

# COMMISSIONING PLAN FOR EDUCATION PROVISION – PLANNING FOR GROWTH

## LONDON BOROUGH OF BEXLEY

### 2019-2022



Burstled Wood Expansion delivered September 2018

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## FOREWORD

With the education landscape changing and Central Government moving to a system where every school will be an Academy, The London Borough of Bexley no longer entirely provides school places directly but instead commissions them from a range of providers including schools, academy trusts and sponsors of academy chains. This Plan sets out how we will reach decisions on the number of mainstream school places, we will need to provide over the next few years ensuring that we meet our statutory requirement that every Bexley resident has a School place both now and in the future. In making these decisions this report will identify whether schools need to be expanded and any associated Capital costs required to discharge this duty. Whilst Bexley still experiences pressure at Primary school level in particular through in-year applications this bucks the trend across a number of Local Authorities who are seeing the pressure for Primary School places reduce. The work of the Local Authority and the Strategic Education Partnership is not only to ensure there are sufficient places but also to look at the possibility of reducing primary school PANs where necessary but ensuring we keep one eye on the future Housing Growth.

Predicting the number of new places we will need is an on-going challenge as Bexley, along with many others boroughs, experiences a period of demographic change. Despite this, I am proud that we have continued to maintain our strong track record of providing those who apply on time with a school place. Historic capacity which has previously allowed applicants flexibility, choice and the ability to place larger sibling groups together has gone. Applicants are now advised to check before they apply and that there is no choice as many of our primary schools are now full.

Looking to the next two to three years, I believe the programme identified in this Plan provides a clear vision of what we can achieve based on the evidence available to us whilst also being realistic as capital funding for school building continues to be limited and uncertain. We must continue to deliver good value for money via cost-effective procurement and construction options, including through innovative, good quality buildings and making use where we can of Bexley's collective school estate.

As always, as champions of children, we will continue to work with our wider school community to ensure that every child has a school place of which we can all be proud.

This plan has been developed in consultation with the Strategic Education Partnerships, Places and Planning Sub-Group



Councillor John Fuller  
Cabinet Member for Education  
April 2019

## SECTION 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the local strategic commissioner of education, The London Borough of Bexley has the statutory responsibility to provide a school place for every child resident in the borough.

The last ten years have seen increasing pressures on school places right across London and the wider South East. If numbers in Bexley continue to increase there will be demand for additional reception places until at least 2022 with a potential need to provide at least a further four/five forms of entry by 2022/3. However latest evidence is that the birth rate has peaked and may be starting to fall across most of London which means that future plans for primary expansion at this stage should be cautious. Within Bexley, unlike many parts of London and the South East, we continue to face a growing demand for in year primary school places with over 5,000 primary in year applications received since January 2015 with October 2018 being the highest amount of in year applications received compared to the same month in previous years (137) and whilst not all of these equate into actual school places this highlights the continual pupil place planning pressure that we have to continue to manage. This figure equates to 20% of the Borough's entire primary school places available. This level of 'in year' applications means that Bexley has to not only ensure that we have sufficient school places on National Offer Day but for 7 years of in year growth and this level of applications bucks the trend across London. Our School Place Planning strategy looks between 3-5 years ahead and is based on known population projects, pipeline housing projects together with the likely level of 'in year' growth. This can sometimes result in places not being filled straight away but ensures that Bexley has sufficient places when required. Within the backdrop of the current financial pressures being faced by our schools this policy is sometimes not universally popular.

Currently, given the site capacity in our existing secondary schools and the expansion plans in surrounding boroughs, we do not anticipate a requirement for a new secondary school, although we have begun to increase our secondary capacity from 2017/18 and if numbers in Bexley grow based on current trends, there will be demand for as many as 14 additional forms of entry across the borough by 2023/24. Whilst the number of secondary 'in year' applications is not as high as our primary numbers since January 2015 we have received over 2,400 in year applications and this shows no sign of declining in the near future.

Previous forecasts have indicated no immediate pressure on secondary places which we have managed to continue by building a new secondary school in 2011/12 and through filling surplus places with pupils from neighbouring boroughs we have avoided large scale PAN reductions. We have also been working closely with Head Teachers in secondary schools and through this increased the intake at Blackfen Girls, Bexleyheath Academy and Townley Grammar School. Discussions are also currently being held with at least 2 schools that are looking to increase their intakes whilst a third is consulting on a possible admissions change which again could lead to an increase in places. Given this, we should be able to continue to meet the growth we have had in our primary schools which started to come through in September 2018. This is providing our secondary schools, which are all Academies, do not seek to change their Admissions criteria or decide to reduce their planned admission numbers.

Our neighbouring boroughs deliver sufficient growth within their own secondary schools and that our four grammar schools do not elect to go super selective or that none of our secondary schools elect to go grammar. At this stage our biggest challenge remains “in year” applications in Secondary schools.

The numbers and plans quoted in this report do not reflect the Council’s developing growth strategy and as this strategy takes shape a separate analysis of the education infrastructure needed to support this higher level of growth will be required with initial discussions having already taken place with the GLA and our neighbouring boroughs.

Bexley already has a diverse range of schools. There are 60 primary, infant and junior schools; 16 secondary schools; 5 special schools and a pupil referral unit. The borough is a net importer of children with the latest figures from the October 2018 census showing that 8.3% of primary and 29.1% of secondary places taken up by children who do not live in Bexley driven predominantly by the 4 grammar schools. Since 2011, 12 primary schools have been permanently expanded with two expansions delivered in time for September 2018 with one of these officially opening in September 2019 (Parkway Primary School) in order to accommodate the pressures coming out of the Thamesmead Housing Zone. Two more school expansion projects are due to be delivered in September 2019; Mayplace, whilst it has increased its PAN will be completed by spring 2019 and Birkbeck will be providing an additional 210 places from October 2019. Separate linked infant and junior schools have been re-organised into two all-through primary schools. As well as this, classrooms have been provided to facilitate bulge classes and temporary expansions and between 2011 until 2020 by which we would have provided 3850 places.

The ongoing challenge for school place commissioning is to decide the basis on which to plan and expand school places over the next few years. Given the scale of demand, and uncertainty around future demographic change, the programme over the next two years will use the GLA School Roll Projections with 2.5% additional capacity. Using the new methodology, we estimate that Bexley may need to provide at least a further four reception classes by 2022.

We will continue to use clusters of schools in a locality, rather than individual institutions, as the basis on which to plan for new places. Our options to do so are, however, increasingly limited as our programme has developed over recent years reducing the number of schools with remaining capacity. The work of the new Education Strategic Partnership will also ensure that our school community comes with us on this continued journey.

Our analysis shows that pressures on school places are not isolated but are arising across the borough and across year groups. Our challenge is to assess if this will continue at current levels, which would suggest the need for permanent expansions particularly where new housing is already known to be planned, or stabilise and even reduce, in which case bulge classes may be more appropriate in some locations.

#### Secondary schools

For secondary schools despite the popularity of a number of our schools resulting in 29.1% of pupil places taken up by pupils from outside of the Borough, we previously anticipated demand levels increasing by 2018-19 but there is currently still adequate

capacity in the borough. The GLA forecasts, together with the primary school growth which began in 2012 suggest that Bexley will need to start looking into potentially increasing its Secondary capacity for future years. The data suggests by 2023 as many of 14 additional forms of entry may need to be provided but this is very much based on the delivery of Bexley's growth strategy and will be monitored. This increase will either have to be accommodated through existing schools increasing their planned admission number (PAN) or secondary school expansion. However, new schools and new communities in neighbouring boroughs as well as the proposed housing schemes that are expected to come into play over the next two years to provide new homes will need new and improved education facilities and could influence the level and speed of demand for secondary places in Bexley, particularly in the identified Growth areas, being; Erith, Belvedere, Thamesmead, Slade Green and Crayford.

We have met secondary demand with the help from some of our Secondary's providing extra places for September 2018 so no permanent expansion is yet required, as well as this the use of moth-balled classrooms can be established before the need to expand becomes apparent.

### Early years

From September 2017, eligible working parents were able to access up to a further 15 hours of free child care per week, over 38 weeks; this is to support working parents with the cost of childcare. There are an estimated number of 6,544 children aged 3 and 4 years who are eligible to take up the Early Years Funding. Local Authorities have had a statutory duty to provide free early education to disadvantaged two-year-olds since September 2013; Bexley has been able to meet its statutory requirements over the past years. Assessing the childcare market and sufficiency of provision is both a complex and constantly moving challenge, Bexley has carried out a full audit of Early Years Providers, this provided information on how many extra places can be made available by local providers and what needs to be done to increase supply and where this can be accommodated. Our main challenge is to not only ensure that there is sufficient early years provision and that school nurseries remain financially viable and have an offer which allows them to compete with the private sector.

### Post 16 education

The Council has a duty to ensure that there is sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16-19, and up to the age of 25 for those with an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP), who are resident within the borough. The Department for Education (DfE) provides funding for the provision of education and training with Apprenticeships for 16-19 year olds and those aged 19-25 with an EHCP. With all Secondary Schools within Bexley having Academy status, that means all funding for mainstream post-16 provision goes directly to the Schools, Colleges and Training Providers. We are committed to working in partnership with the learning community to ensure the needs of our young people are met through the development of clear progression pathways at all levels. In the future an increasing number of jobs will require higher level skills, with employees being qualified to Level 4 or above, to ensure Bexley young residents are able to access such opportunities it will be important to raise young people's aspirations for progressing to Higher Education and

to further explore alternative pathways such as Higher Apprenticeships which we encourage at Bexley.

### Capital Projects

Completing the primary expansion at Mayplace Primary School and Birkbeck Primary School, the new Cleeve Meadow SEN Free School together with long term provision for the MLD pupils at Woodside and increasing the capacity on the Endeavour School site will be the top priority projects over the next two years. As part of the external funding secured to deliver pupil growth from the Thamesmead Housing Zone a feasibility study will be looking at a possible second 1FE expansion following the already completed 1FE expansion of Parkway Primary School. Any further expansion will only occur if there is likely to be sufficient additional child yield so as not to destabilise the existing schools. Mayplace Primary School has completed Phase 1 of the project delivering 30 new places to Reception in September 2018. The new two storey building is to be ready for use by September 2019. Birkbeck 1FE expansion will be delivered in October 2019.

Ensuring the right learning environment is critical and funding is extremely tight. The next phase of our expansion programme will be supported by a mix of capital funding from central government, the Council's own resources and, where available, those of schools as well. This will enable plans to include improvements in school buildings beyond the classrooms themselves to ensure the offer is at least as good as, if not better, than that currently available. Whilst some new building will continue to be required, we will also continue to work with schools to maximise the efficient use of the current estate.

### Working Together

We are very much aware that none of this can be achieved without the support of and close working relationship with Governors, Head teachers, staff, parents and residents underlining the essential partnership with schools, colleges and the wider community. We are grateful for all the help and co-operation we have received and for the ongoing dialogue in place to ensure that every child has the best quality of provision we can deliver.

## **Summary for Head Teachers**

This Commissioning Plan has been developed in consultation with the Strategic Education Partnerships, Places and Planning Sub-Group. This group will monitor the delivery of the plan.

### **Purpose of the Commissioning Plan**

- This Plan sets out how we will reach decisions on the number of school places, both mainstream and specialist, we will need to provide over the next three years ensuring that we meet our statutory requirement that every Bexley resident has a School place both now and in the future.
- Predicting the number of new places we will need is an on-going challenge as Bexley, along with many others boroughs, experiences a period of demographic change.

### **In-Year Demand**

- Over 5,000 In-year applications received since Jan 2015
- Recent months have seen highest amount of In-Year Applications as opposed to previous years. During 2017/18 academic year a total of 1,442 primary and 690 secondary 'in year' applications were received and this trend is continuing in 2018/19.

### **Early Years**

- There are an estimated number of 6,544 children aged 3 and 4 years who are eligible to take up the Early Years Funding
- There is sufficient places within the borough for early years provision starting from 2 years old

### **Primary Demand**

- By 2020/21 we would have provided 3850 school places since 2011 with further places planned for if and when they are required.
- We are currently meeting the demand and are planning ahead, so whilst some places may currently be vacant once pipeline Housing projects come into play we are already prepared.

### **Secondary Demand**

- We have not yet had the need to expand any of our Secondary Schools permanently however multiple schools have increased their PAN to accommodate extra pupils from September 2017.
- GLA forecasts, together with the primary school growth which began in 2012 suggested that Bexley would need to start increasing its secondary capacity from 2018/19 and that by 2023 as many of 14 additional forms of entry may need to be provided which will be monitored and works planned accordingly.

### **Funding**

- We have spent over £64m on School expansion projects since 2011 with £13m planned to be spent by 2020.

- We receive funding from the Government which we allocate to expansion projects based on current pressures in the five planning areas – Thamesmead/Belvedere, Erith/Crayford, Bexleyheath, Welling and Sidcup.

### Proposed & Current Projects

Project	Progress	Academy Trust (If Appropriate)
Mayplace Primary School 1 FE permanent expansion	Project due to be completed June 2019 with School occupation in September 2019. The first of the additional 30 pupils started in September 2018.	Primary First Trust
Birkbeck Primary School 1 FE permanent expansion	Project due to be completed by October 2019 with the first of the additional 30 pupils due to start September 2019.	
Cleeve Meadow 120 place SEN Free School	Planning application secured on 6 September, school to open from September 2019.	TKAT
Shenstone Specialist School (20 additional places)	Works completed in time for first pupils in September 2018.	TKAT
Limewood 3 FE Free School	First phase 1 FE due to open from September 2020.	Woodlands Trust



Mayplace Primary School 3D drawing, to be delivered by September 2019

## SECTION 2 THE BEXLEY CONTEXT

Bexley is situated in the South East of London and covers an area of 23 square miles (6,400 hectares). Bexley borders the Thames to the north, the boroughs of Royal Greenwich to the west and Bromley to the south and the County of Kent to the east. The borough has one Strategic Town Centre Bexleyheath, and has four major district centres – Crayford, Erith, Sidcup and Welling.

Our Council's Corporate Plan –2017-2025 sets out five main priorities: -

1. Growth that benefits all
2. Clean and green local places
3. Strong and resilient communities and families
4. Living Well
5. Innovation and self sufficiency

Providing good school places is a key performance indicator under the Growth that benefits all priority. The provision of high quality additional school places will support the development of a successful local economy and enhance Bexley as a place to live and work as well as keeping up with estimations that Bexley can deliver 31,500 new homes and 17,500 net new jobs across the borough by 2050 and the impact on school places this will bring.

As at October 2018 just under 44,000 pupils are educated in Bexley schools including nursery classes and special School census schools. There are 533 private and voluntary early years' providers and accredited child-minders and 84 primary, secondary and special schools and pupil referral units.

There are currently 60 primary, infant and junior schools. As at the date of publication, 12 are community schools, 8 are voluntary aided, 1 is voluntary controlled, 38 are Academies and 1 is a free school. Other schools are in the process of conversion to Academy status. 38 infant and primary schools have attached nursery classes for children aged 3 and 4.

There are 16 secondary schools, all of which are Academies. Four of the Academies are grammar schools and three are faith schools.

Bexley's schools are generally popular and the borough is a net importer of children living in other areas. For the September 2018 reception and year 7 intake 8.44% of our primary places and 26.02% of our secondary offers (concentrated in our grammar schools) were provided to out borough children. As per the January 2018 School census 5.7% of Reception- age Bexley resident children attend out borough primary schools, and 20.2% Year 7 Bexley resident children attend out borough secondary schools.

We believe that children and teachers deserve high quality premises which support high aspiration and achievement, and are safe, healthy and environmentally sustainable.

By clearly setting out our commissioning plans on a regular basis, we hope that parents and providers will be in a better position to work collaboratively with us regarding how the need for more places can be met. We recognise that new providers are entering the market. We also recognise that popular schools may wish to expand, or be under pressure from the local community to do so.

### The role of the Local Authority

The education world continues to evolve with Central Government pushing towards approving more academies and free schools. This will always create a level of tension between Central and Local Government all the time that the statutory duty to provide a school place for every resident remains with the Local Authority.

As strategic commissioners of education provision there is a strong interlink with the school improvement, regeneration and growth agendas. Our statutory duties include:

- The need to ensure sufficient places for 3 and 4 year old children, and disadvantaged 2 year olds, to be able to access their free early years entitlement (15 hours a week, 38 weeks per year)
- A school place for all Bexley residents of statutory school age (5 to 16 years old) who require one
- Full time education for children who are not in school for reasons of ill health, exclusion of otherwise
- All young people are in education or training up to their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday
- That children and young people assessed and, as necessary, issued with Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plans have appropriate provision. This may extend up to the age of 25. We have a separate Commissioning Plan for SEN Education which will detail this further.

