

Coventry City Council
Education and Learning
One Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025



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1.0 Introduction

1.1. Coventry's Education and Learning Vision

Coventry's Children and Young People 2018 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 One Strategic Plan will help schools, parents, council staff, local partners and stakeholders understand how Coventry City Council plans to provide school places to ensure that all children and young people thrive in Coventry schools and settings throughout their education, wherever they live.

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

1.2. Statutory Context

Coventry City Council (CCC) has a legal duty under Section 14 of the Education Act 1996, to ensure sufficient school places and fair, appropriate access to education. 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 enables the Council 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 and
- promote diversity and parental choice.

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

This strategy provides, for the longest possible planning horizon, until September 2023 for Primary and September 2025 for Secondary, to ensure that need is anticipated and met in a transparent, objective, cost effective and sustainable way. The purpose behind the One Strategic Plan was to provide political leadership for an annual review and audit of the school places being delivered.

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 school places 2018/19 to 2024/2025. 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.

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 – as set out in point 4;
 - working with current partners and
 - never knowingly undermining another school.

These principles will underpin the way Education Capital Strategy work together and how the plan is created.

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- Education Capital Strategy 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. Education Capital Strategy 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 Education Capital Strategy 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 and;

- 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, Education Capital Strategy 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 Key strategic priorities

Where possible, Education Capital Strategy will consult with all schools and decide upon the most cost-effective way forward.

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

Each year Education Capital Strategy 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.

Education Capital Strategy are committed, where expansions and funds allow, to address the following areas

- **Local places for local children**

Education Capital Strategy 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, Education Capital Strategy will look to remove half forms of entry, where possible. 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.

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

When expansion is required, if possible and appropriate Education Capital Strategy 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, Education Capital Strategy are developing schemes to include SEND facilities within mainstream schools and expand capacity.

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

Education Capital Strategy 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, Education Capital Strategy will address any identified defects. All school buildings in Coventry should be accessible to all and up to an equal standard.

- **Addressing condition issues particularly those that are unsustainable in terms of energy efficiency**

Where funds allow, Education Capital Strategy will collaborate with the Climate change and Sustainability team to address inefficient school buildings and support the City Council Sustainability strategy.

3 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 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.

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.¹

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.

¹ 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.'

This guidance lapsed in 2014, and now the DfE recommend that LA should monitor its own capacity to reasonable levels. Within Coventry LA this figure is determined as 2% for Secondary and aiming for 4% for Primary.

This is due to high levels of In-Year variance the city is experiencing. For the most part this 3-4% capacity will be measured within a planning area. However, Education 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. 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 policy has been factored in the planning and analysis set out further on in this strategy. Current and forecast capacity and how it aligns to the maintaining capacity policy is available within Appendix 3 (primary) and Appendix 4 (secondary).

3.1 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 school's adjudicator.

The School Admissions Code places a requirement on all local authorities to publish a 'co-ordinated scheme' and manage the admissions process. This booklet is published and made available to all parents, via the Council website, and sets out how to apply for a school place for

- Primary (Year R)
- Junior (Year 3)
- Secondary (Year 7)
- University Technical Colleges (Year 10)

For all children, the authority will try to offer a place at the school listed first. Parents are advised to read the admissions policies of all the schools requested so they can judge the likelihood, or not, of being offered a place at the school they most prefer. When a school

receives more applications than it has places available, Education Capital Strategy need a fair and consistent way of deciding how to offer the places available.

3.2 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](#)

4 Funding

The provision of additional school places usually requires Capital investment into the school. There are currently several avenues for funding additional school places. This is usually provided as a grant through the DfE or by requesting contributions from new developments. The following section examines the different sources through which funding can be claimed.

- Basic Need Grant funding

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).² This funding is required to help fulfil the Local Authorities 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. 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.

Historic Funding received	£14,665,000.00
19/20 Allocation received	£3,913,000.00
20/21 Allocation received	£6,237,000.00

² The forecast pupil numbers methodology for the SCAP return can be found in Appendix 7.

21/22 Allocation part-received	£23,733,503.95
22/23 Allocation expected	£12,853,000.00
Total Funding	£61,401,134.95

The Chancellor, in October 2019, confirmed details of the Spending Round. The Spending Round focused on day-to-day departmental resource budgets for 2020-21 (as well as a 3-year settlement for core schools' resource funding as an exception). It did not consider departmental capital budgets, as these have already been set for 2020-21. A full multi-year spending review was due to follow in 2020, but due to the Global pandemic, this was only carried out as an annual review on Basic Need and at the present time there is no commitment to funding for a longer period. One practical consequence for local authorities is that the DfE are not able to announce Basic Need allocations for places needed in 2021 onwards. This uncertainty will have implications for the way that local authorities plan and deliver basic need projects.³

- Section 106 (S106) funding / Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding

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. The ESFA expect the infrastructure required as a result of housing developments to be mitigated by S106 funding/ CIL funding.

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. Where a housing development yields a large number 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.

This will continue to be achieved through Section 106 agreements. Education will seek the maximum contribution from developers to support the provision of additional places that Education Capital Strategy 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

³ A full copy of the letter received from Lord Agnew can be found Appendix documents

as a result of the development. Contributions are requested fairly based on their proximity to the development, all education types are considered and some rounding within the pupil yield calculation may see an additional place be requested when rounded up to the nearest whole pupil place.⁴

Given the housing trajectory provided by the Local Plan as to how many dwellings the Council plans to deliver the maximum contribution⁵ that will be requested is as follows.

Funding Received/Expected in Financial Year beginning	Total Primary Contribution	Total Secondary Contribution	Total SEN Contribution
Apr-19	£879,314	£680,739	£58,336
Apr-20	£2,332,623	£1,805,849	£154,752
Apr-21	£3,871,422	£2,997,142	£256,840
Apr-22	£6,869,637	£5,318,272	£455,749
Apr-23	£5,929,260	£4,590,260	£393,362
Apr-24	£5,410,221	£4,188,435	£358,927
Apr-25	£5,703,325	£4,415,348	£378,373
Apr-26	£5,147,648	£3,985,159	£341,508
Apr-27	£5,685,006	£4,401,166	£377,157
Apr-28	£5,343,051	£4,136,434	£354,471
Apr-29	£5,343,051	£4,136,434	£354,471
Apr-30	£5,251,456	£4,065,524	£348,395

- 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).
- Special Provision Fund (2018 – 2021) £3.9 million - Summer 2018 first tranche of funding received, with the second tranche by Summer 2019 and the third and final tranche received in Summer 2020. The deadline for updating and republishing the

⁴ The methodology for the pupil yield calculation is included in appendix 2.

⁵ Please note where requests cannot be justified or will not be Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) compliant, the funds received may be lower than outlined in this table.

final plan showing where all money has been allocated and will be spent against, was submitted in March 2021.

- High Needs Provision Capital Allocation – this was announced in November 2020 as a National allocation of £300 million for 2021-22 for new school places for children with special educational needs and disabilities, with the remaining £20 million will be used for specific High Needs capital projects to support LAs facing high Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) deficits.⁶ Of the £280 million allocated to LAs, Coventry City Council were advised that Education Capital Strategy would receive £2.4 million and in June 2021 the proposed short grant assurance data return showing its allocation against identified schools was submitted, with the full funding being received in July 2021.

5 Housing Developments

The Coventry Local Plan 2011-2031 has followed a period of public examination and consultation on proposed modifications. The Inspector did publish the reports covering the Local Plan and City Centre Area Action Plan. These were approved and the Council ratified the plan on the 5th of December 2017.

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. As part of the Section 106 process, Coventry calculate pupil yield from developments which are designed for familial occupation, i.e. 2 bed dwellings and above. The Education team are notified on all Coventry planning applications, whereby they make an assessment of the development make-up and any dwellings of 2+ bedroom; not deemed for student or care home provision are assessed and responded to within the statutory 14 day consultation period.

With the evident rising cohorts in Secondary, post-16 and SEN (all phases) Education will continue to defend their position in terms of the contribution levels requested due to the current and continued pressure demand in this phase of Education. However, regarding the early years and primary contribution requests there is currently an opportunity to discuss any requests and amend an Education request if the evidence supports.

⁶ A full copy of the letter received from Baroness Berridge can be found in Appendix documents

Contributions are requested fairly based on their proximity to the development, all education types are equally considered and some rounding within the pupil yield calculation may see an additional place be requested when rounded up to the nearest whole pupil place.

From September 2019, 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 for how these figures have been calculated is included in appendix 2.⁷

Rounding is to 2 decimal places and across multiple formula, so this in turn can add an additional pupil once these rounding's are factored into the nearest whole pupil place.

6 Providing School Places

There are two consistent methods for providing additional school places, through either school expansions or providing new schools.

6.1 School expansions

Where a predicted shortfall of places has been identified, the most common solution is to expand an existing school. Education Capital Strategy 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 several factors taken into consideration as set out below:

Criteria	How is this Measured	Source
1 Access – Serving Area of Need	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

⁷ These figures have been rounded to two decimal places.

2	Suitability of site and buildings for expansion	Proposed admission arrangements.	Education & Learning
		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	Leadership capacity & Quality of provision	OFSTED reports.	Education & Learning
		School position in terms of pupil attainment.	Education & Learning
		Capacity to maintain standards and manage change during build programme.	Education & Learning / School
4	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

6.1.1 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.

6.1.2 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.

6.2 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, where no existing provision can accommodate the influx of people.

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 schools will include facilities for Early Years provision, and SEN provision. For Secondary, similar inclusion facilities will be provided.

