

# 08 EDUCATION AND EARLY YEARS



## OVERVIEW

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### **Education Provision - General**

- 8.1 Education infrastructure is often a critical factor for families when considering where to live, with good quality education facilities often creating a strong local demand for housing within the catchment areas of popular and successful schools. In general terms, education infrastructure can be defined as:
- early years and nursery provision;
  - primary school provision;
  - secondary schools (with and without sixth forms);
  - special schools
  - post-16 education and training, and
  - adult community learning.
- 8.2 With regard to early years provision, as a local authority, Essex County Council has a duty through the Childcare Act 2006, to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that there is the provision of sufficient, sustainable and flexible childcare that is responsive to parent's needs. Section 7 of the Act specifically sets out a duty to secure free early years provision for pre-school children. The current regulations prescribe that every child aged three or four is entitled in England to get 570 free childcare hours per year, which is usually taken as 15 hours a week for 38 weeks of the year. Qualifying families are also eligible for 30 hours free childcare a week for 3-4 years old. Approved childcare providers include: registered childminder, playscheme, nursery or club; childminder with an Ofsted-registered childminding agency; registered school and home careworker working for a registered home care agency.
- 8.3 Under section 14 of the 1996 Education Act, local authorities must secure sufficient school places to serve their area. The available schools must be sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide all pupils with the

opportunity of an appropriate education. Section 2 of the 2006 Education and Inspections Act further places Essex County Council, as the appropriate local authority, under a duty to secure diversity in the provision of schools and increase opportunities for parental choice. Subsequent legislation has encouraged the development of a more diverse range of education providers, particularly Academy Trusts and Free Schools.

8.4 It is recognised that the range and types of schools available in England can be confusing and has changed dramatically over recent years to include<sup>1</sup>:

- **Community schools** - controlled and run by the Local Education Authority (LEA), the LEA owns the land and buildings and determines admission arrangements;
- **Foundation schools** – funded by the LEA, but run by a school governing body. The governing body is the admissions authority and employs staff. The school land and buildings are generally owned by the governing body or a charitable foundation;
- **Trust school** – type of foundation school which forms a charitable trust with an outside partner – land is owned by the trust and run by a governing body;
- **Voluntary aided school** – usually religious or faith schools, which are supported by the LEA and supporting body – the governing body employs staff and decides admission arrangements. The land and buildings are normally owned by a charitable foundation and the governing body contributes to building and maintenance costs.
- **Voluntary controlled school** – similar to voluntary aided but funded solely by the LEA. The LEA is the admission authority and consults with the supporting body in drawing up admissions policy. The land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable foundation. The Local Education Authority employs the school staff and has responsibility for admissions
- **Academies** - state funded with power to direct their own curriculum. Academies are established by sponsors from business, faith or voluntary groups in partnership with the Department for Education working with the community. Together these fund the land and buildings with the Government covering the running costs. Academies can be flexible with their curriculum, term dates, and staffing to meet local needs and are the admissions authority.
- **Free school** – type of academy funded by government but not controlled by the LEA. Teachers, parents, existing schools, educational charities, universities, or community groups can set up free schools. The group must form a company and choose members and directors to run it.

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<sup>1</sup> Types of schools descriptions summarised from <https://childlawadvice.org.uk/information-pages/types-of-school/>

- **Specialist school** – follow the national curriculum and can focus upon can become a specialist school in areas such as technology, language, sports or arts.
- **Faith schools** - religious led schools which are usually voluntary controlled and responsible for setting their own admission policies and teach religious education according to its religious precepts. Faith schools admit pupils on religious affiliation grounds but many admit those who are not of the school faith and voluntary aided faith schools have to comply with the school admissions code of practice.
- **Grammar schools** - similar to foundation schools but are permitted to select pupils by ability. They are funded by the Local Authority, but run by the governing body, which acts as admission authority.
- **Special education needs schools** - Local Authorities fund some special schools to meet the needs of pupils who have a Statement of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Cre Plan are unable to attend a mainstream school due to their special educational needs. Many special schools are independent schools and are not funded by Local Authorities.
- **City technology colleges** - funded partly by the government and partly by independent organisations they offer a wide range of vocational qualifications alongside GCSEs and A-levels for pupils aged 11-18. The governing body will act as the admission authority and create its own admission policy. The schools tend to focus upon vocational qualifications alongside the national curriculum.
- **Independent schools** - may be described as private or public schools and are funded by the fees paid by the parents of pupils, contributions from supporting bodies and investments. They are not funded or run by central government or a Local Authority they set their own curriculum but all must be registered with the Department for Education and are regularly inspected by the Independent Schools Inspectorate to ensure that standards are maintained.

