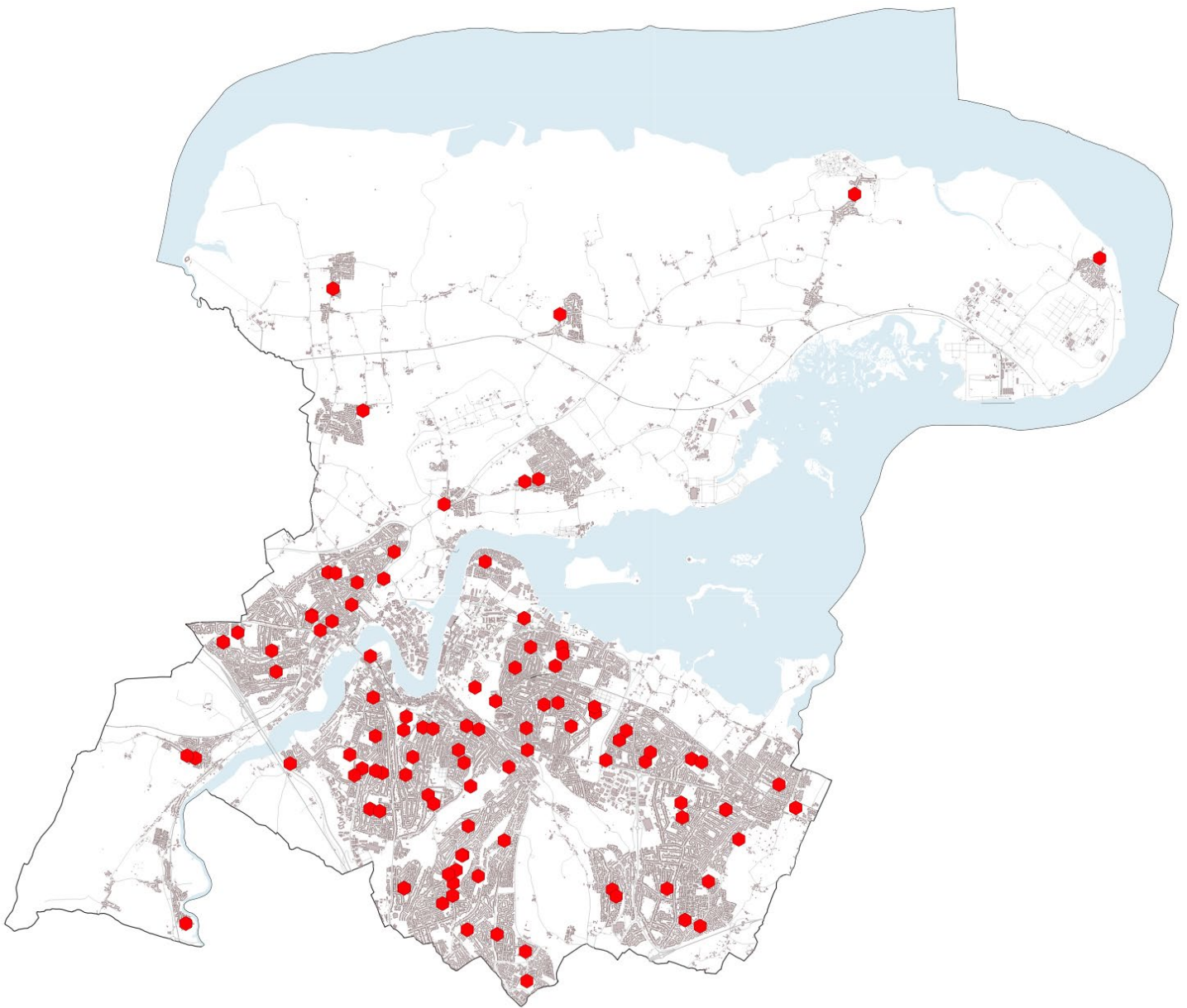


Appendix 5

Education infrastructure Delivery plan 2026-2041



1. Introduction

- 1.1. Medway Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places. The principles, methods, and challenges of this duty are set out in the School Place Planning Strategy.
- 1.2. Medway's local plan is expected to be adopted in late 2026 and will cover the period up to 2041. The local plan sets out how just over 24,500 homes will be delivered by 2041. It also provides a long-term strategy for Medway for areas such as housing, employment, town centres, the natural environment, and the necessary supporting infrastructure.
- 1.3. Having a local plan means we know when and where developers are going to build houses. This allows a proactive, co-ordinated plan, rather than a reactive, fragmented response.
- 1.4. This infrastructure delivery plan sets out how we will meet the known and expected demand for school places up to 2041. Its purpose is to ensure sufficient school places to meet demand. But also, that all new provisions provide high quality teaching and learning environments and are inclusive of those with SEND requirements.
- 1.5. This plan will be a fluid document, updated regularly as the individual housing schemes come forward and the phasing of houses is more definite. Some school projects will need to be re-prioritised as the demand dictates.
- 1.6. In December 2024, the Government published a white paper on English Devolution, and bringing about Local Government Reorganisation (LGR). It is likely that this will result in the creation of three or four unitary authorities in Kent, with populations of around 500,000. Currently, the statutory responsibility for planning and providing school places lies with Medway Council within Medway, and Kent County Council for Kent. This responsibility would pass to the new unitary authorities for their area upon their creation. Until any changes are confirmed, we will continue to plan provision under the existing boundaries.
- 1.7. LGR may result in changes to the approach set out in this plan as we liaise with new colleagues. We are already working with neighbouring authorities to ensure sufficient school places for developments that lie on or near our boundary. This will ensure that we do not over- or under-provide in these areas.

2. Existing demand

- 2.1. Medway, like other local authorities, has seen a rise in demand in the recent past due to a peak in births. This initially affected primary schools and is now passing into secondary as the larger cohorts get older.
- 2.2. Medway has also seen large amounts of development in recent years. The absence of a local plan has meant that developments have occurred without any overall guidance and coordination.