7.0 Coventry Context

7.1. Characteristics of Coventry provision for children

7.1.1 Academisation

There are currently 86 primary schools in Coventry. This includes the Primary phase of the Seva School. 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. These are broken down as follows.⁸

⁸ Please note information correct as of the 12/08/2021.

Table 3: Academies, maintained schools and schools in process, a comparison by phase (primary, secondary, special, all-through and other)

School Type	In process	Maintained	Free Schools	Voluntary Controlled Schools	Voluntary Aided Schools	Academies	Total (all schools of type in county)
Primary (inc. Inf, Jun, Pri)	0	46	1	2	6	30	85
Secondary	0	0	3	0	0	18	21
Special (all types)	1	5	0	0	0	2	8
All-through	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

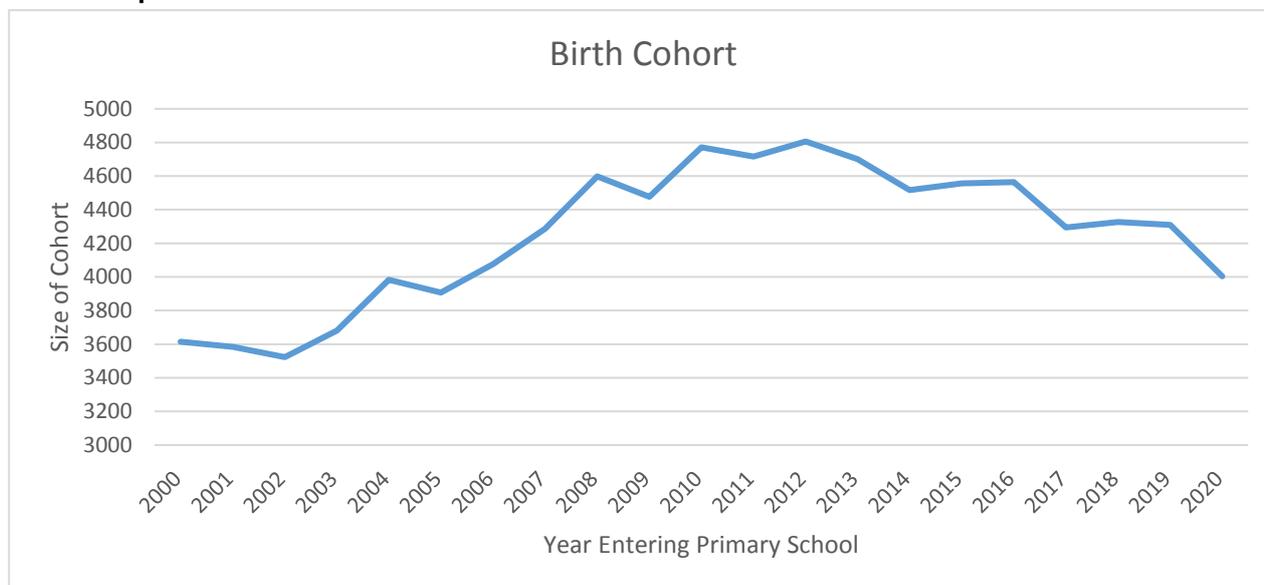
7.2 Special Schools

Coventry maintains six special schools and commissions places at 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
Kingsbury 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
Riverbank 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'

7.3 Population Context



The 2020 Mid-Year estimates 379,387 people live within the City boundaries. (2020 Mid-Year ONS estimates)

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. 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 4 is the largest cohort currently in Coventry Primary schools, September 2023 entry to Secondary, and will severely impact upon the availability of places within the city.

7.4 Early Years

In line with its statutory duties under the Childcare Act 2006 and 2016, Coventry Local Authority (LA) is required to regularly complete a Childcare Sufficiency Assessment to monitor supply and demand of childcare provision within the city. This assessment is a measurement of provision type, quantity, supply and demand within each of the Coventry wards. The purpose of the assessment is to identify current gaps in the childcare market and propose recommendations to address these.

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.*

The provision of early years’ education and childcare in Coventry is provided by

- one maintained nursery school
- school nursery classes
- early years provision run by schools on site (in addition to nursery class)
- private, voluntary and independent settings (PVI) which include childminders, preschools, day nurseries, out of school provision and holiday schemes

⁹	Childcare on non-domestic premises	Childminders	Nursery classes/school	Out of school provision inc. breakfast club	Holiday schemes	Childcare on school sites	Independent school sites offering early years places
Number of settings	92	241	68	81	28	11	4
Number of places	5,064	1,524	3,398	n/a	n/a	349	n/a

In summary, early years’ education and childcare provision within Coventry has continued to grow and the Ofsted quality profile of providers continues to remain high.

Coventry LA has a statutory duty to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, there is sufficient childcare to meet the needs of working parents, those studying to work and to secure prescribed early years provision free of charge. As the extended hours entitlement (30 hours) for 3- and 4-year olds has become embedded, demand has changed with parents seeking more flexible childcare provision. For example, provision that is open for

⁹ Data correct as of 1st April 2021.

longer hours, stretched across school holidays or open during the weekend to support parental working patterns.

In order to achieve participation targets for Early Education Entitlement Funded places (EEF) and support Coventry children to achieve a good level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage, the following points form the basis of the Early Years' service, work stream action plans;

- increase capacity of childcare in line with growth and employment in Coventry to meet the statutory requirements for all children aged 0-14 years old (and up to 18 years old for children with Special Educational Needs or Disability)
- Assess the variety of options for older children within primary and secondary during non-school hours, including before/after school and holiday provision. Explore demand and take up of this provision to inform actions in specific areas of the city. Provide a targeted focus on the quality delivery of services for this age group
- Childcare and early year's provision to be considered when new housing is planned, to ensure any new families moving into the area, or any increase in overall population, can access childcare and early years provision to meet their needs. Consider opportunities for Section 106 funding to support capacity development (contributions from developers towards the costs of providing community and social infrastructure which are required as a result of new development taking place)
- Ensure parents are aware of the support available to them to reduce the cost of childcare including early year's entitlements and Tax-Free Childcare (TFC). Encourage childcare providers to register to deliver Tax Free Childcare. Work with employers and Job Centre Plus to ensure working parents and those moving into employment are aware of support to meet the costs of childcare, flexibility options and to promote childcare vacancies locally, to support parental choice
- Support partnership working between schools to offer sustainable models of delivery (including provision across the school holidays). Support partnership working across different types of provision (including sessional provision and childminders) to ensure parents have access to flexible and stretched provision, and providers can maximise occupancy to ensure sustainability of provision
- Continue to increase the take-up of all EEF places. Support opportunities for providers to maximise funding across all early year's entitlements, in order to protect provision for 2-year olds and 3 and 4-year olds (universal)
- Drive workforce development improvements within the sector to address growth in services and the decreasing interest in childcare as a career choice within the sector

- Promote childminding as a profession in Coventry to increase overall numbers and reverse the decline in the number of people choosing to undertake childminding as a profession. This is a national issue
- Investigate possible barriers for parents and providers to the take up and delivery of provision for children with SEND. Ensure information available for parents identifies inclusive provision available across the city
- Work across the early year's sector to improve the attainment level for all children at the end of the foundation stage. Reduce levels of inequality and narrow the educational gap between those most disadvantaged and their peers
- Monitor and drive quality improvement of Ofsted outcomes to ensure the availability of sufficient, high quality childcare

The Early Years' Service has created several action plans which detail how these recommendations will be delivered and support the ongoing management of the childcare market. Education Capital Strategy have seen the childcare needs of Coventry families constantly change and demand has been further impacted upon by the pandemic. This may take some time to stabilise. The current focus for early years and childcare provision in Coventry is to sustain current childcare places and monitor the availability of flexible EEF places, whilst continuing to develop partnership working which facilitates choice for families across the city.