The local authority's failure to provide sufficient school places could lead to

- the council being taken to court by parents for breach of its statutory duty
- potential safeguarding issues if these children are not in school
- potential for Department for Education intervention

These requirements are defined in statute in

- The Childcare Act 2006
- The Education and Skills Act 2008
- The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009
- The Education Acts of 1996, 2002 and 2011
- The Academies Act 2010
- The SEN and Disability Act 2001

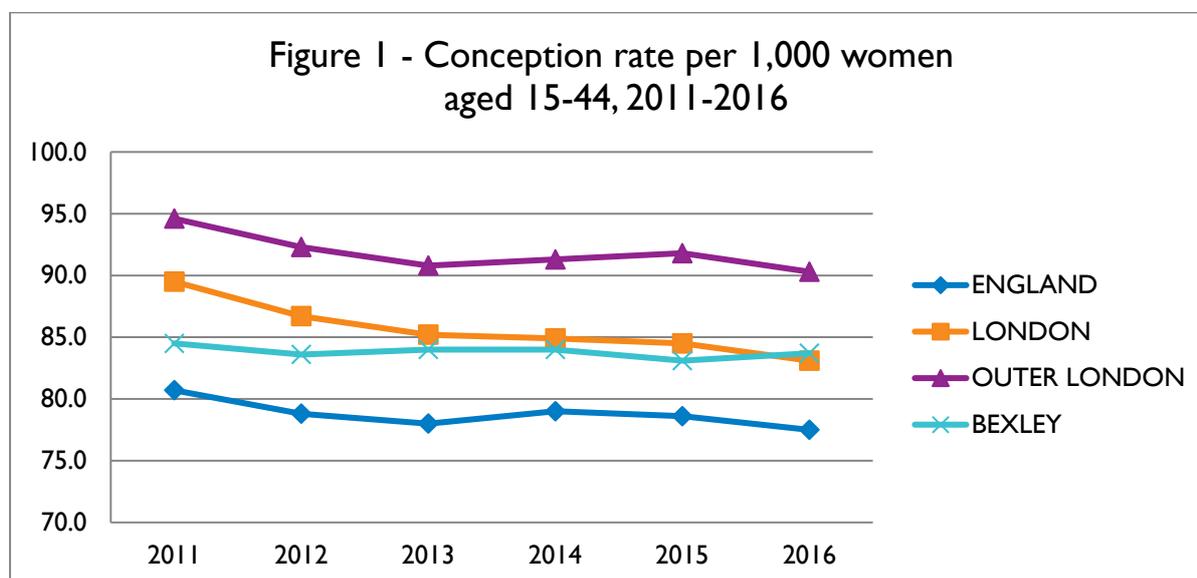
## SECTION 3 DEMAND FOR PLACES

This section focuses on the demographic issues that lead to demand for school places in the Borough, including births; short, medium and long term population projections; admission patterns; and the impact of pupil migration. Population projections are analysed to forecast future demand for primary and secondary school places. Forecast demand for primary places is divided into five geographical planning areas to reflect local trends accurately.

The primary factor in the rise of school aged pupils in Bexley has been an increase in the overall population and crucially a rise in net migration into the borough, particularly by families with children who have already been born. This is being complemented by an increase in development in the Borough in the last five years and is projected to increase significantly as the growth strategy is delivered.

### Births and population forecasts

Figure 1 shows the conception rate in Bexley over 6 years compared to London, outer London and England. The graph shows that Bexley has a conception rate which is slightly higher than that for London and higher than the national average. The conception rate has remained relatively stable between 2011 and 2016 in Bexley. London and Outer London areas show falls in the conception rates and the gap between conception in London and Bexley has narrowed, with Bexley now slightly above the London rate.

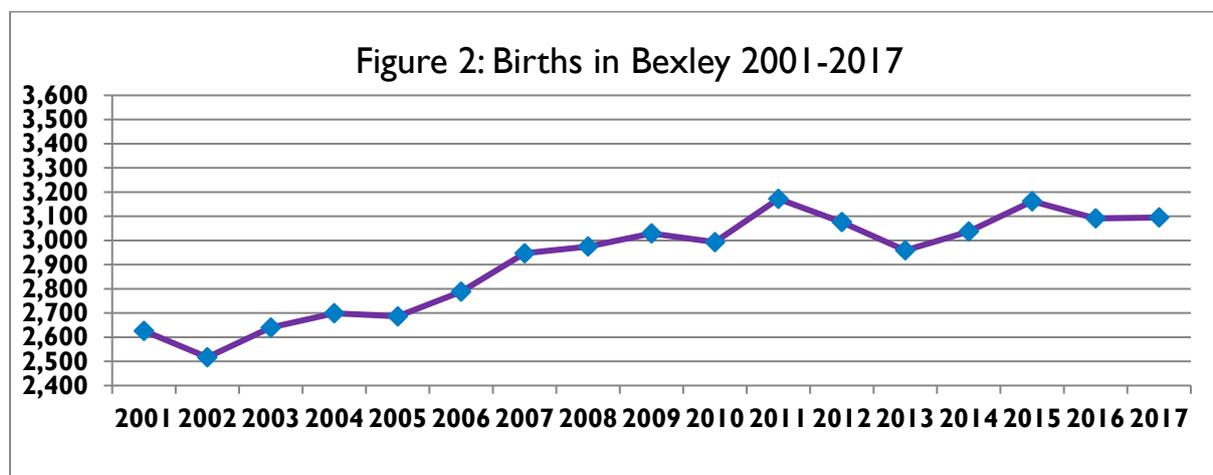


Source: ONS Conception Statistics England and Wales

Figure 2 illustrates how births have risen since 2001 peaking in 2011 - a rise of nearly 23.7% over the decade. Births fell in 2012 and 2013, in line with 26 of 33 London boroughs and showed a slight rise in 2014. In 2015 the number of births in Bexley was almost as high as the 2011 peak but has since reduced slightly. It is too early to say whether this is a short term anomaly or a longer term trend. The steady rise in births experienced in recent years may have come to an end and may return to historic norms. Our assessment is that the birth rate may stabilise at a certain level but not

fall back to the lower levels experienced between 2001 and 2006 given the higher population and key changes in the demographic profile of the borough. This view is underpinned by anticipated population growth which will result in more women of child bearing age living in Bexley. Latest projections show a stabilising of the birth rate and future projections envisage a relatively consistent number of births in the Borough with a slight fall in the total fertility rate compensated by a general rise in the population.

Latest school roll projections assume a relatively stable future birth rate, which needs to be viewed in the context of a rising projected population. This may bring some stability for school place planning in terms of planning for the needs of the existing population. However the impact of the Growth Strategy creates an entirely new scenario for the Borough for which solutions will need to be developed including new schools for these new residents in the localities with the greatest growth.



Source: ONS: Live Births, General Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates, published July 2016

The 2011 Census provided information on Bexley's population and how it had grown since 2001. Over the decade since the previous census Bexley's population grew by around 6% (13,693). Since the 2011 Census, GLA population estimates based on data from the ONS indicate that the overall population has grown a further 7% to 2018, while Bexley's statutory school-age population is estimated to have grown by 11.5% in the same period. Whilst the difference between births and deaths has remained broadly similar, the major factor in population growth has been an increase in net migration - often into areas seeing a surge in the private rented sector of the housing market but where there have been relatively fewer housing developments. In recent years some significant new development has added pressure on places particularly in the Crayford and Bexleyheath areas.

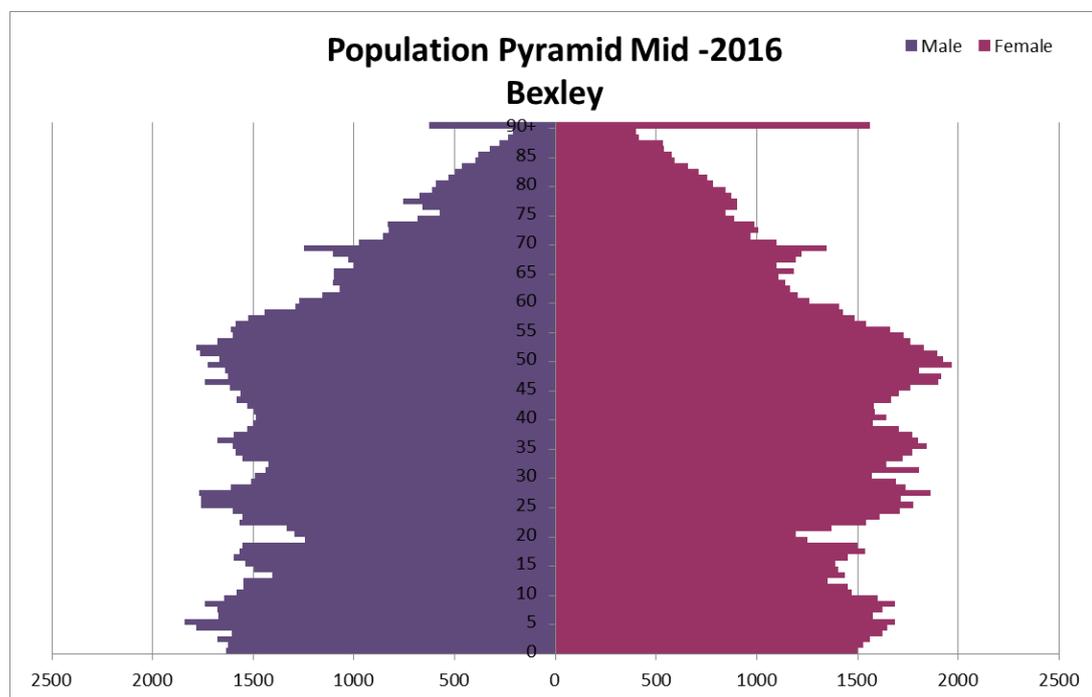
Figure 3 shows the population pyramid by gender as at Mid-2016 (published June 2017). It demonstrates how the younger 4 – 8 year old cohorts are larger than older age children of statutory school age.

The 2011 Census results demonstrated how the Borough had changed in the previous decade with a much larger cohort of school aged children resident in Bexley. The proportion of 0 - 4 year olds has grown at a slower rate since the 2011 Census as the largest birth cohorts move through the years and later potentially more stable births

are added to the figures. The broad range of factors which help explain the rise in the population include:

- An increasing and then stabilising birth rate
- Increased net migration into the borough (from other parts of London, the UK and internationally)
- The difference between the number of births and deaths is growing
- Changes in demographic patterns, i.e. a rise in the number of residents renting privately in the Borough, more school aged children remaining resident in the Borough rather than moving out of Bexley

**Figure 3**

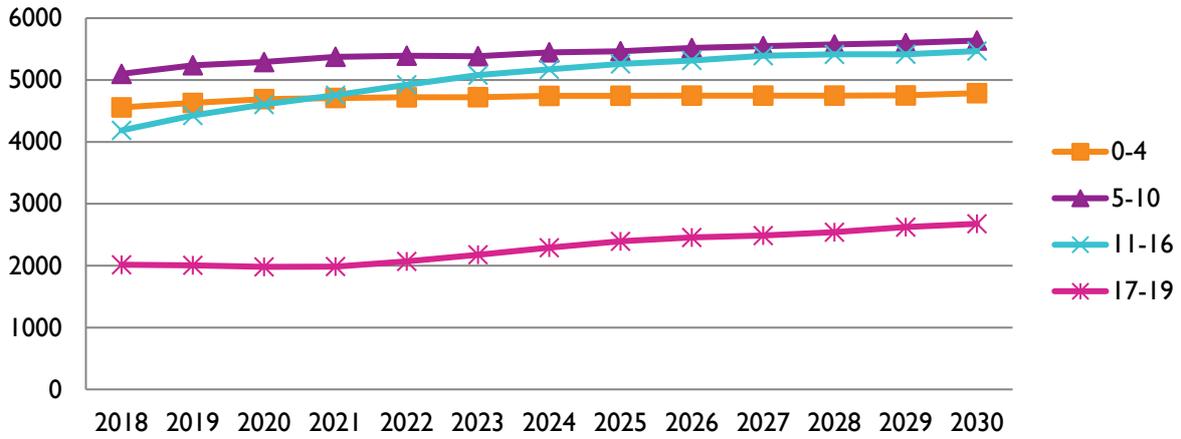


Data source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections (housing-led)

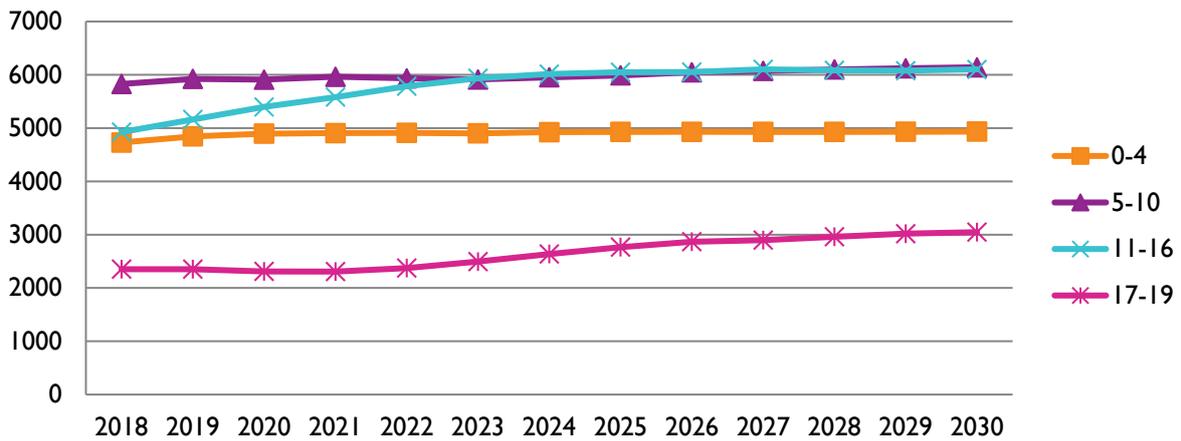
However, in 2018 the GLA identified issues with the ONS calculation of projections that has led to an inflation of projection figures for London and potentially other urban areas, and these issues impact particularly on the projections of 0 – 4 year olds. The GLA is working on refining a model of projection to mitigate this factor. Additionally, as an outer London borough with increased net migration, it is likely that the impact of this inflation is reduced for Bexley compared to inner-London areas.

The Local Authority accesses a range of data in order to verify the accuracy of population estimates. For example, GP registration data is made available to the Local Authority and this can be used to validate the accuracy of forecasts. Figures 4a - 4f show the population projections for the five planning areas through to 2030.

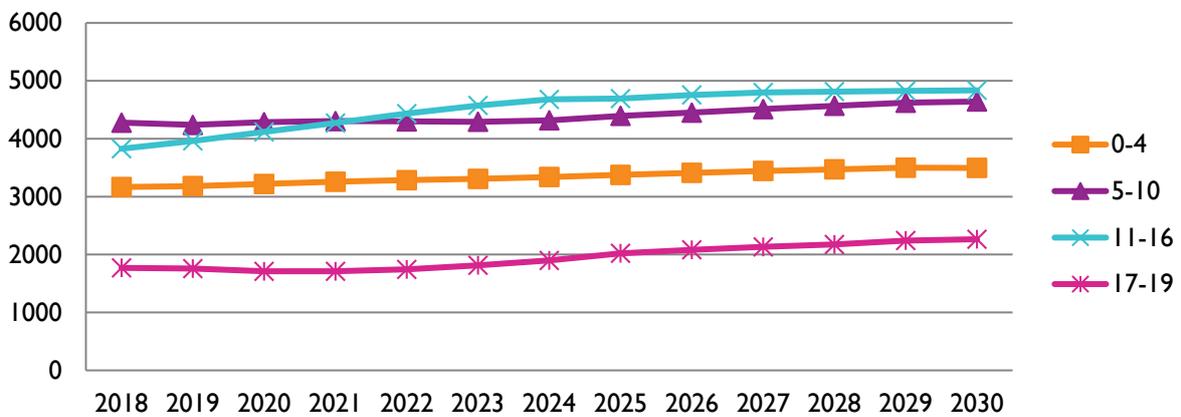
**Figure 4a: Population Projections 2018-2030  
for all Planning Area 1 - Thamesmead and Belvedere**



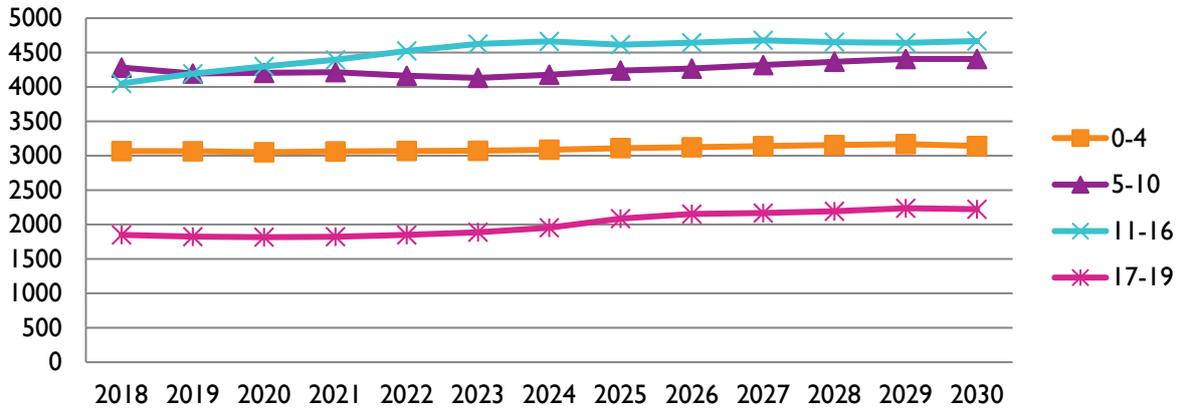
**Figure 4b: Population Projections 2018-2030  
for all Planning Area 2 - Erith and Crayford**