8.5 Brentwood has a wide range of schools, including independent schools. The main focus for Chapter 8 is however upon free to access non-independent schools.

8.6 For over 18 education and training provision, the Adult Community Learning Essex (ACL) organisation offers a range of learning opportunities for both individuals and businesses.

8.7 Demographic headlines – schools The population of Brentwood Borough has steadily risen with an increase of 7.56% between 2001 and 2011 (*Census 2011*). Births in Brentwood are relatively stable, but the trend over time also shows an increase. Natural change in the composition of the population indicates that there will be a deficit of existing primary school places in the period 2012-2017 which is further exacerbated by new housing.

## EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE, GAPS AND PROGRAMMES

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### Early Years and Childcare Provision

- 8.8 The early years and childcare sector includes a wide range of provision which often means that the County Council acts as a facilitator to the childcare marketplace – working in partnership with the private, voluntary and charitable sectors to enable a wide range of childcare options to be available. Demand for early years and childcare provision is driven by the quality of provision, housing and also employment-led development, as people look to access care for pre-school children within quick access of home or places of work.
- 8.9 Essex County Council (ECC) has a duty to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable that there is sufficient childcare across Essex to meet the needs of parents. This is called childcare sufficiency, with ECC required to publish a 'Childcare Sufficiency Assessment' every three years to give a portrait of the local supply and demand for childcare. Within ECC, a multi-agency County Childcare Sufficiency Strategy Group meets frequently across the academic year to consider new information and issues affecting childcare sufficiency. The group looks at childcare occupancy data (which is collected each term), any local parental consultation data, information on proposed housing developments and local knowledge of the childcare settings within the authority, to produce Local Childcare Sufficiency Action Plans targeted at addressing matters arising.
- 8.10 The Summer 2016 sufficiency data is detailed in Figure 8.1 for the Brentwood Borough<sup>2</sup>. From this figure it can be noted that the largest single category of childcare provision is from childminders at 51 settings or 38% of the overall provision. Pre-schools make up the second largest grouping at 28 settings or 21% of the overall provision. The Warley Ward has the largest number of total early years settings (14 in total), with Brentwood North and Hutton North Wards each with 12 settings. Hutton South has the lowest level of settings at 4 locations.

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<sup>2</sup> The childcare sufficiency map is updated annually and last updated using data from 2017. This section of the IDP will be updated shortly from the 2016 base data. <https://www.essex.gov.uk/Education-Schools/Early-Years-Childcare/Find-a-provider/Pages/Childcare-sufficiency-map.aspx>

**Figure 8.1: Early Years Provision (2016 Base Data)**

Wards	Childminder	Holiday Club	Breakfast Club	After School Club	Primary School Nursery	Pre-school	Day Nursery	Independent Nursery	Total
Tipps Cross		1	1	1	1	2			6
Brizes and Doddinghurst	4		1	3		2	1		11
Ingatestone, Fryerning and Mountnessing	4		1	1		1	2		9
Pilgrims Hatch	2	1				2	1		6
South Weald	6					1			7
Brentwood North	6	1	1	1		1	2		12
Shenfield	3		1	2		2	2		10
Hutton North	3		2	3		3	1		12
Hutton South	2					1		1	4
Hutton Central	4		2	2		3			11
Hutton East	3	1					2	1	7
Brentwood West	7		1			1	1		10
Brentwood South	2	3				3	1		9
Herongate, Ingrave and West Horndon	1		2	2		2			7
Warley	4		1	1		4	2	2	14
Total Number of Settings	51	7	13	16	1	28	15	4	135
% of Total Settings	38%	5%	10%	12%	1%	21%	11%	3%	101%

8.11 Ward level information from 2016 on potential early years and nursery capacity issues is detailed below in Figure 8.2. It indicates potential challenges to

provision in Brentwood North, Brentwood South, Brizes and Doddinghurst, Herongate, Ingrave and West Horndon, and Ingatestone, Fryerning and Mountnessing, Pilgrims Hatch, Shenfield, South Wealth and Tipps Cross wards.

