

Coventry City Council Education and Learning One Strategic Plan 2021 - 2026



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1.0 Introduction

1.1. Coventry's Education and Learning Vision

Coventry's Children and Young People 2021/2022 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 six key priorities within the plan:

- Early help
- Mental Health
- Health Inequalities
- Children with Special Education Needs and Disability
- Youth Violence
- Education, training, and employment

In this context, the One Strategic Plan for Education will help schools, parents, council staff, local partners and stakeholders understand how Coventry City Council plans to work towards these priorities by providing 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.

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 between the Council, governing bodies and school leadership teams 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.
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;¹
- **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 the 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.
- **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

¹ Education planning areas are used by the LA to assess the supply and demand of school places for local places for local children. 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.

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.

Additionally, Education Capital Strategy are committed to ensuring all schools are kept informed with regards to long term school planning and are committed, where expansions and funds allow, to address the following areas

- **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.

- **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. Schools receive Devolved Capital Funding (DFC) in order to make changes to buildings, they are required to follow a Landlord Consent Process prior to any changes being made.

- **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.

2 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.

Year of Allocation	£
Historic Funding Received	14,665,000
19/20 Allocation	3,913,000
20/21 Allocation	6,237,000
21/22 Allocation	23,733,503.95
22/23 Allocation	13,724,521.70
23/24 Allocation (announced but not yet received)	20,175,916.00
24/25 Allocation (announced but not yet received)	275,551.00
TOTAL FUNDING	82,724,761.65

- **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.

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

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. 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.

The Coventry Local Plan 2011-2031 has followed a period of public examination and consultation on proposed modifications. New housing developments can create additional demand for existing and new education facilities. The housing within the Local Plan 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 request for developer contributions on one-bedroom dwellings, as they are unlikely to generate either primary, secondary or sixth form pupils. The Education team are notified on all Coventry planning applications, whereby they assess 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.

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 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.³

From September 2019, the pupil yield figures for Coventry are follows:

	Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Primary SEND	Secondary SEND	Early Years

³ The methodology for the pupil yield calculation is included in appendix 2.

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 2.⁴

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

- High Needs Provision Capital Allocation –

This was announced in November 2020 as a National allocation for 2021-24 for new school places for children with special educational needs and disabilities, Coventry City Council were advised that Education Capital Strategy would receive £15,573,500 as part of this funding and in June 2021 the proposed short grant assurance data return.

3 Providing School Places

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

3.1 School expansions

⁴ These figures have been rounded to two decimal places. 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.

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
		Proposed admission arrangements.	Education & Learning
2	Suitability of site and buildings for expansion	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

3.2 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.

4 Coventry Context

4.1 Schools

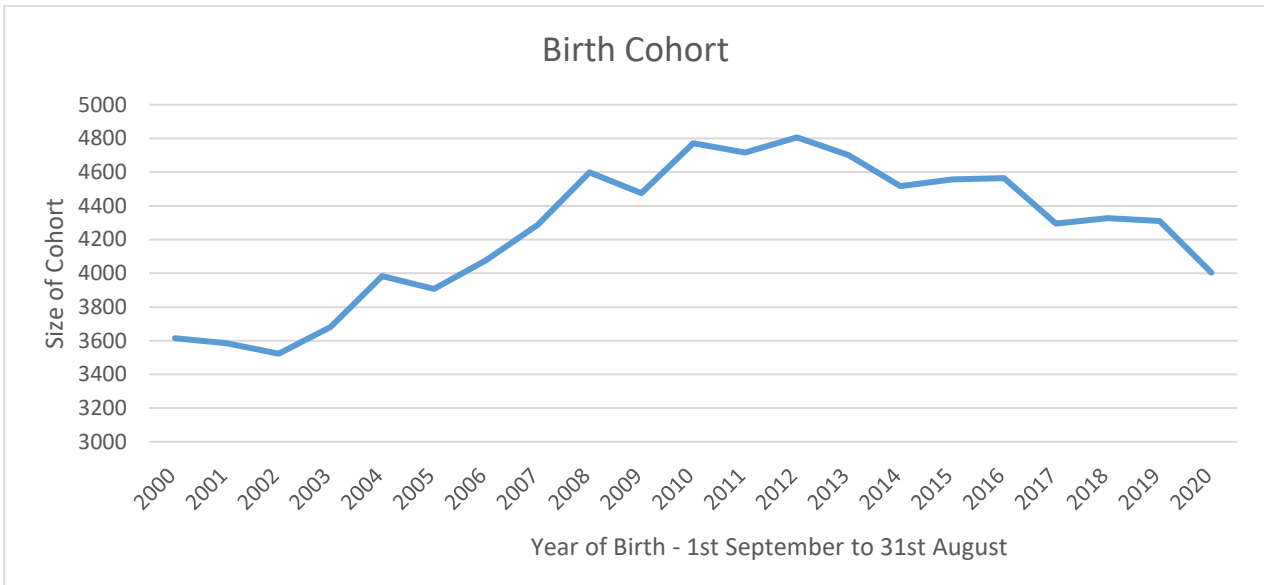
There are currently 85 primary schools in Coventry, 21 Secondary Schools, 8 Special Schools, 1 All-Through School (Seva School) and 2 Colleges. The academy conversion process which was initially popular with Secondary Schools is now starting to spread to Primary schools as Multi-Academy Trusts expand and encompass more schools across wider areas. These are broken down as follows.⁵

