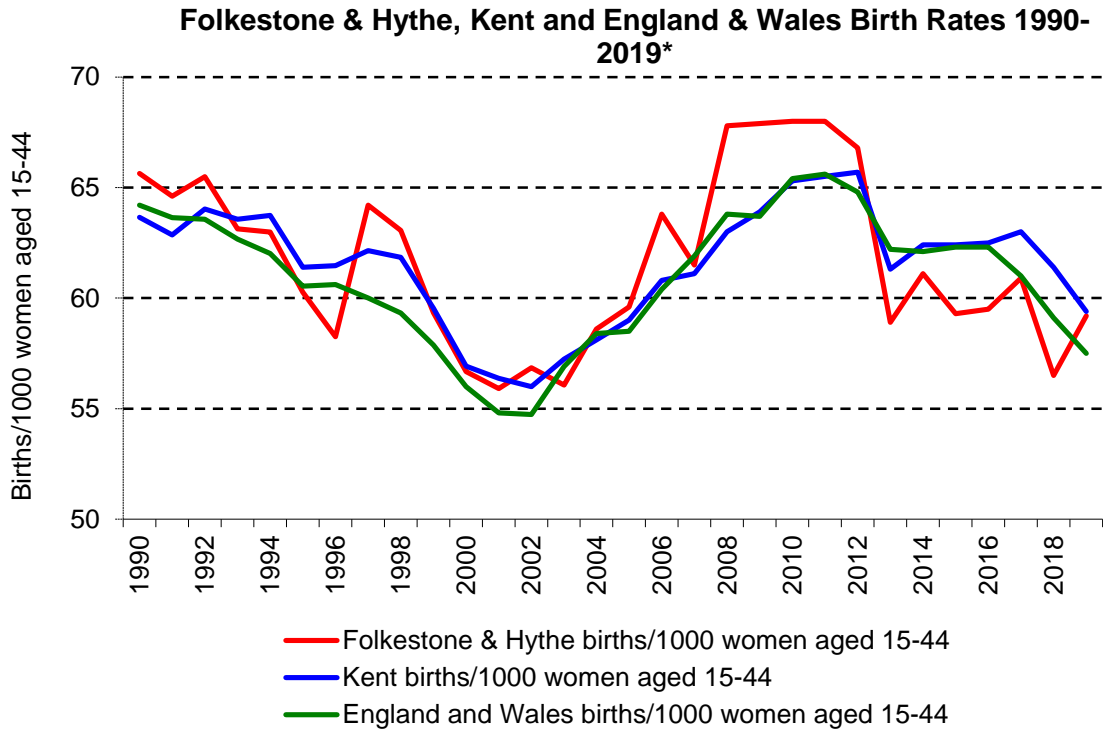


Planning Groups	School	Status
	Morehall Primary School	Academy
	Sandgate Primary School	Community
	St. Martin's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
Hawkinge	Churchill School (Hawkinge)	Foundation
	Hawkinge Primary School	Foundation
	Selsted CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Folkestone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

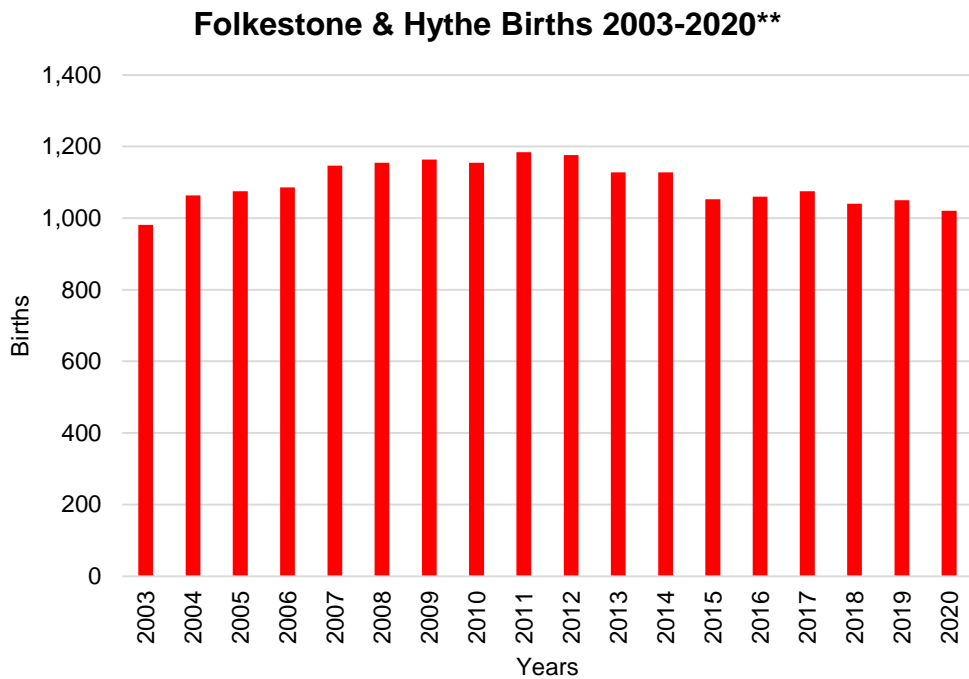


Birth rate and birth analysis

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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Folkestone East	373	49	33	50	37	66	52	373
Folkestone West	285	62	62	60	67	54	60	285
Hawkinge	135	9	21	37	39	34	35	135
Folkestone Rural North	93	14	28	17	37	30	26	93
Hythe	155	26	23	5	1	11	7	140
Sellindge and Lypne	60	11	23	13	14	6	8	60
Romney Marsh	187	59	41	50	57	50	49	187
Brookland and Brenzett	35	3	9	14	11	11	11	35
Folkestone & Hythe	1,323	233	241	247	261	261	246	1,323

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 Capacity
Folkestone East	2,611	120	168	223	262	335	373	2,611
Folkestone West	1,935	269	299	321	369	403	407	1,995
Hawkinge	945	56	68	106	140	167	196	945
Folkestone Rural North	651	67	88	100	128	150	158	651
Hythe	1,085	61	68	67	67	59	50	1,025
Sellindge and Lypne	330	19	46	39	35	40	43	405
Romney Marsh	1,259	184	213	241	272	303	328	1,309
Brookland and Brenzett	245	57	59	63	63	57	62	245
Folkestone & Hythe	9,061	833	1,008	1,159	1,337	1,513	1,618	9,186

District commentary

Folkestone and Hythe District Analysis - Primary

We forecast a significant surplus of Year R and Year R-6 places over the Plan period due to the falling birth rate with some planning groups forecast to see over one quarter of their year R capacity vacant in the coming years. As schools are primarily funded on the number of pupils on roll, low Year R numbers will impact on future budgets with some schools choosing to reduce their published admissions numbers.

Therefore, we are working with schools both maintained by KCC and those led by academy trusts to reduce pupil admission numbers in areas of significant surplus places from 2022-23 onwards.



Folkestone West and Folkestone East Planning Groups

The Folkestone East and West planning groups cover the Town. Forecasts suggest that there will be significant surplus places across both planning groups throughout the Plan period. Therefore, the new 2FE primary school at Shorncliffe Heights (Folkestone West) will not be required until the latter half of the decade. In the interim, we will work with both maintained schools and academy trusts to manage the high levels of surplus places.

Sellindge and Lympne Planning Group

Sellindge Primary School has been expanded to 1FE to support local housing developments. Surplus places will reduce as the housing continues to come forward. The school could be expanded further to support early housing at Otterpool Park if required.

Romney Marsh Planning Group

The District's Core Strategy provides for just under 600 new homes in the Romney Marsh planning group. 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. In the short to medium term, we will work with schools in the planning group to manage the high levels of surplus primary school places forecast.

Hythe Planning Group

We forecast fewer than 5% surplus Year R places in 2022-23 and 2023-24. This is due to Hythe Bay Church of England Primary School reducing their PAN by 15 places from September 2022. This was supported by KCC as there were significant surplus places in the planning group which was difficult for schools to manage. This is only short term pressure, as from 2024-25 we forecast over 5% surplus places again.

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	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	100	28	-34	-25	-8	10	65	50	100	625
Romney Marsh Non-Selective	180	-9	-18	-11	-5	-7	-10	9	18	180
Folkestone and Hythe Selective	330	-9	37	38	35	34	33	29	35	330

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

Planning Group Name	2020-21 Capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 Capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	3,005	220	276	254	150	77	-11	33	121	3,125
Romney Marsh Non-Selective	900	23	-10	-6	-7	-17	-17	10	39	900
Folkestone and Hythe Selective	1,680	-24	19	61	101	146	187	183	182	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, 2022-23 and 2023-24. The forecast deficit in 2022-23 and 2023-24 are due to Folkestone Academy reducing their published admissions number by 60 places from the 2022-23 academic year.

Sufficient places were available for September 2021 and there will be enough moving forward as The Turner Schools Trust (who sponsor both Folkestone Academy and The Turner Free School) will increase places available on National Offer Day if needed to ensure sufficient places are available for all who require one.

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 end of the Plan period. As the Academy prioritises the admission of pupils who reside in the district, we anticipate there will be sufficient places for local pupils to be admitted whilst those travelling from further afield will be eased back into more local schools.

Folkestone and Hythe 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 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
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					



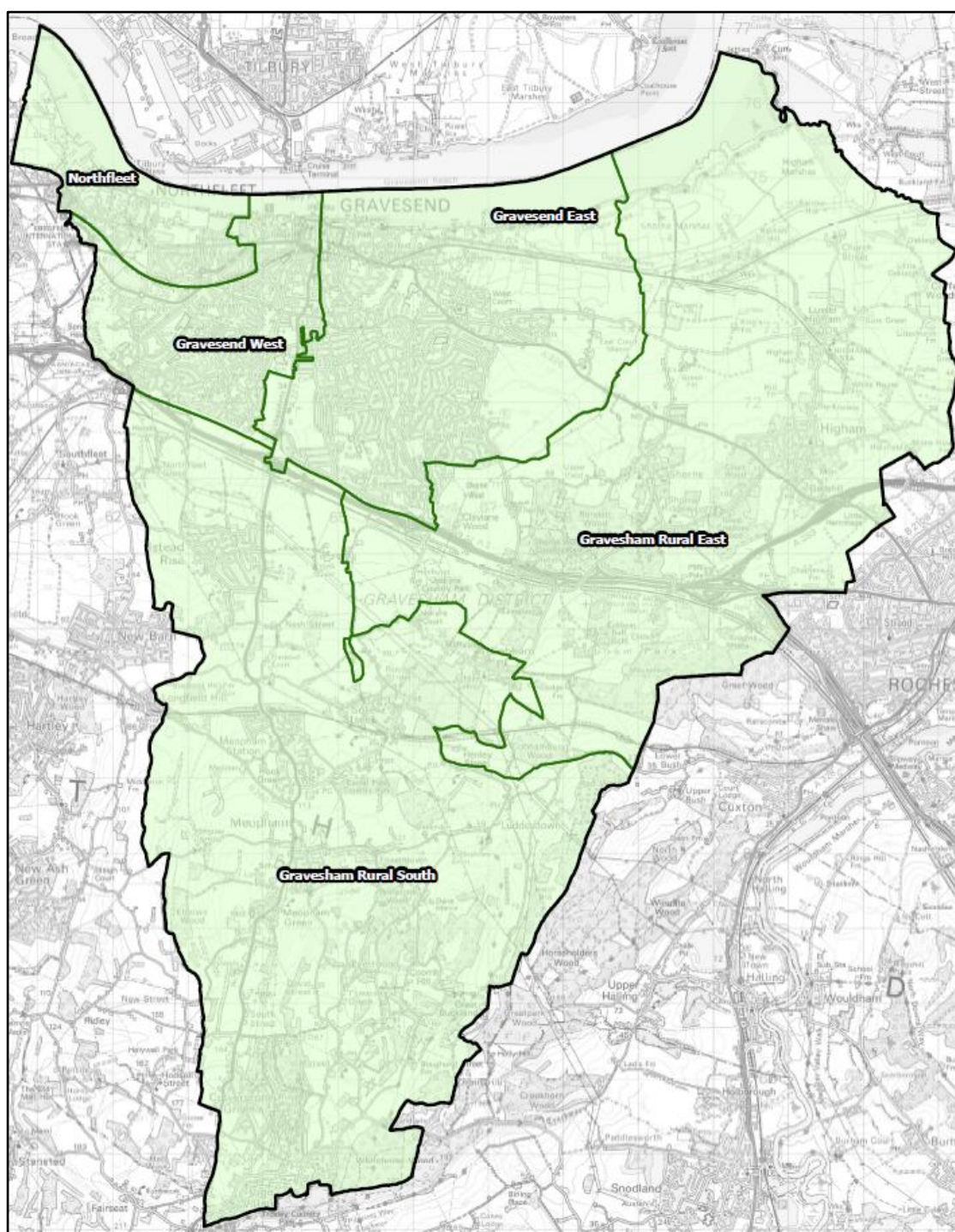
10.11 Gravesham

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 dropped significantly by 92 births in 2020.
- Forecasts indicate that there is sufficient Year R and Years R-6 places across the Primary planning groups.
- 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), states 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.
- Prior to the Covid pandemic, a significant factor to primary and secondary demand in Gravesham Borough, was the migration from urban centres in Greater London to locations such as Gravesham Borough. Migration reduced significantly during the pandemic, but it is not unreasonable to suggest that post Covid, migration will pick up, possibly to pre-Covid levels.