**Figure 8.2 Review of Early Years – Potential Capacity Issues**

Ward Name	Number of available 2 YO funded places	Number of available 3 YO funded places	Over 80% Capacity *	Current Childcare Sufficiency Issues
Brentwood North	0	4	2	There are very few funded places available- which will cause particular issues with any further developments or the 30 hour offer.
Brentwood South	5	13	2	Limited number of 2 YO funded places.
Brentwood West	0	6	0	Even though the data depicts that none are over 80%, there is clearly a need due to the limited 2 and 3-4 YO funded places
Brizes and Doddinghurst	2	0	2	There are very few funded places available- which will cause particular issues with any further developments or the 30 hour offer.
Herongate, Ingrave and West Horndon	0	9	2	No full day care available
Hutton Central	4	6	0	Limited amount of settings returned forms, however limited full day care opportunities within this ward.
Hutton East	0	12	1	No available 2 YO funded places.
Hutton North	0	28	3	The majority of 3-4 year old funded vacancies are all in one setting.
Hutton South	0	2	1	The majority of 3-4 year old funded vacancies are all in one setting.
Ingatestone, Fryerning and Mountnessing	2	6	1	There are very few funded places available- which will cause particular issues with any further developments or the 30 hour offer.
Pilgrims Hatch	0	6	1	There are very few funded places available- which will cause particular

Ward Name	Number of available 2 YO funded places	Number of available 3 YO funded places	Over 80% Capacity *	Current Childcare Sufficiency Issues
				issues with any further developments or the 30 hour offer.
Shenfield	0	0	1	Lack of current information on capacity – cautionary approach taken.
South Weald	3	5	0	There are very few funded places available- which will cause particular issues with any further developments or the 30 hour offer.
Tippis Cross	6	7	1	There are very few funded places available- which will cause particular issues with any further developments or the 30 hour offer.
Warley	10	17	3	No major issues identified at this stage.

**Primary School Capacity – Published Data**

8.12 In the 2016/17 academic year, there were 5,771 pupils at Essex Local Authority primary and nursery schools (including academies). This equates to about 4.85% of the total primary and nursery pupil numbers in Essex schools (118,915).<sup>3</sup>

8.13 With the introduction of greater autonomy and range in the provision of education and the increasing number of academies, the role and responsibilities of local education authorities has changed. The County Council acts as a commissioner rather than a provider of new schools. It has the duty to set out the requirements for any new school needed to serve a new community in order that potential providers may express their interest in providing that school. Where a Section 106 agreement provides the land and funding for a new school, the County Council will usually procure the school building and then transfer the new building for the successful provider to occupy.

8.14 Regardless of whether schools have Academy status, are Free Schools, or are maintained schools, the County Council remains the responsible authority for ensuring that there are sufficient school places available within the county to meet the educational needs of its school age (5-19 years) population. This means that the County Council remains the appropriate authority to assess the

<sup>3</sup> Source: Essex County Council: Commissioning School Places in Essex 2017-2022.

requirements for school place provision for any new housing developments; be a signatory to any S106 agreement and receive the appropriate contributions.

