

# Coventry City Council Education and Learning One Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1. Coventry's Education and Learning Vision

Coventry's Children and Young People plan sets out the outcomes which organisations in Coventry will work together to deliver so they can provide the best support possible for children, young people and their families.

There are four key priorities within the plan:

- Early help
- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Education, training and employment

In this context, the Sufficiency Strategy will help schools, parents, council staff, local partners and stakeholders understand how Coventry City Council plans and provides school places to ensure that all children and young people thrive in Coventry schools and settings throughout their education, wherever they live.

It sets out the principles underpinning school place planning; the ways in which places will be delivered, the information which will be used and the way work is conducted with people to deliver high quality, accessible school places for all learners.

## 1.2. Statutory Context

Coventry City Council (CCC) has a legal duty to:

- ensure sufficient schools and places in a locality;
- secure sufficient early years & childcare places;
- ensure sufficient post 16 provision;

- provide appropriate education provision for children with special educational needs and disabilities;
- promote high education standards;
- ensure fair access to educational opportunity;
- promote the fulfilment of every child's education potential;
- promote diversity and parental choice.

The Council is statutorily responsible for commissioning school places in all schools, including Academies and Free Schools, which are considered equally in the City Council's planning of school places.

It is the Council's role to plan, commission and organise school places in a way that raises standards, manages supply and demand and creates a diverse infrastructure.

This strategy provides, for the longest possible planning horizon, to ensure that need is anticipated and met in a transparent, objective, cost effective and sustainable way. Whilst also providing constant review and audit of the school places being offered.

### 1.3. Coordinated Strategic approach

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been established in order to ensure partnership commitment between the City Council and Coventry Secondary Schools which will support the strategic plan for the delivery of additional secondary school places 2018/19 to 2022/23.

This approach will be rolled out to primary and special to mitigate or meet demand through a partnership strategy.

This partnership commitment signifies a statement of intent to collaborate and work in partnership to achieve the best possible outcomes for children and young people in Coventry, ensure the sustainability of Coventry schools, and to enable the City Council to meet its statutory obligations under Section 14 of the 1996 Education Act to provide sufficient school places. The Council has identified a need to create a minimum of 15 additional forms of entry by 2022-23 (2,250 Year 7 to 11 places).

The MOU has established a partnership commitment concerning the below principles:

1. The council and all Coventry schools have a shared interest in ensuring all pupils have access to good quality local provision.

2. School organisation issues rarely affect schools in isolation; therefore strong LA/ school partnerships are important to understanding the impact of school organisation decisions.
3. A partnership approach is therefore required to create the strategic plan based on a set of agreed partnership principles:
  - Collective moral purpose & accountability;
  - Openness & transparency;
  - Expansion & investment of existing schools where possible and relevant – against agreed criteria;
  - Working with current partners; and
  - Never knowingly undermining another school.

These principles will underpin the way we work together and how we create the plan.

4. A basic requirement of this strategy is that it ensures the right number of school places to meet pupil's needs, in the right locations, at the time they are needed. Commissioning additional school places at existing schools will therefore be assessed against the following criteria:
  - Net Capacity. We will wherever possible seek to expand schools in whole forms of entry;
  - Current performance of school – LA or Ofsted categorisation. Guidance on school organisation is clear that outcomes should lead to school improvement and increased attainment levels;
  - The location of the school relative to the expected pupil need. It is desirable for schools to be at the heart of the community that they serve in order to provide easy access to their facilities by children, young people and their families, and the resident community;
  - Current size of school – maximum 10 forms of entry and minimum 7 forms of entry where possible;
  - Popularity of the school. We will seek to commission additional places, when needed, at schools with high levels of parental preference in the locality, looking closely at first choices and those schools that are oversubscribed;
  - Physical ability of school to expand including any site or potential planning constraints;
  - Cost of expansion. It will be important to ensure that any proposals represent good value for money and are in keeping with available capital funds. All school buildings and estates in the City should be of the highest quality within the resources available;
  - Diversity of provision. Coventry has a broad variety of provision, with both voluntary-aided, trust schools, in addition to a large number of academies of various types. The LA seeks to maintain or increase levels of diversity and

choice for parents wherever possible. In considering school planning, the aim will be to maintain the balance of denominational provision, unless parental preferences via the admissions process provide evidence that change is required. In considering places at voluntary aided schools the LA has a strong relationship with the appropriate Diocesan and Church Authorities, and we regard this partnership working as implicit to good planning;

- SEN/ Inclusion. Wherever possible any school changes should seek to promote greater inclusion for those pupils having SEN and/or disabilities, by providing specialist provision within /linked to mainstream schools or academies. The benefits of this approach are that it; maximises the opportunity for children and young people to be included within their local community, minimises journey times to and from school and makes the optimal use of the revenue funding available to support such individuals or groups.
- Governing Body/ Trustees support. Proposals will normally require careful negotiation with schools and their governors to align aspirations for development. Where proposals are subject to statutory notice processes we will ensure that all prescribed consultees have the opportunity to have their say before any decisions are taken by the LA.

It is therefore intended to develop through this agreement, a spirit of co-operation between the Council, governing bodies and school leadership teams that will help all parties to achieve a fair and open way forward to meet the education needs of local families and their children.

## 2. Methodology and Planning Considerations

### 2.1.1 Introduction

Since local authorities use different methods to forecast pupil numbers and take different factors into account, regulations require local authorities to provide a statement to the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to accompany the forecast pupil numbers. These are submitted to the ESFA annually and a basic need allocation is granted based off the information provided.

The methodology explains the process by which the pupil forecasts are made, the following process is followed:

### 2.1.2 Reception

Birth Data is gathered annually from the NHS Trust that covers Coventry. This is then aggregated annually with the most recent GP data, and broken down into each individual

schools catchment area, using GIS software. This provides basic, raw, forecasts for the following 4 years. For predictions beyond this point a three year weighted average for each catchment area is used, to plot the trends and determine long term sufficiency planning.

To calculate how this cohort is reflected onto a school level, the variable of parental choice is applied. This is completed by calculating the percentage of each catchment area attending all schools in the city. As an example, if there are 100 children born in catchment area and 50% attend that school then the school will be forecast to have 50 pupils, if in the same catchment area 25% attend the next closest school then that school will be forecast to have 25 pupils. Where any school has an excess above its PAN, unless it is agreed that the school can take above PAN, then that excess will be redistributed to other schools within the planning area.<sup>1</sup> The redistribution is added, in liaising with admissions, by filling the most 'popular' school in planning area and then moving onto the second 'most popular'.

Any other mitigating factors, such as Out of City (OOC) children entering the school are then added for the September intake. Individual rates of increase are applied to schools as this is more of a factor for schools near the city boundaries or schools which have more cross border accessible admission arrangements. Those rates are based on recent trends of OOC in the school. These are manually added after the Coventry applications are factored in to account for the effective pushback of some of these children.

This provides a September intake figure for every mainstream school.

### 2.1.3 In-Year

Once the September intake is calculated In-Year variations are applied, there are two forms of In-Year. In-Year calculations are currently based from migration rates and the impact of additional housing across the City.

Migration is added for each school year group in each school based off historic transience and movement – this is often internal migration.

The City Council maintains a database of housing developments with their likely pupil yields, which are calculated using formulae that are based off city wide pupil yields. In some cases assumptions are made as to the rate the houses will be built and occupied unless the application is reproduced in either the Local Plan or the Annual Housing Monitor.

### 2.1.4 Secondary

The same formula is placed in effect for Secondary. The Year 6 cohort is calculated based on census information on the existing school cohort and rolled forward 1 year for the transfer round losing c.5% as children choose to attend other LA schools and private

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<sup>1</sup> This Sufficiency Strategy contains maps of the planning areas and which schools lie within them.

schools, this figure is dependent yearly upon the amount of places available in other LA schools. Through partnership working with other local authorities, the competition for space in other LA schools can be factored in as to how many spaces might be available for Coventry pupils.

### 2.1.5 Sixth Form

For Sixth form the schools intake figures for Year 12 + 13 are generated from actual school values by using the previous year's transfer of Year 11 to Post-16 is then placed within the context of the projected Year 11 cohort for the forecast years. This transfer round takes into account the pupils transferring to other phases of education, such as apprenticeship, or FE colleges, which the LA do not forecast for. Therefore only the pupils anticipated to enter a School sixth form are included in the forecasts.

### 2.1.6 Additional Detail

It should be stressed that the projections are only indicative. For instance, where the projection for the city is in excess of total amount of places available and an individual school forecast exceeds the capacity of that school, therefore no redistribution can occur as there are insufficient city wide school places, the projections do not imply that the school will be required to admit the additional pupils.

## 2.2 Maintaining Available Capacity

Education planning areas are used by the LA to assess the supply and demand of school places. The areas are proposed by the LA and agreed by the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). Any changes to planning areas must be agreed through this process. Coventry City Council applied to change its planning areas in February 2018, these were accepted and approved without rectification in April 2018. Please see attached appendices 1-4 which detail the planning area boundaries and in which planning areas schools are sited. Whilst Education use these areas to plan, there is recognition that the boundaries are not rigid and there is significant movement across these boundaries as parental preference and flexibility changes each year.

The DfE previously recommended that Local Authorities should retain between 4% and 8% capacity per planning areas as surplus to accommodate 'In Year' applications/growth. This has now changed to a flat 3-4%.

There is a need to maintain a certain amount of capacity within a given area to allow for flexibility to meet parental preference as much as possible, enable in-year transfers and

allow families moving to an area to be able to secure a place at a local school or for each of their children at the same school.<sup>2</sup>

The level of surplus capacity available in Coventry schools varies from area to area, with extremely low levels of surplus capacity available in some planning areas, particularly across the secondary phase of education. In contrast to this, higher levels of surplus capacity are recorded on the city's less densely populated areas.

The target for Coventry is for the supply of places to exceed demand by approximately 4%, with as even a spread across the City as possible. This is due to high levels of In-Year variance the city is experiencing. For the most part this 4% capacity will be measured within a planning area. However we recognise that where there are planning areas with a low Published Admission Number (PAN) or oversubscribed schools, 4% capacity may be unattainable or lead to issues with financial viability in the school. In these situations we will work with and support schools to allow for flexibility to admit pupils over the admission number as exceptions if no reasonable alternative school is available. It is also noted that due to the size and nature of the City, particularly in relation to secondary pupils where freedom of movement is more accessible, if a planning area is consistently oversubscribed it is unlikely to be able to maintain this level of surplus capacity. Similarly, if a planning area contains less popular schools, the surplus margin may be much larger. Therefore the 4% surplus will also be monitored as a city wide aggregate.

This has been factored in all of the planning and analysis set out further on in this strategy.

Current and forecast capacity is available within Appendix 3 (primary) and Appendix 4 (secondary).

## 2.3 School Admissions

All aspects of school admissions are based on the [School Admissions Code](#). It governs the way all schools set their admissions oversubscription criteria, ensures compliance with local co-ordinated schemes, makes offers of places and allows for school admissions appeals. It also places the local authority as a regulator for all other admission authorities within its boundaries, with the expectation that the local authority will report those admission authorities whose admission arrangements are not in line with the School Admissions Code to the schools adjudicator.

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<sup>2</sup> The School Admissions (Infant Class Sizes) (England) Regulations 2012, Section 4.—(1) states that 'No infant (Year Reception, Year 1, and Year 2) class may contain more than 30 pupils while an ordinary teaching session is conducted by a single school teacher.'

The School Admissions Code places a requirement on all local authorities to publish a 'co-ordinated scheme' and manage the admissions process for; entry into Reception, the transfer from Infant to Junior school (Years 2 to 3), the transfer from primary to secondary school (Years 6 to 7), and the UTC, Year 10 and 11 transfer round.

The Coventry City Council Admissions Service monitor In-Year movements both into the city and within the city. Data is indicating significant movements between schools with no house move and in some areas such as Radford and Foleshill significant movement into the city. All these factors need to be taken into account when planning in particular areas.

## 2.4 Home to School transport

Coventry City Council provides home to school transport to pupils in accordance with national legislation. In instances where a place at a school named as a parental preference, cannot be offered to a pupil and the alternative place offered is above the distance criteria set out below (or use of a walking route that is deemed 'unsafe' is required), CCC will provide transport to the alternative school.

Pupils up until the age of eight: 2 miles

Pupils aged eight and over: 3 miles

[Please click here for more information on Home to School Transport](#)

## 2.5 Key strategic priorities

Where possible, we will consult with all schools and decide upon the most cost effective way forward.

We are committed to ensuring all schools are kept informed with regards to long term school planning. We will, where possible, design buildings which enable schools to be flexible in the longer term regarding use of buildings and grounds.

Each year we will communicate to all schools our proposals for new schools, expansions and the long term demand by area. Schools will be invited to comment and declare an interest in expansion.

We are committed, where expansions and funds allow, to address the following areas

- **Local places for local children**

*We are committed to providing school places for children in their local community whenever possible.*

- **Removal of half forms of entry by increasing or decreasing (where appropriate) schools PAN**

*In order to provide schools with stability when organising classes we will look to remove half forms of entry, where possible.*

- **Increase 1 form of entry (FE) to 2 forms of entry (FE)**

*When expansion is required, if possible and appropriate we will look to expand schools to 2 (FE) to provide better financial stability.*

- **Incorporate SEND facilities within mainstream schools**

*To make best use of education facilities, and increase inclusion for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, we are developing schemes to include SEND facilities within mainstream schools and expand capacity.*

- **Address safeguarding issues relating to buildings and grounds**

*We are committed to addressing any safeguarding within schools relating to the school building or grounds and will address any issues identified in a timely manner to ensure the safety of children in Coventry schools*

- **Address buildings defects and Equality Act noncompliance**

*Where funds allow we will address any identified defects. All school buildings in Coventry should be accessible to all and up to an equal standard.*

## 2.6 Funding

- Basic Need Grant funding – The Education Funding Agency (EFA) allocate basic need funding to Local Authorities annually. This funding is required to help fulfil their duty to make sure there are enough school places for children in their local area. The level of funding is determined by the demand for school places in the city.