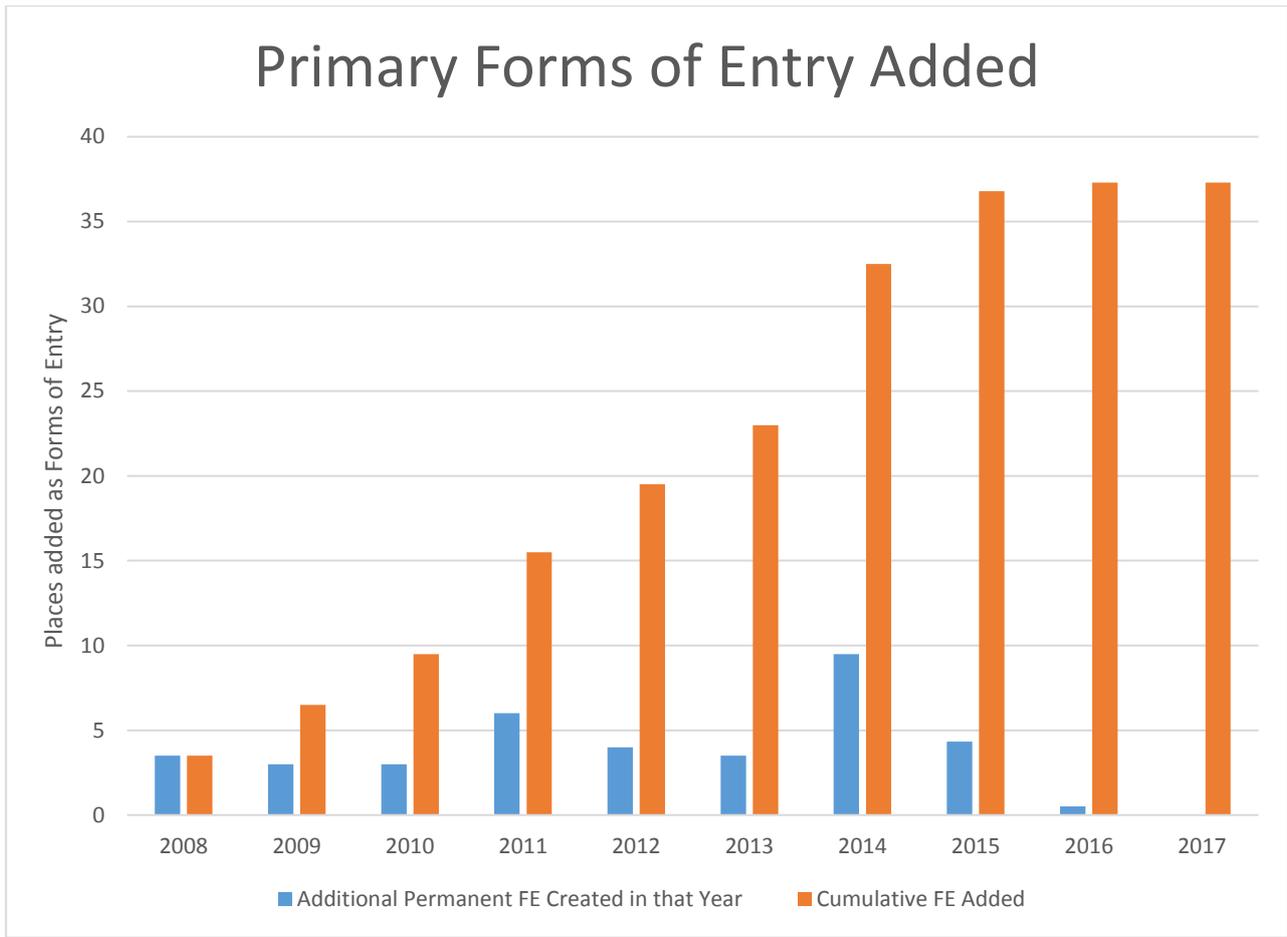
7.5 Primary Context

Significant amount of work continues by the School Improvement team, in liaison with the schools, there are currently 10 Ofsted rated 'Requires Improvement' or 'Inadequate' Coventry Schools.

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 number of additional places added. The 37.3FE added in permanent format equates to 1120 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.

Given the shifting movement of births within Coventry from the Binley and North East of the city, which has a falling birth rate, towards the North and 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.



8 Future Need

The below outlines in response to the context of Coventry school age population, broken into Primary, Secondary, and SEN sections.

8.1 Primary

From 2011, Coventry undertook a significant primary expansion programme adding circa 37 forms of entry to the primary capacity. This was to accommodate the rising pupil numbers at the time, however with the birth rate now starting to fall, the surplus capacity across Primary Schools is rising

The below table breaks down the current rates by catchment area. As can be seen births are declining in a large proportion of the planning areas, whilst in certain areas of the city the birth rate is continuing to increase or stabilise:

PLANNING AREA	PAN	Sep-20	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24
West Central	270	260	241	232	265	258

North West	210	218	202	182	220	213
Longford	450	516	469	510	457	462
East	435	349	330	327	315	297
South	405	378	369	370	319	280
North East	395	389	390	333	343	368
North	315	403	347	343	337	304
West	225	223	199	241	192	206
South East	180	210	228	210	224	170
East Central	555	546	483	464	495	448
Coundon	240	126	134	149	146	127
Tile Hill	195	270	254	206	231	195
North Central	540	598	550	558	544	498
Binley	270	247	213	256	211	178
	4685	4733	4409	4381	4299	4004

Given this reduction in birth rate amongst the vast majority of the planning area, it is likely to have a significant impact upon the number of surplus school places in the City. Since 2017 Education have been working with schools to reduce PAN, to date, 11 schools have reduced as outlined below:

Year of PAN reduction	West Central	Longford	East	South	North East	East Central	Coundon	North Central	Binley
2018	Spon Gate (60 to 30)	Little Heath (60 to 30)							St Bartholomew's (60 to 30)
2019						Frederick Bird (120 to 90)			
2020			Richard Lee (90 to 60)				Coundon (90 to 60)	John Gulson (90 to 60)	
2021		Alderman's Green (90 to 60)		St Thomas More (60 to 30)	Whittle Academy (45 to 30)				
2022								Hill Farm (90 to 60)	

Education Capital Strategy are working towards a sustainable level of surplus places in the city. There are local fluctuations in birth rates and migration rates which create challenges. It is our intention to ensure sufficient places whilst avoiding oversupply and without exceeding 8% surplus places within a planning area. To meet this level may require further PAN reductions where appropriate.

Given this forecast level of surplus for the plan period, planning areas may want to look at potentially temporarily decommissioning places to adjust supply to meet future reductions in demand. Coventry Local Authority have, and will continue to, facilitate these conversations between head teachers, governing bodies and school finance through both planning area and individual school meetings, supported by producing and issuing Primary Position Statements. This highlights which schools may need to consider PAN reductions and what this change would look like for individual and neighbouring planning areas.

Headteachers are encouraged to contact the Local Authority to discuss the PAN of the school if they are concerned about the number of surplus places the school is likely to hold.

Coventry City Council holds a statutory responsibility to provide school places, part of this duty is in relation to new housing developments, as such, Education have secured two parcels of land within Coventry. These sites are required, as despite the falling birth rate, the number of homes within the local plan and with approved planning permission will increase demand within the local area. These Primary school sites will only be brought online in conjunction with the housing developments and the occupation of these homes.

In 2018, a planning application was submitted for a significant housing development as part of the Eastern Green Sustainable Urban Extension. All 3,300 homes have now been approved, Coventry City Council has secured land to allow the building of up to a 3FE Primary School. Coventry City Council has secured 2.7 hectares of land within the development and will have 15 years from the date the site is transferred to the Council to construct and open the Primary School.

The neighbouring schools to this securing land are St Andrews Infant and Eastern Green Junior, the only remaining infant and junior schools within the city. This housing development provides the opportunity for both to schools to extend their age ranges to become all-through Primary Schools. Education would look to engage a move of St Andrews from its current site to the new location, extending to a full Reception to Year 6 cohort, whilst simultaneously working with Eastern Green Junior to expand their current provision to a full Reception to Year 6 cohort also. In line with the proposed buildout rate of the housing development, this move is programmed to occur in 2027.

A sum of £9,270,000 has been secured for Early Years and Primary, from developers as part of the larger Eastern Green site. The £9m figure was sought following conversations with Warwickshire and Northamptonshire on recent new school projects.

The other parcel of land is connected with the planned development in the Keresley area of Coventry, with the building of 3000 homes as part of the Sustainable Urban Expansion.

This has also provided the Council with additional demand and securing land to provide Primary education.

There is potential for a nearby existing Coventry primary school to relocate and expand on to this site. This primary site has been secured for 5 years from transfer to the Council which is likely to take place later in 2021, this means that the use of the site will be required by 2026.

8.2 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 was agreed to expand secondary places using a mixture of temporary 'bulge' and permanent expansions.

As set out below, Phase One was presented to Cabinet in October 2018 and outlines the planned temporary and permanent increases up to 2021. To address the further forecast shortfall of places between 2022 and 2024, Phase Two outlines the agreement between the Local Authority and the Coventry Secondary Headteacher Partnership to meet the additional places required. This will continue to be reviewed annually in line with updated pupil forecasts.

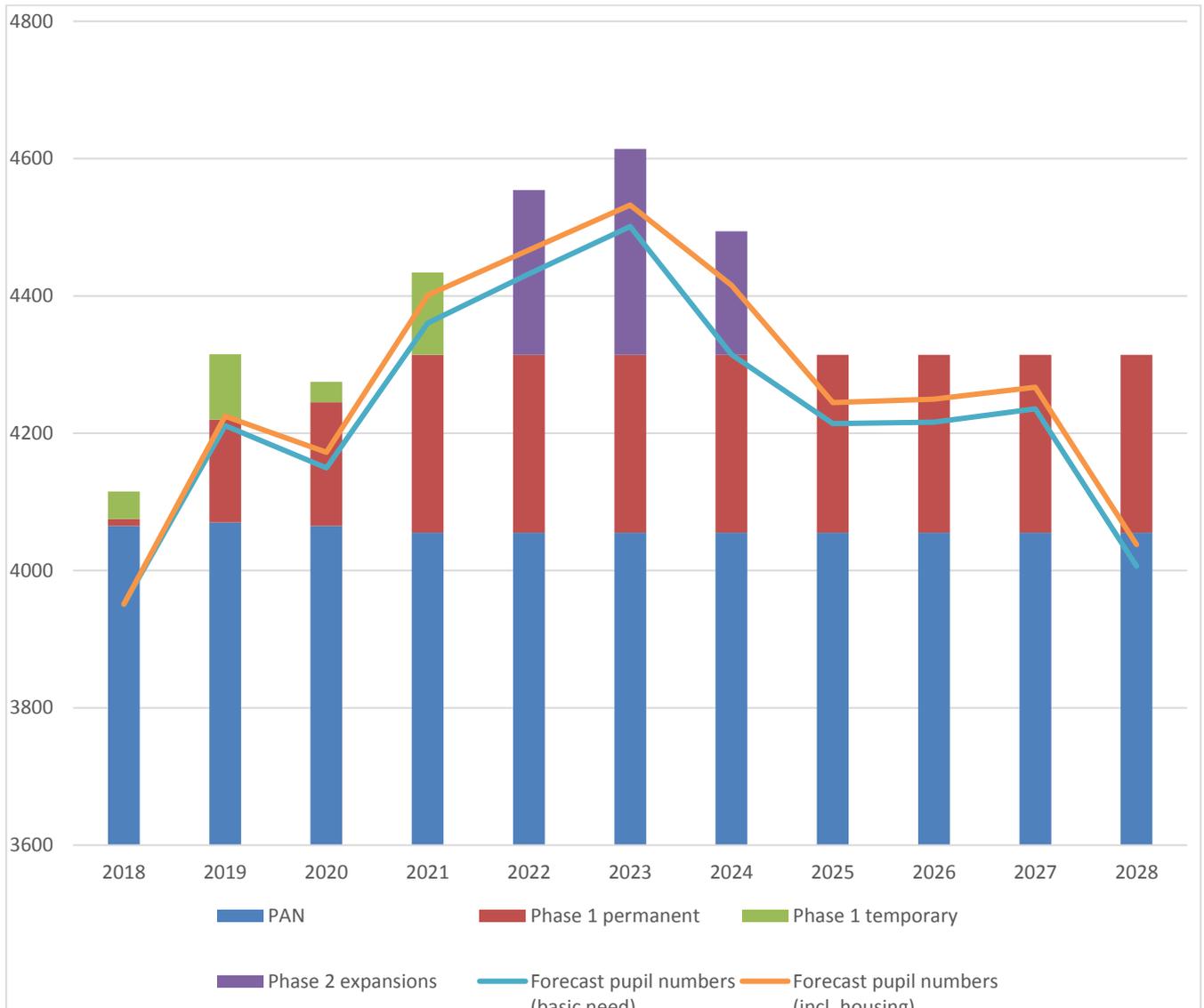
All schools are required to consult as part of the expansion programme.