- 8.15 Essex County Council publish data on the current and forecast capacity of existing primary schools in Essex in the publication ‘Commissioning School Places in Essex’ (latest edition 2017-2022 at the time of drafting). The LEA also publishes a rolling 10-year plan (‘Meeting the demand for school places in Essex 10-Year Plan’) which takes into account the new forecasts, the capital budget setting cycle, and potential options and solutions that have been identified since the previous version.
- 8.16 The schools are grouped under broad planning group areas within the publications which are set by the LEA to consider strategic school place planning across various spatial areas. Published figures for 2016/17 indicate a surplus of primary school places within Brentwood Planning Group area (157 places); surplus within Ingatestone / Mountnessing Planning Group area (26 places); surplus within Doddington / Kelvedon Hatch Planning Group area (70 places) and a deficit of 8 places within Not Group / Other planning area (west Horndon) <sup>4</sup>.
- 8.17 However, when you take into consideration demographic modelling and an uplift for new developments (generally planning permissions), and forecast through to 2021/22 the published figures are quite different and detailed below in Figure 8.2. It can be noted that by 2021/22 there is a forecast deficit in school places within the Brentwood Town (Group 1) and Other / Not Grouped (Group 4 – West Horndon) areas.

**Figure 8.2: Primary Schools - Planning Group Data**

Primary School	Net School Future Capacity (2017/18)	Forecast Surplus / Deficit (including housing adjustment for planning permissions) (2021/22)
<b>BRENTWOOD TOWN (Group 1)</b>	4855	-39
Grouped Schools: Bentley St Paul's Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Hogarth Primary School, Holly Trees Primary School, Hutton All Saints' Church of England Primary School, Ingrave Johnstone Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Larchwood Primary School, Long Ridings Primary School, St Helen's Catholic Junior School Academy, St Helen's Catholic Infant School, St Joseph the Worker Catholic Primary School, St Mary's Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Shenfield, St Peter's Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, South Weald, St Thomas of Canterbury Church of England (Aided) Infant School, Brentwood, St		

<sup>4</sup> Two of the schools within Brentwood Town Group 1 (Larchwood Primary and Hogarth Primary) listed in Figure 8.2 have been subject to recent investment to increase the level of pupil spaces and improve school facilities.

<b>Primary School</b>	<b>Net School Future Capacity (2017/18)</b>	<b>Forecast Surplus / Deficit (including housing adjustment for planning permissions) (2021/22)</b>
Thomas of Canterbury Church of England (Aided) Junior School, Brentwood, Warley Primary School and Willowbrook Primary School.		
<b>INGATESTONE / MOUNTNESSING (Group 2)</b>	432	18
Grouped Schools: Ingatestone and Fryerning Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Junior School, Ingatestone Infant School and Mountnessing Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School.		
<b>DODDINGHURST / KELVEDON HATCH (Group 3)</b>	810	24
Grouped Schools: Blackmore Primary School, Doddinghurst Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Junior School, Doddinghurst Infant School and Kelvedon Hatch Community Primary School.		
<b>OTHER / NOT GROUPED (Group 4)</b>	125	-21
Grouped School: West Horndon Primary School		
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	6222	-18

8.18 It is generally accepted that education provision in an area should not operate at 100% of its capacity, as it is important to retain some level of surplus places. The National Audit Office report 'Capital Funding for New School Places' (2013) refers to a minimum 5% surplus that the Department for Education assumes in its planning as necessary to support operational flexibility (mid-year admissions) and facilitate parental choice. A deficiency may thus be deemed to exist without the certainty of every local place being filled.

8.19 In order to address some of the immediate primary school pressures within the Brentwood Town Group 1 area, the LEA is seeking to expand Warley Primary School by 1 form entry (1fe) with a scheduled opening in 2019. Within the Group 4 area, West Horndon Primary School is also to be expanded by half a form entry (0.5fe) to accommodate current pressures.

### **Secondary School Capacity – Published Data**

- 8.20 In the 2016/17 academic year there were 7,261 pupils at secondary schools in Brentwood Borough. This equates to about 8.58% of the total secondary pupil numbers in Essex schools (84,672 pupils).<sup>5</sup>
- 8.21 There are two planning group areas for secondary schools within Brentwood and the total published figure covering both areas for 2016/17 indicates a surplus of 921 places, driven in part by the development of a new free school (Becket Keys Church of England) which opened in 2012.<sup>6</sup>
- 8.22 Along similar lines to the primary school data, Figure 8.3 below indicates net school capacity (2017/18) and forecast surplus / deficit in pupil places (including an adjustment for planning permissions) to 2021/22 for secondary school grouped areas. It indicates a net surplus of 385 pupil places across the combined planning group areas, but with potential deficit in places at the Anglo European School.