### [Breakdown of funding received](#)

- Section 106 (S106) funding /Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding – The EFA expect the infrastructure required as a result of housing developments to be mitigated by S106 funding/ CIL funding.

- Centrally funded new schools via the Government's Free School programme.
- Capital Receipts – the sale of former education settings deemed surplus to requirements can be ring fenced to education, in exceptional circumstances.
- Capital contributions from individual school budgets and/or bids by Academies for 'Capital Infrastructure Funding' (CIF).
- Capital funding allocations for 'Voluntary Aided' schools (LCVAP funding).

### 2.6.1 Basic Need

Capital allocations to meet projected shortfalls in provision are provided by the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to all local authorities based on the data provided in the annual School Capacity return (SCAP). This return informs the ESFA of the expected change in pupil numbers over the next few years, the current capacity of schools to meet those numbers and the planned changes to that capacity. There is pressure on capital budgets for new school places across the country and it is likely that allocations will continue to be limited for the foreseeable future. It is important, therefore, to consider value for money in the process of commissioning school places.

The SCAP return asks local authorities to provide forecasts of pupil numbers that exclude pupils brought to the area by new housing development: there is an expectation that provision for these pupils will be funded through contributions provided by the developers.

It is vital that all Net Capacity assessments are completed and maintained in order to inform the SCAP return. We will liaise with schools to ensure all plans and Net Capacity assessments are accurate.

### 2.6.2 Developer contributions

The Local Authority will seek to access funding from developers towards providing additional education provision, through the expansion of existing schools or the opening of new schools, when the predicted impact of a new housing development creates a shortfall.

Where new housing development creates a demand for school places in excess of those available, the LA will work with developers to ensure that the appropriate contributions for the provision of additional school places are given. This will continue to be achieved

through Section 106 agreements. We will seek the maximum contribution from developers to support the provision of additional places that we believe is proportionate to the impact of the development. It is critical that developers make a financial contribution to school places as, without it, the LA will be unable to deliver the required provision. Section 106 also includes asking for Primary and Secondary SEN contributions to aid in commissioning additional special school places as a result of the development.

The methodology for the pupil yield calculation is included in appendix 2.

## 2.7 School expansions

Where a predicted shortfall of places has been identified, the most common solution is to expand an existing school. We will consult with all schools in the area and decide upon the most cost effective way forward after considering expansion opportunities available within various school sites and costs.

There are a number of factors taken into consideration as set out below:

Criteria	How is this Measured	Source
1 <b>Access – Serving Area of Need</b>	Pupil number forecasts.	Data Team / Education & Learning
	Locality of schools in relation to demand.	Education & Learning
	Long term planning applications in the adjoining area.	Planning Team / Education & Learning
	Proposed admission arrangements.	Education & Learning
2 <b>Suitability of site and buildings for expansion</b>	Net capacity of schools.	Property Information Team/Academies
	Size of site	Property Information Team
	Capacity of existing M&E to accommodate expansion requirements.	Property Information Team / School
	Planning issues including highways and transport impact.	Highways / Other
	Potential for the site to bring investment that would support the development.	Education & Learning
	Barriers to expansion including listed buildings, grant funding conditions, third-party impact.	Education & Learning
	Demonstrable commitment to making maximum use of the existing school buildings.	School
3 <b>Leadership capacity &amp;</b>	OFSTED reports.	Education & Learning

4	Quality of provision	School position in terms of pupil attainment.	Education & Learning
		Capacity to maintain standards and manage change during build programme.	Education & Learning / School
	Consequential impact of project	Impact on pupil numbers at other local provision.	Education & Learning
		Potential for expansion project to improve condition need of existing buildings within funding envelope.	Property Information Team
		Current number of forms of entry.	Education & Learning
		Early Years provision.	Education & Learning

## 2.8 New schools

The need for new schools often arises when there are no opportunities to expand existing local schools or where new housing developments are expected to bring large numbers of new families to an area.

When the need to establish a new school arises, there is a presumption in law that these schools will be Free Schools. The role of the local authority is to identify a site for the school and to seek applications to run the new school from potential sponsors. The final decision on who should sponsor a new school is taken by the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC), whilst the RSC now has a requirement to consult with the LA on any new free school proposal, the overall decision is outside of local authority control.

It is the responsibility of the local authority to seek sponsors for these new schools, therefore if a new school is required, the local authority would look to engage with potential suitable organisations including existing high-quality providers within Coventry.

The council intends to work collaboratively with the ESFA and office of the Regional Schools Commissioner and other external providers if new school(s) are required.

In order to provide sufficient Early Years places across Coventry, where existing provision is at capacity, all new build primary schools will include facilities for Early Years provision, and SEN provision. For Secondary, similar inclusion facilities will be provided.

Where a housing development yields a large amount of pupils and justifies new provision, it may be necessary to secure land. The land would be used for education purposes, to safeguard the LA's statutory responsibility to provide sufficient school places.

## 2.9 Viability and Sustainability

### 2.9.1 Partnership working

There is an expectation that small schools or schools with known budget pressures will work in partnership or collaborate with suitable partner schools whenever possible, to achieve economies of scale, for example: through federation and shared staffing/resources. This may help to maintain financial viability and remain sustainable longer term.

### 2.9.2 Size

The minimum size for a primary school will vary across local authority borders; however, it is an important consideration when looking to ensure the long-term viability of Coventry City Schools. When looking at expanding primary school provision, the local authority will look to expand primary schools from 1FE to 2FE where there is demand for places, to help with the financial viability of those schools. Where new schools are required, the preferred model will be for 2FE primaries, although specific context may require smaller or larger schools to be provided. The largest primary school in Coventry is, currently, 4FE.

Similarly, the appropriate size for a secondary school will vary depending on where it is in the city; it is unlikely that any new secondary school would be built at less than 6 forms of entry (180 places per year group).

### 2.9.3 Organisation

A number of schools in the City are operating with half forms of entry (e.g. admit 45 or other multiples of 15) this often requires the school to organise into mixed age classes in order to provide financial viability towards covering the cost of a full time teacher. Whilst it is possible to operate in this manner, it is more challenging for teachers and can be unpopular with parents. The local authority will look to remove half forms of entry where possible, particularly through expansion programmes.

Coventry currently has one mainstream all-through school from age 4 to age 16. This model may be seen as an effective way of creating new school places in areas of high demand. Where new housing developments justify a new primary and secondary school, the LA may look to open all-through schools to attain economies of scale, land allowing.

## 3.0 Coventry Context

### 3.1 Coventry City

Coventry covers an area of 99 km<sup>2</sup> and is the 12 largest city in the UK with the ONS stating there is 353,000 people within the City boundaries. (2016 Mid-Year ONS estimates). It is one large uniform urban area, although there are some rural areas particularly in the North and West of the city. Its uniformity mean that it is a unitary authority although there are 3 Parish Councils at; Allesley; Keresley; and Finham. The Local Authority is enveloped by Warwickshire with whom it shares significant cross border movement, and Solihull to the West.

### 3.2 Local Plan

The Coventry Local Plan 2011-2031 has followed a period of public examination and consultation on proposed modifications. The Inspector has now published the reports covering the Local Plan and City Centre Area Action Plan. These have been approved and the Council ratified the plan on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2017.

The Local Plan calls for significant development in the North and West of the city, with a total of 24,600 additional homes built across the city by 2031, the end of the plan period. With a further 17,800 homes being built on Warwickshire land based on an agreed redistribution mechanism with the various districts and boroughs. From 2017 onwards Coventry City Council plans to build 1,300 homes per annum within the city of which 600 per annum homes are to be classed as affordable.

### 3.4. Housing Development

New housing developments can create additional demand for existing and new education facilities. This new housing is estimated to lead to over 13,200 additional children across all age ranges. There are also significant numbers of housing developments receiving planning permission outside the local plan process, which are already beginning to impact on local schools. Coventry do not ask for developer contributions on one bedroom dwellings, as they are unlikely to generate either primary, secondary or sixth form pupils. For this reason Coventry calculate pupil yield from development which is designed for familial occupation, I.E. 2 bed dwellings and above.

The Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) expect Local Authorities to collect funding for education infrastructure from developers where pupils arise from housing developments.

From September 2018, the pupil yield figures for Coventry are follows:

	Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Primary SEND	Secondary SEND	Early Years
Pupils generated per 1 eligible dwelling	0.39	0.23	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08
Pupils generated per 100 eligible dwelling	40	24	4	1	1	8

The pupil yield methodology is included in appendix 2.

## 3.2. Characteristics of Coventry provision for children

### 3.2.1 Early Years and Childcare

Coventry Local Authority carries out a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment in line with its statutory duties under the Childcare Act 2006 and 2016. The assessment is a measurement of the nature and extent of the need for, and supply of childcare in each ward in Coventry. The purpose of the assessment is to help identify where there are current gaps in the childcare market and propose recommendations. Section 6 of the 2006 Act gave Local Authorities a new duty of securing, so far as is “reasonably practicable”, that the provision of local childcare is sufficient to meet the requirements of parents and carers to enable them to work or undertake education or training leading to employment.

Early years’ education and childcare is provided in Coventry through a nursery school, school nursery classes and in private, voluntary and independent settings, including child minders, preschools and day nurseries. The type of provision can be categorised as follows:

<b>City</b>	
Childcare on non-domestic premises	113
Nursery School	1
Nursery Classes	62
Childminder	280

Data as of 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018

Coventry's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2015/16 sets out the gap analysis and recommendations for ensuring that sufficient places are made available for families and it closely aligns to the Schools Sufficiency Strategy. An action plan is in place to deliver these recommendations and support management of the market. Childcare provision needs are ever changing as demand fluctuates from families. The current focus for Coventry in regards to early years and childcare provision is sustaining places we have developed over the past 4 years, availability of flexible education entitlements offers and developing partnership working to enable choice for families across the city.

[Click here for Coventry's Childcare Sufficiency Assessments 2015/16.](#)

### 3.2.2 Primary Schools

There are currently 86 primary phase schools in Coventry. This includes the Primary phase of the Seva School. These are broken down as follows.<sup>3</sup>

School Type	In process	Maintained	Free Schools	Academies/ Voluntary Aided Schools	Total (all schools of type in city)
Primary (inc. Inf, Jun, Pri)	0	61	2	23 <sup>4</sup>	86

### 3.2.3 Secondary Schools

There are currently 21 secondary schools and 1 UTC within Coventry.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Please note information correct as of the 17/05/2018.

<sup>4</sup> Please note this section does include Trust Schools which are Voluntary Aided.

<sup>5</sup> Please note information correct as of the 17/05/2018.

School Type	In process	Maintained	Free Schools	Academies/ Voluntary Aided Schools	Total (all schools of type in city)
Secondary	1	0	3	18 <sup>6</sup>	22

The academy conversion process which was initially popular with Secondary Schools is now starting to spread to Primary schools as Multi-Academy Trusts expand and encompass more schools across wider areas.

### 3.2.4 Special Schools

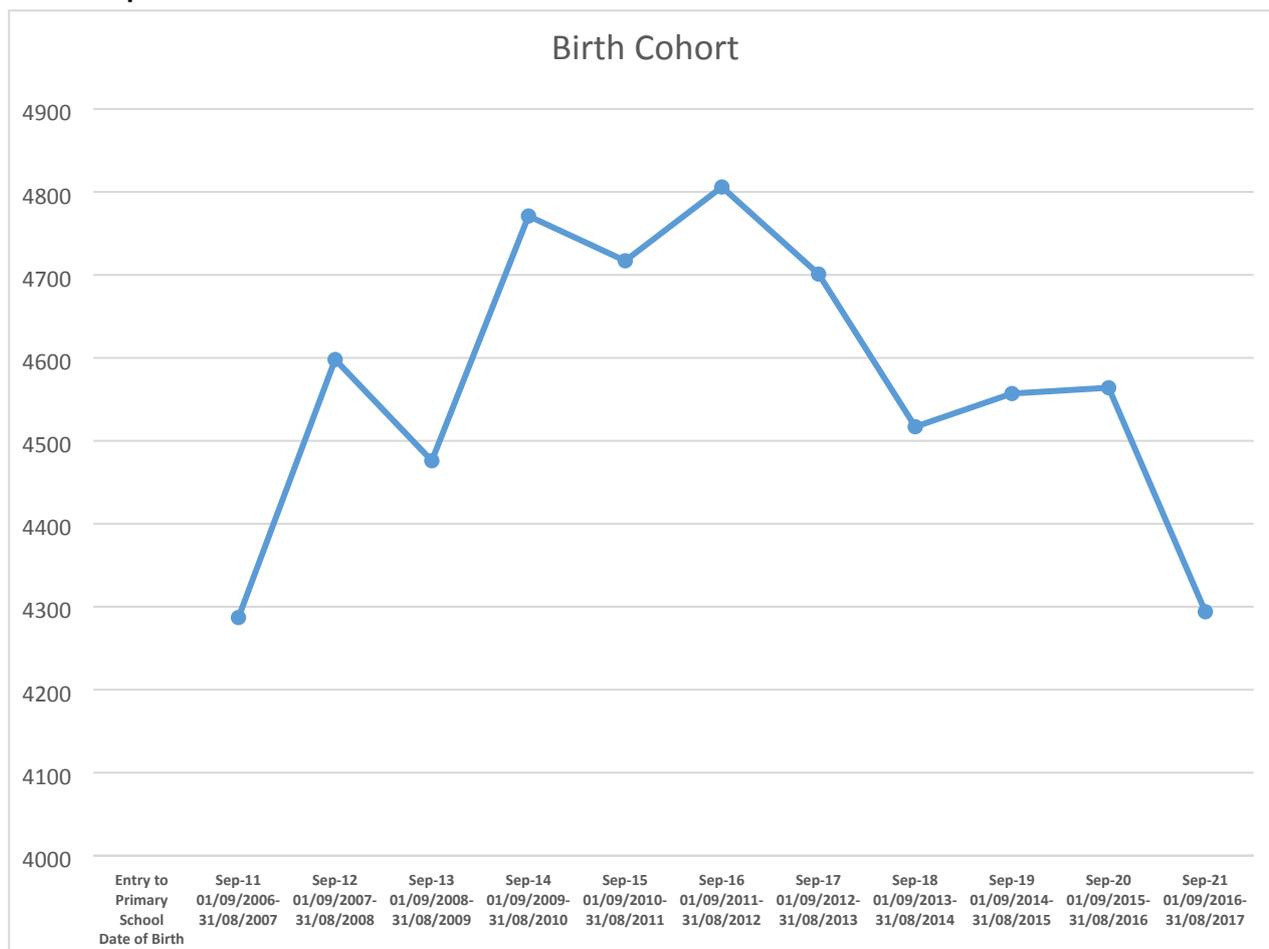
Coventry maintains six special schools and commissions two special academies within the local area, offering the following provision:

School	Type of Need	Age Range
Castlewood	*generic learning difficulties	Primary: 4 to 11
Three Spires Academy	general learning difficulties and autism	Primary: 4 to 11
Tiverton	*generic learning difficulties	Primary: 4 to 11
Sherbourne	*generic learning difficulties	All age: 4 to 19
Baginton	*generic learning difficulties	Secondary: 11 to 19
River Bank Academy	*generic learning difficulties	Secondary: 11 to 19
Corley	Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC)	Secondary: 11 to 18
Woodfield	Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH)	All age: 4 to 16

\* referred to locally as 'broad spectrum'

<sup>6</sup> Please note this section does include Trust Schools which are Voluntary Aided.

### 3.3 Population Context



The 2016 Mid-Year estimates 353,000 people live within the City boundaries. (2016 Mid-Year ONS estimates) This number is only expected to continue to increase, due to the young demographic of the city, 20% of the city’s population are aged 20-30 and higher levels on inwards migration.

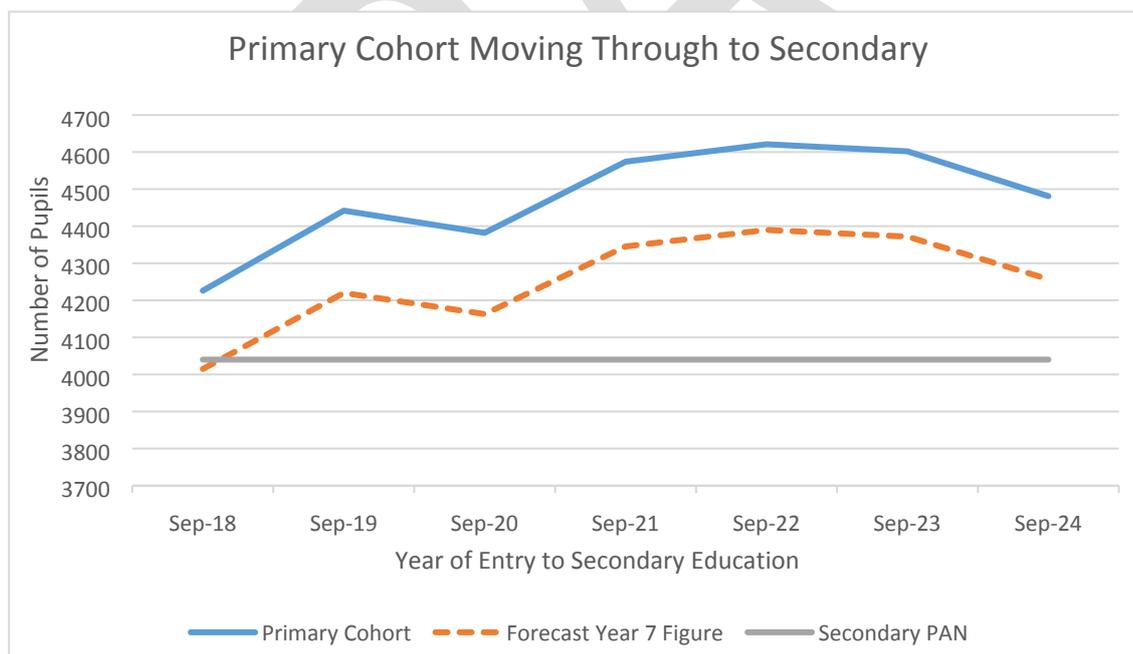
However, the birth cohort is starting to stabilise to more regular levels, this means the pressure on primary places is starting to ease, although there are still localised areas of pressure within distinct planning areas of the city. There is a shifting movement of births within Coventry from the North East of the city, which has a falling birth rate, towards the West of the City where births are starting to stabilise and in some areas continuing to increase. As this cohort moves through the primary phase, alongside existing primary cohorts, and starts to impact upon secondary places the level of secondary school places required will rise.

The transient nature of a city’s population and the social mobility of its residents mean that births, and GP registration data will be updated quarterly from the NHS trust, so that Coventry City Council can more effectively track pre-school cohorts and how they move around the city. This social mobility, and any unprecedented migration to areas of the city

may lead to increased localised pressure which will require monitoring to ensure that additional school places are not immediately planned for when it is known that the pressure will dissipate as the families migrate again.

The latest data from the health authorities gives us some key headlines:

- The birth cohort peaked for entry into Reception in September 2016 and, with the existing housing stock considered, has begun to re-stabilise and in some areas of the city started to decrease. Although future developments within the local plan may lead to a future rise in birth rates in the specified locations.
- The current Year 2 is the largest cohort currently in Coventry Primary schools, September 2022 entry to Secondary, and will severely impact upon the availability of places within the city.
- Overall numbers in secondary schools will grow from September 2018 onwards as larger cohorts transfer from primary schools, the cohort leaving secondary school in that year is 3400 and the cohort entering being forecast as being 3999 pupils. This will also impact upon the availability of In-Year placing as these cohorts start to reach the upper cohorts of secondary education.



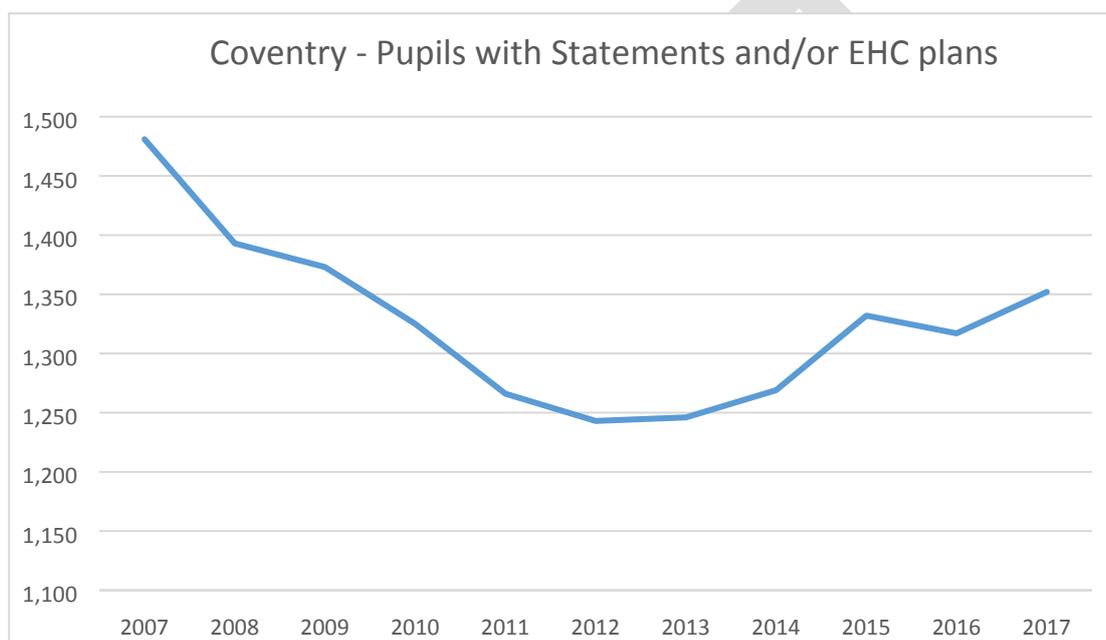
Please note there is a 4.5% - 5% drop in the Year 6 - Year 7 transfer as pupils attend other LA grammar schools, other LA state schools and are attracted by private education. This shift in pupil numbers from the transfer

round is represented by the orange dotted line.

### 3.4 EHCP (Education Health and Care Plans)

In January 2018, Coventry maintained 1863 Education Health and Care Plans (EHC Plans) compared to 1280 in 2014, a growth of 583 or 31% in 5 years.

The growth is attributable to both the number of new first time assessments, resulting in an EHC Plan, which has risen by 25% in the last three years and the number of young people remaining in FE with an EHCP. Before 2014, a Statement of SEN would cease at the point a student moved from a school to a college. However in September 2014 the law changed, which meant LAs took over responsibility for maintaining EHC Plans in colleges. Approximately 25% of the EHC Plans maintained are for students aged 16 to 25.

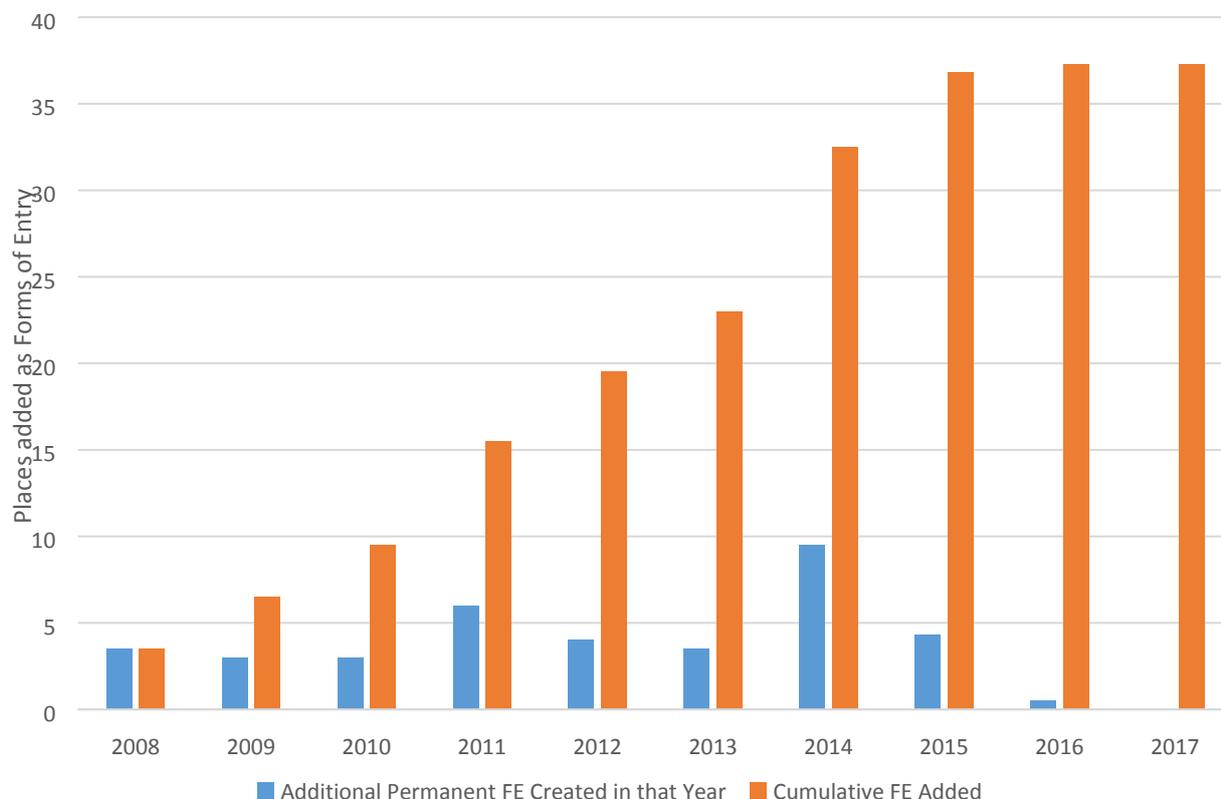


Overall 2.3 % of Coventry’s school age population have an EHC Plan, which remains lower than Coventry’s statistical neighbours (2.7%) and the all England average (2.8%).

### 3.5 Early Years and Primary Areas Context

Coventry has been delivering additional primary places since 2008. The vast majority of these have been OFSTED rated ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ schools. The below table highlights the phasing of these expansions and the overall amount of additional places added. The 37.3FE added in permanent format equates to 1119 additional Reception places for children. There were a further 2 bulge classes added at Edgewick, and at Moseley which temporarily increased capacity in Reception for a single year before reducing back down to the agreed PAN.