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	44	1	2	6	32	85
Secondary	0	0	3	0	0	18	21

⁵ Please note information correct as of the 02/12/2022.

Special (all types)	1	4	0	0	0	3	8
All-through	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Colleges	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
							117

4.2 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:

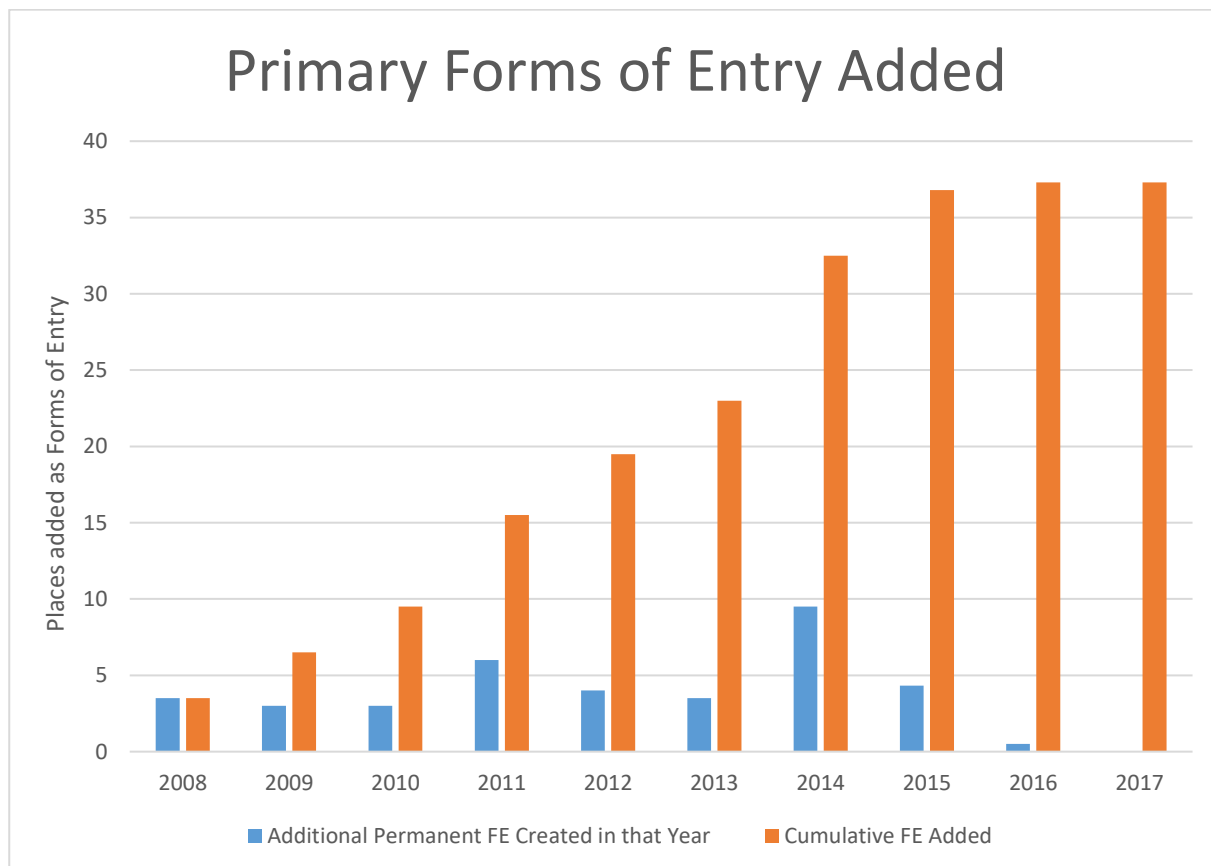
- The birth cohort peaked for entry into Reception in September 2016 and, with the existing housing stock considered, has begun to re-stabilise and in some areas of the city started to decrease. Although future developments within the local plan may lead to a future rise in birth rates in the specified locations.

