

Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent

2019 – 2023



**Kent
County
Council**
kent.gov.uk



BLANK PAGE



Contents

1	Contact Details	5
2	Foreword	7
3	Executive Summary	9
	3.1 Purpose	9
	3.2 The Kent Context.....	9
	3.3 What We Are Seeking to Achieve	9
	3.4 Principles and Guidelines.....	9
	3.5 Kent’s Demographic Trends	10
	3.6 Capital Funding.....	10
	3.7 Special Educational Needs	11
	3.8 Early Education and Childcare.....	11
	3.9 Post-16 Education and Training in Kent.....	11
	3.10 Kent’s Forward Plan – by District	12
4	Kent Context	14
	4.1 Kent - A County of Differences	14
	4.2 A Place of Change	14
	4.3 A Place of Partnership	14
	4.4 A Place of Diversity and Choice.....	14
5	What We Are Seeking to Achieve	16
	5.1 Vision and Priorities for Improvement 2018-21.....	16
6	Principles and Planning Guidelines	17
	6.1 Principles and Guidelines.....	17
	6.2 These are our Over-Arching Principles	17
	6.3 Planning Guidelines – Primary	18
	6.4 Planning Guidelines – Secondary	18
	6.5 Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs	19
	6.6 Planning Guidelines - Expansion of Popular Schools and New Provision.....	19
	6.7 Small Schools.....	19
7	Capital Funding	20
	7.1 Funding Sources	20
	7.2 Availability of Capital and Planning Permission.....	21
	7.3 Existing Premises and Sites.....	22
	7.4 Value for Money.....	22
8	Overview of Kent’s Demographic Trends	24
	8.1 Kent Birth Rate and Long-Term Forecasts	24
	8.2 Housing Developments and Projections.....	26
9	Commissioning Special Educational Needs Provision	27
	9.1 Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	27
	9.2 Overview	27
	9.3 Need Type Prevalence	28
	9.4 Forecast Demand and Commissioning Needs.....	30
	9.5 Post-16 Provision.....	31
	9.6 Specialist Provision in Kent.....	32
	9.7 How do we propose to meet the demand?	35
	9.8 SEND issues by Area	35
10	Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare	41
	What We Are Seeking to Achieve	41
	10.1 Legislative Context and Free Entitlements	41
	10.2 Early Education and Childcare Provision in Kent	41
	10.3 Sufficiency of Childcare Places for Children Aged 0-4 Years Old	42
	10.4 Future Planning	43



11	Post-16 Education and Training in Kent	45
11.1	Duties to Provide for Post-16 Students	45
11.2	Kent’s Key Priorities for the Next Four Years.....	45
11.3	Capital Funding.....	46
11.4	Sixth Form Capacity	46
11.5	District and Area Analysis	48
11.6	Area Analysis.....	48
12	Commissioning Statutory School Provision:.....	50
12.1	Duties to provide for ages 4-16 years.....	50
12.2	Kent-wide summary	50
12.3	Ashford	65
12.4	Canterbury	75
12.5	Dartford	84
12.6	Dover	93
12.7	Folkestone and Hythe District.....	101
12.8	Gravesham	109
12.9	Maidstone	117
12.10	Sevenoaks	126
12.12	Swale.....	133
12.13	Thanet.....	142
12.14	Tonbridge and Malling.....	150
12.16	Tunbridge Wells.....	159
13	Kent Wide Summary.....	167
14	Appendices	171
14.1	Forecasting Methodology Summary	171
14.2	Appendix 14.2: Secondary Planning Group Maps	174



1 Contact Details

<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>Jane Wiles/Lorraine Medwin Area Schools Organisation Officers Tel: 03000 418924</p>	<p>SOUTH KENT</p> <p>David Adams Area Education Officer</p> <p>Ashford, Dover and Shepway</p> <p>Kroner House, Eurogate Business Park, Ashford TN24 8XU</p> <p>Tel: 03000 414989</p> <p>Lee Round Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 412309</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>Jared Nehra Area Education Officer</p> <p>Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and Tonbridge</p> <p>Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone ME14 1XQ</p> <p>Tel: 03000 412209</p> <p>Paul Wilson Area Schools Organisation Officer Tel: 03000 412037</p>



BLANK PAGE



2 Foreword

Welcome to the County Council's Commissioning Plan for Education Provision in Kent for 2019-23. 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 year the plan has changed through the introduction of a new methodology to forecast school places, which factors in the additional pupil places required to support planned housing development. This enables us to fully assess the impact of future housing development and further supports the delivery of essential infrastructure required to support the developing communities of Kent.

The last 8 years have seen a major expansion of provision across the county as we have responded to a substantial increase in the growth of the pupil population resulting from a significant and sustained rise in the birth rate coupled with increasing net migration into the county. We have invested heavily in the school estate creating 20,262 new primary school places and 2,020 new secondary school places since 2010/11. This has been achieved through the collective efforts of Kent, its schools and other key partners

We now face the next challenge as these additional primary pupils begin to move into the secondary phase alongside the existing challenges of the continuing impact of net migration and house building within the county. The latest housing forecasts suggest that across the 5 year period 2017-18 to 2021-22 up to 45,000 new houses could be developed. This represents approximately 20,000 more houses than across the previous 5 year period.

In view of the above we expect to see increases in primary school rolls of up to 11,500 extra pupils and secondary rolls of up to 20,000 extra pupils by the end of 2022-23. We will also need to provide some 1,400 additional places for pupils with SEND. We are mindful that housing may not come forward at the rates identified and that the timing of our commissioning intentions may therefore need to flex accordingly. However, the Plan highlights the pressures that the County Council faces as the commissioner of education provision. We continue to work closely with the district and borough councils, dioceses, developers, established schools and sponsors of new schools to ensure that school places are delivered in the right location at the right time.

The scale of the demand alongside the increasing impact of new housing means that in the next few years more of the additional provision we need to create is likely to require a greater proportion of brand new schools than has been the case previously where much of the additional capacity has been delivered through more than 170 school expansion projects. This has major implications for the capital programme as we will need to secure much of the funding through s106 developer contributions and CIL funding. The need to secure the capital funding to fulfil our responsibility to secure sufficient school places is a major piece of work. School places are generally needed well in advance of developer contributions being received. The assumptions which sit behind the Basic Need funding provided to KCC do not support the delivery of new schools with their high upfront capital costs, particularly so in the case of secondary schools. Having already raised our



concerns with government about this, as well as the need to revise the s106 regulations which currently prevent us securing an appropriate level of funding, we will need to find a way forward. There will need to be a recognition that a means of overcoming the need to meet capital costs ahead of the full contributions coming through and which does not rely on Kent having to borrow significantly in order to forward fund is required.

This new Plan builds upon the positive achievements of the past year and provides a clear direction for education providers for the next few years. A report documenting the progress made since this time last year was presented to the Children, Young People and Education Cabinet Committee on 10 July 2018 and can be found here:

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

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

Roger Gough
Cabinet Member

Matt Dunkley
Corporate Director

Children, Young People and Education



3 Executive Summary

3.1 Purpose

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

This Plan is a 'live' document which underpins the dynamic process of ensuring there are sufficient places for Kent children in schools, and other provisions. It is subject to regular discussion and consultation with schools, district/borough councils, KCC Members, the diocesan authorities and others. The content of this Plan reflects those discussions and consultations.

3.2 The Kent Context

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

3.3 What We Are Seeking to Achieve

Our vision is that every child and young person should go to a good or outstanding early years setting and school, have access to the best teaching, and benefit from schools and other providers working in partnership with each other to share the best practice as they continue to improve. Our overarching priorities and targets for education in Kent are set out in the strategic document: **Vision and Priorities for Improvement 2018-21**. Focusing on commissioning education provision from good or better providers can assist in securing this vision.

In order to address the commissioning needs outlined in this Plan we welcome proposals from existing schools, trusts, the three dioceses and new providers.

3.4 Principles and Guidelines

The role of the Local Authority is set within a legal framework of statutory duties which are set out in the relevant sections of the Plan. We also have a set of principles and planning guidelines to help us in our role as the Commissioner of Education Provision (Section 6). 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 but fell in 2013 to 16,955. Between 2014 and 2017 the number of live births has begun to rise to the latest figure of 17,467 but the level of growth would appear to be at around one third of the rate than that seen between 2002 and 2012.

New housing is the major driver for the increase in school rolls. The primary and secondary school roll forecasts include for the first time the pupils that we would expect to see from new developments. This suggests that, should all housing be delivered in line with district plans, between the years 2017-18 and 2022-23 we could expect increases in primary school rolls by up to 11,500 pupils and secondary rolls by up to 20,000. Further information on our forecasting methodology can be found in Appendix 14.1.

3.6 **Capital Funding**

The Local Authority has a key role in securing funding to provide sufficient numbers of pupil places. The pressure on the County's Capital Budget continues to increase as a result of the requirements set out in the Plan. This pressure will continue the further ahead we look.

The cost of delivering new schools and school expansions is currently met from Basic Need grant from the Government, prudential borrowing by the County Council, Section 106 property developer contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy monies (CIL). Basic Need funding provided to KCC does not support the delivery of the school places needed to support new housing, developers are expected to fund these. As Basic Need funding is an annual allocation, based on a three year rolling allocation, cash flow issues arise when delivering new schools which have high upfront capital costs. Developer contributions, although a major contributor to the capital cost of new schools and school expansions, are generally linked to housing delivery and there is a significant lag between the need for the County to deliver school places and the receipt of the developer contributions. The need to provide funding to bridge this gap is a growing pressure on the Council. As the pressure for new school places moves from the primary to secondary sector this issue will become more critical, with, for example a new 6FE secondary school costing in excess of £20,000,000 to deliver.

Another funding option is the Free Schools programme; though recent changes in the Free School Wave process means that the scope is more limited than before. As highlighted in previous years several free school projects have been delayed and the impact of this is being felt in the pressure for school places in some parts of the County.

As it remains the statutory duty of the Local Authority to secure sufficient school places KCC officers will continue to work with Education, Skills and Funding Agency (ESFA) officials to address our concerns, with particular reference to how the school's capital costs can be met ahead of the full contributions being received from developers and the urgent need to revise some of the existing regulations around S106 funding which has cost Kent around £46m in developer contributions in the past 4-5 years.



3.7 **Special Educational Needs**

As at January 2018, there were 10,379 pupils in Kent subject to an EHCP. When comparing this figure to the same point in January 2017 the number of ECHPs had increased by 1,286 (13.9%). This is higher than the increase nationally at 12.1%.

Of the pupils with an EHCP in January 2018, 54% were receiving their education in Kent special schools, 40% in mainstream 6% educated otherwise. The proportion of Kent pupils with an ECHP educated in a mainstream was below the national average of 45%.

Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) continues to be the most prevalent and fastest growing need type. In January 2018, 4,120 of the total ECHPs recorded were for ASD. This was an increase of 1,663 when compared to the same point in 2014. At this point in time (January 2018) ASD as a primary need accounted for 40% of the total ECHPs recorded and was notably higher than the national figure of 28.2%. Across the same time frame there were also significant increases in the percentage of new ECHPs for Speech Language and Communication Needs (37%) and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (31%).

Kent's Strategy recognises these issues and sets out an intention to provide additional places for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Speech Language and Communication Needs and Social Emotional and Mental Health needs.

3.8 **Early Education and Childcare**

It is undisputed both nationally and in Kent that assessing the childcare market and ensuring sufficiency and long-term viability of provision is both complex and presents a significant challenge to the Local Authority.

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) focus on improving outcomes for young children, securing sufficient childcare to allow parents to work, specifically ensuring sufficient and flexible:

- 15 hours of early education for eligible two year-olds.
- 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.

We have a surplus of just under 2,000 places for 0-4 year-olds across the County. Whilst our Childcare Sufficiency Assessment would suggest deficits of places in some districts, the surplus of places in other districts, our local knowledge, plus the absence of parental requirements for childcare brokerage, collectively indicate that the Kent childcare market is generally meeting the needs of its children and families.

3.9 **Post-16 Education and Training in Kent**

The post-16 offer should meet the requirements of increasing participation. Provision is required to offer a wide range of options which lead to progressive routes towards sustainable further or higher learning, employment with training or



employment. School and college post-16 performance measures, qualifications and assessments are changing quickly. Employers expect and require young people to be work-ready. At the same time providers have to be more innovative, collaborative and flexible in order to deliver a wider range of learning programmes to meet the needs of all young people in a context of shrinking resources. When reviewing the need for additional or new learning programmes at post-16 we need to consider that if students are not equipped with knowledge, skills and attitudes to be economically active, they become unemployed at age 18 years.

One group of key providers of post-16 training in Kent is school sixth forms. Forecasts suggest that sixth form rolls will increase by around 6,000 pupils across the Plan period. As the Local Authority currently receives no Basic Need funding for post-16, should additional post-16 provision be required it would be the responsibility of the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to ensure this is provided.

3.10 **Kent's Forward Plan – by District**

Detailed analysis, at district level, of the future need for primary and secondary school places is contained in Section 12 of this Plan.

This year we have made some fundamental changes to the presentation of our forecasts. Firstly, we have introduced new planning groups both at primary and secondary phases. These better reflect the needs at a local level and travel to learn patterns. This includes splitting the secondary planning groups into selective and non-selective.

Secondly, as mentioned, forecasts consider the impact of pupil numbers on school places from developments identified in district or borough 'Local' or 'Core' plans or variants of these. Therefore, the commissioning intentions reflect the 'maximum' places needed across the County and will support our discussion with district/borough councils and developers. We realise that the commissioning dates may change in line with changes to housing delivery and the local knowledge of our officers.

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

Primary and Secondary Commissioning Intentions

By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	Between 2024-2030
Primary 3FE	Primary 11.3FE	Primary 8.1FE	Primary 6FE	Primary 13.3FE	Primary 16.2FE
40 Year R places			30 Year R places		
Secondary 10 FE	Secondary 22FE	Secondary 30FE	Secondary 18FE	Secondary 36FE	Secondary 12FE
570 Year 7 places	510 Year 7 places	520 Year 7 places	300 Year 7 places	360 Year 7 places	210 Year 7 places

Primary- 58FE* across the Plan period and 70 temporary Year R places.

Secondary- 128FE across the Plan period and 2,470 temporary Year 7 places.

*All figures rounded to the nearest 0.5FE



Special School Commissioning Intentions

by 2019-20	by 2020-21	by 2021-22	By 2022-23	by 2023-24	Between 2024-2030
363 places	450 places	538 places			

A total of 1,351 places across all Key Stages are planned for the forecast period.



4 Kent Context

4.1 Kent - A County of Differences

Kent is known as 'The Garden of England' as:

- 85% of the area is classed as being greenspace.
- 12% of land has been developed (buildings and infrastructure).
- 3% of the area is covered by water.

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

4.2 A Place of Change

Presently over 135,000 new dwellings are planned in Kent by 2030-31, with most districts anticipating high numbers of new homes. This demand for housing places significant pressure on all services and public infrastructure. It shapes the school organisation challenges that we face in the future.

4.3 A Place of Partnership

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

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

4.4 A Place of Diversity and Choice

In the 2017-18 academic year there were:

- 2,508 private and voluntary early years providers and accredited child-minders.
- 1 maintained nursery school.
- 26 infant schools.
- 26 junior schools.
- 402 primary schools.
- 98 secondary schools (of which 32 are selective).
- 22 special schools.
- 6 pupil referral units.
- 1 university technical college.
- 8 specialist or further and higher education colleges across several sites.

There is a wide diversity of provision within our maintained primary and secondary schools with:



- 167 community schools.
- 223 academies.
- 8 free schools.
- 48 foundation schools led by a number of trusts.
- 48 voluntary aided schools.
- 87 voluntary controlled schools.

Our maintained schools are led by a wide variety of providers, each bringing their own ethos and ideas to the system. This provides parents with a choice of school that suits both them and their child, while helping all schools continue to improve as each learns from the successes and innovations of others. The growth of academies and free schools is adding to parental choice as has the increase in the number of Multi Academy Trusts (MATs).



5 What We Are Seeking to Achieve

5.1 Vision and Priorities for Improvement 2018-21

Our vision is that:

- Kent will be a County where families thrive, and all children learn and develop well from the earliest years so that they are ready to succeed at school, have excellent foundations for learning and are equipped well for achievement in life, no matter what their background.
- We have the same high expectations for every child and young person to make good progress in their learning, to achieve well and to have the best opportunities for an independent economic and social life as they become young adults.
- 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.

Outcomes in Vision and Priorities for Improvement are supported via a variety of strategies including the:

- Kent Strategy for SEND 2017-2019
- Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2016 – 2019
- 14-24 Strategy for Learning, Employment and Skills 2017-20

To this extent we aim to:

- Developing more 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;
- Continue to implement the Early Years and Childcare Strategy 2016-2019 to ensure there continues to be: sufficient high quality free places for two year olds, robust plans in place to deliver the 30 hours of free childcare for the eligible working parents of three and four year old, more good early years settings achieving positive outcomes, more children well developed to start school and better integration of the work of Children's Centres, early years settings and 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.



6 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.

6.1 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.

6.2 These are our Over-Arching Principles

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

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

6.3 **Planning Guidelines – Primary**

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

6.4 **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) where this is in the interests of the local community.

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



6.5 **Planning Guidelines - Special Educational Needs**

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

6.6 **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 adhere to the planning principles and guidelines set out above.

6.7 **Small Schools**

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

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

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

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



7 Capital Funding

7.1 Funding Sources

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

The cost of providing additional school places is met from Government Basic Need Grant, prudential borrowing by KCC and developer contribution monies. The Medium Term Financial Plan is clear that KCC is no longer in a position to undertake any additional prudential borrowing to support new provision (as it has done in the past - notably with the Special Schools programme). To do so would place the Council in breach of one of its key fiscal indicators that net debt should not exceed 15% of its net revenue expenditure. Delivery of the additional school places will rely more than ever on an appropriate level of funding from Government and securing the maximum possible contribution from developers where appropriate.

In updating the Kent Commissioning Plan, we are currently revisiting the programme costs for the new MTFP period 2019-22. The requirements set out in this Plan will bring additional pressures in respect of all the places required by September 2022 and that figure grows significantly the further ahead we look. Work is already underway to identify options to ensure we can fund the the programme by the time the County Council sets its budget in February 2019, though this will not be helped if the Basic Need allocation from the DfE is again announced in May as was the case this year. One area we have been forced to relax is the longstanding ambition to maintain a 5% operating surplus to facilitate greater parental choice. This plan does not secure 5% surplus capacity as that would simply add to the considerable financial challenge we face. The DfE only work on a model of 2%. As part of the process to identify additional funding sources we have already submitted bids to the Selective School Expansion Fund and ensured that bids have been submitted in Waves 13 and 14 of the Free School Programme.

Government funding for 'Basic Need' is allocated on a formula based upon information provided by local authorities about forecast numbers of pupils and school capacity. Such funding will only provide for predicted growth in numbers arising from changes in the birth rate and from inward net migration. The basis of allocation is to add a third year of funding to a rolling three year funding allocation. As we enter the realms of securing new secondary schools with very high upfront capital costs this arrangement is inadequate.

One funding option for school places is the Free Schools programme. More recently, 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 (35) for special schools and alternative provisions. Further, in our Review of the 2018-22 iteration of this document (published June 2018) we commented that "a number of free school projects which had been factored into our plans are now unlikely to come forward in the required timescales". The impact of delays to the previous round of free schools is already being felt and the failure to open Wave 12 projects on time will result in pressure on school places in some parts



of the County over the next couple of years, which in turn results in as additional financial pressure.

The prospect of having to meet the growth in demand for places through additional borrowing confronts the County Council with an insoluble dilemma between delivering its statutory duty on school places and maintaining its financial soundness. Members and officers continue to lobby Ministers and officials within the DfE, ESFA and RSC over this critical issue.

The Commissioning Plan provides the evidence with which to lobby the DfE further, with a view to ensuring all authorities receive the financial support required to meet the national challenge of ensuring sufficient school places. As previously described, further borrowing by the Council would not be prudent and we cannot look to divert the already low levels of funding for maintenance and modernisation of the existing estate.

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

Our ability, as the Local Authority, to collect sufficient developer contributions to fund the building of new schools or the expansion of present stock is severely limited by Government policy. Present policy limits the number of developer contributions that can be 'pooled' towards a project to a maximum of five. This, combined with an increased use of CIL and developers citing viability on their ability to contribute towards infrastructure, makes it challenging to secure the financial contributions required to deliver the education infrastructure to meet the needs of new housing without impacting on KCC's capital budget.

Account is taken of existing capacity prior to seeking developer contributions. Where surplus capacity above our operating surplus is expected to exist, after the needs of the indigenous population are served, this is available to support the need arising from new housing. In cases where services are not expected to be able to cope with the indigenous population's needs the costs of increasing service capacity are identified and costed, but these costs are not passed onto developers. Developers are asked only to contribute to needs arising from additional housing which cannot be accommodated within a surplus service capacity in the area.

7.2 **Availability of Capital and Planning Permission**

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



7.3 Existing Premises and Sites

In drawing up options and proposals around reshaping provision or providing additional places, the Local Authority conducts an options appraisal on existing premises, and sites, both those in use and those that are empty but have been retained, to inform feasibility. The issues to be considered include:

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

7.4 Value for Money

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

A review of build costs indicates KCC is securing good value for money. Figure 7.1 shows the average gross cost per square metre for a new build school, while Figure 7.2 shows that for rebuild and extensions. It is evident Kent's costs are significantly below national averages and that of neighbouring authorities.

Table 7.1: Average Gross Cost Per Square Metre for a New Build School

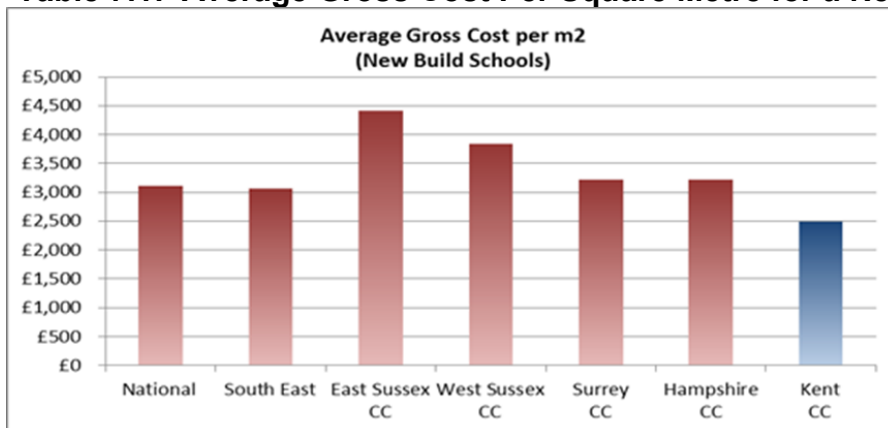
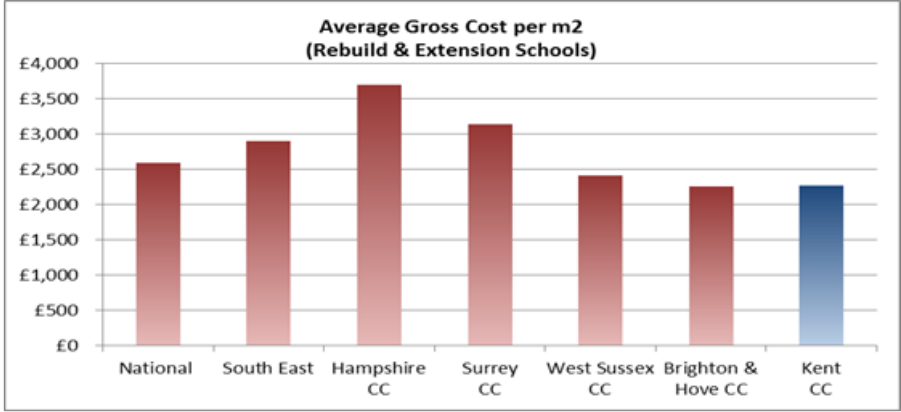


Table 7.2: Average Gross Cost Per Square Metre for Rebuild/Extensions



8 Overview of Kent's Demographic Trends

8.1 Kent Birth Rate and Long-Term Forecasts

Figure 8.1 shows the change in birth rate in England and Wales over the past 27 years. This shows that the birth rate in Kent, according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), has dropped since 2012 but is beginning to rise again. Figure 8.2 shows births in the County. The number of births grew steadily each year from 14,604 in 2002 to 18,147 in 2012 (an increase of 24%). The number of births dropped to 16,955 in 2013 but has risen over the last three years to 17,467 births in 2017.

Figure 8.1: Kent and England & Wales Birth Rate (1990–2017)

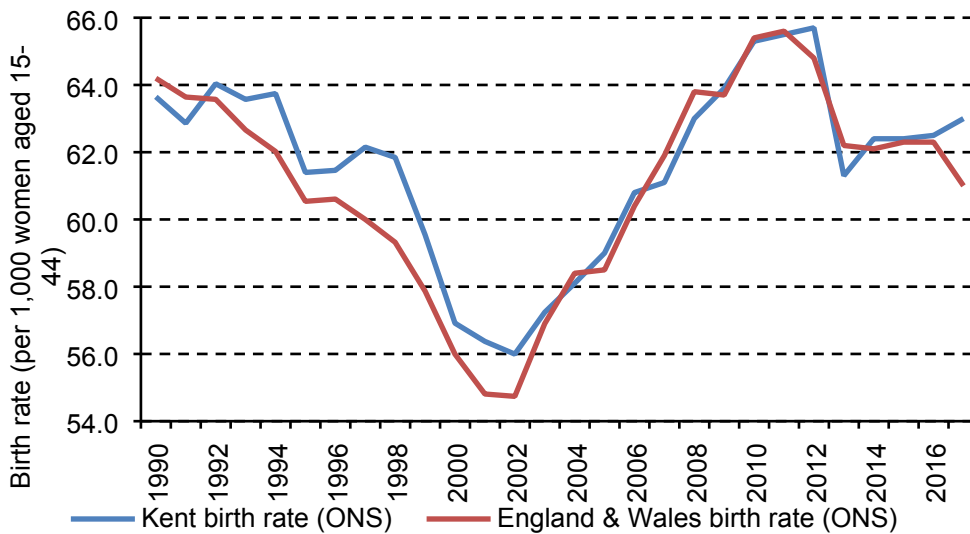
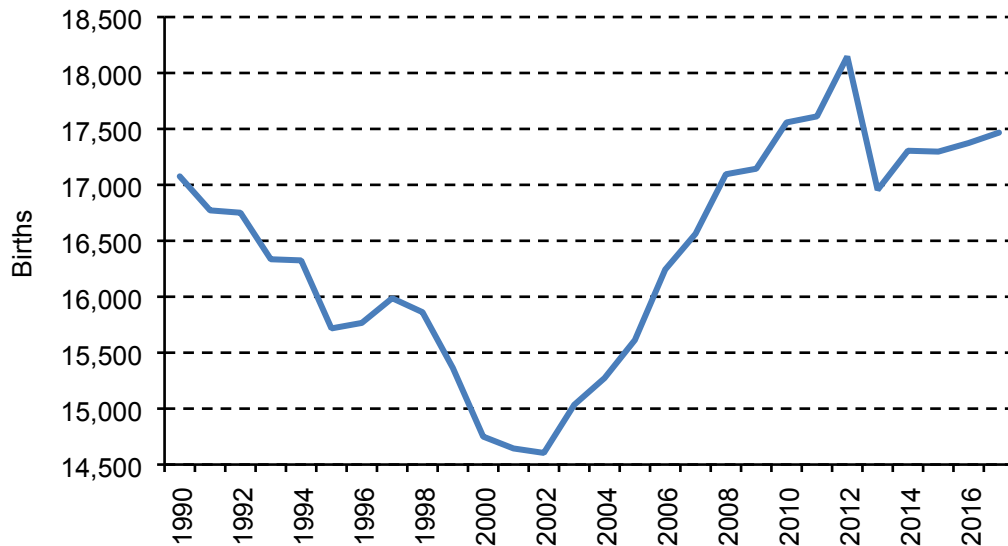


Figure 8.2: Kent Births (1990–2017)



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



Figure 8.3: Long Term School-Based Primary Pupil Forecasts (Yrs. R-6) if Planned Housing is Delivered

District	2017-18 (A)	2022-23 (F)	2031-32 (F)
Ashford	11,050	12,215	13,551
Canterbury	10,358	11,378	12,889
Dartford	10,207	12,622	14,775
Dover	8,551	9,216	9,635
Folkestone & Hythe	8,426	8,584	8,288
Gravesham	9,521	10,047	10,187
Maidstone	12,961	14,722	15,708
Sevenoaks	9,572	9,703	9,873
Swale	12,928	14,180	14,646
Thanet	11,236	12,317	13,168
Tonbridge & Malling	11,249	12,357	13,532
Tunbridge Wells	8,735	8,920	9,929
Kent	124,794	136,260	146,181

Figure 8.4: Long term School-Based Secondary Pupil Forecasts (Yrs. 7-11) if Planned Housing is Delivered

District	2017-18 (A)	2024-25 (F)	2031-32 (F)
Ashford	6,738	8,768	9,194
Canterbury	7,493	9,427	9,741
Dartford	7,615	11,020	11,960
Dover	5,722	7,467	7,480
Folkestone & Hythe	5,058	6,372	6,014
Gravesham	6,411	8,525	8,817
Maidstone	9,475	12,854	13,313
Sevenoaks	2,306	2,979	2,968
Swale	7,862	10,532	10,673
Thanet	6,880	9,064	9,190
Tonbridge & Malling	7,827	10,337	10,572
Tunbridge Wells	7,330	9,557	9,641
Kent	80,717	106,902	109,562

Figures 8.3 and 8.4 indicate the long-term school based forecasts for both primary and secondary schools (primary forecasts end at 2022-23, secondary 2024-25). For the first time, the forecasts above account for all the expected pupils including those from planned housing across the districts. They are therefore, predicated on the assumption that all housing is built at the times expected. These forecasts should be viewed as a 'worst case' scenario.

Figure 8.3 indicates that the number of primary aged pupils in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 124,794 in 2017-18 to an estimated 136,260 to 2022-23, the end of the primary school plan period. Beyond this point the longer term forecasts indicated a continued rise in all districts.



Figure 8.4 indicates that the number of secondary aged pupils (Years 7 – 11) in Kent schools is expected to rise significantly from 80,717 in 2017-18 to 106,902 in 2024-25, the end of the secondary school planned period. Beyond this point the longer term forecasts indicated a continued rise in all districts, albeit at a significantly slower rate.

8.2 Housing Developments and Projections

Figure 8.5 provides an overview of planned housing by district area. The forecasts are based on discussions with the district/borough councils and their latest local plans. Many districts are still consulting and finalising their allocated housing numbers from 2022 onwards. For the first time the planned housing numbers are used as a key driver for our pupil forecasts. As the delivery of new houses is market driven, the eventual level of house completions may differ significantly from the planned level. This will alter the need for school places.

It is worth noting that the latest proposals from Government imply even higher housing trajectories although there is a greater degree of uncertainty that these would be delivered.

Figure 8.5: Housing Completions and Supply 2002-31

District	2001-06	2006-11	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26	2027-31
Ashford	4,020	2,653	2,484	4,380	5,289	4,833
Canterbury	2,662	3,651	2,417	4,082	4,989	4,797
Dartford	2,839	2,423	2,926	5,956	6,083	4,339
Dover	1,796	1,507	1,850	2,937	4,037	2,535
Folkestone & Hythe	2,451	1,513	1,286	2,306	2,031	2,030
Gravesham	1,283	1,554	1,190	1,968	2,159	2,033
Maidstone	3,232	3,629	3,069	5,260	4,825	4,890
Sevenoaks	1,487	1,363	1,420	1,730	1,507	1,585
Swale	3,196	3,332	2,430	3,101	4,813	4,042
Thanet	2,214	3,773	1,750	4,704	5,516	5,495
Tonbridge & Malling	3,169	3,358	3,058	3,566	3,689	3,689
Tunbridge Wells	1,790	2,031	1,343	2,782	3,728	4,085
Kent	30,139	30,787	25,223	42,772	48,666	44,353

Source: Business Intelligence, KCC (June 2018)



9 Commissioning Special Educational Needs Provision

9.1 Duties to Provide for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

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

9.2 Overview

Kent's SEND Strategy was reviewed and refreshed in 2017 and sets out three overarching aims to:

- Improve the educational, health and emotional wellbeing outcomes for Kent's children and young people with SEN and disabilities.
- Ensure Kent delivers the statutory changes (required by the Children and Families Act 2014).
- Address the gaps in provision for children and young people with SEN and disabilities, improve the quality of provision, develop the broadest range of providers, and encourage a mixed economy of provision.

Kent's Strategy sets out an intention to provide additional places for pupils with needs in the following three areas: Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Speech Language and Communication Needs (SLCN), and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH).

As of January 2018, 3.1% of the pupils in schools located in Kent (maintained and independent) were subject to an EHCP. This compares to 2.9% nationally. As at January 2018, 54% of all Kent pupils with an EHCP were receiving their education in Kent special schools, 40% in mainstream schools/colleges 6% educated otherwise. The proportion of Kent pupils with an ECHP educated in a mainstream school was below the national average of 45%.

Figure 9.1 outlines the number of pupils in Kent schools (maintained and independent) with an EHCP as recorded in January 2018 and compares this to the same point in 2017. This suggests an increase of 13.9% between the two January points, which would be higher than national increase of 12.1%.

Figure 9.1: Number of Pupils in Kent Schools with an EHCP as of January 2018 (Full SEN Cohort)*

Home District	Jan 2017 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	Jan 2018 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	Number +/- change since Jan 2017	% Change since Jan 2017	% of all Pupils with an EHCP Jan 2018
Ashford	687	781	94	13.7%	7.5%
Canterbury	868	973	105	12.1%	9.4%
Dartford	539	637	98	18.2%	6.1%
Dover	634	771	137	21.6%	7.4%
Folkestone & Hythe	632	739	107	16.9%	7.1%



Home District	Jan 2017 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	Jan 2018 Number of Pupils with an EHCP	Number +/- change since Jan 2017	% Change since Jan 2017	% of all Pupils with an EHCP Jan 2018
Gravesham	628	730	102	16.2%	7.0%
Maidstone	923	1052	129	14.0%	10.1%
Sevenoaks	550	636	86	15.6%	6.1%
Swale	1164	1325	161	13.8%	12.8%
Thanet	1074	1214	140	13.0%	11.7%
Tonbridge & Malling	703	791	88	12.5%	7.6%
Tunbridge Wells	507	559	52	10.3%	5.4%
OLEA/Other	202	171	-31	-15.3%	1.7%
Kent Total	9111	10379	1268	13.9%	100%

*Source: Impulse FIO Report January 2017:/SEN2 Return 2018 (Full SEN cohort not just those in Kent Maintained Schools)

Figure 9.1 also shows that, in January 2018, schools in the East Kent area (Thanet, Swale and Canterbury) had the highest overall numbers of pupils with an ECHP. When comparing the number of ECHPs in January 2018 to the same point in the previous year, the East Kent area also had the highest increase in new EHCPs issued. Dover District had the greatest percentage increase (21.6%)

9.3 Need Type Prevalence

Figure 9.2 shows the number of EHCP by primary need type as on January in each year. Figure 9.3 outlines the cumulative increases/decreases as measured from January 2014 to January 2018.

Figure 9.2: Pupils with an EHCP by Primary Need Type January 2014 to January 2018 (Full SEN Cohort)*

SEN Primary Need Type	Jan 2014	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Jan 2017	Jan 2018
Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	2,457	2,671	2,958	3,486	4,120
Speech, Language & Communication Needs (SLCN)	1,002	1,089	1,239	1,414	1,584
Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)	1,227	1,262	1,294	1,501	1,784
Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)	688	698	715	808	857
Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD)	519	533	538	656	694
Physical Disability (PD)	510	491	475	539	561
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD)	257	253	247	292	338
Hearing Impairment (HI)	158	161	153	175	182
Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD)	122	130	136	144	156
Visual Impairment (VI)	73	85	93	94	98
Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)	0	1	2	2	5
Total - All Primary Needs	7,013	7,374	7,850	9,111	10,379

*Source: Impulse FIO Report / SEN2 Return (Full SEN cohort not just those in Kent Maintained Schools)



Figure 9.3: Increase in EHCPs by Need Type January 2014 to January 2018

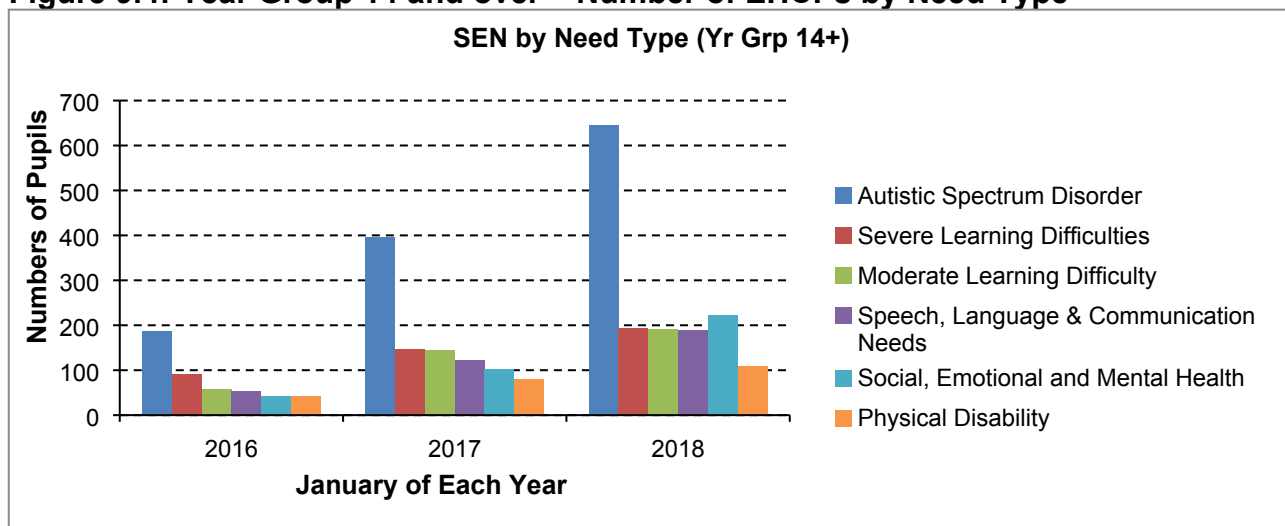
SEN Primary Need Type	Jan 2018	Change since Jan 2014	% Change since Jan 2014
Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	4,120	1,663	67.7%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs (SLCN)	1,584	582	58.1%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)	1,784	557	45.4%
Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD)	857	169	24.6%
Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD)	694	175	33.7%
Physical Disability (PD)	561	51	10.0%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD)	338	81	31.5%
Hearing Impairment (HI)	182	24	15.2%
Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD)	156	34	27.9%
Visual Impairment (VI)	98	25	34.2%
Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)	5	5	100.0%
Kent Total	10,379	3,366	48.0%

Source: Impulse FIO Report/SEN2 Return. Note that SEMH includes behaviour

Figures 9.2 and 9.3 show that ASD continues to be the most prevalent and fastest growing need type with 4,120 EHCPs as of January 2018, 1,663 more than January 2014 (67.7%). ASD as the primary need type now accounts for 40% of all EHCPs in Kent, notably higher than the national figure of 28.2%. The prevalence of ASD is also evident from statutory referrals for pre-school children and those aged 19+, with Figure 9.4 showing the growth in EHCPs being maintained by KCC for adults aged 19+ following the revisions to the SEN Code of Practice coming into effect.