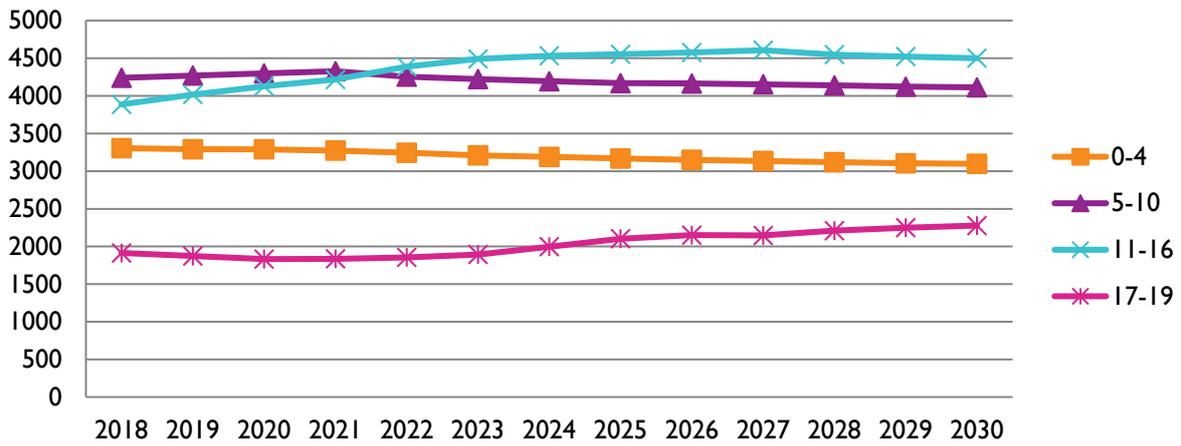
**Figure 4c: Population Projections 2018-2030  
for all Planning Area 3 - Bexleyheath**



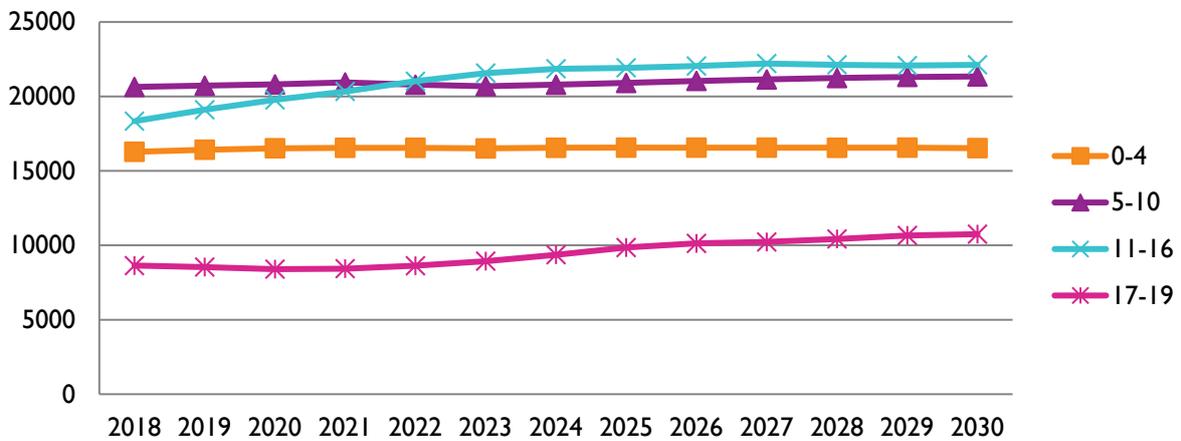
**Figure 4d: Population Projections 2018-2030  
for all Planning Area 4 - Welling**



**Figure 4e: Population Projections 2018-2030  
for all Planning Area 5 - Sidcup**



**Figure 4f: Population Projections 2018-2030  
for all 5 Planning Areas combined**



Source for Tables 4a to 4f: GLA 2018 Population Projections

Tables 4a to 4e show the projected increases in population across each area before considering any additional school aged population arising from the impact of the Growth Strategy. Varying degrees of projected growth in the number of 0 - 4 and 5 - 10 year olds over the next ten years are anticipated by area. Figure 4f shows the level of expected growth for the whole Borough. It shows a very small increase of 2% in the projected number of 0 - 4 year olds by 2028, reflecting a slowing in the rise in birth rate whilst the school aged 5 - 10 year old cohort is expected to rise by around 3%. The projected number of 11 – 16 year olds is expected to rise by an average of 21% with highest growth in Thamesmead and Belvedere projected at 29% and lowest in Welling at 15%. This re-enforces the trend that while children already born continue to age through the school years, fewer new babies are expected to be born.

Figure 5 below provides data in tabular format for the projected number of 4 - 10 year olds (primary aged pupils) to 2028. Overall a net increase is projected across the Borough although there is a projected decrease in Planning Area 5 Sidcup, and it is projected that figures in Planning Area 1 Thamesmead & Belvedere will remain at similar levels. However, these projections are based on current trends and do not incorporate additional pupils arising from the implementation of the Bexley Growth Strategy.

**Figure 5**

<b>Projected numbers of 4-10 year olds by planning area</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2028</b>
<b>1 Thamesmead &amp; Belvedere</b>	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300	4300
<b>2 Erith &amp; Crayford</b>	7700	7800	7900	7900	8000	8100
<b>3 Bexleyheath</b>	3000	3100	3100	3100	3200	3300
<b>4 Welling</b>	4000	4000	3900	4000	4100	4100
<b>5 Sidcup</b>	4900	5000	4900	4900	4800	4800
<b>Total</b>	<b>23900</b>	<b>24200</b>	<b>24100</b>	<b>24200</b>	<b>24400</b>	<b>24600</b>

Data source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections London Ward population projections Housing-led Model, rounded to the nearest 100

Figure 6 below provides data in tabular format for the projected number of 11 - 16 year olds (secondary aged pupils) to 2028. Overall a net increase is projected across the Borough with the largest increases expected in Erith and Crayford. However, these increases are based on current trends and do not incorporate additional pupils arising from the implementation of the Bexley Growth Strategy.

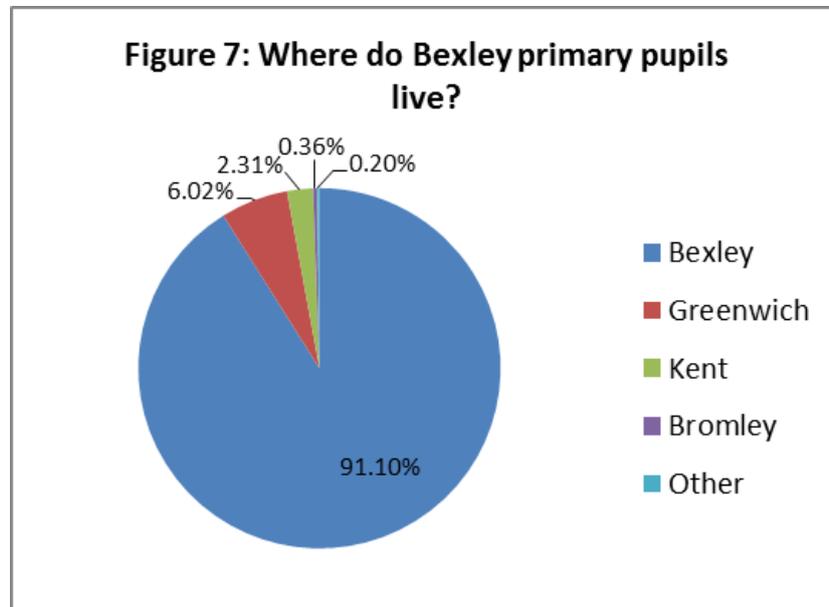
**Figure 6**

<b>Projected numbers of 11-16 year olds by planning area</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2028</b>
<b>1 Thamesmead &amp; Belvedere</b>	3200	3500	3700	3800	3800	3900
<b>2 Erith &amp; Crayford</b>	5700	6200	6700	6900	7000	7000
<b>3 Bexleyheath</b>	2200	2400	2700	2900	2900	2900
<b>4 Welling</b>	3300	3500	3700	3700	3700	3700
<b>5 Sidcup</b>	3900	4100	4400	4500	4600	4500
<b>Total</b>	<b>18300</b>	<b>19700</b>	<b>21200</b>	<b>21800</b>	<b>22000</b>	<b>22000</b>

Data source: GLA 2016-based Demographic Projections London Ward population projections Housing-led Model, rounded to the nearest 100

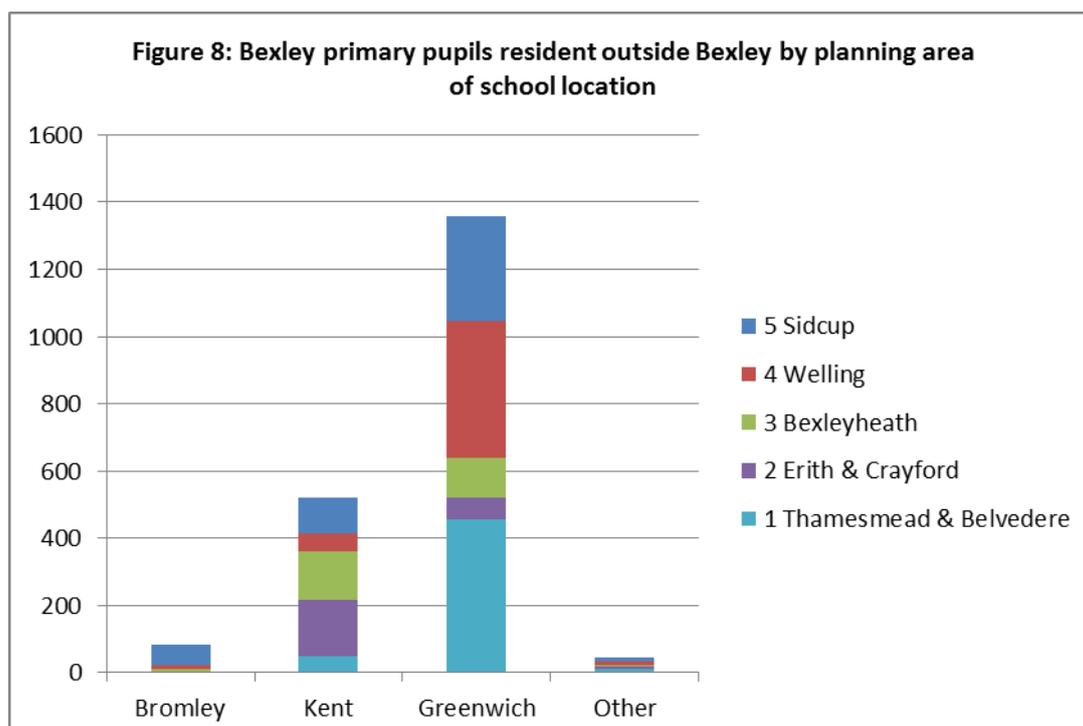
## Primary pupils' resident outside Bexley

Figure 7 shows the percentage of Bexley primary school pupils living in each area. This highlights that the majority of primary pupils who live outside Bexley come from the Royal Borough of Greenwich (6.02%).



Data source: January 2018 School Census

Figure 8 shows that the largest number of Bexley primary pupils resident outside the borough come from Greenwich to attend schools in the Thamesmead & Belvedere and Welling planning areas, reflecting the geographical proximity of these areas. The planning area with the fewest primary pupils resident out of borough is Erith & Crayford.



Data source: January 2018 School Census

## Secondary pupils' resident outside Bexley

Pupil mobility at secondary school level is much greater than at primary, resulting in a lower proportion of pupils in Bexley schools who are Bexley residents.

Figure 9 shows that 70.2% of pupils attending Bexley secondary schools live within Bexley, which is only 0.4 percentage points lower than that shown by the autumn 2016 school census data. The Royal Borough of Greenwich has 17.7% of all pupils in Bexley secondary schools, followed by Kent at 4.6% and Bromley with 4.4% of pupils.

The Bexley selective system plays a significant role in this as pupils from boroughs without grammar schools choose to take the Bexley selective test and travel to Bexley for their education. The relatively short distances involved and free bus transport for 11-16 year olds within London also plays a role in enabling a high degree of cross-border migration of pupils.

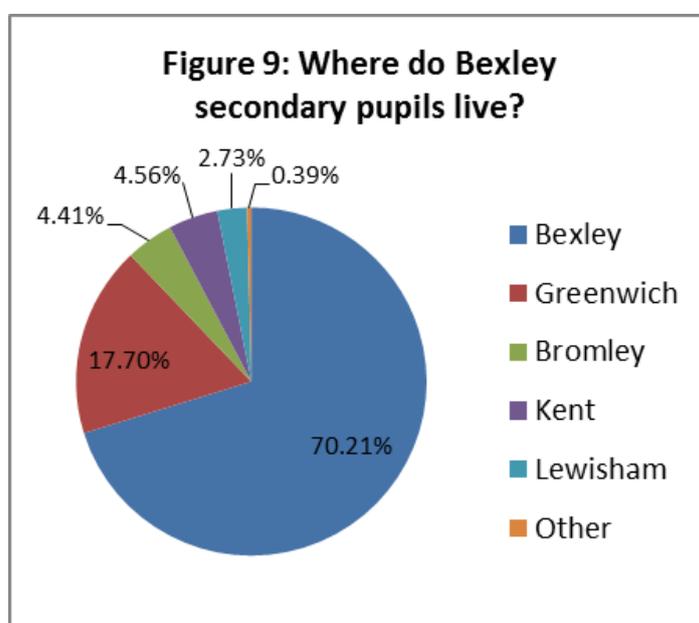
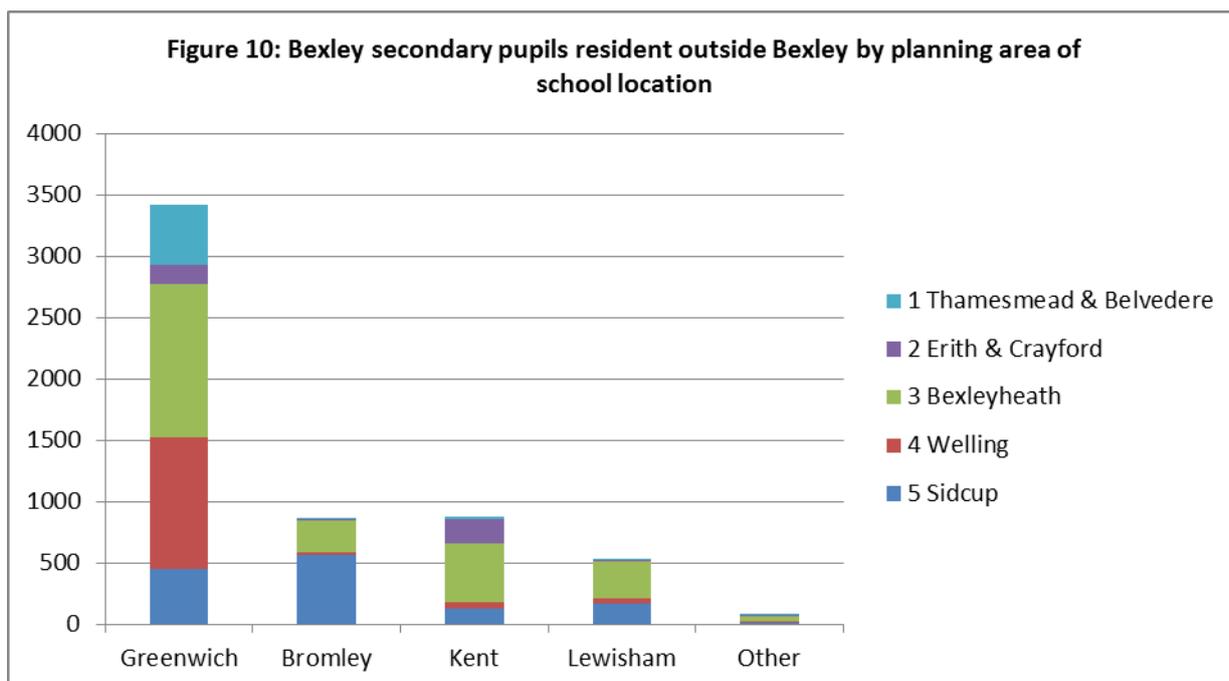


Figure 10 shows the number of Secondary school pupils who live outside of Bexley, broken down by their school's Planning area. Similarly to primary school pupils, the largest number of pupils come from the Royal Borough of Greenwich.

Unlike primary school pupils, the largest proportion of out of borough pupils attends schools in the Bexleyheath planning area. Pupils who live in Bromley mostly attend Sidcup schools.