Phase One

- 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.
- In September 2019, an additional 8 forms of entry (235 year 7 places) were added using a mixture of temporary and permanent expansions within existing Coventry schools.
- In September 2020, an additional 2 forms of entry (60 year 7 places) were added using a mixture of temporary and permanent expansions within existing Coventry schools.
- In September 2021, an additional 6.5 forms of entry (199 year 7 places) were added using a mixture of temporary and permanent expansions within existing Coventry schools.

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

Rising Secondary Cohort



As Education Capital Strategy come to the end of our Phase One projects, Education Capital Strategy are starting to see some shortages on certain materials such as timber and steel but also an increase on material costs. There is also the added pressure of the Covid-19 Global Pandemic, where site personnel numbers can fluctuate in line with infection rates and self-isolation. Education continue to work closely with the project delivery lead personnel and the on-site contractors to keep the schools and Trust updated, a timely manner. New mitigation steps and plans are being reviewed and updated regularly.

Coming onto phase two of the Secondary expansion programme, Education Capital Strategy are also seeing an impact on the increase in estimated project costs in tender

returns for future projects and these have been factored into our future project budgets, as detailed below.

Phase Two

The 'Rising Secondary Cohort' table above shows how the Phase One of the capital programme will meet demand. From September 2022 onwards, with increasing pupils' numbers, there is an additional basic need pressure which will require the delivery of a phase 2; also shown on plan in purple.¹⁰ To address the forecast shortfall of places and provide a sufficient surplus of places city-wide, the following requirement for additional temporary places/bulge classes has been planned:

- In September 2022, an additional 7 forms of entry (210 year 7 places) will be needed.
- In September 2023, an additional 10 forms of entry (300 year 7 places) will be needed.
- In September 2024, an additional 6 forms of entry (180 year 7 places) will be needed.

As part of the initial programme of works for phase 2, Education Capital Strategy identified 2 forms of entry needed – 1 in September 2022 and 1 in 2023 academic year. Having relooked at this the Education team have removed the 2022 form of entry and identified the school who will take 1 bulge class in 2023.

The reduction in the September 2022 entry will reduce the number of surplus places for admissions Y7 in that year (c.80), but due to forecasts showing higher levels of surplus than the current year, this supports the removal of the 1FE originally planned for.

The following table demonstrate how the Phase One and proposed Phase Two options are to be delivered:

¹⁰ This is in addition to the agreed expansions for 2019 – 2021 (Phase One).

	PHASE 1				PHASE 2		
	Sep-18	Sep-19	Sep-20	Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24
School Expansion - Temporary (bulge)	Bishop Ullathorne (10)	Caludon Castle (30)	President Kennedy (30)	Bishop Ullathorne (30)	Ernesford Grange (30)	Blue Coat (30)	Cardinal Wiseman (30)
	Blue Coat (10)	Foxford (5)		West Coventry (60)	Finham Park (30)	Cardinal Wiseman (30)	Finham Park 2 (30)
	Cardinal Newman (5)	Lyng Hall (30)		Westwood (30)	Blue Coat (30)	Finham Park 2 (30)	Foxford (30)
	Coundon Court (15)	Sidney Stringer (30)			Bishop Ullathorne (30)	Foxford (30)	
	Whitley (10)			West Coventry (60)	Lyng Hall (30)	Bishop Ullathorne (30)	Stoke Park (30)
					Sidney Stringer (30)	Sidney Stringer (30)	Lyng Hall (30)
					Westwood (30)	Westwood (30)	West Coventry (30)
				Westwood (30)	Westwood (30)		
School Expansion - Permanent		Cardinal Newman (30)	Barr's Hill (30)	Barr's Hill (19)			
		Coundon Court (60)		Ernesford Grange (30)			
		President Kennedy (30)		Finham Park (30)			
		Whitley (20)					

Across the Phase One and Phase Two programmes there will be a total 1,134 additional places added in Secondary, to support the increase in demand for places across the City from September 2018 to September 2024.

Due to the anticipated decline in pupil numbers from 2025, which is forecast to reduce. It is expected that the required number of places here will be met by the 2019-2021 permanent expansions. Therefore, the proposal for Phase Two is to use temporary increases. This solution would allow the Coventry Partnership to future proof by avoiding an oversupply of places long term and ensuring that no school has a significant amount of spaces.

Phase two secondary expansions are being delivered by a mixture of utilising existing secondary school capacity up to schools published admission number (PAN), physical building expansions on the school site, and the transfer of a LA building to Academy Trust to enable the school to accommodate the additional pupils.

The building due to be transferred to Sidney Stringer Academy Trust is the Swanswell Centre. The Swanswell Centre currently accommodates pupils from the Coventry Extended Learning Centre (CELC). The pupils currently attending this location will be moved to the new building at The Link which is being refurbished and expanded. Transferring the Swanswell building to The Sidney Singer MAT will allow Sidney Stringer Academy to take an additional 90 pupils across the academic years September 2022-2024. The Academy do not have the physical capacity to expand due to the school being land locked. Further details regarding the CELC move can be found on page 39.

8.3 SEND Provision

Introduction

The Special Educational Needs & Disability (SEND) School Place Planning Strategy for Coventry City Council sets the baseline for specialist provision across the city and summarises a range of factors that are driving the need for change over the short to medium term.

This strategy gives more in-depth information regarding the current and future SEND pupil population and outlines the options available to add or make changes to specialist provision for Coventry pupils. The aim of this strategy is to help the City Council, schools, parents and the wider community understand the need for specialist provision planning and to establish future demand. It will provide a basis against which future specialist provision will be planned.

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.

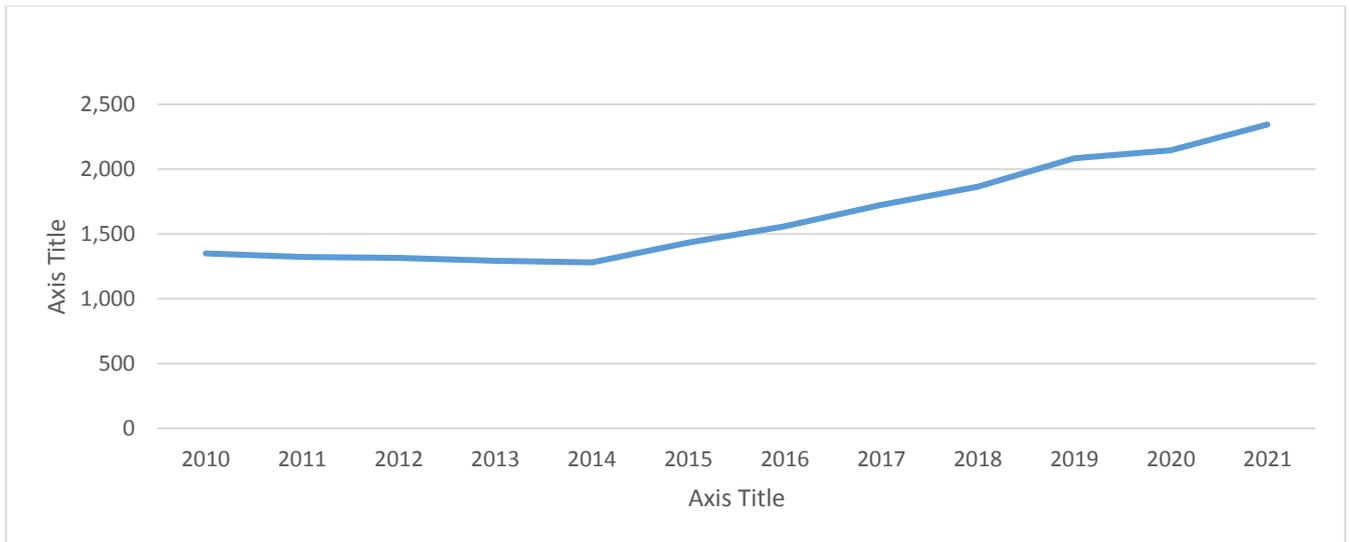
The provision strategy to meet the needs of Coventry with SEND includes:

- 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 (Autistic Spectrum Condition) and SEMH (Social, Emotional, and Mental Health).
- 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.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of school age EHCPs	1,349	1,321	1,315	1,292	1,280	1,432	1,559	1,724	1,863	2,084	2,145	2,344

The growth displayed above 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 Further Education with an EHCP. Before 2014, a Statement of Special Educational Needs would cease at the point a student moved from a school to a college. However, in September 2014 legislation changed, and the Children and Families Act came into effect which meant LAs took over responsibility for maintaining EHC Plans in colleges until a pupil is aged 25. Approximately 27% of the EHC Plans maintained are for students aged 16 to 25.