Figure 9.3 also highlights that there have been significant increases in the percentage of new EHCPs since January 2014 for ASD (67.7%), SLCN (58.1%) and SEMH (45.4%).

Figure 9.4: Year Group 14 and over – Number of EHCPs by Need Type



Source: Impulse FIO Report / SEN2 Return



9.4 Forecast Demand and Commissioning Needs

Whilst Kent has a range of approaches to provide earlier and more effective support to pupils with SEN, including High Needs Funding for pupils in mainstream, it is anticipated that the demand for specialist places will continue to increase with the overall population growth.

For many pupils, appropriate early intervention and a suitable placement is available in mainstream primary schools; however, when they reach secondary age an increasing number require specialist provision. Analysis of current placements shows a marked reduction in the proportion accessing mainstream school after Year 6. Currently, 50% of primary aged pupils are successfully placed in mainstream with 50% needing special school placements. At secondary age, the proportion in mainstream drops significantly to 36%. The remaining 64% of secondary aged pupils with EHCPs are taught in special schools.

Provision has been created to address immediate pressures coming forward for primary aged pupils across the County. However, the current bulge is moving through to secondary and, where local provision cannot be found, pupils have to travel far greater distances to school. Forecasts indicate that there will be significantly greater pressure for secondary provision within our special schools from 2018-19 onwards.

Figures 9.5 and 9.6 forecast the increase in numbers of pupils in need of specialist provision in each district/borough up to 2022-23 for primary and 2024-25 for secondary. The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the respective local plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing.

Figure 9.5: Forecast Increase in Primary Aged Pupils (Years R-6) in Need of a Specialist Placement by District

Years R to 6		Forecast Growth in 2018-22 (No)	Forecast Growth in 2018-22 (%)
District	Jan-18		
Ashford	259	25	9.7%
Canterbury	324	29	9.0%
Dartford	154	29	18.8%
Dover	258	19	7.4%
Folkestone and Hythe	241	4	1.7%
Maidstone	212	11	5.2%
Sevenoaks	432	52	12.0%
Gravesham	283	4	1.4%
Swale	363	32	8.8%
Thanet	370	32	8.6%
Tonbridge and Malling	241	22	9.1%
Tunbridge Wells	155	3	1.9%
Kent Year R to 6 Total	3,292	277	8.4%



Figure 9.6: Forecast Increase in Secondary Aged Pupils (Years 7-11) in Need of a Specialist Placement by District

Years 7 to 11		Forecast Growth	Forecast Growth in
District	Jan-18	in 2018-24 (No)	2018-24 (%)
Ashford	366	85	23.2%
Canterbury	298	61	20.5%
Dartford	179	55	30.7%
Dover	308	72	23.4%
Folkestone and Hythe	187	39	20.9%
Maidstone	154	38	24.7%
Sevenoaks	315	83	26.3%
Gravesham	180	40	22.2%
Swale	311	79	25.4%
Thanet	461	111	24.1%
Tonbridge and Malling	271	66	24.4%
Tunbridge Wells	295	69	23.4%
Kent Year 7 to 11 Total	3,325	814	24.5%

Based on the present proportion of pupils who attend specialist provision, we would forecast a need for 277 additional specialist places for primary aged pupils and 814 for secondary during the forecast periods. The significant increase in the number of pupils in the secondary sector who have EHCPs is primarily due to the population bulge witnessed in the primary phase moving into secondary. Primary aged rolls will continue to rise but at a slower rate. Consequently, our commissioning intentions for specialist places will include special school and specialist resourced provisions (SRPs) in both primary and secondary school phases.

9.5 Post-16 Provision

We continue to ensure all young people are well prepared for adulthood; for employment, for higher education, and to live as independently as they are able, to enjoy good health in adulthood, and to be full participants in their communities.

We want to work with further education colleges (FECs) and schools to significantly increase the number of supported internships and study programmes that include personalised support and high quality work experience placements.

We aim to ensure that pathways for SEND learners aged 16-24 are coherent, offer appropriate choices and are clear about intended outcomes at ages 16, 19 and 24. We have increased the number of students who are supported through High Needs Funding in FECs and for some individual students we have put in place bespoke provision.

We have continued to increase the number of places we commission from specialist charitable or voluntary sector providers who are not part of the maintained sector (SPI). We are working with SPI providers to support them in seeking the Secretary of State's approval for the provision they can offer. We will ensure pupils with Learning Difficulties or Disabilities (LDD) are offered support to take up apprenticeships and increase their numbers in line with targets in the 14-24 Learning, Skills and Employment Strategy.



9.6 Specialist Provision in Kent

Kent Special Schools

Kent has a total of 21 Local Authority maintained special schools and one special academy. For the 2018-19 academic year, Kent commissioned 4,130 places in Kent special schools. The current designated number of special school places as at September 2018 was 3,856 places (see Figure 9.7). The type of 'provision' identified for each school is not restrictive. A school designated as Behaviour for Learning may also support pupils with Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs while a school designated as Profound, Severe and Complex Needs may support pupils of several need types. The most suitable provision for a young person is identified through the EHCP assessment process and is reviewed via their annual review.

Figure 9.7: Designated Numbers at Kent Maintained Special Schools and Academies as at 1 September 2018

School	Provision	District	Current Designated Number
Goldwyn School	Social Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH)	Ashford	115
The Wyvern School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Ashford	270
The Orchard School	Behaviour and Learning (B&L)	Canterbury	96
St Nicholas' School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Canterbury	200
Row hill School	Behaviour and Learning (B&L)	Dartford	106
Elms School	Behaviour and Learning (B&L)	Dover	96
Portal House School	Social Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH)	Dover	80
The Beacon School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Folkestone & Hythe	336
The Ifield School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Gravesham	190
Bower Grove School	Behaviour and Learning (B&L)	Maidstone	183
Five Acre Wood School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Maidstone	330
Milestone Academy	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Sevenoaks	237
Valence School	Physical Disability (PD)	Sevenoaks	80
Meadowfield School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Swale	209
Foreland Fields School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Thanet	200
Laleham Gap School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	Thanet	170
St Anthony's School	Behaviour and Learning (B&L)	Thanet	112
Stone Bay School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	Thanet	66
Grange Park School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	Tonbridge & Malling	100
Nexus School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Tonbridge & Malling	228
Broomhill Bank School	Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	Tunbridge Wells and Sevenoaks	210



School	Provision	District	Current Designated Number
Oakley School	Profound, Severe and Complex Needs (PSCN)	Tunbridge Wells	242
Total			3,856

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 than an individual school's designated number. In exceptional circumstances schools can admit over their designated number by up to 10%. This means the potential maximum capacity is greater (3,856 + 10% = 4,241).

Special School Satellite Provision

Satellites are special school classes hosted in mainstream schools. For PSCN pupils they offer an opportunity to learn alongside mainstream peers, with support from specialist teaching staff. Individual pupils are included in mainstream lessons, with support, as appropriate. Pupils remain on the roll of the special school. The places are included within the overall commissioned number for the special school. We have established satellite provision for five of our PSCN special schools (Five Acre Wood, Milestone Academy, Nexus, Oakley and St Nicholas) and are looking to create satellites for others such as the ASD satellite of Wyvern School at Great Chart Primary School (both in Ashford).

Specialist Resourced Provisions

A Specialist Resourced Provision (SRP) is a mainstream based provision, reserved for pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP). An SRP serves children that require higher levels of support than can be provided in local mainstream schools, but whose needs are not so complex that special school placements are appropriate. It is similar to a satellite provision in that additional specialist staff will be available to support SRP pupils' needs and a dedicated space will be allocated within the school. The significant difference is that an SRP is operated and staffed by the mainstream school, rather than a linked special school in the case of a satellite provision. The pupils attending an SRP will be on the mainstream school's roll.

Figures 9.8 and 9.9 outline the number of SRP places in primary and secondary school by need type. A full list of the SRPs can be found at:

<http://www.kent.gov.uk/education-and-children/special-educational-needs/school-information-for-special-educational-needs-sen/Find-special-schools-and-schools-with-special-units>

Figure 9.8 Primary SRP Places by Need Type September 2018

Primary SRP Places by Need Type	ASD	HI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	VI	Total
Ashford	6	0	0	15	12	0	0	33
Dover*	0	0	0	6	12	80	0	98
Folkestone & Hythe	12	8	0	0	19	0	5	44



Primary SRP Places by Need Type	ASD	HI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	VI	Total
South Kent	18	8	0	21	43	80	5	175
Canterbury	43	0	0	0	35	0	5	83
Swale	0	0	0	15	55	0	0	70
Thanet	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
East Kent	43	0	7	15	90	0	5	160
Dartford	30	14	0	0	12	0	0	56
Gravesham	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Sevenoaks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Kent	30	14	5	0	12	0	0	61
Maidstone	15	12	0	0	17	0	0	44
Ton & Malling	40	6	0	16	0	0	0	62
Tunbridge Wells	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
West Kent	55	18	6	16	17	0	0	112
Total Places	146	40	18	52	162	80	10	508

*80 Primary places are in Whitfield Aspen1 which serves as the District PSCN specialist setting.

Figure 9.9 Secondary SRP Places by Need Type September 2018

Secondary SRP Places by Need Type	ASD	HI	PD	SEMH	SLCN	SLD	VI	Total
Ashford	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Dover*	0	0	0	0	20	40	0	60
Folkestone & Hythe	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
South Kent	17	0	0	0	20	40	0	77
Canterbury	15	0	16	0	21	0	4	56
Swale	33	20	20	0	29	0	0	102
Thanet	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	11
East Kent	48	25	36	0	50	0	10	169
Dartford	55	7	0	0	44	0	0	106
Gravesham	16	0	10	0	0	0	0	26
Sevenoaks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Kent	71	7	10	0	44	0	0	132
Maidstone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ton & Malling	44	0	0	0	90	0	0	134
Tunbridge Wells	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
West Kent	44	11	0	0	90	0	0	145
Total Places	188	43	46	0	204	40	10	531

*40 Secondary places are at DCCA Aspen2 which serves as the district PSCN specialist setting.

Independent and Non-maintained Sector Placements

Where the needs of individual pupils cannot be met in Kent maintained special schools or SRPs, placements are commissioned in the independent and non-maintained sector (sometimes referred to as 'Out of County'). As of January 2018, 708 Kent resident pupils had funded places in schools or specialist colleges outside of the maintained sector with around 50% of these pupils having ASD as their primary need type.



9.7 How do we propose to meet the demand?

1,356 new specialist places are planned across the period of this Plan. This will be achieved through a mixture of new special schools, expansions of existing schools (via satellites) and new SRPs. This should provide the capacity needed to address the forecast growth in pupil numbers, provide places for pupils currently in mainstream for whom specialist provision would be more appropriate at a natural transition point e.g. phase or Key Stage transfer and reduce the number of places presently commissioned in the independent and non-maintained sector.

Two new special free school applications were approved in Wave 12 by the Secretary of State: Aspire and Bearsted. Aspire Free school will be located in Swale and will cater for up to 168 primary aged pupils with ASD. Bearsted will be located on the Maidstone/Swale border and will cater for 168 secondary aged pupils with ASD. It was anticipated that these schools would open in the 2018-19 academic year, however, due to delays in the ESFA securing planning approval, the expected opening date is now 2020-21 for both new schools.

Some pupils have multiple needs including ASD. To support pupils with issues including ASD, KCC will submit a Wave 14 funding application for a proposed new secondary special free school on the Isle of Sheppey for pupils with SEMH difficulties with ASD or social communication difficulties.

Figure 9:10 outlines the new schools agreed by the Secretary of State and the additional new schools we will seek to commission.

Figure 9.10: Additional Specialist Provision Planned in New Special Schools

New Free School	Proposed Designated Number	Total Places Offered in 3 Year Period 2020-21 to 2022-23		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
ASD Primary (Sittingbourne)	168	32	112	168
ASD Secondary (Bearsted)	168	55	132	168
SEMH Secondary (Sheppey)	120	0	36	60
PSCN (Dover)	168	0	40	72
PSCN North Kent	210	0	48	210
Total	834	87	368	678

9.8 SEND issues by Area

East Kent

Between 2017 and 2018, the East Kent saw the largest cumulative numbers of new EHCPs issued. A significant number of families moving into East Kent has resulted in placement pressures, particularly for behavioural needs provision.

As there is no special school on the Isle of Sheppey (Swale District), significant numbers of pupils often have to travel long distances off the Island to the nearest suitable provision. Many of these pupils are being transported to Bower Grove School and Five Acre Wood School in Maidstone. We believe the scale of the forecast demand for secondary aged pupils could be accommodated through the



establishment of a new 120-place free special school on the Isle of Sheppey. This will have the designation SEMH, with ASD or social communication difficulties.

To meet the significant demand for SEMH/ASD primary places in Thanet we will commission a 16 place SRP for ASD at Garlinge School and two 16-place SRPs for SEMH in 2020-21. Where these will be hosted is yet to be confirmed. St. Anthony's School (Thanet), which caters for pupils with Behaviour and Learning needs, is at its capacity for secondary aged pupils and cannot expand on its current site. Therefore, a 15-place SEMH SRP has been commissioned through the competition specification for the new secondary school in Thanet for 2021-22.

To support pupils with ASD transitioning from Year 11 into further education, training or employment, we will establish an 8 place one year post-16 provision at Laleham Gap (opening 2020). The school will change its age range from 4-16 to 4-17 to support this. In addition, we recognise that the prevalence of pupils in need of specialist ASD provision means that we will need to review the KS3 + KS4 capacity of Laleham Gap School which is full.

The opening of the new Aspire Primary Free School in Swale will create 168 additional ASD places across East Kent from 2020/21, providing much needed provision.

In order to meet the significant need for ASD places in Canterbury district, we are commissioning a 15 place primary satellite of St Nicholas School at Canterbury Primary School and 15 place secondary satellite at the Spires Academy. We will also seek to establish a 16 place SRP provision for ASD at St Anselm's School in 2019-20. In addition, we are working in partnership with The Cullum Foundation and The National Autistic Society to establish a secondary SRP provision for up to 30 places for ASD at Canterbury Academy.

South Kent

In order to keep pace with demand for ASD and SLCN places in Ashford, we are commissioning a 12 place primary ASD satellite of Wyvern School at Great Chart Primary and a 14 place SLCN SRP at John Wesley CEM Primary. In addition, a 14 place primary SRP for ASD has been commissioned at the first primary school to support the Chilmington Green development (Ashford). This will open once the School is accommodated in their permanent building which is expected to be September 2020.

In New Romney a 20 place secondary ASD SRP opened in September 2018 at the Marsh Academy, initially 8 places were commissioned.

Provision for pupils with PSCN in Dover District is currently located in local mainstream schools; primary provision known as Aspen 1 at Whitfield Primary School and secondary provision known as Aspen 2 at Dover Christchurch Academy (DCCA). There has been a significant increase in the admission of pupils with complex needs to Aspen 1, and further capacity is being added to enable 112 places to be commissioned. The capacity of Aspen 2 at DCCA is currently 40 places.

As this primary pressure moves into the secondary sector, it is likely that the pupils who need specialist places would only be able to access provision by travelling to



Thanet or Folkestone & Hythe PSCN district schools. Both of these district PSCN schools have had capital investment to expand places and meet identified need in those districts. Consideration of the primary need of pupils in our PSCN and Behaviour Learning schools shows that a significant percentage have ASD as their primary need. In order to free up capacity in schools in these sectors, one solution is to create new 168 place ASD specialist provision, or a satellite of a PSCN school which can focus on the needs of its ASD cohort. We would encourage and support proposals to develop capacity in Dover District to support secondary aged pupils with ASD via either of these solutions.

The Elms School (Dover) has for a number of years exceeded their designated number to accommodate an increasing number of pupils in need of specialist behaviour and learning support. We intend to commission 30 places across KS1 and 2 which will require 3 new class bases. We will also consult on increasing the designated number to reflect the increasing number of primary aged pupils entering the school and the growth in secondary places that will follow as pupil move through the school.

Any further development planned for Ashford or Folkestone and Hythe which calls for new schools will include provision for additional specialist places through an SRP or satellite.

North Kent

There are currently only two PSCN schools serving the three districts in North Kent. Both Milestone Academy and Ifield Special School are operating at maximum capacity in their current accommodation; with Milestone Academy having developed both primary and secondary satellite provision on mainstream school sites. The proposed housing development in this area is likely to increase the demand for an PSCN school and we would encourage and support proposals for a special school to augment the existing special schools serving North Kent. It is proposed that a new special school would offer up to 210 places for pupils aged 11-19 years (150 KS3-KS4, 60 KS5) on the Ebbsfleet housing development.

In the short-term, we will establish a 15-place SRP for ASD at Kings Farm Primary School in 2019-20. As well as a new free special school, in response to the new housing developments in Ebbsfleet, we plan to commission a 15-place primary SRP for ASD at Ebbsfleet Green (as part of the proposed new 2FE primary school). We also plan to establish a 25-place secondary SRP for ASD as part of the new 8FE secondary school at Alkerden, Ebbsfleet that is due to open in 2021-22.

There is demand for Secondary ASD places around Sevenoaks District. A 15-place SRP in the Orchards Academy in Swanley will be commissioned for 2019 -20.

Where new housing development calls for new schools, we will explore additional SEN provision through satellite and SRP resources for ASD, SLCN and behaviour needs.

West Kent

The site and accommodation at Bower Grove is at capacity. The school is accommodating bulge classes and is providing a significant number of places for



children from East Kent. Therefore, provision on the Isle of Sheppey, through a new special school is a key priority.

Five Acre Wood School is also at capacity and there is demand for additional places, particularly in the secondary years. We intend to commission an additional 135 PSCN places at Five Acre Wood in 2019-20. This will comprise of an expansion of the Holmesdale Satellite from 70 to 150 places, a 30-place satellite at Palace Wood Primary School and further provision on the main site in Maidstone.

We recognise that there is significant pressure for ASD places and are working to develop a range of appropriate provision in West Kent. In order to meet the short-term demand, we will establish a 20-place ASD SRP at The Judd School in 2019-20 and are seeking to commission a 60-place special school satellite at a secondary school in Aylesford for 2019-20. The medium-term demand will be met with the opening of the 168 place new special secondary free school for ASD in Maidstone that is now scheduled for 2020-21 to and the commissioning of a 15 place primary ASD SRP in Maidstone, also for 2020-21.

The Local Plan process suggests significant new housing development across West Kent, particularly focused in Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells. Where the resultant pupil demand necessitates additional provision, we will explore additional SEN provision through the commissioning of satellite and/or SRP provisions for ASD, SLCN and behavioural needs.

Figure: 9.11: Summary of Commissioning Intentions for Specialist Provision

East:	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23
Canterbury				
Special Schools	Two 15 place satellites of St Nicholas School at The Canterbury Primary School and Spires (Secondary) Academy			
Specialist Resourced Provisions	16 place ASD at St Anselms Secondary School 30 place secondary SRP for ASD at Canterbury Academy			
Swale				
Special Schools		168 place new special primary free school for ASD in Swale	120 place special SEMH school on Isle of Sheppey	
Thanet				
Special Schools		8-place Year 12 provision at Laleham Gap		



Specialist Resourced Provisions	16 place primary SRP for ASD at Garlinge PS	Two 16 place primary SRPs for SEMH	15 place SEMH at new secondary free school	
---------------------------------	---	------------------------------------	--	--

South:	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23
Ashford				
Special Schools	12 place ASD satellite of Wyvern School at Great Chart PS			
Specialist Resourced Provisions	14-place SLCN at John Wesley CEM PS	14 place primary SRP for ASD at Chilmington Green Primary School		
Dover				
Special Schools		30 KS1 and KS2 places at The Elms School	168 place ASD or PSCN special school	

North:	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23
Dartford				
Special Schools			210-place PSCN special school	
Specialist Resourced Provisions		15-place primary SRP for ASD at Ebbsfleet Green	25-place secondary SRP for ASD at Alkerden	
Gravesham				
Special Schools				
Specialist Resourced Provisions	15-place ASD at Kings Farm PS			
Sevenoaks				
Specialist Resourced Provisions	15 place secondary SRP for ASD at Orchards Academy			

West:	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23
Maidstone				
Special Schools	135 additional places at Five Acre Wood, includes: expansion of Holmesdale Satellite 70 to 150 places and	168 place new special secondary free school for ASD in Maidstone		



	30 place satellite at Palace Wood PS			
Specialist Resourced Provision		15 places primary SRP for ASD		
Tonbridge and Malling				
Special Schools	60 Place special school secondary satellite in Aylesford.			
Specialist Resourced Provisions	20 ASD places at The Judd			



10 Commissioning Early Years Education and Childcare

What We Are Seeking to Achieve

10.1 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 2).
- 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 or by schools where registration with Ofsted is not required. In either 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.

10.2 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 and independent providers including childminders, which operate as individual businesses and are therefore subject to market forces.

Early Years **Childcare** provision for children aged 0–4 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. Levels of provision fluctuate regularly but are currently (September 2018) as registered with and informed by Ofsted:

- Full day care provision: 359 providers that are open for more than four hours per day, offering a total of 23,272 childcare and early education places.
- Sessional provision: 290 providers that are open less than four hours per day, offering a total of 11,880 childcare and early education places.
- Childminders: Childminders 1,119 (i.e. providers who can care for children of all ages within their own home). Over 1,000 Free Early Education places have been offered with Childminders at any one time.
- Maintained provision and Academies: there are 72 maintained nursery classes, academies and a maintained nursery school offering a total of 3,964 Free Early Education places for three and four-year old children.
- Standalone Out of School Care: In total there are 103 standalone providers, of those 37 offer breakfast clubs, 70 offer after school clubs and 59 run holiday playschemes.



It is undisputed both nationally and in Kent that assessing the childcare market and ensuring sufficiency and long-term viability of provision is both complex and presents a significant challenge to the Local Authority. On behalf of the Local Authority, The Education People work with providers and potential providers to encourage the establishment of additional provision where this is required.

It should be noted that take up of available places and vacancies, within early years settings particularly, also presents a constantly changing picture. This is not only affected by parental demand but also by the fact that early years provision, being delivered in the main in Kent by the private, voluntary and independent sectors, operates as part of an open market. Also, to be borne in mind here, is the issue of the relationship between the provision of childcare that supports parents to work and the availability of employment opportunities.

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, aiming for places being available at the right times and offering the right sessions to fit with both standard and atypical working patterns.

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

In Kent County Council's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) 2018, the assessment of sufficiency is calculated by comparing the total available childcare supply of places in each school planning group and district with the number of eligible children in that age group living in the planning group/district. In order to calculate the number of 0-4 year olds requiring childcare places in the 2018/19 academic year, a population estimate for each single year of age produced by Edge Analytics has been used as the population base. Edge Analytics uses GP registration data and estimates on migration rates to determine the population.

Analysis of historical patterns of take up show us that the majority of families access childcare within the same district in which they live however, there are families who travel to neighbouring districts for this purpose. The proportion of children accessing childcare within the district in which they live is used to interpret the extent of any indicative deficit in each district. Therefore, any stated deficit of places may not apply in real terms. In addition, the Children and Families Information Service (currently offered by Agyllis) fulfil the Local Authority's statutory duty to provide a brokerage service for families who are unable to find childcare to meet their needs. The number of brokerage cases actually requested has not exceeded eleven annually for some years now. However, 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 context, Figure 10.1 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 or otherwise.



Figure 10.1: 0-4 Year Old Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (Summer Term 2018)

District	0-4-Year Old Population (Edge Analytics)	0-4 Year Olds Requiring Childcare	0-4 Places	Surplus/ Deficit of Places	% of Funded 3&4 Year Olds Accessing a Childcare Place in the Same District as their Home Address (Summer 2018)
Ashford	8,024	4,916	5,002	86	94.4%
Canterbury	7,336	4,399	4,508	109	95.2%
Dartford	8,079	4,623	5,606	983	94.7%
Dover	5,898	3,603	3,232	-371	94.2%
Folkestone & Hythe	5,513	3,313	4,327	1,014	93.0%
Gravesham	6,689	3,749	3,394	-355	91.1%
Maidstone	10,365	6,408	6,384	-24	93.3%
Sevenoaks	6,781	4,175	4,001	-174	90.4%
Swale	8,865	5,208	4,581	-627	98.1%
Thanet	8,005	4,660	5,805	1,145	98.5%
Tonbridge & Malling	7,910	5,013	4,637	-376	87.5%
Tunbridge Wells	6,238	4,020	4,513	493	96.0%
Total	89,700	54,087	55,990	1,903	94.0%

In summary, the above table demonstrates that, should all eligible pupils take up a place, across the County we have a surplus of places for 0-4 year olds of just under 2,000. Whilst this table does show indicative deficits in Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Swale and Tonbridge & Malling, the surplus of places in other districts, our local knowledge, plus the absence of parental requirements for childcare brokerage, collectively indicate that the Kent childcare market is generally meeting the needs of its children and families. The CSA includes a countywide plan of the profile of places by school planning group. These maps are used if needing to consider the supply of childcare in a smaller geographical area.

10.4 Future Planning

Supporting the sufficiency, sustainability and quality of early years and childcare provision remain crucial in aiming to ensure a long term, sufficient supply of places. To do this to best effect, the 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 entitlement and/or parent funded places. The DfE has recently (mid-September 2018) announced the availability of capital funding for nursery provision in schools only which is open to bids until 22 November 2018. KCC working with The Education People is currently considering bidding options based on the following specified criteria:

- The project must be directly linked to a school and governed by that school or multi-academy trust.
- The school must deliver early years entitlements.



- The school must have at least 20% of pupils registered at the school eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) in their census data from January 2018.
- The school must have a good or outstanding rating with Ofsted.
- The project must offer wraparound and holiday care or make the nursery provision available to other early years providers to offer this or supply a strong and convincing reason why they cannot.
- The project must confirm that their local authority is content that the project outputs will deliver new early years funded places for disadvantaged children.

Outside of this bidding opportunity, capital funding is extremely limited and in most cases providers lease or rent accommodation which is already available.

The supply of Free Entitlement places for 2, 3 and 4-year olds will be kept under review as planned new housing developments are built and potentially increase the demand for places. Where housing developments are proposed in planning groups where there is an indicative deficit of places or where the size of a development means that it will require new provision to serve its own population, the Local Authority will engage in discussions with developers to either seek funding to provide nursery accommodation or agreement to securing community rental or leasehold accommodation availability for private, voluntary or independent sector providers of 0-4 childcare.

When a new school is delivered according to the EFA baseline design a nursery space is included. As a new school is planned the Local Authority will work with the sponsor to identify early years provision and the most appropriate way to deliver this.



11 Post-16 Education and Training in Kent

11.1 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.

11.2 Kent's Key Priorities for the Next Four Years

The post-16 offer should meet the requirements of increasing participation. Provision is required to offer a wide range of options which lead to progressive routes towards sustainable further or higher learning, employment with training or employment. School and college post-16 performance measures, qualifications and assessments are changing quickly. Employers expect and require young people to be work-ready. At the same time providers have to be more innovative, collaborative and flexible in order to deliver a wider range of learning programmes to meet the needs of all young people in a context of shrinking resources. When reviewing the need for additional or new learning programmes at post-16 we need to consider that if students are not equipped with knowledge, skills and attitudes to be economically active, they become unemployed at age 18 years.

KCC recognises increasing participation can only be achieved through strategic partnerships between 14-19 providers to maximise opportunities and outcomes, increase capacity, and develop appropriate high-quality learning pathways. Vulnerable learners, particularly those who do not have maths and/or English should have opportunities to engage in personalised pathways which lead to sustained employment.

KCC's annually revised 14-24 Learning, Employment and Skills Strategy (2017-20), outlines our plans to deliver a high-quality learning route for every young person that enables them to participate, achieve and progress.

The following documents focus in detail on outcomes, priorities, targets and the national strategy for the coming years:

14–24 Strategy (2017-20)

https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/6206/14-24-learning,-employment-and-skills-strategy.pdf

Score Card (February 2018)

<http://knet/directorate/EYPS-document-library/Documents/CYPE%20Directorate%20Scorecard.pdf>



Post-16 Skills Plan

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/post-16-skills-plan-and-independent-report-on-technical-education>

New Qualifications

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/14-to-19-technical-and-applied-qualifications-technical-guidance>

11.3 Capital Funding

Education and training for young people aged 16 to 19 years (and those aged 20 to 24 years with an Education, Health and Care Plan) is commissioned and funded by the Education Skills and Funding Agency (ESFA).

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

11.4 Sixth Form Capacity

One group of key providers of post-16 training in Kent is school sixth forms. Figures 11.1 and 11.2 set out the current surplus or deficit of sixth form places in each district, both in selective and non-selective schools.

Since 2014-15 sixth form numbers have reduced by around 1,000 across the County. We forecast they will increase by around 6,000 pupils across the Plan period as secondary school rolls rise.

Figure 11.1: Non-Selective Schools Sixth Form Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning area name	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford North	926	414	393	364	341	321	309	274	210	926
Canterbury City	893	-39	-67	-95	-129	-189	-247	-296	-340	893
Canterbury Coastal	490	174	164	149	153	150	128	125	116	490
Ashford South and Cranbrook	750	338	359	341	322	318	301	280	256	750
Dartford and Swanley	1,204	594	562	495	429	358	278	218	168	1,204
Dover	440	187	190	187	180	171	160	149	140	440
Deal and Sandwich	730	386	384	387	374	344	337	308	292	730
Folkestone and Hythe	630	169	172	153	142	126	100	204	181	750
Faversham	210	55	58	51	49	40	24	8	0	210
Gravesham and Longfield	1,061	216	193	180	129	63	14	-36	-79	1,061
Maidstone	1,212	108	88	53	-23	-74	-118	-192	-280	1,212
Malling	290	45	48	42	21	9	11	-7	-23	290



Planning area name	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Romney Marsh	240	141	148	140	134	136	130	122	121	240
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	510	206	179	172	156	151	135	116	97	510
Isle of Sheppey	500	368	372	363	360	353	341	335	325	500
Sittingbourne	830	212	186	185	157	108	58	34	-10	830
Thanet	762	357	344	350	326	303	279	257	229	762
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	1,763	519	455	405	353	323	249	140	61	1,763
Kent	13,441	4,450	4,230	3,923	3,475	3,010	2,489	2,038	1,465	13,561

Figure 11.2: Selective Schools Sixth Form Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken

Planning Area	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford	740	0	1	-35	-64	-86	-105	-154	-225	740
Canterbury and Faversham	1,295	82	107	60	38	-23	-103	-160	-211	1,295
North West Kent	1,512	100	75	5	-130	-251	-401	-494	-496	1,512
Dover	688	42	45	37	26	-17	-45	-89	-116	688
Folkestone & Hythe District	500	49	72	57	48	37	14	1	-16	500
Gravesham and Longfield	590	-18	-29	-23	-48	-85	-118	-153	-184	590
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	470	35	52	36	19	-12	-35	-53	-82	470
Thanet	880	-21	56	101	57	3	-37	-87	-131	880
Maidstone and Malling	1,355	69	64	36	-36	-94	-149	-230	-318	1,355
West Kent	1,882	52	-21	-115	-204	-247	-361	-517	-627	1,882
Cranbrook	330	60	51	45	47	80	66	36	32	330
Kent	10,242	450	473	205	-249	-696	-1,275	-1,899	-2,374	10,242

As can be seen from Figure 11.1, there appears to be sufficient non-selective sixth form capacity for the short to medium term across most planning groups, with the exception being Canterbury City which is in deficit throughout the Plan period, and Maidstone District from 2020-21. In the longer term, forecasts suggest that there will be a deficit of places in Gravesham and Longfield from 2023-24 and Sittingbourne from 2024-25.

Figure 11.2 suggests that sixth form provision in the selective planning groups of Ashford, Gravesham and Longfield and West Kent will be required in the short term with other districts requiring provision in the medium term (2020-21 onwards).



However, due to the restrictions on opening new grammar provision, only the expansion of existing schools can be used to accommodate the projected increases in student numbers.

11.5 **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 sport and leisure, the ever increasing popularity of Psychology and Sociology and the presence of General Studies. Within each area schools are duplicating courses, sometimes with group size below realistic sustainability. Individual providers with a low pupil number, typically deliver entry and level 1 qualifications and consideration needs to be given to the development of appropriate destinations from these programmes.

Districts with high unemployment rates need to consider how guidance programmes and progression routes will avoid this exclusion.

11.6 **Area Analysis**

Across the County there are 68 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

North – Dartford, Gravesham and Sevenoaks

In addition to schools with sixth forms, there are 9 recognised post-16 providers across the three districts. There is a need to develop further transition year, entry level and level one course places across the districts, with the provision in Dartford and Sevenoaks largely school and college based.

Some schools in North Kent are looking to collaborate on post-16 provision to ensure the provisions are financially viable and sustainable, this is being encouraged.

South – Ashford, Dover and Shepway

In addition to schools with sixth forms, there are 15 recognised post-16 providers across the three districts. Schools in this area are working collaboratively with the LA to develop pre-apprenticeship programmes. Experiences from this model need to be rolled out across the County. Entry Level and Level 1 courses are being centralised by some provisions due to financial pressures which has required those, often vulnerable cohorts, to travel further to engage in such programmes, with a greater risk of dropout.



It should be noted that Psychology is the top A level in Shepway which also offers a high number of Sport qualifications.

East – Canterbury, Swale and Thanet

In addition to schools with sixth forms, there are 33 recognised post-16 providers across the three districts. Although this seems high, the majority of post-16 providers have a low pupil count and provide very specialised training offers. At least one school is running a transition year, it would be beneficial if this provision could be expanded across the district for those young people not yet ready for college.

There are a wide range of re-engagement programmes run by local and county training providers. The exception is in Canterbury, where high accommodation costs push providers to the coastal areas. Two training providers have section 41 status, one of whom has a contract with the ESFA to provide work-based learning to young people with EHCPs. This type of provision needs to be expanded and adapted to be able to offer more vocational learning.

Further provision is also required in this area, particularly Thanet, for pupils who have English as an Additional Language

West – Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling and Tunbridge Wells

In addition to schools with sixth forms there are 11 recognised post-16 providers across the three districts.

In Maidstone, there is a good range of provision including training provider driven vocational study programmes. All levels are well catered for and specialist provision is widely available in sports and construction.

In Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells, provision is almost entirely in schools and colleges. Only 3 training providers work regularly across the areas offering construction and functional skills. There is a need to develop further transition year, entry level and level one course places across the districts.



12 Commissioning Statutory School Provision:

Analyses and Forward Plans for each District

12.1 Duties to provide for ages 4-16 years

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

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

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

12.2 Kent-wide summary

Detail on the requirement for school places is contained in the district analyses and forward plans which follow. For 2019-20 and 2020-21 many projects are already in progress. For later years the planning group where expansion is required has been noted – specific schools may not have been identified. Particularly for projects beyond 2021 the commissioning proposals are dependent on the pace of planned housing development being realised. A county-wide summary of the proposals for primary, secondary, SEN school places in each district are set out in Section 13.

The forecast increase in places from 2018-19 to 2024-25 includes only those projects that have progressed through the statutory consultation process. Therefore, we would expect the change in operational capacity across the primary and secondary sectors to increase significantly as the projects outlined in this Plan are actioned.

Although Kent births are now at a level slightly lower than seen in the three-year period 2010-12 (Figure 12.1), they are still considerably higher than the long-term average and together with the continued rise in net migration of school-age children to Kent, are driving up demand for school places in all areas of the County.



Figure 12.1 Kent Births



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018

In addition to the natural rise in births and net migration to Kent, there is a strategy-based drive to increase the number of new houses being built across the County. Figure 12.2 shows that around 6,000 dwellings were built annually in the ten-year period up to 2010-11. This reduced to about 5,000 dwellings per year in the period 2011-16. A long-term yearly average of around 9,000 dwellings is anticipated from 2016-17 onwards.

Most analysis suggests that births should be falling as baby booms go in cycles and fertility rates are dropping and returning to levels last seen a decade or more ago. However, the population forecast, based on current trends, is that births will continue to hold at a fairly high level, as they have done for last four years.

Early indications suggest that BREXIT is starting to reduce the number of EU migrants to the UK – and whether this is a short-term drop or a longer-term structural change, it is too early to say. If we take this as longer-term shift, then births should start to drop as we would normally expect following a baby boom.



Figure 12.2: Housing Completions and Expected New Housing by District

District	2001-06	2006-11	2011-16	2016-21	2021-26	2027-31
Ashford	4,020	2,653	2,484	4,380	5,289	4,833
Canterbury	2,662	3,651	2,417	4,082	4,989	4,797
Dartford	2,839	2,423	2,926	5,956	6,083	4,339
Dover	1,796	1,507	1,850	2,937	4,037	2,535
Folkestone & Hythe	2,451	1,513	1,286	2,306	2,031	2,030
Gravesham	1,283	1,554	1,190	1,968	2,159	2,033
Maidstone	3,232	3,629	3,069	5,260	4,825	4,890
Sevenoaks	1,487	1,363	1,420	1,730	1,507	1,585
Swale	3,196	3,332	2,430	3,101	4,813	4,042
Thanet	2,214	3,773	1,750	4,704	5,516	5,495
Tonbridge & Malling	3,169	3,358	3,058	3,566	3,689	3,689
Tunbridge Wells	1,790	2,031	1,343	2,782	3,728	4,085
Kent	30,139	30,787	25,223	42,772	48,666	44,353

Source: Business Intelligence, KCC

Notes: (1) Housing data relates to financial year (i.e. 2016-21 is the period up to end March 2021)
 (2) The period 2016-21 includes one year (2016-17) of completions data and four years of expected housing data

Given Kent's historic housing delivery, this step change in housebuilding is unlikely to be achieved in the short-term but we need to ensure we are planning the essential infrastructure to meet any anticipated demand.