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)	Academy
	Kings Farm Primary School	Community
	Riverview Infant School	Academy
	Riverview Junior School	Academy
	Singlewell Primary School	Community
	St. John's RC Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy



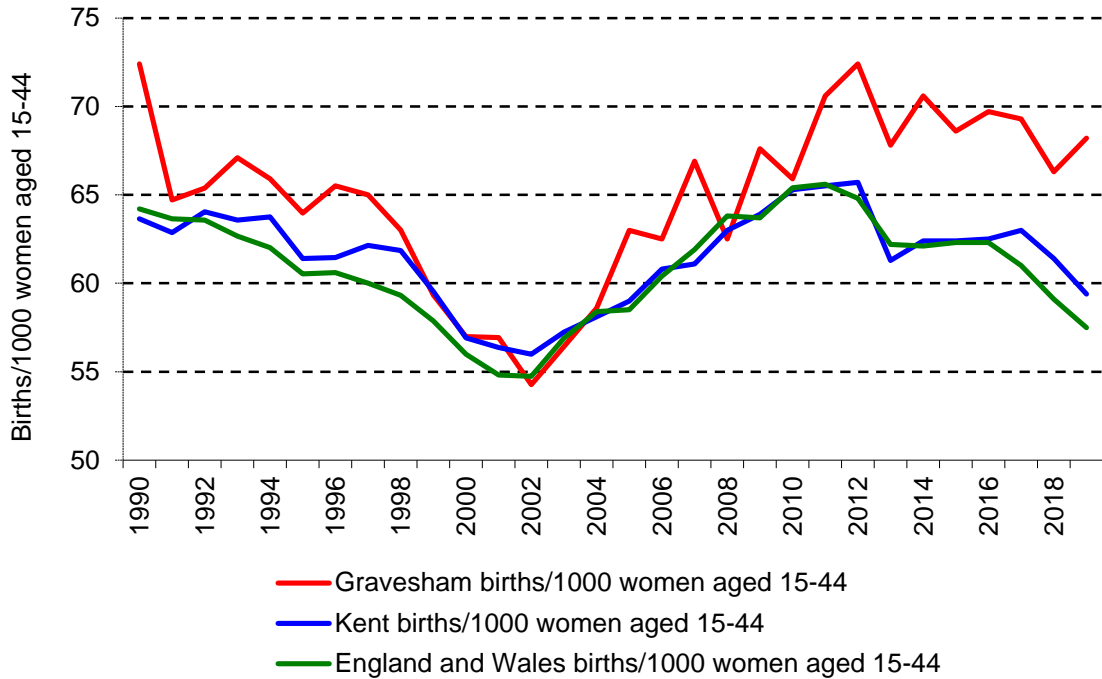
Planning Group	School	Status
	Tymberwood Academy	Academy
	Westcourt Primary School	Academy
	Whitehill Primary School	Academy
Gravesend West	Cecil Road Primary School	Community
	Copperfield Academy	Academy
	Painters Ash Primary School	Community
	Saint George's CE Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Shears Green Infant School	Community
	Shears Green Junior School	Community
	Springhead Park Primary School	Free
	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

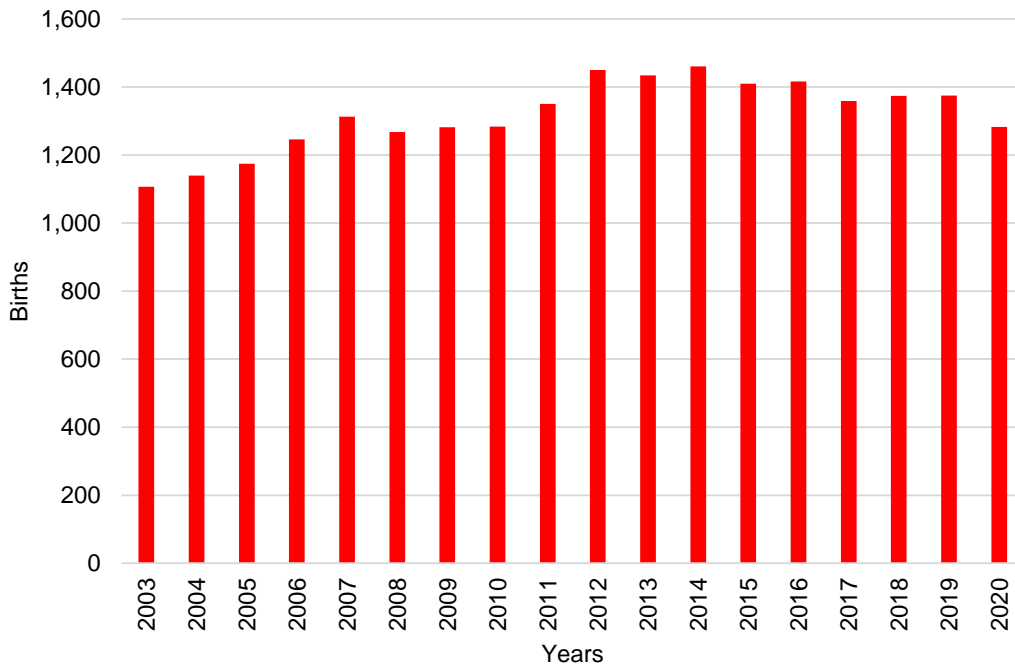
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Gravesham, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Gravesham Births 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Gravesham Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Gravesend East	682	72	53	92	74	126	95	682
Gravesend West	474	82	44	44	50	68	51	444
Northfleet	140	1	10	16	11	10	9	140
Gravesham Rural East	60	2	7	8	-5	4	2	60
Gravesham Rural South	180	16	21	10	31	18	18	180
Gravesham	1,536	173	135	170	160	226	175	1,506

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Gravesend East	4,624	201	237	311	365	411	471	4,774
Gravesend West	2,898	272	309	340	348	369	374	3,138
Northfleet	1,010	15	25	37	50	52	57	980
Gravesham Rural East	420	4	5	7	-4	-4	-5	420
Gravesham Rural South	1,320	37	47	18	42	26	22	1,260
Gravesham	10,272	529	623	713	802	855	919	10,572

District commentary

After many years of seeing year on year forecast increases, we are now seeing plateauing of demand, which could in part, be attributed to new housing development being slower than previously anticipated. This has resulted in a surplus of Year R capacity across all planning groups. There is an exception in Gravesham Rural East which indicates a very small deficit for September 2023. This will be managed through the surplus in adjacent planning groups and needs no action.

The surplus figures for Years R – 6 reflect similar trends. No action is required for further growth. However, we acknowledge such surpluses could lead to individual schools facing viability issues if their intakes are significantly reduced for a prolonged period. KCC is working with schools primarily in the planning groups of Gravesham East and West to monitor the situation and to take mitigating action where necessary.

In the longer term, Gravesham is expected to publish a new local plan within the next 18 months. In addition to that, new housing development on the Northfleet Embankment and Gravesend Canal Basin will see demand for Primary School places increase. KCC will be commissioning additional provision by relocating and enlarging Rosherville CE Primary School onto a new site.

It is anticipated that new housing in the Coldharbour area will generate additional need for Year R places. This will be accommodated by the opening of the second FE of



primary provision at Saint George's CE School.

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	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,309	50	3	38	-75	-27	-66	-62	-37	1,324
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	420	-14	-2	10	-30	-8	-25	-22	-15	420

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	6,281	158	167	186	79	46	-68	-132	-207	6,620
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	1,791	-93	-71	-38	-41	-25	-36	-56	-81	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 increases towards the later part of the forecast period which will require slightly more than 2FE of additional capacity. For 2023-24 KCC will commission a further permanent 1FE at Thamesview school and for a period (minimum of 2 years, but this is reviewable), a further 0.5 FE at St John's Catholic Comprehensive School. The small remaining deficit will be met through surplus capacity in adjacent planning areas. KCC will monitor the forecasts as a new Gravesham local plan is expected to create new housing.

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, but in deficit throughout the forecasting period. According to their site sizes and considering planning requirements and constraints,



Gravesham Grammar Schools are both at their capacity and cannot be expanded further. Therefore, this demand, will need to be managed across Borough boundaries.

Planned Commissioning – Gravesham

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Northfleet			0.3FE at Rosherville CEPS			
Gravesham West				1FE expansion at St George's Primary provision		
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective		1FE permanent expansion at Thamesview 0.5FE places at St John's Catholic Comprehensive				
Gravesham and Longfield Selective						
Specialist Resourced Provision	15 Place SLCN at Springhead Park Primary 15 Place ASD - TBC					



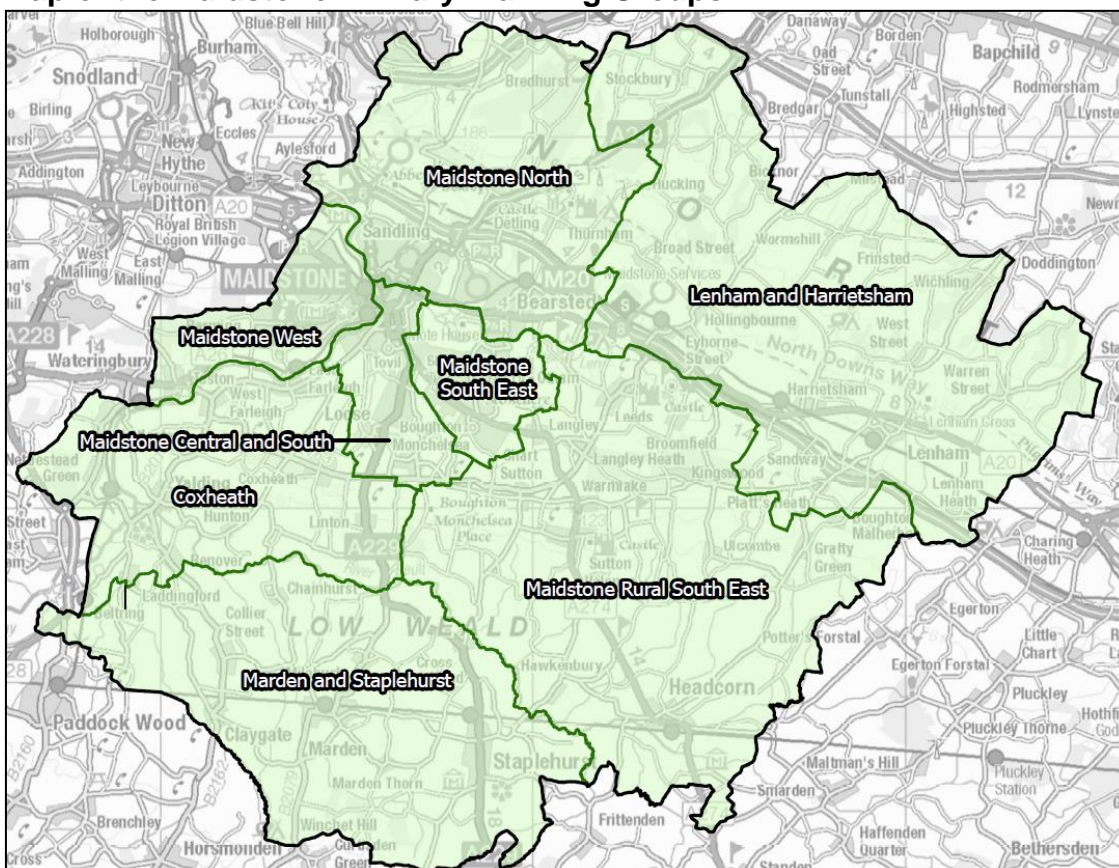
10.12 Maidstone

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 for the third successive year in 2020.
- 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	Community
	South Borough Primary School	Academy
	Tiger Primary School	Free
Maidstone North	Bearsted Primary Academy	Free
	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
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