**Figure 8.3: Secondary Schools - Planning Group Data**

Secondary School	Net School Future Capacity (2017/18)	Forecast Surplus / Deficit (including housing adjustment for planning permissions) (2021/22)
<b>BRENTWOOD TOWN (Planning Group 1)</b>	6844	425
Grouped Schools: Becket Keys Church of England Free School, Brentwood County High School, Brentwood Ursuline Convent High School, Shenfield High School and St Martin's School.		
<b>OTHER / NOT GROUPED</b>	1338	-40
Anglo European School		
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	8182	+385

- 8.23 It should be noted that the figures published in Figures 8.2 and 8.3 are dated with new forecasts expected in Autumn 2018.
- 8.24 There are no immediate plans for major expansion of secondary school provision within the Brentwood Borough based upon current need.

### **Special Education Needs**

- 8.25 There are two special schools within Brentwood Borough – the Endeavour School and the Grove House School. Each school has a small pupil intake (118 pupils at the Endeavour School and 105 pupils at The Grove House School). It is understood that there are physical capacity constraints at the Endeavor

<sup>5</sup> Source: Essex County Council: Commissioning School Places in Essex 2017-2022.

<sup>6</sup> Source: Essex County Council: Commissioning School Places in Essex 2017-2022.

School which limits options for the school to extend into a sixth form offer to support existing pupils looking to continue their education and provide a facility for pupils moving from other Brentwood schools.

- 8.26 The Endeavor School has identified a gap in the provision of sixth form facilities and continued learning opportunities for students attending the school and pupils requiring specialist education services from other schools. It is recognised within the sector that there is a high educational drop-out rate of pupils originally from specialist schools who attend post-16 education facilities outside the specialist school network or embark on apprenticeships or work orientated training courses. It is envisaged that this new facility would accommodate space for about 60 post-16 pupils.

### **Post 16 Education and Training and Adult Community Learning**

- 8.27 Adult Community Learning (ACL) Essex, run a wide range of daytime and adult learning courses including, arts and crafts, English and maths, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), general interest courses and languages. The Brentwood learning venue is based at Bishops Hill, Hutton.

## **IMPLICATIONS OF GROWTH**

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- 8.28 The development site information used to underpin the findings in this section is further detailed in Chapter 2 of the IDP.

### **Early Years and Childcare Provision**

- 8.29 An analysis has been undertaken of the potential implications of new development on child yield for early years and nursery provision. This assessment uses the following formulas:
- formula 1 (residential schemes): estimated site dwelling capacity x child yield per qualifying dwelling type, and
  - formula 2: (employment schemes): site size x ratio of floorspace by employment type x employment density per employment type x child places per 100 employees.

For residential developments, the child yield from qualifying houses is nine children per one hundred homes (0.09 per dwelling) with half this number expected from qualifying flats i.e. 0.045 per dwelling. These figures are derived from The Essex County Council Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions (Revised Edition 2016).

- 8.30 When estimating the number of early years and childcare places that a new employment proposal will require, a factor of four places per one hundred employees is used. In the absence of detailed site information for employment, The Homes and Communities Agency 'Employment Density Guide' (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) November 2015 is used as a starting point for employment density calculations, following the application of standard site hectare to floorspace conversions for various use employment use classes.
- 8.31 Figure 8.4 below provides an assessment of child yield arising from the proposed Local Plan housing sites. Some of the numbers in the figure are highlighted in blue which indicate higher child yield rates, linked to sites with higher levels of family housing. It is general practice to link new early years provision to new primary schools where there is capacity to do so. Further discussions are required with ECC over the exact location of early years provision linked to housing-led growth.
- 8.32 Figure 8.5 provides information on potential child yield demands arising from employment allocations. This would tend to indicate employment-led potential early year requirements at West Horndon / Dunton Hills and Brentwood Enterprise Park.