Figure 12.3 shows the net change in capacity in Kent primary and secondary schools as places have been added or removed since 2010. By September 2018, across Kent, a net additional 2,886 permanent places were added in Year R, 20,262 across Years R-6, 1,173 Year 7 places and an additional 5,630 places across Years 7-11. The number of places added in the secondary sector signifies the start of sustained, significant pressures coming through.

Figure 12.3: Commissioned Primary Places by District Since 2010-11

District	Additional places			Closures and reductions		Net change	
	Permanent Year R	Permanent All	Temporary	Permanent Year R	Permanent All	Permanent Year R	Permanent All
Ashford	241	1,687	330	0	0	241	1,687
Canterbury	81	567	195	-30	-210	51	357
Dartford	425	2,975	420	0	0	425	2,975
Dover	110	770	180	0	0	110	770
Folkestone & Hythe	110	770	75	0	0	110	770
Gravesham	235	1,645	300	0	0	235	1,645
Maidstone	321	2,307	180	0	0	321	2,307
Sevenoaks	190	1,330	305	0	0	190	1,330
Swale	420	2,940	540	0	0	420	2,940
Thanet	330	2,310	400	0	0	330	2,310
Tonbridge & Malling	263	1,841	255	-15	-105	248	1,736
Tunbridge Wells	205	1,435	450	0	0	205	1,435
Kent	2,931	20,577	3,630	-45	-315	2,886	20,262

Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC
 Includes projects that have been through statutory process and have funding secured as at Summer 2018



Since 2010, there have been over 20,000 permanent additional primary school places commissioned by Kent County Council and Academy Trusts. In the same period there have been two primary school closures resulting in the loss of 315 permanent places.

Just four districts (Dartford, Maidstone, Swale and Thanet) together account for over half of all new permanent primary places since 2010. Maidstone (5,071) and Dartford (4,476) also have the highest number of housing completions between April 2010 and March 2017.

Figures 12.4 and 12.5 show the number of secondary places commissioned since 2010 at both non-selective and selective schools. Over this period the number of secondary pupils fell through to 2014-15 before slowly starting to rise again.

This fall in pupil numbers had the biggest impact on non-selective schools and due to financial viability and educational standards issues, resulted in several school closures, contributing to a loss of 4,615 non-selective places. However, this has now been more than offset by the commissioning of an additional 6,635 places across the non-selective sector and an overall net gain in places.

Figure 12.4: Commissioned Secondary (Non-Selective) Places by Planning Groups Since 2010-11

PA name	Additional places			Closures and reductions		Net change	
	Permanent Year 7	Permanent All	Temporary	Permanent Year 7	Permanent All	Permanent Year 7	Permanent All
Ashford North	105	525	0	-30	-150	75	375
Canterbury City	30	150	150	-150	-750	-120	-600
Canterbury Coastal	30	150	30	0	0	30	150
Ashford South and Cranbrook	30	150	70	0	0	30	150
Dartford and Swanley	210	1,110	158	-150	-750	60	360
Dover	0	0	0	-30	-150	-30	-150
Deal and Sandwich	75	375	130	-143	-715	-68	-340
Folkestone and Hythe	210	1,050	296	-180	-900	30	150
Faversham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gravesham and Longfield	65	325	241	0	0	65	325
Maidstone District	45	225	225	0	0	45	225
Malling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romney Marsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	140	700	225	-60	-300	80	400
Isle of Sheppey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sittingbourne	105	500	80	0	0	105	500
Isle of Thanet District	140	700	120	-180	-900	-40	-200
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	135	675	557	0	0	135	675
Kent	1,320	6,635	2,282	-923	-4,615	397	2,020

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

Includes projects that have been through statutory process and have funding secured as at Summer 2018

To ensure a mixed economy of school places and that the balance of selective/non-selective places is maintained, 3,610 selective places have also been commissioned across the County. Almost 40% of these additional places are in West Kent where the Kent Test pass rate continues to rise and demand for grammar education (and pressure on places from neighbouring authorities) is at unprecedented levels.



Figure 12.5
Commissioned Secondary (Selective Grammar) Places by Planning Group
Since 2010-11

PA name	Additional places		
	Permanent Year 7	Permanent All	Temporary
Ashford	10	50	237
Canterbury and Faversham	60	300	90
North West Kent	120	600	170
Dover District	80	400	150
Folkestone & Hythe District	15	75	30
Gravesham and Longfield	59	295	233
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	0	0	60
Isle of Thanet District	0	0	30
Maidstone and Malling	57	285	274
West Kent	285	1,425	657
Cranbrook	90	180	0
Kent	776	3,610	1,931

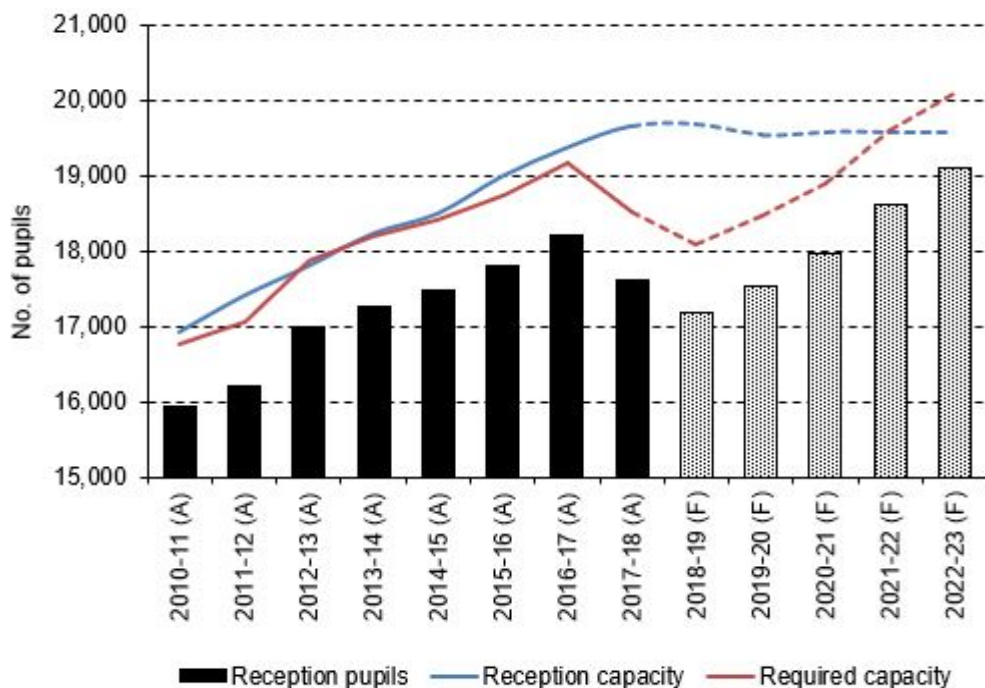
Source: Management Information, Children, Young People and Education, KCC
 Includes projects that have been through statutory process and have funding secured as at Summer 2018

The number of Reception pupils in Kent schools has increased every year across the ten-year period from 2006-07 to 2016-17, rising from 14,498 to 18,221 pupils, a significant increase of 26%.

As outlined in Figure 12.6, the first decrease in many years was seen in 2017-18 and is expected to be followed by another drop in 2018-19. However, this fall should be short-lived, and it is expected that Reception numbers will rise strongly again over the four-year period 2019-20 to 2022-23, driven up by new housing and net migration.



Figure 12.6: Reception Pupils in Mainstream Schools



Children, Young People and Education, KCC

Figure 12.7 demonstrates that there has been a steady rise in the overall number of pupils in Kent primary schools since 2009-10, rising from 106,097 to 124,798, an increase of 18%. This increase is expected to continue through the medium to long-term period and given current net migration and planned housing levels will reach 136,260 pupils by 2022-23, a further increase of 9% over the next five years.

Figure 12.7: Primary Pupils in Mainstream Schools

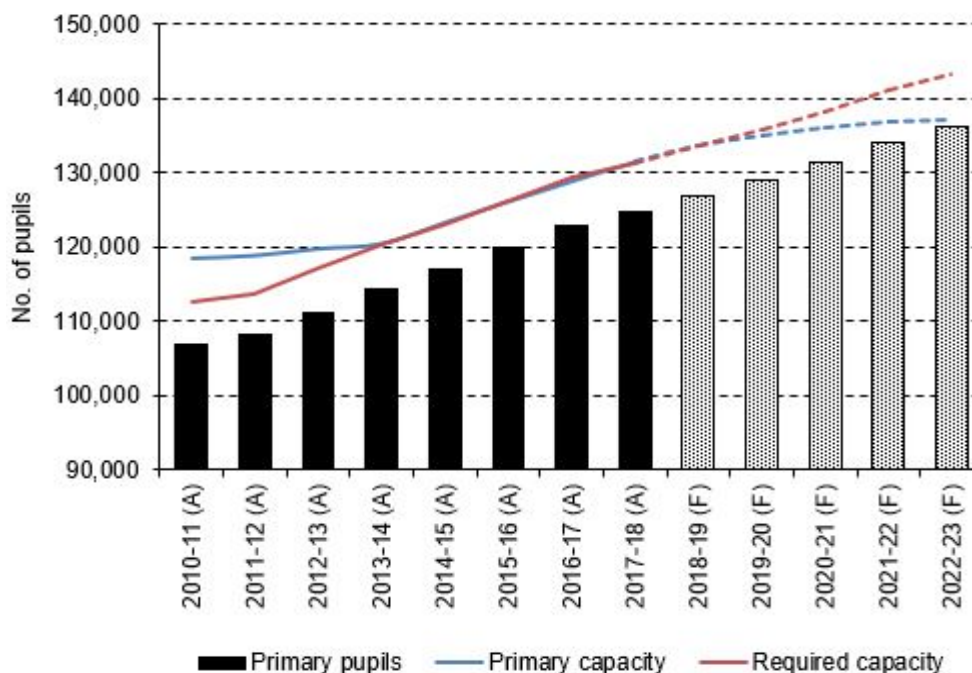


Figure 12.8 and 12.9 provides a breakdown of expected surplus or deficit capacity in Year R and across Years R-6, by education planning group, across the five-year period to 2022-23. Green indicates a surplus capacity of 5% or higher (KCC's surplus capacity target) while red indicates a notional deficit capacity, were no further action to address the predicted shortfalls take place. Yellow indicates a surplus capacity figure between 0% and 5%.

Figure 12.8: Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity by District

District	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Ashford	1,690	146	230	111	65	-30	-86	1,660
Canterbury	1,599	190	215	158	152	37	-12	1,588
Dartford	1,602	107	169	61	-37	-185	-195	1,632
Dover	1,377	148	191	147	183	165	110	1,377
Folkestone & Hythe	1,294	142	176	221	174	169	164	1,342
Gravesham	1,476	150	130	110	59	66	18	1,416
Maidstone	2,071	206	203	98	73	1	-38	2,039
Sevenoaks	1,560	210	274	223	276	253	220	1,558
Swale	2,064	242	278	321	189	163	107	2,088
Thanet	1,800	240	243	274	194	136	64	1,800
Tonbridge & Malling	1,801	147	205	157	148	55	57	1,768
Tunbridge Wells	1,325	126	202	118	145	131	84	1,316
Kent	19,659	2,054	2,515	2,000	1,622	961	494	19,584

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

Dartford Borough shows the most acute need, with an expected deficit of over -1,200 primary school places by 2022-23 if no further action is taken – and reflects the highest amount of expected new housing of any Kent district.

Figure 12.9: Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity by District

District	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Ashford	11,515	465	552	423	211	-105	-475	11,740
Canterbury	11,030	671	673	559	356	91	-150	11,228
Dartford	10,269	62	7	-130	-465	-873	-1,258	11,364
Dover	9,283	732	701	593	560	447	383	9,599
Folkestone & Hythe	8,917	491	442	467	515	565	599	9,183
Gravesham	9,748	226	252	214	121	91	30	10,077
Maidstone	13,549	586	462	254	55	-198	-374	14,348
Sevenoaks	10,496	924	948	962	986	1,110	1,225	10,928
Swale	13,572	644	702	895	865	680	339	14,519
Thanet	12,007	771	844	929	741	491	325	12,642
Tonbridge & Malling	11,793	544	447	323	275	140	31	12,388
Tunbridge Wells	9,371	636	662	521	390	364	340	9,260
Kent	131,550	6,752	6,693	6,011	4,610	2,804	1,016	137,276

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



Figure 12.10 demonstrates that the number of Year 7 pupils has been rising since 2012-13, with the rate of increase expected to be even higher across the next five years. There may be a small reduction in 2024-25 for a couple of years (due to the expected lower Reception numbers in 2018-19 and 2019-20) but thereafter the increase will be sustained through the late 2020s.

Figure 12.10: Year 7 Pupils in Mainstream Schools

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

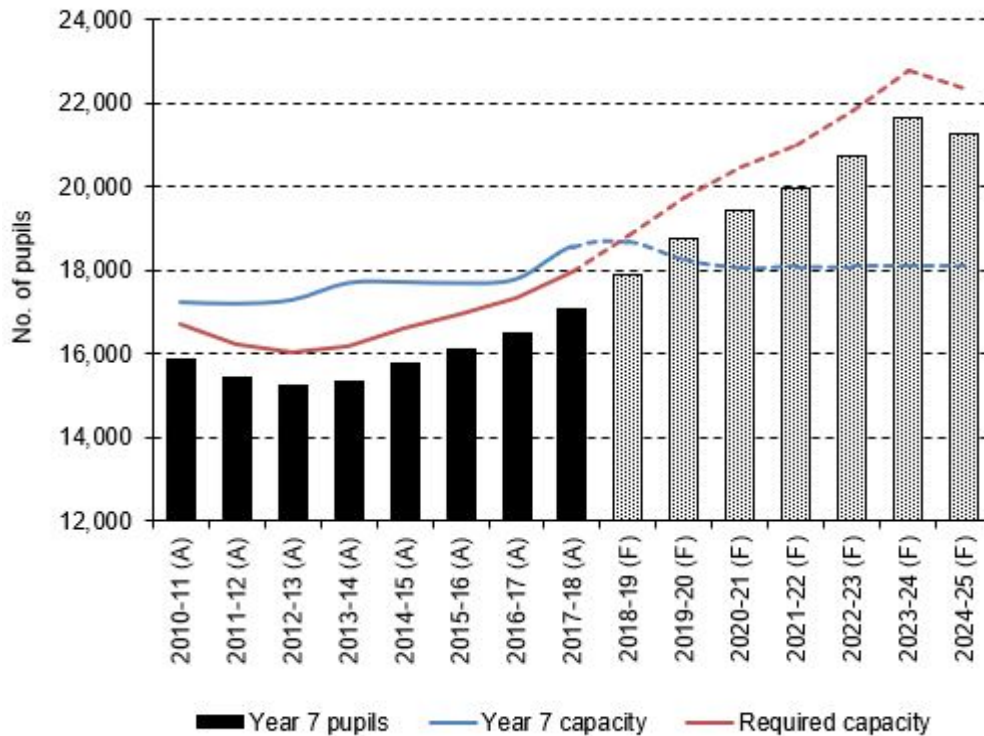
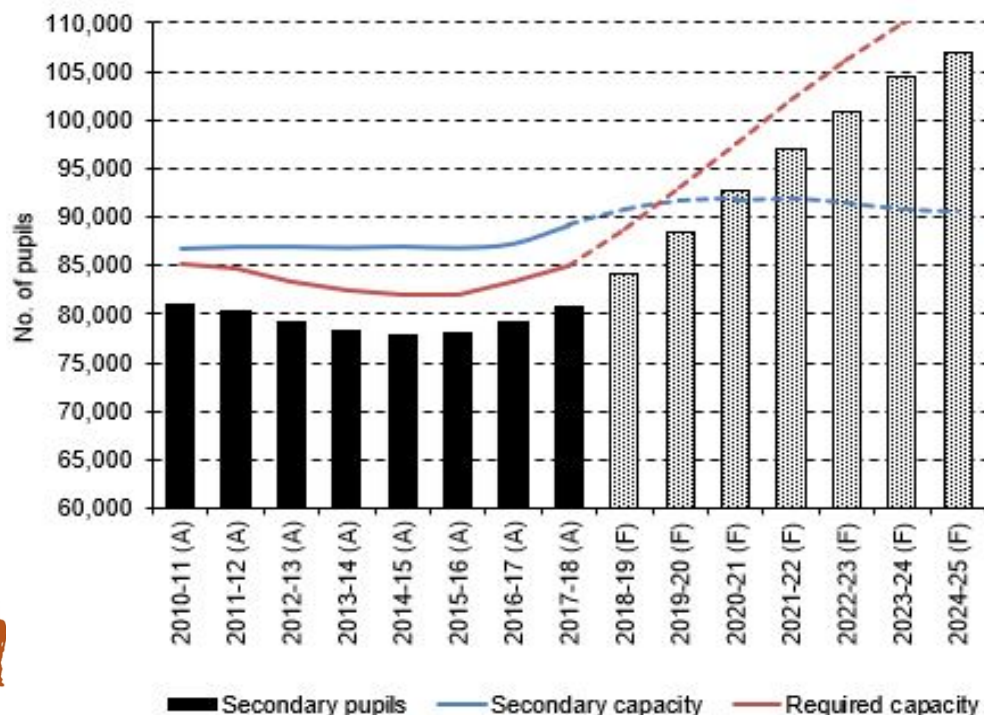


Figure 12.11 shows that since a low of 77,931 secondary pupils in 2014-15 numbers have grown year on year. Forecasts suggest that the pace of growth in our secondary schools will increase significantly over the Plan period.

Figure 12.11: Secondary (Years 7-11) Pupils in Mainstream Schools



In the three years since 2014-15 there has already been an increase of 3,000 pupils and this is expected to surge by a further 25,000+ over the next seven years, representing a 32% increase on current roll numbers. Over 18,000 of this expected increase will simply be due to the transfer of *existing* primary pupils into the secondary sector while the remaining 7,000+ pupils are expected as a result of other growth factors.

This unrepresented level of growth will 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, especially given the complexity of building new secondary schools (land required, technical specifications, planning permission etc.) compared to new primary schools.

Figures 12.12 to 12.13 provide a breakdown of expected non-selective Year 7 and total secondary (Years 7-11) surplus or deficit capacity, by education planning group, across the seven-year period to 2024-25. Both Year 7 and total secondary (Years 7-11) have limited surplus capacity which is expected to be negligible across all groups by 2020 unless remedial action is taken soon.

Figure 12.12: Non-Selective Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity by Planning Group

Planning group name	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford North	758	94	49	-52	-81	-64	-99	-167	-165	758
Canterbury City	550	7	-49	-81	-119	-135	-191	-201	-198	530
Canterbury Coastal	625	105	117	74	28	36	-1	-16	23	618
Ashford South and Cranbrook	560	192	158	76	75	84	61	36	79	540
Dartford and Swanley	1,074	135	55	-39	-115	-165	-237	-300	-276	1,015
Dover	490	100	84	58	-3	-24	-21	-88	-73	480
Deal and Sandwich	445	79	63	30	-32	-3	-40	-74	-88	435
Folkestone and Hythe	598	52	15	7	-33	-28	-74	-61	-33	685
Faversham	230	8	-26	-23	-23	-44	-43	-56	-43	210
Gravesham and Longfield	1,321	113	26	-74	-104	-175	-182	-316	-269	1,234
Maidstone District	1,395	198	109	-132	-176	-214	-339	-429	-365	1,335
Malling	540	141	61	60	18	24	13	-6	-30	540
Romney Marsh	180	-10	-16	-14	-26	-21	-31	-21	-30	180
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	560	17	3	-35	-100	-130	-145	-148	-157	505
Isle of Sheppey	390	124	113	92	87	48	56	26	17	390
Sittingbourne	765	-35	-35	-104	-123	-187	-160	-266	-217	765
Thanet District	1,179	79	28	-54	-103	-102	-156	-211	-185	1,159
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	1,544	149	56	13	-82	-135	-238	-241	-228	1,469
Kent	13,204	1,548	809	-201	-911	-1,234	-1,826	-2,536	-2,236	12,848

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

The only groups where there is expected to be sufficient non-selective surplus capacity throughout the forecasting period are Ashford South, Cranbrook and on The Isle of Sheppey.



Figure 12.13: Non-Selective Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity by Planning Group

Planning group name	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford North	3,800	642	520	289	15	-205	-430	-652	-769	3,790
Canterbury City	2,670	-36	-36	-193	-394	-550	-768	-911	-1,017	2,650
Canterbury Coastal	3,021	450	490	466	354	252	133	6	-36	3,090
Ashford South and Cranbrook	2,710	720	781	691	598	510	399	282	293	2,700
Dartford and Swanley	4,852	708	510	280	-67	-441	-796	-1,125	-1,353	5,135
Dover	2,515	663	609	471	310	157	35	-154	-289	2,400
Deal and Sandwich	2,225	417	400	317	138	31	-92	-230	-352	2,175
Folkestone and Hythe	2,791	196	128	79	18	-41	-170	-252	-295	3,425
Faversham	1,070	141	55	-22	-78	-152	-218	-246	-261	1,050
Gravesham and Longfield	6,078	486	355	105	-141	-427	-724	-1,071	-1,270	6,170
Maidstone District	6,870	1,071	858	451	4	-511	-1,055	-1,602	-1,837	6,675
Malling	2,700	759	581	448	319	219	95	27	-68	2,700
Romney Marsh	900	89	17	-39	-85	-122	-141	-140	-156	900
Sevenoaks and Borough Green	2,585	115	46	-4	-121	-247	-402	-563	-697	2,525
Isle of Sheppey	1,950	636	589	567	514	436	351	263	185	1,950
Sittingbourne	3,630	-14	-102	-252	-391	-619	-806	-1,026	-1,123	3,825
Thanet District	5,621	563	411	152	-133	-383	-619	-843	-955	5,795
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	7,488	936	711	457	185	-219	-612	-930	-1,185	7,345
Kent	63,476	8,542	6,875	4,257	1,046	-2,311	-5,822	-9,167	-11,185	64,300

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

Figures 12.14 to 12.15 provide a breakdown of expected selective (grammar) Year 7 and Years 7-11 surplus or deficit capacity, by education planning group, across the seven-year period to 2024-25. This analysis assumes that the Kent Test pass rate by planning group remains at current levels, or at a minimum of 25%, whichever is higher.

Figure 12.14: Selective Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity by Planning Group

Planning group name	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford	372	12	34	-40	-47	-44	-56	-87	-79	333
Canterbury and Faversham	580	-15	-35	-37	-63	-72	-115	-133	-111	575
North West Kent	660	-2	-27	-50	-83	-106	-126	-158	-145	660
Dover District	440	5	-12	19	17	14	10	16	12	440
Folkestone & Hythe District	360	-7	16	16	20	18	22	19	16	330
Gravesham and Longfield	354	-11	-24	-36	-40	-62	-61	-99	-81	354
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	240	-12	8	-42	-47	-70	-61	-91	-80	240
Thanet District	375	-12	-17	-62	-77	-78	-93	-116	-106	345
Maidstone and Malling	785	6	23	-9	-47	-56	-109	-153	-136	737
West Kent	1,170	-23	-25	-98	-114	-165	-242	-220	-220	1,140
Cranbrook	30	0	11	10	9	1	4	12	5	90
Kent	5,366	-59	-49	-329	-472	-619	-827	-1,010	-927	5,244

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



Both Year 7 and total secondary (Years 7-11) have either an immediate on-paper deficit or negligible surplus capacity and this is expected to severely worsen across the County unless remedial action is taken immediately.

Figure 12.15: Selective (Grammar) Years 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity by Planning Group

Planning group name	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford	1,854	-31	-29	-102	-175	-193	-275	-392	-427	1,665
Canterbury and Faversham	2,853	-105	-125	-179	-296	-385	-506	-594	-654	2,875
North West Kent	3,120	6	-43	-84	-239	-405	-527	-656	-744	3,300
Dover District	2,050	-13	-14	-21	-46	-62	-60	-39	-51	2,200
Folkestone & Hythe District	1,665	13	-3	-12	-5	21	50	54	54	1,650
Gravesham and Longfield	1,702	21	-28	-84	-156	-239	-289	-365	-412	1,770
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,230	-3	-9	-68	-135	-214	-286	-380	-413	1,200
Thanet District	1,782	-43	-68	-158	-286	-373	-457	-552	-589	1,725
Maidstone and Malling	3,697	21	-38	-132	-194	-249	-355	-529	-658	3,685
West Kent	5,177	-61	-87	-250	-404	-554	-766	-977	-1,115	5,700
Cranbrook	516	47	44	35	-3	-17	-18	-9	-10	630
Kent	25,646	-148	-398	-1,055	-1,939	-2,671	-3,488	-4,438	-5,017	26,400

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

The expected deficit of selective (grammar) places is so high that by the end of the seven-year forecasting period between three and five forms of entry of additional provision will be required in every planning group, apart from Dover and Folkestone & Hythe (where no additional Year 7 provision is required) and West Kent, where the equivalent of a new eight form-entry grammar school is required.

Figure 12.16 suggests that long term forecasts indicate a levelling off in the number of secondary pupils after 2024-25. However, a continuing gradual rise in the number of primary pupils is forecast which could be by a further 8,000-9,000 pupils between 2024-31.

Figure 12.16: Kent Long Term Primary and Secondary (Years 7-11) Pupil Forecasts

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

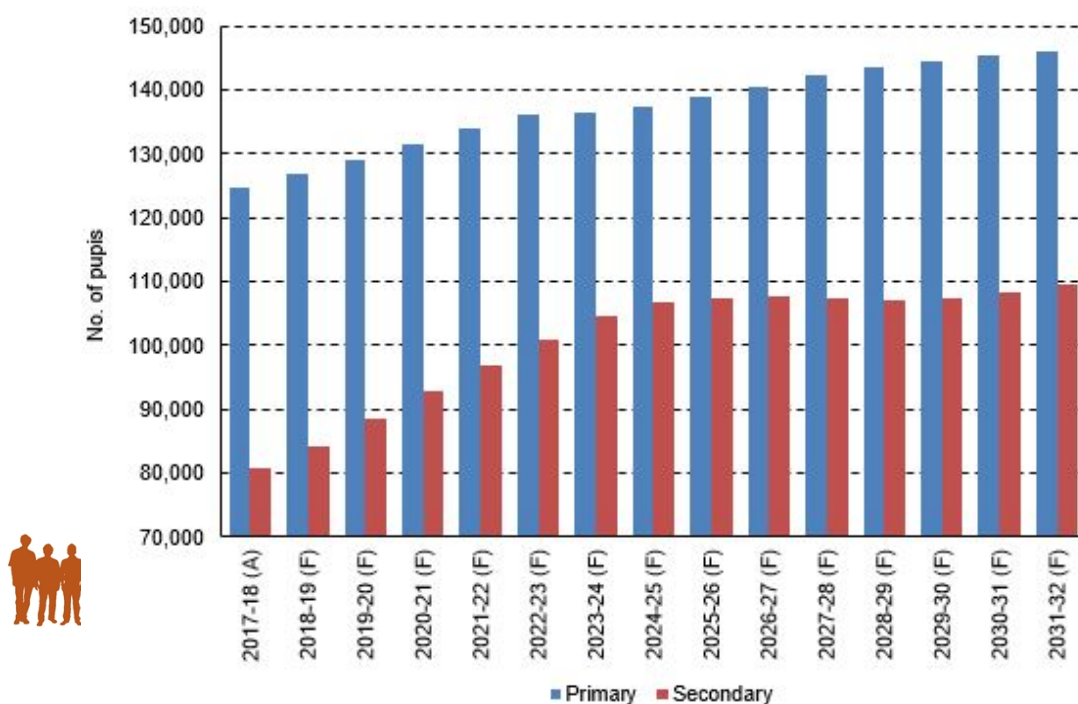


Figure 12.17 shows the long term forecast for primary and secondary pupils by district in three-year blocks from 2022-23 onwards. The rate of increase across all groups is expected to slow after the mid-2020s.

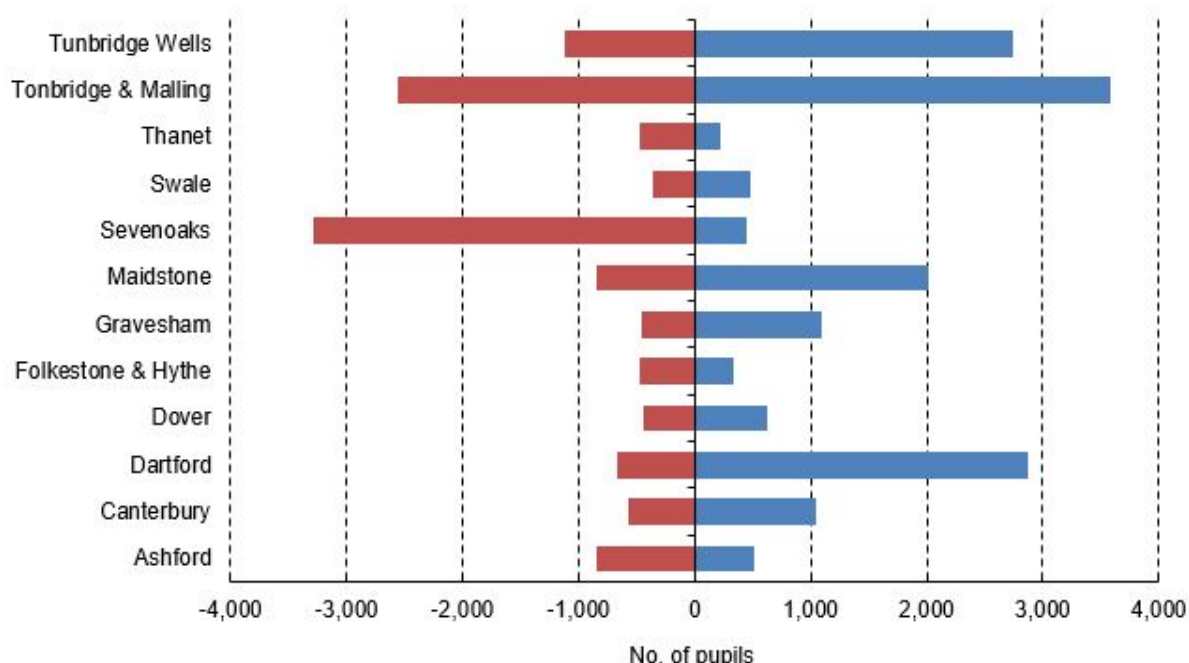
Figure 12.17: Long Term Primary and Secondary (Years 7-11) Pupil Forecasts by District

District	Primary (Years R-6)						Secondary (Years 7-11)					
	2017-18 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2031-32 (F)	2017-18 (A)	2020-21 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2025-26 (F)	2028-29 (F)	2031-32 (F)
Ashford	11,050	11,504	12,215	12,591	13,150	13,551	6,738	7,645	8,298	8,798	8,924	9,194
Canterbury	10,358	10,834	11,378	11,834	12,484	12,889	7,493	8,194	8,899	9,488	9,265	9,741
Dartford	10,207	11,545	12,622	13,518	14,348	14,775	7,615	9,219	10,180	11,201	11,455	11,960
Dover	8,551	8,934	9,216	9,301	9,517	9,635	5,722	6,418	6,928	7,507	7,437	7,480
Folkestone & Hythe	8,426	8,624	8,584	8,424	8,431	8,288	5,058	5,833	6,176	6,299	6,012	6,014
Gravesham	9,521	9,881	10,047	10,024	10,192	10,187	6,411	7,476	8,013	8,679	8,716	8,817
Maidstone	12,961	14,113	14,722	15,033	15,435	15,708	9,475	10,884	11,918	12,950	13,033	13,313
Sevenoaks	9,572	9,863	9,703	9,757	9,870	9,873	2,306	2,621	2,846	2,981	2,926	2,968
Swale	12,928	13,452	14,180	14,218	14,497	14,646	7,862	8,946	9,889	10,611	10,478	10,673
Thanet	11,236	11,759	12,317	12,396	12,764	13,168	6,880	7,967	8,616	9,148	9,100	9,190
Tonbridge & Malling	11,249	12,025	12,357	12,715	13,236	13,532	7,827	9,039	9,771	10,354	10,315	10,572
Tunbridge Wells	8,735	8,913	8,920	9,167	9,595	9,929	7,330	8,542	9,242	9,513	9,360	9,641
Kent	124,794	131,447	136,260	138,978	143,517	146,181	80,717	92,784	100,777	107,529	107,021	109,562

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

The new non-selective and selective (grammar) secondary planning groups have been designed to achieve resident pupil retention rates of above 80% but when looking at flow rates between district groups (Figure 12.18) it is clear that many pupils are travelling long distances to school.

Figure 12.18: Secondary (Years 7-11) Travel to School Flows by District (2017-18)



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



There are big differences between both the scale of travel to school flows and the direction of flows between districts – for example, Sevenoaks has an outflow of over 3,200 pupils and an inflow of around 450 pupils, giving a net outflow of around 2,800 pupils. Dartford has similar-sized flows but in opposite directions, with half of the inflow due to out of County London pupils attending its grammar schools.

Net migration into Kent from other UK areas has been increasing over the last few years partly in response to London’s social housing crisis, with the wholesale transfer of London families that were previously on the housing waiting lists of London Boroughs, to much cheaper accommodation in Kent. These levels of internal migration are putting a huge strain on the County’s education system.

Figure 12.19 shows that pre-school net internal migration from London Boroughs to Kent was 1,538 in the year to 1 July 2017 which equates to approximately 13 forms of entry of primary provision that will be required when they enter school. Maidstone Borough has seen the biggest influx with the equivalent of a new primary school required from this year’s immigration alone.

While a new, more diverse population is arriving in Kent, many of its existing families are moving out, with a net out-migration of 431 pre-school age children to other areas of the UK in the year to 1 July 2017.

Figure 12.19: Pre-School Age UK Internal Migration (2017)

District	Ranking	IN from				OUT to				Net
		Other Kent districts	London	Elsewhere	Total IN	Other Kent districts	London	Elsewhere	Total OUT	
Ashford	6	154	100	100	353	127	24	111	262	91
Canterbury	2	137	148	99	384	130	26	87	244	140
Dartford	4	92	453	82	627	201	125	164	490	137
Dover	5	162	45	65	273	73	5	91	168	105
Folkestone & Hythe	10	115	59	71	245	120	19	80	219	26
Gravesham	12	113	204	71	388	118	51	210	379	9
Maidstone	1	206	205	182	593	163	24	192	379	214
Sevenoaks	9	103	287	76	466	159	72	170	401	65
Swale	7	97	118	165	380	110	37	148	295	85
Thanet	11	92	98	87	277	106	32	128	266	11
Tonbridge & Malling	3	208	152	116	476	174	22	141	337	139
Tunbridge Wells	8	102	125	112	339	99	21	135	255	84
Kent	-	1,580	1,995	1,227	4,801	1,580	457	1,658	3,695	1,106

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018

Figures 12.20 and 12.21 show primary and secondary age internal migration and mirror the direction of movement for pre-school age children.

Between 2016 and 2017 primary age migration from London to Kent districts increased from 2,167 to 2,511, which is an increase of 16% (and a 29% increase from 2015). This compares with 475 moving the other way, resulting in a net increase to Kent of 2,036 primary children – or five two-form entry primary schools each year.



Figure 12.20: Primary School Age UK Internal Migration (2017)

District	Ranking	IN from				OUT to				Net
		Other Kent districts	London	Elsewhere	Total IN	Other Kent districts	London	Elsewhere	Total OUT	
Ashford	4	189	136	172	496	119	24	159	302	194
Canterbury	3	182	245	135	562	161	34	124	319	243
Dartford	1	139	627	107	873	211	137	204	551	322
Dover	8	204	59	92	355	99	11	136	246	109
Folkestone & Hythe	11	132	80	105	317	183	9	134	325	-8
Gravesham	12	128	205	99	431	212	62	282	555	-124
Maidstone	7	202	213	242	657	267	21	252	539	118
Sevenoaks	10	133	253	100	487	200	64	169	433	54
Swale	6	119	185	256	560	149	48	212	410	150
Thanet	9	131	153	126	410	126	33	154	313	97
Tonbridge & Malling	2	307	201	153	661	175	18	209	402	259
Tunbridge Wells	5	166	155	191	512	131	16	204	351	161
Kent	-	2,032	2,511	1,778	6,321	2,032	475	2,238	4,746	1,575

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018

Between 2016 and 2017 secondary age migration from London to Kent districts has increased from 911 to 1,141, which is an increase of 25% (and a 37% increase from 2015). This compares with 250 the other way, resulting in a net increase to Kent of 891 secondary children (or a six-form entry secondary school each year).