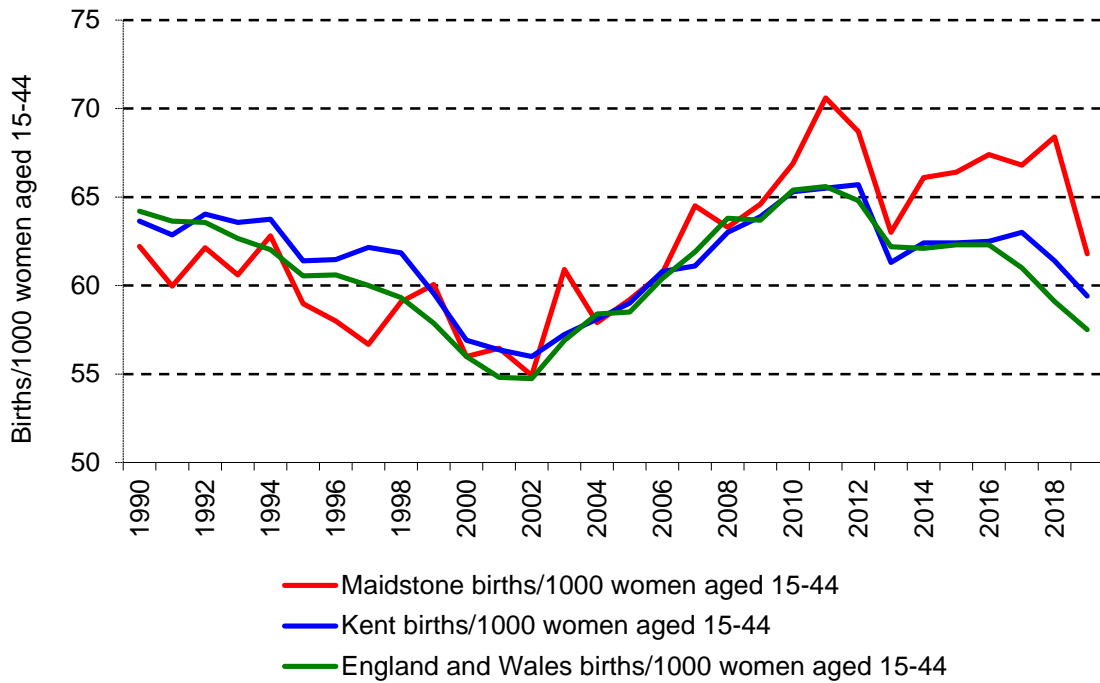
Planning Groups	School	Status
	St. Michael's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
	West Borough Primary School	Community
Maidstone South East	Greenfields Community Primary School	Community
	Holy Family RC Primary School	Academy
	Langley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Molehill Primary Academy	Academy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

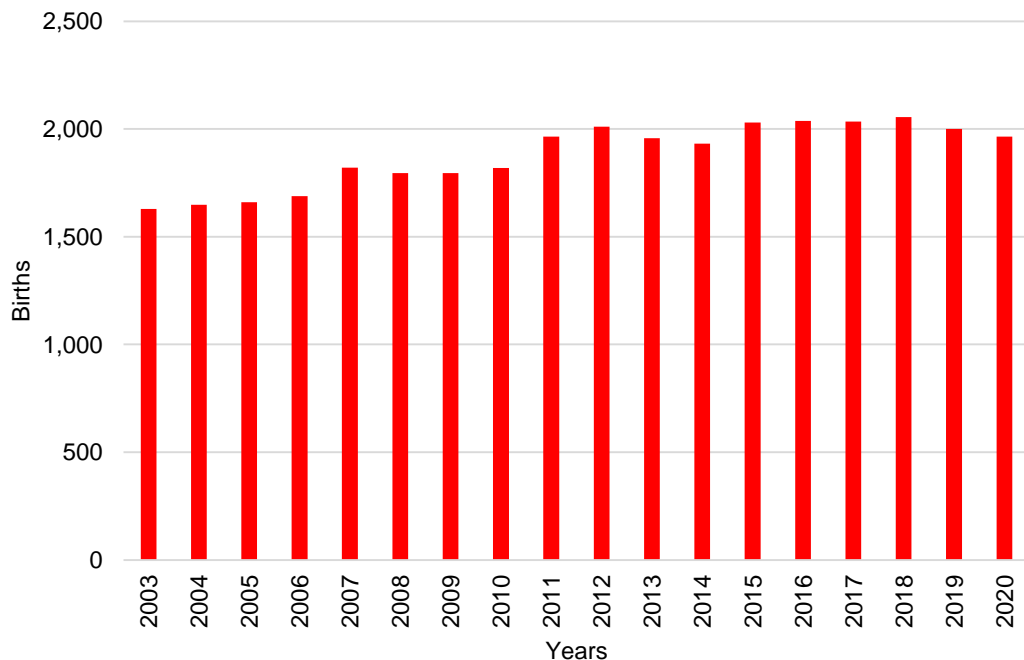
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Maidstone, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Maidstone Births 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Maidstone Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	285	6	3	-29	0	14	0	285
Maidstone North	525	27	47	67	84	76	68	525
Maidstone West	460	13	-13	-3	53	58	30	460
Maidstone South East	327	11	4	-3	29	13	13	327
Lenham and Harrietsham	118	27	35	13	21	26	23	118
Coxheath	129	19	12	0	-2	-6	1	129
Marden and Staplehurst	145	39	41	24	26	14	23	145
Maidstone Rural South East	140	28	25	9	19	18	18	140
Maidstone	2,129	170	154	78	229	213	177	2,129

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	2,025	8	23	6	10	17	17	1,995
Maidstone North	3,393	7	47	128	210	246	312	3,663
Maidstone West	3,150	40	-20	-58	-31	-15	-8	3,240
Maidstone South East	2,229	140	104	78	92	59	50	2,289
Lenham and Harrietsham	706	121	146	150	166	182	172	826
Coxheath	903	44	18	3	-5	-27	-29	903
Marden and Staplehurst	1,015	198	214	195	213	216	212	1,015
Maidstone Rural South East	890	110	106	77	66	30	35	980
Maidstone	14,311	668	638	577	721	708	761	14,911

District commentary

Overall, forecasts indicate that there will be sufficient places for both Year R and Years R-6 across the Plan period for the Maidstone district. However, there is pressure for places within the town centre planning groups during the early years of the Plan period. This town centre pressure will be mitigated via available capacity in the Maidstone North planning group created by the opening of the Bearsted Primary Academy Free School in September 2020.

We also anticipate additional pressure from permitted developments across the town centre area of Maidstone. There are numerous projects scheduled and on-going 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.

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 not expected to be required 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 2021 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 these adjustments are not embedded within the forecasts until later years.

Maidstone Central and South Planning Group

There is pressure forecast for Year R and Years R-6 places throughout the Plan period, with a 29 deficit for Year R in 2022-3. Surplus places in the neighbouring Maidstone North planning group are expected to accommodate pressure and deficits across the town centre planning groups via established travel to school patterns. However, admissions for 2022-23 Year R entry will be closely monitored and temporary bulge provision in an existing school will be commission in the planning group if required to ensure that every child receives a school offer.

Maidstone West Planning Group

There Year R place pressure early within the Plan period, with an initially small surplus moving into a 3 place deficit in 2022-23. This pressure subsides from 2023-24, when reductions in the Maidstone birth rate from 2019 and 2020 impact the Year R cohort sizes. Years R-6 places are forecast to be in deficit from 2021-22 and throughout the Plan period. As mentioned in the Maidstone North section, additional places in the neighbouring Maidstone North planning group are expected to accommodate pressure and deficits 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

There is forecast pressure in 2022-23, with mainly small surpluses across the remainder of the Plan period for Year R and Years R-6. Any demand for places which cannot be accommodated in this planning group can be catered for in the adjacent Maidstone North planning group.



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.

Coxheath Planning Group

The initial surplus of places reduces to 0 in 2023-24 and there are small deficits forecast for 2023-24 and 2024-25. We will monitor the situation carefully to assess whether local temporary measures are required, but it is anticipated that there will be sufficient places in neighbouring planning groups to meet the demand.

Maidstone Analysis Secondary

There are two planning groups which are within Maidstone Borough, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 12.2 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	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	1,575	151	77	-28	-101	-25	-66	-65	-65	1,530
Maidstone and Malling Selective	785	-12	41	2	-33	-12	-22	-17	-29	785

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	7,095	723	576	388	172	58	-152	-270	-282	7,650
Maidstone and Malling Selective	3,855	-85	-18	-8	-18	1	-3	-50	-70	3,925

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, School of Science and Technology, St. Augustine Academy, St. Simon Stock Catholic School and Valley Park School.



The planning group has an initial surplus of 77 Year 7, places forecast for 2021-22. However, it moves into deficit from 2022-23 and throughout the remaining Plan period. The deficit is forecast to be 28 places in 2022-23, before spiking to a high of 101 in 2023-24 and then moving back to around 1 FE in 2024-25. For the latter years of the Plan period there is forecast to be deficits of just over 2 FE.

In recent years, schools within this planning group have admitted over PAN, creating additional capacity. We anticipate this pattern to continue and will accommodate the forecast deficits for 2022-23 and 2024-25. However, up to 60 places temporary places via bulges provision within the existing Secondary schools will be needed to meet the demand for places in 2023-24.

In the longer term, it will be necessary to commission up to 2 FE of permanent provision from 2025-26 in existing Secondary schools to meet the ongoing demand within planning group.

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 places from 2023-24 and for Years 7-11 groups throughout the Plan period. To meet the demand for Year 7 places we will commission a 1 FE expansion within an existing school in 2023-24.

Planned Commissioning – Maidstone

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Maidstone West				New 2FE School on East of Hermitage Lane		
Maidstone Non-Selective Planning Group		Up to 60 temporary Year 7 places in existing school(s)		Up to 2 FE expansion within an existing school(s)		
Maidstone and Malling Selective Planning Group		1 FE permanent expansion of existing school				
Special School						



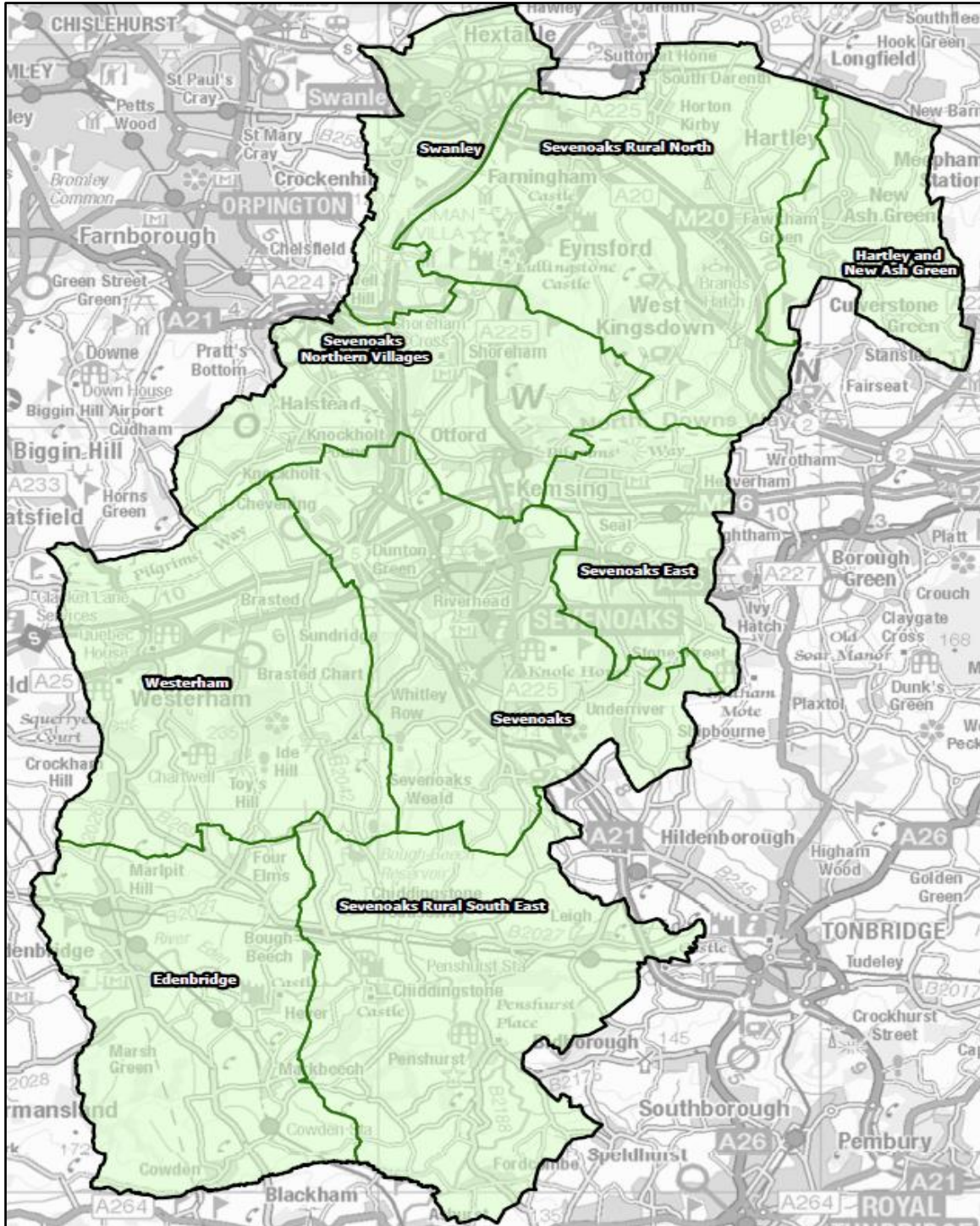
10.13 Sevenoaks

District commentary

- The birth rate in Sevenoaks has fallen slightly from the previous year and is currently 2.5 points above the County average. The number of births decreased sharply by 70 births in 2020, which followed three years of consecutive increases previously.
- There is surplus Year R and Years R-6 places in the district across the Plan period. Temporary additional places may be needed to accommodate localised areas of pressure.
- Sevenoaks District Council is expected to publish a new local plan over the next 18 months that will indicate building a significant number of new dwellings in the years up to 2035.
- Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective selective group is forecast to have a deficit of Year 7 places throughout the Plan period. Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective group is forecast to have sufficient Year 7 Places throughout the Plan period. The West Kent Selective group is forecast to move from deficits in the early years of the Plan period to small surpluses from 2024-25 onwards.