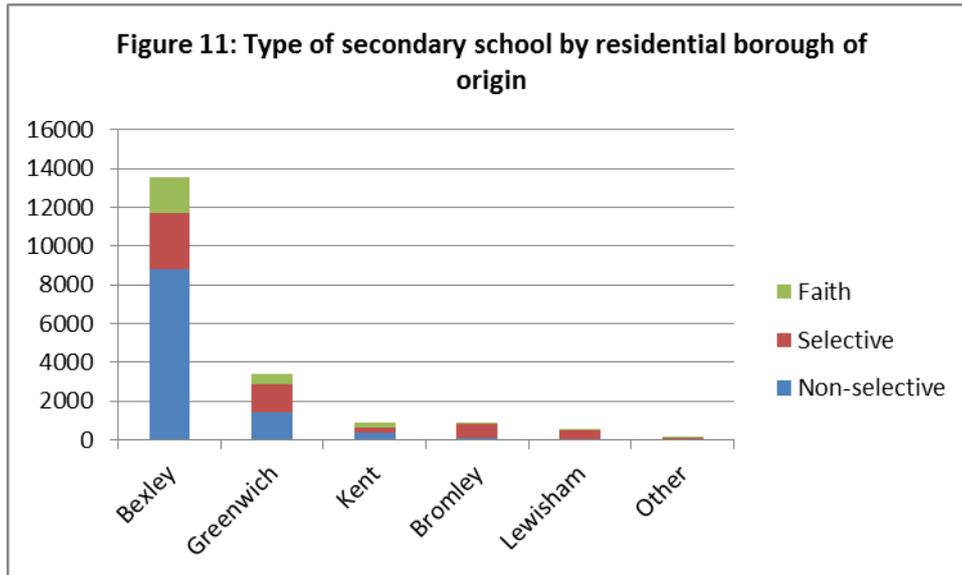


Data source: January 2018 School Census

Borough of residence of Bexley secondary pupils	Bexley planning area of school location					Total	%
	1 Thamesmead & Belvedere	2 Erith & Crayford	3 Bexleyheath	4 Welling	5 Sidcup		
Bexley	1180	2312	3938	2743	3379	13552	70.2%
Greenwich	491	157	1241	1082	445	3416	17.7%
Bromley	1	1	264	23	563	852	4.4%
Kent	22	201	483	53	121	880	4.6%
Lewisham	8	7	300	48	164	527	2.7%
Other	5	4	48	7	11	75	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>6274</b>	<b>3956</b>	<b>4683</b>	<b>19302</b>	

### Types of School in Bexley and those who attend

Figure 11 shows the residential origin of all Secondary pupils by Local Authority area broken down by type of school. The vast majority of pupils in non-selective schools are Bexley pupils. The distribution for faith schools is more mixed, whilst the lowest proportion of Bexley pupils are in Bexley selective schools. Bexley residents who attend schools outside of Bexley mainly choose schools close to the borough boundary in Royal Greenwich, Kent and Bromley.



Borough of residence	Non-selective	Selective	Faith
Bexley	8818	2883	1851
Greenwich	1443	1410	563
Kent	377	239	264
Bromley	118	710	24
Lewisham	45	459	23
Other	20	49	6

Bromley residents who attend Bexley secondary schools predominantly attend selective schools. This could be due to one of the four selective schools in Bexley being in close proximity to the border with Bromley.

### **Bexley Growth Strategy**

The London Borough of Bexley has produced a Growth Strategy for the Borough which would involve a substantial increase in new development over 20 years.

As part of the planning for new development, land for new infrastructure that will be required, including schools, will need to be identified. This will help ensure that the demand for school places arising from the scale of such development is met.

Five key areas have been identified, where the majority of new development may take place.

- Belvedere
- Crayford
- Erith
- Slade Green
- Thamesmead

This potential future growth is linked with future improved accessibility and provision of major new transport infrastructure in the north of the borough, for example through a potential extension to Crossrail from Abbey Wood and new river crossings. The potential scale of the Growth Strategy will mean that existing schools will not have sufficient capacity to provide places for a potential increased number of additional school age residents. New primary and secondary schools may need to be provided in phases so that new places are provided in line with occupation of new dwellings.

## **SECTION 4 SCHOOL PUPIL FORECASTING METHODOLOGY**

School place planning projections are provided so that the Local Authority can anticipate the demand for school places and plan accordingly. Along with the majority of London boroughs, Bexley subscribes to the Greater London Authority's (GLA) School Roll Projection Service, which supplies projections up to 3 times a year.

These projections are based on the GLA's population estimates for the borough, which are broken down into planning areas from ward level data. These are then complemented with actual school roll data for the previous 4 years, information on existing school provision and patterns of in/out Borough migration of residents.

The Local Authority refines the projections by applying local knowledge, historic school admissions data and other intelligence, which the GLA is unable to apply to a London-wide statistical model.

### **Net Migration**

Net migration is the resulting additional population resident in the borough when you compare the number of people who have come to live in the borough with the number who have left to live elsewhere.

In recent years Bexley has received significant numbers of in-year applications from families moving into the Borough, both for mainstream and SEN places. As a result, primary school year group cohorts have grown and then stabilised, and this is reflected in forecast numbers for the coming years. It is very difficult to anticipate changes in the composition of communities in Bexley and how this will affect demand for places. This is something that is kept under constant review. The rise in net migration has resulted in a shortage of school places in some year groups in recent years, and additional classes have had to be opened to meet demand.

Bexley remains a high net importer of pre-statutory school age children from other London Boroughs, particularly the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Data from the Department for Education shows that more children come into the borough to attend school than those who go out. This highlights the extent to which children approaching school age and of primary age has been moving into Bexley in recent years and providing pressure and upward demand on the number of Reception places in the borough available.

### **Quality of Provision**

The quality of provision on offer impacts on the number of pupils that are attracted to Bexley schools, particularly in terms of out borough pupils. As reputations rise or fall, existing admission patterns can quickly change. The opening of new schools and provision of additional capacity in existing schools can also affect admission patterns and result in changing demand for places at some schools.

## Academies/Free Schools

Whilst the Local Authority retains the overall statutory responsibility for the supply of sufficient places, changes in legislation relating to school governance including the Academy and Free Schools programmes have created more variables in the system. Academies set their own admissions criteria, which they can alter to give priority to certain groups so long as they are compliant with the School Admissions Code. They also have the ability to increase their Published Admission Number without any requirement to consult with the community or the Local Authority.

Free Schools can have the effect of providing places in areas where there may or may not be a shortage of places. As schools that are established through an agreement with the Department for Education, the Local Authority has no control over Free Schools or Academies although the number of places provided are taken into account when planning for the availability of sufficient places. Protocols on data and information sharing are put in place to encourage non-LA schools to work with Bexley in order to make the planning of provision easier.

## External Factors

The economic climate may also have an impact upon the demand for school places. For example, during a recession the proportion of resident children seeking a state school place rather than attending an independent school may increase. Issues such as the state of the housing market, impact of welfare reform, cost of renting and many other factors will impact on the choices people make and the number of families living in Bexley and seeking school places.

## Rising Demand

The continuous demand for places has, in some areas, resulted in significant strain on the capacity in primary schools through in-year applications across age groups; please see below Table Figure A which demonstrates a snapshot of the high level of in-year applications we receive every month. Whilst data projects that the birth rate is steadily increasing and we plan 3-5 years in advance, continuous monitoring of in-year applications has become increasingly important since we first experienced this pressure in 2015. We have planned proposed developments to meet this demand which are detailed in this report.

<b>Figure A –</b>	<b>In Year Applications</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Primary In Year Applications</b>	<b>Secondary In Year Applications</b>
Oct-17	120	78
Nov-17	118	56
Dec-17	67	37
Jan-18	175	84
Feb-18	101	46
Mar-18	123	47
Apr-18	92	44
May-08	89	31

Jun-18	150	57
Jul-18	172	91
Aug-18	57	47
Sep-18	184	83
Oct-18	137	77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1585</b>	<b>778</b>

As at October 2018 we have received 5441 Primary and 2442 Secondary in year applications since January 2015 with October 2018 being the highest record for that month in previous years. Whilst not all of these applications materialise into actual places this continual pressure means that Bexley has to plan not only for sufficient places on National Offer Day but for 7 and 5 years growth to ensure that there are sufficient places to deal with this ‘in year’ demand.

### **Approaches to Forecasting – Methodology**

There are a number of approaches to forecasting future demand for school places. These can be based on live births, population estimates or more directly linked to trends of numbers of pupils at schools in the borough. Bexley uses the Greater London Authority School Roll Projection Service, which has long standing experience of developing accurate forecasts for the majority of London boroughs that opt into the subscription service. The basis for GLA projections is ward level population estimates, which are developed from the starting point of the 2011 Census population data, and then have the following applied to produce revised estimates: -

- Births and deaths
- Net migration
- Future fertility trends

Through the application of a range of methodologies, a range of population estimates can be produced on which a series of alternative scenarios can be forecast.

In 2018 the GLA identified issues with the methodology of an element of the Office for National Statistics data upon which the school roll projections depend, which had led to an overestimate in the projected number of Reception age pupils. The GLA is working with the ONS and the Department for Education to resolve this issue, and in the meantime adapted its own methodology for 2018 forecasts to try to mitigate this change. The resulting revised forecasts for Bexley continued to under-estimate demand as has been our experience in recent years, possibly due to Bexley’s position as having higher net migration in recent years as well as being a net importer of pupils. Whilst birth rates have now fallen slightly and are beginning to stabilise from historic highs in 2011/12, the degree of in-year movement into the Borough in terms of net gains in pupils remains a challenge.

Fundamentally, GLA trend-based projections are produced based on an assessment of future fertility, population growth and mortality. They assume that trends experienced in the previous few years will remain broadly the same. As a borough with limited new housing development in recent years but a rising population, trend-based forecasts are the most appropriate way for Bexley to assess future demand.

Whilst future development data is not directly linked to such forecasts, such models implicitly assume that recent development trends will continue in the future.

The Bexley Growth Strategy is likely to greatly change the dynamics of School Place forecasting in the Borough. It will no longer be possible to forecast based on recent trends if development levels vastly exceed those seen in the last few years. The need for a new approach to the Commissioning of School Places in the Borough will be required.

Secondary pupil projections differ from those for primary schools in that they are not based on the proportion of young people in the population estimates who are expected to require a school place. Demand for secondary places is forecast by the transfer rate between Year 6 to Year 7 in previous years. This has the advantage of replicating the admission patterns in the Borough and ensures that sufficient places are provided given the complexities of secondary admissions and large distances many pupils travel both out of and into the Borough for their education.

Where caution must be exercised is where admission patterns change due to changes that have taken place such as the provision of new schools or additional capacity, changes in demand altering historic patterns and the reduction of out of Borough pupils obtaining places at Bexley secondary schools. For the September 2018 reception and year 7 intake 8.44% of primary and 26.02% of secondary offers went to out of Borough pupils. If this were to significantly reduce it would alleviate future pressure on places that might arise.

Bexley continually reviews the appropriateness of the type of population projections used to forecast future demand to ensure that they remain realistic. There are a variety of other models produced to forecast population growth and we will check actual evidence of demand against the range of estimates available to ensure that they are accurate and relevant.

## SECTION 5 ANALYSIS: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

In Bexley, pressure on primary places was first experienced in the north of the borough in 2009/10. Since then, the number of primary aged children has increased in all parts of the borough, and a comprehensive school expansion programme was put in place to meet demand. The table below shows all the primary schools that have been expanded from 2011 to 2018.

School	Expansion type	Academic year of first expansion	New places per year group	Total places created
Castillon Primary School	Permanent	2010/11	20	140
Jubilee Primary School	Permanent	2010/11	15	105
Business Academy Bexley	Permanent	2010/11	30	210
Lessness Heath Primary School	Permanent	2010/11	10	70
Crook Log Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	15	105
Foster's Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	15	105
Northumberland Heath Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	30	210
Peareswood Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	30	210
Willow Bank Primary School	New School	2011/12	60	420
Christ Church Erith CE Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	50	315
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	15	105
Royal Park Primary School	Permanent	2011/12	30	210
Barrington Primary School	Bulge class	2012/13	30	30
Gravel Hill Primary School	Permanent	2012/13	30	210
Old Bexley CE Primary School	Permanent	2012/13	30	210
Northwood Primary School	Bulge classes	2013/14	30	60
Hope Community School	New School	2013/14	30	210
St Pauls (Slade Green) Primary School	Permanent	2014/15	N/A	150
Haberdashers' Aske's Primary Academy	Permanent	2014/15	N/A	60
Danson Primary School	Permanent	2016/17	30	210
Uplands Primary School	Bulge	2016/17	30	30
Uplands Primary School	Bulge	2017/18	30	30
Mayplace Primary School	Permanent (Reception)	2018/19	30	30*
Bursted Wood	Permanent	2018/19	30	210
Parkway Primary School	Permanent	2018/19	30	210**
<b>All schools</b>				<b>3855</b>

\*Permanent completion will be completed by September 2019 which will result in 210 permanent places

\*\* Places have been built but will be filled from September 2019 due to being in line within the Peabody Housing Zone

### Impact on Primary Provision

The London Borough of Bexley differs from the majority of the other London boroughs in that its main pressure still remains in delivering sufficient primary school places. This is driven through a combination of factors including migration linked to its geographical location (outer London borough bordering Kent and its motorway

network from major sea ports), the reduction in the Housing Benefit cap and the ability to still rent properties within Bexley at a lower market value.

Since 2015 Bexley has received over 5,000 primary in year applications which is nearly 20% of our entire primary school places. This level of demand is unpredictable, hard to plan for and results in Bexley needing to ensure that there is sufficient in year growth built into any primary school place planning. Whilst applications for the September 2018 reception intake were slightly down on the same stage in 2017 (42) Bexley is mindful of the continuous in year application pressures which it has faced over the last 3 years, and the difficulty encountered in attempting to create in year bulge classes. Between April and October 2018 we have received a further 220 applications for reception places. Our projections coupled with the in-year demand require 4/5 additional reception classes between now and 2022; this does not include Bexley's growth agenda. This includes the proposed new Limewood Free School being built as part of the Erith Quarry development which will provide up to 90 new reception places (60 of those within this period). However, without this development these school places are not required in this area and the 60 places would not be necessary. Additionally this does not include the proposed 1FE expansion within the Thamesmead Housing Zone which would not be required without the expected net increasing homes.

### **Current projects in progress to meet the expected**

SEN projects can be found in the SEN Commissioning Plan.

- 1FE permanent expansion at Bursted Wood Primary School (Planning Area 3 – Bexleyheath) completed in September 2018
- The permanent expansion of Mayplace Primary School (Planning Area 3 – Bexleyheath) which will be delivered by September 2019 with the Reception class that has been opened in September 2018.
- The permanent expansion of Birkbeck Primary School (Planning Area 5 – Sidcup) which will be delivered by September 2019.
- The permanent expansion of Parkway Primary School by 1FE (Planning Area 1 – Thamesmead & Belvedere), in order to meet the proposed growth arising from the Thamesmead Housing Zone, to be opened in September 2019.
- Up to a 3FE new Free School as part of the Erith Quarry Development (Limewood) to be opened from 2020 (Planning Area 2 – Erith & Crayford)

### **Proposed future expansion**

Subject to the necessary statutory approvals it is anticipated that the following projects will be delivered during 2019-2022:

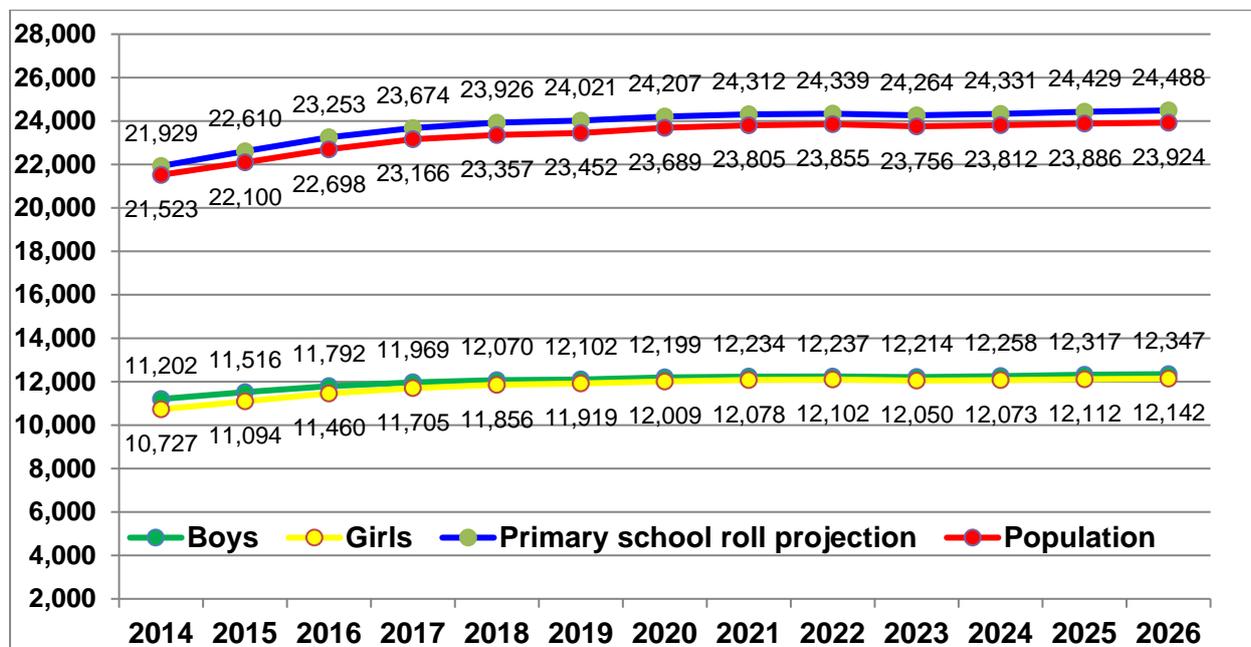
- Additional capacity at Woodside Colyers
- New 120 place Cleeve Meadow SEN Free School
- New Limewood Primary Free School
- Potential double modular at Endeavour Academy (SEN places)

More information on the SEN projects can be found in the SEN commissioning plan.