Figure 12.21: Secondary (Years 7-11) School Age UK Internal Migration (2017)

District	Ranking	IN				OUT				Net
		Other Kent districts	London	Elsewhere	Total IN	Other Kent districts	London	Elsewhere	Total OUT	
Ashford	8	102	54	75	231	102	10	80	192	39
Canterbury	1	153	129	110	393	128	15	68	210	183
Dartford	4	68	216	60	344	87	62	75	224	120
Dover	6	137	43	98	278	95	11	86	192	86
Gravesham	11	62	85	56	203	74	24	118	216	-13
Maidstone	5	131	74	121	326	111	16	99	226	100
Sevenoaks	9	90	144	55	288	145	38	95	278	10
Shepway	12	88	31	44	163	96	8	76	180	-17
Swale	7	56	75	117	247	66	19	101	186	61
Thanet	10	78	73	77	228	93	21	107	220	8
Tonbridge & Malling	2	158	120	115	393	143	17	81	241	152
Tunbridge Wells	3	148	97	136	381	132	10	106	248	133
Kent	-	1,271	1,141	1,063	3,475	1,271	250	1,092	2,613	862

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2018



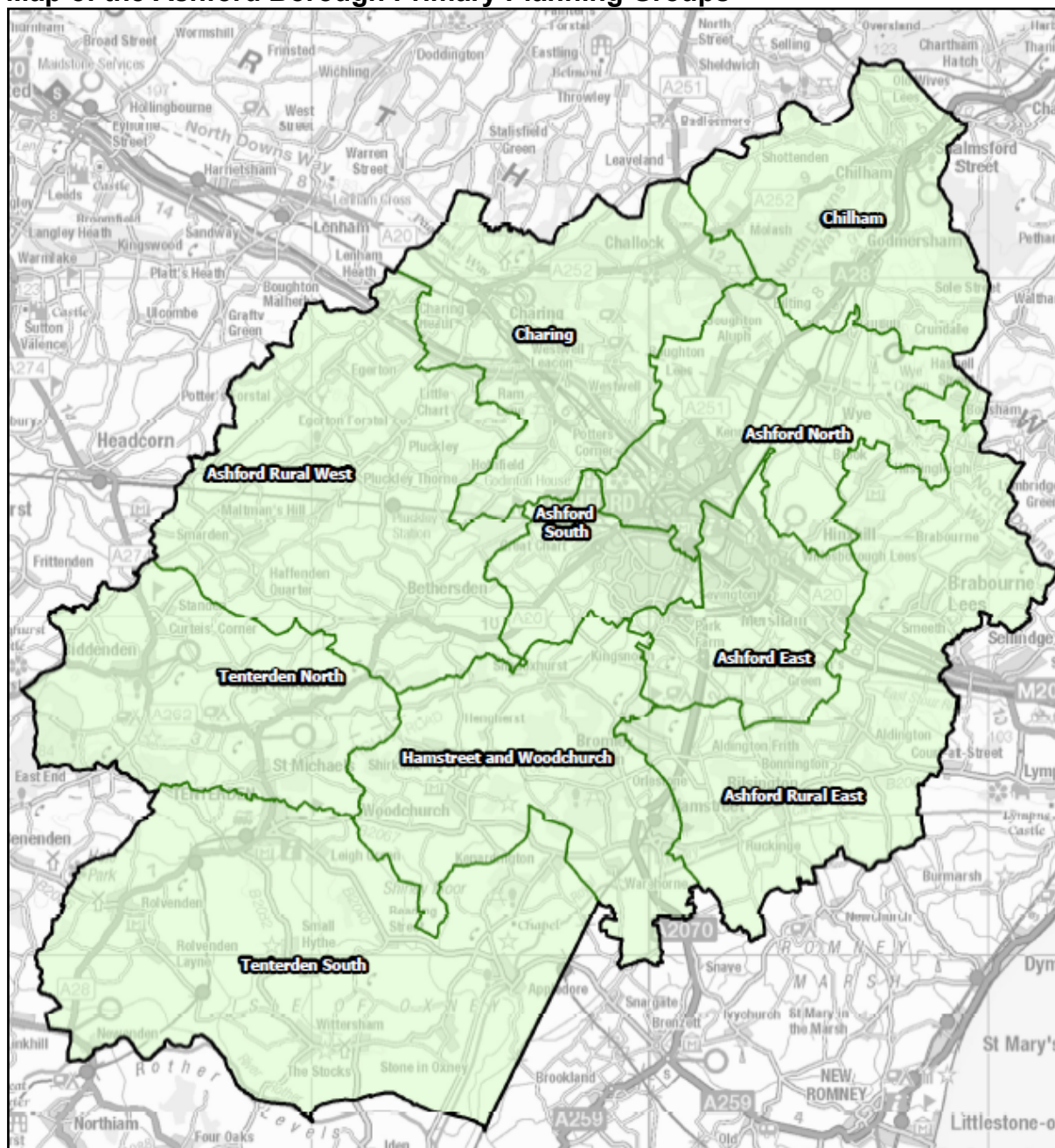
12.3 Ashford

Borough commentary

- The birth rate in Ashford has risen for a fourth year in a row and is 6 points above the County average. The number of recorded births in the Borough has increased significantly over the last 4 years being 159 births higher than 2014.
- The Regulation 19 consultation on the Local Plan (up to 2030) was submitted to the Secretary of State by the Borough Council in December 2017. The draft document identifies a need of just over 16,000 houses by 2030.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 6.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a deficit of -5.2% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 3.6% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -4.0% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -6.6% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -17.3% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the deficit would be -0.4% for 2019-20 increasing to a deficit of -18.4 in 2024-25.



Map of the Ashford Borough Primary Planning Groups



Ashford Primary Schools by Planning Group

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



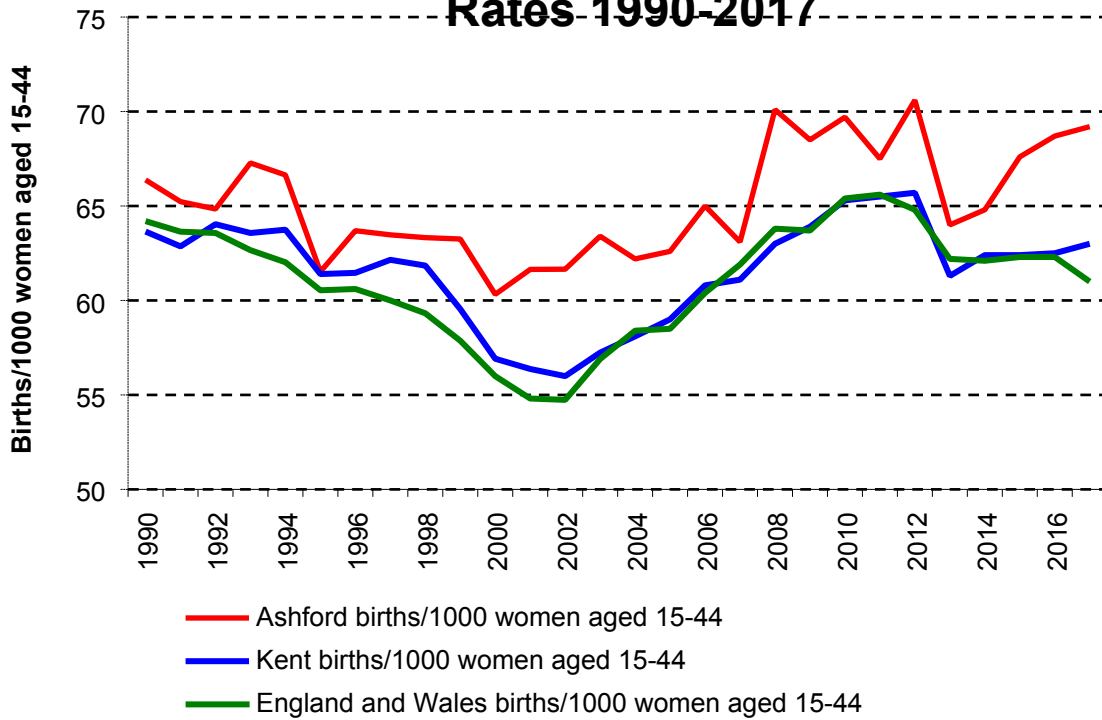
	School	Status
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Ashford)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Teresa's RC Primary School	Academy
	Victoria Road Primary School	Community
Ashford Rural East	Aldington Primary School	Foundation
	Brabourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Brook Community Primary School	Foundation
	Smeeth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



Birth Rate Analysis

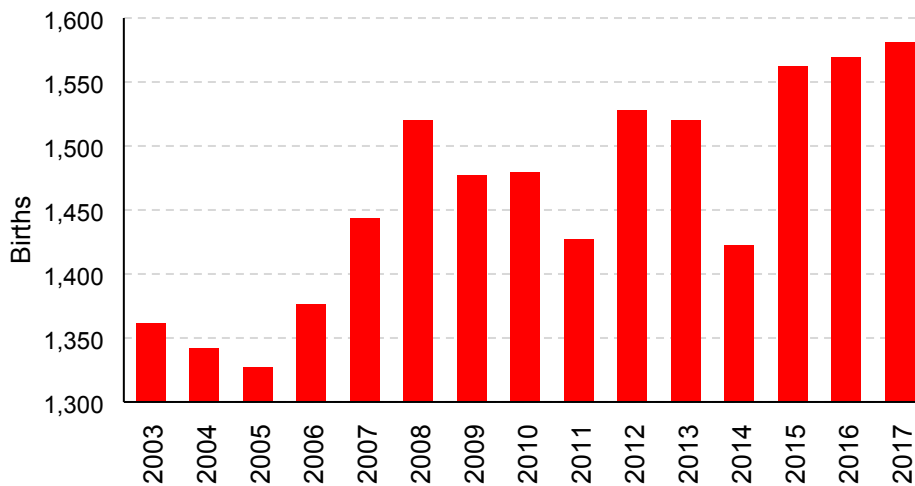
The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:

Ashford, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2017



* ONS data

Ashford Births 2003-2017**



** Health Authority birth data



Ashford Borough Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Chilham	15	1	3	3	4	4	3	15
Charing	50	3	13	11	12	8	2	50
Ashford North	480	21	40	4	-1	-15	-39	450
Ashford Rural East	80	18	18	18	7	4	5	80
Ashford East	390	4	33	13	-14	-31	-45	390
Ashford South	360	22	52	17	14	-6	-10	360
Ashford Rural West	85	9	18	14	6	0	-2	85
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	71	6	8	4	6	-12	-13	71
Tenterden North	65	30	25	14	16	14	13	65
Tenterden South	94	32	20	12	15	3	-3	94
Ashford	1,690	146	230	111	65	-30	-86	1,660

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Chilham	105	14	14	13	14	14	17	105
Charing	350	32	30	25	25	17	-3	350
Ashford North	3,180	30	12	-14	-58	-118	-227	3,210
Ashford Rural East	555	27	41	50	47	34	24	560
Ashford East	2,700	93	89	20	-65	-170	-292	2,760
Ashford South	2,400	50	149	158	149	93	39	2,535
Ashford Rural West	610	47	52	39	22	0	-12	610
Hamstreet and Woodchurch	497	20	13	6	-15	-51	-89	497
Tenterden North	455	91	103	102	80	81	87	455
Tenterden South	663	61	47	26	11	-6	-17	658
Ashford	11,515	465	552	423	211	-105	-475	11,740

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 696 new homes were built in that year. This was 300 less than the previous year but still around 300 more than the 5 year average which suggests the average build out rate is likely to increase. Housing not included in the Local Plan may create localised pressures on top of those seen in the forecasts above. The provision of new schools is being factored into the



planning for the Borough, with several schools and sites being requested or secured via developer contributions.

Forecasts indicate that both Year R and total primary school rolls will continue to rise across the Plan period. This will lead to fewer than 5% of places across Years R-6 being surplus throughout the Plan period, moving to a deficit from 2021-22. A deficit of Year R places is also forecast from 2021-22. Pressures in urban Ashford (planning groups North, East and South) will need to be managed from 2020-21.

Ashford South Planning Group

Development at Chilmington Green is expected to be a major generator of extra demand for primary school places. The new Chilmington Green Primary School opened in September 2018 off-site. The forecasts reflect that 1FE (30 places per year group) will be offered from that point. However, the new School is being built out at 2FE (60 places per year group) and therefore more places will be made available as needed. Forecasts suggest that this could be from 2021-22 as we are showing a deficit of Year R places in Ashford South from that year. In the longer term the Chilmington Green development provides for a further three primary schools offering a total of 7FE of provision.

Ashford North Planning Group

The deficit of primary school places in Ashford North (from 2019-20) is linked initially to the final phase of development at Repton Park. From 2021-22 onwards the pressures for primary school places will be predominantly linked to proposed developments north of the M20 between Kennington, Willesborough and Eureka Park. The draft Local Plan makes strategic provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the 'Greater Burton' development area. Forecasts indicate the school may need to open as early as September 2021, initially offering 1FE. This will serve a number of development sites in the locality.

There are also significant developments within the Town Centre at Elwick Road and Victoria Road. These are in the main flats and the pupil product is expected to be significantly lower. This will be monitored.

Ashford East Planning Group

Forecast pressures in Ashford East (2020-21) arise from a number of permitted and allocated sites including Cheeseman's Green, Waterbrook, New Town Works, Park Farm, Willesborough Lees and Conningbrook. Forecasts suggest that should housing be built out as planned there will be a deficit of Year R and Year R-6 places from 2020 of initially around 0.5FE, this will then grow to 1.5FE by 2022-23.

Finberry Primary School (Cheeseman's Green) currently has 1FE of accommodation but has planning permission to be a 2FE school. This will be via the addition of a new block of classrooms planned for September 2020. Forecasts would suggest that the School will be filled swiftly. The planned opening of new schools at 'Greater Burton' in 2021-22 (Ashford North planning group) and Court Lodge (Hamstreet and Woodchurch planning group) will add further capacity across this corner of the district.



Hamstreet and Woodchurch Planning Group

Forecast pressures shown in Hamstreet and Woodchurch arise from the proposed housing developments around Kingsnorth (Court Lodge and Pound Lane) and developments within and around the two villages. The draft Local Plan makes provision for a new 2FE primary school to be incorporated into the ‘Court Lodge’ development area, in order to meet the longer term primary education needs of that development. This is expected in September 2022.

Information from Ashford Borough would suggest that up to 380 units (of a planned 1,100) will be delivered at Court Lodge and Pound Lane across the Plan period with a further 215 from other developments in and around the villages of Hamstreet and Woodchurch.

If housing is delivered at the rates suggested this will lead to a deficit of -15 primary school places across Years R-6 in 2020-21 increasing to a deficit of -89 places by 2022-23, of which -12 will be in Year R. The forecasts are based on travel to learn patterns alongside migration into the planning group and planned housing. In October 2016, of the 469 pupils on roll in the planning group schools, 187 were resident in other planning groups across Ashford and Folkestone and Hythe Districts. We expect that the deficit of places in the planning group can be managed until the opening of the new school in Court Lodge as it can be reasonably assumed that as rolls rise the travel to learn distance will reduce and families will access school places nearer to their homes.

Charing Planning Group

Information from Ashford Borough would suggest that up to 590 units may be delivered in the Plan period. Forecasts suggest that if all housing was delivered as planned this will necessitate the expansion of the village school no earlier than 2022-23.

Tenterden South Planning Group

Housing in Tenterden South planning group including the significant developments TENT 1 and TENT 1b (475 units) may require additional school places being created by the end of the Plan period. This will be dependent on housing delivery rates.

Ashford Borough Analysis - Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Ashford Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 14.2 for the non-selective and selective Planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Ashford North, Ashford South and Cranbrook), 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford North Non-Selective	758	94	49	-52	-81	-64	-99	-167	-165	758



	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford South and Cranbrook Non-Selective	560	192	158	76	75	84	61	36	79	540
Ashford Selective	372	12	34	-40	-47	-44	-56	-87	-79	333

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford North Non-Selective	3,800	642	520	289	15	-205	-430	-652	-769	3,790
Ashford South and Cranbrook Non-Selective	2,710	720	781	691	598	510	399	282	293	2,700
Ashford Selective	1,854	-31	-29	-102	-175	-193	-275	-392	-427	1,665

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.

It is expected that additional non-selective Year 7 places (2-3FE) will be needed from 2019-20 in Ashford North, rising to 6FE from 2023-24.

Pressures across all year groups (Years 7-11) in this planning group are predominately being driven by larger Year 7 cohorts entering the system. We can see from the primary school rolls that the situation will not ease during the next decade and therefore a permanent solution is required.

A new secondary school has been agreed via a S106 at Chilmington Green. This is planned to open in 2022-23, initially at 4FE, growing to 8FE, and will provide the permanent non-selective places needed to mitigate this significant development. The support of existing schools will be required to provide temporary Year 7 places until the new school at Chilmington Green is delivered.

Ashford South and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Ashford South and Cranbrook planning group: High Weald Academy and Homewood School. We are forecasting sufficient Year 7 and Years 7-11 places throughout the Plan period.

Ashford Selective Planning Group

There are two selective schools in the district: Highworth Grammar School and The Norton Knatchbull Grammar School. Up to 3FE of Year 7 selective provision is



required by the end of the Plan period to meet the need of both the current population and those relocating to new homes. Both schools have been able to accept over their Published Admissions Number (PAN) in previous years due to lower secondary rolls. As secondary rolls rise, both schools will need new accommodation to ensure sufficient selective provision is available. Developer contributions have been and will continue to be sought to provide additional facilities for both Schools. The Governing Body at Highworth Grammar School have consulted on a formal increase in PAN by 1FE from September 2019. The School have submitted a bid via the Selective Schools Expansion Fund to support this.

Planned Commissioning - Ashford

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023 and 2027	Between 2027 and 2030
Ashford East		1FE Finberry PS				
Ashford North			1FE (of 2FE) New provision at Greater Burton		2 nd FE of New provision at Greater Burton	
Charing					0.3FE Charing CEPS	
Hamstreet and Woodchurch				1FE (of 2FE) New provision at Court Lodge		2 nd FE of New provision at Court Lodge
Ashford South			1FE expansion of Chilmington Green			2 FE of new provision at Chilmington Green
Ashford North Non-Selective	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	4FE of 8FE New provision at Chilmington Green	2FE Expansion of Chilmington Green	2FE Expansion of Chilmington Green
Ashford Selective	Up to 60 Year 7 selective places	1 FE Expansion of Highworth Grammar School Up to 30 Year 7 boys selective places	2FE Expansion Norton Knatchbull Grammar School			
Special Schools	12 place Satellite of Wyvern School at Great Chart PS (ASD)					
Specialist Resourced Provisions	14 place primary SRP for pupils	14 place primary SRP for ASD at				



Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023 and 2027	Between 2027 and 2030
	with SLCN at John Wesley CE Methodist PS	Chilmington Green PS				

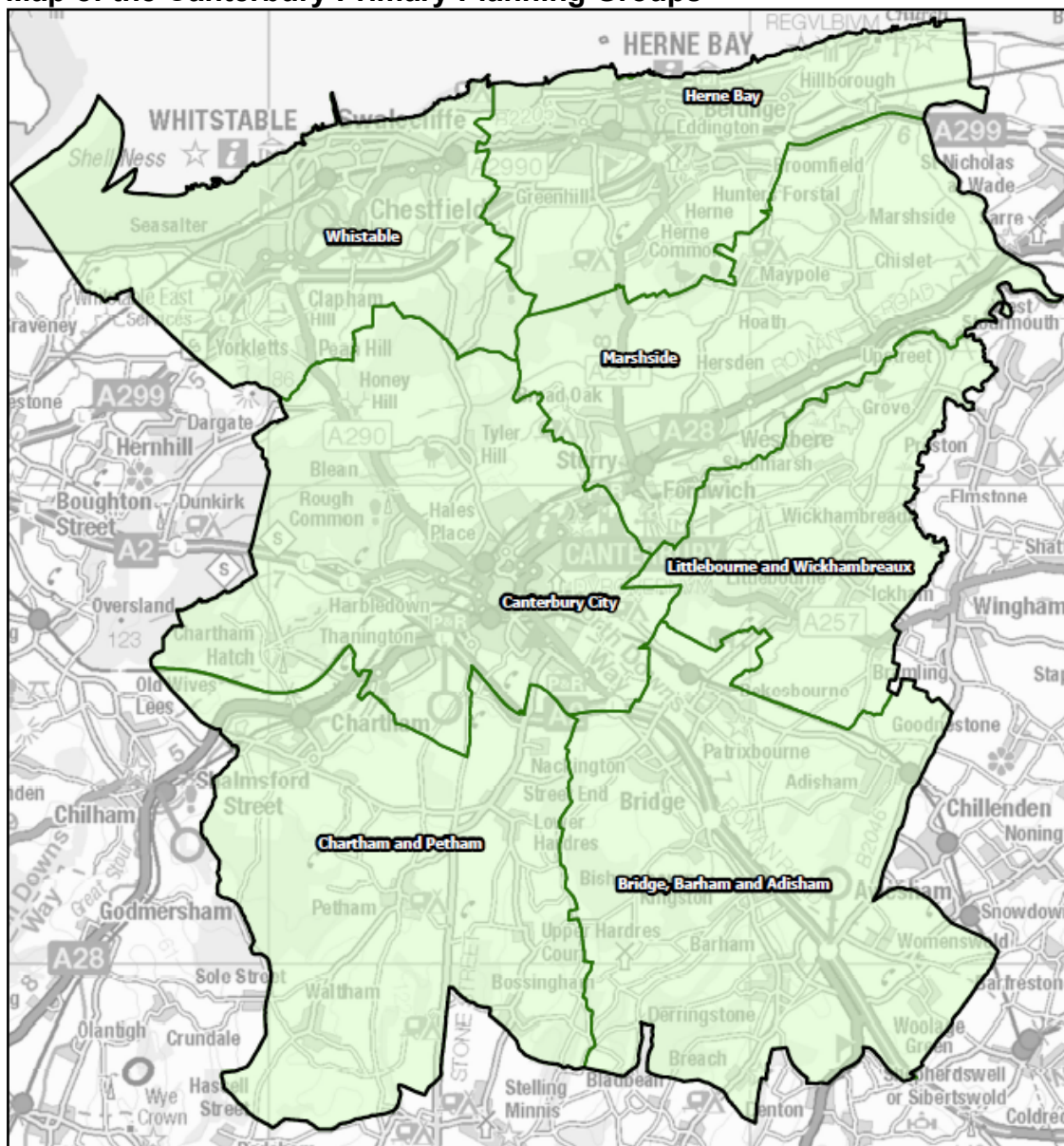


12.4 Canterbury

District commentary

- The Canterbury District birth rate differs to Kent and the national picture as it is lower overall reflecting the large student population. The number of recorded births continues to fluctuate with a small increase in 2017 of 54 from 1,388 to 1,442. However, the birth rate has continually declined from 2008 from 45.6 births per 1000 women to 39.6 per 1000 in 2017 and is now at its lowest for 25 years.
- Canterbury City Council's Local Plan, adopted on 13 July 2017, proposes a total of 16,000 new homes over the Plan period up to 2031. Canterbury City Council has determined that this equates to an annual requirement of 925 dwellings per annum. During the 5-year period 2012-2017 a total of 1,964 houses were completed with an average of 393 per year.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 10.0% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a deficit of -0.7% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 5.0% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -1.3% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -1.4% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, reducing to a deficit of -19.5% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the deficit would be -2.8% for 2019-20 increasing to a deficit of -19.1% in 2024-25.

Map of the Canterbury Primary Planning Groups



Canterbury Primary Schools by Planning Group

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

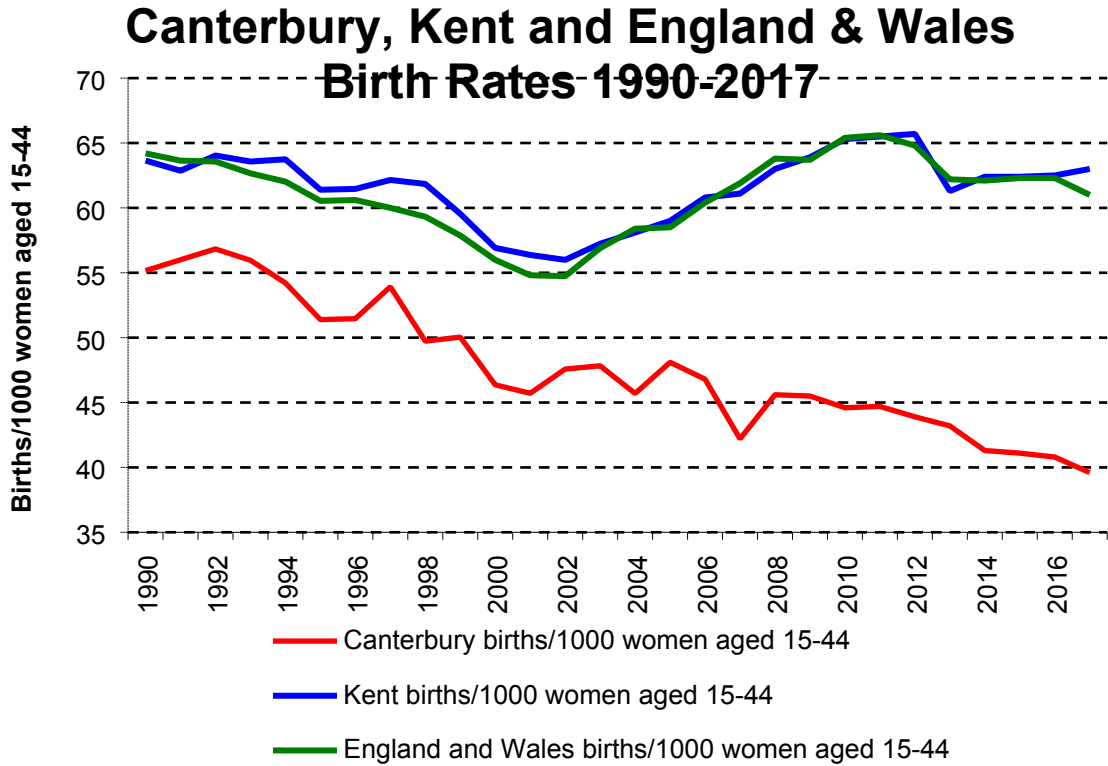


Planning Group	School	Status
	Hersden Village Primary School	Academy
	Hoath Primary School	Community
	Sturry CE Primary School	Academy
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	Adisham CE Primary School	Academy
	Barham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Bridge and Patixbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled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

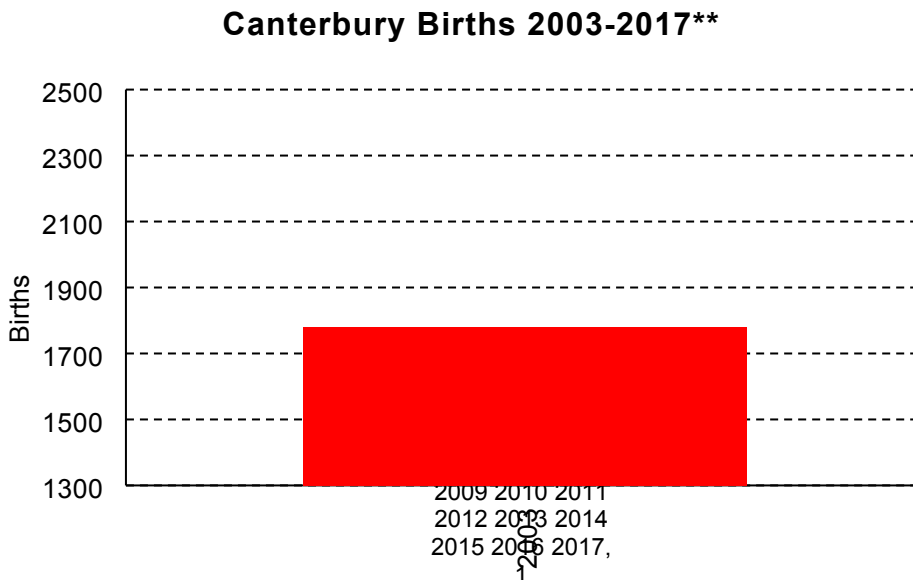


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Canterbury Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Canterbury City	475	67	73	39	37	-23	-41	465
Marshside	104	2	7	2	0	-19	-24	104
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	110	11	14	7	10	10	4	110
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	35	5	-3	0	-2	-2	-3	30
Chartham and Petham	80	14	23	23	24	17	18	84
Whitstable	360	36	48	62	49	56	44	360
Herne Bay	435	55	52	26	35	-2	-9	435
Canterbury	1,599	190	215	158	152	37	-12	1,588

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Canterbury City	3,218	244	209	168	69	-63	-187	3,320
Marshside	689	18	20	-7	-50	-105	-157	729
Bridge, Barham and Adisham	762	46	46	35	19	9	-3	770
Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux	222	9	10	1	-13	-24	-27	217
Chartham and Petham	482	31	53	73	93	104	114	580
Whitstable	2,532	114	140	151	147	164	180	2,532
Herne Bay	3,125	209	194	138	91	7	-71	3,080
Canterbury	11,030	671	673	559	356	91	-150	11,228

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 404 new homes were built in that year. This was 130 more than the previous year and in line with the 5-year average. However, this is below the average of 925 houses per year required to be built in the Local Plan.

Forecasts indicate that across Canterbury District there is a surplus capacity for both Year R and Years R-6 from 2019, gradually declining to a deficit of -1.3% for Years R-6 by 2022. An overall deficit of Year R places is also forecast from 2022 with individual pressures identified in planning groups: Littlebourne and Wickhambreaux for Year R from 2018 and for Canterbury City, Marshside and Herne Bay planning groups from 2021. Any sites requested for new primary schools will be brought



forward later in the development build-out period to prevent over-capacity. Surplus capacity has been identified in both Chartham & Petham and Whitstable planning groups for the planning period.

Canterbury City Planning Group

Pressure from new housing in Canterbury will need to be managed from 2021, if housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan, to ensure sufficient local places are available. This will include the expansion of Pilgrim's Way Primary School by 0.5FE for September 2020 to meet demand arising from housing on the former Howe Barracks site and will include the phased establishment of a new 2FE primary school in the planning group from 2022 or later in the development build-out period to prevent over-capacity.

Littlebourne & Wickhambreaux Planning Group

The small deficit of places from 2020 in both Year R and Years R-6 will be managed through discussions with schools to seek arrangements to admit over PAN if no other places are available locally for families.

Marshside Planning Group

Pressure from new housing in Sturry and Hersden will need to be managed from 2020 if housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan. To mitigate the need for places we plan to expand Hersden Primary School by 0.5FE in 2020-21. Additional temporary Year R places may need to be commissioned in 2022-23. In the latter phases of the build-out period we will expand Hersden Primary School by a further form of entry or establish a new 2FE primary school in Sturry/Broad Oak.

Whitstable Planning Group

Forecasts indicate up to 2FE surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through temporary reduction of PANs if agreed whilst at the same time addressing historic and inoperable Published Admission Numbers in the two Junior schools and matching their PANs to the two Whitstable Infant schools. Whitstable Juniors will be reducing their PAN from 75 to 60, whilst Whitstable & Seasalter Endowed will consult to increase their PAN from 48 to 60.

Herne Bay Planning Group

Herne Bay Planning Group is indicating surplus capacity of 1FE (8%) Year R places in 2019 which reduces to a deficit of -2% by 2022. If new housing developments are delivered in line with the Local Plan, additional capacity will have to be provided. This could include a 1FE expansion of Briary Primary School or the establishment of a new primary school related to one of the strategic housing developments in the latter phases of the development build-out to prevent over capacity.

Canterbury Analysis – Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Canterbury District or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 14.2 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	550	7	-49	-81	-119	-135	-191	-201	-198	530
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	625	105	117	74	28	36	-1	-16	23	618
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	580	-15	-35	-37	-63	-72	-115	-133	-111	575

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Canterbury City Non-Selective	2,670	-36	-86	-198	-394	-550	-768	-911	-1,017	2,650
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective	3,021	450	490	466	354	252	133	6	-36	3,090
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	2,853	-105	-125	-179	-296	-385	-506	-594	-654	2,875

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.

It is forecast that 81 additional Year 7 places will be needed from 2019 rising to 201 in 2023, if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations.

Pressures across all year groups (7-11) in this planning group are predominantly being driven by larger Year 7 cohorts entering secondary schools from primary.

Approval has been given by the DfE for Barton Court Academy Trust to open a new 5FE secondary school on the former Chaucer Technology School site. This is planned to open for Year 7 from September 2021. The support of existing schools will be required to provide temporary Year 7 places for 2019 and 2020 until the new school is delivered.

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 (which serves both the Coast, Canterbury City, and rural areas).

The forecast shows surplus capacity for Year 7 places until 2022 which will support the pressure within the Canterbury City planning group prior to the new school



opening. We will explore the expansion of Herne Bay High by 1FE from 2023 to support the predicted need and to mitigate the reducing trend of students travelling from the coast to schools in Canterbury City as those schools fill with more local children.

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.

If new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan it is forecast that there will be a gradual increase in the need for Year 7 places across the Plan period, increasing from 37 in 2019 to 133 by 2023.

The preferred option for meeting the projected need for grammar places in Canterbury and Faversham is to establish a 5FE satellite grammar provision on the coast. This is dependent on a successful application to the Selective Schools Expansion Fund. A satellite on the coast would also have the potential to be expanded to accommodate the additional identified grammar need in Thanet. If the preferred option of a grammar satellite on the coast is not achievable in the timeframe required, discussions will be had with the grammar schools in the planning group to establish if we are able to expand existing provisions to meet the need.

Planned Commissioning - Canterbury

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Canterbury City		0.5FE expansion of Pilgrim's Way PS		1FE (of 2FE) new provision		
Marshside		0.5FE expansion of Hersden PS		30 Year R places	1FE of new provision in Sturry/Broad Oak OR 1FE expansion of Hersden PS	2 nd 1FE of new provision in Sturry/ Broad Oak.
Herne Bay					1FE expansion of Briary PS	2FE new provision in Herne Bay
Canterbury City Non-Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	5FE new Free School in Canterbury			
Canterbury Coastal Non-Selective					1FE expansion of Herne Bay High School	
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 5FE Satellite on Coast or expansion of existing schools		



Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Special Schools	Two 15 place satellites of St Nicholas School at The Canterbury PS and Spires (secondary) Academy					
Specialist Resourced Provisions	16 place ASD at St Anselms secondary school Up to 30 place secondary SRP for ASD at Canterbury Academy					

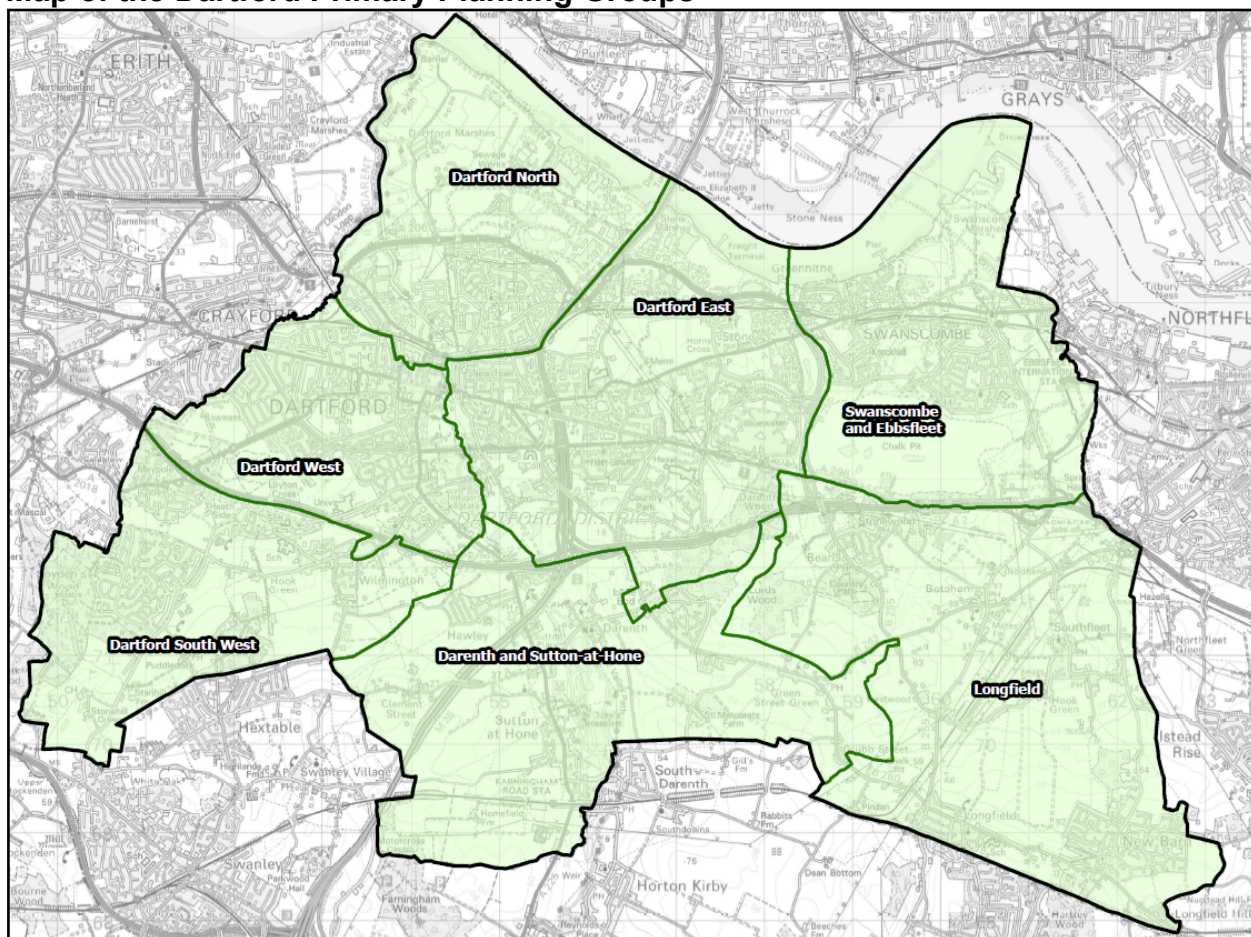


Borough commentary

- The Dartford birth rate remains significantly higher than the Kent average, being consistently 7-10 points higher every year since 2012. The birth rate peaked in 2012 before falling, mirroring the Kent and national trends. However, 2017 shows a significantly sharper increase than seen on average in Kent and has neared the 2012 rate. The number of births has increased significantly from 2017.
- 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.
- The forecast figures show the demand for places if the numbers of new houses are delivered in line with the Core Strategy 2006-26, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 3.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a deficit of -11.9% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the deficit would be -1.2% for 2019-20 increasing to a deficit of -11.1% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -6.1% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -27.1% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 1.9% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -26.2% in 2024-25.