- The current Year 6 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.

5 Primary Education

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.



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 area of the city. 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	Year Entering Primary School					
		Sep-21	Sep-22	Sep-23	Sep-24	Sep-25	Sep-26
West Central	270	241	253	307	233	259	292
North West	210	202	195	203	201	160	193
Longford	450	469	518	466	456	446	406
East	435	330	358	340	340	305	317
South	375	369	392	369	305	312	274
North East	390	390	368	388	373	322	339
North	315	347	354	362	327	329	313
West	225	199	226	182	214	182	182
South East	180	228	237	232	221	213	203
East Central	525	483	592	534	527	532	487
Coundon	210	134	136	136	122	122	127
Tile Hill	195	254	256	268	211	234	232
North Central	540	550	564	544	488	555	471
Binley	270	213	262	223	195	203	195
	4590	4409	4711	4554	4213	4174	4031

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. Several Schools have seen reductions in pupil numbers to the extent they have reduced their PAN. Since 2017 Education have been working with schools to reduce PAN, to date, 13 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)	
2023				Howes (30 to 15)				St Augustine's (60 to 30)	

* The above table does not include schools that reduced and increased in a subsequent year.

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 Coventry City Council's 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.

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 in 2023, this means that the use of the site will be required by 2028.

6 Secondary Education

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.