## Primary FE Added



Year	Additional Permanent FE Created in that Year	Cumulative FE Added
2008	3.5	3.5
2009	3	6.5
2010	3	9.5
2011	6	15.5
2012	4	19.5
2013	3.5	23
2014	9.5	32.5
2015	4.3	36.8
2016	0.5	37.3
2017	0	37.3
2018	0	37.3

### 3.5.1 Primary Planning Area: North

The 5 primary schools in this planning area, situated in the north of the city, are Holy Family Catholic, John Shelton, Parkgate Academy, Keresley Grange and Whitmore Park. These schools are consistently full from children in area, and there is displacement to other planning areas due to the amount of children in area. The admission arrangements for Holy Family further complicate this as its catchment area is based on the Parish

boundaries which stretches into Warwickshire. This means that c.10 pupils per year group who attend the school are from OOC. Whitmore Park was the first Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP) School in England to be delivered. The £5 million project provided a new build for the existing primary school for 630 pupils with a 39-place nursery, was completed in just 11 months. This was completed in September 2014. Keresley Grange currently has a significant amount of Out Of City in each year group, this is due to the proximity to the Warwickshire border means that cross border movement into the school is relatively simple under the current admission arrangements.

### 3.5.2 Primary Planning Area: North Central

There are 9 primary schools in the planning area: Broad Heath, Edgewick, Hill Farm Academy, Stanton Bridge, Radford Academy, John Gulson, Joseph Cash, St Augustine's Catholic, and St Elizabeth's Catholic. Of these Broad Heath, and St Augustine's were expanded in 2012, Broad Heath from 2FE to 3FE, and St Augustine's from 1½FE to 2FE. These expansions and bulge class were later supported by the expansion of Edgewick School from 1FE to 2FE in 2015.

### 3.5.3 Primary Planning Area: East Central

There are 9 primary schools in the planning area: All Saints' CE, Frederick Bird, Gosford Park, St Mary & St Benedict Catholic, Sacred Heart, Sidney Stringer Academy, Stoke, Stoke Heath, and Southfields. In 2015 the Sidney Stringer Academy opened as a 2FE primary which is located across the main road from the Secondary School of the same name. The first cohort of this school is now in Year 2 and will continue to grow organically until all year groups are full. In this time frame Frederick Bird was also expanded to 4FE in September 2012.

### 3.5.4 Primary Planning Area: West Central

There are 6 primary schools in the planning area: All Souls' Catholic, Earlsdon, Hearsall Academy, Moseley, St Osburg's Catholic, and Spon Gate. In 2011, Moseley School took a bulge class, an additional class for one year, in Reception, taking it in that year to 3FE whilst it's PAN remained at 2FE.

### 3.5.5 Primary Planning Area: Longford

There are 8 primary schools within this planning area: Alderman's Green, Courthouse Green, Grangehurst, Good Shepherd Catholic Academy, Holbrook, Little Heath, Longford Park, and St Laurence's CE Academy (formerly the Foleshill School). Of these schools Little Heath was expanded from 1FE to 2FE in September 2014, and Alderman's Green was expanded from 1½ FE to 3FE in September 2012.

### 3.5.6 Primary Planning Area: North East

There are 8 primary schools in this planning area: Henley Green, Moat House, Potters Green, SEVA (Free), Whittle, SS Peter & Paul Catholic, St Patricks Catholic, and

Walsgrave. Of these schools, Moat House expanded from 1½ FE to 2FE in the same year:

### 3.5.7 Primary Planning Area: East

There are 7 primary schools in this area; Clifford Bridge, Pearl Hyde, Ravensdale, Richard Lee, John Fisher Catholic, St Gregory's Catholic, and Wyken Croft. Clifford Bridge was expanded from 1FE to 2FE in September 2012. Richard Lee School, under PSBP, received full planning permission in January 2014, commenced on site in March 2014 and was occupied in July 2015 with external works and demolition of the old school completed during August/September 2015.

### 3.5.8 Primary Planning Area: Binley

There are 5 primary schools in this area; Aldermoor Farm, Ernesford Grange, St Bartholomew's, Sowe Valley, and Corpus Christi. Of these schools Ernesford Grange took a bulge in September 2012 to 3FE but its PAN has remained at 2FE for all other years. Corpus Christi and Aldermoor Farm were expanded in September 2014 to 2FE and 3FE respectively. Clifford Bridge was expanded from 1FE to 2FE in September 2012.

### 3.5.9 Primary Planning Area: South East

There are 4 schools in the planning area, St Anne's Catholic, Stretton CE, Whitley Abbey, and Willenhall. Whitley Abbey was expanded in 2014 from 1FE to 2FE.

### 3.5.10 Primary Planning Area: South

There are 7 schools in the planning area: Cannon Park, Finham, Grange Farm, Howes, Manor Park, St Thomas More Catholic, and Stivichall. Of these Grange Farm was expanded in 2012 for September 2012, and Thomas More was another school rebuilt under PSBP.

### 3.5.11 Primary Planning Area: Tile Hill

There are 4 primary schools in this area; Templars, Our Lady of the Assumption, Leigh CofE, and Charter. Templars increased from 75 to 90 for September 2016.

### 3.5.12 Primary Planning Area: West

There are 4 primary schools in this area; Park Hill, Mount Nod, Limbrick Wood, and St John Vianney, and 1 infant/junior, St Andrews Infant and Eastern Green. Of these schools Park Hill was expanded in 2014 from 1 1/2 FE to 2FE.

### 3.5.13 Primary Planning Area: North West

There are 5 schools in the planning area: Allesley, Allesley Hall, St Christopher, St John CE, and Whoberley Hall. Of which Allesley was expanded from 1½ FE to 2FE in September 2012.

### 3.5.14 Primary Planning Area: Coundon

There are 3 primary schools within this planning area: Christ the King, Coundon, and Hollyfast. Of these schools, with Coundon and Hollyfast were expanded from 2FE to 3FE for September 2014.

## 3.6 Secondary Context

### 3.6.1 Secondary Planning Area: North East

There are 3 secondary schools within the North West planning area, Seva, Grace Academy, and Cardinal Wiseman. The Seva School opened in September 2015 and although having a PAN of 150 has taken an average of 75 pupils per year. The admission arrangements for the school ensure the school admits pupils from across Coventry and other Local Authority boundaries. Grace Academy, was formerly known as the Woodway Park School and Community College, it converted into an Academy in August 2008 and moved to its new buildings in February 2010.

### 3.6.2 Secondary Planning Area: Foxford

This is a single school planning area, in the North of the City. It takes c.8% of its pupils each year from Warwickshire. Regeneration in this part of the city had led to re-population and more children in area, leading to forced displacement to other areas if the pupils are unable get a school place in Foxford. With the exception of those children from other LA's, there is little movement into this area as the school largely fills from in area. The school has a PAN of 180 but does have some potential for expansion on the current site.

### 3.6.3 Secondary Planning Area: Centre

There are 3 Secondary Schools in the area, Sidney Stringer, Barr's Hill, and Eden Girls School. Both Sidney Stringer and Eden Girls are popular schools and consistently oversubscribed. September 2017 saw Eden Girls School first entry cohort reach Year 11. The School was planning to open a New Sixth Form Block in September 2018, as part of the schools progressive expansion. However this has been delayed for the foreseeable future. Barr's Hill became an academy in 2015, under the Futures Trust with President Kennedy School and Stoke Park. The Barr's Hill School is currently split site in that it currently has playing fields located offsite at Keresley Grange Primary School.

### 3.6.4 Secondary Planning Area: North West

There are 3 secondary schools within this planning area; Coundon Court, President Kennedy, and Cardinal Newman. These are popular and the schools consistently fill, often attracting preferences from pupils across Coventry, however the increasing competition for school places will result in a smaller radius of pupils being admitted to each school. President Kennedy was recently, official opened in 2017, rebuilt under Priority School Building Programme which has given it new premises. However, some of the facilities at the school were not rebuilt under the specifications of the programme.

### 3.6.5 Secondary Planning Area: South West

The merging of Tile Hill and Woodlands School, onto the Tile Hill site, to form West Coventry Academy, completed in 2017 has ensured larger pupil numbers on the Tile Hill site. The opening of Finham Park 2, now in its 3<sup>rd</sup> year of existence, has provided additional capacity which has been utilised by pupils from Coventry. This school is below feasible limits for a Secondary School, as stated within the Memorandum of Understanding between Coventry City Council and the Secondary Schools, as it has a PAN of 120 or 4 FE, however as it is supported by Finham Park its long term future is more secure.

This area also contains a secondary school and the UTC (University Technical College) which are located adjacent to each other. The presence of WMG provides additional capacity in the upper year groups of Secondary education, although the nature of this UTC means that it can provide places to children across the West Midlands, not necessarily from Coventry alone. The Secondary School next door is Westwood Academy, this school currently has places in all year groups despite the school being rated good in Ofsted.

### 3.6.6 Secondary Planning Area: South

A two school planning area, containing Bishop Ullathorne and Finham Park. These are popular schools and consistently fill to PAN. Bishop Ullathorne has a PAN of 180 but the current school site has capacity of 210 which has resulted in the school taking in excess of PAN in previous years through the appeals processes. Finham is Ofsted designated 'Outstanding' school and has first preferences in far greater excess than the PAN of the school.

### 3.6.7 Secondary Planning Area: South East

The Secondary schools in this area are Ernesford Grange, Whitley Academy and Blue Coat. Ernesford Grange has been rebuilt under the PSBP and was re-opened in 2015. The Blue Coat's admission arrangements requiring fortnightly active participation in a faith community means that it does take c.30 children into the school each year who are not resident in Coventry. This school has expanded in several stages from the current Year 11 having a PAN of 210 to the current year 8 having a PAN of 270.

### 3.6.8 Secondary Planning Area: East

A 3 school planning area, containing Stoke Park, Caludon Castle, and Lyng Hall. Caludon Castle is a PFI school and is popular for children in area – however the amount of children in area mean that some catchment area children were refused a place for September 2018. Stoke Park however is less historically popular with parents and so has less first preferences than available PAN, allowing it to accommodate most of the Caludon overspill.

## 3.7 Pupil Forecasts Primary

### 3.7.1 Primary Planning Area: North

This area has a fluctuating, but stable, birth rate which will impact upon the availability of places. The result of this will be that some schools in the planning area will have more children in excess of available places, and in other years, have less children than available places. The transient nature of the population mean that in higher year groups not governed by Infant Class Size legislation there are some classes where more than 30 pupils are taught per class. This is due to successful school appeals by parents. The proximity of this area to the Keresley Grange Sustainable Urban Expansion (SUE) will require constant monitoring over long term birth data, and this area may require future primary expansion, in order to ensure sufficient local places for residents.

### 3.7.2 Primary Planning Area: North Central

Although currently a close to capacity planning area, this area is expected to have decreasing pupil numbers due to a consistently falling birth rate. With births in planning area falling by c.75 pupils from September 2017 Reception entry to September 2021 Reception Entry. Once the current Year 6 leaves the school and enters Secondary in September 2018, this planning area will have places in all year groups to accommodate In-Year transfers. Despite this capacity for In-Year, current forecasts show surplus capacity from September 2018 with the number of surplus increasing to 12% capacity for reception places. Depending on how this 12% is split across the schools, this may lead to unsustainable provision.

### 3.7.3 Primary Planning Area: East Central

Birth data for this area is rising in the short term leading to increased pupil numbers within the planning area and causing some displacement to other areas for September 2019. After this point however there is a decrease in births, although as with other planning areas this birth data will be updated annually with GP registration data. With this decrease in births, the forecasts are suggesting that available capacity within the area will increase. This will leave 8% capacity in September 2021.

### 3.7.4 Primary Planning Area: West Central

This planning area currently has 8% surplus capacity which is largely within 2/3 schools within the planning area. Births within the planning area are falling slightly from September 2018 but can be considered to be stable. However the surplus within the planning area will increase to 11%. However 11% in this smaller planning area only equates 1.5 FE overcapacity.

### 3.7.5 Primary Planning Area: Longford

Births within the planning area fall from a high in September 2017 to drop by 50 pupils for the subsequent year, with a further drop of 50 pupils by September 2021. This will result in the surplus enlarging from a current 14% to 21% by September 2021.

### 3.7.6 Primary Planning Area: North East

This planning area currently has 15% surplus capacity which is forecast to be within 2 schools within the planning area. Births can be considered to be stable and sustaining around 350 children born in this planning area per year. However, with increasing space in other planning areas the movement of pupils from this area to other planning areas could lead to increased surplus.

### 3.7.7 Primary Planning Area: East

Births in this planning area are falling consistently for the forecast years, by c.70 pupils to September 2021. By 2021, if no action is taken, there is forecast to be over 100 spare places in these schools for Reception entry. This is an effective 23% surplus capacity. In effect every 4 classrooms allocated for Reception usage 1 will be empty in this planning area.

### 3.7.8 Primary Planning Area: Binley

The percentage capacity for this planning area is the highest for Reception for any planning area within Coventry. Although births are not falling dramatically in this area, only by c.30 by 2021. Schools in this area already have large amounts of surplus places, 19%. This is forecast to rise to 28% by September 2021.

### 3.7.9 Primary Planning Area: South East

This planning area will fluctuate in demand as the birth rates rises, this is one of the few planning areas within Coventry borders which will experience a rise in birth rate between September 2017 and September 2021. This will lead to a fluctuating demand but slowly increasing pressure upon primary places in this area. In September 2018, due to amount of children the planning area takes from other areas of the city, the in-area pressure will result in some of these children being pushed back to their own catchment area.