The increase in EHC plans in Coventry is displayed in the chart below:



The increase in the number of plans since 2014, is a clear indicator from the Code of Practice (2014), and the extended age range of 25. There has been a steady increase since 2014 to 2020. A vast increase in plans for 2021 could be a result of COVID-19 and may not be a true reflection had the Global Pandemic not happened.

These numbers encompass all pupils with SEND on roll at schools located in Coventry, including independent schools and pupils that are resident in Coventry but attend schools outside of Coventry. With the number of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) increasing over the last few years, this has resulted in an increasing number of children in high cost Out of City Placements.

National and Local Policy Context

The Government’s vision for children and young people with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities is the same as for all children and young people – that they achieve well and lead happy and fulfilled lives. The Children and Families Act 2014 places important statutory responsibilities on local authorities for supporting children and young people with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities. This is a vital role that local authorities retain in an increasingly school-led education system and one that requires long-term strategic planning, informed by detailed local knowledge enhanced through consultation with parents and carers, and good relationships with local schools.

Local authorities must ensure there are sufficient good school places for all pupils, including those with SEN and disabilities. Through long-term strategic planning Councils are seeking to reconfigure specialist places to ensure that they can meet need whilst containing spending within the constraints of the High Needs budget and available capital resources.

The Special Educational Needs & Disability Provision Strategy is part of a wider framework of policy documents that support the One Coventry Council Plan (2016-24) which sets out the 3 Council priorities:

- Globally connected
- Locally connected
- Delivering our priorities

Current School Estate

Specialist SEND Provision located in Coventry is comprised of 8 special schools: six maintained special schools and two special academies.

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).

The 8 schools are outlined in more detail below:

School	Description
Castle Wood Special School	For pupils aged from 4 -11 with a range of learning difficulties from profound and multiple, severe to moderate and with varying degrees of autistic spectrum conditions.
Baginton Fields	For pupils aged from 11-18 with a broad range of special educational need and disability, Autism, Sensory Impairment, Physical Disability, Communication Difficulties and Challenging Behaviours.
Corley Centre	For pupils aged from 11-18 with complex social and communication difficulties.
Sherbourne Fields	For pupils aged from 2-19 with a broad spectrum of need including physical disabilities, medical conditions and learning needs.
Tiverton	For pupils aged from 3-11 with severe learning difficulties or profound and multiple learning difficulties. They may also have some physical or sensory impairment, or an autistic spectrum disorder.
Woodfield	Based across two sites, a Primary for pupils aged 4-11 and a Secondary for pupils aged 11-16 (and support until the age of 18). Many of the pupils needs range from dyslexia, dyspraxia, being on the Autistic Spectrum (ASC), or having Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), Pathological Demand Avoidance (PDA) and attachment difficulties.
Kingsbury Academy	For pupils aged 4-11 with learning difficulties and additional needs, with over half of the pupils having autism spectrum conditions (ASC) and others have additional needs, including sensory impairment, communication difficulties and physical difficulties.
Riverbank	For pupils aged 11-19 with a broad range of special educational need and disability. Learning is influenced by Autism, Moderate and Severe Learning

disabilities, Sensory Impairment, Physical and medical difficulties, Communication Difficulties and Social, Emotional and Mental Health difficulties linked with their special educational needs.

The table below shows the increase in commissioned places from September 2018 to September 2021 and further planned increase at Coventry's 8 special schools:

School Name	Specialism of School	September 2018 Commissioned Places	September 2019 Commissioned Places	September 2020 Commissioned Places	September 2021 Commissioned Places	Total increase	Further Planned Increase
Castle Wood	Broad Spectrum (Primary)	139	147	156	160	21	
Kingsbury Academy	Autism/Broad Spectrum (Primary)	84	84	87	92	8	
Riverbank	Broad Spectrum (Secondary)	164	164	176	188	24	12
Corley	Autism (Secondary)	96	118	122	129	33	
Tiverton	Broad Spectrum (Primary)	70	95	100	110	40	
Baginton Fields	Broad Spectrum (Secondary)	100	116	116	118	18	
Sherbourne Fields	Broad Spectrum (All-Through)	148	167	200	220	72	
Woodfield	SEMH (All-Through)	160	160	160	152	-8	96
		961	1051	1117	1169	208	108

Historical Growth

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 in development to scope options for integrating the primary and secondary sites onto one site, with the aim of responding to growth demands.

Forecasts

The below forecasts have been arrived at by analysing the mainstream forecasts and projecting the % of EHC numbers forward.

All SEN (number of EHCPs)	(0-4)	Primary	Secondary	Post – 16
2019	80	780	750	432
2020	94	789	772	458
2021	101	787	800	475
2022	100	780	830	487
2023	105	769	859	489
2024	98	749	870	502

No increase is shown in the forecasts for Early Years. This is due to the fact that, despite a 0-4 care: on the whole, children are too young to have an EHCP in place during the Early Years phase and 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.

The largest increases are in Secondary and Post 16. Nationally, and within Coventry, there is a higher percentage of pupils with EHCP at Secondary than Primary, as Education Capital Strategy are witnessing with demand increasing for Woodfield Secondary. Larger primary cohorts are moving through into secondary, impacting upon the availability of places. With the extension of the age range to 25; Post – 16 EHCP numbers have increased and are forecast to increase further, and this has placed unplanned pressure on Key Stage 5 and FE provision, which is envisaged to continue.

There is forecast to be small increases in Primary SEN. This is due in part to a stabilising of the birth rates and larger cohorts moving through into Secondary phase.

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:

The analysis indicates that currently 64% 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. In comparison to Coventry’s statistical neighbours, Coventry has a higher proportion of pupils with an EHCP within a special school.

	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.

Primary

The number 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.

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 predicted 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.

Secondary

Secondary capacity has been filled from 2019 children and this increase will mean a need for additional places. The main increases are evident with pupils attending Tiverton and Castle Wood school. This will impact upon the availability of Special school places, given that the schools were already, from September 2019, at full capacity at their already increased commissioned number.

2020

- Sherbourne Fields – qty 2 additional 2 classroom modular's, existing school remodelling and refurbishment allowed an additional 24 pupils to be taken on by the school. The old Tiverton school was demolished and created a larger parking facility on site and also located one of the new bespoke, double modular's and its own dedicated play area.

2021

- Riverbank – a permanent Special School expansion wing has been identified with remodelling and relocation of car parking. This addition to the school building, will accommodate an additional 36 pupils.
- Corley – through reconfiguration and refurbishment within existing school building and external buildings, this has enabled the creation of 2 new classrooms, new

toilet, kitchen and outdoor space to support the accommodation of an additional 7 pupils.

- Baginton Fields – additional car park works, pedestrian crossing, bathroom and changing room upgrade as a site improvement continuation for the additional 16 pupils previously taken in September 2019.

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 the opportunity to develop an extended SEND post 16 provision which would in turn release special school capacity.

8.4 Proposed Strategic SEN Plan

8.4.1 SEMH Strategy

In November 2018, Cabinet Members agreed to the principle of expanding and relocating Woodfield Special School to the vacant former Woodlands School site. Academisation of the existing Woodfield school is underway and plans still progressing for the planned relocation to the former Woodlands school site. This relocation would address Woodfield Special School's split site, building suitability, and capacity issues. This project will enable the school to grow in capacity to 256 pupils, increasing the number of SEMH places across primary and secondary phases.

When fully occupied this will resolve the SEMH deficit of places, enabling children that are currently in 'Out of City' placements to be brought back into the City. This larger school site for both SEMH primary and secondary, will enable pupils of all age ranges to attend the and fulfil the increase in demand for SEN places; thus supporting the increase in the extended age range to 25 for SEND post-16 education.

8.4.2 Broad Spectrum/Autism

The phase two expansions are solely covering the additional places that were required for the 2019 academic year. No creation of further places that can be utilised, will come from these developments. They will be fulfilled from September 2020 onwards. The schools that form part of this phase 2 expansion, to fulfil the additional places required are: Baginton Fields, Corley Centre, Sherbourne Fields, and Castle Wood.

The following table shows the detail in how this is broken down:

School Name	Sept 2018 Commissioned Places	May 2019 Commissioned Places	Variation	Sept 2019 Commissioned Places	Variance to Sum-19	Total increase	Project detail	Estimated costs (£)	Funding source
Castle Wood	139	139	0	147	8	8	Creating classrooms from previous 1 larger classroom	2£20,000.00	Special Provision Fund
Corley Centre	96	96	0	118	22	22	Refurb of old residential unit to create 3 additional classrooms	£350,000.00	Special Provision Fund
Baginton Fields	100	102	2	116	14	16	Installation of 2 modular unit including hygiene suite	£360,000.00	Special Provision Fund
Sherbourne Fields	148	157	9	167	10	19	Remodel of existing 2 classrooms to create 2 additional classrooms and breakout space	£270,000.00	Special Provision Fund
City wide	961	976	15	1043	67	82			

As the table above shows, there was an increased need in places for September 2019. Castle Wood acquired an additional 8 pupils to the previous academic year, Corley Centre an additional 22, Baginton Fields an extra 16 pupils and Sherbourne Fields a further 19 places. This growth in additional places has been met using both refurb or remodelling of existing space, by way of adding additional teaching areas, and also by adding modular units on site to create further classrooms & breakout areas.