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



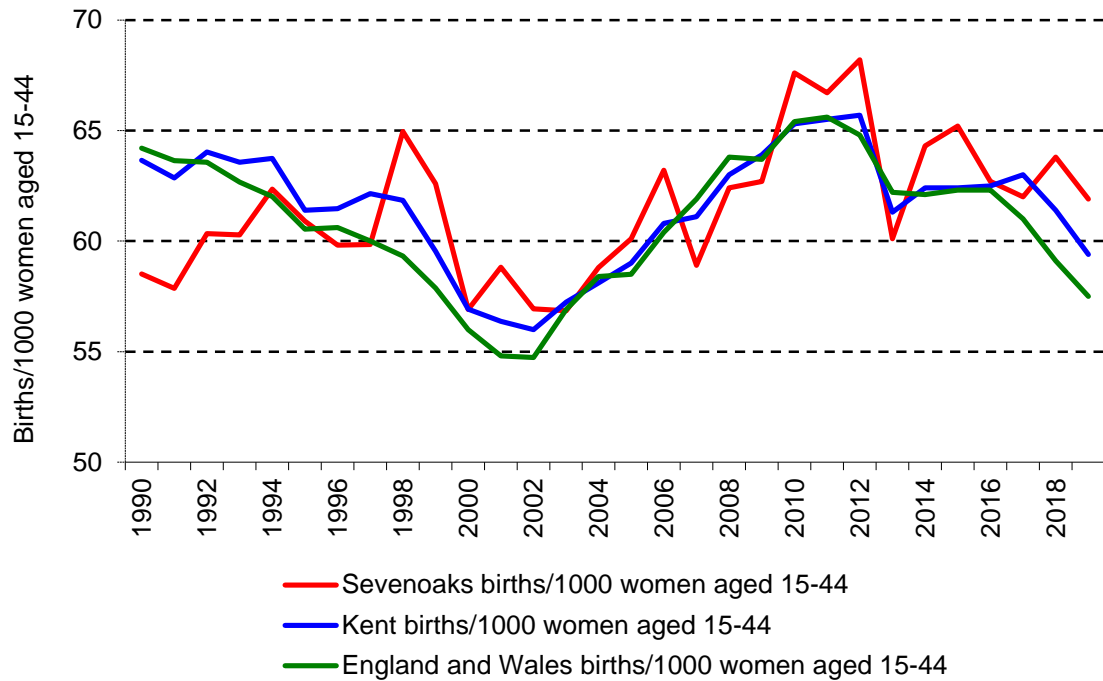
Planning group	School	Status
	St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sevenoaks Rural North	Anthony Roper Primary School	Foundation
	Fawkham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Horton Kirby CE Primary School	Academy
	West Kingsdown CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hartley and New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

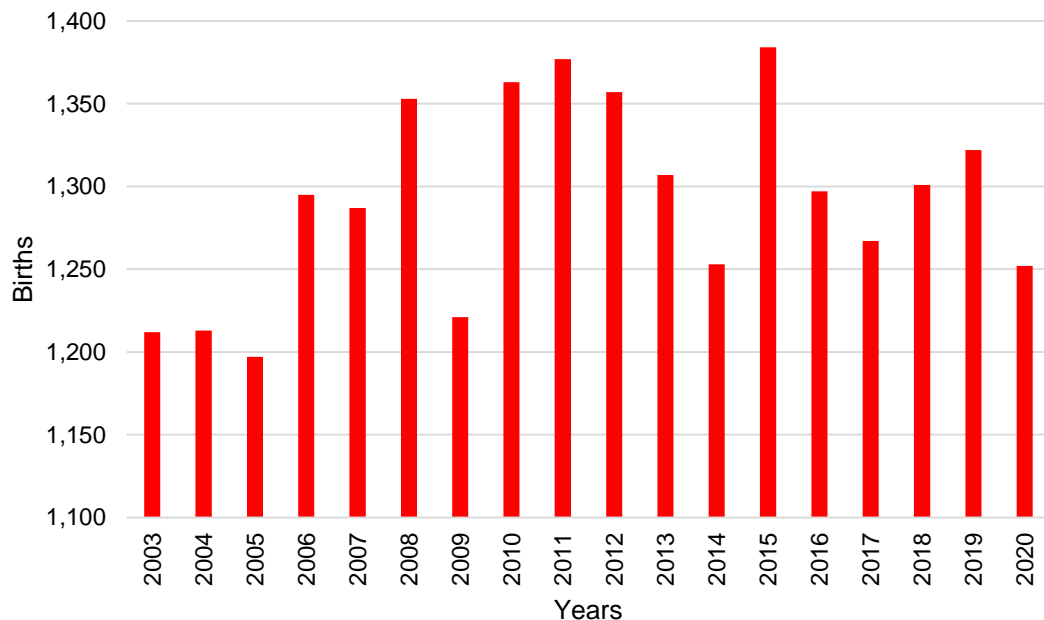
The charts below set out the birth rates for the district and the number of recorded births.

Sevenoaks, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Sevenoaks births 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Sevenoaks Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Swanley	305	21	-28	-9	-12	18	1	305
Sevenoaks Rural North	150	42	15	18	36	31	27	135
Hartley and New Ash Green	150	0	0	0	22	14	10	150
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	130	35	35	42	42	42	38	130
Sevenoaks East	102	11	23	17	23	27	23	102
Sevenoaks	390	31	22	16	21	35	24	390
Westerham	117	42	37	31	29	31	31	117
Edenbridge	136	39	49	8	-3	8	7	105
Sevenoaks Rural South East	83	12	15	21	11	8	14	83
Sevenoaks	1,563	233	169	145	168	213	176	1,517

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Swanley	2,105	144	105	81	40	24	-8	2,135
Sevenoaks Rural North	1,050	250	241	236	240	238	213	975
Hartley and New Ash Green	1,050	3	2	-1	20	33	36	1,050
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	910	170	195	221	240	253	272	910
Sevenoaks East	684	76	100	105	109	133	144	714
Sevenoaks	2,754	146	185	206	208	221	224	2,754
Westerham	789	214	230	233	244	247	238	819
Edenbridge	857	237	277	277	231	201	152	827
Sevenoaks Rural South East	581	32	54	78	99	96	98	581
Sevenoaks	10,780	1,272	1,390	1,436	1,430	1,446	1,370	10,765

District commentary

Both the Year R and Years R to 6 forecasts indicate that no additional new capacity is needed in either cohort. However, this does not take into account the housing development that Sevenoaks District Council (SDC) has approved, prior to the publication of its new local plan.

Where there is the potential for demand to impact on capacity, for example, in Swanley, such demand can be accommodated in adjacent planning groups.

The Year R forecasts are reflected in the Year R-6 forecasts. No action is required for



further growth. However, we acknowledge such surpluses could lead to individual schools facing viability issues, if their intakes are significantly reduced for a prolonged period. KCC is working with schools across the district to monitor the situation and to take mitigating action where necessary.

Swanley Planning Group

There will be a small deficit in places over the next three years in the Swanley planning group. However, the amount of adjacent surplus capacity indicates that no additional commissioning is required.

Sevenoaks Analysis – Secondary

There are two 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). A number of students who are resident in Sevenoaks, travel out of the district to attend selective or faith education, although there are now an additional 180 places available to students who wish to access selective provision in Sevenoaks District, via the satellites of Weald of Kent Grammar School and Tunbridge Wells Grammar School for Boys on the Wilderness Site.

Both schools are within the West Kent Selective Planning Group. The forecast surplus/deficit places for this planning group and the commissioning intentions are included below.

Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	585	-13	-44	-32	-18	-34	-12	-21	6	585
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,140	61	80	92	72	137	86	95	89	1,260
West Kent Selective	1,170	-52	-9	-33	-3	17	47	13	48	1,235

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2,825	-6	-40	-64	-90	-107	-103	-79	-36	2,925
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	5,420	386	291	336	451	594	629	648	641	6,360
West Kent Selective	5,708	-154	-133	-120	-105	-72	35	62	153	6,175



Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group

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

Forecasts indicate fluctuating deficits throughout the Plan period for Year 7 places, which vary from circa 1 FE in 2022-23 of demand to less than 0.5 FE in 2025-26. Temporary bulge provision at an existing school is in place to cater for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 demand. Work is on-going with regards to commissioning a permanent expansion of an existing school of up to 2 FE from 2023-24.

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group

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

A new secondary school, Stone Lodge School, opened in the planning group in September 2019 in order to support the significant housing being built. Its current capacity (6FE) and planned growth is to 8FE throughout this planning period is already included in the data above. This is to accommodate anticipated further demand generated from planned developments around the Dartford urban areas and Dartford East.

A second all-ability secondary school, within the Alkerden development, is due to open in September 2024 initially offering 4FE of non-selective provision. In the longer term, taking into account the unconsented housing numbers referenced above, it is expected that this school will need to expand as demand from new housing increases offering a further 4FE of provision. The timing of this will be 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.

Following initial deficits of Year 7 places in 2022-23 and 2023-24 the planning group has surplus places for the remainder of the Plan period. To accommodate these deficits we have commissioned 60 temporary places in 2022-23 and up to 30 temporary places in 2023-24 within existing school.