### 3.7.10 Primary Planning Area: South

The amount of births in this area is decreasing sharply for September 2019. This alters the availability of places and takes the planning area from one where there is increasing competition for places to one where there is 19% capacity for Reception entry. Following this drop the population birth figures rise slightly but not to the pre-2019 levels. The amount of surplus in this planning area will leave some schools as unstable, however the monitoring of the pupils who leave this planning area to attend Kenilworth schools and the pressure on places that Kenilworth primary schools are facing may encourage the pupils who currently leave the planning area to attend Coventry schools.

### 3.7.11 Primary Planning Area: Tile Hill

By 2021, there is forecast to be 21% surplus however in raw terms this only equates to 40 spare places across the area. The impact of housing developments over on the Warwickshire side of border, at Westwood Heath, which will not have their own primary school attached will require monitoring, however there should still be enough surplus capacity to cope with this increased pressure.

### 3.7.12 Primary Planning Area: West

This planning area is one of the few with an increase in birth levels. This will place increased pressure on a planning area with little existing space currently. A significant amount of children, c.1FE, from this planning area attend Katherine Leveson School and Balsall Common School, among others in Solihull Local Authority. If there was a changing parental preference for Coventry schools or if demand increased for those schools from Solihull residents then this Form of Entry would be pushed back towards Coventry and a plan for increasing primary places within this area would be considered.

### 3.7.13 Primary Planning Area: North West

There are increased births in this planning area from September 2019, this will lead to increased pressure on the planning area. Although there should be some places in at least 1 school within the planning area. Should GP birth data rise in this area, then there would be displacement of pupil towards other planning areas which have available capacity.

### 3.7.14 Primary Planning Area: Coundon

Births in this area are relatively stable, although falling slightly, this will impact upon the availability of primary places, by creating additional surplus and allowing for increased choice for parents in area. With the amount of surplus spaces increasing to 16%.

## 3.8 Pupil Forecasts Secondary

### 3.8.1 Secondary Planning Area: North East

This planning area has the most available space within current numbers and in terms of projections. The rising primary cohort, in area, will however lead to the planning area having slightly increased pupil numbers. In addition, displacement of pupils from other planning areas which are oversubscribed will lead to increased pupil numbers.

### 3.8.2 Secondary Planning Area: Foxford

An area of increased pupil numbers which will lead to the schools being close to full in all years. In order to ensure an equal share of secondary expansions put in across the city, this planning area may be appropriate for some smaller increases in capacity, if the school is willing, and have suitable admission arrangements.

### 3.8.3 Secondary Planning Area: Centre

This planning has some current space, however the primary cohort moving through to secondary is rising fastest in this area. This will severely limit the availability of space for September 2018, and for 2019 there will be no places within this planning area for Year 7 entry. This lack of available places will rise to a deficit of 113 places, or 24%. This lack of places will need to be mitigated by adding additional capacity in the planning area, although due to site constraints at existing schools some of the additional capacity needing to be added in this area could be added in neighbouring planning areas.

### 3.8.4 Secondary Planning Area: North West

The popularity of the schools in this area mean they are already close to full, increased pupil numbers coming through from primary will lead to a deficit of places; this deficit will rise to 104 pupils or 13%. The location of this planning area being insulated from the rest of the city mean that the majority of places required for this area will need to be provided in area. This deficit of places equates to an additional 3.5 FE required in area.

### 3.8.5 Secondary Planning Area: South West

Secondary pressure in this area of the city is more delayed than in other areas, with pressure not expected to lead to a deficit of places till September 2020. Even then long term pressure in this area only equates to an additional 1FE needing to be added. This may alter though as the effective 'pushback' from Heart of England School in Solihull will be monitored each year. If this 'pushback' increases, or more schools in this area attract more local pupils then increased capacity may need to be added sooner than the forecasts show.

### 3.8.6 Secondary Planning Area: South East

There is growing need in this area as the more undersubscribed schools start to fill, this pressure will be apparent from September 2017, and will grow in subsequent years.

Growing to a 65 place deficit by September 2021, the longer term forecasts, not included here, suggest that this pressure is required for several years before returning back down to normal levels. Therefore, additional capacity added in this area could be added in temporary sites, if needed. Although permanent capacity in this area would also be considered.

### 3.8.7 Secondary Planning Area: East

An area of growing primary cohorts, this will lead to increased pressure on these schools from September 2018. The deficit of places reaches a maximum of 130 places in September 2021. Site and Legal constraints in schools in this area may lead to some of these required places being supplied in other planning areas.

### 3.8.8 Secondary Planning Area: South

Popular schools in this area where competition for places means both schools are consistently full, increasing primary cohorts will only exacerbate this. Leading to a maximum deficit of 72 places in September 2021. There is the opportunity for joint working in this area with Warwickshire, (see below) to help alleviate the deficiency of places in this area and more generally across the city.

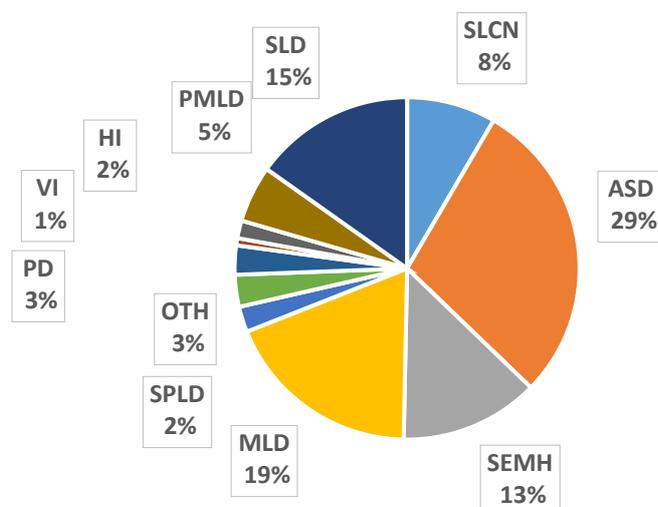
## 4.0 Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND)

### 4.1 Sufficiency Special School Places

The total number of commissioned placements at Coventry's Special Schools, is exhausted. Whilst there is capacity to increase the number of primary placements for generic learning difficulty, there is generally no physical capacity to expand secondary placements, without capital investment; with the exception of Corley secondary school, which caters for autism spectrum conditions (ASC).

An analysis of the type of need based on current EHC Plans identifies a shift as follows:

## Breakdown of SEN



Historically, MLD and behaviour represented the largest percentages of need. However, current demand identifies an evidenced growth in SEMH and ASC. ASC is now identified as the highest prevalence of primary need in the City.

It is expected that the percentage of children identified as requiring an EHC Plan will now plateau. However, the extension of the age range has placed unplanned pressures on Key Stage 5 and FE provision, which is envisaged to continue.

A trend analysis has identified the potential for growth as follows:

All SEN	Primary	Secondary
2017	608	606
2018	622	641
2019	628	670
2020	636	694
2021	635	726
2022	630	755
2023	623	772
2024	614	779

The forecast growth identifies a potential increase of 50 ASC placements and 40 SEMH placements by 2024.

This growth will require additional capacity within the system to secure statutory provision. This analysis does not take into account the number of pupils with EHC Plans currently placed in mainstream schools, who have been identified as requiring specialist placements in the near future.

It should be noted that currently Coventry has no physical capacity to arrange specialist early years provision, within the special school sector. This is a priority area for future early intervention development, which will be subject to high needs block affordability and prioritisation of special school space.

Significant growth in capacity for primary generic learning difficulties has been achieved through the expansion of Tiverton School which has been rebuilt, on the former Alice Stevens School site. The primary site of Woodfield Special School has been identified in the local plan as having some potential for development, and currently a draft masterplan is under-development to scope options for integrating the primary and secondary sites onto one site, with the aim of responding to growth demands.

## 5.0 Alternative Provision (AP)

### **Hospital Education – SEMH Location: Whitmore Park Annex**

Provision for children and young people who have difficulties in areas such as:

- Attending their usual school following hospitalisation or long term illness
- Reaching their full potential because of time missed at their usual school due to various medical conditions
- Re-integrating successfully back into their usual school.

### **Coventry Extended Learning Centre (CELC) – Link, Swanswell, Wyken**

Coventry Extended Learning Centre is a base for pupils who are experiencing behaviour difficulties within a mainstream school setting and are in Key Stage 3 & 4 (11-16). Previously some pupils will have been permanently excluded and most will have been at risk of permanent exclusion from their mainstream school.

### **Keys – Parkgate Primary School, Frederick Bird Primary School**

The Keys is a mainstream intervention programmed for National Curriculum Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 pupils who are at risk of exclusion and are struggling to meet the behavioural expectations of their school. The service provides short term, intensive support in a small group to improve resilience and self-regulation focused on enabling a child to be successfully integrated into their mainstream class group. The intervention is offered for up to 2 terms for 4 days per week, children remain in their registered school on the 5<sup>th</sup> day.

## 6.0 Future Need

### 6.1 Primary

Since 2011 Coventry has undergone a significant primary expansion programme. Circa 37 forms of entry have been added to primary capacity. This coupled with the declining birth rate means the surplus capacity across primary schools is rising.

The amount of pupils in primary mainstream with additional needs has also been rising requiring schools to have to meet a broader range of pupils needs with no additional funding. In order to meet the needs of these pupils, it is proposed to create several resourced provision units on mainstream school sites making use of existing education assets. The resourced provision will be targeted towards primary age pupils with Autism Spectrum Condition and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)

New specialist provision attached to mainstream schools has proved able to meet some of the needs of many complex learners with Autism Spectrum Condition and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs whilst allowing the individuals to remain in their own communities and not face overly arduous travel. Coventry has developed a model of provision based on best practice and experience, both internally and that of other local authorities. This best practise states that resource provisions can accommodate to 10 learners in secondary and up to 8 learners in primary on a mainstream school or academy site. However this is a variable depending on the type of provision being provided.

The priority, to provide sufficient and quality SEN provision, is to develop such provision on 4 - 5 school sites across the City as follows:

- In North Eastern Coventry at primary-phase schools
- In the East of Coventry area on a primary school site
- In central Coventry at a secondary school site.

However, given the relatively small distances involved these locations are quite flexible and of more concern would be inclusivity of the school; and the quality of provision being offered.

### 6.2 Secondary

The large cohort of pupils moving through primary provision is due to impact upon secondary provision from September 2018. In order to meet the need for additional provision without providing too much surplus capacity in future years, it is proposed to expand secondary places using a mixture of temporary 'bulge' and permanent expansions. This will be reviewed annually in line with updating pupil forecasts.

**In September 2018**, the LA added an additional 50 places across 5 different secondary schools. These were temporary increases and did not require any school to expand.

The additional 50 places were accommodated in the below schools:

Bishop Ullathorne – 10 places  
Blue Coat School – 10 places  
Cardinal Newman – 5 places  
Coundon Court – 15 places  
Whitley School – 10 places

**In September 2019**, an additional 8 forms of entry (240 year 7 places) are planned using a mixture of temporary and permanent expansions within existing Coventry schools, in the areas deficit places\*. The temporary planned increases are outlined below:

Sidney Stringer temporary increase in PAN from 210 to 240 for September 2019 only.
Foxford temporary increase in PAN from 180 to 185 for September 2019 only.
Lyng Hall temporary increase in PAN from 150 to 180 for September 2019 only.
Caludon Castle increasing PAN from 240 to 270 for September 2019 only.

The permanent planned increases are outlined below.

Coundon Court increasing PAN from 285 to 315 and temporarily increasing PAN to 345 for September 2019 only. PAN will reduce to 315 from September 2020.
President Kennedy increasing PAN from 270 to 300 from September 2019.
Cardinal Newman increasing PAN from 220 to 250 from September 2019.
Whitley increasing PAN from 150 to 180 from September 2019.
Blue Coat increasing PAN from 255 to 265 from September 2019.

**In September 2020**, an additional 1.5 forms of entry (40 year 7 places) are planned as temporary increases in existing Coventry schools\*. The temporary planned increases outlined below:

President Kennedy temporarily increasing PAN from 300 to 330 for September 2020 only.
Caludon Castle increasing PAN from 240 to 270 for September 2019 only. (to be confirmed with PFI)
Whitley Academy temporarily increasing PAN from 180 to 190 for September 2020 only.