### **Figure 12 –GLA Alternate projection aged pupils 4 – 10**

Figure 12 shows actual and forecast primary pupil numbers, compared with the primary age resident population, which have risen and then stabilised, before any account of the growth strategy is taken. More recent published forecast data is not currently being used due to ongoing issues with new Office for National Statistics methodology which adversely affects the GLA forecasts.

**Figure 12 – GLA Alternate Projection Autumn 2015 Primary 4 – 10 years**



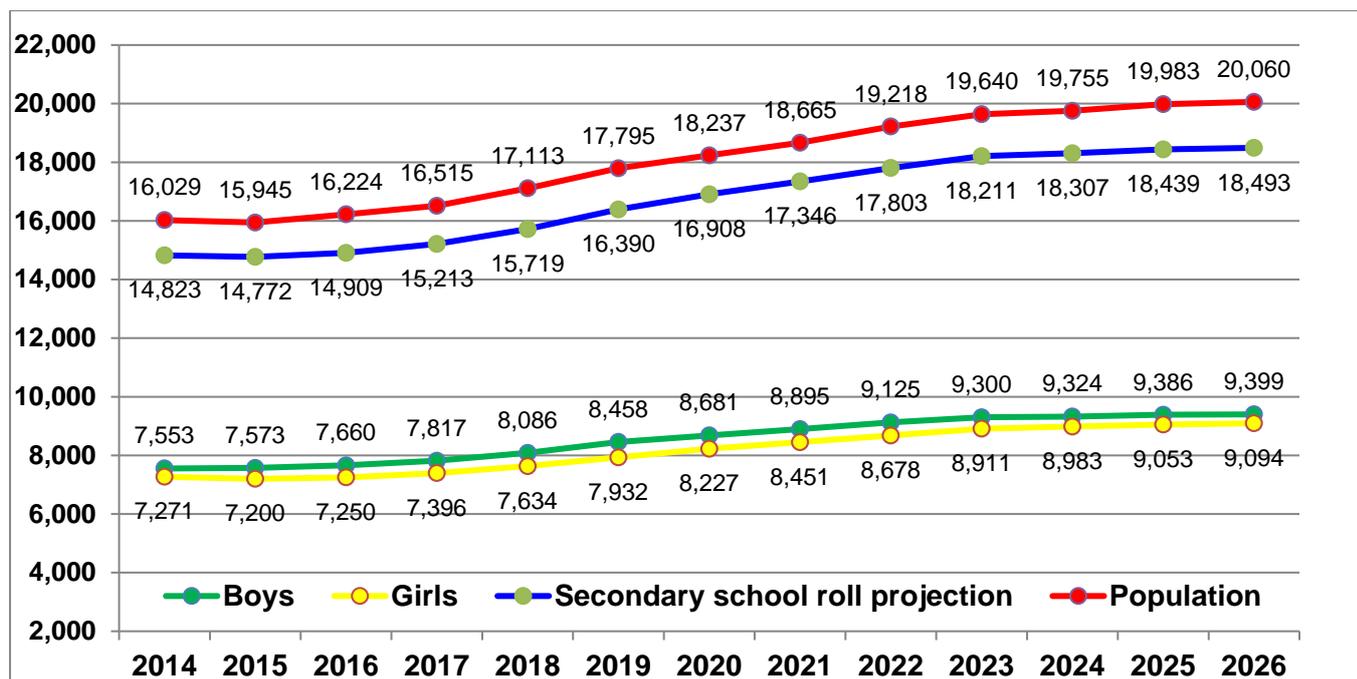
## Capacity

The table below illustrates the anticipated increase in demand for reception school places and the number of additional classrooms required. In the –2017-19 Commissioning Plan, we increased raw GLA projections by 2.1% and allowed for a minimum of an additional 2.5% capacity at Reception stage to allow for in year applications between Reception and Year 6. Future growth in the number of primary school places required is instead largely expected to be driven by the Growth Strategy and new residents who will require new school places over and above these forecasts which meet the needs of the forecast existing population and increases based on current trends.

This gives more flexibility to prioritise capital expenditure and to provide additional places where and when they are needed, on a short-term basis via bulge classes if no long term demand is projected at that time. There are 3,430 primary places already available with further places currently under construction. These figures will need to be kept under review as and when large development comes on stream. For example the former Civic Office site which will deliver 500 new homes and the proposed Erith Quarry which will deliver 630 new homes although places required from this development are already planned for through the new Limewood Free School.

Figure 13 shows actual and forecast secondary pupil numbers, compared with the secondary age resident population. These also continue to rise to the end of the decade.

Figure 13 – GLA Alternate Projection Secondary 11 to 15 years



### Secondary Provision

From September 2018, there were 3460 Year 7 places which is 67 more places from last year with 3036 home LA applications, 218 up on last year. Of the 3460 places only 157 remained vacant on national offer day which is 94 less at the same stage last year. There are currently 17,113 secondary school places in Bexley in Years 7 to 11 based on the previous and current PAN, Any spare places are needed for in year growth for applicants moving into the borough. However, a risk is that schools with large numbers of unfilled Year 7 places may adjust their staffing budgets accordingly and cap the intake, leading to a shortage of places in the year group by Years 8 and 9.

Bexley’s secondary provision is currently sufficient to deal with demand and growth levels as we are not experiencing the same demand levels as many other London local authorities. However, the GLA forecasts, together with the primary school growth which began in 2012 suggested that Bexley would need to start increasing its secondary capacity from 2018/19 and that by 2023 as many of 14 additional forms of entry may need to be provided. This will either have to be accommodated through existing schools increasing their planned admission numbers (PAN) or secondary school expansion. Whilst we currently have sufficient places, two of our Selective Grammar Schools have increased their PAN and two more are in the process of doing so, therefore we have been able to meet this need. New schools and new communities in neighbouring boroughs will also influence the level and speed of demand for secondary places in Bexley

Existing schools that have previously reduced their admission numbers and retained the building capacity to expand again in the future will have to increase their year 7 intake when it is required. That said, new schools and new communities in

neighbouring boroughs could influence the level and speed of demand for secondary places in Bexley. An additional challenge is schools consulting to reduce their admissions criteria including our four grammar schools becoming super selective which has not happened and will continue to be monitored

Whilst we expect that initially this growth will result in out of borough children being displaced as places are allocated on home to school distance, which should benefit Bexley-resident children, equally the reverse could happen within neighbouring boroughs.

Because the position around secondary school places is dependent on a number of factors the position will be reviewed annually.

### **Principles and challenges**

It is important to recognise that we cannot achieve our ambitions without working in partnership with schools. The increasingly complex environment in which decisions about school sizes and locations are now taken means that the local authority has to commission school places and work closely with all education providers, to secure the best for Bexley's children and young people.

Primary provision is divided into 5 areas for planning purposes. The planning areas are the same as the community clusters of schools. The majority of children attend schools in the planning area where they live (See Section 4)

Secondary schools are not divided into planning areas because of the small numbers of schools and the relatively short travelling distances within the borough.

### **School places strategy for 2019-2021**

The GLA continue to forecast lower figures in terms of future pupil numbers than we are currently experiencing so we need to overlay this with a factor that creates a trajectory based on our frontline experience. Given a significant number of applications are a consequence of migration; we need to take a view on whether the current pace will continue and be part of an upward trend we will need to accommodate. The reason this is so important is that the birth rate in Bexley has been rising modestly and this is predicted to continue. A further challenge is that many new residents live in the Private Rented Sector. This is an unregulated tenure, unless the dwelling is formally designated as a House in Multiple Occupation, so can accommodate larger groups than the dwelling size would historically suggest. Our strategy therefore should be taking forward an expansion programme with a level of caution to ensure we remain sensitive to the potential for further changes in patterns of demand. We also need to update our information on the school estate and its capacity for more school places either with or without major expansion works.

### **Primary school places by planning area**

#### **Planning area 1: Thamesmead and Belvedere**

CLUSTER/SCHOOL	CURRENT ON ROLL (January 2018 school census. # is where the school has been expanded but the numbers are working through the school so showing spare places)								MAXIMUM SCHOOL PUPIL CAPACITY
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL	
<b>THAMESMEAD and BELVEDERE</b>									
Bedonwell Infant	120	120	120					360	360
Bedonwell Junior				116	118	113	119	466	480
Belvedere Infant	88	89	77					254	270
Belvedere Junior				88	87	86	89	350	360
Castilion Primary	58	55	55	58	57	59	58	400	420
Harris Garrard Academy	28	49	72	69	67	58	66	409	630
Jubilee Primary	48	57	51	55	56	58	57	382	420
Lessness Heath Primary	68	85	88	86	84	84	86	581	630
Northwood Primary	28	28	29	28	29	53	31	226	240
#Parkway Primary	31	32	33	30	30	36	31	223	420
St Augustine of Canterbury CE VA Primary	29	30	28	27	26	30	29	199	210
St John Fisher Catholic Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	209	210
Willow Bank Primary	51	60	61	56	60	58	58	404	420
<b>TOTAL CLUSTER</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>4463</b>	<b>5070</b>
<b>Additional places built but not yet in use</b>									<b>607</b>

*These figures are taken from the annual census which is a snap shot of children in schools taken in January 2018. This data does not include in year applications received since this date and which average 132 per month across the borough based on the Oct 17- Oct 18 data. There is also spare capacity built in to accommodate numbers coming through due to previous school expansion.*

### Current Position

There are 13 infant, junior and primary schools in Thamesmead and Belvedere with 5,070 available places in all year groups and 579 Reception places currently taken up as at September 2017, this is not taking into account the in-year applications we receive each month. Additional capacity of 607 places is ready for use when needed for larger year groups still moving up through the school. The reason for this large increase of places is that the Harris Garrard Academy has reduced their numbers over the past 2 years. There have also been 210 extra places provided at Parkway Primary School which will be available from September 2019 to meet with demand of the Thamesmead Housing Zone.

Thamesmead was the first area of the borough to be affected by rising birth rates and increased migration. The number of Reception places was increased by 65 in 2010/11 at Jubilee and Castilion Primary Schools (both were expanded permanently in 2011/12) and the Business Academy Bexley, and by a further 70 in 2011/12 by the opening of Willow Bank Primary School, a new Academy on the site of a closed school and a small expansion at Lessness Heath Primary School. Northwood Primary School opened a Year 1 bulge class in October 2013 because of the shortage of places in that year group. An additional classroom has been provided at the school, for use with another bulge class when required.

There is cross borough demand for places in North Thamesmead, where Castilion and Jubilee Primary Schools are close to the border with the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Bexley children are not always able to secure places at these schools.

There are sufficient Reception places in 2018/19, but places may need to be created due to the Thamesmead Housing Zone and the building of new houses, but Parkway should meet this initial demand. An expansion of another school in this area will be required once the Housing Zone provides more houses and Parkway cannot meet the need that comes of this.

## Planning area 2: Erith and Crayford

CLUSTER/SCHOOL	CURRENT ON ROLL <i>(January 2018 school census. # is where the school has been expanded but the numbers are working through the school so showing spare places)</i>								MAXIMUM SCHOOL PUPIL CAPACITY
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL	
<b>ERITH/CRAYFORD</b>									
Barnehurst Infant	60	60	60					180	180
Barnehurst Junior				60	60	60	60	240	240
Belmont Primary	60	59	60	59	60	60	60	418	420
Christ Church Erith of E VA Primary	86	87	86	62	62	87	59	529	630
Haberdashers' Aske's Crayford	87	88	90	87	59	80	72	563	600
Normandy Primary	57	76	86	75	81	84	82	541	600
Northumberland Heath Primary	87	88	87	88	89	88	90	617	630
Peareswood Primary	60	58	60	58	56	58	55	405	420
St Fidelis Catholic Primary	60	60	60	62	64	62	62	430	420
St Joseph's Catholic Primary	30	29	30	30	26	31	30	206	210
St Paulinus CE Primary	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	210	210
St Paul's (Slade Green) Primary	52	56	57	54	60	59	49	387	420
<b>TOTAL CLUSTER</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>4726</b>	<b>4980</b>
<b>Additional places built but not yet in use</b>									<b>254</b>

*These figures are taken from the annual census which is a snap shot of children in schools taken in January 2018. This data does not include in year applications received since this date and which average 132 per month across the borough based on the Oct 17- Oct 18 data. There is also spare capacity built in to accommodate numbers coming through due to previous school expansion.*

### Current Position

There are 12 infant, junior and primary schools in Erith and Crayford with 4,980 places in all year groups and 669 Reception places currently taken up as at September 2017, this does not include in year applications we receive. Additional capacity is being used as the larger year groups move up through the school, at Christ Church CE Primary School, Haberdashers' Aske's Crayford Academy (Slade Green campus), Northumberland Heath Primary School, Peareswood Primary School and Slade Green Primary School. All these schools have been expanded or enlarged since 2012 because of the increase number of children in the area and in preparation for new housing development.

Crayford is a particularly difficult area, as there are only three small, very popular primary schools, and a number of new homes have been built or are due to be built in

the coming years. It is on the border of Kent, and a number of our residents, unable to secure a place at one of our local schools have traditionally applied for places within Kent primary schools or are offered schools in Bexleyheath, Slade Green and Erith. The expansion of Mayplace Primary School, all be it, this comes within the Bexleyheath Planning Area but will help relieve pressure on Crayford places.

There are currently no new Reception places required and we are meeting the needs of pupils in this planning area. As new housing developments come into place within Crayford, we may experience more pressure on school places and need to look at the option to expand one of our existing primary schools if required.

### Planning area 3: Bexleyheath

CLUSTER/SCHOOL	CURRENT ON ROLL <i>(January 2018 school census. # is where the school has been expanded but the numbers are working through the school so showing spare places)</i>								MAXIMUM SCHOOL PUPIL CAPACITY
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL	
<b>BEXLEYHEATH</b>									
Brampton Primary	42	60	60	59	51	57	59	388	420
#Bursted Wood Primary	90	90	90	60	61	60	60	511	630
Gravel Hill Primary	55	59	58	58	59	59	60	408	420
Hurst Primary	87	88	89	90	88	90	89	621	630
Mayplace Primary	60	60	57	60	60	60	59	416	450
Old Bexley CE Primary	109	117	119	118	89	117	91	760	840
Pelham Primary	58	57	60	58	60	59	60	412	420
St Thomas More Catholic Primary	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	420	420
Upland Primary	81	60	61	74	61	61	60	458	420
Upton Primary	60	60	61	65	63	63	65	437	420
<b>TOTAL CLUSTER</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>4831</b>	<b>5070</b>
<b>Additional places built but not yet in use</b>									<b>239</b>

*These figures are taken from the annual census which is a snap shot of children in schools taken in January 2018. This data does not include in year applications received since this date and which average 132 per month across the borough based on the Oct 17- Oct 18 data. There is also spare capacity built in to accommodate numbers coming through due to previous school expansion.*

### Current Position

There are 10 primary schools in the planning area with 5,070 places in all year groups and 702 Reception places in September 2017. Additional capacity of 239 places have already been provided and are being used as the larger year groups move up through the school, at Gravel Hill and Old Bexley CE Primary Schools, which were both permanently expanded as part of the Primary School Expansion programme in 2012-2014. As well as this Burst Wood has permanently expanded creating an additional 210 places, places will be taken up once children move up the school with it being full capacity by 2022.

The demand for places in the area increased in 2010/11, particularly in the centre of Bexleyheath, where a new 600 home development has only just started to be built. Bexleyheath is also accessible from Crayford, where there are only 3 small primary schools resulting in Bexleyheath being the next place children will be allocated a

school place if unable to stay in Crayford. 15 new Reception places were provided from September 2011 at St Thomas More Catholic Primary School. Gravel Hill and Old Bexley CE Primary Schools increased their intakes by 30 children each in 2012, and both schools have now been expanded permanently. Gravel Hill Primary School opened an additional Year 3 class in September 2014 to meet local demand for in year places. Upland Primary school opened 2 bulge classes to provide places in Year 2 and Reception during 2017 Mayplace Primary School is currently undergoing a permanent expansion but opened a new Reception class for pupils from September 2018 and has now increased its PAN from 60 to 90.

#### Planning area 4: Welling

CLUSTER/SCHOOL	CURRENT ON ROLL (January 2018 school census. # is where the school has been expanded but the numbers are working through the school so showing spare places)								MAXIMUM SCHOOL PUPIL CAPACITY
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL	
<b>WELLING</b>									
Barrington Primary	26	31	32	30	33	61	32	245	240
Bishop Ridley CE VA Primary	46	60	60	61	58	59	62	406	420
Crook Log Primary	59	57	59	56	59	58	58	406	420
#Danson Primary	90	90	90	89	85	88	60	592	630
East Wickham Primary	66	79	90	90	85	88	90	588	630
Eastcote Primary	30	30	30	32	32	31	32	217	210
Foster's Primary	60	58	61	59	58	60	60	416	420
Hillsgrove Primary	42	54	58	59	56	58	55	382	420
Hook Lane Primary	59	58	59	60	57	60	60	413	420
St Michael's East Wickham CE VA Primary	29	29	30	30	29	30	30	207	210
St Stephen's Catholic Primary	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	420	420
<b>TOTAL CLUSTER</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>4292</b>	<b>4440</b>
<b>Additional places built but not yet in use</b>									<b>148</b>

*These figures are taken from the annual census which is a snap shot of children in schools taken in January 2018. This data does not include in year applications received since this date and which average 132 per month across the borough based on the Oct 17- Oct 18 data. There is also spare capacity built in to accommodate numbers coming through due to previous school expansion.*

#### Current Position

There are 11 primary schools in the Welling planning area with 4,440 places in all year groups and 567 Reception places currently taken up in September 2017. Additional capacity of 148 places is ready for use when needed for larger year groups.