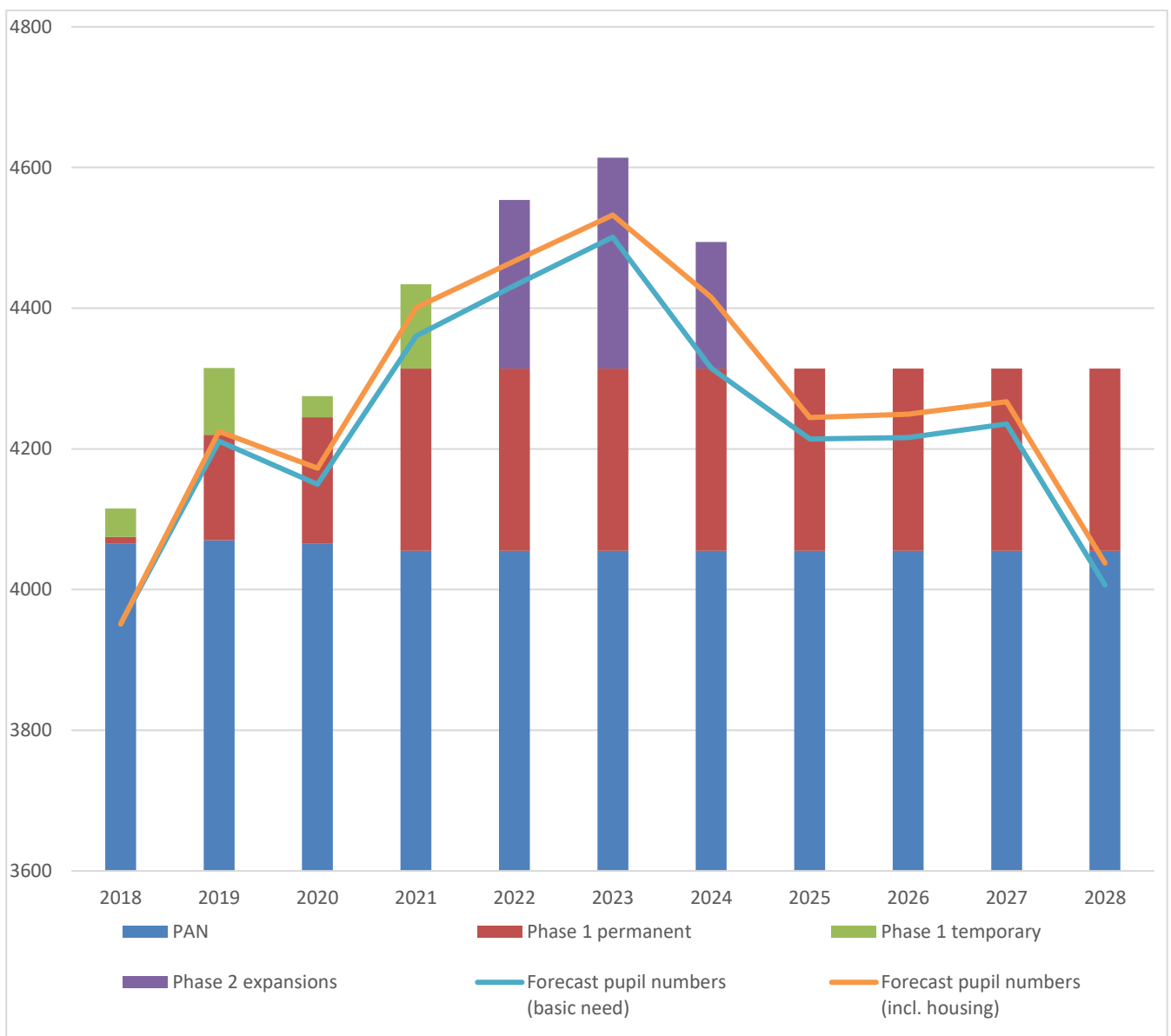
Phase One

- 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 the 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 Academy Trusts 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.⁶ 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) have been added.
- 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.

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

⁶ 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 class)	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)	Bishop Ullathorne (30)	Blue Coat (30)	Finham Park 2 (30)	Foxford (30)
	Coundon Court (15)	Sidney Stringer (30)			Lyng Hall (30)	Bishop Ullathorne (30)	Foxford (30)	
	Whitley (10)			Barr's Hill (30)	Westwood (30)	Lyng Hall (30)	Stoke Park (30)	
					Ernesford Grange (30)	Sidney Stringer (30)		Lyng Hall (30)
		Finham Park (30)			Westwood (30)	Sidney Stringer (30)	Sidney Stringer (30)	
					Westwood (30)	Westwood (30)		Sidney Stringer (30)
School Expansion - Permanent		Cardinal Newman (30)	Barr's Hill (30)	Barr's Hill (19)				
		Coundon Court (60)		Ernesford Grange (30)				
		President Kennedy (30)						
		Whitley (20)		Finham Park (30)				

Across the Phase One and Phase Two programmes there will be a total of 1,395 additional permanent and 955 temporary places added, to support the increase in demand for places across the City from September 2018 to September 2024.

The Education Team are liaising with the Secondary Partnership to explore the possibility of a phase 3 of expansions, covering the years 2025 – 2027, which will also be temporary due to a smaller cohort entering secondary in September 2028. Phase 3 may be required to address an increased number of in-year admissions applications from new to city pupils, which is currently being evaluated.

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.

7 Special Education Needs Provision

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.

In Coventry, 18.2% of pupils have a EHC Plan or are receiving SEN support (previously school action and school action plus). This compares to an average of 17.1% across all local authorities in the West Midlands, and an average of 16.5% nationally.

Across all local authorities in the West Midlands, the proportion of school age pupils with EHCP's range from 3.1% to 4.3%. Coventry has 3.4% compared to an average of 3.7% in all local authorities in the West Midlands, and 4% nationally.