8.4.3 SEND programme 2020 onwards

With EHCP plans increasing, there is need for additional places within the City. As there continues to be demand pressure within Secondary, there is an opportunity due to a decline in mainstream Primary numbers, to look at any potential surplus classroom space, to accommodate Enhanced Resource Provisions (ERP) within Secondary Mainstream for SEN pupils. Any existing space within mainstream sites, is yet to be identified.

Work is currently underway to integrate the primary and secondary sites of Woodfield Special School onto one large site.

The following projects were addressed and agreed at Special Heads Partnership and with the SEN Team:

Working in Partnership with the Special Educational Needs (SEN) department within Coventry, Education Capital Strategy have helped support them with capital funding in both special schools and increasingly in mainstream. This has enabled the quality of education within SEN to grow and maintain the levels of inclusiveness in place throughout Coventry schools and where appropriate, enhancing this within settings. These projects are currently underway and at varying stages of completion.

9. Post 16

Currently, all but 2 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. With rising secondary cohorts, Education Capital Strategy are seeing a significant impact on post 16 numbers.

There are a further three secondary schools within Coventry which do not have sixth forms, Seva and Eden Girls and 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.

10. 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

Pupils are moved over on a referral basis not as part of School Admissions, to the CELC/PRU (pupil referral unit).

Provision 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.

Spring 2022 will see the merge of the Swanswell CELC to the Link CELC, where it will become one PRU as part of an Education Capital Programme investment of over £4 million. This will take form as an existing building refurbishment and a 2-storey building, as an extended wing to the existing. With the merge and scope for the potential of additional pupils, the new Link could theoretically accommodate 130 pupils post expansion.

Reconfiguration and refurbishment to the existing layout and structure, will include a new reception area, multi-function office areas, to include space for when external professionals come in for appointments with the pupils. Additions of hair, beauty and nail salons that will be housed in this section of the provision, to provide a more purpose-built curriculum. This will help to achieve a target set by Ofsted. With additional kitchen/canteen and dining facilities and as part of the new wing there will be 3 new vocational subject workshops', showcasing fully accessible areas: electrical/plumbing, mechanic and bricklaying/plastering along with a new gymnasium. As part of the first-floor extension, this is where Core subjects English, maths and science will be taught.

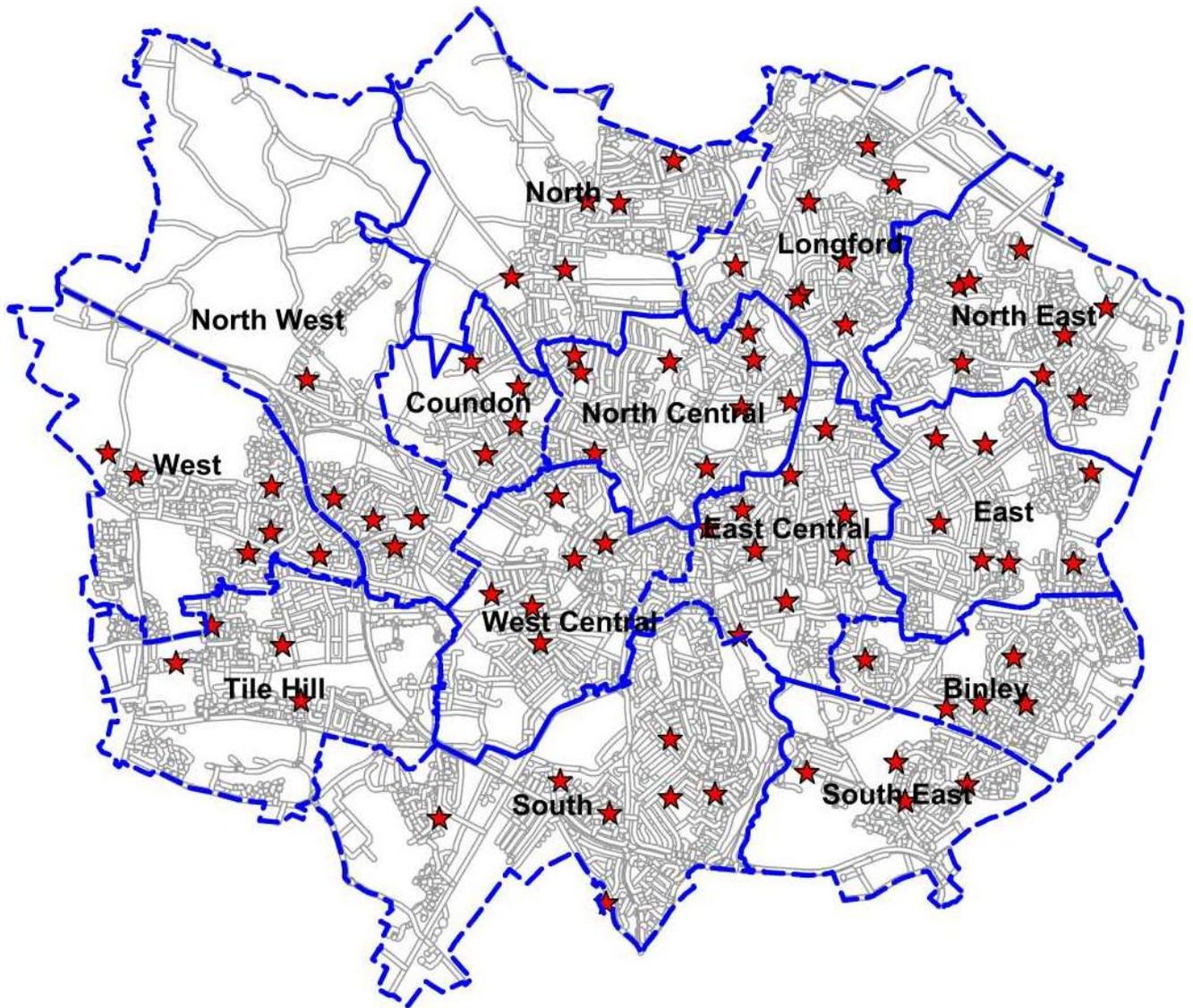
Overall, in the extended ground and first floor, there is the possibility to create up to an additional 7 classrooms, with additional intervention rooms and a newly purpose-built staff room. With the additional subjects being able to be taught at the centre, focussing on the core subjects and the vocational, this will aid in encouraging pupils to engage and support them post-education, and gaining recognised qualifications and gateway onto future vocational qualifications.

Keys – Parkgate Primary School, Frederick Bird Primary School

Provision for 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 5th day.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Primary Planning Areas