**In September 2021**, an additional 6 forms of entry (180 year 7 places) are planned using a mixture of temporary and permanent expansions within existing Coventry schools\*. The temporary planned increases are outlined below:

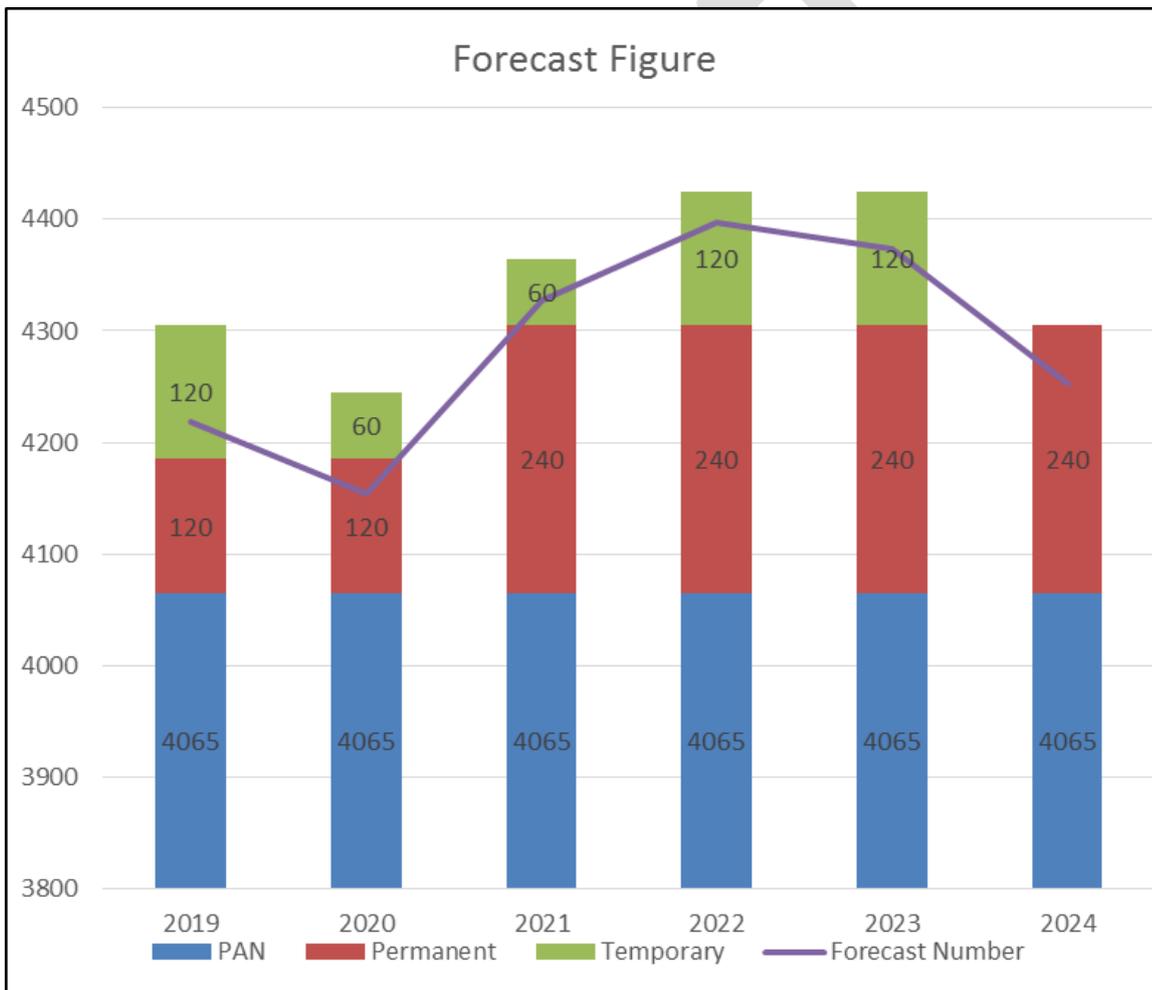
Caludon Castle increasing PAN from 240 to 270 for September 2019 only. (to be confirmed with PFI)
Westwood Academy temporary increase in PAN from 157 to 187 for September 2021 only.
1 additional form of entry may be required at this point, will be monitored bi-annually for confirmation.

The planned permanent increases outlined below:

Finham Park School increasing PAN from 240 to 270 from September 2021.
Coundon Court School increasing PAN from 315 to 345 from September 2021.
Futures Trust increasing one secondary school PAN by an additional 30.
Sidney Stringer Trust increasing one secondary school PAN by an additional 30.

\*The above planned changes to admissions arrangements are subject to the proposed capital programme which outlines school expansion plans.

The below table demonstrates the sufficiency position if the additional places are added in this way:



### 6.3 SEND Provision

The agreed key principles for meeting the demand for SEND school places is set out below:

- A whole system approach will be adopted, to secure a continuum of provision that reflects the continuum of need
- The majority of children with an EHC Plan will have their needs met within a community mainstream school
- Where possible the current special school(s) estate will be expanded to meet demand and ensure sustainability
- When additional or new provision is required, this will be secured through utilising existing vacant or underused education provision
- The condition of existing provision will be addressed to secure minimum standards and maximise capacity
- The special school offer will negate the need to place out of City because of a shortfall in local provision
- Consideration of reviewing and extending the age range of existing provision to address any 'bottle-necks' in transition.
- Consideration of sub-regional provision opportunities, where efficiency savings through an economy of scale could be made

In line with these principles, the provision strategy to meet the needs of Coventry with SEND includes:

- The further development and review of current enhanced resourced provision (ERP), which will lead to a range of ERP bases across the primary and secondary phase that reflects current priority areas of need including ASC and SEMH
- Prioritisation of the current special school estate to develop it for purpose schools within the available capital funds. Explore, where possible and advantageous, the opportunity to move, expand and/or rebuild special schools on alternative sites.
- Increase, where required, special secondary provision within the budget envelope of the High Needs Block for commissioned places.

### 6.3.1 Future need

Using September 2017 commissioned places as a baseline and assuming that the recent increase in demand is permanent, the following cumulative forecast for demand increase by phase between 2019 and 2022 is set out:

	September 19	September 20	September 21	September 22
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<b>Primary – forecasts mainstream and special</b>	20	6	0	0
	<b>September 19</b>	<b>September 20</b>	<b>September 21</b>	<b>September 22</b>
<b>SECONDARY EHCP forecasts – can be accommodated in mainstream provision</b>	24	9	7	10
<b>SECONDARY EHCP forecasts – can be accommodated in special provision</b>	40	16	13	20
<b>Secondary – Total forecasts</b>	64	25	20	30

The analysis indicates that currently 63% of **pupils** with an EHCP are placed in specialist provision. Based on this statistic, the table above outlines the forecast need for additional places for children with EHCP across all year groups. These additional places will be added across mainstream and special schools. The special school places are separated for secondary. This assumes the threshold for EHCP continues at the same level and therefore the split between pupils attending special schools (63%) and mainstream (37%) stays the same.

The SEND code of practise states that it is expected that “the majority of C&YP with SEN or Disability will have their needs met within local mainstream, EY settings, schools or colleges

	Total Pupils in Mainstream	Total Pupils in Special School	% of Pupils with EHC in Special	Proportion of Cohort with an EHCP
Bolton	768	705	48%	2.87%
Tameside	183	383	68%	1.64%
Wigan	587	646	52%	2.74%
Leeds	1,000	1,207	55%	1.78%
Sheffield	894	1,094	55%	2.47%
Derby	634	693	52%	3.06%
Coventry	481	858	64%	2.33%
Medway	559	736	57%	3.03%
Portsmouth	453	485	52%	3.29%
Southampton	469	523	53%	3.08%

Statistically, it might be argued that Coventry has a high percentage of children with EHCPs placed in specialist provisions. However, there is no evidence that the threshold for placement in Coventry is lower than other LAs. Initial work suggests that Coventry's profile of complex SEN is high. Further investment will be made in supporting mainstream schools to build capacity within the community through a range of targeted training and support to schools. This programme will be designed in partnership with schools and underpin the Inclusion Strategy

#### **6.3.1.1 Primary**

It is envisaged that the increased demand arising from the projected increase in pupil numbers, could be accommodated within resourced provision (RP) over the next 5 years. The RP would need to be targeted for primary age pupils with ASC and SEMH.

It is envisaged that an additional 3-5 resourced provision would be required over the plan period, assuming a population of 8-12 pupils per provision. It is estimated that this would cost c£200k, in capital cost investment. Work is underway to identify areas of the city where education provision will be released and can be utilised for this purpose.

#### **6.3.1.2 Secondary**

- Sherbourne can be expanded by 6-10 places with the refurbishment of the old Tiverton building. To be included in 2018/19 capital programme.
- Work is currently underway to scope options for integrating the primary and secondary sites of Woodfield Special School
- Corley Centre has the capacity to extend its overall capacity and age-range.
- Baginton Special School site is identified in the local plan as future employment land. This provides the opportunity for possible relocation and expansion in the longer term.

#### **6.3.1.3 Post 16**

- Secondary special school provisions have developed an increased post 16 provision as a consequence of growth. As part of secondary mainstream expansion, partnerships with colleges and employment pathways including supported internships there is an opportunity to develop an extended SEND post 16 provision which would in turn release special school capacity.

## **7. Housing**

### **7.1 South of City**

The Kings Hill development in Warwickshire, c. 4000 dwellings, with c.1800 dwellings being delivered by 2030. The development is currently scheduled to begin in 2021, this site currently has plans for primary school(s), and a Secondary education site, would

ease some of the secondary pressure the city is expecting to face. The precise details as to how much pressure the opening of the school would ease is dependent upon when the school is opened, how many homes have been built on site by this point, and the age of families who have brought the properties. It is expected the development of the secondary school will not begin until c.2025 at the earliest.

## 7.2 West of City

As part of the Coventry local plan and already approved and developed housing Coventry City Council have managed to secure a parcel of land within this section of the city. This is part of the Eastern Green development in the local plan, which is scheduled to commence building works in 2021. The masterplan for this site contains land for a 2FE primary which would be available, dependent upon the phasing of the site, in around 2025.

## 7.3 North of City

There are 4000 total homes allocated within the northern part of the city. The Keresley SUE falls within this planning area, on this site is provision for a new 2FE primary school which will cater for the long term impact of this development with other local primary schools taking any additional pupils who will arise from this development. The time in between these homes being delivered and the school being finalised will result in an effective pushback of the Warwickshire pupils in Keresley Grange allowing the school to fill from in-area children. With the 2FE primary ensuring long term sufficiency within the area.

As part of the housing development in this area of the city, contributions for secondary provision have been identified in the local plan as being connected Keresley SUE, the timing of this additional provision and where the money is allocated is still dependent upon buildout rate of the development. These funding will contribute to ensuring the long term sufficiency of school places in the North of the City and will provide enough accessible options for parents in that vicinity.

## 7.4 East of City

There is significant regeneration in the East of the City, the redevelopment of Bell Green and Potter's Green is nearing completion. Regeneration of housing is difficult to factor into pupil yield as it essentially a replacement of stock housing, however the mix of housing does bring changes to the demographic and increasing pupil numbers. The largest housing development in this part of the city is the Walsgrave development, near the hospital.

## 8. Post 16

Currently, all but 3 Secondary schools within Coventry have sixth form provision. These current arrangements have been developed as a collaborative approach across Coventry, and provide sufficient sixth form places to meet the demand, variety and quality of education within the city.

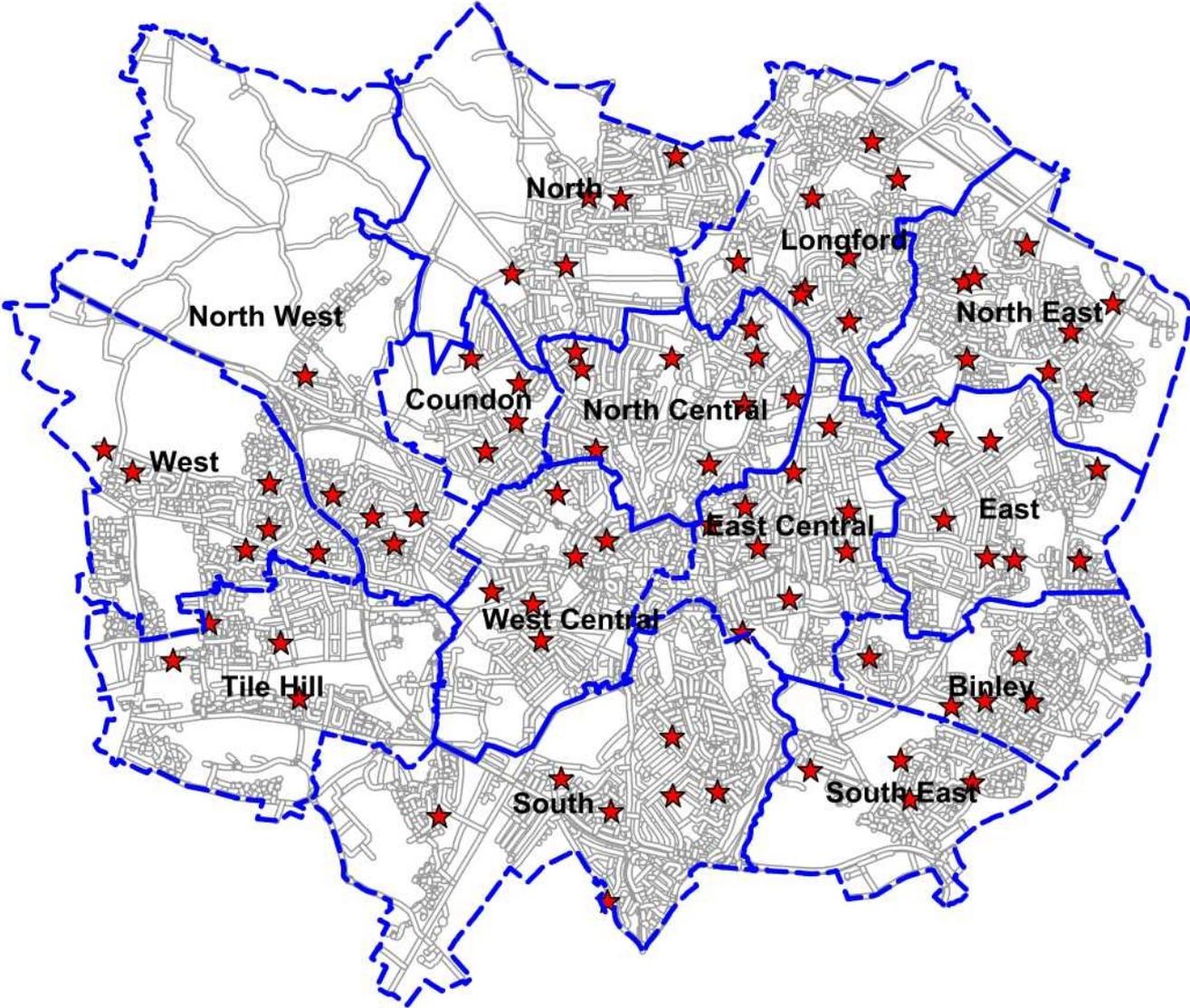
There are a further three secondary schools within Coventry which do not have sixth forms, Seva, Eden Girls, and Finham Park 2 these are growing organically from Year 7 upwards. The decision for Eden Girls to open a sixth form has been delayed for the foreseeable future. However, it is anticipated that these new sixth forms will provide the additional spaces required to accommodate the increasing secondary and forecast sixth form numbers in the coming years.