For SEN support, the proportion for all local authorities in West Midlands ranges from 11.1% to 15%. Coventry has 14.9%, compared to an average of 13.4% in all local authorities in the West Midlands.

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 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.

Context

The number of requests for EHC needs assessments has increased 39% since 2017/18, reaching an all time high in 2021/22 of 601 requests. The rate of requests that have been declined an assessment has been fairly consistent over the past four years at approximately 30%, with the exception of 2021/22 where 40.1% were refused.

The number of new EHCPs finalised year on year far outstrips the number of EHCPs ceased, which equals approximately 100-120 plans annually. There has been a 50% growth in the number of EHC plans maintained by Coventry over the last five years (see table below). If this rate of growth continues for the next five years, we can expect Coventry to maintain just over 4000 EHCP plans by 2027.

Date	EHCP's	% increase on previous year
Jan-16	1,559	
Jan-17	1,724	10.58%
Jan-18	1,863	8.06%
Jan-19	2,084	11.86%
Jan-20	2,145	2.93%
Jan-21	2,350	9.56%
Jan-22	2,587	10.09%
Jan-23	2,840	9.77% (projection)
Jan-24	3,117	9.77% (projection)
Jan-25	3,393	8.85% (projection)
Jan-26	3,693	8.85% (projection)
Jan-27	4,021	8.85% (projection)

Table: Annual growth of EHC Plans

Current School Estate

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

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.

Growth in Coventry special school placements.

In the last five years through a programme of capital works to expand existing special school provision, which has enabled a 40% rise in the commissioned numbers across all of Coventry's special schools (see table below). Woodfield has seen a rise of 7.6% over this period, Corley a rise of 46.6% and the Broad-Spectrum schools on a whole have risen 46.2%.

The number of pupils in special schools has increased over the years as the table below outlines, but the percentage of pupils with an EHC plan aged 5-19 years attending Coventry state-funded special schools has been narrowly declining over the years. In September 202 the proportion of CYP in Coventry special schools were 53.5%, then 51.7% in September 2021 and 51.1% as of September 2022, this is in line with national trends.

Special School	Specialism	22/23	21/22	20/21	19/20	18/19	17/18
Castlewood	BS	160	160	156	139	136	128
Kingsbury	BS	100	92	84	84	84	81
Riverbank	BS	200	188	164	164	158	150
Corley	ASD	129	129	118	96	88	88
Tiverton	BS	112	110	95	74	60	42
Baginton	BS	118	116	116	100	100	100
Sherbourne	BS	240	220	158	148	139	135
Woodfield	SEMH	155	155	152	160	144	144
	Total	1,214	1,170	1057	961	909	868

Table: Growth in special school commissioned numbers between 17/18 and 22/23

Projected five-year Growth in Special Schools:

The 5 year forecasts are split by type of SEND need and broken down by year. As the table below demonstrates, there is a rising demand across all types of placements, with a particular demand for Broad Spectrum and SEMH.

	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
Primary Phase Broad Spectrum Placement	39	43	64	95	144	201
Secondary Phase Broad Spectrum Placement	41	36	64	85	98	114
Secondary Phase Autistic Placements	5	16	26	41	55	75
Primary Phase Social, Emotional, & Mental Health	5	9	18	29	42	57
Secondary Phase Social, Emotional, & Mental Health	18	15	26	37	48	65

Future need

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.£500k, 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

Woodfield Special School (all-through school) is in the process of relocation and expansion. This will create an additional 104 SEMH places across both primary and secondary phases. These additional places will be available from September 2024.