Map of the Dartford Primary Planning Groups



Dartford Primary Schools by Planning Group

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

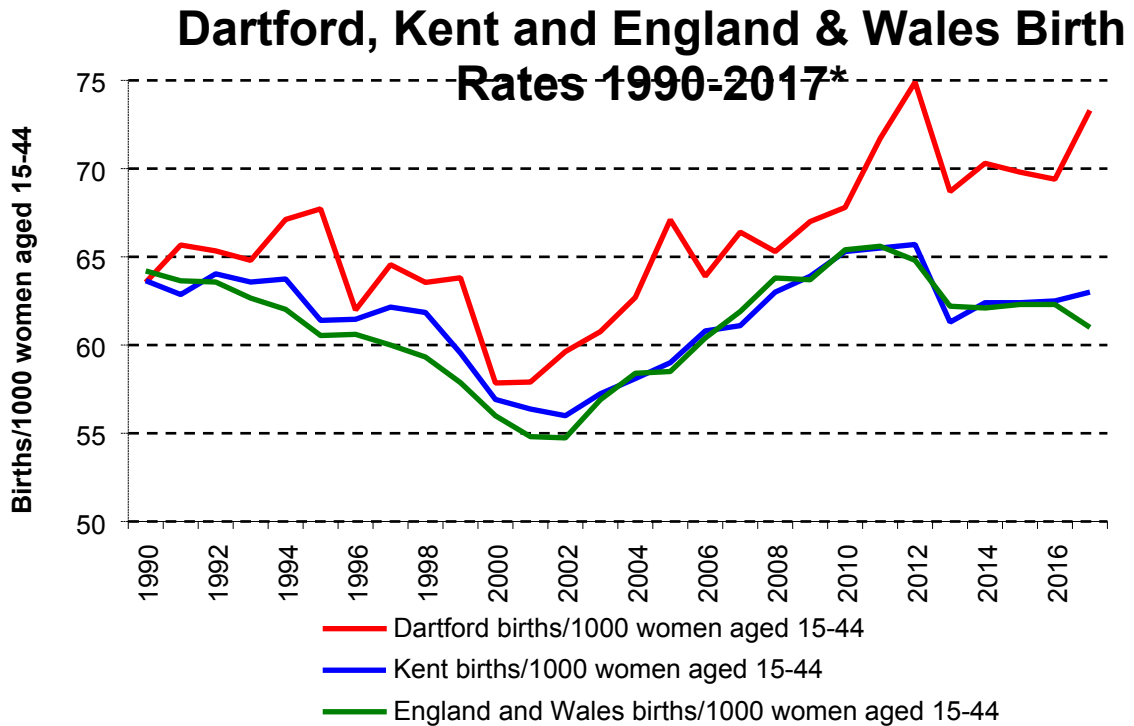


	School	Status
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	Cherry Orchard Academy	Free
	Craylands School	Community
	Knockhall Community Primary School	Academy
	Manor Community Primary School	Academy
Longfield	Bean Primary School	Community
	Langafel CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sedley's CE Primary School	Voluntary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

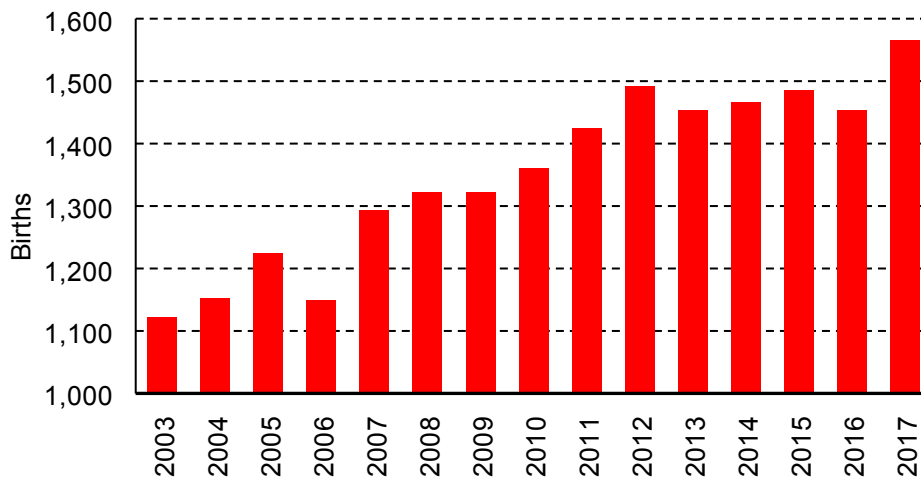


Birth Rate Analysis

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



Dartford Births 2003-2017**



Dartford Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Dartford North	270	13	5	-44	-68	-99	-83	270
Dartford West	312	5	32	19	14	-4	-16	312
Dartford East	390	16	11	20	-4	-54	-53	390
Dartford South West	180	28	33	20	10	7	10	180
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	90	9	14	12	11	-6	3	90
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	270	37	63	33	1	-28	-52	300
Longfield	90	-1	12	1	0	-1	-4	90
Dartford	1,602	107	169	61	-37	-185	-195	1,632

Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Dartford North	1,680	-18	-109	-209	-362	-510	-622	1,890
Dartford West	2,104	-47	-25	-15	-43	-83	-121	2,184
Dartford East	2,490	3	-38	-49	-96	-188	-281	2,730
Dartford South West	1,220	25	54	68	71	68	72	1,260
Darenth and Sutton-at-Hone	615	23	36	42	44	36	31	630
Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet	1,530	78	92	46	-62	-172	-303	2,040
Longfield	630	-2	-2	-12	-17	-22	-35	630
Dartford	10,269	62	7	-130	-465	-873	-1,258	11,364

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the Borough. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 1,162 new homes were built in that year. This was 200 more than the previous year and 400 more than the 5-year average.

The provision of new schools is being factored into the planning for the Borough, with several schools and sites being requested or secured via developer contributions.

Forecasts indicate that Year R rolls will continue to rise across the Plan period, although the forecast suggests that the number will stabilise for the September 2023 intake. The forecast numbers for Years R-6 total roll show a sustained and



challenging annual increase of around 300 additional children across all year groups.

These increases will require us adopting a slightly different commissioning model for Dartford. In the past, we have tended to expand a school incrementally, building capacity from Year R over a period of seven years. The higher numbers of Years R-6 places required will necessitate new capacity being commissioned across several or all year groups from opening.

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.

A new 2FE primary school on the Dartford Northern gateway (to be named the River Mill Primary School) will accommodate much of this demand during the KCP period. Further demand will be accommodated through a 1FE expansion at another primary school for 2020.

Dartford West Planning Group

There is a deficit of total primary places throughout the forecast period. This can be managed until 2020-21 at which point a 0.5FE expansion at one of the schools in the planning group will be required.

Dartford East Planning Group

Year R demand from this planning area is manageable within existing capacity until 2021-22 at which point a new 2FE school will be required at St James Lane. The new school will provide provision across the primary age range from opening to ensure sufficient places in the planning group for all year groups.

Swanscombe and Ebbsfleet Planning Group

This planning area is significantly impacted by the Ebbsfleet Valley housing development area. The recent opening of Cherry Orchard Primary Academy will provide sufficient Years R-6 places until 2021-22 at which point additional capacity will be required. This will be secured through the establishment of a new primary school on the Ebbsfleet Green development in 2020-21. As the development progresses, by September 2022, a further new school will be required at Alkerden. In the longer term, 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 be 8FE of provision in total.

Longfield Planning Group

There is small but consistent deficit for Longfield across Year R and Years R-6. It is expected that this will be managed through a small expansion of 0.5FE of an existing school from 2020.

Dartford Analysis Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Dartford Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 14.2 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,074	135	55	-39	-115	-165	-237	-300	-276	1,015
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,321	113	26	-74	-104	-175	-182	-316	-269	1,234
North West Kent Selective	660	-2	-27	-50	-83	-106	-126	-158	-145	660

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	4,852	708	510	280	-67	-441	-796	-1,125	-1,353	5,135
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	6,078	486	355	105	-141	-427	-724	-1,071	-1,270	6,170
North West Kent Selective	3,120	6	-43	-84	-239	-405	-527	-656	-744	3,300

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group

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

We forecast a deficit for Year 7 in the Dartford and Swanley non-selective planning group from 2019-20 of 1-2FE. This deficit is forecast to increase year on year peaking at 10FE in 2023-24 before reducing slightly in 2024-25.

Places in Years 7-11 are manageable until 2020, where a deficit must be met. This deficit increases very significantly, year on year.

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.



There is a deficit for Year 7 in the Gravesham and Longfield non-selective planning group in 2020-21 of 3-4FE. This is forecast to increase to a need for 10-11FE of Year 7 provision by 2023-24.

We forecast a deficit of Years 7-11 places from 2020-21. This increases to the equivalent of an 8-9FE secondary school by 2024-25.

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.

There is a current deficit of Year 7 places in the North West Kent selective planning group. This deficit is forecast to increase year on year requiring up to 5-6FE of need in 2023-24.

Current regulations prohibit new grammar schools or selective academies to be established. The solution to managing this deficit is to enlarge a local boys grammar school and a local girls grammar school onto an annexe or satellite site, situated close to the demand arising from in Dartford, Swanley and northern Sevenoaks.

There is a current deficit for Years 7-11 places in the North West Kent selective planning group. This deficit is forecast to increase year on year.

Planned Commissioning - Dartford

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Dartford North	2FE new provision at River Mill PS	1FE expansion				
Dartford West		0.5FE				
Dartford East			2FE new provision at St James Lane			
Ebbsfleet / Swanscombe		1FE new provision at Ebbsfleet Green		1FE new provision at Alkerden	1FE expansion At Ebbsfleet Green 1FE expansion at Alkerden 1FE new provision at Western Cross 1FE Station Quarter	1FE expansion at Western Cross 1FE new provision at Station Quarter



Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Longfield Planning Group		0.5FE				
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	4FE at Stone Lodge		4FE at Alkerden	2FE at Stone Lodge	6FE at Stone Lodge and Alkerden	4FE at Ebbsfleet Central
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	3FE expansion	1FE expansion	2FE expansion		4FE	
North West Kent Selective			Up to 6FE expansion			
Special Schools			210 place PSCN special school			
Specialist Resourced Provisions		15 place secondary SRP for ASD	25 place secondary SRP for ASD			

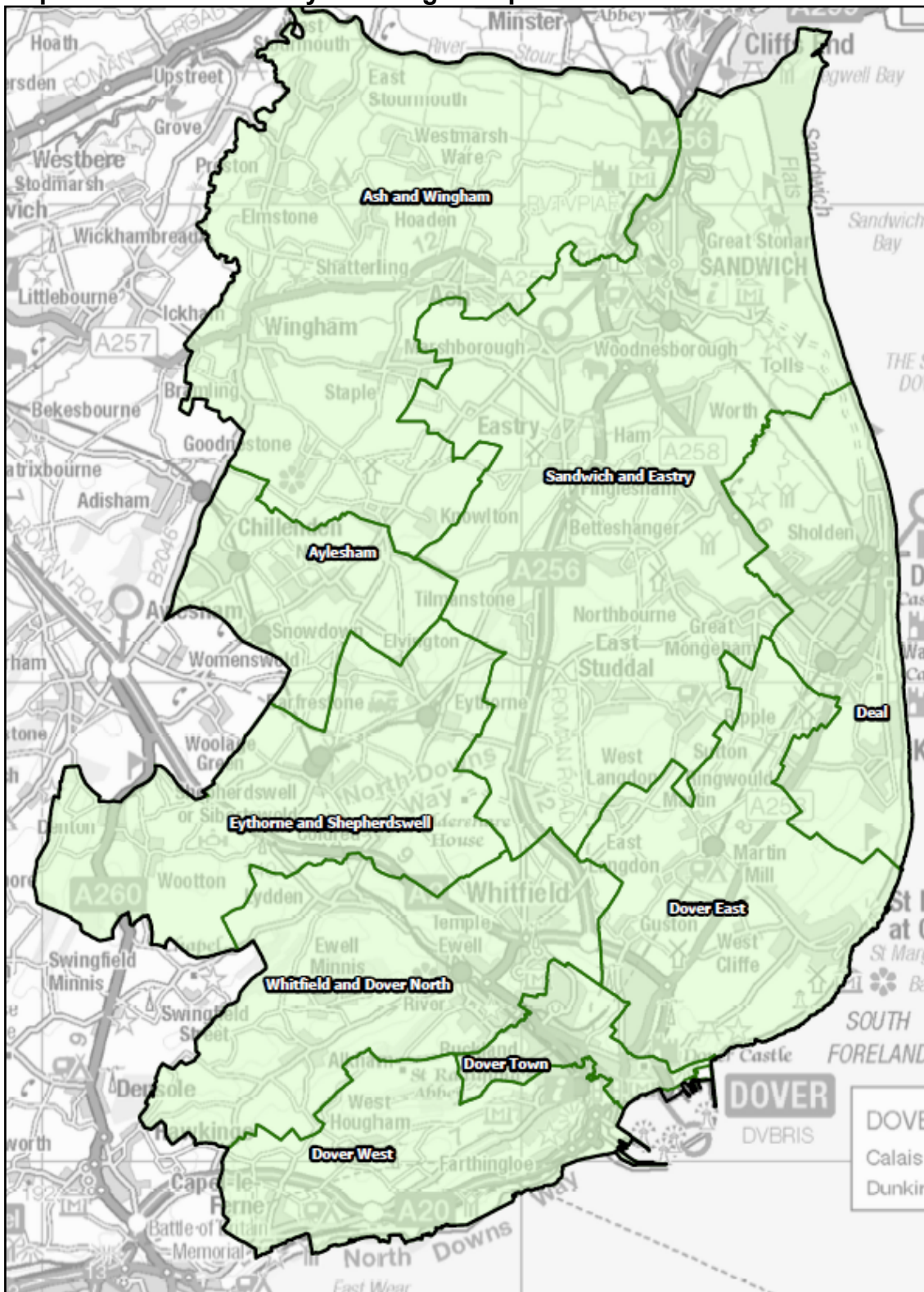


District commentary

- The birth rate in Dover District has dropped 3 points in the last year and is two points below the County average. The number of recorded births in the district has continued to fall from the peak in 2012.
- Dover District Council Core Strategy (adopted in 2010) sets a target that a 'minimum of 10,100 new homes should be completed by 2026', an average of 631 new homes per year. Between 2010-11 and 2016-17 2,366 homes were completed at an average of 338 per year, 300 lower than that required.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the local planned expectations.
 - For primary education the surplus would be 10.9% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 8.0% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 6.3% for 2019-20 reducing to a surplus of 4.0% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the surplus would be 7.9% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, reducing to a deficit of -11.0% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 11.2% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -10.2% in 2024-25.



Map of the Dover Primary Planning Groups



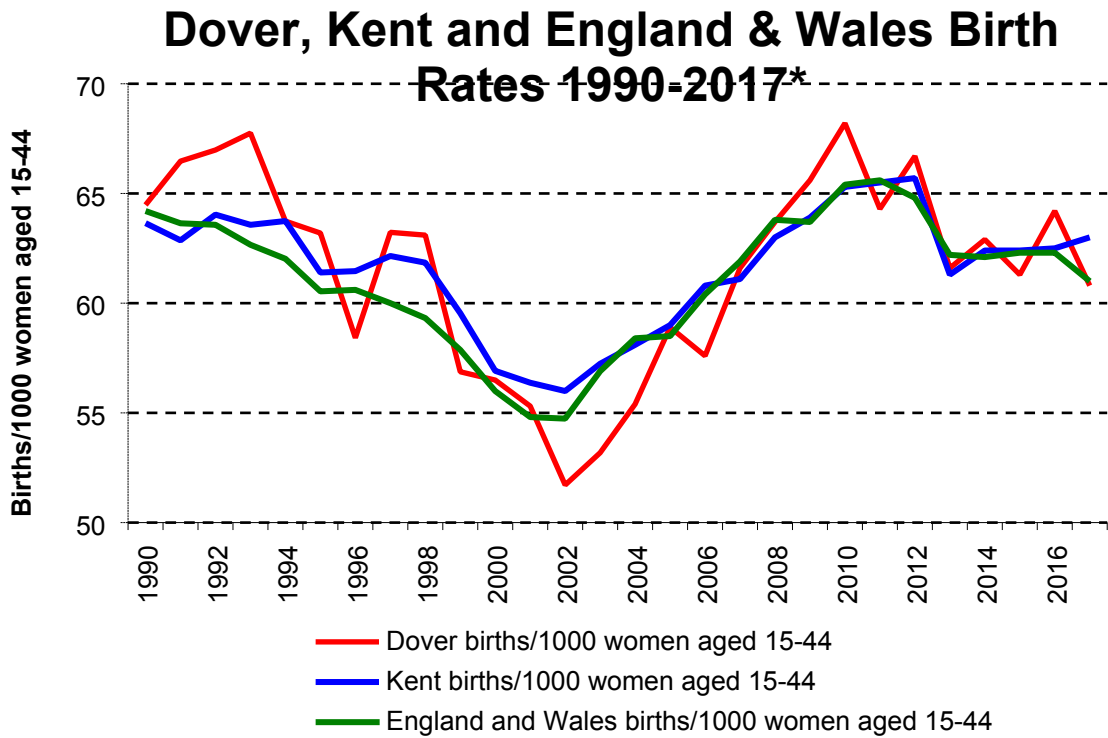
Dover Primary Schools by Planning Group

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	Voluntary Aided
	Downs CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Hornbeam Primary School	Community
	Kingsdown & Ringwoud CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sandown School	Community
	Sholden CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	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	Voluntary Controlled
	Sandwich Infant School	Community
	Sandwich Junior School	Community
	Worth Primary School	Community
Ash and Wingham	Ash Cartwright & Kelsey CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Goodnestone CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Preston Primary School	Community
	Wingham Primary School	Community
Aylesham	Aylesham Primary School	Community
	Nonington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Aylesham)	Academy
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	Eythorne Elvington Community Primary School	Community
	Sibertswold CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

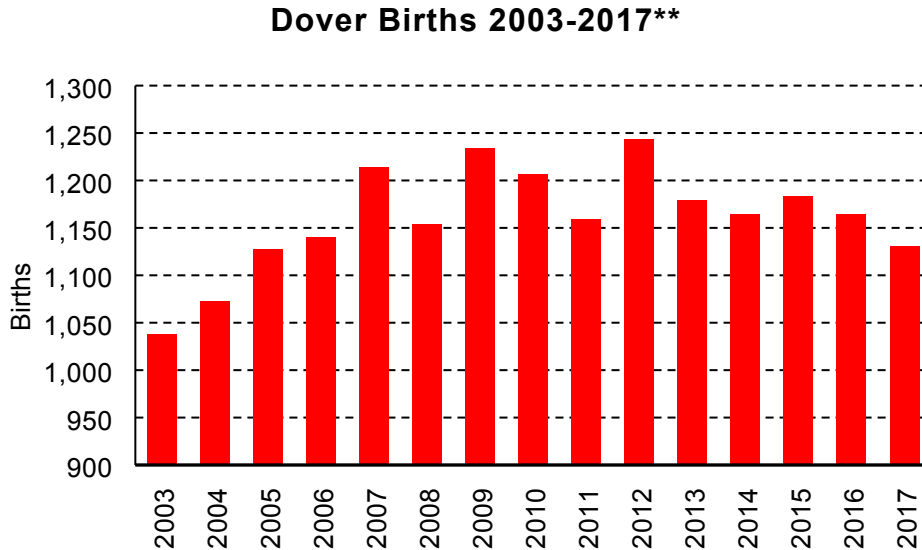


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Dover District Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Dover Town	270	32	34	45	28	38	25	270
Whitfield and Dover North	182	19	30	19	14	17	8	182
Dover West	170	10	14	-1	17	2	-1	170
Dover East	67	5	26	17	13	16	16	67
Deal	345	19	11	-3	59	51	38	345
Sandwich and Eastry	116	5	37	30	18	-8	-10	116
Ash and Wingham	90	23	20	23	21	19	13	90
Aylesham	87	25	23	17	4	23	18	87
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	50	10	-4	1	9	7	4	50
Dover	1,377	148	191	147	183	165	110	1,377

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Dover Town	1,770	155	149	150	147	165	153	1,890
Whitfield and Dover North	1,124	-14	7	8	11	6	15	1,275
Dover West	1,220	63	46	27	27	-5	-11	1,190
Dover East	457	37	55	55	58	66	71	472
Deal	2,295	88	72	13	27	39	60	2,355
Sandwich and Eastry	828	61	86	85	67	-7	-45	828
Ash and Wingham	630	88	86	93	103	85	70	630
Aylesham	609	215	180	144	102	87	64	609
Eythorne and Shepherdswell	350	39	21	17	19	11	6	350
Dover	9,283	732	701	593	560	447	383	9,599

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 412 units were completed in that year. This was 300 less than the number of units delivered in the previous year and only just above the 5-year average.

Forecasts indicate that both Year R and Years R-6 rolls will slowly rise across the Plan period. This will lead to fewer than 5% of places across Years R-6 being



surplus by 2021-22. For September 2018 there are sufficient Year R and Years R-6 places available across the district and this will continue to be the case across the Plan period.

Whitfield and Dover North Planning Group

The pressure for places in Whitfield and Dover North planning group is predominately due to the forecast pupils from the Whitfield urban expansion where 5,750 new homes are planned over the next 20 years. To provide sufficient primary school places the equivalent of three 2FE primary schools are included within the Master Plan. The first of these is the 2FE expansion of Whitfield Aspen Primary School onto a satellite site. Whitfield Aspen School provides for both mainstream pupils and pupils with Profound and Complex Needs in a fully inclusive environment. The School formally expanded by 1FE (to 3FE in total) in 2016 prior to the opening of the satellite site which is expected during the 2018-19 academic year. The design allows for the swift addition of a further block of classrooms taking the school to 4FE when required. This is likely to be no earlier than 2023-24.

Dover West Planning Group

The forecasts show pressures for both Year R places and across Years R-6 at different points in the Plan period. These pressures are due to the housing allocations at Dover Waterfront (300 units) and Westmount College (100 units). Should the housing come forward as planned temporary places may need to be added.

Sandwich and Eastry Planning Groups

Consented and proposed developments in Sandwich and the neighbouring villages of Eastry and Ash together account for possibly over 1,100 new homes. Forecast suggest that 1FE of provision in Sandwich may be required from 2023-24.

Deal Planning Group

The drop in both birth rate and the number of births in the district, in addition to delays to housing in the Deal planning group, has pushed back the need for expanding primary provision in the short term. The Headteachers and Governing Bodies within the planning group have decided to manage pressures by offering over PAN if needed. The planned expansion of Deal Parochial CEPS, which Members agreed to delay until the 2020-21 academic year, may be needed during the medium term.

Eythorne and Shepherdswell Planning Group

There is sufficient capacity in neighbouring planning groups to manage any short-term pressures in this planning group.

Dover Analysis Secondary

There are three planning groups which are within Dover District (See appendix 14.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective (Dover North, 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dover Non-Selective	490	100	84	58	-3	-24	-21	-88	-73	480
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	445	79	63	30	-32	-3	-40	-74	-88	435
Dover Selective	440	5	-12	19	17	14	10	16	12	440

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Dover Non-Selective	2,515	663	609	471	310	157	35	-154	-289	2,400
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective	2,225	417	400	317	138	31	-92	-230	-352	2,175
Dover Selective	2,050	-13	-14	-21	-46	-62	-60	-39	-51	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. As secondary rolls rise the pressure for non-selective Year 7 places will be seen in this planning group from the 2020-21 academic year and throughout the rest of the Plan period. It is expected that additional non-selective Year 7 places will be needed, 1 class 2020-21 rising to 3 classes in 2023-24. Schools in the planning group can accommodate the forecast increase in pupils within existing accommodation.

Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two Schools in the Deal and Sandwich non-selective planning group: Goodwin Academy and Sandwich Technology College. As secondary rolls rise the pressure for non-selective Year 7 places will be seen in this planning group from the 2020-21 academic year and throughout the rest of the Plan period. It is expected that additional non-selective Year 7 places will be needed, 1 class 2020-21 rising to 3 classes in 2023-24 may be needed. Goodwin Academy (present PAN 180) could offer a further 30 Year 7 places as they have done for 2018. If all housing came forward a further 2 Year 7 classes may be required. Should this be the case, we will work with existing schools to manage the situation as rolls are forecast to fall in the medium to longer term and therefore temporary, rather than permanent solutions may be required.



Dover Selective Planning Group

Selective provision is provided by three schools: Dover Boys Grammar, Dover Girls Grammar and Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar. In the past few years, due to the lower cohort numbers, up to 37% of Year 7 cohorts have been educated in selective provision. As secondary rolls rise this will naturally reduce towards the 25% County average.

We forecast sufficient Year 7 provision throughout the Plan period. Forecasts would suggest a deficit of places across Year 7-11 throughout the Plan period. In reality these pupils are already accommodated or will be within existing provision.

Planned Commissioning - Dover

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	Between 2024-2030
Whitfield and North Dover Primary					Expansion of Whitfield Aspen Satellite by 1FE	New 2FE primary school in Whitfield
Sandwich and Eastry Primary					1FE Sandwich planning group	
Deal Primary						1FE Expansion in Deal
Dover Non-Selective		Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places
Deal and Sandwich Non-Selective		Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places
Special Schools		30 KS1-2 places at The Elms School	New 168 place ASD or PSCN provision			



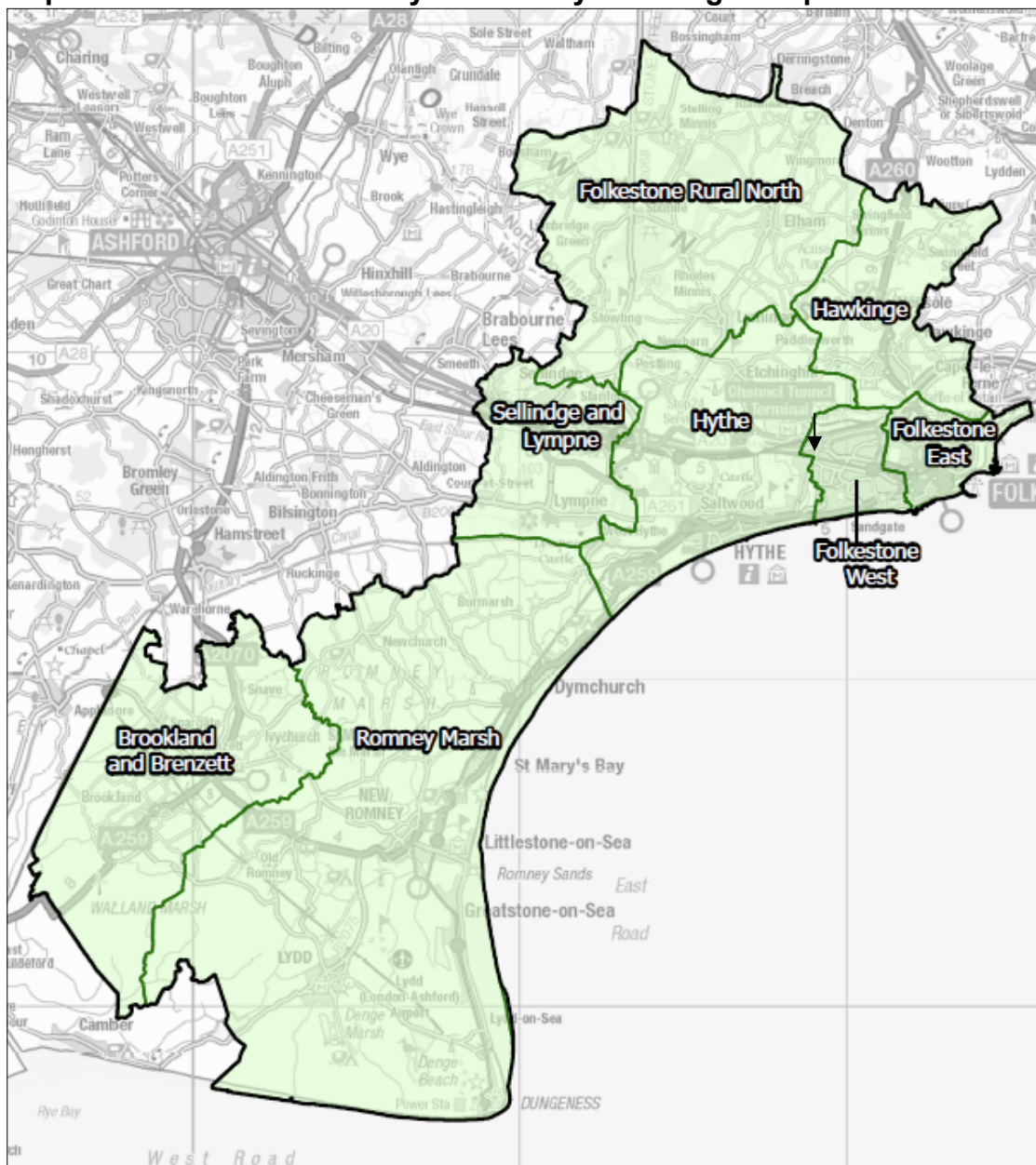
12.7 Folkestone and Hythe District

District commentary

- The birth rate in Folkestone and Hythe is slightly higher than the previous year, it is 2 points below the County average and 7 points below the 2011 peak. The number of recorded births in the District also rose slightly in 2017 but is still over 100 births lower than the peak in 2011.
- Folkestone and Hythe District Council Core Strategy (2006-31) identified that 8,750 dwellings would be required by the end of the Core Strategy period, with approximately 3,400 of the dwellings being completed by 2020-21. The adopted Local Plan concentrates house building in the major sites in Folkestone and Hythe, with significant developments in New Romney and Sellindge. These will create localised pressures.
- The Core Strategy Review (Regulation 18 Consultation Draft) introduces the proposal to create a new Garden Town at 'Otterpool Park', in and around Westernhanger. It suggests a minimum of 5,500 homes by 2036-37, with future growth to 8,000-10,000 homes. This will require a number of new primary schools and a new secondary school.
- The strategic Housing Market Assessment concluded 633 new homes are required annually. Delivery against this would see an increase in the rate of house building in the district.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations.
 - For primary education the surplus would be 16.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 12.2% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 6.3% for 2019-20 reducing to a surplus of 4.0% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the surplus would be 0.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, reducing to a deficit of -4.0% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 0.5% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -6.6% in 2024-25.



Map of the Folkestone and Hythe Primary Planning Groups



Folkestone and Hythe Primary Schools by Planning Group

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

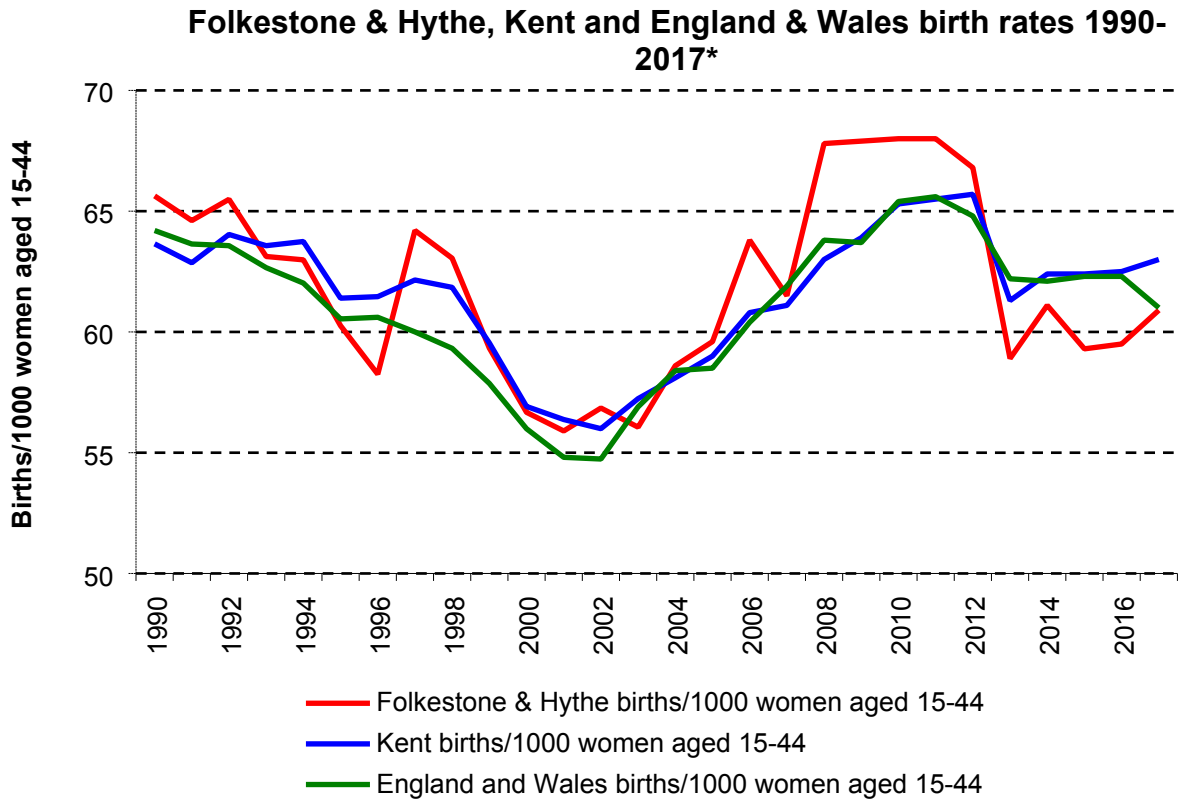


Planning Groups	School	Status
	Harcourt Primary School	Foundation
	Morehall Primary School	Academy
	Sandgate Primary School	Community
	St. Martin's CE Primary School (Folkestone)	Voluntary Controlled
Hawkinge	Churchill School (Hawkinge)	Foundation
	Hawkinge Primary School	Foundation
	Selsted CE Primary 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 Lympe	Lympne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Sellindge Primary School	Community
Romney Marsh	Dymchurch Primary School	Academy
	Greatstone Primary School	Foundation
	Lydd Primary School	Academy
	St. Nicholas CE Primary Academy	Academy
Brookland and Brenzett	Brenzett CE Primary School	Academy
	Brookland CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

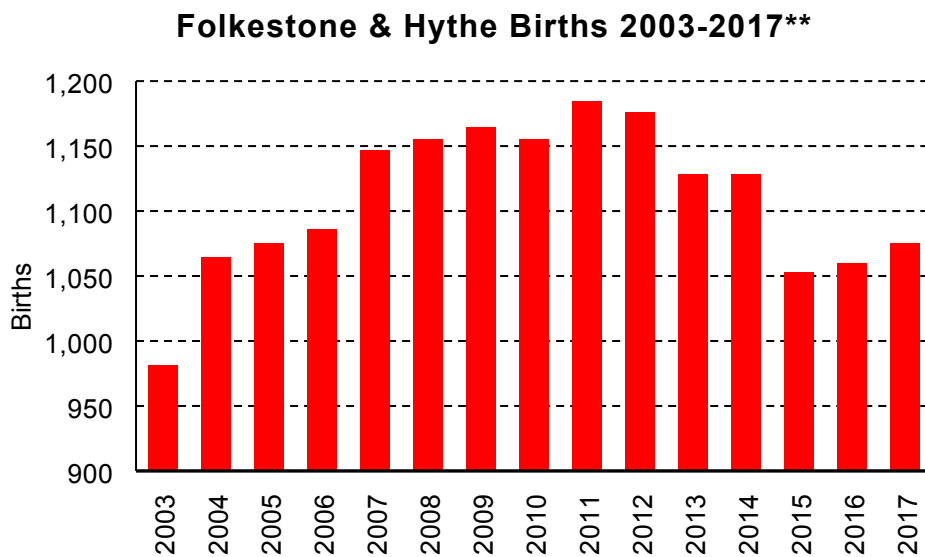


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Folkestone and Hythe District Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Folkestone East	373	10	12	36	23	20	14	373
Folkestone West	255	18	43	41	33	33	35	285
Hawkinge	135	19	11	21	4	16	11	135
Folkestone Rural North	95	13	19	7	14	19	14	93
Hythe	155	16	29	40	32	26	29	165
Sellindge and Lypne	45	5	-1	6	9	16	11	60
Romney Marsh	201	47	47	56	47	27	37	196
Brookland and Brenzett	35	14	16	15	12	12	13	35
Folkestone & Hythe	1,294	142	176	221	174	169	164	1,342

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Folkestone East	2,581	83	48	50	39	51	43	2,615
Folkestone West	1,843	113	90	82	89	94	105	1,935
Hawkinge	930	47	35	48	52	60	69	945
Folkestone Rural North	657	39	43	28	34	41	52	655
Hythe	1,065	1	16	50	79	96	110	1,135
Sellindge and Lypne	329	2	-2	-5	1	7	9	365
Romney Marsh	1,267	131	135	138	142	134	128	1,288
Brookland and Brenzett	245	75	78	77	79	80	83	245
Folkestone & Hythe	8,917	491	442	467	515	565	599	9,183

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 567 houses/flats were completed in that year. This was over 250 more than the number of units delivered in the previous year and the 5 year average. Housing not included in the Local Plan may create localised pressures on top of those seen in the forecasts above.

Forecasts indicate that both Year R and total primary school rolls will not increase significantly across the Plan period and surplus places across the district will sit above 5% throughout (with the exception of Years R-6 in 2018-19). However, localised pressures will lead to some planning groups having less than 5% surplus capacity.



Folkestone East and West Planning Groups

Housing developments at Shorncliffe Heights (Folkestone West) and Folkestone Harbour (Folkestone East) will, over time, require the provision of a new 2FE primary school. Land has been provided by the developers on the Shorncliffe Heights site. Forecasts suggest that there will be sufficient Year R places (including a 5% surplus) within both planning groups throughout the Plan period. There will be a surplus of places across all year groups, but these are expected to be below 5% in Folkestone East throughout the Plan period and in Folkestone West between 2018-19 and 2021-22. The new school is expected to be required at some point after 2024-25.

Hythe Planning Group

Palmarsh Primary School has increased its PAN to 1FE from September 2018 to meet the forecast demand arising from the 1,050 new houses in Martello Lakes. In the short term the School is able to accommodate the increase in PAN while awaiting planned building works. The additional places created are included in the forecast figures.

Sellindge and Lympe Planning Group

The development of 250 homes in Sellindge is underway with the expansion of the village primary school planned for September 2020. The additional places created are included in the forecast figures. The deficit of places seen in Year R in 2018-19 and in Years R-6 in 2018-19 and 2019-20 can be managed within existing accommodation. Further housing development in the village may require the further expansion of the School, with additional land allocated to enable this.

Romney Marsh Planning Group

The District's Core Strategy provides for up to 300 new homes in New Romney. Subject to these being delivered, small scale expansions of St Nicholas CEPS and Greatstone PS may be required.

Folkestone and Hythe Analysis - Secondary

There are three planning groups within Folkestone and Hythe District (See appendix 14.2 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.

Forecasts are based on the travel to learn pattern for each school, migration into the schools and the numbers of pupils forecast from housing developments. The closure of Pent Valley Technology School to new pupils from September 2016 has disrupted the traditional travel to learn patterns. With the opening of The Turner Free School, Folkestone on the former Pent Valley site we would expect to see a further change in the travel to learn patterns, which will alter the school forecasts over the next few years.



Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	598	52	15	7	-33	-28	-74	-61	-33	685
Romney Marsh Non-Selective	180	-10	-16	-14	-26	-21	-31	-21	-30	180
Folkestone Selective	360	-7	16	16	20	18	22	19	16	330

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective	2,791	196	128	79	18	-41	-170	-252	-295	3,425
Romney Marsh Non-Selective	900	89	17	-39	-85	-122	-141	-140	-156	900
Folkestone Selective	1,665	13	-3	-12	-5	21	50	54	54	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 (opened in September 2018). The Turner Free School will offer 120 Year 7 places in the first year increasing to 180 places each year after.

The forecasts indicate a deficit of Year 7 places from 2020-21, assuming new houses are built. The demand rises from around 1FE in 2019-20 to 3FE in 2022-23 before reducing again to 1 class in 2024-25. We would expect demand to reduce in 2026-27 as the 2015 birth cohort enter the secondary school system.

This would suggest temporary rather than permanent solutions may represent the best value for money. We will work with existing schools to establish solutions.