**Figure 8.4: Local Plan Housing Sites: Potential Early Years and Child Yield**

Allocation Ref	Site Name	Approximate Postcode	Typology Summary			Total	Early Years
			Discounted Units	Flats	Houses		
020	West Horndon Industrial Estates	CM13 3XL	50	40	110	200	12
021 / 152	West Horndon Industrial Estates	CM13 3XL	140	80	160	380	18
200	Dunton Hills Garden Village (200)	CM13 3LT	330	610	2,560	3,500	258
044 / 178	Land at Priests Lane, Brentwood	CM15 8BJ	0	0	95	95	9
186	Land at Crescent Drive, Shenfield	CM15 8DS	10	35	10	55	2
002	Brentwood railway station car park	CM14 5EZ	70	30	0	100	1
039	Westbury Road Car Park, Westbury Road, Brentwood	CM13 1AL	18	9	18	45	2
040	Chatham Way / Crown Street Car Park Brentwood	CM14 4BG	15	0	16	31	1
041	Land at Hunter House, Western Road, Brentwood	CM14 4SS	37	11	0	48	0
102	William Hunter Way	CM14 4SS	115	150	35	300	10
083	Land west of Warley Hill, Pastoral Way, Warley	CM14 5WF	6	12	22	40	3
003	Wates Way Industrial Estate, Ongar Road, Brentwood	CM15 9TB	60	20	0	80	1
010	Sow and Grow Nursery, Ongar Road, Pilgrims Hatch	CM15 9JH	20	0	18	38	2
023A & 23B	Land off Doddinghurst Road, either side of A12	CM15 9EY	30	0	170	200	15
034 / 235 / 087 / 276	Officer's Meadow, Alexander Lane / Chelmsford Road, Shenfield	CM13 1AG	90	20	400	510	37
263	Land east of Chelmsford Road, Shenfield	CM15 8SD	30	0	170	200	15
311	Eagle and Child Pub, Shenfield	CM15 8RG	6	14	0	20	1
158	Land north of A1023 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield	CM15 8SB	0	0	100	100	9
022	Land at Honeypot Lane, Brentwood	CM14 4QX	40	0	160	200	14
032	Land East of Nags Head Lane, Brentwood	CM14 5NL	10	10	105	125	10

Allocation Ref	Site Name	Approximate Postcode	Typology Summary			Total	Early Years
			Discounted Units	Flats	Houses		
081	Council Depot, The Drive, Warley	CM13 3BH	43	65	15	123	4
117A & 117B	Ford Headquarters, Warley	CM13 3BW	150	100	100	350	14
027	Land adjacent to Carmel, Mascalls Lane, Warley	CM14 5HX	0	0	9	9	1
079A	Land Adjacent to Ingatestone By-pass	CM4 0AL	0	16	41	57	4
128	Ingatestone Garden Centre, Roman Road	CM4 9AU	20	20	80	120	8
106	Site adjacent to Ingatestone Garden Centre (former A12 works site)	CM4 9AY	15	0	26	41	2
076	Land south of Redrose Lane, north of Orchard Piece, Blackmore	CM4 0SA	10	0	20	30	2
077	Land south of Redrose Lane, north of Orchard Piece, Blackmore	CM4 0QT	10	0	30	40	3
294	Chestnut Field, Blackmore Road	CM15 0DX	0	0	5	5	0
085B	Land adj Tipps Cross Community Hall, Blackmore Road	CM15 0DX	0	0	5	5	0
075B	Land off Stocks Lane, Kelvedon Hatch	CM15 0BN	5	0	25	30	2
194	Brizes Corner Field, Blackmore Road, Kelvedon Hatch	CM15 0AR	5	0	18	23	2
							463.0

**Figure 8.5: Local Plan Housing Sites: Potential Early Years and Child Yield**

Dunton Hills Employment Zone (200)	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)	Land adjacent to Ingatestone by-pass (part bounded by Roman Road) (079C)	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)	Childerditch Industrial Estate (112D and 112E (a))	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)	Brentwood Enterprise Park (Codham Hall Extension) (101C)	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)	Land at East Horndon (109 and 187)	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)	Land north of A1023, Shenfield	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)	Brentwood Enterprise Park (M25 Junction 29 works site)	Pre-school Places Forecast (4 places per 100 employees)
	38		17		23		2		30		12		97