Planned Commissioning – Sevenoaks

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 2FE expansion				
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group			4FE new provision at Alkerden		4FE expansion at Alkerden	
West Kent Selective	Up to 60 temporary Year 7 places	Up to 30 temporary Year 7 places				
Special Schools						



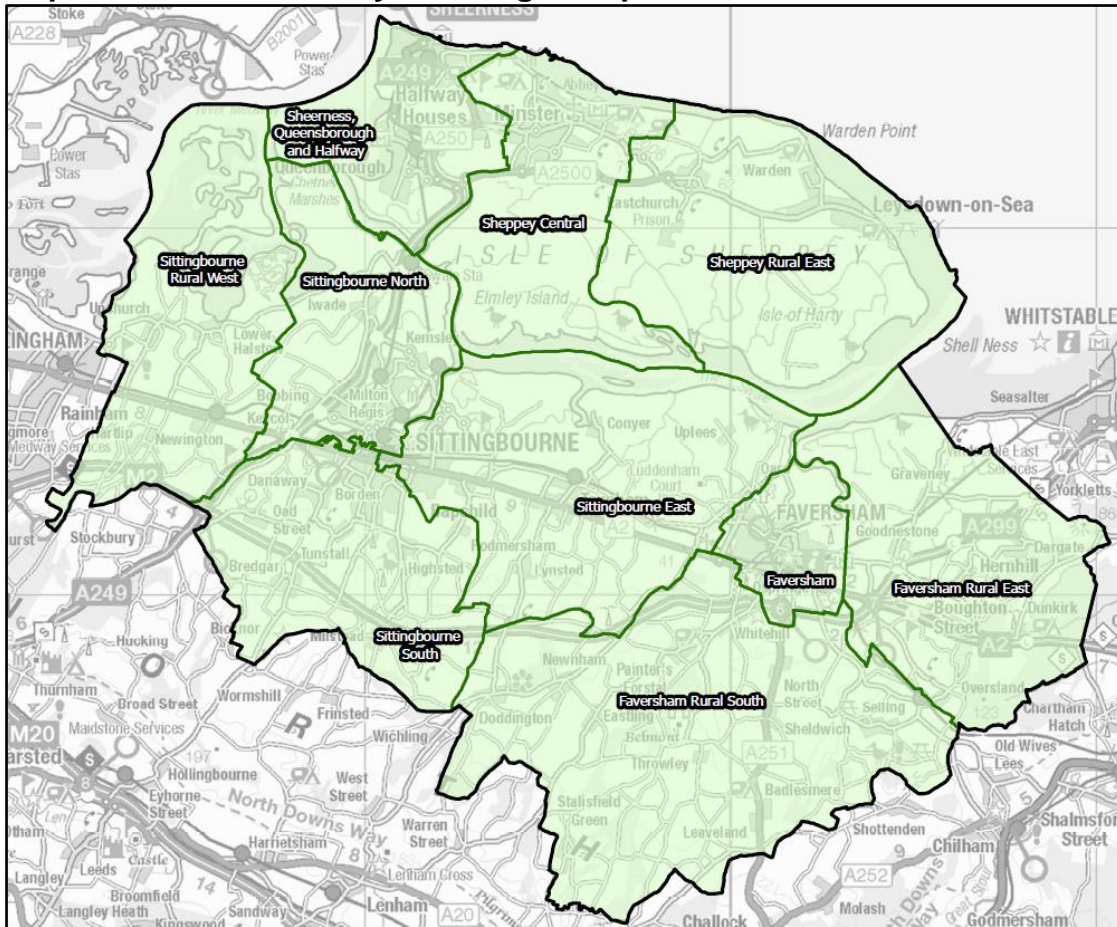
10.14 Swale

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. The number of births recorded reduced in 2020 back to 2018 levels.
- We forecast surplus primary places across the District throughout the Plan period with up to 13% surplus Year R capacity in 2022-23 and 2024/25. Within the secondary sector, we forecast a pressure in the Sittingbourne non selective planning group of up to -118 places (14.9%).
- 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 2014/15 to 2018/19 a total of 3,116 houses were completed (NET) with an average of 623 dwellings per year.
- Swale Borough Council have completed their Local Plan review to inform the amount and location of new housing and employment development for the borough for the period 2022 to 2038.



Map of the Swale Primary Planning Groups



Swale Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning groups	School	Status
Faversham	Bysing Wood Primary School	Academy
	Davington Primary School	Community
	Ethelbert Road Primary School	Community
	Luddenham School	Academy
	Ospringle 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	Academy



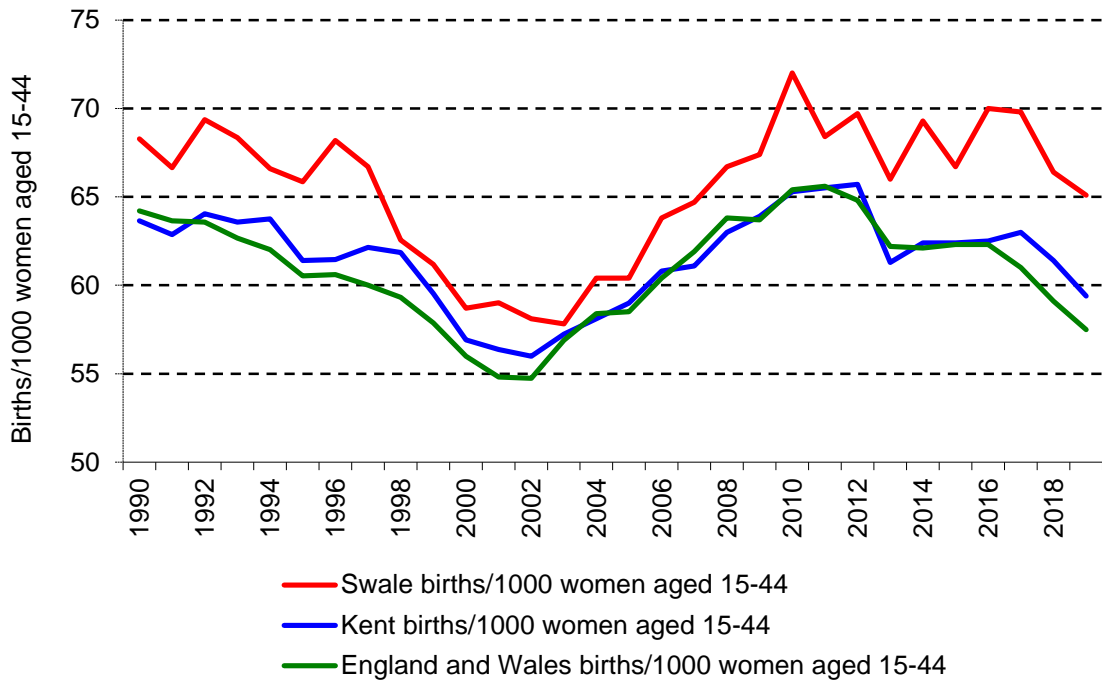
Planning groups	School	Status
	Teynham Parochial CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sittingbourne South	Borden CE Primary School	Academy
	Bredgar CE Primary School	Academy
	Milstead and Frinsted CE Primary School	Academy
	Minterne Community Junior School	Academy
	Oaks Community Infant School	Academy
	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	Academy
	Lower Halstow Primary School	Community
	Newington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	Halfway Houses Primary School	Academy
	Queenborough School	Academy
	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	Academy



Birth Rate and Births Analysis

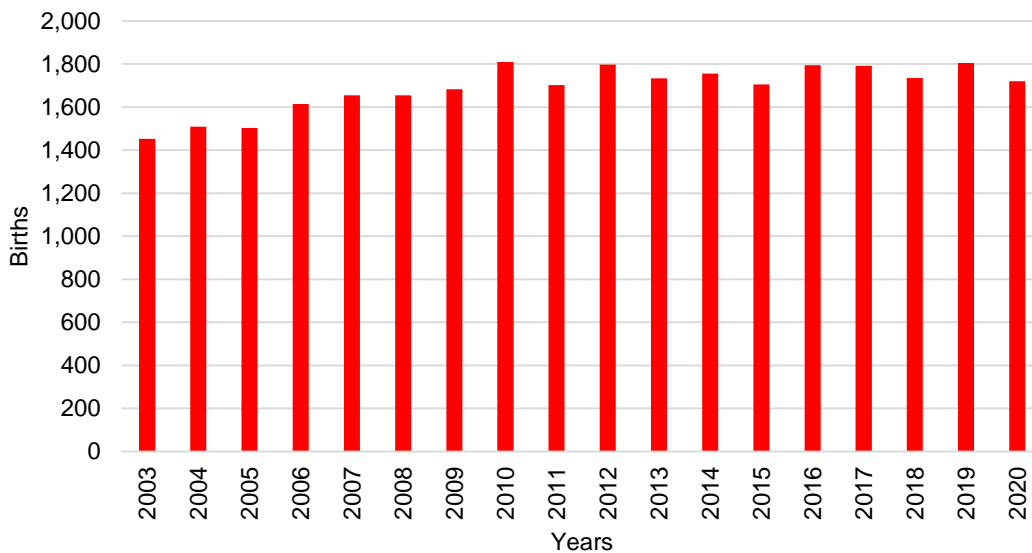
The charts below set out the birth rates for the Borough and the number of recorded births.

Swale, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Swale Births 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Swale Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Faversham	240	41	58	78	51	65	58	240
Faversham Rural East	75	0	7	4	7	12	8	75
Faversham Rural South	75	17	24	21	17	21	20	75
Sittingbourne East	275	15	-9	37	-3	17	13	275
Sittingbourne South	330	18	-8	9	-7	11	4	300
Sittingbourne North	330	3	38	35	33	47	39	330
Sittingbourne Rural West	105	15	-1	-4	-16	-22	-11	105
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	390	47	60	65	56	73	67	390
Sheppey Central	210	32	33	13	18	32	25	210
Sheppey Rural East	60	20	8	10	13	12	12	60
Swale	2,090	208	210	269	170	268	235	2,060

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Faversham	1,605	238	298	365	382	388	390	1,680
Faversham Rural East	525	17	25	32	36	47	42	525
Faversham Rural South	525	95	108	115	122	118	124	525
Sittingbourne East	1,925	198	169	178	153	112	88	1,925
Sittingbourne South	2,280	56	43	9	1	-7	-27	2,160
Sittingbourne North	2,190	78	114	150	176	220	241	2,310
Sittingbourne Rural West	735	91	72	34	13	-27	-65	735
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	2,700	285	353	401	433	477	479	2,730
Sheppey Central	1,350	99	127	108	109	132	133	1,470
Sheppey Rural East	420	47	58	53	78	86	90	420
Swale	14,255	1,204	1,365	1,444	1,504	1,546	1,496	14,480

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 at 13% in 2022-23 and 2024-25 for the District but there are differences across the primary planning areas. For Year R – 6 from 2022/23 capacity settles at around 10% surplus for the plan period.



Faversham Planning Groups

Across the 3 Faversham planning groups a surplus of places is forecast. Forecasts indicate up to 3.4FE of surplus capacity in Year R in the planning groups in 2022/23 reducing to 2.8FE surplus capacity in 2025/26. Discussions will take place with schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable.

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 occupy, 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. Feasibilities have been commissioned to look at the possibility of expanding St Mary's of Charity by 1FE to meet this need if required.

Sittingbourne East Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a slight pressure for Year R places in Sittingbourne East in 2023. It is anticipated that new housing developments in the planning area will increase the pressure on places and it is proposed to expand Sunny Bank Primary School by 0.5FE to meet this need when it arises. A 1FE expansion of Teynham Primary School will be required when the proposed housing in the locality is built out and occupied.

Sittingbourne North Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a surplus of 1FE across the plan period. A new 2 FE primary provision as part of an all-through school is to be established later in the Plan period on the Quinton Road development to provide primary places for this development of 1,400 new homes.

Sittingbourne Rural West Planning Group

Forecasts show a deficit of places across the plan period of up to 22 places, It is anticipated that surplus capacity in adjacent primary planning areas will provide sufficient places across the plan period.

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

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places of between 3FE and 4FE across these three planning Groups. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable.

Swale Analysis – Secondary

There are five planning groups 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	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	210	12	7	18	9	17	23	33	6	210
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	390	110	83	116	83	77	105	125	112	390
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	810	-9	-121	-70	-148	-111	-109	-85	-149	765
Canterbury & Faversham Selective	605	-34	-29	-50	-44	-22	-9	-24	-21	615
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	270	-12	-65	13	-9	-4	4	13	-6	300

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	1,050	39	37	72	71	60	71	99	89	1,050
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	1,950	653	601	603	564	504	499	540	536	1,950
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	3,900	-66	-160	-170	-261	-319	-387	-321	-399	3,975
Canterbury & Faversham Selective	2,935	-159	-143	-157	-170	-165	-143	-137	-106	3,075
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	1,290	-42	-97	-72	-73	-60	-44	34	16	1,500

Faversham Non-Selective Planning Group

The Abbey School is the only non-selective school in Faversham.

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places across the plan period with up to 1FE surplus capacity for 2026 with a low of 6 places for 2027. 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 2022 with a further 1FE of capacity required to meet the need later in the Plan period. In the short and medium term (2019-2029) the number of houses which are being built out at Faversham in the current Local Plan is 1,765.

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 2.5FE to 4FE. This surplus will support the deficit in the Sittingbourne non-selective planning area. 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 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 Sittingbourne Community College.

Forecasts indicate that for both Year 7 and Years 7-11 there is a fluctuating deficit of places over the Plan period. 2023 shows a deficit of -148 (19.4%) places decreasing to -85 (-11.1%) in 2026

The 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 of the need in 2023 and 2024 and options to provide temporary capacity are being discussed with local secondary schools.

We will continue to press for early access to the North Sittingbourne (Quinton Road) development to establish a new 6FE secondary school to meet the predicated need as additional housing is built out.

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 small deficit in 2023, 2024 and 2027 with a slight surplus in 2022, 2025 and 2026. Both schools have an expansion project to increase their PANs by 1FE which is now reflected in the forecast and will provide sufficient capacity to meet local demand.

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 between -9 places (-0.3FE) and -50 places (-1.6FE) for Year 7 places across the Plan period for selective places. 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 by 1FE to meet this need. If this is not possible alternative options will have to be considered.