Total school rolls also forecast a deficit of school places across Years 7-11. The majority of the -295 place deficit arises because of the cumulative effect of Year 7 places not being available (229 of 295), suggesting addressing the Year 7 capacity issue will create the capacity required.

Romney Marsh Non-Selective Planning Group

There is one non-selective school in the planning group: The Marsh Academy. The total school roll pressures in this planning group are being driven by larger Year 7 cohorts entering the system, its increasing popularity with parents living in South



East Ashford and the change in travel to learn patterns as a consequence of the closure of Pent Valley Technology College. Marsh Academy has been able to accommodate over PAN previously.

The opening of The Turner Free School will alter travel to learn patterns again. This may result in a reduction in the pressure on places in the Romney Marsh non-selective Planning Group as those previously unable to access schools in the Folkestone & Hythe Planning Group become able to secure places at local schools.

We will work with the School to monitor the situation and add temporary capacity if required. In the event that oversubscription remains, it is anticipated pupils from Ashford District rather than Folkestone and Hythe District, will be displaced to other schools.

Folkestone Selective Planning Group

There are two selective schools in the district: Folkestone Girls Grammar and Harvey Grammar. Forecasts suggest there will be sufficient Year 7 places available throughout the Plan period. Forecasts would suggest a deficit of places across Year 7-11 between 2018-19 and 2020-21. In reality these pupils are already accommodated or will be within existing provision.

Planned Commissioning – Folkestone and Hythe

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	By 2023-24	Between 2024-2030
Folkestone West Primary						2FE new provision in Shorncliffe
Hythe Primary						Expansion of Palmarsh PS by 1FE
Romney Marsh Primary						0.1FE Greatstone PS 0.1FE St Nicholas CEPS
Folkestone and Hythe Non-Selective		Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places

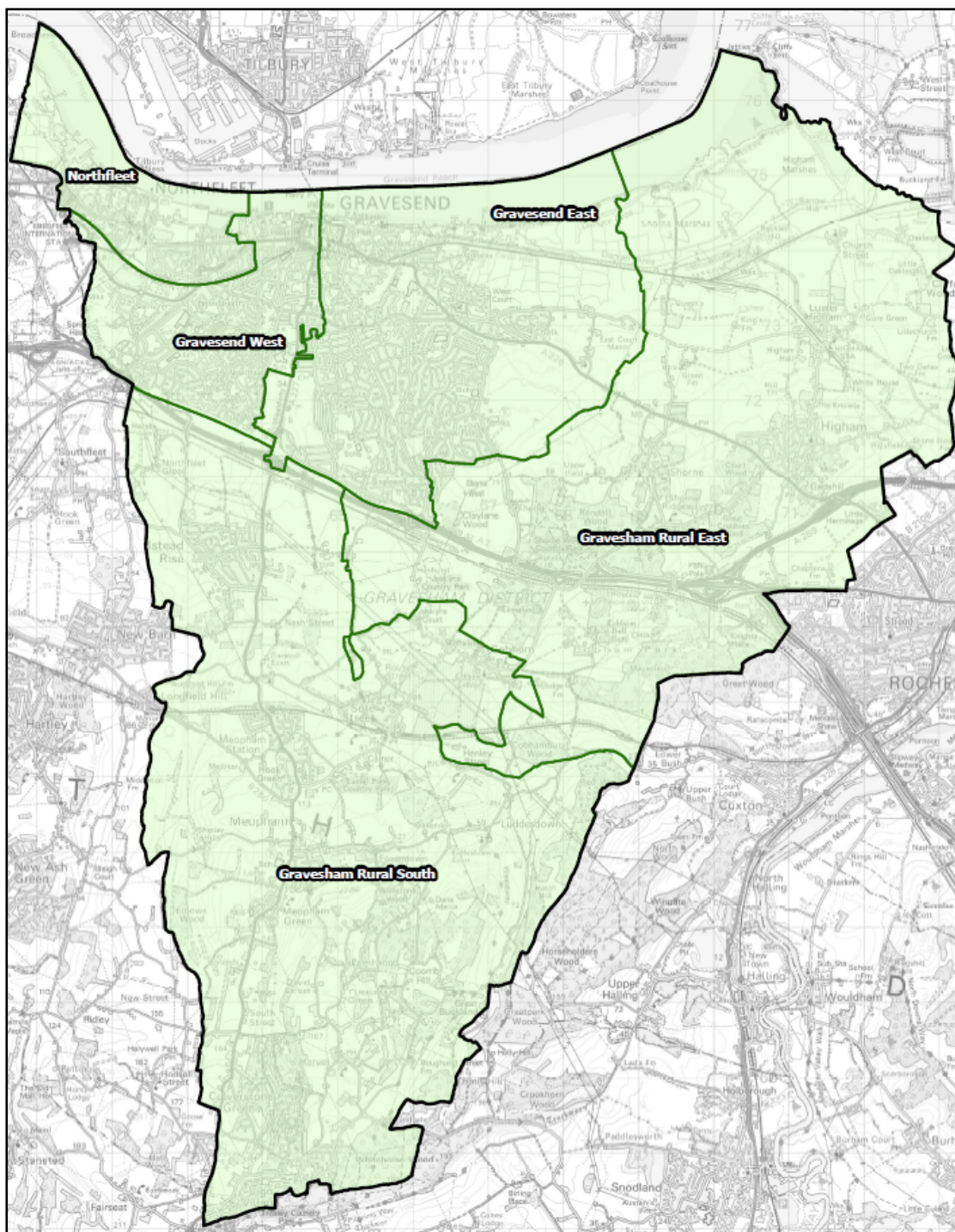


Borough commentary

- The Gravesham birth rate peaked in 2012. It remains significantly above the Kent average, being consistently 6 to 9 points higher, every year since 2010.
- The number of births was high for five years between 2010 and 2016. The number of births dropped to pre-2012 levels in 2017.
- The Gravesham Borough Council Local Plan states an intention to build 6,170 dwellings between 2011 to 2028. About 20% of the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation area is sited in Gravesham.
- The forecast figures show the demand for places if the numbers of new homes are delivered in line with the expected housing trajectories, both in terms of numbers and timing (2,644 new dwellings by 2023). These suggest that by the end of the term of this Commissioning Plan, the new dwellings will add to the surplus/deficits driven by stock housing demand, as follows:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 9.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 7.2% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 2.7% for 2019-20 increasing to a surplus of 4.8 in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -7.2% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -21.6% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 3.5% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -17.9% in 2024-25.



Map of the Gravesham Primary Planning Groups



Gravesham Primary Schools by Planning Group

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



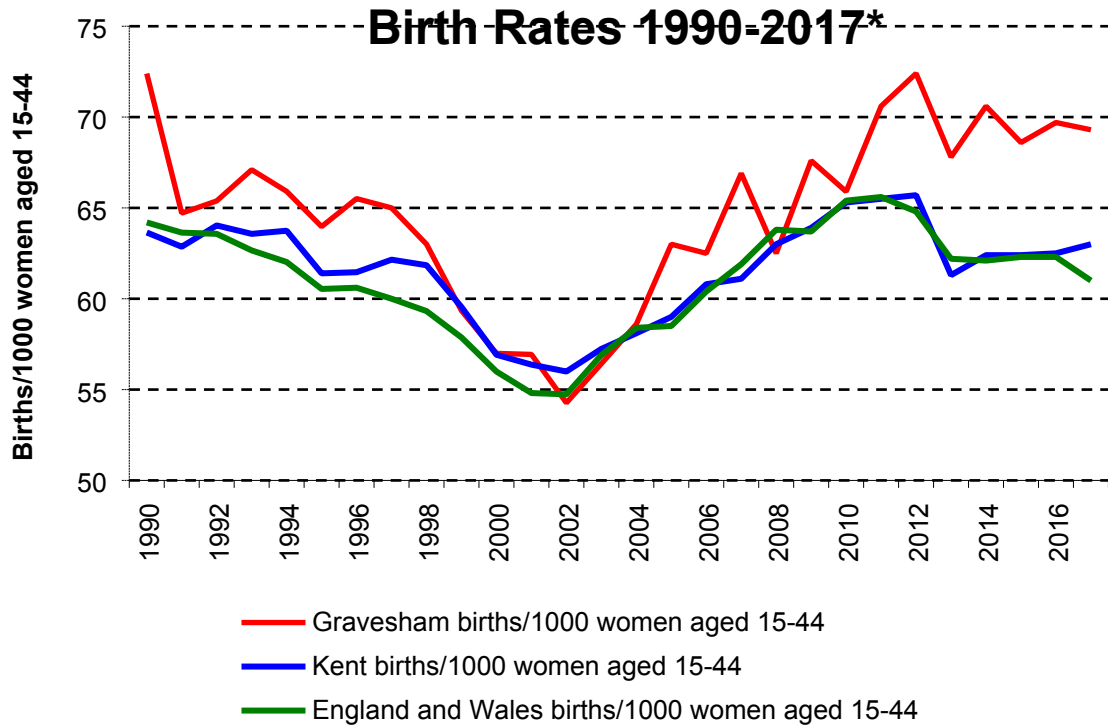
Planning Group	School	Status
	Singlewell Primary School	Community
	St. John's RC Primary School (Gravesend)	Academy
	Tymberwood Academy	Academy
	Westcourt Primary School	Academy
	Whitehill Primary School	Academy
Gravesend West	Cecil Road Primary School	Community
	Copperfield Academy	Academy
	Painters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



Birth Rate Analysis

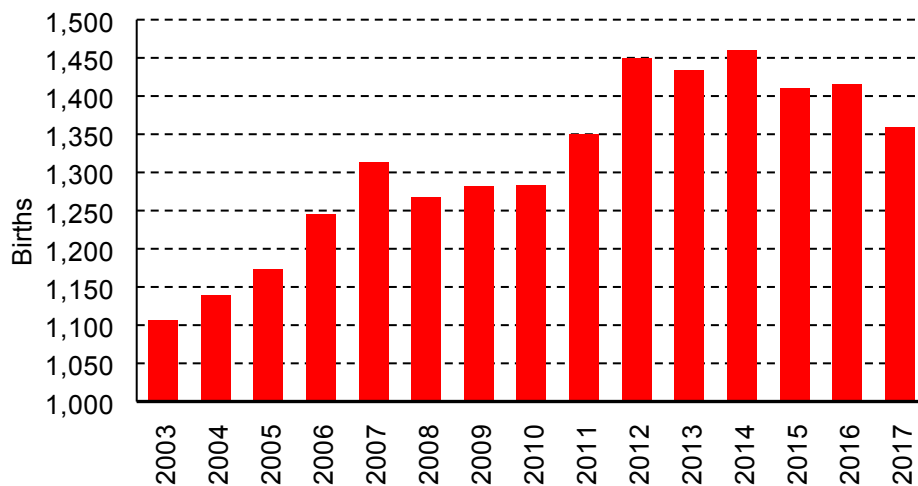
The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:

Gravesham, Kent and England & Wales



* ONS data

Gravesham Births 2003-2017**



** Health Authority birth data



Gravesham Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Gravesend East	682	96	103	83	100	86	76	682
Gravesend West	384	10	14	17	-26	-18	-37	354
Northfleet	140	2	-13	-1	-18	-19	-30	140
Gravesham Rural East	60	1	-1	2	2	0	1	60
Gravesham Rural South	210	41	28	8	0	18	8	180
Gravesham	1,476	150	130	110	59	66	18	1,416

Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Gravesend East	4,310	135	208	226	263	323	379	4,774
Gravesend West	2,598	48	23	-11	-78	-136	-184	2,568
Northfleet	1,010	14	-9	-29	-83	-136	-183	980
Gravesham Rural East	420	2	-14	-21	-27	-29	-32	420
Gravesham Rural South	1,410	27	44	50	47	69	50	1,335
Gravesham	9,748	226	252	214	121	91	30	10,077

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the Borough. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 165 new homes were built in that year. This was in line with the previous year but around 50 units below the 5 year average.

Housing not included in the Local Plan may create localised pressures on top of those seen in the forecasts above. The provision of new schools is being factored into the planning for the Borough, with land being requested or secured via developer contributions.

Forecasts indicate that both Year R rolls and Years R-6 rolls will increase by around 5.5% across the Plan period.

For Year R and Years R-6 we forecast surplus capacity across the Borough as a whole. However, we forecast less than 5% surplus Year R places from 2020-21 and less than 5% surplus places across Years R-6 throughout the Plan period.

In two planning groups, Gravesend West and Northfleet, there are deficits of Year R and Years R-6 places that increases over the Plan period.



These shortfalls in Gravesend West and Northfleet will likely require us adopting a slightly different commissioning model for Gravesend. In the past, we have tended

to expand a school incrementally, building capacity from Reception over a period of seven years. The higher numbers of pupils across Years R–6 will necessitate new capacity being commissioned in these planning groups across several or all year groups.

Gravesend West Planning Group

Demand in this planning area is driven by development in and around Springhead Park and rising Year R rolls. We forecast a deficit of 1FE of Year R places for 2020-21 increasing to 1-2FE by 2022-23. From September 2019, a new 2FE primary provision is being created as an ‘Expansion of Age Range’ at Saint George’s CE School, Gravesend. This will accommodate this demand during the Plan period.

Northfleet Planning Group

Demand in this planning area is driven largely by the Ebbsfleet Development Corporation’s house building programme at Springhead. We forecast a need for 1FE of primary provision throughout the Plan period. A new 2FE primary provision, The Hope School is planned to open from September 2020. This will accommodate this demand during the Plan period.

Gravesham Rural East

There is a small level of demand across all year groups in this planning area. The numbers are not sufficient to make a school expansion sustainable. Years R-6 pupils will therefore be accommodated within existing schools, or through a bulge expansion if the demand requires it and is local enough to make it viable.

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 14.2 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	1,321	113	26	-74	-104	-175	-182	-316	-269	1,234
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	354	-11	-24	-36	-40	-62	-61	-99	-81	354



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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Gravesham and Longfield Non-Selective	6,078	486	355	105	-141	-427	-724	-1,071	-1,270	6,170
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	1,702	21	-28	-84	-156	-239	-289	-365	-412	1,770

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.

There is a deficit for Year 7 in the Gravesham and Longfield non-selective planning group in 2020-21 of 3-4FE. Need is forecast to increase to 10-11FE of Year 7 provision by 2023-24.

We forecast a deficit of Years 7-11 places from 2020-21. This increases to the equivalent of an 8-9FE secondary school by 2024-25.

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.

There is a current deficit of Year 7 selective places in the planning group. This deficit is forecast to increase year on year reaching 3-4FE by 2023-24.

There is also a deficit of Years 7-11 places which is forecast to increase year on year and will see increases that mirror the Year 7 demand. The solution to managing this deficit is to enlarge both a local boys and girls Grammar provision.



Planned Commissioning - Gravesham

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Gravesend West	1FE at St George's CE School			1FE expansion at St George's CE School		
Northfleet		1FE new provision at Hope School			1FE expansion at Hope School	
Gravesham and Longfield Non- Selective	3FE expansion	1FE expansion	2FE expansion		4FE	
Gravesham and Longfield Selective	1FE expansion		1FE expansion		1FE expansion	
Special Schools						
Specialist Resourced Provisions	15 place primary ASD provision at Kings Farm PS					

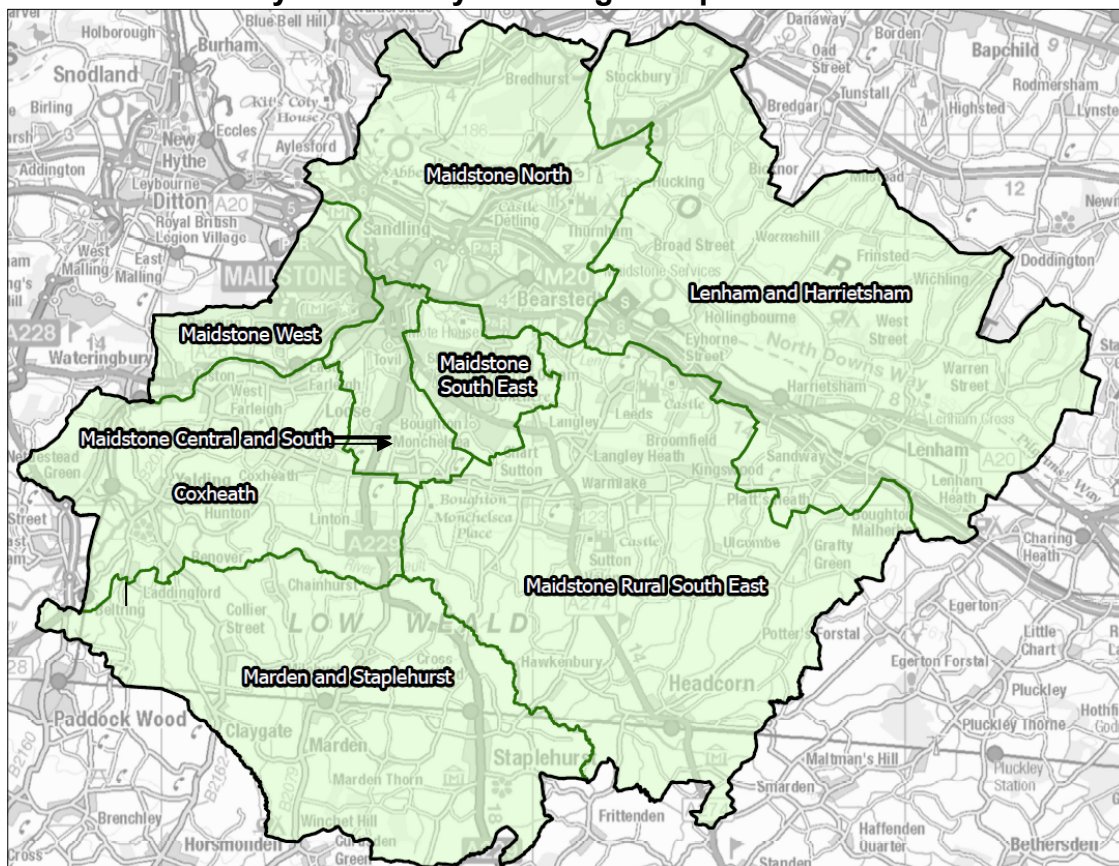


Borough commentary

- The birth rate in Maidstone has increased each year from 2013 before dropping slightly in 2017. However, this is still 3-4 points above the County average. The number of recorded births in the Borough has followed a similar pattern and was down by 25 in 2017 compared to the previous year.
- 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.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the local plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 4.8% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a deficit of -1.9% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 1.8% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -2.6% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -6.8% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -24.2% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 3.0% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -24.1% in 2024-25.



Maidstone Primary Schools by Planning Group



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	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
	St. Michael's CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled

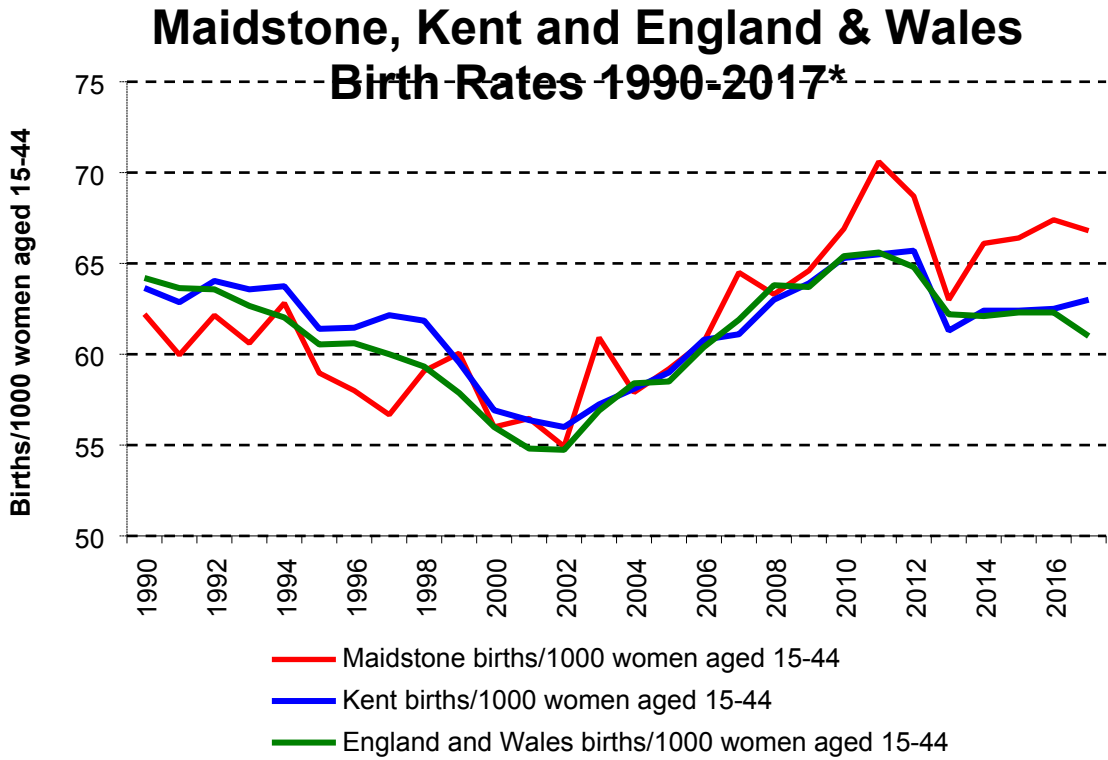


Planning Groups	School	Status
	West Borough Primary School	Community
Maidstone South East	Greenfields Community Primary School	Community
	Holy Family RC Primary School	Academy
	Langley Park Primary Academy	Academy
	Molehill Primary Academy	Academy
	Oaks Primary Academy	Academy
	Park Way Primary School	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 School	Community
	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

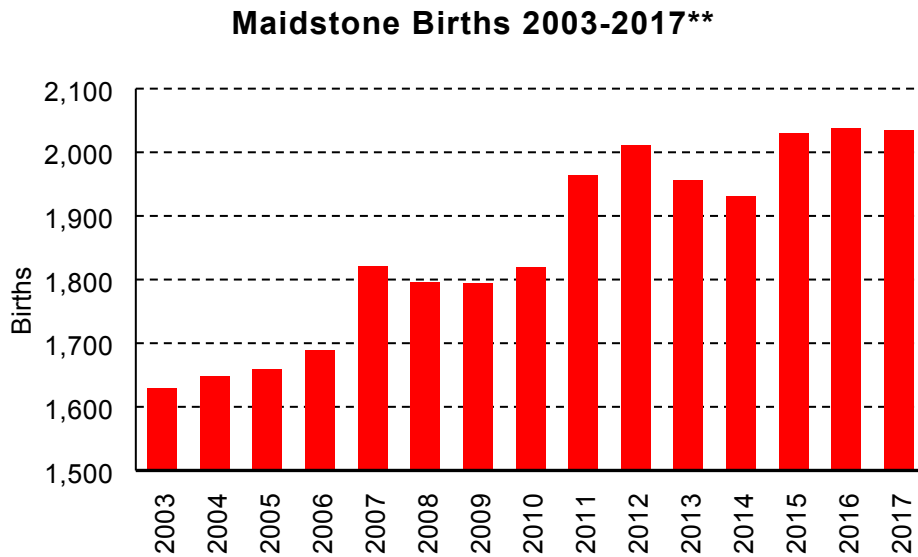


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Maidstone Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	315	10	-14	-33	-33	-43	-55	285
Maidstone North	465	5	19	21	-2	-1	-16	465
Maidstone West	460	24	30	-2	-15	-66	-56	430
Maidstone South East	327	49	36	21	16	-3	-4	327
Lenham and Harrietsham	88	10	48	33	25	40	33	118
Coxheath	126	25	14	19	22	26	17	129
Marden and Staplehurst	150	31	35	6	15	7	6	145
Maidstone Rural South East	140	52	35	33	47	41	37	140
Maidstone	2,071	206	203	98	73	1	-38	2,039

Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Maidstone Central and South	1,875	5	-56	-143	-198	-253	-313	2,025
Maidstone North	3,305	-28	-55	-68	-105	-145	-181	3,333
Maidstone West	3,000	53	32	-18	-65	-158	-224	3,060
Maidstone South East	2,049	172	142	116	73	8	-29	2,289
Lenham and Harrietsham	616	37	71	72	85	108	126	766
Coxheath	888	80	64	50	34	16	21	900
Marden and Staplehurst	1,030	149	148	113	66	30	15	1,025
Maidstone Rural South East	786	118	116	132	166	196	211	950
Maidstone	13,549	586	462	254	55	-198	-374	14,348

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the Borough. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at expected pace. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 1,145 new homes were built in that year. This was more than double the previous year and 500 more than the 5-year average.

In October 2017 Maidstone Borough Council's Local Plan was formally adopted, setting out the scale and location of proposed development. The Borough is planning for around 17,500 dwellings or just under 900 per annum in the period up



to 2031. This compares to an average annual build rate of approximately 600 dwellings over the past 5 years.

Forecasts indicate that both Year R and total primary school rolls will continue to rise across the Plan period and will result in an overall deficit of places from 2022-23. There is significant demand for the town centre planning groups, with a deficit of Year R places forecast from 2019-20 in Maidstone Central and South and Maidstone West and from 2020-21 in North.

We also anticipate additional pressure from several permitted developments across the town centre area of Maidstone. We have been given prior notice from the Borough Council of developers' intentions to convert various retail and office spaces into up to 1,400 new residential dwellings, under permitted development. This will increase the demand for primary places across the Maidstone town centre area in excess of the demand indicated in the forecasts.

Future pressure is anticipated across Maidstone Town (Central and South, North, West and south East planning groups) culminating in an overall shortfall of 131 Year R places by 2022-23 across the planning groups. Approximately 4-5FE of additional Year R provision will be required across the 'Town' planning groups within the Plan period. In particular, there is acute pressure forecast for Maidstone Central and South and Maidstone North, with both planning groups showing significant deficits that increase throughout the Plan period.

The short-term strategic response to the demand for further primary school places in the central Maidstone area is the planned new 2FE Maidstone North Primary Free School that was scheduled to open in 2018-19. However, despite extensive lobbying efforts with the ESFA to date a planning application is yet to be submitted. Consequently, the opening of the new Free school will be delayed until 2020-21 at the earliest. In the short-term 30 Year R places are needed for 2019-20 and will be met with temporary expansion at an existing school.

Housing developments on the Maidstone side of Hermitage Lane will necessitate up to 2FE of additional provision from the point at which occupations commence. Land has been secured that would enable a 2FE primary school to be established on the East of Hermitage Lane site. This is expected no earlier than 2020-21 and once open will help to provide the needed surplus to cover the permitted development demand.

In the medium-term, there will be a requirement for an additional 2FE to be achieved through expansion of existing schools from 2021-22 that is linked to and dependent upon new housing developments across the Town planning groups. The exact location will be dependent on which developments come first and the capacity of a school/schools to expand.

Maidstone Central and South

Forecasts indicate a deficit of Year R and Years R-6 provision throughout the Plan period. Additional Year R provision required from 2019 onwards. The addition of 30 Year R places in 2019-20, and the opening of the Maidstone North Free School in 2020-21, are expected to mitigate the deficit of places in this planning group until 2021-22 at which point an additional 2FE of primary provision will be required.



Maidstone North

Forecasts indicate a deficit of Year R places from 2020-21. Years R-6 are forecast to be in deficit throughout the Plan period. 30 Year R places will be commissioned in 2019-20 prior to the opening of the Maidstone North Free School, scheduled for 2020-21.

Maidstone West

Forecasts indicate a deficit of Year R and Years R-6 places from 2019-2020 increasing throughout the Plan period. By 2021-22 up to 2FE of Year R provision is forecast to be required. Land is secured for a 2FE primary school on the East Hermitage Lane site. This will be from 2020-21 at the earliest.

Maidstone South East

Forecasts indicate a small deficit of places from 2021-22 in respect of Year R places and from 2022-23 across Years R-6. This will be offset by places commissioned in other 'Town' planning groups.

Marden and Staplehurst

Forecasts indicate a pressure for Year R places in this planning group by the end of the Plan period. We will commission the expansion of Marden Primary School to 2FE from the current 40 PAN for 2021-22.

Maidstone Analysis Secondary

There are two planning groups which are within Maidstone Borough, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 14.2 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	1,395	198	109	-132	-176	-214	-339	-429	-365	1,335
Maidstone and Malling Selective	785	6	23	-9	-47	-56	-109	-153	-136	737

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Maidstone Non-Selective	6,870	1,071	858	451	4	-511	-1,055	-1,602	-1,837	6,675
Maidstone and Malling Selective	3,697	21	-38	-132	-194	-249	-355	-529	-658	3,685



Maidstone Non-Selective Planning Group

There are seven schools in the Maidstone non-selective planning group: Cornwallis Academy, The Lenham School, Maplesden Noakes School, New Line Learning Academy, St. Augustine Academy, St. Simon Stock Catholic School and Valley Park School.

Forecasts indicate a deficit of 132 Year R places from 2019-20 increasing to a deficit of -365 places by the end of the Plan period. Pressures across Years 7-11 are forecast from 2021-22.

In recent years, schools within Maidstone have unilaterally decided to admit above PAN, creating additional selective and non-selective capacity. This we forecast to continue. In 2019-20, 30 temporary Year R places will be at Maplesden Noakes with up to a further 60 temporary Year 7 places at other schools. This will ensure sufficient Year 7 places in the short term.

The bulk of the forecast short to medium-term deficit is due to the delay in the opening of the planned new 6FE secondary Free school, the School of Science and Technology Maidstone; the new school was scheduled to open in September 2017. However, the opening of the new school will now be delayed until 2020-21 due to delays in the ESFA securing planning permission. The proposed 180 Year 7 places are required to meet the majority of the initial forecast demand for non-selective places in Maidstone town. However, it is anticipated that Maplesden Noakes will continue to provide 30 temporary Year 7 places for 2020-21 in excess of the new school's capacity.

It is also anticipated that there will be significant medium-term pressure for additional Year 7 places elsewhere in the planning group, which could not reasonably be met by a Free School in central Maidstone and additional temporary provision. Therefore, following the addition of temporary Year 7 places in 2019-20 and 2020-21, we propose to permanently expand Maplesden Noakes by 2 FE in 2021-22.

From 2022-23 additional provision will be required subject to the pace and scale of housing developments. We also anticipate needing up to 90 temporary Year R places to meet the 2012 birth rate spike that is expected to impact in 2023-24.

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 forecast for the planning group indicates that there will be a deficit of Year 7 and all year groups from 2019-20 that increases during the Plan period. It is anticipated that the aforementioned schools' decisions to admit over PAN will result in selective capacity broadly in line with demand until 2022-23 when an additional 2 FE of places will be required.

In the medium to longer term, we will commission an additional 2 FE of provision in 2022-23 and a further 1 FE (or 30 temporary places) in 2023-24 to meet place



demand. During the 2018-19 year we will work with existing schools to inform the provision required for the next iteration of the KCP.

Planned Commissioning - Maidstone

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Maidstone Central and South			Up to 2FE of expansion of existing schools across one or more of these planning groups			
Maidstone North	30 Year R places	New 2 FE primary school				
Maidstone West		2FE new provision in Hermitage Lane				
Marden and Staplehurst			0.6FE at Marden PS			
Maidstone Non-Selective	30 temporary Year 7 places at Maplesden Noakes Up to 60 further temporary Year 7 places	New 6FE SSTM secondary Free school 30 temporary Year 7 places at Maplesden Noakes	2 FE expansion of Maplesden Noakes		Up to 90 temporary places in 2023	
Maidstone and Malling Selective				2 FE	1FE expansion or 30 Year 7 places	
Special Schools	135 additional places at Five Acre Wood, includes: expansion of Holmesdale Satellite 70 to 150 places and 30 place Satellite at Palace Wood PS	168 place new special secondary Free School for ASD in Maidstone				
Specialist Resourced Provisions		15 places primary SRP for ASD				

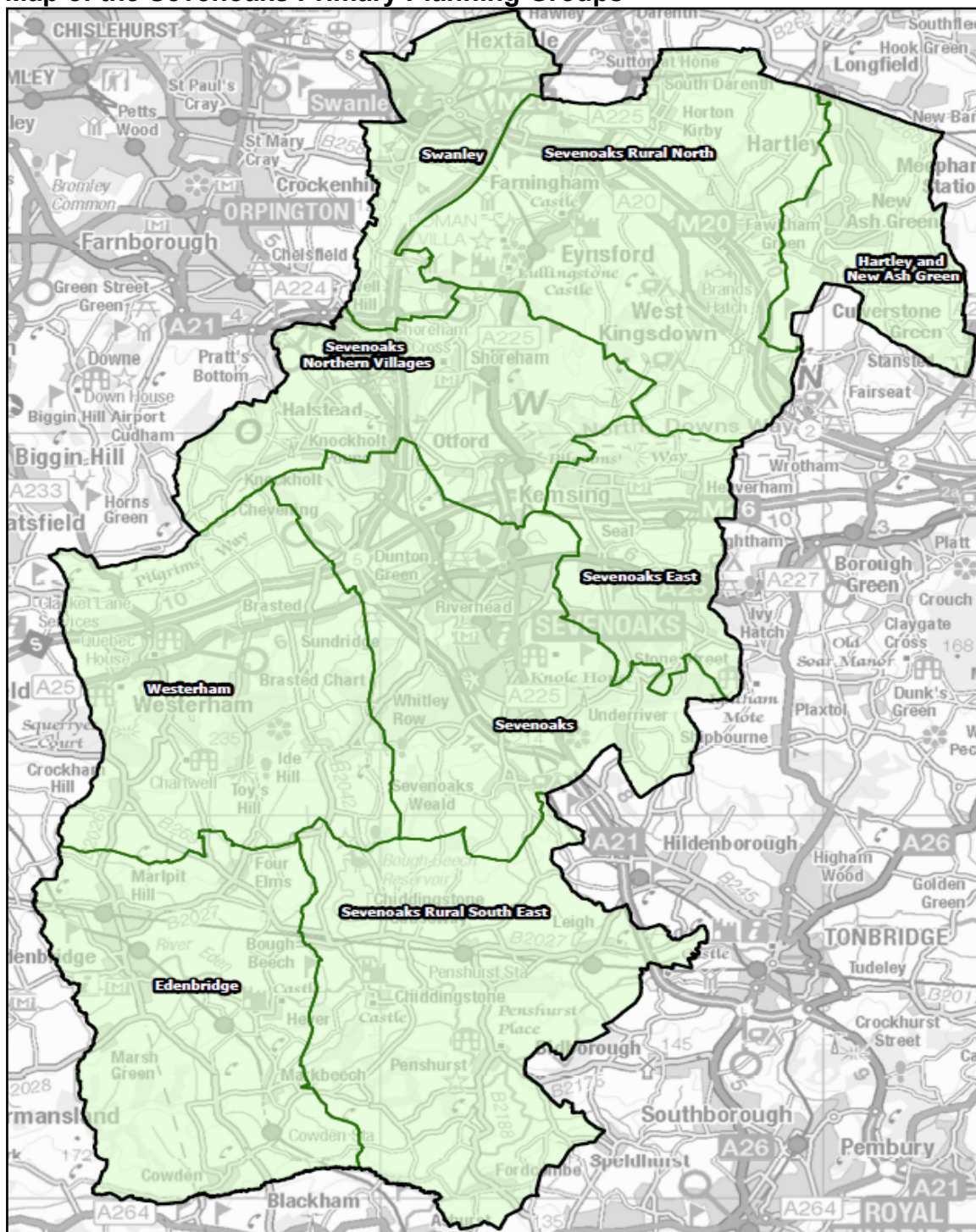


District commentary

- Apart from spikes in 2012 and 2015, the birth rate in Sevenoaks broadly mirrors the County and national averages. Currently the birth rate is 1 point below the County average. The number of births has fallen in line with the birth rate being 117 births fewer than 2015.
- Sevenoaks District Council is consulting on a new Local Plan that suggests that they need to build 13,800 new homes. The expectation is that the eventual total will not reach this amount. However, this figure is significantly higher than the 6,500 new homes identified in 'Issues and Options 2015-35' which has been used to calculate the forecast demand for school places in this Plan.
- The forecast figures show the demand for places if the numbers of new housing are delivered in line with the expected housing trajectories, both in terms of numbers and timing. This suggests that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 14.3% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 14.1% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 9.0% for 2019-20 increasing to a surplus of 11.2% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -2.3% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -25.1% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 2.7% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -24.1% in 2024-25.