Currently, the two largest sixth forms in Coventry are Caludon Castle and Blue Coat Church of England School. These two are the only sixth form provisions in Coventry to have in excess of 300 pupils across both years. At the other end of the scale there are 6 sixth forms within Coventry which have less than 100 pupils in both year groups. To resolve these low pupil numbers Coventry sixth forms have, through partnership working, banded together, often through MAT links, to provide educational facilities and a range of curriculum which positively impacts upon student attainment.

In addition to this there are 2 general Further Education Colleges; Coventry College, as a merger between City and Henley Campuses, and Hereward College, which is specifically for those pupils with additional needs. These provide more technical training and support, whilst also providing more academic teaching.

This mixed economy of sixth form provision allows for Year 11 pupils to study a wide range of subjects within the city boundary. Whilst also ensuring the quality of provision allows them to achieve their potential.

# Appendix 1 – Primary Planning Areas

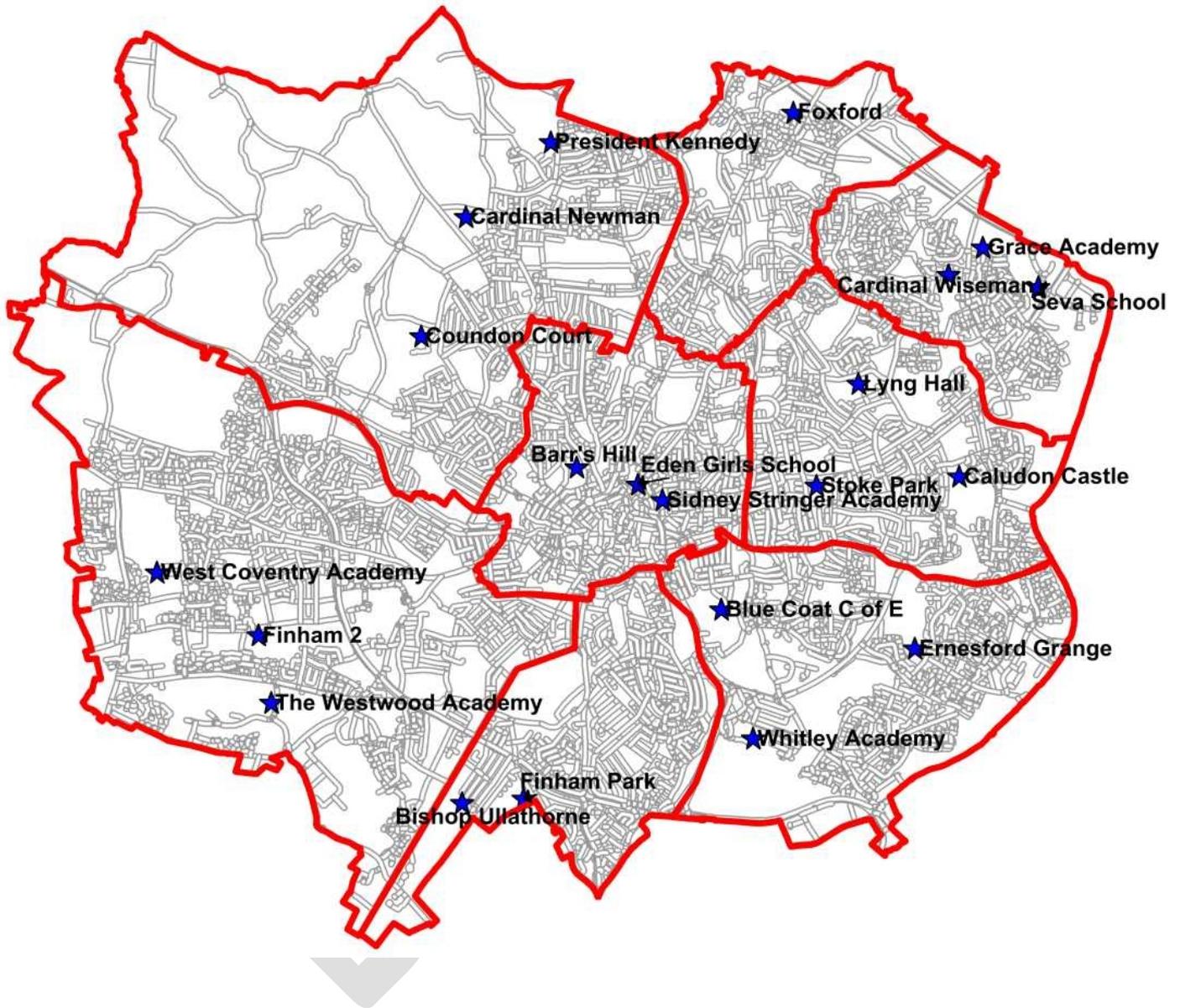


Primary Planning Area	School
<u>North</u>	Holy Family Catholic
	John Shelton

	Parkgate Academy
	Whitmore Park
	Keresley Grange
<b><u>North Central</u></b>	Broad Heath
	Edgewick
	Hill Farm Academy
	Stanton Bridge
	Joseph Cash
	St Augustine's Catholic
	John Gulson
	Radford Academy
	St Elizabeth's Catholic
<b><u>East Central</u></b>	All Saints' CE
	Frederick Bird
	Gosford Park
	Stoke
	Stoke Heath
	Sacred Heart Catholic
	St Mary & St Benedict Catholic
	Sidney Stringer Academy
	Southfields
<b><u>West Central</u></b>	All Souls' Catholic
	Earlsdon
	Hearsall Academy
	Moseley
	St Osburg's Catholic
	Spon Gate
<b><u>Longford</u></b>	Alderman's Green
	Courthouse Green Academy
	Grangehurst
	Good Shepherd Catholic Academy
	Holbrook
	Little Heath
	Longford Park
	St Laurence's CE Academy
<b><u>North East</u></b>	Henley Green
	Moat House
	Potters Green
	SEVA (Free)
	Whittle
	SS Peter & Paul Catholic
	Walsgrave
	St Patricks Catholic

<b><u>East</u></b>	Wyken Croft
	John Fisher Catholic
	Clifford Bridge
	Pearl Hyde
	Ravensdale
	Richard Lee
	St Gregory's Catholic
<b><u>Binley</u></b>	Aldermoor Farm
	Ernesford Grange
	St Bartholomew's
	Sowe Valley
	Corpus Christi
<b><u>South East</u></b>	St Anne's Catholic
	Stretton CE
	Whitley Abbey
	Willenhall
<b><u>South</u></b>	Finham
	Grange Farm
	Howes
	Manor Park
	St Thomas More Catholic
	Stivichall
	Cannon Park
<b><u>Tile Hill</u></b>	Templars
	Our Lady of the Assumption Catholic
	Leigh
	Charter
<b><u>West</u></b>	Eastern Green Junior
	Limbrick Wood
	Mount Nod
	Park Hill
	St Andrew's Infant
	St John Vianney
<b><u>North West</u></b>	Allesley
	Allesley Hall
	St Christopher
	St John CE
	Whoberley Hall
<b><u>Coundon</u></b>	Christ the King
	Coundon
	Hollyfast

# Appendix 2 – Secondary Planning Areas



Secondary Planning Areas	Schools
<u>Centre</u>	Barr's Hill

	Eden Girls
	Sydney Stringer
<b><u>North East</u></b>	Seva
	Grace Academy
	Cardinal Wiseman
<b><u>North West</u></b>	President Kennedy
	Cardinal Newman
	Coundon Court
<b><u>South West</u></b>	Whitely Academy
	Ernesford Grange
	Blue Coat
<b><u>South East</u></b>	West Coventry Academy
	The Westwood Academy
	WMG Academy for Young Engineers (UTC Free School)
	Finham Park 2 (Free school)
<b><u>South</u></b>	Finham Park School
	Bishop Ullathorne Catholic School (Voluntary Aided)
<b><u>Foxford</u></b>	Foxford
<b><u>East</u></b>	Lyng Hall
	Stoke Park
	Caludon Castle

## Appendix 3 – Primary Forecasts

Planning Area	Year	Reception Forecasts	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR Forecasts	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
<b>North</b>	2017/18	282	315	10%	2143	2205	3%
	2018/19	267	315	15%	2107	2205	4%
	2019/20	282	315	10%	2076	2205	6%
	2020/21	305	315	3%	2070	2205	6%
	2021/22	262	315	17%	2021	2205	8%
<b>North Central</b>	2017/18	557	570	2%	3676	3825	4%
	2018/19	521	570	9%	3704	3900	5%
	2019/20	542	570	5%	3719	3930	5%
	2020/21	508	570	11%	3707	3960	6%
	2021/22	502	570	12%	3695	3990	7%
<b>East Central</b>	2017/18	558	555	-1%	3515	3615	3%
	2018/19	557	555	0%	3612	3705	3%
	2019/20	593	555	-7%	3720	3765	1%

	2020/21	559	555	-1%	3811	3825	0%
	2021/22	512	555	8%	3838	3885	1%
<b>West Central</b>	2017/18	275	300	8%	1984	2130	7%
	2018/19	277	300	8%	1976	2100	6%
	2019/20	275	300	8%	1960	2100	7%
	2020/21	283	300	6%	1963	2100	7%
	2021/22	268	300	11%	1954	2100	7%
<b>Longford</b>	2017/18	436	510	14%	3210	3435	7%
	2018/19	441	510	14%	3229	3510	8%
	2019/20	415	510	19%	3165	3540	11%
	2020/21	459	510	10%	3164	3570	11%
	2021/22	401	510	21%	3085	3570	14%
<b>North East</b>	2017/18	338	395	15%	2511	2750	9%
	2018/19	330	395	16%	2475	2765	10%
	2019/20	317	395	20%	2415	2765	13%
	2020/21	332	395	16%	2388	2765	14%
	2021/22	328	395	17%	2348	2765	15%
<b>East</b>	2017/18	420	465	10%	2957	3111	5%
	2018/19	402	465	13%	2962	3171	7%
	2019/20	385	465	17%	2941	3201	8%
	2020/21	385	465	17%	2899	3231	10%
	2021/22	357	465	23%	2831	3255	13%
<b>Binley</b>	2017/18	243	300	19%	1758	1950	10%
	2018/19	236	300	21%	1755	2010	13%
	2019/20	243	300	19%	1735	2040	15%
	2020/21	232	300	23%	1726	2100	18%
	2021/22	215	300	28%	1662	2100	21%
<b>South East</b>	2017/18	162	180	10%	1112	1170	5%
	2018/19	182	180	-1%	1146	1200	4%
	2019/20	165	180	8%	1159	1230	6%
	2020/21	162	180	10%	1170	1260	7%
	2021/22	172	180	5%	1174	1260	7%
<b>South</b>	2017/18	392	405	3%	2743	2805	2%
	2018/19	397	405	2%	2769	2835	2%
	2019/20	328	405	19%	2699	2835	5%
	2020/21	349	405	14%	2667	2835	6%
	2021/22	338	405	16%	2602	2835	8%
<b>Tile Hill</b>	2017/18	183	195	6%	1207	1290	6%
	2018/19	179	195	8%	1228	1305	6%
	2019/20	171	195	12%	1241	1320	6%
	2020/21	173	195	11%	1246	1335	7%

	2021/22	155	195	21%	1223	1350	9%
<b>West</b>	2017/18	213	225	5%	1472	1530	4%
	2018/19	229	225	-2%	1497	1545	3%
	2019/20	231	225	-3%	1546	1560	1%
	2020/21	213	225	5%	1551	1575	2%
	2021/22	219	225	3%	1548	1575	2%
<b>North West</b>	2017/18	196	210	7%	1397	1455	4%
	2018/19	189	210	10%	1411	1470	4%
	2019/20	202	210	4%	1411	1470	4%
	2020/21	208	210	1%	1418	1470	4%
	2021/22	205	210	2%	1419	1470	3%
<b>Coundon</b>	2017/18	234	240	3%	1475	1500	2%
	2018/19	216	240	10%	1511	1560	3%
	2019/20	223	240	7%	1556	1620	4%
	2020/21	208	240	13%	1583	1680	6%
	2021/22	202	240	16%	1553	1680	8%
<b>City Wide</b>	2017/18	4490	4865	8%	31161	32771	5%
	2018/19	4423	4865	9%	31383	33281	6%
	2019/20	4374	4865	10%	31343	33581	7%
	2020/21	4375	4865	10%	31363	33911	8%
	2021/22	4134	4865	15%	30952	34040	9%

## Appendix 4 – Secondary Forecasts

Planning Area	Year	Year 7 Forecast	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR Forecast	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
<b>Central</b>	2017/18	470	461	-2%	2164	2195	1%
	2018/19	547	461	-19%	2345	2265	-4%
	2019/20	574	461	-24%	2504	2285	-10%
	2020/21	562	461	-22%	2690	2305	-17%
	2021/22	571	461	-24%	2859	2305	-24%
<b>North West</b>	2017/18	776	775	0%	3789	3854	2%
	2018/19	808	775	-4%	3890	3861	-1%
	2019/20	849	775	-10%	4022	3868	-4%
	2020/21	838	775	-8%	4162	3875	-7%
	2021/22	879	775	-13%	4352	3875	-12%
<b>Foxford</b>	2017/18	153	180	15%	850	900	6%