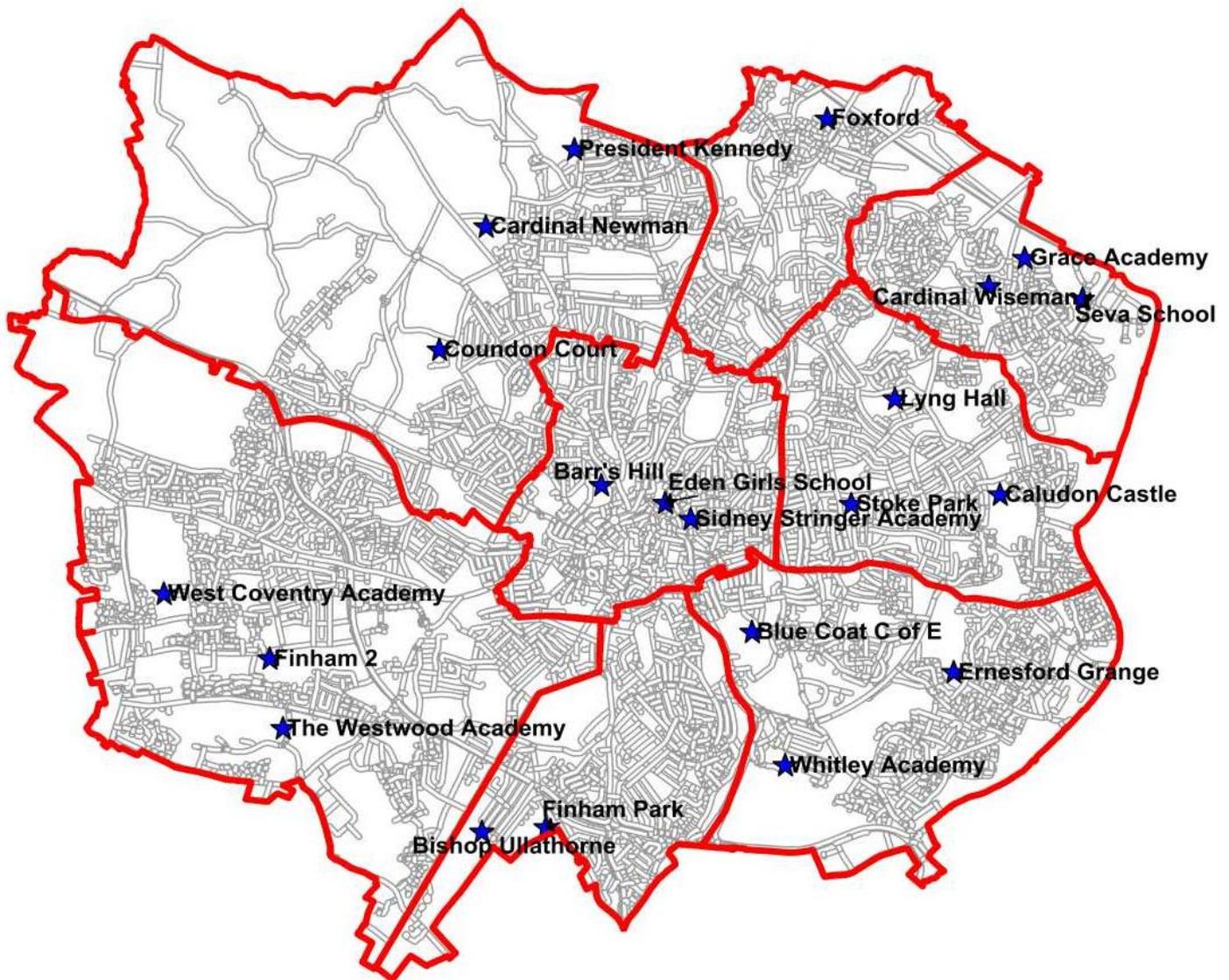


Primary Planning Area	School
<u>North</u>	Holy Family Catholic
	John Shelton
	Parkgate Academy
	Whitmore Park
	Keresley Grange
<u>North Central</u>	Broad Heath
	Edgewick
	Hill Farm Academy
	Stanton Bridge

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

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

Appendix 2 – Secondary Planning Areas



Secondary Planning Areas	Schools
<u>Centre</u>	Barr's Hill
	Eden Girls
	Sydney Stringer
<u>North East</u>	Seva
	Grace Academy
	Cardinal Wiseman
<u>North West</u>	President Kennedy
	Cardinal Newman
	Coundon Court

<u>South West</u>	Whitely Academy
	Ernesford Grange
	Blue Coat
<u>South East</u>	West Coventry Academy
	The Westwood Academy
	WGM Academy for Young Engineers (UTC Free School)
	Finham Park 2 (Free school)
<u>South</u>	Finham Park School
	Bishop Ullathorne Catholic School (Voluntary Aided)
<u>Foxford</u>	Foxford
<u>East</u>	Lyng Hall
	Stoke Park
	Caludon Castle

Appendix 3 – Primary Forecasts

Primary Planning Area	Year	Reception Forecasts	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR Forecasts	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
North	2020/21	319	315	-1%	2175	2205	1%
	2021/22	278	315	12%	2139	2205	3%
	2022/23	276	315	13%	2108	2205	4%
	2023/24	272	315	14%	2073	2205	6%
	2024/25	249	315	21%	2022	2205	8%
North Central	2020/21	471	540	13%	3632	3780	4%
	2021/22	453	540	16%	3557	3780	6%
	2022/23	454	510	11%	3481	3750	7%
	2023/24	444	510	13%	3379	3520	4%
	2024/25	412	510	19%	3258	3490	7%
East Central	2020/21	483	555	13%	3550	3885	9%
	2021/22	443	525	16%	3507	3855	9%
	2022/23	432	525	18%	3402	3825	11%
	2023/24	446	525	15%	3322	3795	12%
	2024/25	404	525	23%	3206	3765	15%
West Central	2020/21	259	270	4%	1893	2010	6%
	2021/22	250	270	8%	1888	1980	5%
	2022/23	236	270	13%	1847	1950	5%
	2023/24	267	270	1%	1839	1920	4%
	2024/25	248	270	8%	1806	1890	4%
Longford	2020/21	475	480	1%	3305	3570	7%
	2021/22	444	450	1%	3280	3330	2%

	2022/23	460	450	-2%	3273	3300	1%
	2023/24	430	450	4%	3201	3270	2%
	2024/25	432	450	4%	3182	3240	2%
North East	2020/21	334	390	14%	2469	2730	10%
	2021/22	340	390	13%	2469	2730	10%
	2022/23	303	390	22%	2431	2730	11%
	2023/24	303	390	22%	2375	2730	13%
	2024/25	317	390	19%	2326	2730	15%
East	2020/21	431	435	1%	3004	3135	4%
	2021/22	406	435	7%	2980	3105	4%
	2022/23	402	435	8%	2946	3075	4%
	2023/24	393	435	10%	2887	3045	5%
	2024/25	375	435	14%	2835	3045	7%
Binley	2020/21	235	270	13%	1715	1890	9%
	2021/22	218	270	19%	1667	1890	12%
	2022/23	244	270	9%	1689	1890	11%
	2023/24	218	270	19%	1661	1890	12%
	2024/25	183	270	32%	1616	1890	14%
South East	2020/21	161	180	11%	1180	1260	6%
	2021/22	177	180	2%	1194	1260	5%
	2022/23	164	180	9%	1191	1260	6%
	2023/24	172	180	4%	1192	1260	5%
	2024/25	134	180	26%	1158	1260	8%
South	2020/21	395	405	2%	2704	2835	5%
	2021/22	386	405	5%	2682	2835	5%
	2022/23	383	375	-2%	2665	2805	5%
	2023/24	346	375	8%	2619	2775	6%
	2024/25	302	375	19%	2552	2754	7%
Tile Hill	2020/21	189	195	3%	1270	1365	7%
	2021/22	180	195	8%	1306	1365	4%
	2022/23	153	195	22%	1278	1365	6%
	2023/24	167	195	14%	1270	1365	7%
	2024/25	144	195	26%	1232	1365	10%
West	2020/21	229	295	22%	1520	2065	26%
	2021/22	216	295	27%	1525	2065	26%
	2022/23	237	295	20%	1536	2065	26%
	2023/24	205	295	30%	1533	2065	26%
	2024/25	216	295	27%	1543	2065	25%
North West	2020/21	207	210	1%	1425	1470	3%
	2021/22	192	210	9%	1418	1470	4%
	2022/23	180	210	14%	1387	1470	6%
	2023/24	203	210	3%	1379	1470	6%

	2024/25	199	210	5%	1392	1470	5%
Coundon	2020/21	222	210	-6%	1591	1650	4%
	2021/22	210	210	0%	1573	1620	3%
	2022/23	224	210	-7%	1568	1590	1%
	2023/24	218	210	-4%	1549	1560	1%
	2024/25	196	210	6%	1518	1530	1%
City Wide	2020/21	4412	4750	7%	31432	33250	5%
	2021/22	4192	4690	11%	31185	32830	5%
	2022/23	4147	4630	10%	30800	32410	5%
	2023/24	4084	4630	12%	30280	32410	7%
	2024/25	3810	4630	18%	29647	32410	9%

Appendix 4 – Secondary Forecasts

Secondary Planning Area	Year	Year Forecast	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR Forecasts	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
Central	2020/21	565	491	-15%	2526	2621	4%
	2021/22	576	510	-13%	2640	2621	-1%
	2022/23	592	540	-10%	2773	2621	-6%
	2023/24	602	540	-12%	2921	2621	-11%
	2024/25	583	540	-8%	2932	2621	-12%
North West	2020/21	858	925	7%	4098	4505	9%
	2021/22	915	925	1%	4230	4505	6%
	2022/23	920	925	0%	4372	4505	3%
	2023/24	933	925	-1%	4542	4505	-1%
	2024/25	903	925	2%	4615	4505	-2%
Foxford	2020/21	174	180	3%	897	960	7%
	2021/22	180	180	0%	900	960	6%
	2022/23	181	180	0%	897	960	7%
	2023/24	181	210	14%	899	960	6%
	2024/25	179	210	15%	908	960	5%
South	2020/21	469	420	-12%	2211	2340	6%
	2021/22	489	480	-2%	2282	2340	2%
	2022/23	497	510	3%	2359	2340	-1%
	2023/24	493	480	-3%	2421	2340	-3%
	2024/25	475	450	-6%	2422	2340	-4%
East	2020/21	680	570	-19%	3102	2850	-9%
	2021/22	710	570	-25%	3250	2850	-14%
	2022/23	716	600	-19%	3382	2880	-17%

	2023/24	737	630	-17%	3555	2910	-22%
	2024/25	710	630	-13%	3575	2910	-23%
North East	2020/21	326	550	41%	1878	2870	35%
	2021/22	337	550	39%	1865	2870	35%
	2022/23	333	550	40%	1800	2870	37%
	2023/24	345	595	42%	1686	2870	41%
	2024/25	339	595	43%	1690	2870	41%
South East	2020/21	614	625	2%	2938	3335	12%
	2021/22	665	655	-2%	3043	3335	9%
	2022/23	651	715	9%	3165	3335	5%
	2023/24	667	685	3%	3238	3335	3%
	2024/25	641	685	6%	3251	3335	3%
South West	2020/21	484	519	7%	2194	3175	31%
	2021/22	513	639	20%	2322	3175	27%
	2022/23	545	694	21%	2502	3175	21%
	2023/24	525	754	30%	2640	3175	17%
	2024/25	519	699	26%	2709	3175	15%
City Wide	2020/21	4170	4280	3%	19843	22656	12%
	2021/22	4385	4509	3%	20532	22656	9%
	2022/23	4434	4714	6%	21250	22686	6%
	2023/24	4484	4819	7%	21901	22716	4%
	2024/25	4347	4734	8%	22103	22716	3%