Planned Commissioning – Swale

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Sittingbourne East		0.5FE expansion of Sunny Bank PS	1FE expansion of Teynham PS			
Sittingbourne North					2FE new provision on Quinton Road	
Faversham Non-Selective	1FE Expansion of Abbey School				2 nd 1FE expansion of Abbey School.	
Sittingbourne Non-selective	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places		6FE new provision	
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	Up to 50 Year 7 places	1FE expansion of QE				
Special Schools		120 place Special Secondary School for SEMH with ASD		50 place expansion of Special school for SEMH with ASD to include Primary provision or a primary satellite.		
Specialist Resourced Provisions	16 Place SRP for ASD - Isle of Sheppey	16 Place SRP for ASD - Sittingbourne				
Satellites		2x15 place primary satellite of Meadowfield	20 place secondary satellite of Meadowfield			



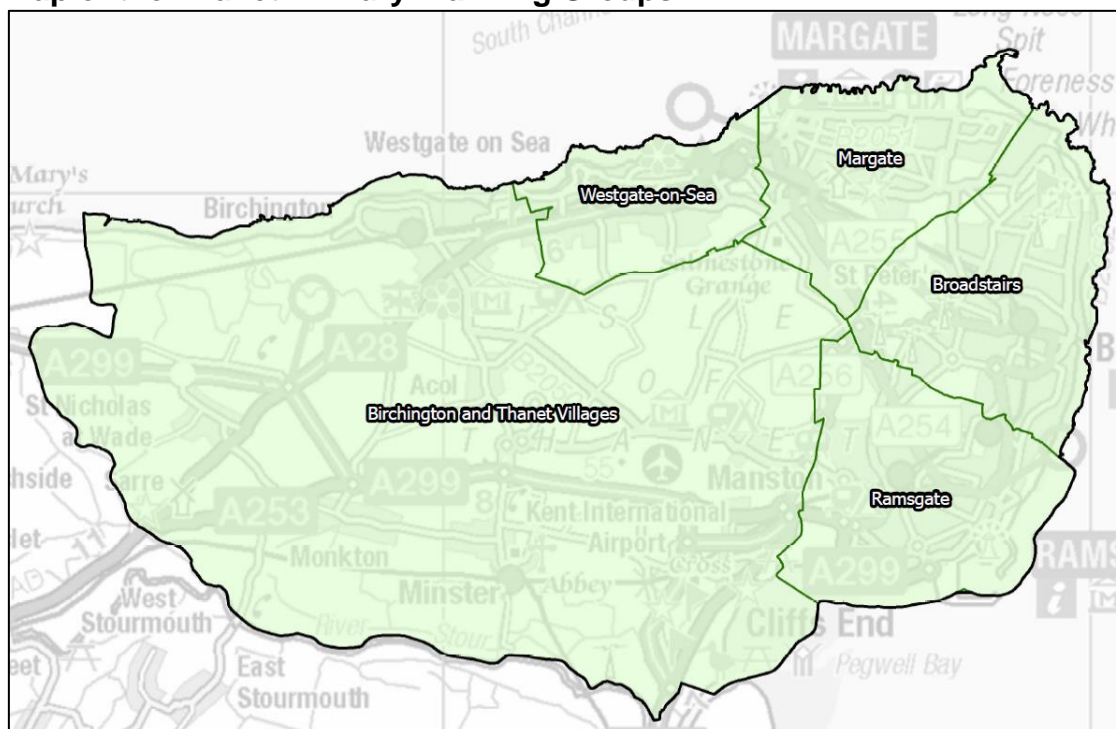
10.15 Thanet

District commentary

- The birth rate in Thanet fell by 4.5 percentage points in 2019 but remains above the County average and follows the National trend. The number of recorded births has fallen gradually from a high of 1,650 in 2012 to 1,415 in 2020.
- We forecast surplus Primary school places across the district throughout the Plan period. Within the Secondary sector, Thanet Non-Selective planning group shows a small deficit in 2023, but has sufficient surplus for the remainder of the Plan period. Forecasts indicates that there will be small deficits throughout the Plan period for the Thanet Selective group.
- 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 2014/15-2018/19 a total of 1,653 houses were completed with an average of 331 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

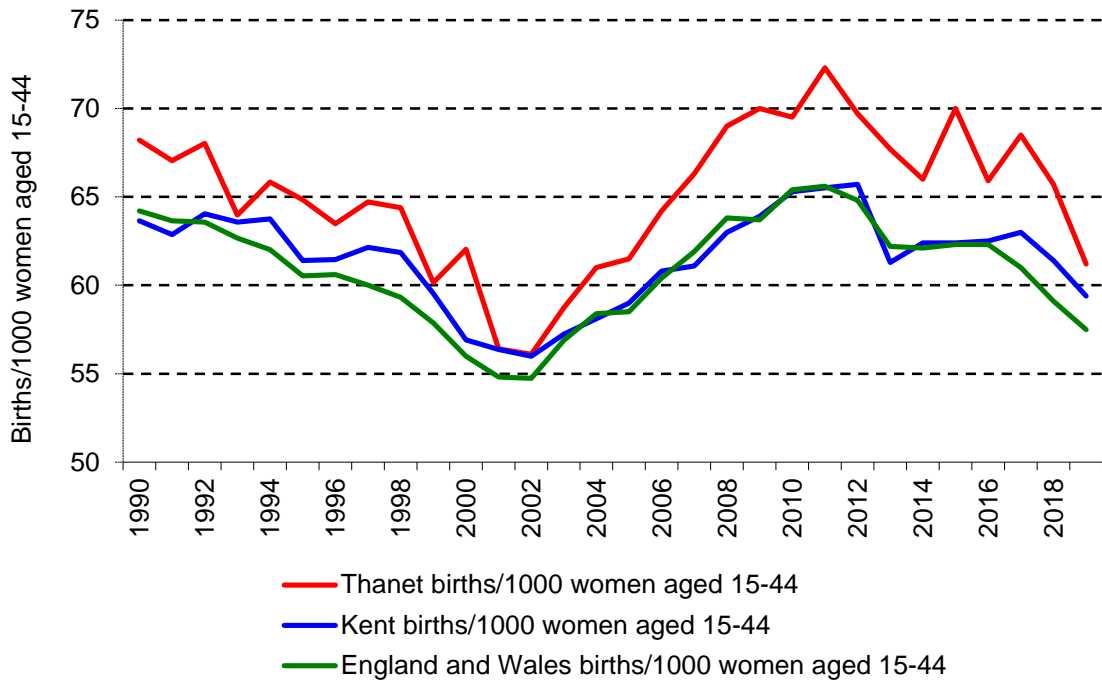
Planning Group	School	Status
	St. George's CE Primary School (Broadstairs)	Foundation
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Broadstairs)	Academy
	St. Mildred's Infant School	Community
	St. Peter-in-Thamet CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Upton Junior School	Academy
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Birchington 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

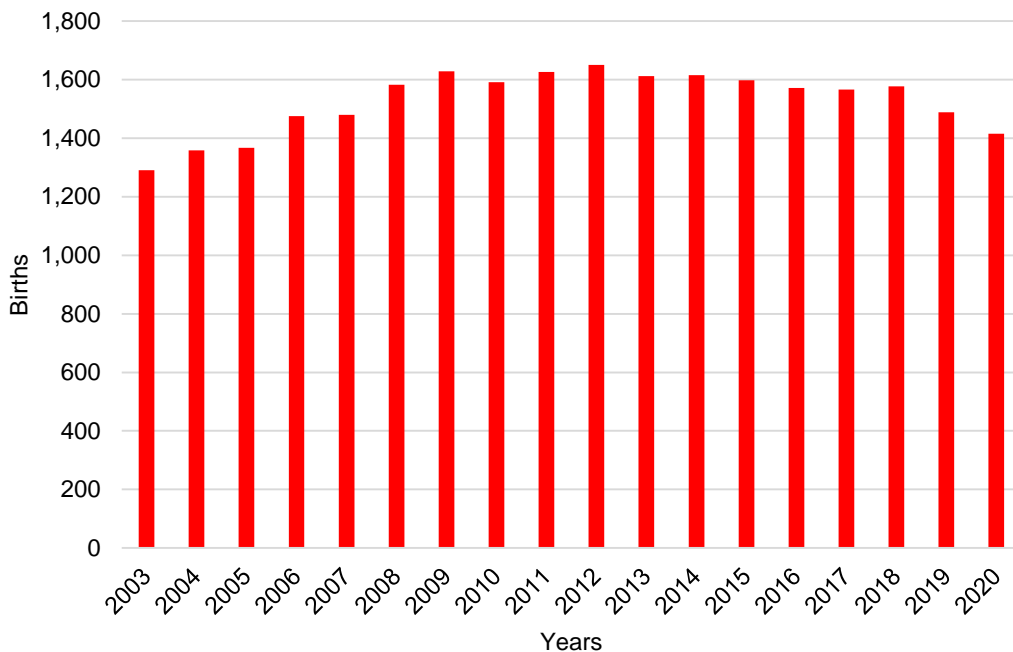
The charts below set out the birth rates for the District and the number of recorded births.

Thanet, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2019*



* ONS data

Thanet Birth 2003-2020**



** Health Authority birth data



Thanet Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Margate	465	86	28	42	103	111	84	435
Westgate-on-Sea	210	9	22	36	51	44	38	210
Ramsgate	540	86	131	82	115	121	108	540
Broadstairs	330	26	30	7	43	45	31	330
Birchington and Thanet Villages	195	47	2	4	4	7	-2	165
Thanet	1,740	254	213	172	317	327	260	1,680

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group name	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Margate	3,255	491	464	459	511	577	594	3,105
Westgate-on-Sea	1,494	88	99	132	177	202	231	1,494
Ramsgate	3,736	561	643	710	750	790	822	3,796
Broadstairs	2,462	53	52	21	61	99	123	2,462
Birchington and Thanet Villages	1,305	158	144	134	83	20	-4	1,215
Thanet	12,252	1,351	1,403	1,456	1,581	1,689	1,767	12,072

District commentary

Forecasts indicate that Thanet district has surplus capacity for both Year R and Years R-6. The Year R surplus increases across the Plan period to a peak of 19.5% (10.9FE) surplus in 2024-25.

There are significant differences within the individual planning groups, with Margate, Ramsgate and Westgate-on-sea planning groups indicating a peak of surplus capacity of over 20% in Year R in 2023 and 2024, whilst Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group indicates by for 2022 and 2023 only 2.5% surplus capacity in Year R and with a deficit for Year R of -1.1% in 2025.

Margate Planning Group

Forecasts indicate surplus Year R places across the Plan period with between 1.4FE (9.8%) in 2022 and 3.7FE (25.4) in 2024. Discussions will take place with the schools on options to manage this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through reduction in Published Admission Numbers.

Ramsgate Planning Group

Forecasts indicate surplus Year R places across the plan period with between 2.7FE (15.3%) in 2022 and 4FE (22.4%) 2024. 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 long term 2028-2031 if all housing proceeds as set out in the Local Plan.

Birchington and Thanet Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a pressure on Year R places from 2022 (2.5%) to a deficit of places of -2 (-1.1%) in 2025. A surplus of places in the adjacent planning groups will support this short term pressure. Any future 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	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 capacity
Thanet Non-Selective	1,129	10	29	11	-8	11	13	35	47	1,309
Thanet Selective	345	-41	-6	-14	-18	-11	-11	-4	0	345

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 (F)	2027-28 (F)	2027-28 capacity
Thanet Non-Selective	5,675	451	405	331	213	201	207	204	235	6,545
Thanet Selective	1,815	-109	-68	-55	-58	-44	-14	-16	-3	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 slight deficit of Year 7 places (-8) for 2023 and then a surplus of between 11 and 35 places for 2024 to 2027. The short-term pressure for 2023 will be met through one of the Thanet non-selective schools agreeing to offer additional places to meet the demand.



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 small deficit of places for Year 7 of between -18 (0.6FE) -5.3% until 2027. This pattern 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 slight pressure.