The one off bulge class of 30 places which opened at Barrington Primary School in September 2012 will not be required once the final group of pupils transition into secondary school in 2019.

Danson Primary School has been permanently expanded since September 2016 and being filled up year on year.

The projected number of Reception places required is relatively stable compared to other parts of the borough, however this planning area will be monitored and any new housing developments be taken into consideration.

### Planning area 5: Sidcup

CLUSTER/SCHOOL	CURRENT ON ROLL <i>(January 2018 school census. # is where the school has been expanded but the numbers are working through the school so showing spare places)</i>								MAXIMUM SCHOOL PUPIL CAPACITY
	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL	
<b>SIDCUP</b>									
Birkbeck Primary	60	59	57	61	59	60	58	414	420
Burnt Oak Junior				61	58	60	60	239	248
Chatsworth Infant	58	60	60					178	180
Days Lane Primary	88	89	89	88	89	88	89	620	630
Dulverton Primary	60	59	59	61	56	59	60	414	420
Holy Trinity Lamorbey CE Primary	38	60	58	59	46	59	61	381	420
Hope Community School	29	26	26	31	28			140	210
Longlands Primary	41	45	45	45	38	44	46	304	315
Orchard Primary	30	29	30	29	30	30	31	209	210
Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Primary	44	60	60	61	56	61	60	402	420
Royal Park Primary	60	59	59	57	30	55	59	379	420
Sherwood Park Primary	36	57	58	58	51	60	60	380	420
St Peter Chanel Catholic Primary	26	30	26	29	20	32	29	192	210
<b>TOTAL CLUSTER</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>4252</b>	<b>4523</b>
<b>Additional places built but not yet in use</b>									<b>271</b>

*These figures are taken from the annual census which is a snap shot of children in schools taken in January 2018. This data does not include in year applications received since this date and which average 132 per month across the borough based on the Oct 17- Oct 18 data. There is also spare capacity built in to accommodate numbers coming through due to previous school expansion.*

### Current Position

There are 13 infant, junior and primary schools in the planning area with 4,523 places in all year groups and 570 Reception places taken up in September 2017. Additional capacity of 271 have already been provided and are being used as the larger year groups move up through the school, at Royal Park Primary School and Hope Community School.

The Sidcup planning area covers a large part of the south of the borough from Blackfen and New Eltham to the west and Foots Cray and North Cray to the east. Demand for places has been higher in the east and centre of the planning area than in the west. A primary free school, Hope Community School, with 30 places in each year group opened in Foots Cray in September 2013. Expansions of schools in neighbouring planning areas, namely Old Bexley CE Primary School in 2012 and Danson Primary School in 2013, previously has relieved pressure on schools in Sidcup.

We are aware of multiple small developments currently underway in this planning area as well as 3 potential large developments that are expected to be delivered in the coming years. We plan for 3-5 years ahead which may result, temporarily, in the

oversupplying places but will be available once these developments come into play along with our Growth Strategy. Therefore part of the expansion of Birkbeck Primary School is required to ensure we are prepared for the planned growth in this planning area.

### Secondary school places

There are 16 secondary schools in Bexley with 3, 440 year 7 places and 17,113 places in Years 7 to 11 in September 2018. All are Academies and make their own decisions on the provision of places and admissions.

The secondary schools are generally popular and successful. Bexley is a net importer of secondary-aged children from neighbouring boroughs, particularly into the four grammar schools. There is however evidence that out borough parents are starting to find attractive local school options, and the demand from out borough children may decrease in future.

## **SECTION 6 ANALYSIS: EARLY YEARS EDUCATION, PLANNING AND PROVISION**

### **Duty of Local Authorities**

Local Authorities act as strategic leaders in facilitating the childcare market, focusing particularly on ensuring that sufficient, sustainable and flexible early education and childcare is available and is responsive to parents' needs.

Section 7 of the Childcare Act 2006 and part 4:87 of the Children and Families Act 2014, places a duty on English Local Authorities to secure free early years provision. Regulations made under these Acts set out the type and amount of free provision and the age of children to benefit. This guidance refers to 'early year's provision' as 'early education' or the 'free entitlement to early education'.

<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/childcare.html>

The traditional model was a Nursery attached to a School offering parents and carers the opportunity for children to do half a day Nursery education prior to them starting school. However, in the changing world, where there are more one parent families and/or families where one or both parents need to work all day, more and more families are leaning towards the PVI sector which offers more flexible model of part day, all-day, part-week nursery support. Additionally, there is no automatic right of admission from a Nursery to the school it is attached to.

Whilst Schools are aware of the benefit of having children attend their nurseries prior to them attending full time education, unfortunately due to the current economic educational climate a number of schools are starting to question the financial viability of operating this traditional approach. This has started to result in Schools looking at a number of alternative models including;

- Offering opening hours outside of normal school days
- Offering parents a full day nursery
- Offering a part-week approach
- Looking at offering Nursery Provision for 2 year olds

In the last two years, Bexley has seen one school close their Nursery due to the above concerns. However equally we have seen another school re-open its Nursery two years after it closed.

### **Early Years Education Entitlement for 2, 3 and 4 Year Olds**

Since January 2015 Participation Funding has been allocated to Bexley and is based on actual take up of places and not head count. Funding does not go to the Local Authority (LA) where the child lives, but to the LA where the setting they are attending is, so there is no need for cross border arrangements. The Department for Education will only fund children attending Bexley settings who meet the national criteria.

Parents/ carers self-refer for childcare places to private, voluntary, statutory and independent childcare providers. This can only be provided by Ofsted registered

childcare settings and by Ofsted registered maintained and independent schools, all of whom deliver the Early Years Foundation Stage education.

***Free entitlement for 2 year olds:***

This entitles eligible two year olds to access funded early education. There is a range of income based eligibility criteria and those who meet these criteria have a 2 year old who receives DLA or are Children Looked After will be able to apply for and access a funded childcare place.

This is part of the Government's Fairness Premium to drive up social mobility and improve life chances. The primary focus is on disadvantaged children who are currently less likely to access the benefits of early education, and this programme will support children to be ready for school.

Local Authorities have had a statutory duty to provide free early education to disadvantaged two-year-olds since September 2013, which was an extension to the existing entitlement for three and four year olds. Eligible families are entitled to up to 570 hours (the equivalent of 15 hours per week over 38 weeks) of free early education for their two-year-olds and, under the 2010 Spending Review, the number of places increased nationally from 20,000 to around 140,000 over the four years until 2014.

There was a further expansion to around 260,000 places from 2014 onwards. The expansion of the eligibility was phased, so that 20% of two-year-olds were eligible for the entitlement from 2013, and 40% from September 2014.

Provision of a 2 Year Offer place includes registration with Bexley Children and Family Centres. Providers use an online portal to complete a termly census to LBB schools finance, which enables us to monitor funding and take up.

The current level of take up in Bexley is at 68% (October 2018) of eligible children. There is currently a promotion and publicity campaign to increase this figure. This campaign includes working in partnership with the Children and Family Centres to reach the most vulnerable families.

***Free entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds:***

All 3 and 4 year olds are entitled to the Early Years Education Entitlement which provides 570 hours (the equivalent of 15 hours a week over 38 weeks) a year and is available to help parents provide early years education for their child.

***Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP):***

Settings receive an additional amount for each eligible child accessing the free entitlement with them. The aim of the Early Years Pupil Premium is to close the gap between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers by providing funding to early years providers to help them raise the quality of their provision. It complements the Government-funded early education entitlement by providing nurseries, schools, and other providers with up to an additional up to £300 a year for each eligible child.

The eligible groups for the EYPP will be children from low income families (defined as meeting the criteria for free school meals); children that have been looked after by the local authority for at least one day; have been adopted from care; have left care through special guardianship; and children subject to a child arrangement order setting out with whom the child is to live (formerly known as residence orders).

### ***Disability Access Funding***

From April 2017, the government introduced a Disability Access Fund, which provides £615 per year for each child accessing their 3 and 4 year old funding who receives DLA.

### ***30 hours funded childcare for 3 and 4 year olds (Extended from 15 hours for working parents)***

From September 2017, eligible working parents have been able to access up to a further 570 of free childcare per year (across one or more settings). This can be accessed over 38 weeks (term time only) or “stretched” across the year.

The entitlement is intended to support working parents with the cost of childcare and enable them, where they wish, to return to work or to work additional hours.

To meet the principle of designing a system that is simple for working parents, the eligibility and application for 30 hours free childcare aligns with that for Tax-Free Childcare.

Where a four-year-old is attending a school reception class, they will not access the entitlement to 30 hours free childcare in addition.

### ***The Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA):***

This provides an overview of provision of early years and childcare places available across Bexley. There are an estimated 6,544 children aged 3 and 4 years who are eligible to take up the Early Years Funding (estimated figures from GLA data 2016).

For the summer census data (2018 academic year) it was estimated approximately 4628 places were taken up. Bexley has been able to meet its statutory requirements over the past years with the spaces available as not all parents want to place their children in a childcare provision at a young age. This data also comes with a provision that the number of 3 and 4 year olds estimated to be living in the area would include *all* 3 and 4 year olds, but not all of those children are eligible to receive the early education entitlement at any one time:

- Children who have just had their 3rd birthday are not eligible until the beginning of the term after their birthday;
- Children who are 4 but will have their 5th birthday during this academic year have left their nursery setting and started school.

Therefore a percentage would show a lower proportion of children receiving the early education entitlement than is the case, particularly in the autumn term when a larger number of 4 year olds are at school

The table below sets out the number of children in Bexley aged 0-4 years old by year group.

<b>Number of Bexley children aged 0 – 4</b>	
<b>Year Cohort</b>	<b>Number of Children</b>
0	3,228
1	3,247
2	3,270
3	3,353
4	3,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,389</b>

Data source: GLA 2016-based ward population projections, released November 2017, with conversion from old ward to new wards <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/projections/> \*Ward boundaries changed at the May 2018 local elections

Provision made in the private and voluntary sector and in nursery classes in maintained schools is as follows:

- **Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises** for children aged 0 to 4 - There are 43 providers offering full day care (i.e. provision which is open for children aged 0 to 4 for more than 4 hours per day) and 50 providers offering sessional care, with a total of 4,459 places.
- **Childminders** - There are 398 Ofsted registered Childminders, with a total of 2099 places. Of these 175 registered Childminders judged “Good” or “Outstanding” by Ofsted have formally committed to offer the early education entitlement

The total number of places from childcare on non-domestic premises and childminders combined is 6583.

In addition, there are 38 school nurseries offering 1593 places

*(Data Extracted from Ofsted Dataset March 2018.)*

Note: It should be noted that a parent may only require part-time childcare and therefore ‘a place’ may be occupied by more than one child.

It is also important to note that places are not uniformly available to children of all ages.

### ***Additional places to facilitate the 30 hour offer***

The Department for Education has estimated the number of children eligible for places in Bexley as 1,810. We envisage that most of these will already be taking up paid-for childcare places.

Since September 2017 when the 30 hours funded childcare programme was launched we have had an increase in providers in Bexley. The number of PVIs rose by 9 and there are now also 35 more childminders. Of those all the PVIs are offering the

extended hours as are 21 of the childminders. This has meant that the number of places in general has increased which in turn has allowed for the extra funded hours. We have not had any reports of parents not being able to access the 30 hours. However, in some cases they may not have got their first choice of provider but were able to split their hours with their first choice provider and another (e.g. a nursery and a childminder).

Bexley providers have been keen to engage with the 30 hours and currently 92 of our 93 childcare settings are offering the extended hours in their settings as well as 7 schools and 120 childminders. We know that several providers are working in partnership to offer a 30 hour package that meets the needs of their parents.

We are working closely with schools to help them to deliver the 30 hours in a more flexible way and in partnership with PVI providers to meet the needs of working families.

## **SECTION 7 ANALYSIS: POST 16 EDUCATION IN BEXLEY**

### **National context**

The education and training landscape is undergoing a period of radical reform and faces increasing financial challenges. The scale and pace of change is placing considerable pressure on curriculum planners and threatens the financial capacity of institutions to continue to provide a viable, high quality offer to students. Some of the key reforms to have taken place include:

- The introduction of Ofsted's new Common Inspection Framework and the reintroduction of the separate grading of sixth form provision.
- The review of post-16 education and training providers, focusing on Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges, with the stated aim of establishing fewer, larger, more resilient and efficient providers.
- The introduction of new GCSE, A Level and Technical qualifications with a phased approach for first teaching from September 2015.
- Changes to Ofsted and DfE accountability frameworks, with a focus on progress/attainment 8 and destination measures.
- Full implementation of the Raising Participation Age (RPA) agenda, with all young people now required to remain in some form of education and training until their 18th birthday (or achievement of a Level 3 qualification).
- Threats to the financial viability of post-16 providers due to amendments to the post-16 funding formula and budget reductions coupled with a declining post-16 population up to 2020.
- Reform of Apprenticeship funding, with funding to go directly to employers.
- The need to ensure good quality, impartial and independent Careers Education, Information, Advice and Guidance (CEIAG) to inspire higher aspirations for all young people, especially those from disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- Increased focus on STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) subjects and STEM careers, aligning with the vision of the LEP

### **Statutory duties upon Local Authorities**

Against this backdrop local authorities continue to retain responsibility for a number of statutory duties around ensuring an education and training offer that meets the needs of all resident learners:

- Secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people aged 16-19 and for those up to age 25 with a learning difficulty

assessment (LDA) or Education, Health, Care (EHC) plan in their area<sup>1</sup>. To fulfil this, local authorities need to have a strategic overview of the provision available in their area and to identify and resolve gaps in provision.

- Make available to all young people aged 13-19 and those up to age 25 with an LDA or EHC plan, support that will encourage, enable and assist them to participate in education and training<sup>2</sup>.
- Local authorities must promote the effective participation in education and training of 16 and 17 year olds in their area with a view to ensuring that those persons fulfil the duty to participate in education or training<sup>3</sup>. A key element of this is identifying the young people in their area who are covered by the duty to participate and encouraging them to find a suitable education or training place.
- Local authorities must make arrangements - i.e. maintain a tracking system – to identify 16 and 17 year olds who are not participating in education or training. Putting in place robust arrangements to identify young people who are not engaged in education or training or who have left provision enables local authorities to offer support as soon as possible.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 15ZA and 18A of the Education Act 1996 (as inserted by the Apprenticeships, Skills and Children and Learning Act 2009)

<sup>2</sup> Section 68 Education and Skills Act 2008

<sup>3</sup> Section 10 ESA 2008

## **Statutory duties upon School, Colleges and other Providers**

In addition, education and training providers also have statutory responsibilities around ensuring full participation and the delivery of CEIAG to support transition and progression:

Participation:

- Section 11 of the Education and Skills Act 2008 places a duty on community, foundation or voluntary schools, community or foundation special schools, pupil referral units, schools and colleges in the further education sector to exercise their functions, where possible, so as to promote good attendance to enable young people to meet their duty to participate.
- Section 13 places a duty on all educational institutions (maintained schools, academies, colleges, and education training providers) to tell their local authority when a young person is no longer participating. This duty is applicable if a young person leaves an education or training programme before completion (i.e. 'drop-out') and enables local authorities to take swift action to encourage the young person to re-engage.

Following the publication of the Government's careers strategy in 2017, the statutory document on careers guidance was updated<sup>4</sup> with all schools required to:

- Ensure that pupils are provided with independent careers guidance from year 8 to year 13 (legal duty came into force in September 2012)
- Ensure that there is an opportunity for a range of education and training providers to access all pupils in year 8 to year 13 for the purpose of informing them about approved technical education qualifications or apprenticeships (legal duty came into force on 2 January 2018)
- Publish a policy statement setting out their arrangements for provider access and ensure that it is followed (legal duty came into force on 2 January 2018)
- Publish details of their careers programme for young people and their parents (legal duty came into force on 1 September 2018)

And should:

- Begin using the Gatsby benchmarks to improve careers provision, and meet them by the end of 2020 (from January 2018)
- Begin to offer every young person seven encounters with employers – at least one each year from year 7 to year 13 – and meet this in full by the end of 2020, with some encounters taking place with STEM employers (from January 2018)

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/careers-guidance-provision-for-young-people-in-schools>

- Appoint a named person the role of Careers Leader to lead their careers programme (from September 2018)

### **Post-16 Provision**

There is a mixed economy of providers operating within Bexley post-16, including:

- 13 School Sixth Forms (excluding special schools);
- A Sixth Form College campus in Sidcup;
- An FE College in Erith;
- Four Independent Training Providers operating in the area

The Learning & Enterprise College Bexley (the borough's adult education provision) also offers provision to 16 to 19 year olds.