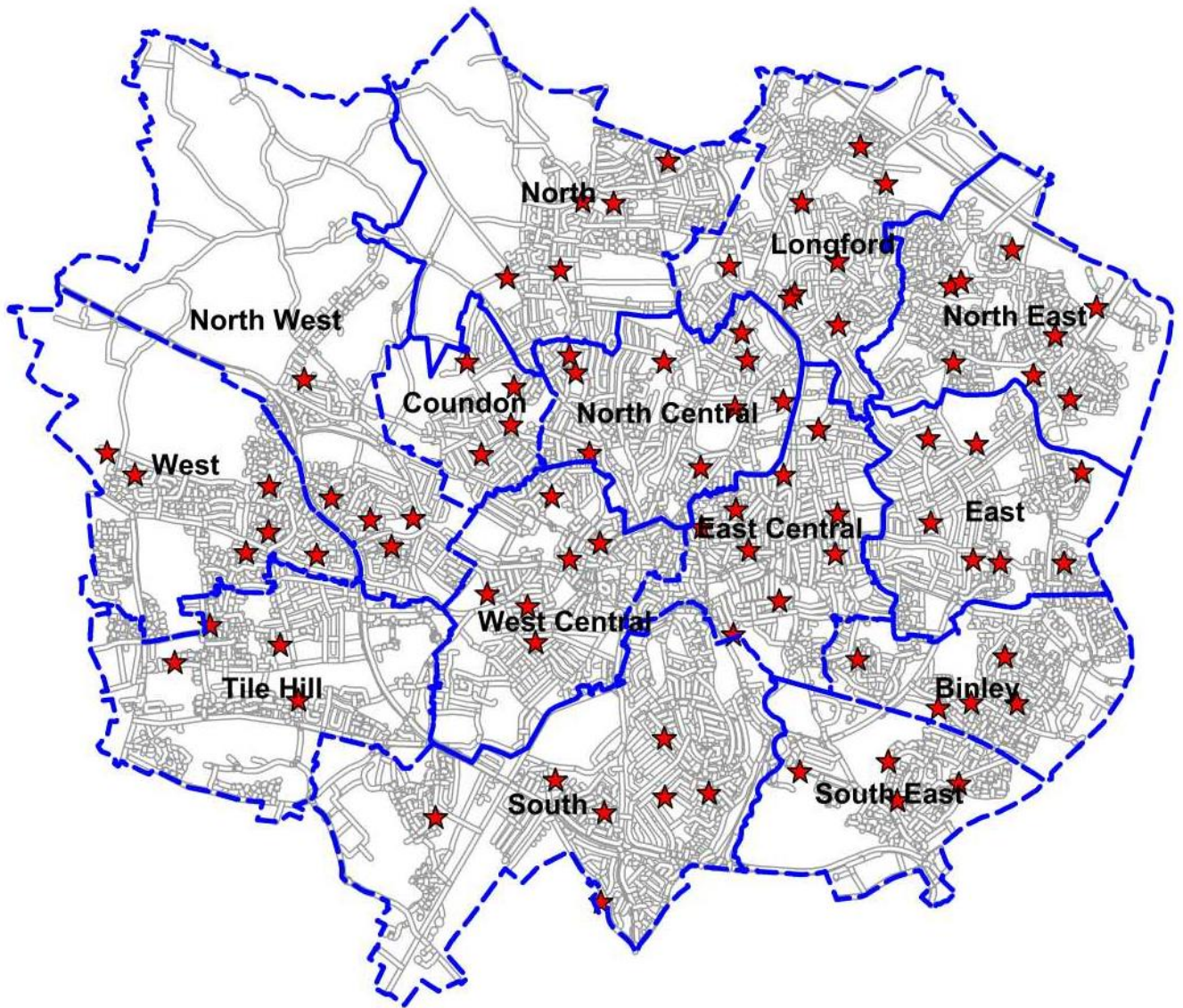
Due to the rising demand for specialist school placements, it is likely that further expansion within existing Coventry Special Schools will be required. Consultation has been undertaken with Special School Headteachers to explore opportunities.

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 have been developed for an extended SEND post 16 provision.