Planned Commissioning – Thanet

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Ramsgate					2FE new primary at Manston Green	
Birchington and Thanet Villages					2FE new primary in Birchington	
Thanet Non-Selective						
Thanet Selective	Up to 15 Year 7 places	Up to 15 Year 7 places	Up to 15 Year 7 places	Up to 15 Year 7 places		
Satellites		20 place Satellite of Foreland Fields for Key stage 3/4 8 place Satellite of Foreland Fields for KS1 20 place Satellite of Foreland Fields for Post 16				
Specialist Resourced Provisions			20 place Secondary SRP for ASD			



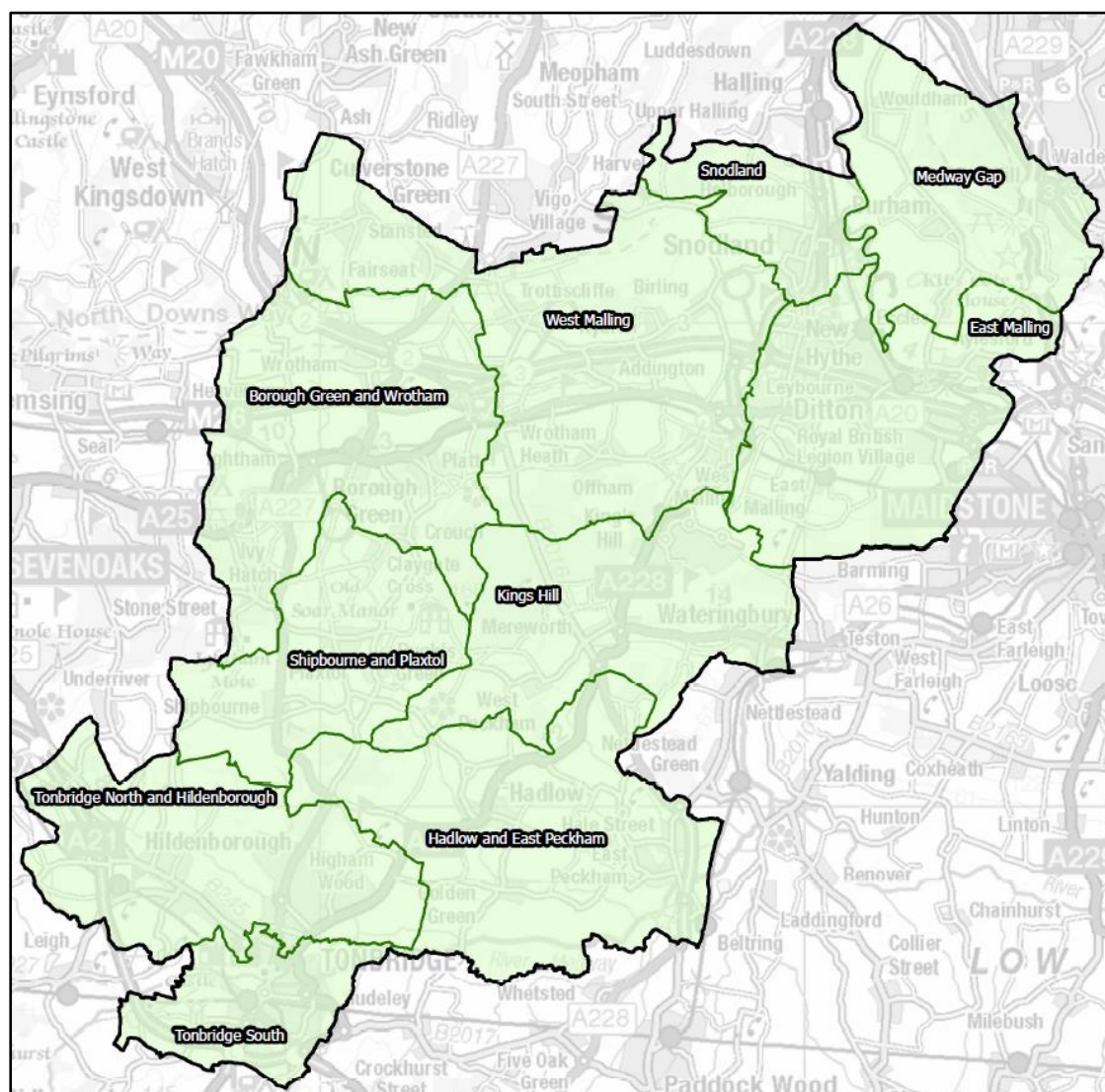
10.16 Tonbridge and Malling

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 fell for the third successive year in 2020.
- 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. It is understood that the Borough Council is required to resubmit its Local Plan, we will work with them to ensure any changes compared to the 2019 version can be accommodated.



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

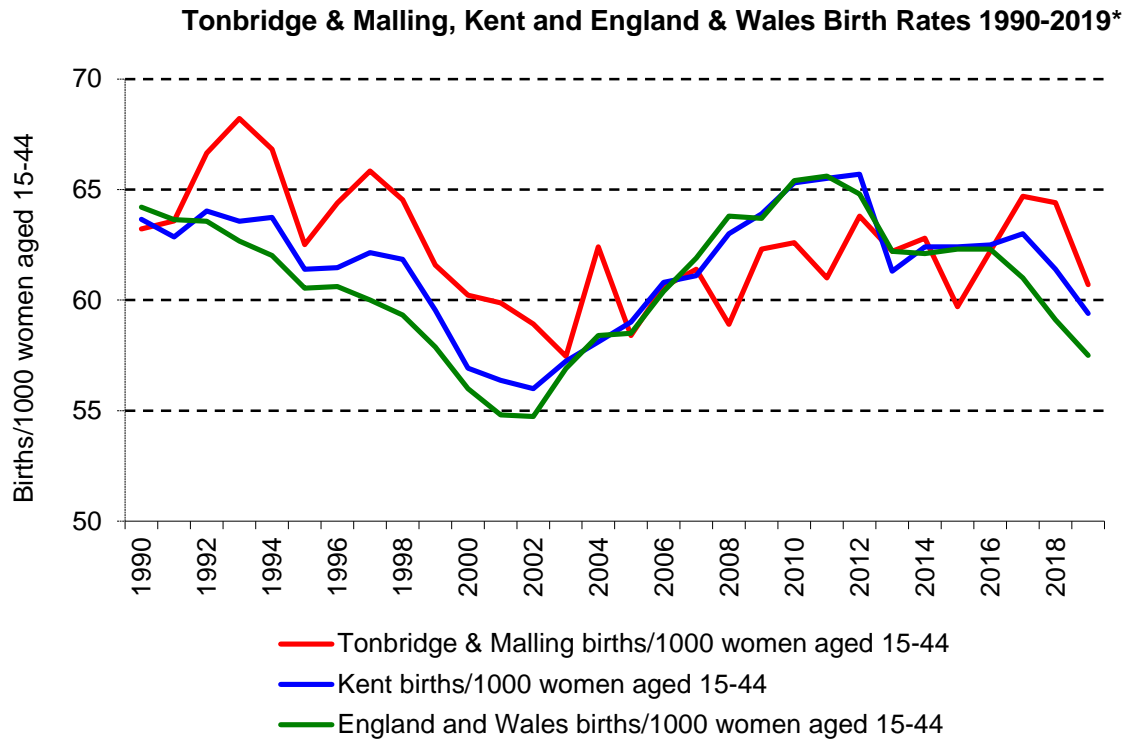


Planning groups	School	Status
	Mereworth Community Primary School	Community
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill	Academy
	Wateringbury CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Borough Green and Wrotham	Borough Green Primary School	Foundation
	Ightham Primary School	Community
	Platt CE Primary School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

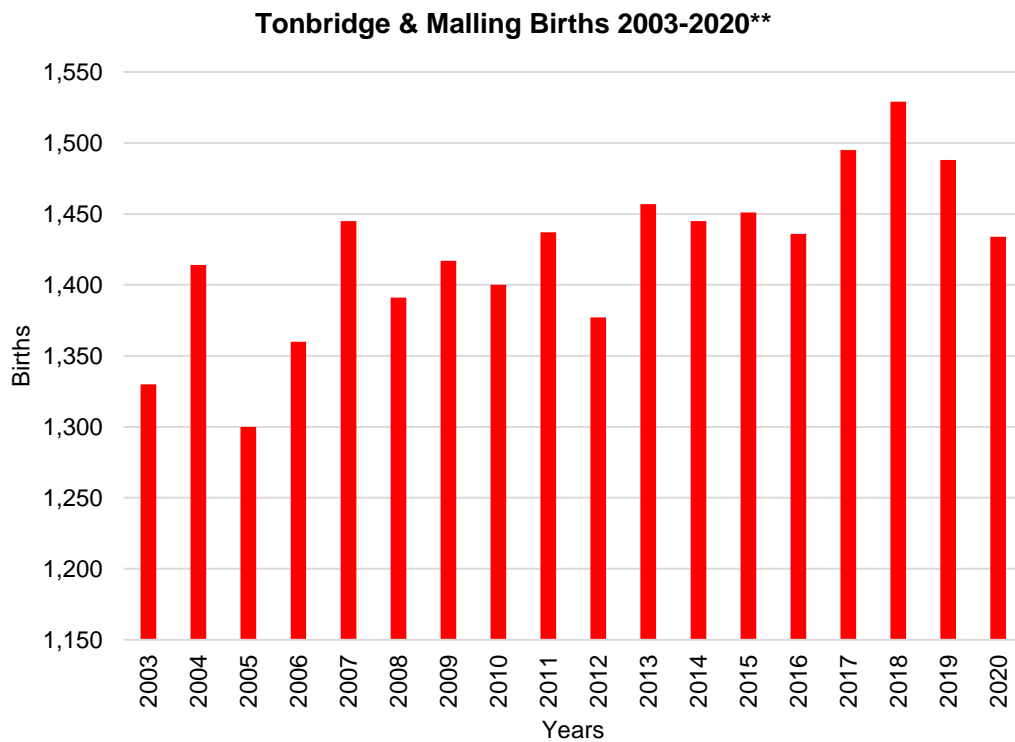


Birth Rate and Births Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Tonbridge and Malling Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Tonbridge South	210	1	-8	-15	4	4	1	210
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	300	62	58	40	73	71	57	270
Hadlow and East Peckham	60	14	15	7	17	17	14	60
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	23	1	1	1	-1	5	3	23
Kings Hill	240	18	29	46	59	53	49	240
Borough Green and Wrotham	131	23	7	7	11	19	16	135
West Malling	162	23	-21	-33	-29	-25	-25	162
East Malling	264	4	-26	-6	34	17	14	294
Snodland	180	17	33	22	19	32	27	180
Medway Gap	198	10	21	13	9	9	12	198
Tonbridge & Malling	1,768	173	109	82	197	202	168	1,772

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Tonbridge South	1,320	69	69	58	68	73	71	1,470
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	2,100	255	305	325	391	411	418	1,980
Hadlow and East Peckham	420	76	76	79	82	87	78	420
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	161	5	3	-6	-8	-5	-3	161
Kings Hill	1,710	62	70	97	160	212	253	1,680
Borough Green and Wrotham	917	79	72	59	62	80	83	933
West Malling	1,134	39	-17	-55	-83	-105	-142	1,134
East Malling	2,000	82	39	26	34	40	38	2,015
Snodland	1,260	127	142	144	153	173	199	1,260
Medway Gap	1,386	82	37	-31	-81	-88	-92	1,386
Tonbridge & Malling	12,408	876	796	697	777	878	902	12,439

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 and East Malling planning groups.

Tonbridge South Planning Group

The forecast indicates deficits in 2021-22 and 2022-23 of 8 and 15 respectively and the



small surpluses through the to the end of the Plan period. We anticipate that the small deficits will be appropriately accommodated within neighbouring planning groups.

Shipbourne and Plaxtol Planning Group

There will be sufficient places in the planning group apart from 2023-24 when a 1 place deficit is forecast. We will monitor the situation but would anticipate that the deficit will be accommodated in the neighbouring planning groups or within one of the small schools within the planning group offering over PAN.

West Malling Planning Group

Forecasts for West Malling shows deficits throughout the Plan period for Year R and all years. The deficits are on average around 25 places for Year R, with a peak of 33 places in 2022-23. These deficits can be accommodated in the adjacent Kings Hill planning group.

East Malling Planning Group

Temporary bulge provision in an existing school has been commissioned to accommodate the Year R deficits for 2021-22 and 2022-23.

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 12.2 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

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	540	110	96	88	81	71	90	99	64	543
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	585	-13	-44	-32	-18	-34	-12	-21	6	585
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,591	162	31	51	33	70	104	50	123	1,559
West Kent Selective	1,170	-52	-9	-33	-3	17	47	13	48	1,235

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	2,700	652	615	551	520	490	483	491	469	2,715
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2,825	-6	-40	-64	-90	-107	-103	-79	-36	2,925
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	7,756	689	526	404	279	245	199	237	358	7,795
West Kent Selective	5,708	-154	-133	-120	-105	-72	35	62	153	6,175

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.

Forecasts indicate fluctuating deficits throughout the Plan period for Year 7 places, which vary from circa 1 FE in 2022-23 of demand to less than 0.5 FE in 2025-26. Temporary bulge provision at an existing school is in place to cater for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 demand. Work is on-going with regards to commissioning a permanent expansion of an existing school of up to 2 FE from 2023-24.