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

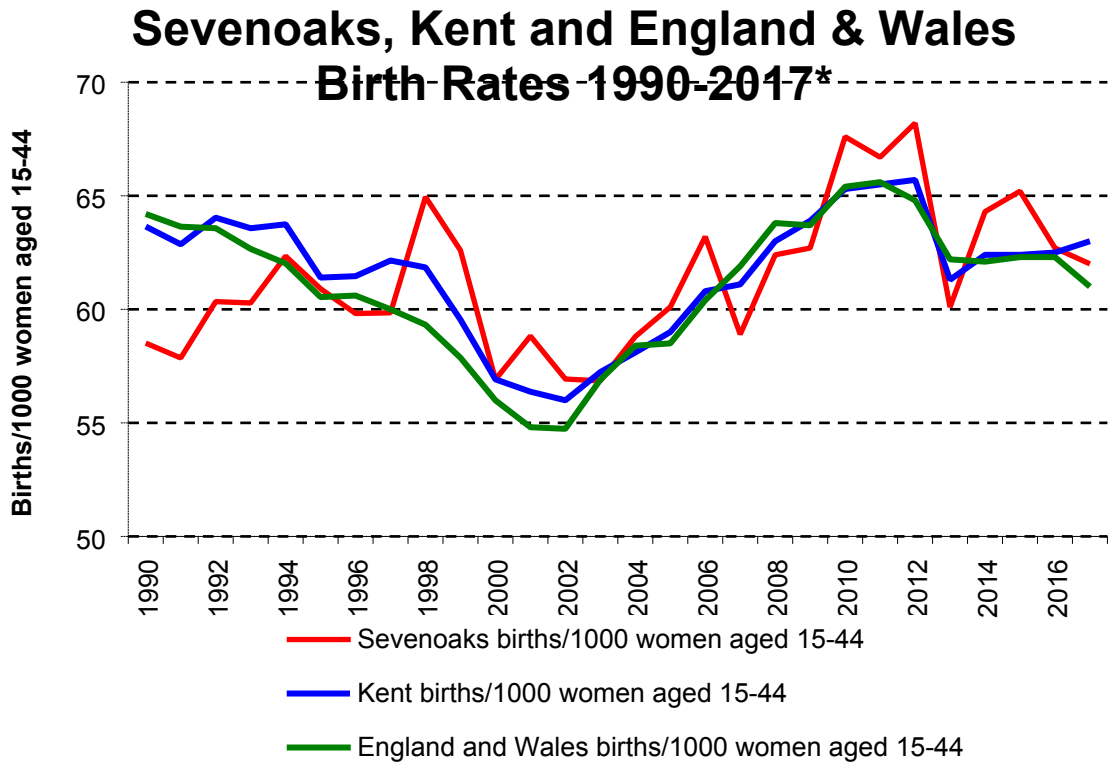


Planning group	School	Status
	St. Mary's CE Primary School (Swanley)	Voluntary Aided
	St. Paul's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sevenoaks Rural North	Anthony Roper Primary School	Foundation
	Fawkham CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Horton Kirby CE Primary School	Academy
	West Kingsdown 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

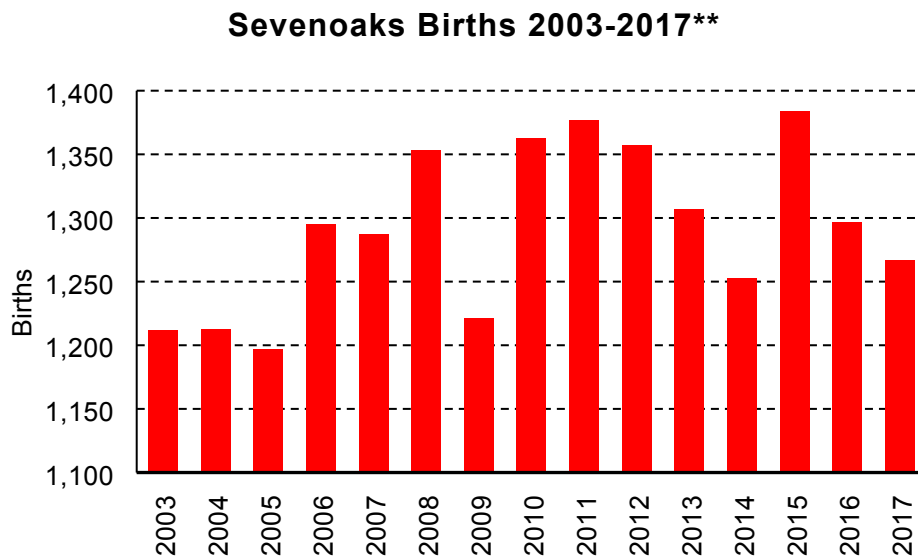


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Sevenoaks Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Swanley	305	41	33	41	5	-6	-6	305
Sevenoaks Rural North	150	34	49	34	50	37	38	150
Hartley and New Ash Green	150	6	13	0	2	4	4	150
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	130	23	22	16	32	18	17	130
Sevenoaks East	104	21	26	22	30	35	31	102
Sevenoaks	390	34	45	28	63	72	56	390
Westerham	117	13	33	28	33	34	31	117
Edenbridge	131	27	42	45	46	42	37	131
Sevenoaks Rural South East	83	11	11	8	15	17	13	83
Sevenoaks	1,560	210	274	223	276	253	220	1,558

Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Swanley	2,015	91	110	128	86	71	59	2,135
Sevenoaks Rural North	1,050	199	197	195	209	217	222	1,050
Hartley and New Ash Green	1,050	44	35	28	11	14	7	1,050
Sevenoaks Northern Villages	920	147	149	128	128	140	130	910
Sevenoaks East	680	131	120	124	151	158	176	716
Sevenoaks	2,669	72	60	48	85	158	224	2,754
Westerham	759	95	106	113	111	135	157	819
Edenbridge	772	133	165	193	202	199	219	912
Sevenoaks Rural South East	581	12	6	4	1	20	31	582
Sevenoaks	10,496	924	948	962	986	1,110	1,225	10,928

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 312 new homes were built in that year. This was 100 fewer than the previous year but 54 more than the 5 year average.

Demand is manageable in all planning areas of Sevenoaks. There may be isolated pockets of demand, notably Swanley and Sevenoaks Town centre during the Plan period, but such demand will be managed locally, without any additional primary



school enlargements. KCC will monitor the capacity/demand figures throughout the year.

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 14.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). In order to access selective provision, residents travel out of the district with the exception being girls who access selective provision via the annex of Weald of Kent Grammar School.

Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	560	17	3	-35	-40	-70	-85	-88	-97	565
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	1,074	135	55	-39	-115	-165	-237	-300	-276	1,015

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2,585	115	46	-4	-61	-127	-222	-323	-397	2,825
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	4,852	708	510	280	-67	-441	-796	-1,125	-1,353	5,135

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.

There is a deficit for Year 7 places in the planning group from 2019-20 which will need to be mitigated by 1-2FE of provision. This will increase to a deficit of 3-4FE by 2024-25. The short-term pressure derives mainly from Sevenoaks District and proposals are in places to commission 2FE at Trinity School from 2019-20 and further 2FE in Sevenoaks from 2020-21.

In the medium term, an expansion of Wrotham School will be required to respond to new housing growth. The timing of this expansion will be subject to the pace of new housing development.



We forecast a small deficit of Years 7-11 places in 2019-20 (4 places), increasing to a deficit of -397 places by 2024-25. The commissioning of Year 7 places will, over time, increase the capacity across secondary rolls in this planning group.

Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective Planning Group

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

We forecast a deficit for Year 7 in the Dartford and Swanley non-selective planning group from 2019-20 of 1-2FE. This deficit is forecast to increase year on year peaking at 10FE in 2023-24 before reducing slightly in 2024-25.

Years 7-11 places are manageable until 2020, where a deficit must be met. This deficit increases very significantly, year on year.

Selective Provision

The analysis of selective provision in the West Kent Planning Group is contained in the Tonbridge and Malling District section. This includes reference to the KCC policy aim of establishing a 3FE boys selective provision in Sevenoaks District, to balance the 3FE girls provision established by the expansion of the Weald of Kent Grammar School onto a satellite on the old Wilderness School site.

Planned Commissioning - Sevenoaks

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Sevenoaks Non-Selective	2FE at Trinity School	2FE in Sevenoaks				
Dartford and Swanley Non-Selective	4FE at Stone Lodge		4FE at Alkerden	2FE at Stone Lodge	6FE at Stone Lodge and Alkerden	4FE at Ebbsfleet Central
Specialist Resourced Provisions	15-place secondary SRP for ASD					

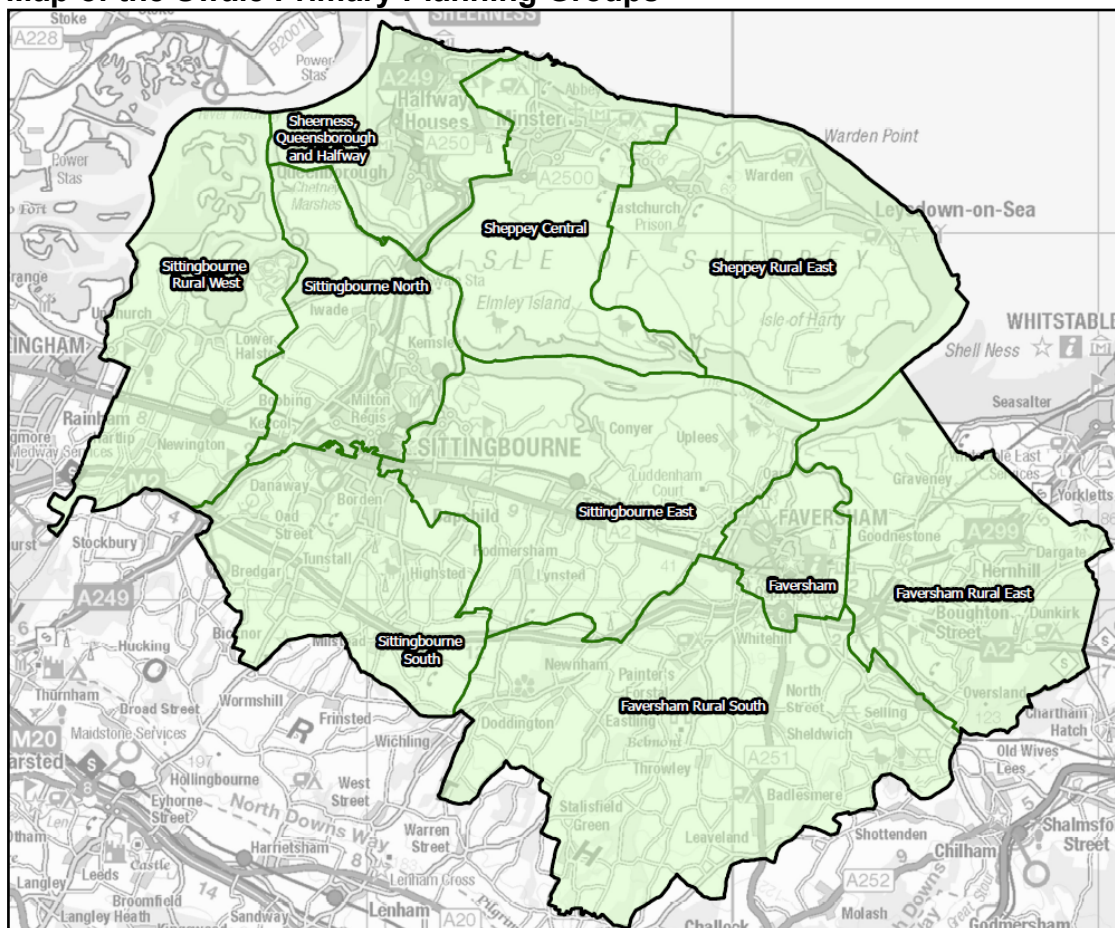


District commentary

- The birth rate in Swale is 6.8 points above the County average and has been consistent for the last 7 years, producing between 66 and 70 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. The number of recorded births each year has fluctuated from a high of 1,809 in 2010 to a low of 1,705 in 2015, a difference of 104 births. In 2017 the number of recorded births was 1,791.
- 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 annum. During the 5-year period 2012 to 2017 a total of 2,457 houses were completed with an average of 491 per year.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 15.4% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 5.1% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 6.3% for 2019-20 reducing to a surplus of 2.3% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -7.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -24.5% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 1.7% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -20.7% in 2024-25.



Map of the Swale Primary Planning Groups



Swale Primary Schools by Planning Group

Planning groups	School	Status
Faversham	Bysing Wood Primary School	Community
	Davington Primary School	Community
	Ethelbert Road Primary School	Community
	Luddenham School	Academy
	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
	Ospringe CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Selling CE Primary School	Academy
	Sheldwich Primary School	Academy
Sittingbourne East	Bapchild and Tonge CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
	Canterbury Road Primary School	Community
	Lansdowne Primary School	Academy
	Lynsted and Norton Primary School	Academy
	South Avenue Primary School	Academy
	Sunny Bank Primary School	Community
	Teynham Parochial CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

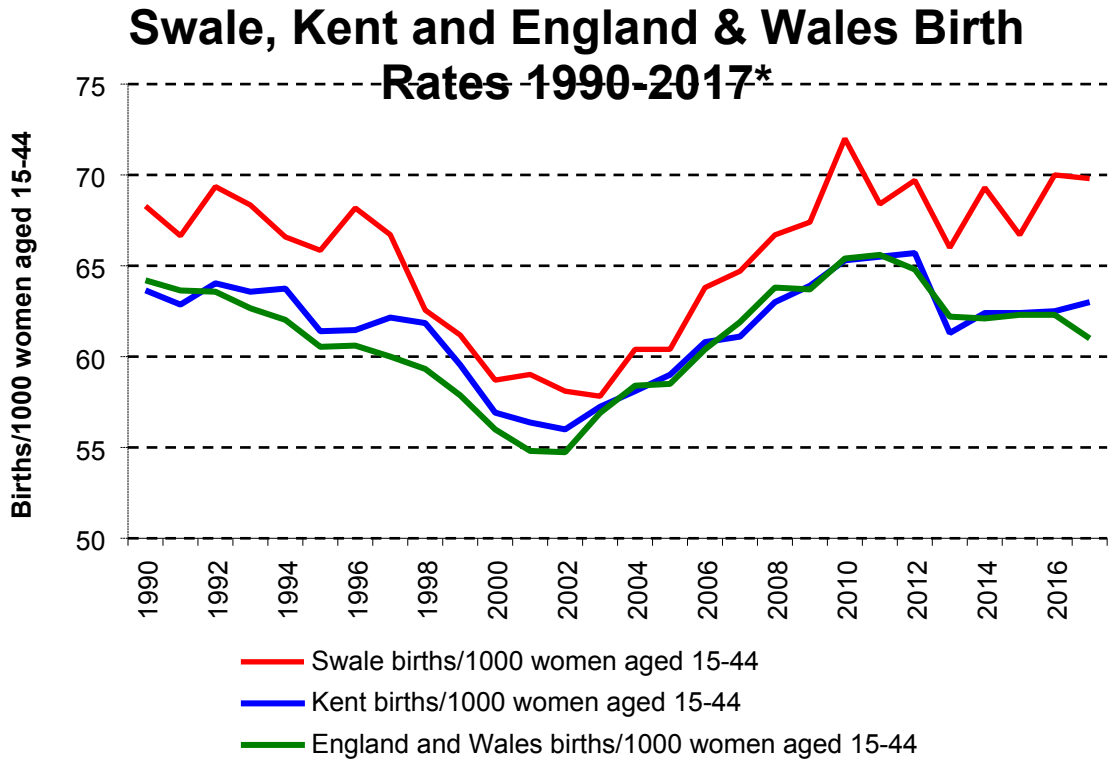


Planning groups	School	Status
Sittingbourne South	Borden CE Primary School	Academy
	Bredgar CE Primary School	Academy
	Milstead and Frinsted CE Primary School	Academy
	Minterne Community Junior School	Academy
	Oaks Community Infant School	Academy
	Rodmersham Primary School	Community
	St. Peter's RC Primary 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	Community
	Lower Halstow Primary School	Community
	Newington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	Halfway Houses Primary School	Academy
	Queenborough School	Community
	Richmond Academy	Academy
	Rose Street Primary School	Community
	St. Edward's RC Primary School	Academy
	West Minster Primary School	Community
Sheppey central	Minster in Sheppey Primary School	Academy
	St. George's CE Primary School (Minster)	Academy
	Thistle Hill Academy	Academy
Sheppey Rural East	Eastchurch CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

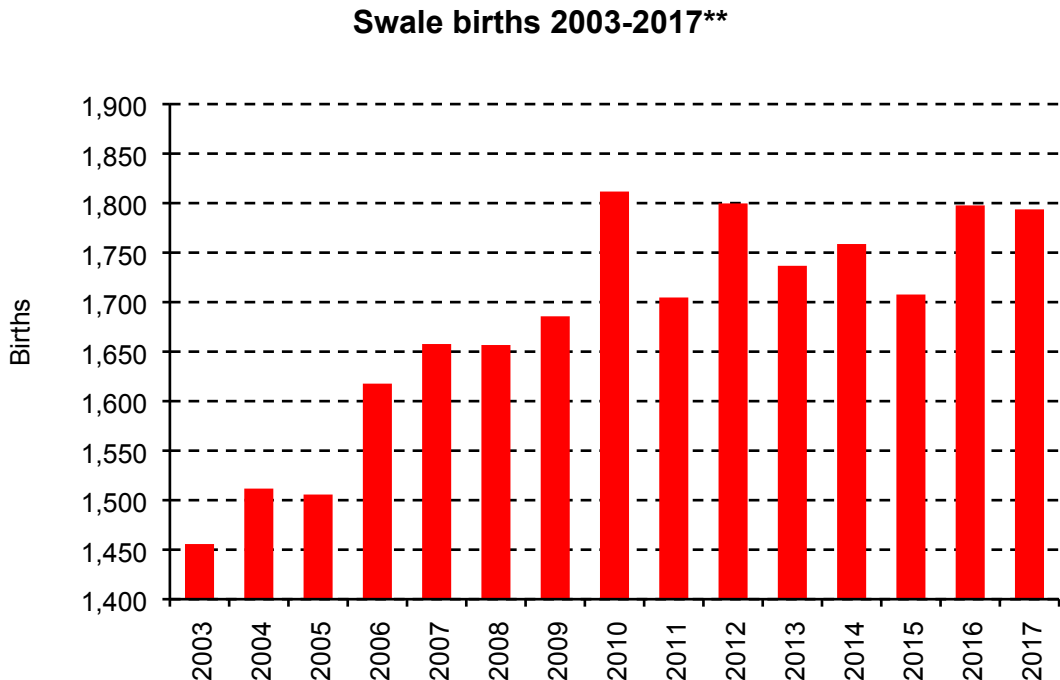


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Swale Analysis – Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Faversham	210	54	62	65	47	50	40	210
Faversham Rural East	75	7	7	10	11	4	6	75
Faversham Rural South	105	16	15	21	9	14	10	105
Sittingbourne East	275	51	28	37	13	-1	-11	275
Sittingbourne South	334	29	28	46	32	32	9	328
Sittingbourne North	300	12	23	19	-12	-8	-15	330
Sittingbourne Rural West	105	18	25	27	22	13	12	105
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	390	46	55	59	39	37	31	390
Sheppey Central	210	9	33	32	22	22	24	210
Sheppey Rural East	60	0	2	7	6	1	0	60
Swale	2,064	242	278	321	189	163	107	2,088

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Faversham	1,290	111	155	208	228	220	203	1,440
Faversham Rural East	555	19	11	16	16	8	2	525
Faversham Rural South	768	6	24	47	39	33	25	737
Sittingbourne East	1,895	157	146	152	144	68	7	1,925
Sittingbourne South	2,134	-8	7	51	74	66	-7	2,302
Sittingbourne North	2,010	20	10	4	-29	-88	-179	2,250
Sittingbourne Rural West	705	73	80	102	105	94	61	735
Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway	2,460	200	210	242	224	227	190	2,730
Sheppey Central	1,260	38	38	56	67	70	65	1,440
Sheppey Rural East	495	28	20	16	-2	-20	-29	435
Swale	13,572	644	702	895	865	680	339	14,519

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 615 new homes were built in that year. This was slightly more than the previous year and over 100 more than the 5-year



average. However, this is below the average of 776 houses per year required to be built to meet the Local Plan.

Forecasts for Swale District indicate that both Year R and Years R-6 will continue to rise, but a surplus of places will be maintained throughout the Plan period. Any sites for new primary schools will be brought forward later in the development build-out period to prevent over-capacity.

Faversham Planning Group

Forecasts indicate up to 2FE surplus Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through temporary reduction of PANs if agreed.

Sittingbourne East Planning Group

Pressure from new housing in Sittingbourne East will need to be managed from 2020-21 to ensure sufficient local places are available. This will include a 0.5FE expansion of Sunny Bank Primary School and a phased 1FE expansion of Teynham Primary School if the housing development in Teynham comes forward as set out in the Local Plan.

Sittingbourne North Planning Group

Pressure from new housing in Sittingbourne North will start from 2020-2021. However, forecast surplus capacity in adjacent planning groups could provide sufficient places until a new 2FE primary provision as part of an all-through school is established on the Quinton Road development. We will continue to press for access to the site from 2022-23.

Sheerness, Queenborough and Halfway/Sheppey Central Planning Groups

Forecasts indicate a surplus of places across these two planning groups, which is expected to reduce as new housing progresses. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through temporary reduction of PANs if agreed.

Swale Analysis – Secondary

There are five planning groups which are within Swale District or which cross the district boundary (See appendix 14.2 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	230	8	-26	-23	-23	-44	-43	-56	-43	210
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	390	124	113	92	87	48	56	26	17	390



	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	765	-35	-35	-104	-123	-187	-160	-266	-217	765
Canterbury & Faversham Selective	580	-15	-35	-37	-63	-72	-115	-133	-111	575
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	240	-12	8	-42	-47	-70	-61	-91	-80	240

Year 7-11 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if no Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Faversham Non-Selective	1,070	141	55	-22	-78	-152	-218	-246	-261	1,050
Isle of Sheppey Non-Selective	1,950	636	589	567	514	436	351	263	185	1,950
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	3,630	-14	-102	-252	-391	-619	-806	-1,026	-1,123	3,825
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	2,853	-105	-125	-179	-296	-385	-506	-594	-654	2,875
Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective	1,230	-3	-9	-68	-135	-214	-286	-380	-413	1,200

Faversham Non-Selective Planning Group

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

The forecast Year 7 places indicate a deficit of up to -56 places over the Plan period and a deficit of up to -261 Years 7-11 places.

If all the housing goes ahead at the planned build out rate, 1FE permanent expansion of The Abbey School will be required from 2021-22.

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 places show a continuing surplus of places. The forecast surplus places are a result of the increasing number of children travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their education. In 2014 there were 126 students (4FE) living on the Island who attended a Sittingbourne non-selective school. This increased to 177 (6FE) in 2017. If this trend continues then an estimated 185 children will be leaving the Island by 2023. We will continue to work with Oasis Academy Trust, Swale Borough Council and local parties to address this.



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.

Forecast Year 7 and Years 7-11 places show an increasing deficit over the Plan period. By 2020-21 a deficit of -123 places is predicted for Year 7 rising to -266 by 2023-24.

The increasing pressure showing in Sittingbourne is exacerbated by large numbers of children travelling off the Isle of Sheppey for their secondary education. Surplus capacity in Oasis Isle of Sheppey Academy will help to offset the deficit in Sittingbourne.

The Westlands School has agreed to provide an additional 45 Year 7 places to address the deficit on a temporary basis for Year 7 entry in September 2019 and September 2020.

A feasibility will be undertaken to explore the permanent expansion of Westlands by 2FE, linked to the Wises Lane development and provision of improved vehicular access from new roads serving this development.

We will continue to press for access to the North Sittingbourne (Quinton Road) development to establish a new secondary school to meet the predicted need from 2022-23.

Sittingbourne and Sheppey Selective Planning Group

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

Forecast Year 7 places indicate a deficit of -42 places for entry in September 2019, increasing to a deficit of -91 places by 2023-24 if all new housing comes forward. We will discuss with the two schools in the planning group options and solutions for creating additional capacity.

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.

If new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan it is forecast that there will be a gradual increase in the need for Year 7 places across the planning period, increasing from 37 in 2019 to 133 by 2023.

The preferred option for meeting the projected need for Grammar places in Canterbury and Faversham is to establish a up to a 5FE satellite Grammar provision on the Coast. This is dependent on a successful application to the Selective Schools Expansion Fund. A satellite on the Coast would also have the potential to be expanded to accommodate the additional identified grammar need in Thanet. If the preferred option of a Grammar satellite on the coast is not achievable in the timeframe required, discussions will be had with the Grammar schools in the



Planning Group to establish if we are able to expand existing provisions to meet the need.

Planned Commissioning - Swale

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Sittingbourne East			0.5FE expansion of Sunny Bank PS		Phased 1FE expansion of Teynham PS	
Sittingbourne North				2FE New provision on Quinton Road development		
Faversham Non-Selective			1FE expansion			
Sittingbourne Non-Selective	Up to 45 Year 7 places	Up to 45 temporary Year 7 places	Up to 120 Year 7 places	2FE permanent provision Up to 60 Year 7 places	6 FE new provision on the North Sittingbourne development	
Sittingbourne/Sheppey Selective	Up to 45 Year 7 places	Up to 45 Year 7 places	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	3FE expansion	
Canterbury and Faversham Selective	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 30 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 5FE Satellite on Coast or expansion of existing schools		
Special Schools		168 place special school for ASD	120 place special SEMH School on Isle of Sheppey			

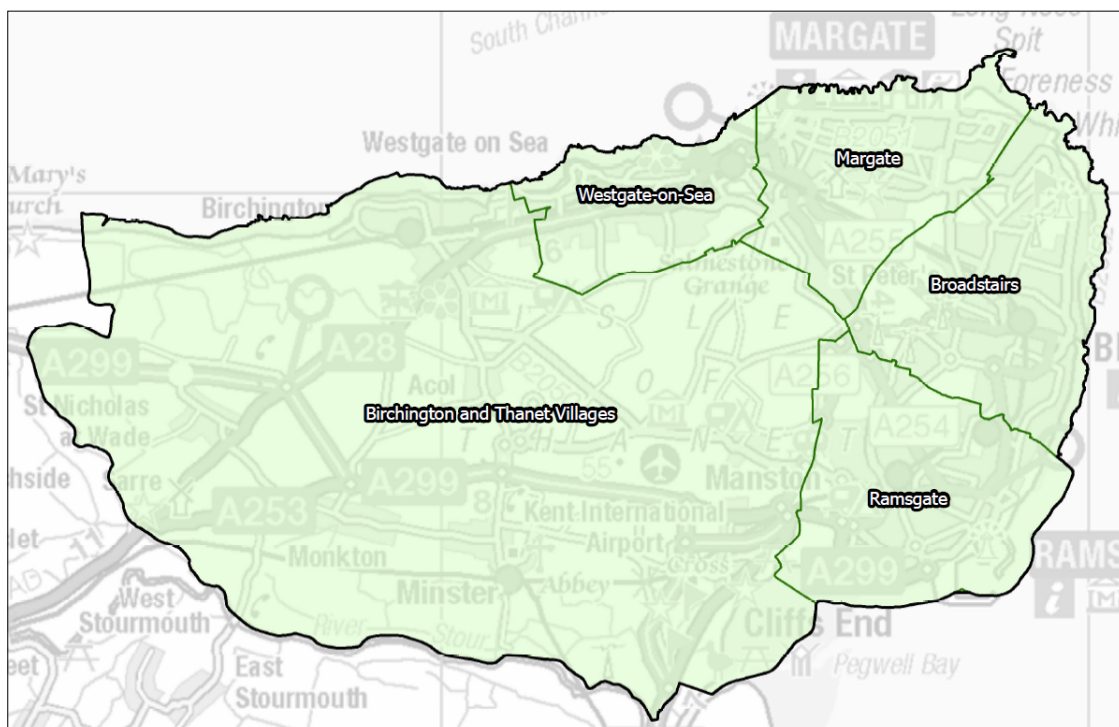


District commentary

- The birth rate in Thanet is 5.5 points above the County average and has remained consistently between 66 and 70 births per 1000 women aged 15-44 for the last 6 years. However, the number of recorded births in the district shows a decline from a high of 1,650 in 2012 to 1,566 in 2017, a reduction of 84 births per year.
- Thanet District Council's current draft Local Plan dated July 2018 includes the provision of 17,140 additional homes in the period 2011-2031 with approximately 857 dwellings per annum to be built. During the 5-year period 2012-2017 a total of 1,624 houses were completed with an average of 325 per year.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 15.2% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 3.5% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 7.5% for 2019-20 reducing to a surplus of 2.6% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -7.7% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -21.7% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the deficit would be -2.3% for 2019-20 increasing to a deficit of -20.5% in 2024-25.



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

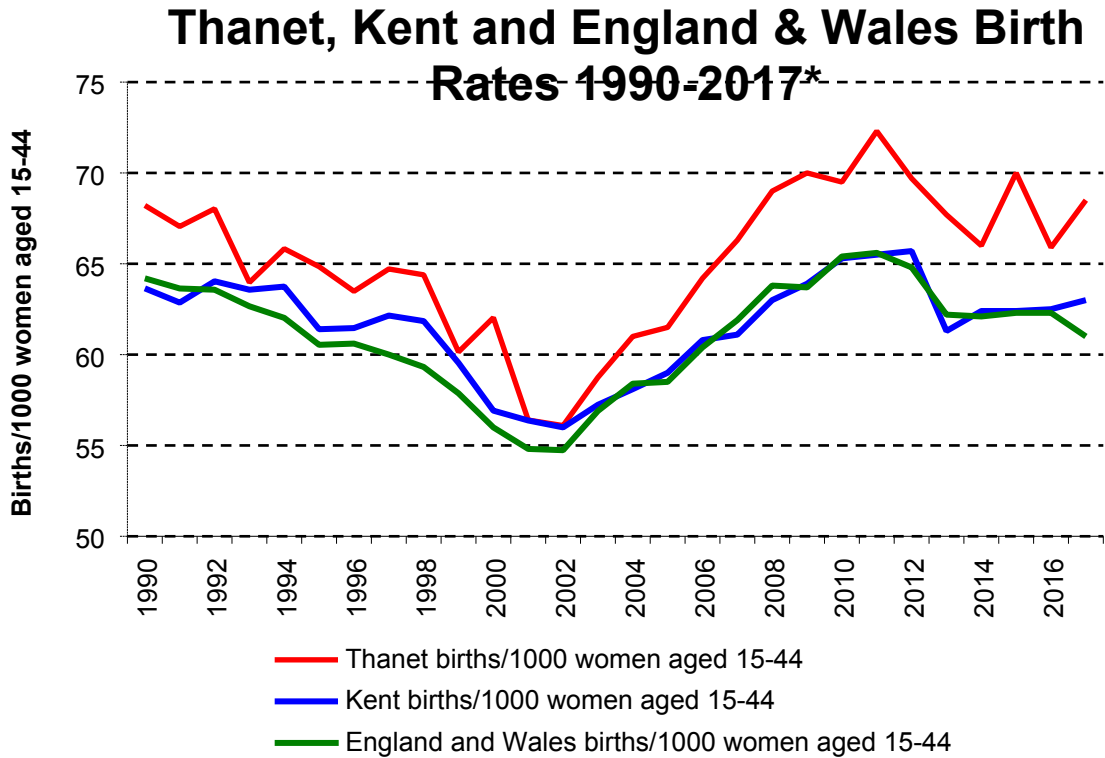


Planning Group	School	Status
	St. George's CE Primary School (Broadstairs)	Foundation
	St. Joseph's RC Primary School (Broadstairs)	Academy
	St. Mildred's Infant School	Community
	St. Peter-in-Thamet CE Junior School	Voluntary Aided
	Upton Junior School	Academy
Birchington and Thanet Villages	Birchington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

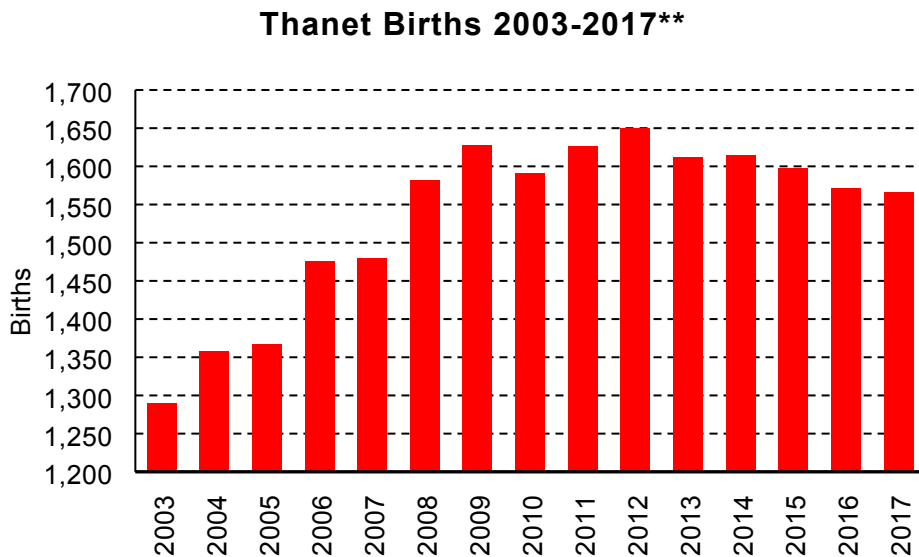


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Thanet Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Margate	495	64	54	89	41	24	32	495
Westgate-on-Sea	210	25	30	39	5	11	7	210
Ramsgate	570	118	97	99	108	111	87	570
Broadstairs	330	1	9	17	21	7	-4	330
Birchington & Thanet Villages	195	32	52	30	19	-17	-58	195
Thanet	1,800	240	243	274	194	136	64	1,800

Year R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Margate	3,330	292	277	307	275	244	212	3,465
Westgate-on-Sea	1,434	52	65	79	51	42	45	1,494
Ramsgate	3,714	381	448	495	492	476	493	3,856
Broadstairs	2,316	11	2	-3	-31	-75	-97	2,462
Birchington & Thanet Villages	1,213	35	53	51	-45	-196	-328	1,365
Thanet	12,007	771	844	929	741	491	325	12,642

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are therefore predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 389 new homes were built in that year. This was 40 more than the previous year and 64 more than the 5-year average. However, this is below the average of 857 houses per year required to be built to meet the Local Plan.

Forecasts for Thanet District indicate that both Year R and total primary school rolls rise from 2020, but a surplus of places across Thanet District will be maintained throughout the Plan period. From 2019-20 there is a 15.2% surplus of places in Year R reducing to 3.5% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 from 2019-20 there is a 7.5% surplus reducing to 2.6% in 2022-23.

There are significant differences within the individual planning groups with Ramsgate planning group indicating up to 19.5% surplus capacity and Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group indicating a deficit of -29.7% by 2022-23. This is due in part to the number of housing developments that fall within the Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group. Children coming from the developments that border Margate and Broadstairs will be more likely to travel to schools within these planning groups, whilst those coming from developments bordering Ramsgate will



travel to Ramsgate Schools. This will help to reduce surplus capacity in the Margate and Ramsgate planning groups and will reduce the level of deficit in the Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group.

Ramsgate Planning Group

Forecasts indicate a surplus of Year R places across the Plan period. Discussions will take place with the schools on managing this surplus to ensure all schools remain viable. This could be through temporary reduction of PANs if agreed. Planned developments within the Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group will help to reduce this surplus. A 2FE primary school to serve the Manston Green Development will be required from 2027-2030 if all housing proceeds as set out in the Local Plan.

Birchington and Thanet Planning Group

Pressure in Birchington and Thanet Villages planning group relates to proposed new housing development included in Birchington, Westgate, Westwood and Manston. There is a pressure of 2FE by 2022 if all new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan. Pupil product from the developments closer to the Margate and Ramsgate localities could initially be accommodated due to the surplus capacity within these planning groups. If the proposed developments at Birchington and Westgate proceed earlier and at a faster pace, a new 2FE primary school will be required to serve the primary aged children coming forward from these developments.

Thanet Analysis – Secondary

There are two planning groups which are within Thanet District, one non-selective and one selective (See appendix 14.2 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Thanet Non-Selective	1,179	79	28	-54	-103	-102	-156	-211	-185	1,159
Thanet Selective	375	-12	-17	-62	-77	-78	-93	-116	-106	345

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Thanet Non-Selective	5,621	563	411	152	-133	-383	-619	-843	-955	5,795
Thanet Selective	1,782	-43	-68	-158	-286	-373	-457	-552	-589	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.

Forecast Year 7 and Years 7-11 places show an increasing deficit over the Plan period and by 2020-21 a deficit of -103 places is predicted for Year 7 rising to -211 in 2023-24.

The new secondary Free School has been commissioned on the site of the former Royal School for the Deaf. The Howard Academy Trust has been confirmed as the successful sponsor via the DfE Free School Presumptive process. The School will open in temporary accommodation in 2020 with 120 Year 7 places, and in 2021 on the new site as a 6FE school. The support of existing schools will be required to provide temporary Year 7 places for 2019 until the new school is delivered.

Thanet Selective Planning Group

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

Forecast Year 7 and Years 7-11 places show an increasing deficit over the Plan period and by 2020-21 a deficit of -77 places is predicted for Year 7 rising to -116 (4FE) in 2023-24.

The two Grammar schools in Thanet are both situated on sites where expansion would be difficult and costly. If all housing comes forward, we will discuss with the two Grammar Schools options and solutions for creating additional temporary capacity.

The new secondary school in Thanet will be a wide ability school and will have capacity to meet additional need. In addition, we are proposing to commission a Grammar satellite on the coast in the Canterbury and Faversham selective planning group with up to 5FE of provision. This could have the potential to accommodate additional selective need from Thanet, as the proposed Coastal satellite will be designed to be accessible by students in the Thanet District.

Planned Commissioning - Thanet

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Ramsgate						2FE at Manston Green
Birchington and Thanet Villages					2FE new provision in Birchington	
Thanet Non-Selective	Up to 60 Year 7 places	4FE new Free school initially opening with Year 7 in temp accommodation	2FE expansion of new Free school		Up to 30 Year 7 places	



Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Thanet Selective	Up to 60 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 90 Year 7 places	Up to 5FE Coastal Satellite provision serving Canterbury, Faversham and Thanet		
Special Schools		8 place Year 12 provision at Laleham Gap				
Specialist Resourced Provisions	16 place primary SRP for ASD at Garlinge Primary School	Two 16 place primary SRPs for SEMH.	15 place secondary SRP (or satellite) for SEMH at new secondary Free school			



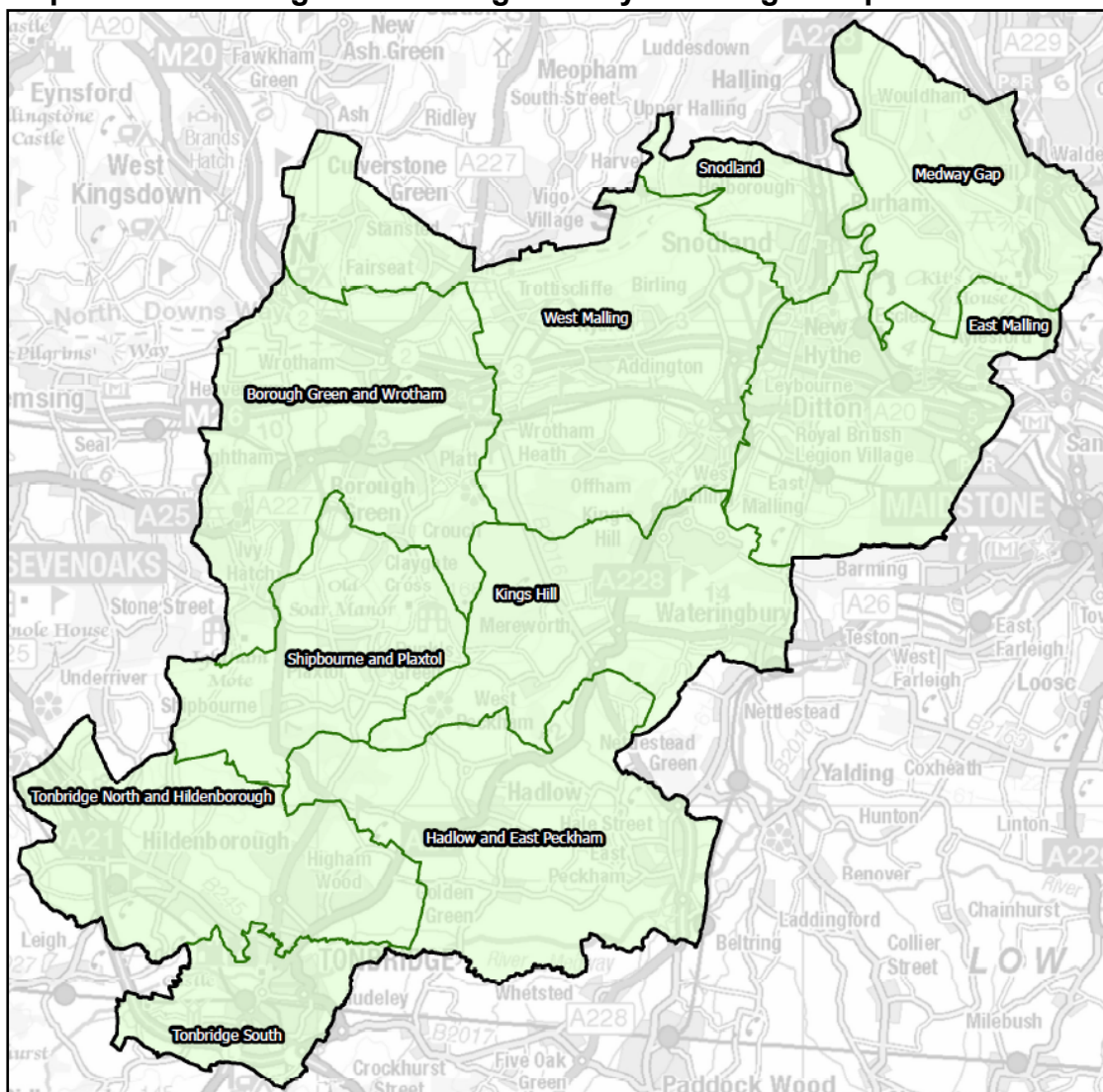
12.14 Tonbridge and Malling

Borough commentary

- The birth rate for Tonbridge and Malling has fluctuated over the last five years, but overall the trend is slightly upwards. The Borough birth rate is now slightly higher than the Kent and national averages. Birth numbers have been relatively stable in recent years but increased significantly (59 births) in 2017.
- In the summer of 2016, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment of the Borough's housing requirement indicated a need for 13,920 new dwellings during the 20-year Local Plan (2011-31) period or 696 per year. However, once existing planning permissions and known sites are taken into consideration, this figure falls to approximately 6,000 units (400 units per annum, 2016-2031).
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the local plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 8.9% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 3.2% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 2.6% for 2019-20 reducing to a surplus of 0.3% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the surplus would be 2.9% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, reducing to a deficit of -10.2% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 9.3% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -8.3% in 2024-25.