Appendix 5 – Bus Route Information

School	Bus Routes
Barr's Hill	All bus routes to Pool Meadow 16/16a – Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley 13/13a – Willenhall, Binley, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Kersley
Caludon Castle	4 – Holbrooks, Ricoh arena, Foleshill, City Centre, Stoke, Walsgrave 8 & 8a – City Centre, Stoke, Wyken, Walsgrave, Potters Green, Henley Green 9/9A – Finham, Stivichall, City centre, Stoke, Wyken, Walsgrave

Coundon Court	5- Tile Hill, Chapelfields, City Centre, Coundon, Holbrooks, Little Heath
Eden	All bus routes to Pool Meadow 6/6a – Tile Hill, Chapelfields, City Centre, Courthouse Green, Little Heath, Bell Green 21 - Willenhall, Whitley, City Centre, Courthouse Green, Bell Green
Ernesford Grange	13 – Willenhall, Binley, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley 16/16a – Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley
Finham Park	9s/9/9a – Walsgrave, Wyken, Stoke, City Centre, Stivichall, Finham
Foxford	6/6A – Tile Hill, Chapelfields, City Centre, Courthouse Green, Little Heath, Aldermans Green 20 – City Centre, Foleshill, Little Heath, Longford, Ricoh Arena, Exhall, Bedworth
Lyng Hall	10/10a– Eastern Green, Chapelfields, City Centre, Wyken, Bell Green 60 – Canley, Whitley, Willenhall, Walsgrave, Wyken, Holbrooks
President Kennedy	13/13a – Willenhall, Binley, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley, Holbrooks, City centre 772 – Bedworth, Exhall, Longford, Holbrooks, Little heath
Sidney Stringer	All bus routes to Pool Meadow
The Westwood Academy	19- Westwood Business Park - Hearsall Common - Coventry City Centre 18 - Tile Hill - Canley - Hearsall Common - Coventry City Centre 18a Tile Hill, Canley, Stivichall, City centre 43 – Westwood, Canley, Tile Hill, Allesley
Whitley Academy	7 – Brownhill Green, Allesley Village, City Centre, Whitley

	21 - Willenhall, Whitley, City Centre, Courthouse Green, Bell Green
Bluecoat	16 - Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley 16s (school bus) Coundon, Radford City Centre S4
Bishop Ullathorne	9/9a – Walsgrave, Wyken, Stoke, City Centre, Stivichall, Finham 18a – Tile Hill, Canley, Stivichall, City centre 45 (school bus)
Cardinal Newman	13/13a – Willenhall, Binley, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley, Holbrooks 16/16a – Binley, Stoke Aldermoor, City Centre, Radford, Coundon, Keresley 61s – Allesley, Coundon, Holbrooks, Ricoh arena

Appendix 6 - Education Pupil Yield Methodology

There are two main factors to the contribution's requests, firstly the cost per pupil (Cost Multiplier) which is a Department for Education (DfE) stated amount for Coventry, and secondly the pupil yield anticipated from the development. Coventry City Council request contributions, where required, for Early Years (EY), Primary, Secondary, Sixth Form, and Primary, and Secondary SEN. These requests are in line with changes in Government policy including the funded two year olds EY policy, 30 Hrs as of September 2017, and the raising of the participation age to 18; as well as ensuring Coventry matches its neighbouring local authorities in terms of level of request.

The way in which Education select schools to secure contributions towards expanding school places, as part of the Section 106 process, is determined by the following criteria:

- Good value for money
- Only expand good and outstanding Ofsted rated schools
- Ensure contributions requested align with Coventry City Council's One Strategic Plan and its ongoing programmes
- Select schools close to the development where possible, but must also factor in localised areas of pressure City wide
- All schools are selected equally and fairly

Coventry City Council Education 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 calculate the pupil yield from dwellings which are designed 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.

This will continue to be achieved through Section 106 agreements. Education will seek the maximum contribution from developers to support the provision of additional places that Education Capital Strategy 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. Contributions are requested fairly based on their proximity to the development, all education types are equally considered and some rounding within the pupil yield calculation may see an additional place be requested when rounded up to the nearest whole pupil place.

Cost Multiplier

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 m² per child
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² 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 are used.

The Department for Education (DfE) provide an annual update to this figure and for 2020/21 this figure is £14,402. The Secondary calculation has been updated by the DfE to a figure of £18,722. 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 DfE do not provide costs per pupil place for Sixth form pupils. Therefore, the methodology for this, takes the 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 basis behind these floor space calculations is the extra equipment and supervision that sixth form pupils require over secondary age pupils. The DfE state the additional floor space required be larger than that for Secondary, working this out as a percentage sixth form pupil 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 £24,339.

For SEN, as there is no DfE multiplier, Coventry use the benchmarking mechanism undertaken by the DfE in 2019, which recommends that 'Special schools require more space per pupil than mainstream schools, and this should be reflected in the assumed costs of provision. Education Capital Strategy recommend that developer contributions for special or alternative school places are set at four times the cost of mainstream places, consistent with the space standards in Building Bulletin 104. You can also refer to the National School Delivery Cost Benchmarking report for the costs of delivering SEN school places.' The DfE recommend for a cost of £65,739 average cost per pupil place for SEN, Coventry's cost per pupil multiplier has been updated to match this figure.

Pupil Yield Changes

Early Years

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 contribution request is calculated from asking 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 and Secondary

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. 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. The formula for this is by examining the total number of eligible homes within Coventry and the current Number on Roll in Schools, split between Primary and Secondary. This gives the pupil yield for how many school age children the current housing stock within Coventry provide. The pupil yield from a single eligible dwelling for primary is 0.39 and for secondary 0.22 pupils per eligible household.

Sixth Form

The formula for this is calculated from the 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. 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 are requested. 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 number 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 arising from new housing. 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.

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.

Appendix 7 – Forecasting Methodology and Planning Considerations

Introduction

Local authorities use different methods to forecast pupil numbers and take different factors into account, the forecast of pupil numbers is then submitted to the ESFA annually and a basic need allocation is granted based off the information provided. This methodology explains the process by which the pupil forecasts are made, the following process is followed.

Primary

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 school's catchment area, using GIS software. For forecasts beyond this point, I.E When the birth data is not yet available, a three-year weighted average for each catchment area is used, to plot the trends and determine long term sufficiency planning.

This determines the number of pupils' resident in each school's catchment area. To be determined the number of pupils expected to be educated in each school and therefore planning area, this number is then broken down into how pupils move across the city. To calculate how this cohort is reflected onto a school level, the variable of parental choice is applied, with a historic percentage on the movement of pupils from each catchment area to all schools in the city being applied.

Where any school has an excess of forecast pupils 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. The redistribution is added, in liaising with the Coventry City Council school admissions team, by filling the most 'popular' school in planning area and then moving onto the second 'most popular', and so on.

This calculates the September intake for each Primary School for Reception for the plan period. Any other mitigating factors, such as Out of City (OOC) children entering the school, housing, and other migration are then added after the September intake. Individual rates of increase are applied to specific schools, based upon historic trends and housing allocations within the Local Plan, as this is more of a factor for schools near the city boundaries. 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 to their LA.

In-Year

Once the September intake is calculated. In-Year variations are applied, there are two forms of In-Year calculations within the forecasting model. These are 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. This is based off school admissions data on the number of pupils applying and being allocated a school place at each school over the previous year.

The City Council maintains a database of housing developments, these housing developments are within the Local Plan or have already been approved as windfall sites. This database corresponds to the forecasting model and generates the estimated pupil yield from each housing development broken down by the number of homes being built

per year. The pupil yield numbers are then added to individual schools based upon proximity to each housing development and the likelihood of those pupils attending that school. This pupil yield is 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, if this is not identified within the Local Plan, and occupied.

Secondary

For Secondary forecasts the methodology behind them is the same as the Primary element, with the exception that birth data is no longer used and instead the existing year 6 cohort within the city is the initial dataset.

The Year 6 cohort is calculated based on census information on the existing school cohort and rolled forward 1 year for the transfer round. Coventry education allows for a loss of pupils at the transfer round as children choose to attend other LA schools and private schools. This figure is calculated annually as it is dependent upon the amount of place available in other LA schools, this figure is typically around 5%.

Sixth Form

For Sixth form, individual rates of stay on for each school are applied. The school's intake figures for Year 12 are generated from actual school values by using the previous year's transfer of Year 11 to year 12. This figure is then placed within the context of the projected Year 11 cohort for the forecast years. This transfer round considers 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.

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.

Appendix 8 – SEN Projected Methodology

It is widely known that mainstream population has grown over the last few years. It is more commonly acknowledged within primary, where large scale expansion of mainstream capacity has taken place. Education Capital Strategy therefore see there is a direct correlation at least at primary level, of the growth of EHCP's being linked to the growth in mainstream. With the size of the mainstream primary cohort now starting to stabilise, it can

be assumed by way of forecast that the number of primary pupils with additional need will similarly stabilise.

Proportion of EHCP (Education, Health, and Care Plan) of total cohort ¹¹	2015	2016	2017	2018
Early Years Cohort	0.69%	1.36%	1.79%	1.67%
Primary Cohort	1.85%	1.94%	1.98%	2.24%
Secondary Cohort	3.53%	3.44%	3.40%	3.44%

The above figures show that despite the large raw increase in Primary SEN number's, proportionally EHCP numbers have only slightly increased in primary compared to the population growth. 2018 jump in primary is due to an increase in plans being issued. It also identifies a clear stabilising numbers in proportion for Secondary need. Given that the secondary cohort is increasing the largest, this proportion will similarly increase.

¹¹ Benchmark data