It is known that all provision delivered by the CITB National Construction College in Erith will cease in the near future, including their post-16 learning. Construction skills provision is also delivered in Bexley by London South East Colleges (LSEC) and the borough is part of an active partnership with LSEC and social landlord Peabody to secure delivery of the Place and Making Institute, which will deliver post-16 and higher-level construction and built environment skills.

The majority of the post-16 offer is at Level 3 (A level and equivalent) and provides academic pathways to further study. In comparison the offer at Level 2 and below and in the Technical / Vocational pathways (at all levels, especially Level 3 and above) is more limited.

Figures for the 2016/17 academic year show that 32.4% of Bexley's pupils did not achieve a standard pass in the English and maths GCSEs. When raising this to a strong pass the percentage who did not achieve increases to 50.1%.

This combination may explain why many Bexley residents travel outside of the borough for post-16 learning and Bexley's strong participation rates for its Year 12 and Year 13 cohorts suggests that access to learning opportunities is not a challenge for most. In terms of social mobility, however, it could suggest that residents who need more support to progress are unable to access that support and the opportunities it could lead to 'on their doorstep'.

The Council continues to provide an offer to learners with high and complex needs through its Local Colleges First offer, in partnership with LSEC and the Learning & Enterprise College Bexley. Work is currently underway to assess how this offer can be expanded as demand for provision of this nature grows alongside the general trend for growing numbers of young people with a special educational need and / or disability.

There is also post-16 provision available for young people with a Special Educational Need and/or Disability at Woodside School, more information on SEN provision can be found in our SEN commissioning plan.

In addition, the borough continues to be home to two renowned performing arts institutions, Rose Bruford and Bird College.

In September 2018 Rose Bruford held its first degree graduation ceremony after being given degree awarding powers in January 2017.

## Demographics

The latest demographic forecasts from the GLA show that the 14-19 cohort in Bexley is initially expected to decline compared to the 2017 baseline figures until 2022. We will then see a year-on-year increase peaking in 2030, where the number is forecast to be 22.9% higher than the 2017 baseline.

This creates a risk to learning providers in terms of their ability to scale delivery capacity in a way that responds effectively to changing learner volumes. This will be particularly challenging between 2022 and 2027 when the numerical variances in numbers are at their greatest. While there is a projected decline in numbers from 2031 to 2033, this is short-term and should not affect learning providers as greatly. Long-term projections remain reasonably steady for a 16 to 19 population in the low to mid 14,000's.

Age in	16	17	18	19	Total 16 to 19	Numerical Variance	Percentage Change	% Variance from 2017
2017	2,960	3,077	3,049	2,646	11,733			
2018	2,952	2,991	3,024	2,641	11,608	-125	-1.1	-1.1
2019	2,928	2,980	2,942	2,620	11,470	-138	-1.2	-2.2
2020	3,013	2,959	2,929	2,552	11,453	-17	-0.1	-2.4
2021	3,157	3,044	2,911	2,538	11,650	197	1.7	-0.7
2022	3,264	3,188	2,995	2,525	11,973	323	2.8	2.0
2023	3,461	3,297	3,135	2,600	12,494	521	4.4	6.5
2024	3,672	3,489	3,243	2,716	13,121	626	5.0	11.8
2025	3,590	3,699	3,424	2,810	13,523	402	3.1	15.3
2026	3,587	3,618	3,626	2,957	13,788	265	2.0	17.5
2027	3,842	3,617	3,550	3,126	14,135	347	2.5	20.5
2028	3,817	3,866	3,550	3,065	14,299	164	1.2	21.9
2029	3,700	3,844	3,787	3,069	14,401	102	0.7	22.7
2030	3,656	3,729	3,769	3,262	14,416	15	0.1	22.9

<b>2031</b>	3,634	3,682	3,657	3,250	14,224	-192	-1.3	21.2
<b>2032</b>	3,650	3,661	3,610	3,155	14,075	-148	-1.0	20.0
<b>2033</b>	3,647	3,676	3,590	3,114	14,026	-50	-0.4	19.5
<b>2034</b>	3,668	3,672	3,604	3,097	14,040	15	0.1	19.7
<b>2035</b>	3,683	3,693	3,599	3,108	14,084	44	0.3	20.0
<b>2036</b>	3,694	3,708	3,620	3,104	14,126	42	0.3	20.4
<b>2037</b>	3,702	3,719	3,635	3,121	14,176	50	0.4	20.8
<b>2038</b>	3,707	3,727	3,645	3,133	14,212	36	0.3	21.1
<b>2039</b>	3,711	3,732	3,652	3,142	14,237	25	0.2	21.3
<b>2040</b>	3,712	3,736	3,657	3,145	14,250	12	0.1	21.5
<b>2041</b>	3,712	3,737	3,660	3,149	14,259	9	0.1	21.5

**Source: GLA Long-term Trend (population)**

## **Funding of education and training for post-16 learners**

Funding for education and training provision for 16 to 19 year olds and those aged 19-25 with a learning difficulty assessment or Education Health and Care plan in their area is provided to schools, colleges and training providers by DfE.

### **Funded learner places**

The following table indicates the number of places for 16-19 year olds funded in the 2017 to 2018 academic year to providers based in the London Borough of Bexley.

The funding allocations are based on the occupancy in the previous academic year, under the DfE's funding system known as 'lagged funding'. In previous years, the DfE have calculated disadvantage block 2 funding using matched administrative data with a 3 year lag. From 2017 to 2018 onwards they have used information collected in the individualised learner record (ILR) enabling us to use data from the same year (2 year lag) as other factors. For 2017 to 2018, they mitigated the impact on institutions where the block 2 funding as a result of using their data is reduced, by moving half way towards the ILR-driven factor. Where the impact is an increase in funding, they have used the ILR-driven factor

The overall result of these changes is a net decrease of 31 'high needs students' compared to the previous academic year.

As funding is allocated to support learners, it may be taken-up by those who do not reside in Bexley.

Institution Name	Category	Total Students	High Needs Students (included in Total Students)
Beths Grammar School	Academy	434	1
Bexley Grammar School	Academy	514	1
Bexley London Borough Council	Local Authority	85	8
Bexley Youth Training Group	Independent Learning Provider (ILP)	163	0
Bexleyheath Academy	Academy	198	0
Blackfen School for Girls	Academy	320	0
Chislehurst and Sidcup Grammar School	Academy	405	0
Cleeve Park School	Academy	160	4
King Henry School	Academy	318	0
Haberdashers' Aske's Crayford Academy	Academy	124	0
Harris Academy Falconwood	Academy	175	0
The Business Academy Bexley	Academy	113	0
The Reynolds Group Ltd	Independent Learning Provider (ILP)	145	0
Townley Grammar School	Academy	481	0
Trinity Church of England School, Belvedere	Academy	176	4
Welling School	Academy	188	0
<b>Totals</b>		<b>3,998</b>	<b>18</b>
Local Authority Block Funding for High Needs Element 2 (Maintained Special Schools)	Local Authority	44	44
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>4,042</b>	<b>62</b>

**Source: Gov.UK 16 to 19 Allocation Data: 2017 to 2018 Academic Year**

There are two additional post-16 providers with campus locations in Bexley: Christ the King St Mary's and London South East Colleges. Funded learner places are allocated to an institution and not individual campus locations. Bexley would receive a share of the following allocated student and high needs student numbers, but not the whole amount.

Institution Name	Category	Total Students	High Needs Students (included in Total Students)
Christ the King Sixth Form College	Sixth Form College	2,631	25
London South East Colleges	General FE and Tertiary	4,278	97

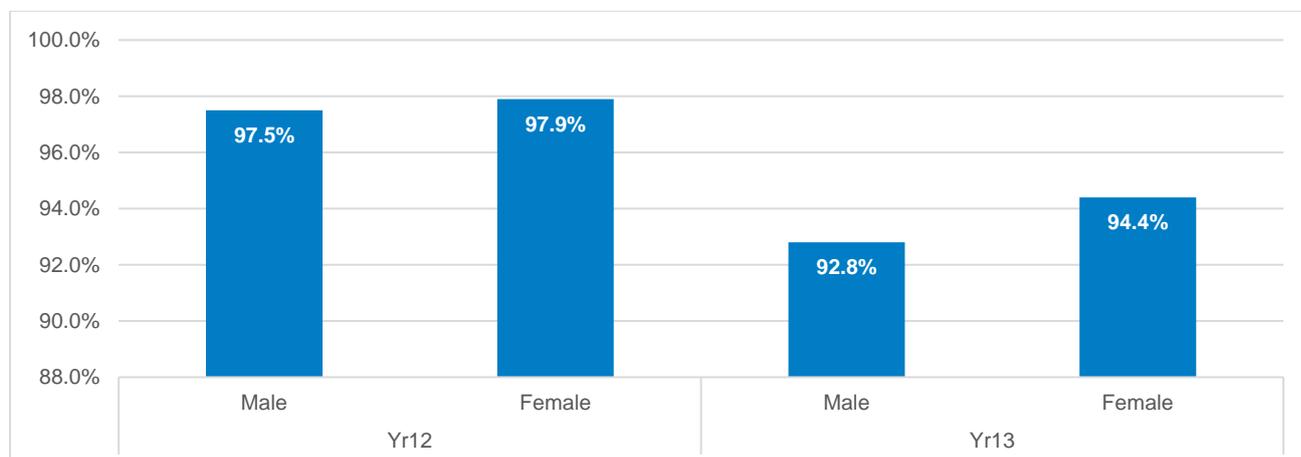
Source: Gov.UK 16 to 19 Allocation Data: 2017 to 2018 Academic Year

## Participation rates

The participation rate of Bexley residents in 'Year 12' (aged 16 / 17) at the end of August 2018 was 97.7%, with participation rates higher for females than males (at 97.9% and 97.5% respectively).

The participation rate for 'Year 13' (aged 17/ 18) was 93.6%, a difference of just over 4 percentage points compared to year group below. Again participation rates are higher for females than males (at 94.4% and 92.8% respectively), with the gap in participation widening by 1.2 percentage points.

Overall, the combined participation rate of 95.6% for Year 12 and Year 13 in Bexley has remained the same as seen in August 2017. This combined rate is higher than both the London and England averages at 93.1% and 84.5% respectively.



Source: 15billion EBP Local Authority Monthly MI Report, August 2018

## Destinations:

Information from the Department for Education shows that the majority of young people progressing into post-16 education do so at a School Sixth Form, at 56% of the 2015/16 year 12 cohort (note the data is time lagged to allow for sustained destination data to be shown).

### 2015/16 Key Stage 4 Destinations for the 2014/15 Cohort

No. pupils	Sustained EET destination	Of which apprenticeships	Any sustained education destination	FE College or other FE provider	School Sixth Form	Sixth Form College	Other education destination	Sustained employment or training	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured
3,305	96%	6%	92%	29%	56%	6%	1%	3%	4%	1%

**Source: DfE Key Stage 4 Destination Measures**

## Analysis of Year 12 study:

Data from 15billion EBP shows that 98.3% of the 3,226 year 11 students from the 2016/17 academic year met the duty to participate, with 2,971 (92.1%) progressing to full-time education in year 12, 0.5% progressing to full-time training and 5.7% progressing to other learning. The shares of education destination for year 12 study remained consistent with the 2015/16 year 11 cohort.

		Number	% 2016/17 Year
<b>Full-time Education</b>	School Sixth Form	2,002	62.1%
	Further Education College	768	23.8%
	Sixth Form College	196	6.1%
	Higher Education	0	0.0%
	Other Post-16 Education	4	0.1%
	Custodial Institution	0	0.0%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2,971</b>	<b>92.1%</b>
<b>Full-time Training</b>	EFA Work-based Training	10	0.3%
	Other Training	1	0.0%
	Traineeship	5	0.2%
<b>Totals</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Other</b>	Apprenticeships	174	5.4%
	Employment with Training	9	0.3%
	Working Towards	0	0.0%
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>3,170</b>	<b>98.3%</b>

**Source: 15billion EBP Local Authority Activity Survey Analysis Report 2017**

Although early to define a trend, the report does suggest the students studying at school sixth forms are less likely to remain at the same institution for post-16 study

Destination Type	2016		2017	
	Number	%	Number	%
School Sixth Form – Same School	1,341	42.7%	1,195	40.2%
School Sixth Form – Other School	668	21.3%	807	27.2%

**Source: 15billion EBP Local Authority Activity Survey Analysis Report 2017, percentages are of all year 11 students who progressed to full-time education in the following academic year**

This suggests that school sixth forms may become a more competitive market for students, who could be increasingly willing to change education provider in order to meet their needs.

The same report shows that the majority of the 2016/17 year 11 population progressed to level 3 or equivalent learning for year 12; 56.9% studying A or AS or A2 level and 18.0% studying NVQ level 3 or equivalent. Combined, this is comparable to the 74.8% of the 2015/16 year 11 cohort who progress to level 3 or equivalent learning. However, the underlying breakdown shows a decreasing percentage studying A, AS or A2 levels (62.2% of the 2015/16 cohort compared to 56.9% of the 2016/17 cohort) and an increase percentage studying NVQ level 3 or equivalent (12.6% of the 2015/16 cohort compared to 18.0% of the 2016/17 cohort). In essence, fewer year 11 students are progressing onto the traditional A-level route.

13.6% of the 2016/17 year 11 population continued study at NVQ level 2 or equivalent, excluding GCSE courses, which were an additional 1.5% of the population. The 1.5% studying GCSE courses is a significant increase from the 2015/16 year 11 cohort, where just 0.3% continued GCSE study in year 12.

Qualification Type	Number	% in Full-time
GCE A or AS or A2 level	1,691	56.9%
NVQ level 3 or equivalent	534	18.0%
NVQ level 2 or equivalent	403	13.6%
NVQ level 1 or equivalent	181	6.1%
Other courses	118	4.0%
GCSE Course(s)	44	1.5%
Higher Education qualification	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,971</b>	

**Source: 15billion EBP Local Authority Activity Survey Analysis Report 2017**

Given that the majority of the 2016/17 year 11 students progressed to study A, AS or A2 level qualifications, it is no surprise that the majority of subjects studied in full-time education in year 12 were specific academic qualifications (58.4%). For the more general, and typically NVQ-based, qualifications, it is positive to see Business Management and Construction, Building Services and Crafts taking the highest number of students from year 11 as these courses provide skills sought by the current economy.

What is perhaps concerning is the number of young people progressing to subjects such as Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy (60 year 11 students, or 2.0% of those in

full-time education) compared to high need or developing sectors such as Social Care and Counselling (which attracted 69 year 11 students), Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies (which attracted 54 students) and Accounting and Finance (which attracted 8 students).

The psychology behind young people's decisions to move into these subjects may warrant further investigation, alongside the capacity of post-16 providers to deliver courses that provide the skills and qualifications sought by the economy. There remains a risk that the facilities required to deliver subjects such as Motor Vehicle and Transportation (which attracted 23 students), that, given Bexley's industrial make-up, should lead to almost guaranteed employment, are not available or affordable to post-16 providers.

<b>Course Studied</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% in Full-time</b>
Specific academic courses	1,734	58.4%
Business Management	153	5.1%
Construction, Building Services and Crafts	152	5.1%
Unknown	113	3.8%
Sport, Leisure and Recreation	74	2.5%
Social Care and Counselling	69	2.3%
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	60	2.0%
Law and Legal Services	59	2.0%
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	54	1.8%
Arts, Fine Arts, Crafts and Design	53	1.8%
Specific Vocational Courses	52	1.8%
Dramatic / Performing Arts	45	1.5%
Media, Publishing and Communication	43	1.4%
Early Years and Play Work	31	1.0%
Life Skills / Supported Learning	30	1.0%
Developing IT Systems / ICT for Users	27	0.9%
Dance and Music	24	0.8%
IT, ICT and Electronic Services	24	0.8%
Animal Care and Veterinary Services and Equine	23	0.8%
Motor Vehicle and Transportation	23	0.8%
Public Services	23	0.8%
Hospitality and Catering	20	0.7%
Travel and Tourism	18	0.6%
Science	15	0.5%
Independent Living and Leisure Skills	12	0.4%
Accounting and Finance	8	0.3%
Literacy and Numeracy	6	0.2%
Employability Training	6	0.2%
Mathematics	6	0.2%
Language, Literature and Culture of the British Isles	5	0.2%
Administration and Customer Service	3	0.1%
Photography	2	0.1%

Other Courses	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,971</b>	

**Source: 15billion EBP Local Authority Activity Survey Analysis Report 2017**  
**Travel to learn patterns**

**Post-16 import and export of learners:**

When considering travel to learn patterns of those in Years 12 and 13, Bexley remains a net exporter of learners post-16.

May 2018 data from the London CCIS shows a combined cohort of 4,985 Bexley residents in education, of which 2,847 remain in the borough and 2,138 travel out of the borough for learning. By comparison, 1,555 learners travel into Bexley from other areas.

Of the Bexley residents who travel **out** of the borough to learn, the majority travel to Kent (1,018), Greenwich (517) and Bromley (344). Of the learners who travel **into** Bexley for their learning, the highest numbers come from Greenwich (1,065), Lewisham (252) and Bromley (189).