## Primary Schools

8.33 A collaborative approach has been undertaken with Essex County Council to understand the strategic implications of the Local Plan housing sites on new primary school provision using the latest available information.<sup>7</sup> The key findings from this analysis are detailed below in Figure 8.6. It should be noted that these are forecasts only and the information is likely to change as further certainty over developments is obtained (including typology) and demographics are updated. The overall surplus / deficit takes into consideration new forecasting variables and predicted pupil yield.

**Figure 8.6: Primary School Requirements**

Primary Planning Group	Pupils from Housing	Overall Surplus / Deficit (new forecasting)	School Options	Site Requirements	Additional Requirements
Group 01 (Brentwood Town)	584	-2.1 form entry	Current planned expansion of Warley Primary by 1 form entry (fe) (Scheduled to open 2019).  Additional new 2 form entry (fe) primary school also required – most significant pupil demand falls within Long Ridings Primary priority admissions areas. Option to pursue new primary school within Officer's Meadow development / area.	Minimum site requirement for new primary school = 2.1ha	New primary school to include 56 place early years and childcare facilities.  Schedule to open school by 2024.
Group 02 (Ingatstone / Mountnessing)	49	-0.4 form entry	Prudent to plan for 0.5 fe expansion.	Exact site requirements to be confirmed.	Schedule to open extension by 2020.
Group 03 (Doddinghurst)	42	-0.4 form entry	Prudent to plan for 0.5 fe expansion	Exact site requirements to be confirmed.	Schedule to open extension by 2021

<sup>7</sup> Including currently unpublished forecasts and planning permission data to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.

/ Kelvedon Hatch)					
No Group (West Horndon)	959	-4.8 form entry	Currently planned expansion of West Horndon Primary by 0.5 fe (scheduled to open in 2019)  Three new 2 fe primary schools required as part of Dunton Hills Garden Village development. This will build sufficient capacity for accommodating demand to 3,500 and with further expansion options to accommodate demand to 4200 units.	Three sites of 2.1ha (minimum requirement)	Each new primary school to include 56 place early years and childcare facilities. Scheduled school openings – 2023, 2028 and 2033.  Special Education Needs provision may also be required on Dunton Hills Garden Village.
Early Years			In addition to early years facilities attached to new primary schools, additional stand-alone settings are likely to be required.	Exact quantities and site requirements to be confirmed.	

## Secondary Schools

- 8.34 Overall the proposed housing allocations in the Local Plan produce a secondary school pupil yield of circa 1,089 across the Borough, which is equivalent to 7.3 fe (150 pupils a form). In Figure 8.7, this is broken down broadly into the secondary priority admissions areas.<sup>8</sup> The sites at West Horndon and the proposed Dunton Hills Garden Village have been shown under one heading. As with the primary school information, it should be noted that these are forecasts only and the information is likely to change as further certainty over developments is obtained (including typology) and demographics are updated.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes Brentwood Ursuline Convent High School as it serves a wide area with specific admission requirements.

The overall surplus / deficit takes into consideration new forecasting variables and predicted pupil yield. It can be noted from the figure that there is a small excess demand for pupil places forecast at the Anglo European School and the total pupil yield arising from West Horndon / Dunton Hills equates to circa 4.3 fe (Dunton Hills tested at 3,500 dwelling level). The Brentwood / Shenfield secondary schools appear to cope with the level of growth proposed. On first assessment, the 4.3fe of need may struggle to gain the critical mass for a new secondary school, however with the proposed developments on the edge of Basildon this should generate around a further form of entry demand. It is also likely that a new secondary school will attract in other pupils already living in West Horndon and north of the A127. The findings indicate the need to plan for a new 900 form entry secondary school at Dunton Hills Garden Village.