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Primary Planning Areas

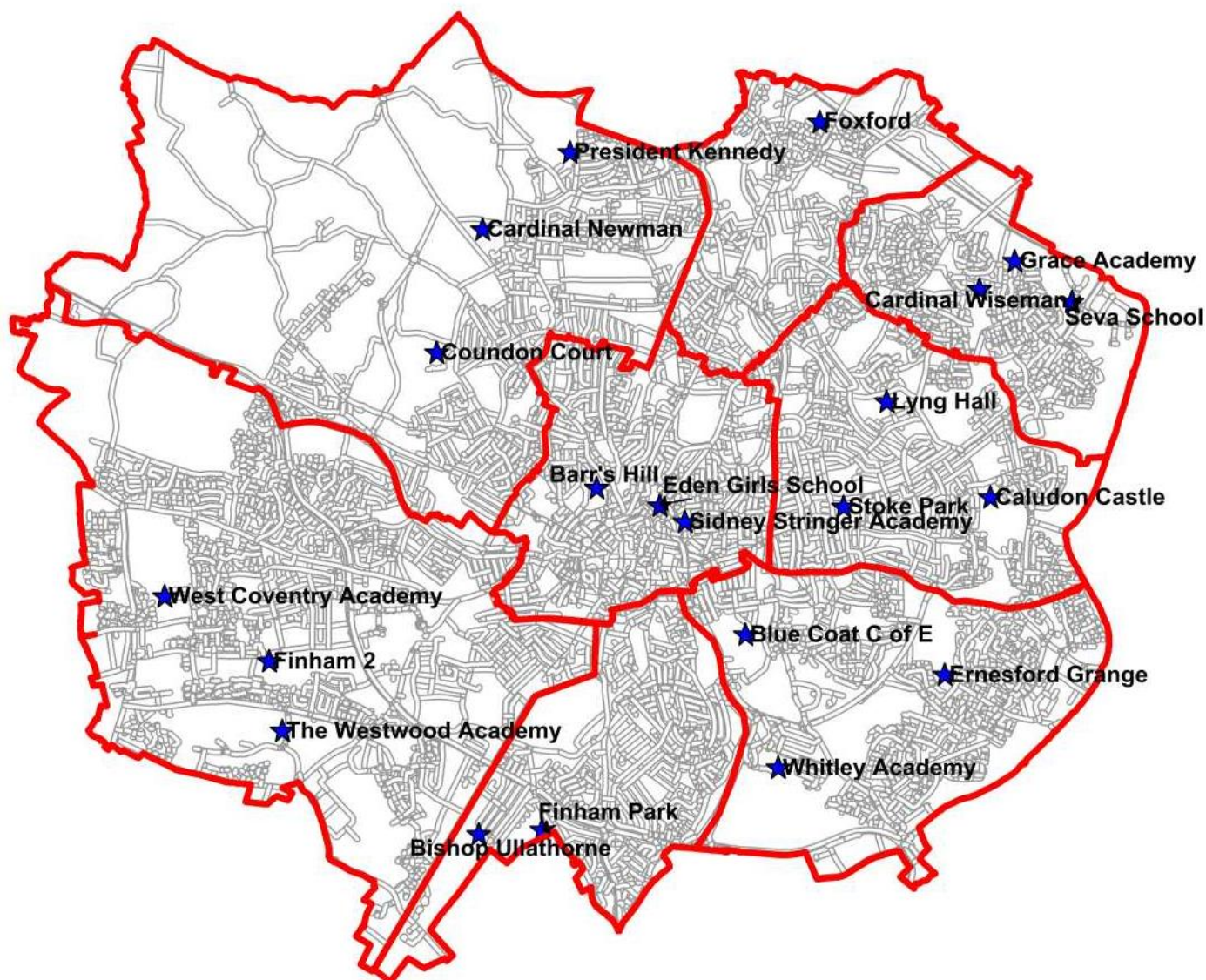


Primary Planning Area	School
<u>North</u>	Holy Family Catholic
	John Shelton
	Parkgate Academy
	Whitmore Park
	Keresley Grange
<u>North Central</u>	Broad Heath

	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



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 £17,016.47. The Secondary calculation has been updated by the DfE to a figure of £21,864.18. 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 30% more space than Secondary. Therefore, 30% has been added to the cost multiplier for Secondary to give a total for a single sixth form of £28,423.43.

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 £76,184 average cost per pupil place for SEN, Coventry's cost per pupil multiplier has been updated to match this figure.

Pupil Yield

Early Years

The take up rate for Coventry for the 30hrs was circa 50% and the take-up rate two years old is circa 32% Although the take up rate is much higher for those eligible for funded two year old places (75%). 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 ⁷	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.

⁷ Benchmark data