<b>Area Travelled To</b>	<b>Number of Bexley Residents</b>	<b>% Total in Education</b>
Bexley	2,847	57.1%
Bromley	344	6.9%
Greenwich	517	10.4%
Kent	1,018	20.4%
Unknown	43	0.9%
Other	216	4.3%
<b>Total in Education</b>	<b>4,985</b>	

**Source: 15billion EBP, East London CCIS**

## SECTION 8 HOUSING COMPLETIONS, EXPECTED CHILD YIELDS AND IMPACT ON DEMAND FOR SCHOOL PLACES

This section sets out the housing development currently expected in Bexley over the next 3 years and the estimated numbers of additional children that will require school places as a consequence.

### 2016/17

In 2016/17, 436 gross new homes were provided in Bexley:

Tenure and Size	Bedrooms				Total
	1	2	3	4 & more	
Market	123	242	129	164	658
Affordable intermediate/ shared ownership –	2	49	16	8	75
Affordable – rented	32	63	6	4	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>838</b>

### 2017/18

In 2017/18, 304 gross new homes are anticipated to be provided in Bexley

Tenure and Size	Bedrooms				Total
	1	2	3	4 & more	
Market	109	108	42	45	304
Affordable intermediate/ shared ownership –	0	0	0	0	0
Affordable – rented	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>304</b>

### 2018-2021

In the period 2018 to 2021, gross new homes are anticipated to be provided in Bexley:

Tenure and Size	Bedrooms				Total
	1	2	3	4 & more	
Market	334	502	267	58	1161
Affordable intermediate/ shared ownership –	66	116	37	5	224

<b>Affordable – rented</b>	104	154	98	50	406
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1791</b>

The London Plan set a target of 4,460 net additional homes in Bexley for the period 2011 to 2021, an average increase of 446 homes a year. The Council considers that it is on course to exceed its London Plan target over the next five years (Apr 2019 – Mar 2024), with 3,224 net units anticipated via specific sites, and compared with a London Plan target of 2,230 units from conventional housing supply. This conclusion is based on consideration of sites identified within the GLA’s Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2017, as updated, and sites that have planning permission or are under construction. The National Planning Policy Framework requires local planning authorities to identify an additional 5-20% buffer above their housing requirements: Bexley meets this requirement. (LBB Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment, April 2019).

Key areas where development is underway include:

**Erith:** Homes are being occupied on the first phases of the residential development on Erith Quarry which will include up to 600 homes over a 10 year period. Construction on the new primary school on the site is underway. L&Q are developing the former Riverside swimming pool site to provide 73 new affordable homes in 2019. Orbit are planning to redevelop their former office site in West Street to provide 42 new homes.

**Thamesmead:** Peabody have planning consent to provide over 1,600 homes in South Thamesmead. Work has started on the first phase which will provide over 500 homes, a new library, retail units, opportunities for local enterprises, a new lakeside square and space for outdoor activities. Peabody have a 10 year programme to comprehensively redevelop the area for the benefit of the wider community.

**Slade Green:** Work is underway on the former Linpac site, Richmer Road to provide 336 homes. Orbit are redeveloping a former garage site in Whitehall Lane which will provide 12 affordable homes in 2019. Orbit are also planning to redevelop the Arthur Street estate to provide a mixed tenure scheme of over 320 homes.

**Bexleyheath:** Development is underway on the former Civic Offices site in the Broadway which will provide over 500 homes including 117 affordable homes in phases from 2021 – 2023. Hexagon Housing Association are developing 16 homes for Affordable Rent in Watling Street.

**Child Yields and School Places**

Bexley’s Planning Obligations Guidance Supplementary Planning Document (2008) uses methodology developed by the GLA to calculate child yield from new housing developments as follows:

<b>Children household</b>	<b>per</b>	<b>Bedrooms</b>			
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4 &amp; more</b>

<b>Owner-occupied, intermediate or shared ownership</b>	0.04	0.10	0.38	0.64
<b>Social rented</b>	0.04	0.59	0.99	1.69

Source: Table C2, LBB Planning Obligations Guidance SPD, from GLA Data Management and Analysis Group, Briefing 2005/25

Using this methodology, the developments summarised above would produce total expected child yields and demand for additional education places as below. However, we realise that current trends are for more children to reside in smaller houses so we use additional information when assessing future demand.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Expected Child Yield</b>	<b>Additional education places</b>		
		<b>primary</b>	<b>secondary</b>	<b>post-16</b>
<b>2016/17</b>	225	112	40	18
<b>2017/18</b>	60	30	11	5
<b>2018/21</b>	510	255	91	41
<b>Total</b>	795	397	142	64
<b>Average annual</b>	159	79	28	13

*The housing completion figures for 2016/17 onwards – and expected child yields and demand for additional education places derived from them – are projections based on the best information currently available.*

## SECTION 9 CAPITAL FUNDING

The Council is still waiting for confirmation of a final Basic Need grant for 2019/20. With Free schools and Academisation most of the capital funding is going direct, this puts pressure on Bexley to ensure sufficient school places are provided. Bexley may have to commit to borrowing to fund expansion programmes outside of any Central Government funding. All existing funding is either spent or committed.

For new pupil places required because of housing development it is necessary to look to other funding, specifically developer contribution monies. In the past, developer contribution funding has been secured through the negotiation of S106 agreements. Whilst S106 remains for meeting specific requirements of individual developments, the arrangement is to be supplemented by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is a local tariff on all developments to provide new service capacity to support development. It will not cover costs in full.

Bexley are looking at future and alternative funding opportunities building on the work that has already been done to secure and fund the new 3 FE primary school on the Erith Quarry site and the £8m secured as part of the Thamesmead Housing Zone. It is anticipated that the £8m will fund the expansion of two primary schools including 1 FE at Parkway Primary School which is now complete and the other school yet to be determined.

Future funding models could include working with Free Schools and Academies to secure joint or full funding to meet the cost of expansion such as the £10.4m recently secured to build the new Cleeve Meadow SEN Free School with a £2m contribution from Bexley.

Bexley will continue to pursue appropriate bidding opportunities for government grant.

Existing Premises and Sites: Where possible utilising or re-purposing existing space is investigated and has provided some cost effective extra places. In drawing up options and proposals around reshaping provision and/or providing additional places feasibility studies are commissioned to consider the condition and suitability of existing premises, the ability to expand or alter the premises, the works required and the associated costs, the size and topography of the site and road access to the site including road safety. Any expansion will be future proofed to ensure that any work is sustainable and fit for purpose over a reasonable period of time.

Value for Money: Any decision to build new school provision will be based on the long term sustainability of school rolls. Modular buildings and modern methods of construction will be used to meet short term pressures on school places and to ensure complete value for money. Full consideration will be given to which route provides the best value for money which can be achieved within the timeframe available. This will include relocating any existing modular buildings once they become available and identifying schools where expansion can be achieved through refurbishing and utilising existing areas within the school.

The planning window for additional primary places is short and can often be affected by external factors. This will frequently mean that schools suitable for expansion will

need a temporary solution followed by a permanent expansion once statutory consultation has been completed.



Parkway 1FE Expansion completed in September 2018

## SECTION 10 SCHOOLS STATUS AND LAND OWNERSHIP AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION

The ownership of school land and buildings within the borough is complex and is determined by the category of each school. It is also under going change at pace. Whilst the public's perception may be that all school land and buildings are owned by the Local Authority, the reality is that ownership is not with one single body and has resulted from numerous legislative changes over many years. Bexley schools fall into the following categories.

- Community Schools
- Voluntary Controlled Schools
- Voluntary Aided Schools
- Academies
- PFI Schools
- Free Schools

### Community Schools

The freehold of community school land and buildings is owned by the local authority. There are 13 community schools including community special schools and secondary schools\*.

**Schools are primary schools for children aged 5-11 unless indicated otherwise**

SCHOOL	ADMISSION NUMBER	SCHOOL	ADMISSION NUMBER
Belmont	60	Orchard	30
Belvedere Infant	90	Parkway	30
Birkbeck	60	Upton	60
Crook Log	59	Marlborough Special Secondary *	
Danson	60	Woodside Primary and Secondary (Colyers Lane site*)	
Dulverton	60		
Hook Lane	60		
Longlands	45		

### Voluntary Controlled Schools

The borough has one voluntary controlled school, Foster's Primary School where the freehold of the buildings and land upon which the buildings stand is owned by the school's charitable foundation. The freehold of the playing fields is owned by the borough and Bexley also has a lease of the on-site former caretaker's house.

Bexley owns the freehold of the Old Bexley CE Primary School land and buildings which was previously a Voluntary Controlled School with a long lease of the whole site granted to the charitable trust for the school. The school has now transferred to academy status but their interest in the land has remained unchanged.

## Voluntary Aided Schools

Generally for this type of school, the freehold of the playing fields is owned by the borough and the freehold of the buildings and surrounding hard landscaping is owned by the school. This is the case for most of the borough's Voluntary Aided Schools with the exception of St Catherine's and St Columba's secondary schools (now Academies). Both of these schools own the freehold for all of the land and buildings on their respective sites. Eight primary schools are voluntary-aided, as below. Christ Church Erith CE Primary School and St Augustine's CE Primary School, Holy Trinity, St Michael's and St Paulinus were voluntary aided schools but have become academies.

Bishop Ridley CE Primary School  
Our Lady of the Rosary Catholic Primary School  
St Fidelis Catholic Primary School  
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School  
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School

St Peter Chanel Catholic Primary School  
St Stephen's Catholic Primary School  
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School

## Academies

All of the secondary schools (apart from Marlborough Special School) in the borough and the majority of primary schools have become Academies. The land ownership is determined by their status prior to transfer. Where a school was previously a community school, a lease of the land and buildings has been granted for a term of 125 years in accordance with the Academies Act 2010. Where a school was previously a foundation school, the freehold of the land and buildings will have transferred. King Henry School, Beths Grammar School, Hurstmere School, Bexley Grammar School and Barnehurst Infants and Junior Schools are examples of this.

Bexleyheath Academy and Welling School were substantially rebuilt and became operational under a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract in 2005/6. In both cases, they were foundation schools prior to academy transfer and therefore the freehold of the land and buildings has transferred subject to the PFI contract (effectively a fully serviced mortgage), which remains with the borough until it completes in 2029.

There are a number of Academy trusts and federations which operate secondary and primary schools in Bexley and other areas:

**Academies Enterprise Trust**

Bexleyheath Academy

**Amadeus**

Castilion Primary, Hillsgrove Primary, Holy Trinity Lamorbey, Old Bexley and St Paulinus

**Haberdashers' Aske's Federation**

Haberdashers' Aske's Crayford Academy has an all-through primary and secondary campus in Crayford and a primary campus in Slade Green (the former Slade Green Junior School)

**Belmont Woodside Federation (Both now Academies)**

Belmont Primary and Woodside Primary and Secondary Schools

**Bromley Educational Trust** (London South East Colleges LSEC)

**New Horizons Federation**

Aspire Academy Bexley Primary, Endeavour Academy Bexley Secondary, Horizons Academy, Bexley

**Harris Federation**

Harris Academy Falconwood, Harris Garrard Academy

**IGNIS**

Barrington Primary and Bedonwell Infants and Junior Schools

**Kemnal Academy Trust (TKAT)**

East Wickham Primary Academy (formerly East Wickham Infant and Junior Schools), Cleeve Park School, Welling School, Royal Park Primary School, Shenstone Special Sch

**Leigh Academies Trust**

Eastcote Primary Academy

**Reach 2 Academy Trust**

Brampton Primary School

**Southwark Diocese**

St Michaels Catholic School

**The Pelham Academy Trust**

Pelham Primary School and Normandy Primary School

**The Penhill Umbrella Trust**

Hurstmere School, Blackfen School, Sherwood Park Primary School, Bexley Grammar, Chislehurst and Sidcup Grammar

**The Pioneer Academy Trust**

Belvedere Junior School, Burnt Oak Primary, Chatsworth Primary

**The Primary First Trust**

Barnehurst Infant School, Barnehurst Junior School, Mayplace Primary School, Lessness Heath Primary School

**Trinitas Multi-Academy Trust**

Christ Church Erith CE Primary School, St Augustine's CE Primary School, Trinity School, Northwood Primary School, St Pauls (Slade Green) Primary, Jubilee Primary School

**Unity Academy Trust**

Upland Primary School, Gravel Hill Primary School

**Woodland Academy Trust**

Northumberland Heath Primary School, Peareswood Primary School, Willow Bank Primary School

**Single Academy Trusts**

Beths Grammar School, Bursted Wood Primary School, Days Lane Primary School, King Henry School , St Catherine's Catholic School, St Columba's Catholic Boys School, Hurst Primary School and Townley Grammar School.

There is one Free School within the borough which is the Hope Community School located in Sidcup.

SECTION 11 –APPENDICES

Appendix A - Housing trajectory for Net Additional dwellings

Table 12.1: Housing trajectory (COI H2) (number of net dwellings)

	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	
	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Rep	Cur	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<b>H2(a) performance</b>																							
<b>H2(b) performance</b>	426	542	807	109	816	277																	
<b>H2(c) projections:</b>																							
<b>(i) managed supply</b>							437	621	621	621	681	681	707	707	707	707	707	714	714	714	714	714	714
<b>(ii) hectares</b>						9.645	7.441	6.203	6.203	6.203	6.705	6.705											
<b>(iii) target</b>	335	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446
<b>NPPF uplift in supply</b>								22	22	22	22	22											
<b>H2(d) projections</b>	426	542	807	109	816	277	437	599	599	599	659	659	707	707	707	707	707	714	714	714	714	714	714

Figure 12.1: Housing Trajectory (net)



**Figure 12.2** Cumulative housing completions (net) and targets

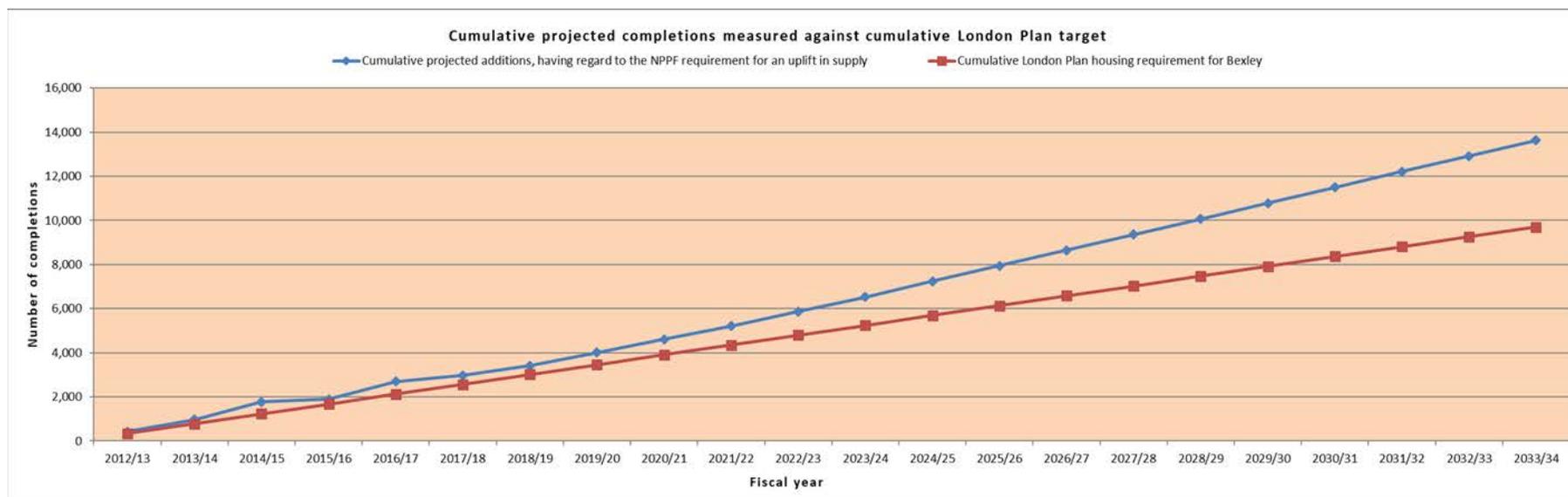


Figure 12.1 illustrates the housing trajectory by combining the results and projections set out in table 12.1 (H2(a), H2(b), H2(c)(i) and (iii), and H2(d)).

- The pink line shows Bexley’s London Plan annual housing delivery target of 446 net additional homes (H2(c)(iii)), identified in the London Plan as 4,460 over ten years, or 6,690 over a fifteen year plan period.
- The blue line shows the actual net additional homes delivered during the 2017/2018 reporting year (H2(a)) and the projected housing supply for future years. The projected net additions deduct the NPPF 5% uplift in supply over the housing delivery target from the managed supply (H2(c)(iv)).
- The green line shows the actual and projected net additions (H2(d)), having regard to actual and projected performance against the annual London Plan housing delivery target.

The table and figures show Bexley to be on target overall in delivering housing. In addition, the uplift in managed supply ensures that the borough is also on track in the longer term to meet or exceed its London Plan ten year housing delivery target. Figure 12.2 sets out how cumulative existing and proposed completions compare with cumulative targets for completions. Figures 12.1 and 12.2 and Table 12.1 demonstrate that housing provision in Bexley has been – and is projected to continue to be – in line with housing requirements set in The London Plan and adopted by the Bexley Core Strategy.