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	Community
	Hildenborough CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
	Long Mead Community Primary School	Community
	St. Margaret Clitherow RC Primary School	Academy
	Stocks Green Primary School	Community
	Woodlands 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



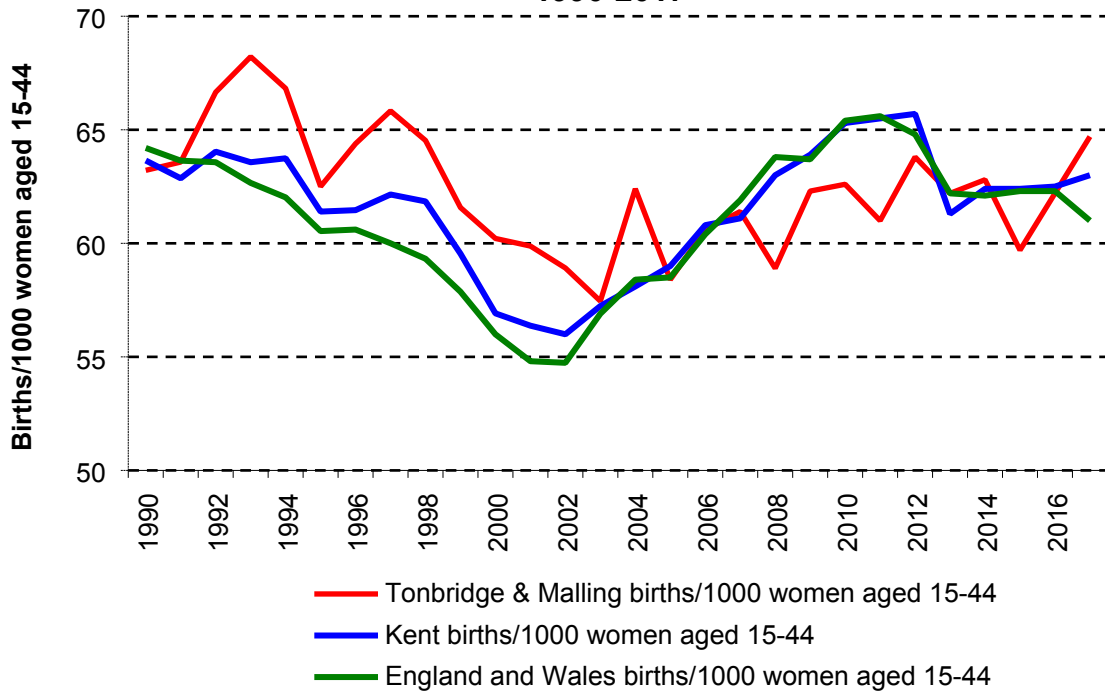
Planning groups	School	Status
	Kings Hill School	Community
	Mereworth Community Primary School	Community
	Valley Invicta Primary School at Kings Hill	Academy
	Wateringbury CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Borough Green and Wrotham	Borough Green Primary School	Foundation
	Ightham Primary School	Community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

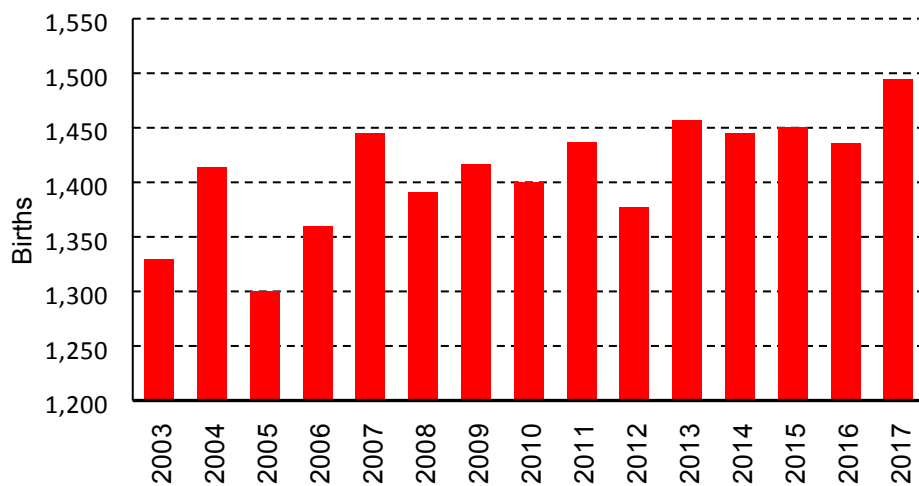
The charts below set out the birth rates and the tables set out the school population figures and forecasts:

Tonbridge & Malling, Kent and England & Wales Birth Rates 1990-2017*



* ONS data

Tonbridge & Malling Births 2003-2017**



** Health Authority birth data



Tonbridge and Malling Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Tonbridge South	210	34	46	37	17	16	16	210
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	300	30	32	35	48	27	28	300
Hadlow and East Peckham	60	6	13	8	13	8	6	60
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	23	4	10	7	7	9	6	23
Kings Hill	240	7	26	35	50	38	35	240
Borough Green and Wrotham	131	2	2	-2	9	-1	-2	131
West Malling	165	5	22	11	14	-17	-11	162
East Malling	294	12	24	-16	-19	-41	-40	264
Snodland	180	12	6	10	-9	0	-1	180
Medway Gap	198	35	23	31	18	17	18	198
Tonbridge & Malling	1,801	147	205	157	148	55	57	1,768

Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Tonbridge South	1,095	77	88	101	107	114	113	1,410
Tonbridge North and Hildenborough	2,055	30	24	41	71	81	87	2,100
Hadlow and East Peckham	410	40	43	41	42	33	24	420
Shipbourne and Plaxtol	167	23	28	31	32	38	37	163
Kings Hill	1,698	34	47	52	62	60	76	1,680
Borough Green and Wrotham	917	65	28	11	5	-21	-38	917
West Malling	1,083	31	20	4	-1	-37	-58	1,143
East Malling	1,984	68	43	-25	-68	-129	-185	1,939
Snodland	1,200	96	72	59	26	7	-14	1,260
Medway Gap	1,184	80	53	9	-1	-6	-11	1,356
Tonbridge & Malling	11,793	544	447	323	275	140	31	12,388

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the district. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at the times expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 830 new homes were built in that year. This was 80 fewer than the previous year but just shy of 200 more than the 5 year average.



In the summer of 2016, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment of the Borough's housing requirement indicated a need for 13,920 new dwellings during the 20-year Local Plan (2011-31) period or 696 per year. However, once existing planning permissions and known sites are taken into consideration, this figure falls to approximately 6,000 units (400 units per annum, 2016-2031).

Consultation on the draft preferred Local Plan (Regulation 18), 'The Way Forward' was completed in the Autumn 2016. The Borough Council is in the process of gathering an evidence base and preparing the detailed pre-submission Local Plan (Regulation 19) to be consulted upon during Autumn 2018.

For primary education the overall forecasts indicate sufficient places to meet demand across the Plan period for Year R and all primary years. However, in 2021-22 and 2022-23 places will dip slightly below the recommended 5% surplus for operating capacity. Pressures are also apparent within individual planning groups and actions may need to be taken to address these.

Tonbridge North and Hildenborough

The planning groups are forecast to have surplus Year R and Years R-6 places across the Plan period although Years R-6 places will be below 5% surplus capacity. Surplus places across Year R and Years R-6 in the adjacent Tonbridge South planning group will ensure sufficient places across the Town. However, the pace and scale of housing will be carefully monitored as the planned new developments make a significant difference to the forecasts.

Borough Green and Wrotham

The minor Year R deficits forecast in this planning group will be covered by the surplus capacity in the adjacent planning groups.

West Malling

The forecast deficit arising from 2021-22 will necessitate the phased 1FE expansion at Leybourne Chase from September 2021.

East Malling

A small Year R deficit is anticipated from 2019-20 that increases to 40 places by 2022-23. Subject to the pace and scale of new housing, this will require a 1FE expansion for September 2021.

Snodland

The demand is forecast to fluctuate across the Plan period, with small deficits that would be dependent on new housing. We will monitor the demand over the next 12 months to assess if additional provision is needed.

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 14.2 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. The forecast demand for spaces is heavily dependent on the pace of new housing delivery.



Year 7 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	540	141	61	60	18	24	13	-6	-30	540
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	560	17	3	-35	-40	-70	-85	-88	-97	565
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	1,544	149	56	13	-82	-135	-238	-241	-228	1,469
West Kent Selective	1,170	-23	-25	-98	-114	-165	-242	-220	-220	1,140

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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Malling Non-Selective	2,700	759	581	448	319	219	95	27	-68	2,700
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2,585	115	46	-4	-61	-127	-222	-323	-397	2,825
Tonbridge and Tonbridge Wells Non-Selective	7,488	936	711	457	185	-219	-612	-930	-1,185	7,345
West Kent Selective	5,177	-61	-108	-264	-411	-554	-766	-977	-1,115	5,700

Malling Non-Selective Planning Group

There are three schools in the planning group: Aylesford School - Sports College, Holmesdale School and Malling School.

The pressure for Year 7 places is forecast to start from 2020-21, with a small deficit from 2023-24 due to local housing development. We will re-evaluate any possible mitigating action for the 2020-2024 KCP iteration.

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.

There is a deficit for Year 7 places in the planning group from 2019-20 which will need to be mitigated by 1-2FE of provision. This will increase to a deficit of 3-4FE by 2024-25. The short-term pressure derives mainly from Sevenoaks District and proposals are in places to commission 2FE at Trinity School from 2019-20 and further 2FE in Sevenoaks from 2020-21.



In the medium term, an expansion of Wrotham School will be required to respond to new housing growth. The timing of this expansion will be subject to the pace of new housing development.

We forecast a small deficit of Years 7-11 places in 2019-20 (-4 places), increasing to a deficit of -397 places by 2024-25. The commissioning of Year 7 places will, over time, increase the capacity across secondary rolls in this 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.

The planning group has experienced significant demand for additional places in recent years. In response, substantial commissioned expansions in West Kent have created 155 additional permanent Year 7 places, including 90 in this planning group. There have also been various temporary expansions created to ensure adequate places to meet the local demand.

The place pressure is forecast to continue to increase through the Plan period, reaching a peak of a -241 Year 7 place deficit in 2023-24. The strategic response to this demand is a proposed 6FE expansion of an existing school, or a new school from 2021-22. We will also commission a 1FE permanent expansion of Mascalls Academy for September 2020. These proposals will provide sufficient non-selective places until at least 2022-23, at which point new expansions will be linked to additional place pressures driven by the Local Plan developments. In the longer-term, new development in Tonbridge and Malling will necessitate a new 6FE secondary school. A site at a site at Kings Hill has been identified through the emerging Local Plan process. In addition, two new Secondary schools will be required in the longer term to respond to housing developments in Tunbridge Wells.

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.

Demand for selective places is forecast to increase and exceed capacity throughout the Plan period, peaking at a deficit of -242 Year 7 places in 2022-23. In response to this demand, we will establish 3FE of boys' selective provision at the Wilderness site as an annexe to an existing boys' grammar school. Additionally, 2FE of girls' selective provision will be required from 2020-21, with 60 temporary selective places in 2019-20. Medium to longer term forecasts indicate that a further 2FE will be required in 2022-23 subject to the pace and scale of housing development.

Changes to priority/preference areas for individual schools from 2019-20 will impact on the future access to grammar schools. This will ensure more local children secure a place to appropriate local grammar provision within the planning group.



Planned Commissioning – Tonbridge and Malling

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
West Malling		1 FE at Valley Invicta Primary School at Leybourne Chase				
East Malling			1FE expansion			
Sevenoaks and Borough Green Non-Selective	2FE at Trinity School	2FE in Sevenoaks		1FE at Wrotham School		
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	30 Year 7 places at Mascalls Academy	1 FE at Mascalls Academy	6 FE expansion of an existing school Or a new 6FE school		Two 6FE new schools	6FE new school
West Kent Selective	Up to 60 temporary Year 7 girls' selective places	3FE boys' selective annex at the Wilderness site 2 FE of girls' selective provision		2 FE of girls' selective provision (subject to demand from new housing)		
Special Schools	60 Place special school secondary Satellite in Aylesford.					
Specialist Resourced Provisions	20 ASD places at The Judd					

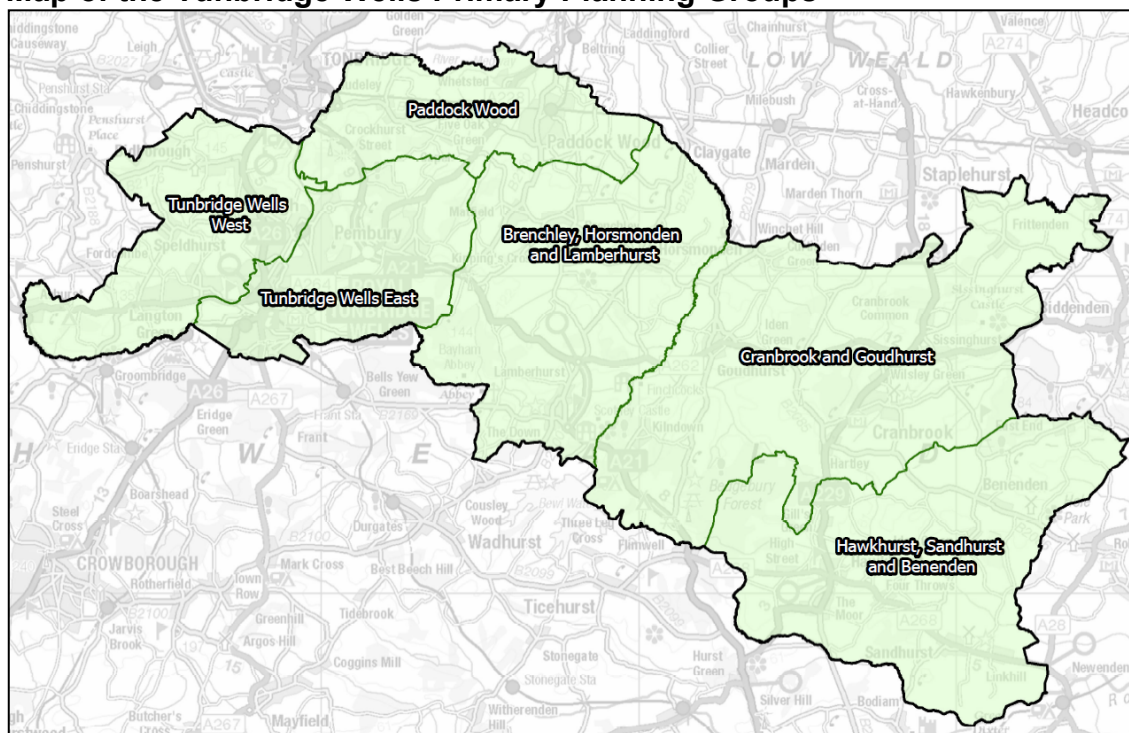


12.16 **Tunbridge Wells** **Borough commentary**

- The birth rate for Tunbridge Wells has fluctuated over the past five years but remains below Kent and national figures. The number of live births is slightly reduced from the previous year and around 200 fewer than the peak in 2011.
- 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). Consultation on draft site allocations in the emerging Local Plan will commence in March 2019.
- The forecast figures present the demand for places if new housing is delivered in line with the Local Plan expectations, both in terms of numbers and timing. These suggest that if no action is taken:
 - For primary education the surplus would be 9.0% for 2019-20 in respect of Year R places, reducing to a surplus of 6.4% in 2022-23. For Years R-6 the surplus would be 5.6% for 2019-20 reducing to a surplus of 3.7% in 2022-23.
 - For secondary education the deficit would be -0.2% for 2019-20 in respect of Year 7 places, increasing to a deficit of -13.5% in 2024-25. For Years 7-11 the surplus would be 3.3% for 2019-20 reducing to a deficit of -15.1% in 2024-25.



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	Capel Primary School	Community

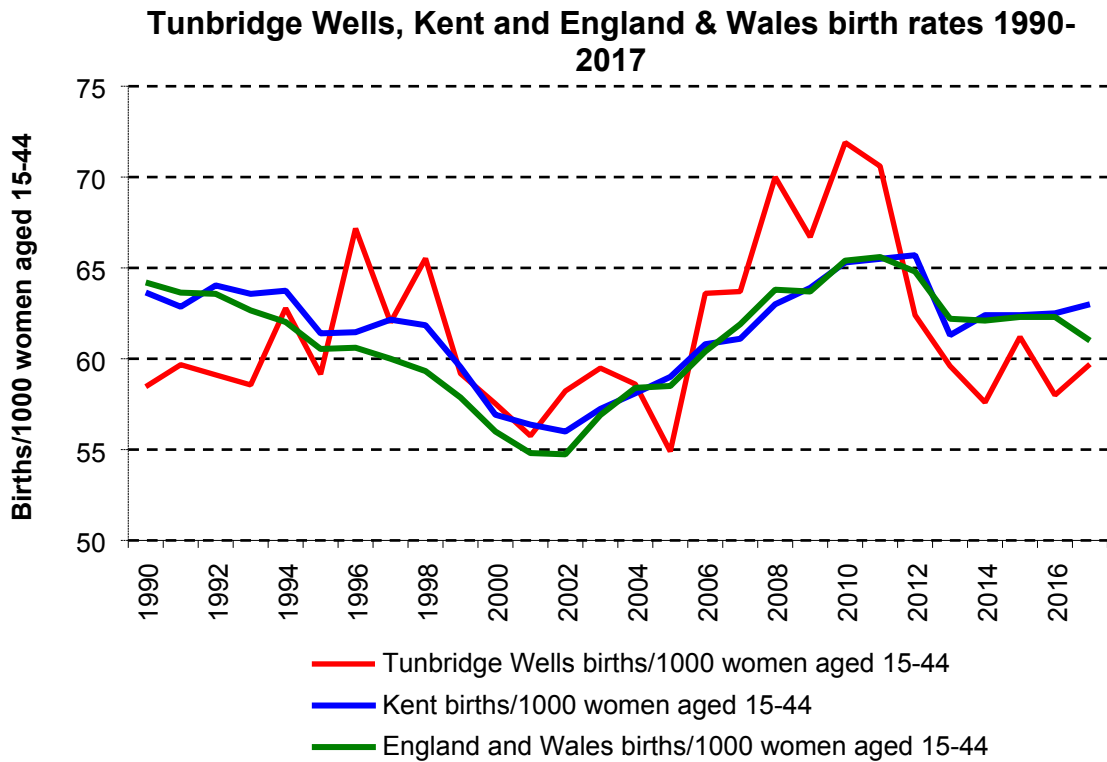


Planning Groups	School	Status
Wood	Paddock Wood Primary School	Community
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	Brenchley and Matfield CE Primary School	Academy
	Horsmonden Primary School	Community
	Lamberhurst St. Mary's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	Colliers Green CE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

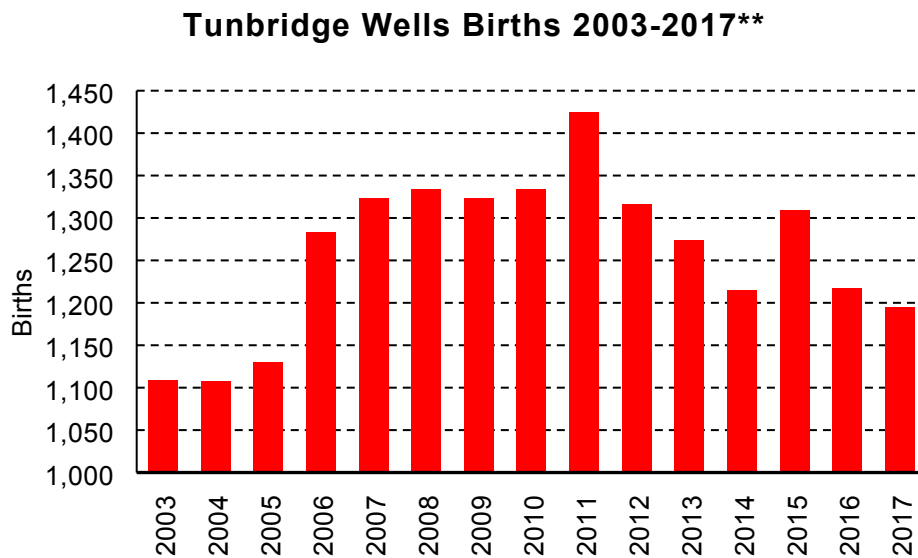


Birth Rate Analysis

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



* ONS data



** Health Authority birth data



Tunbridge Wells Analysis - Primary

Year R Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	464	51	64	23	12	8	-6	450
Tunbridge Wells West	455	25	71	48	62	68	55	455
Paddock Wood	120	13	16	-2	16	9	-8	120
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	90	12	21	10	27	19	16	90
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	111	12	13	14	9	6	8	111
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	85	13	16	24	20	21	19	90
Tunbridge Wells	1,325	126	202	118	145	131	84	1,316

Years R-6 Surplus/Deficit Capacity if No Further Action is Taken and Planned Housing is Delivered

Planning Group	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2022-23 capacity
Tunbridge Wells East	3,214	266	284	203	90	25	-6	3,198
Tunbridge Wells West	3,275	88	140	106	114	177	225	3,195
Paddock Wood	870	53	42	30	17	-6	-58	840
Brenchley, Horsmonden and Lamberhurst	630	74	67	64	73	82	95	630
Cranbrook and Goudhurst	797	66	57	54	34	18	6	777
Hawkhurst, Sandhurst and Benenden	585	89	73	64	63	67	78	620
Tunbridge Wells	9,371	636	662	521	390	364	340	9,260

The forecasts above account for all expected pupils including those from planned housing in the Borough. They are, therefore, predicated on the assumption that additional housing is built at pace expected. The 2016-17 KCC Housing Information Annual Report noted that 461 new homes were built in that year. This was slightly more than the previous year and 200 more than the 5-year average.

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). Consultation on the emerging Local Plan will commence in March 2019. This will include the Borough Council's proposed site allocations for the first time. In anticipation of this, we will identify a strategic response to potential housing allocations within each planning group, including phased expansions and new primary schools.

There are forecast to be sufficient primary places in all years in the Borough across Plan period, with a surplus of Year R places in each year. However, there are



pockets of localised pressure anticipated in specific planning groups, towards the end of the Plan period.

Tunbridge Wells East

Pressures are forecast from 2020-21 with a small deficit indicated in 2022-23. This potential place demand will be offset by surplus places in the Tunbridge Wells West planning group.

Tunbridge Wells West

Forecasts indicate there will be a surplus across the Plan period, but we anticipate some pressure from adjacent planning groups that could reduce the surplus places.

The Governing Body at Speldhurst Primary School has expressed an intention to increase capacity from 20 to 30 places, temporarily from 2019-20 and permanently from 2020-21 and has secured funding to achieve this. The school is consistently oversubscribed. Therefore, we will undertake a consultation process during 2018-19 on the basis that this would increase parental choice in the locality.

Paddock Wood

The demand is set to fluctuate during the Plan period with small deficits indicated for 2019-20 and 2022-23, but surplus places in the other years. It is anticipated that this demand would be met by places in neighbouring planning groups, but we will be carefully monitoring the scale and pace of housing developments in this area.

Tunbridge Wells Analysis – Secondary

There are four planning groups which are within Tunbridge Wells Borough or which cross the Borough boundary (See appendix 14.2 for the non-selective and selective planning group maps). Two planning groups are non-selective Ashford South and Cranbrook and Tunbridge 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 and Planned Housing is Delivered

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford South and Cranbrook Non-Selective	560	192	158	76	75	84	61	36	79	540
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	1,544	149	56	13	-82	-135	-238	-241	-228	1,469
West Kent Selective	1,170	-23	-25	-98	-114	-165	-242	-220	-220	1,140
Cranbrook Selective	30	0	11	10	9	1	4	12	5	90



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

	2017-18 capacity	2017-18 (A)	2018-19 (F)	2019-20 (F)	2020-21 (F)	2021-22 (F)	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (F)	2024-25 (F)	2024-25 capacity
Ashford South and Cranbrook Non-Selective	2,710	720	781	691	598	510	399	282	293	2,700
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells	7,488	936	711	457	185	-219	-612	-930	-1,185	7,345
West Kent Selective	5,177	-61	-108	-264	-411	-554	-766	-977	-1,115	5,700
Cranbrook Selective	516	47	44	35	-3	-17	-18	-9	-10	630

Ashford South and Cranbrook Non-Selective Planning Group

There are two schools in the Ashford South and Cranbrook planning group: High Weald Academy and Homewood School. We are forecasting sufficient Year 7 and Years 7-11 places throughout the Plan period.

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.

The planning group has experienced significant demand for additional places in recent years. In response, substantial expansions that have been commissioned in the West Kent that have created 155 additional permanent Year 7 places, including 90 in this planning group. There have also been various temporary expansions created to ensure adequate places to meet the local demand.

The place pressure is forecast to continue to increase through the Plan period, reaching a peak of a -241 Year 7 place deficit in 2023-24. The strategic response to this demand is a proposed 6FE expansion of an existing school or a new school from 2021-22. We will also commission a 1FE permanent expansion of Mascalls Academy for 2020. These proposals will provide sufficient non-selective places until at least 2022-23, at which point new expansions will be linked to additional place pressures driven by the Local Plan developments. In the longer-term, new development will necessitate two new 6FE secondary schools at a sites to be identified through the Local Plan process. Additionally, a new 6FE school will be required at a site identified through the Tonbridge and Malling Local Plan process.

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.

Demand for selective places is forecast to increase and exceed capacity throughout the Plan period, peaking at a deficit of -242 Year 7 places in 2022-23. In response to this demand, we will establish 3FE of boys' selective provision at the Wilderness



site as an annexe to an existing boys' grammar school. Additionally, 2FE of girls' selective provision will be required from 2020-21, with 60 temporary selective places in 2019-20. Medium to Longer term forecasts indicate that a further 2FE will be required in 2022-23 subject to the pace and scale of housing development.

Changes to priority/preference areas for individual schools from 2019-20 will impact on the future access to grammar schools. This will ensure more local children secure a place to appropriate local grammar provision with the planning group.

Cranbrook Selective Planning Group

There is only one school in the Cranbrook selective planning group: Cranbrook School. Forecasts indicate a small surplus of Year 7 places throughout the Plan period, although the places available drops below the minimum 5% surplus during 2021-22 and 2022-23. Cranbrook School has advised us of its intention to increase its Year 7 intake from 30 to 90 places from 2020-21, subject to the Academy securing Selective School Expansion funding from the DfE.

Planned Commissioning – Tunbridge Wells

Planning Group	By 2019-20	By 2020-21	By 2021-22	By 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Tunbridge Wells West	10 Year R places at Speldhurst CEPS	0.3FE at Speldhurst CEPS				
Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells Non-Selective	30 Year 7 places at Mascalls Academy	1 FE at Mascalls Academy	6 FE expansion on an existing school Or a new 6FE school		Two 6FE new schools	6FE new school
West Kent Selective	Up to 60 temporary Year 7 selective places	3FE boys' selective provision at the Wilderness site 2 FE of girls' selective provision		2 FE of girls' selective provision (subject to demand from new housing)		
Cranbrook Selective		2FE at Cranbrook School				



13 Kent Wide Summary

Figure 13.1: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Primary Schools

District	by 2019-20	by 2020-21	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Ashford		1FE	2FE	1FE	1.3FE	3FE
Canterbury		1FE		1 FE 30 Year R places	2FE	3FE
Dartford	2FE	3FE	2FE	1FE	4FE	2FE
Dover					2FE	3FE
Folkestone & Hythe						3.2FE
Gravesham	1FE	1FE		1FE	1FE	
Maidstone	30 Year R places	4FE	2.6FE			
Sevenoaks						
Swale			0.5FE	2FE	1FE	
Thanet					2FE	2FE
Tonbridge and Malling		1FE	1FE			
Tunbridge Wells	10 Year R places	0.3FE				
Totals	3FE 40 Year R places	11.3FE	8.1FE	6FE 30 Year R places	13.3FE	16.2FE

Total of 58* across the planned period and 70 temporary Year R places

*All figures rounded to the nearest 0.5FE



Figure 13.2: Summary of the Commissioning Proposals for Secondary Schools

District	by 2019-20	by 2020-21	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Ashford	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places Up to 60 Year 7 selective places	Up to 90 Year 7 non-selective places 1FE selective expansion Up to 30 Year 7 selective places	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places 2FE selective	4FE non-selective	2FE non-selective	2FE non-selective
Canterbury*	Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places Up to 30 Year 7 selective places	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places Up to 30 Year 7 selective places	5FE non-selective Up to 90 Year 7 selective places	5FE selective	1FE non-selective	
Dartford	4FE non-selective		4FE non-selective 6FE selective	2FE non-selective	6FE non-selective	4FE non-selective
Dover		Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 180 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 180 Year 7 non-selective places
Folkestone & Hythe		Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 90 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places	Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places
Gravesham**	3FE non-selective 1FE selective	1FE non-selective	2FE non-selective 1FE selective		4FE non-selective 1FE selective	
Maidstone	Up to 90 Year 7 non-selective places	6FE non-selective Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places	2FE non-selective	2FE selective	Up to 90 Year 7 non-selective places 1FE selective	
Sevenoaks	2 FE non-selective	2 FE non-selective		1FE non-selective		



District	by 2019-20	by 2020-21	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Swale	Up to 45 non-selective Year 7 places Up to 45 Year 7 selective places	Up to 45 non-selective Year 7 places Up to 45 Year 7 selective places	Up to 120 non-selective Year 7 places Up to 70 Year 7 selective places	2FE non-selective Up to 60 non-selective Year 7 places Up to 90 Year 7 selective places	6FE non-selective 3FE selective	
Thanet	Up to 60 Year 7 non-selective places Up to 60 Year 7 selective places	4FE non-selective Up to 90 Year 7 selective places	2FE non-selective Up to 90 Year 7 selective places		Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places	
Tonbridge and Malling						6FE non-selective
Tunbridge Wells***	Up to 30 Year 7 non-selective places Up to 60 Year 7 selective places (girls)	1FE non-selective 7FE selective (3FE boys, 2FE girls, 2FE co-ed)	6FE non-selective	2FE selective (girls)	12FE non-selective	
Totals	10FE 570 Year 7 places	22FE 510 Year 7 places	30 FE 520 Year 7 places	18FE 300 Year 7 places	36 FE 360 Year 7 places	12FE 210 Year 7 places

* There is a possibility that some of these unnamed selective places could be commissioned at the one school in the planning group that is in Swale District.

**There is a possibility that some of these unnamed non-selective places could be commissioned at the one school in the planning group that is in Dartford Borough.

***There is a possibility that some of these unnamed non-selective places could be commissioned at the schools in the planning group that is in Tonbridge and Malling Borough.

Total of 128FE across the planned period and 2,470 temporary Year 7 places.



Figure 13.3: Summary of Commissioning Intentions for Specialist Provision

District	by 2019-20	by 2020-21	by 2021-22	by 2022-23	Between 2023-27	Between 2027-2030
Ashford	26 places	14 places				
Canterbury	76 places					
Dartford		15 places	235 places			
Dover		30 places	168 places			
Folkestone and Hythe						
Gravesham	15 places					
Maidstone	135 places	183 places				
Sevenoaks	15 places					
Swale		168 places	120 places			
Thanet	16 places	40 places	15 places			
Tonbridge and Malling	80 places					
Totals	363 places	450 places	538 places			

A total of 1,351 places across Key Stages 1 to 5 are planned for the forecast period.



14 Appendices

14.1 Forecasting Methodology Summary

Forecasting methodology remains broadly the same as in previous years with pre-school population data obtained from the local health authority and projected forwards into Reception at Kent mainstream primary schools.

Average travel to school flows are used to distribute Reception pupils from each primary planning group into individual primary schools and any out of county reception pupils are also factored in at this point.

Pupils are then aged year on year, taking into account migration, transfer and distribution rates as they progress through, as well as new housing developments in the group. Four years' worth of pre-school and schools census roll data (including the current year's data) is processed by the Edge-ucate forecasting system.

A cohort survival rate (the % change in cohort size from one school year to the next) is calculated within the system on a trend-basis, for each year group transition, across each primary planning group. Four years of schools' census data (to get three years of transition) is used.

The resulting cohort survival rates are reflected as a yearly percentage increase or decrease on the cohort size, subject to pre-determined minimum and maximum limits to moderate the effect of any outlying data points that may skew the forecasts. This level of migration (or net change) by education planning group is assumed to continue throughout the forecasting period.

Housing data is supplied by Kent's 12 district councils through the yearly Housing Information Audit (HIA) process and includes larger allocated expected to come forward within the planning period, together with those that already have full and detailed planning permission. Where the HIA data does not reach the planning policy level of housebuilding, a balancing figure by education planning group is assumed, calculated according to each planning group's relative size.

The expected impact of new housing development is assessed at the primary planning group level. To avoid so-called 'double counting' the *higher of* pupil product forecast from allocated sites for new housing development or the impact of net migration is carried forward into future years of the forecasts.

In much the same way as for Reception pupils, the Year 7 forecast is calculated by applying an uptake ratio to Year 6 (again, by primary planning group) before a travel to school matrix is used to distribute the cohort into individual secondary schools.

Transition between Year 11 and 12 is managed in the same way as other transition points, although sixth form stay-on rates (between Year 12-13 and Year 13-14+) are applied on an individual school basis, representing the net difference in year group sizes from one year to the next, as they progress through the post-16 phase.

Forecasts that are driven by applying historic trend-based data inherently assume 'no change' in recent travel to school patterns. When the school age population is rising a trend-based forecast may over-estimate the future roll of oversubscribed



schools and under-estimate the future roll of less popular schools which currently have a surplus capacity. At secondary level, this effect is now moderated to a degree by the newly introduced grammar school capping process (see below).

Primary pupil forecasts have not been moderated in any way to take account of 'supply-side' factors e.g. by capping the forecast once it reaches the planned admission number and redistributing to alternative local schools.

Changes to education planning groups and forecasting methodology

Kent has undertaken a major overhaul of both the composition of planning groups and forecasting methodology for this year's Commissioning Plan. The number of primary planning groups has been reduced to 94 from 117 while there has been a fundamental reorganisation of the way that Kent forecasts demand and plans for secondary provision through the introduction of 11 selective and 18 non-selective planning groups.

The key driver of establishing the new planning groups was to review and increase the rates by which these groups retain their resident pupils, the 'retention rates' – and this exercise has resulted in an average retention rate of 77.0% for primary planning groups, 84.4% for secondary non-selective planning groups and 90.3% for secondary selective (grammar) planning groups.

The secondary planning groups use primary planning groups as their building blocks, so each primary planning group is assigned to two different secondary planning groups; one selective and the other non-selective. These groups cover different geographies reflecting different travel to school patterns for selective and non-selective education.

As part of the newly introduced system of capping forecasts for selective (grammar school) pupils, the number of out of county pupils attending Kent grammar schools is assumed to be a constant figure over the forecasting period, and effectively reduces the number of grammar school places notionally available to Kent resident pupils.

The forecast number of Year 7 grammar school pupils resident in each secondary (selective grammar) planning group is compared to the following:

- The remaining Year 7 capacity of grammar schools in each secondary (selective grammar) planning group (after deducting out of county pupils)
- The *expected* grammar school intake*

* this is the combined total of forecast Year 6 pupils resident in the primary planning groups that comprise each selective grammar planning group multiplied by the percentage of the cohort in each selective grammar planning group that pass the Kent Test.

If the system has allocated a higher number of Year 7 grammar school pupils than the both the capacity of local grammar schools **and** the *expected* grammar school intake, then forecasts will be adjusted down until one of those thresholds is reached. The number of pupils diverted away from grammar schools is transferred back to non-selective schools.



Forecasting Accuracy

Forecasting accuracy is checked every year against October Schools Census roll data for both current and retrospective sets of forecasts. For the last three years Kent's pupil forecasts for both primary and secondary schools have achieved a one percent (positive or negative) variance against actual roll data for all forecast years between one and four years ahead.

Potential reasons for variances outside of accepted tolerance at district council level are investigated further, where expected versus actual levels of uptake, migration and housing are carefully analysed to try to pin-point the cause of the difference.