	2018/19	164	180	9%	848	900	6%
	2019/20	180	180	0%	856	900	5%
	2020/21	174	180	3%	883	900	2%
	2021/22	179	180	1%	885	900	2%
<b>South</b>	2017/18	437	420	-4%	2063	2097	2%
	2018/19	455	420	-8%	2143	2100	-2%
	2019/20	477	420	-14%	2211	2100	-5%
	2020/21	466	420	-11%	2283	2100	-9%
	2021/22	492	420	-17%	2368	2100	-13%
<b>East</b>	2017/18	527	570	8%	2686	2850	6%
	2018/19	653	570	-15%	2809	2850	1%
	2019/20	687	570	-20%	2982	2850	-5%
	2020/21	681	570	-19%	3169	2850	-11%
	2021/22	700	570	-23%	3353	2850	-18%
<b>North East</b>	2017/18	297	550	46%	1613	2250	28%
	2018/19	311	550	43%	1631	2500	35%
	2019/20	328	550	40%	1662	2750	40%
	2020/21	318	550	42%	1652	2870	42%
	2021/22	326	550	41%	1648	3000	45%
<b>South East</b>	2017/18	654	595	-10%	2771	2845	3%
	2018/19	599	595	-1%	2899	2990	3%
	2019/20	637	595	-7%	3026	3005	-1%
	2020/21	617	595	-4%	3117	2990	-4%
	2021/22	660	595	-11%	3229	2975	-9%
<b>South West</b>	2017/18	435	514	15%	1960	2443	20%
	2018/19	461	514	10%	2087	2617	20%
	2019/20	467	514	9%	2171	2784	22%
	2020/21	485	514	6%	2295	2831	19%
	2021/22	509	514	1%	2480	2890	14%
<b>City Wide</b>	2017/18	3748	4065	8%	17895	19434	8%
	2018/19	3999	4065	2%	18650	20083	7%
	2019/20	4199	4065	-3%	19434	20542	5%
	2020/21	4142	4065	-2%	20251	20721	2%
	2021/22	4316	4065	-6%	21173	20895	-1%

## Appendix 5 – Bus Route Information

School	Bus Routes
<b>Barr's Hill</b>	<p><b>All bus routes to Pool Meadow</b></p> <p><b>16/16a</b> – Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley</p> <p><b>13/13a</b> – Willenhall, Binley, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley</p>
<b>Caludon Castle</b>	<p><b>4</b> – Holbrooks, Ricoh arena, Foleshill, City centre, Stoke, Walsgrave</p> <p><b>8 &amp; 8a</b> – City centre, Stoke, Wyken, Walsgrave, Potters Green, Henley Green</p> <p><b>9/9A</b> – Finham, Stivichall, City centre, Stoke, Wyken , Walsgrave</p>
<b>Coundon Court</b>	<b>5-</b> Tile Hill, Chapelfields, City centre, Coundon, Holbrooks, Little Heath
<b>Eden</b>	<p><b>All bus routes to Pool Meadow</b></p> <p><b>6/6a</b> – Tile Hill, Chapelfields, City centre, courthouse green, little heath Bell green</p> <p><b>21</b> - Willenhall, Whitley, City centre, Courthouse green, bell green</p>
<b>Ernesford Grange</b>	<p><b>13</b> – Willenhall, Binley, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley</p> <p><b>16/16a</b> – Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley</p>
<b>Finham Park</b>	<b>9s/9/9a</b> – Walsgrave, Wyken, stoke, City centre, Stivichall, Finham
<b>Foxford</b>	<p><b>6/6A</b> – Tile Hill, Chapelfields, City centre, Courthouse Green, Little Heath, Aldermans Green</p> <p><b>20</b> – City centre, Foleshill, Little Heath. Longford, Ricoh arena, Exhall, Bedworth</p>
<b>Lyng Hall</b>	<p><b>10/10a</b>– Eastern Green, Chapelfields, City centre, Wyken, Bell Green</p> <p><b>60</b> – Canley, Whitley, Willenhall, Walsgrave, Wyken, Holbrooks</p>
<b>President Kennedy</b>	<p><b>13/13a</b> – Willenhall, Binley, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley, Holbrooks, City centre</p> <p><b>772</b> – Bedworth, Exhall, Longford, Holbrooks, Little heath</p>
<b>Sidney Stringer</b>	<b>All bus routes to Pool Meadow</b>

<p><b>The Westwood Academy</b></p>	<p><b>19-</b> Westwood Business Park - Hearsall Common - Coventry City centre  <b>18</b> - Tile Hill - Canley - Hearsall Common - Coventry City centre  <b>18a</b> Tile Hill, Canley, Stivichall, City centre  <b>43</b> – Westwood, Canley, Tile Hill, Allesley</p>
<p><b>Whitley Academy</b></p>	<p><b>7</b> – Brownhill Green, Allesley Village, City centre, Whitley  <b>21</b> - Willenhall, Whitley, City centre, Courthouse green, bell green</p>
<p><b>Bluecoat</b></p>	<p><b>16</b> - Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley  <b>16s</b> (school bus) Coundon, Radford City centre  S4</p>
<p><b>Bishop Ullathorne</b></p>	<p><b>9/9a</b> – Walsgrave, Wyken, stoke, City centre, Stivichall, Finham  <b>18a</b> – Tile Hill, Canley, Stivichall, City centre  45 (school bus)</p>
<p><b>Cardinal Newman</b></p>	<p><b>13/13a</b> – Willenhall, Binley, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley, Holbrooks  <b>16/16a</b> – Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley  <b>61s</b> – Allesley, Coundon, Holbrooks, Ricoh arena</p>

# Appendix 6 – Pupil Yield Methodology and Justification

## Introduction

The last comprehensive update to Coventry City Council's education pupil yield was conducted before April 2012, there have been significant changes in demographics and in Government policy in this time. These modifications to the pupil yield calculations are the attempt to update the figures; bringing them more into line with changes in Government policy and how this has impacted upon education in recent years, and how the demographics of Coventry have changed. These changes include the funded two year olds EY policy, 30 Hrs as of September 2017, and the raising of the participation age to 18 which has impacted upon Sixth form numbers. There are two main changes to the contributions requests, firstly the cost per pupil which is a Department for Education (DfE) stated amount for Coventry, and secondly the pupil yield itself which has been examined by officers from Coventry City Council.

## Cost Multiplier Changes

There is no nationwide funding formula for Early Years provision, however there is guidance based on the amount of floor space that an Early Years child will need, based on age of the child. Providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per child
- Two year olds: 2.5 m<sup>2</sup> per child
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m<sup>2</sup> per child

The variation in EY provision, between AM and PM sessions, and the high turnover of providers mean that this can often be a variable that changes on a monthly basis. For this reason the same cost multiplier as primary aged pupils is used.

The Primary calculation previously used a cost multiplier £11,521, the Department for Education (DfE) provide an annual update to this figure and for 2017/18 this figure has since been updated to £12,722. Therefore, the more recent cost multiplier will be used from November 2017. The Secondary calculation previously used a cost multiplier of £18,145, this has again been updated by the DfE to a lesser figure of £16,539. Therefore, despite this decrease the more recent cost multiplier will be used from November 2017. These new figures have been confirmed by the DfE and are expected to rise in the future in line with inflation. Therefore, the cost per pupil multiplier will be updated as and when the DfE provide the new allocation allowance for Coventry.

The Sixth form figure was previously £18,828; however the evidence base behind this figure has changed since its introduction. The DfE do not provide costs per pupil place for Sixth form pupils. The new calculation takes the new DfE Secondary calculation and adds the additional floor space required for a sixth form pupil. The additional floor space required for a sixth form pupil over a secondary age pupil is a recognised DfE statistic. The DfE state the additional floor space required be larger than that for Secondary, working this out as a percentage sixth form pupils require 14.6% more space than Secondary. Therefore, 14.6% has been added to the cost multiplier for Secondary to give a total for a single sixth form of £18,953. The basis behind these floor space calculations is the extra equipment and supervision that sixth form pupils require over secondary age pupils.

The new part of the S106 response is the SEN breakdown, as Coventry City Council have never previously asked for SEN contributions, despite other neighbouring Local Authorities doing so. The SEN contribution is broken down into Primary and Secondary/Sixth Form. The justification behind the SEN figure is using the same DfE multiplier for primary plus the cost of a resource provision within a mainstream school.

For Primary, Coventry City Council's Education Sufficiency Strategy states that 8 primary age pupils can be place in a single resource provision before overcrowding and staffing levels have to be re-considered. The size of these resource provisions has been corroborated by other neighbouring Local Authorities. The cost of establishing a resource provision is £60,000 therefore cost per pupil place is £60,000 divided by 8, a total of £7,500. This figure is the additional contribution required to create a SEN place for equipment and other associated costs, there are still the costs of providing the place in the first place. Therefore, the costs of the primary place + the SEN top up are asked for. This gives a total of £18,972.

The same formula is applied for Secondary/Sixth Form SEN with the exception that the Sufficiency Strategy states that 10 Secondary age pupils can be accommodated within the same resource provision. Therefore, the cost per pupil place is £60,000 divided by 10, a total of £6,000. Which is then added to the Secondary contribution to give a total of £21,539.

## **Pupil Yield Changes**

The following paragraphs details how the actual pupil yield, the number of pupils expected from each eligible home, has changed within this latest update.

## **Eligible Homes**

The number of eligible dwellings within Coventry is the main change within this section and informs the changes outlined below. The current pupil yield classes all homes within Coventry borders as being eligible homes for school age pupils to enter the system from. The new pupil yield proposes to change that and exclude the homes which have been unoccupied for more than a year, and one bedroom dwellings. The one bedroom dwellings have been excluded as Coventry City Council do not ask for contributions for one bedroom dwellings as they are unlikely to generate either primary, secondary or sixth form pupils. For this reason Coventry are calculating the pupil yield from dwellings which are for familial occupation, I.E. 2 bed dwellings and above. Furthermore, a majority of the one bed dwellings within the city are occupied by and designated for use by students and so familial occupation would not occur.

## Early Years

The current EY formula for places is based on the LA asking for two years' worth of 15 Hrs calculation. With the recent implementation of funded two year old's and 30hrs childcare, this figure is in need of being updated. The take up rate for Coventry for the 30hrs was circa 50% and the take-up rate for funded two years old is circa 32%. These two programmes have effectively doubled the amount of Early Years care required. The impact of the new universal credit benefit system, and the lowering of the benefit cap, will also increase the eligibility of funded two year old places and therefore the amount of places required will increase. Coventry City Council are currently working to calculate the effect of this. Therefore, the new system asks for two years' worth 15 Hrs or 0.8 of a FT year group with the take up rate of funded two years and 30 Hrs being added into this. This will be co-ordinated each year with Early Years colleagues as the take up rate for both Government schemes is expected to rise.

## Primary

Coventry City Council has seen a primary age population explosion in recent years with the current reception cohort being 24% higher than the current Year 11, who would have been primary age when the last update of pupil yield was conducted. This has been as a result of larger birth cohorts which have impacted upon available school places. These larger birth cohorts are coming from existing housing stock as well as new homes being put into the city. There has been relatively little new housing in Coventry over this period, but the city as a whole has become more attractive for people to raise families in, resulting in a younger population within the city. This trend is expected to continue in the new housing that is being put into the city. In essence more people within Coventry are having more children. This has led to an increase in the pupil yield from a single eligible dwelling rising from 0.24 to 0.39.

## Secondary

The secondary pupil yield follows the same formula as the primary by examining the total number of eligible homes within Coventry and the current Number on Roll in Secondary Schools. This gives the pupil yield for how many secondary age children the current housing stock within Coventry provide. The new figure for secondary is 0.22 secondary age pupils per eligible household.

## Sixth Form

The previous calculation for Sixth Form students from new developments had been issued before the raising of the participation age in 2013. The effect of the raising of the participation age has seen an increasing proportion of children staying on in sixth form and also staying in education between Years 12 and 13. However it is still an inconsistent indicator, therefore the percentage applied to the children staying on rate will be based on the stay on rate of children the September before the application was received.

However the figure also asked for two complete years of sixth form education, for the most recent year the drop off between year 12 and year 13 was 8.9% of the cohort, therefore to incorporate this into the pupil yield only 1.9 year groups have been asked for. This has resulted in a drop in the sixth form contribution asked for.

## Primary SEN

To calculate the primary SEN contribution Coventry City Council use the School census published three times annually. This lists the student details for the current mainstream and BSSS cohort and the amount of children within this cohort an EHC plan or SEN statement. By understanding the total number of EHC plans and SEN statements within the current primary cohort, it is possible to calculate the current % of the cohort which require additional needs. By dividing the figures of total cohort by number of EHC's a total of 1.67% is received. This factor will be applied to the pupil yield calculation for primary. This figure will be updated annually as the number of EHC plans is rising in excess of proportionality of the general increase in population. This is true across all local authorities, not just Coventry as early diagnosis and greater awareness leads to the increase.

## Secondary SEN

The Secondary SEN pupil yield is calculated using the same method of calculating the current number of secondary age pupils with an EHC plan or Statement and dividing by the total amount of children in Secondary education. The current amount of EHC plans within Secondary school is 3.3%. This figure will be updated annually as the number of EHC plans is rising in excess of proportionality of the general increase in population.

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# Appendix 5 – Education Capital Programme

To be approved by Cabinet and Council in October 2018

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