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 Year 7 and Year 7-11 across the Plan period.

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.

Following initial deficits of Year 7 places in 2022-23 and 2023-24 the planning group has surplus places for the remainder of the Plan period. To accommodate these



deficits we have commissioned 60 temporary places in 2022-23 and up to 30 temporary places in 2023-24 within existing school.

Planned Commissioning – Tonbridge and Malling

Planning Group	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
East Malling	Up to 30 temporary Year R places					
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective					Two 6FE new schools (subject to planned housing growth)	
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective Planning Group	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 2FE expansion				
West Kent Selective	Up to 60 temporary Year 7 places	Up to 30 temporary Year 7 places				
Special School		50 place secondary PSCN special school satellite.				



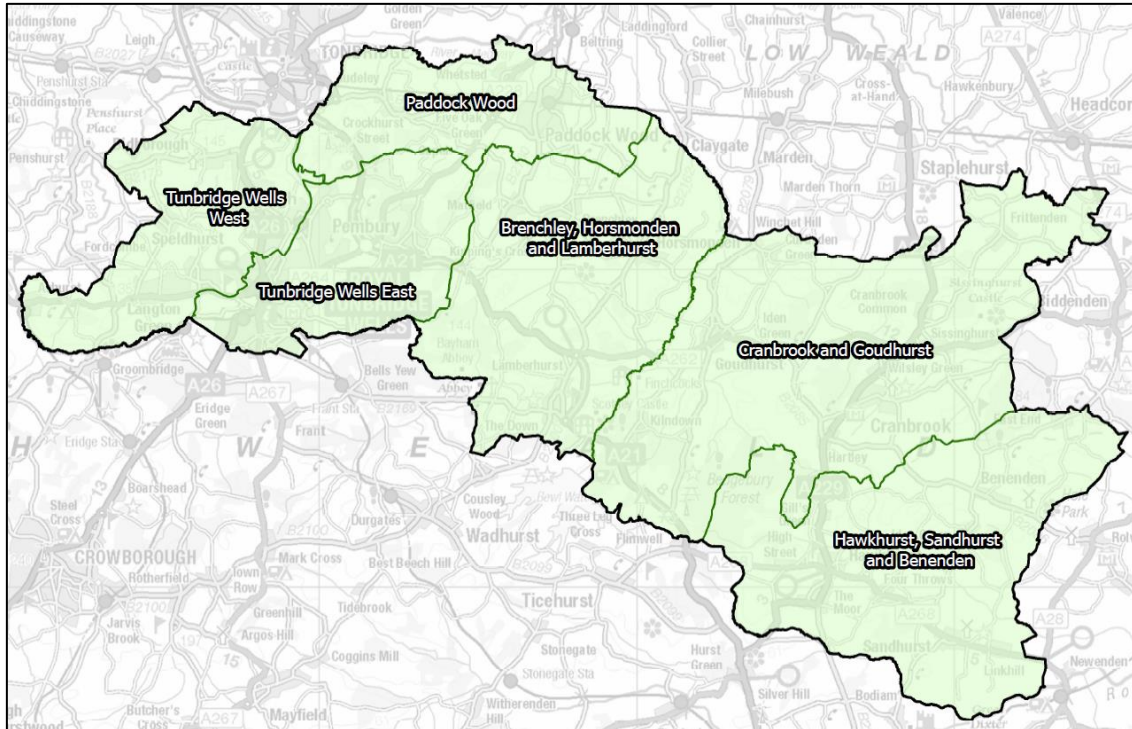
10.17 Tunbridge Wells

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 fell for the third consecutive years.
- 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 and Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective groups. West Kent Selective planning group will require additional places.
- 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. Consultation took place on Issues and Options for the new Local Plan in 2017 and on a Draft Local Plan in autumn 2019. The assessed housing need for the Borough is 678 dwellings per annum, equivalent to some 12,200 additional homes over the plan period to 2038. We will continue working with the Borough Council to ensure sufficient education provision is provided for future housing growth.



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
	Skinners' 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
	St. Matthew's High Brooms CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Paddock Wood	Capel Primary School	Community
	Paddock Wood Primary School	Community
Brenchley, Horsmonden	Brenchley and Matfield CE Primary School	Academy
	Horsmonden Primary School	Community

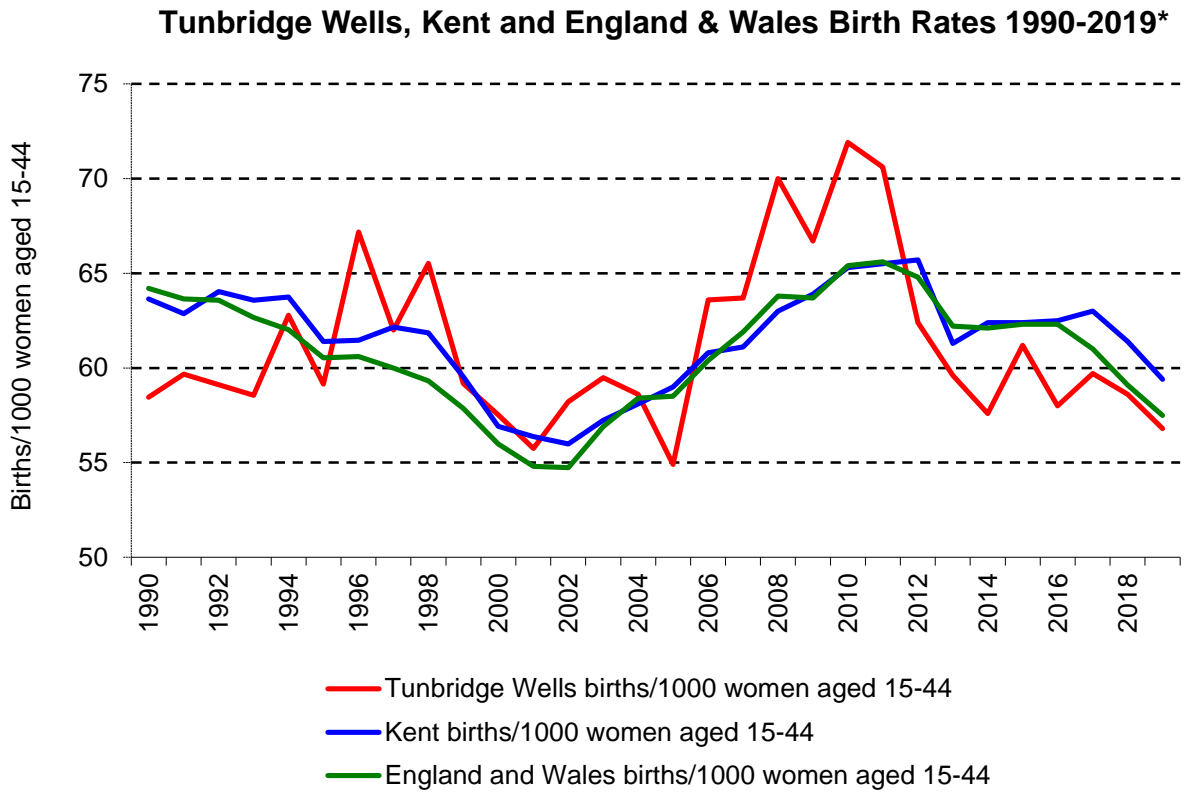


Planning Groups	School	Status
and Lamberhurst	Lamberhurst St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Colliers Green CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Cranbrook CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Frittenden CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Goudhurst and Kilndown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

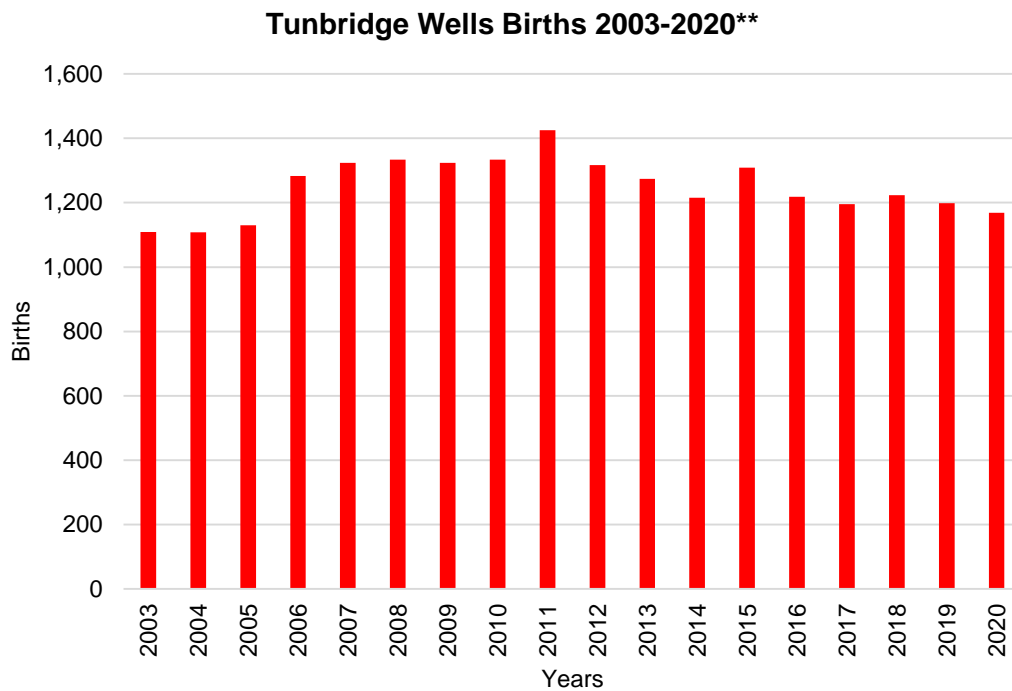


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Tunbridge Wells Analysis – Primary Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	450	30	20	28	52	67	47	450
Tunbridge Wells West	465	62	58	42	47	53	41	435
Paddock Wood	120	17	21	8	-1	-6	-6	120
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	90	29	18	15	19	17	17	90
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	111	-6	-2	-6	-1	-3	-2	111
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	90	16	20	30	17	10	18	90
Tunbridge Wells	1,326	148	135	117	133	138	115	1,296

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2025-26 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	3,070	172	159	167	206	252	264	3,150
Tunbridge Wells West	3,255	183	231	259	293	305	307	3,135
Paddock Wood	870	56	67	13	-25	-61	-79	840
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	630	88	102	99	101	106	104	630
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	777	13	5	-7	2	-2	0	777
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	630	82	86	113	116	110	108	630
Tunbridge Wells	9,232	594	650	645	693	711	704	9,162

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 and Paddock Wood 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 12.2 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

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	540	86	95	92	62	122	107	93	97	540
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,591	162	31	51	33	70	104	50	123	1,559
West Kent Selective	1,170	-52	-9	-33	-3	17	47	13	48	1,235
Cranbrook Selective	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60

Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Group	2020-21 capacity	2020-21 (A)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2026-27 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity (F)	2027-28 capacity
Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective	2,700	714	628	520	403	389	411	425	439	2,700
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	7,756	689	526	404	249	245	199	237	358	7,795
West Kent Selective	5,708	-154	-133	-120	-105	-72	35	62	153	6,175
Cranbrook Selective	582	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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.

The forecasts within the Plan are produced for submission to the DfE as part of the annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP), the deadline for submission of forecasts by Local Authorities is 30 July. On the 27 September 2021 Leigh Academies Trust commenced a listening period on the plan for the closure of High Weald Academy by 31 August 2022 (HWA) this follows a substantive decision by the Secretary of State for Education that HWA's funding agreement should be terminated and the school close. The forecasts within the Plan consequently do not reflect the closure of High Weald Academy; future forecasts will redistribute the previously anticipated demand for secondary places at HWA to other schools. We anticipate that existing schools in the wider area will have sufficient capacity to accommodate the pupils within the Tenterden and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group.

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 Year 7 and Year 7-11 across the Plan period.

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.

Following initial deficits of Year 7 places in 2022-23 and 2023-24 the planning group has surplus places for the remainder of the Plan period. To accommodate these deficits we have commissioned 60 temporary places in 2022-23 and up to 30 temporary places in 2023-24 within existing school.

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 2022-23	By 2023-24	By 2024-25	By 2025-26	Between 26-29	Post 2030
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective					Two 6FE new schools (subject to planned housing growth)	
West Kent Selective	Up to 60 temporary places in existing schools.	Up to 30 temporary places in existing schools.				
Special Schools		50 place secondary PSCN special school satellite.				

11. Appendices

11.1 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 housebuilding, 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.