**Figure 8.7: Secondary School Requirements**

Secondary Priority Admissions Area	Pupils from Housing	Overall Surplus / Deficit (new forecasting)	School Options	Site Requirements	Additional Requirements
Anglo European	33	-0.3 fe	The school sets its own admission standards.  There are options to manage any small forecast in any resultant additional need from local developments through bulge classes.  Pupil space may be underestimated as the school is set to benefit shortly from a small quantity of s.106 funding.	No new housing led space requirements identified.	None detailed.
Brentwood County High	174	+0.1 fe	Cope with level of proposed growth.	None detailed.	None detailed.
Brentwood Five Parishes / Becket Keys	28	+ 0.6 fe	Cope with level of proposed growth.	None detailed.	None detailed.
Shenfield High	213	0.0 fe	Cope with level of proposed growth.	None detailed.	None detailed.
St. Martin's	2	1.3 fe	Forecasts for St. Martin's can vary but little housing promoted with priority admissions area. Any deficit in need	None detailed.	None detailed.

			may be met through Basic Need rather than funding arising from development.		
West Horndon Total (West Horndon / Dunton Hills)	639	-4.3 fe	Pupils yield from Dunton Hills / West Horndon likely to yield the equivalent of 4.3 fe pupil demand. Additional local demand may be equivalent to minimum of 1 fe of need (Basildon extensions, existing pupils within West Horndon and potential demand north of A127). Prudent to plan on the basis of 6 fe (900 pupils) new secondary school.	7.9 ha (minimum requirement)	Schedule to open school 2026.  Special educational needs provision may also be required on Dunton Hills Garden Village.

### Special Education Needs

8.35 According to the Department for Education<sup>9</sup>, across all schools the number of pupils with special educational needs has fallen to about 14.4%, with special educational needs classified as:

- Special Education Need Support – extra or different help from that provided as part of the school’s usual curriculum, and
- Statement of special educational needs or Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan – a pupil has a statement or plan when a formal assessment has been made.

About 2.8% of the pupil population has a statement or EHC plan.

8.36 It is rational to forecast that a proportion of new pupils arising from new housing development may need special educational needs support. This could be delivered within both non-specialist and specialist schools depending upon the nature of the educational needs. In stakeholder discussions, the Endeavour School has explicitly indicated the need to support older pupils in education with specialists 6<sup>th</sup> form facilities. This position is supported by the specialist SEN team at ECC. Importantly there will also be a need to plan for primary and secondary school SEN provision as part of the Dunton Hills Garden Village. Discussions will also need to take place with West Horndon Primary school how also have a current specialism in SEN support.

<sup>9</sup> Department for Education / National Statistics – Special Educational Needs in England January 2016 – information to update.

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

8.37 The indicative school infrastructure costs are detailed further in Part B of the IDP but are summarised below in Figure 8.8. Please note that these figures exclude land and site preparation costs.

**Figure 8.8: Indicative School Infrastructure Costs**

Area	Project	Cost	Notes
<b>Brentwood / Shenfield (Grp 1)</b>	Expand Warley Primary by 1fe	£1.9m	Funded by s.106 and Basic Need Funding
	New primary school	£7.5m	On Officer's Meadow subject to s.106 funding
<b>Ingatestone &amp; Mountnessing (Grp 2)</b>	Additional 0.5 fe primary school capacity	£1.6m	Figures based upon standard 'expansion' multiplier of £15,281 per place
<b>Doddinghurst / Kelvedon Hatch (Grp 3)</b>	Minor expansion of primary school capacity	£535,000	Figures based upon standard 'expansion' multiplier of £15,281 per place
<b>West Horndon (Grp 4)</b>	Expand West Horndon Primary by 0.5 fe	£1.1m	Funded from Basic Needs Funding.
<b>Dunton Hills Garden Village</b>	3 x 2 fe primary schools	£22.5m	Allows for expansion up to 4200 houses.
	New 6 fe secondary school	£20.2m	Includes land but excludes costs of post 16 provision
<b>Total</b>		<b>£55.34m</b>	

<b>Revision Schedule – Chapter 8</b>	
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