- 2.3. Increased housing, combined with issues such as increased cost of living, have led to increased migration into Medway. Where other local authorities have started to see a reduction in pupil numbers, Medway's have continued to grow.
- 2.4. The programme of new and expanded schools over the last decade have provided sufficient primary places. However, there is still existing demand for secondary places. The expansions to meet this demand are shown in Table 1. These projects include an element of future proofing. Therefore, include the new school at East Hill, and expansions at Danecourt and Strood Academy.

Table 1 - Approved projects to meet existing demand. East Hill (shaded blue) will partly meet existing and local plan demand.

Project	Phase	Places	Location	Date
Chatham Grammar co-ed	Secondary	-	Chatham	2026
Holcombe Grammar co-ed	Secondary	-	Chatham	2026
Fort Pitt Grammar co-ed	Secondary	-	Rochester	2026
Leigh Academy Rainham resourced provision	Secondary	30	Gillingham/Rainham	2026
Napier Primary School resourced provision	Primary / SEND	20	Gillingham/Rainham	2026
St Margaret's Junior School resourced provision	Primary / SEND	20	Gillingham/Rainham	2026
All Saints Primary School resourced provision	Primary / SEND	20	Chatham	2026
Chatham Grammar resourced provision	Secondary SEND	30	Gillingham/Rainham	2026
Strood Academy expansion	Secondary	300	Strood	2027
Marlborough Centre relocation	SEND	30	Gillingham	2027
Hoo St Werburgh expansion	Primary	210	Hoo Peninsula	2028
Brompton Academy	Secondary	150	Chatham	2029
Danecourt secondary phase	Secondary SEND	250	Medway	2029
East Hill Primary school & resourced provision	Primary & SEND	420	Capstone Valley	2029
Fort Pitt expansion	Secondary	150	Rochester	2030
Resourced provision at a selective school TBC	Secondary SEND	25	Medway	2031

3. Local plan education infrastructure requirements

- 3.1. Planning colleagues have provided indicative information on the size, location, and phasing of housing developments. From this we have calculated the expected number of pupils per year (Table 2).

Table 2 - Expected number of pupils by year group in each year of the local plan

Plan year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N1	10	19	29	38	48	53	59	64	70	75	71	66	61	57	52
N2	10	29	48	67	86	101	112	123	134	145	146	136	127	118	108
Year R	7	23	48	74	99	122	140	155	169	184	191	188	176	163	151
Year 1	7	21	44	76	108	138	164	186	205	223	234	238	232	216	200
Year 2	7	21	41	71	111	147	180	210	237	259	274	282	282	273	253
Year 3	7	21	41	69	106	149	189	226	261	291	310	321	326	323	310
Year 4	7	21	41	69	104	144	191	236	277	315	341	357	365	366	360
Year 5	7	21	41	69	104	142	187	238	286	331	365	389	401	406	403
Year 6	7	21	41	69	104	142	184	233	288	340	381	413	433	441	443
Year 7	7	20	41	68	103	141	184	230	282	341	390	428	456	472	478
Year 8	7	20	41	68	102	140	183	229	279	335	391	436	471	495	509
Year 9	7	20	41	68	102	140	182	228	278	332	385	437	479	510	532
Year 10	7	20	41	68	101	139	181	227	277	331	381	431	480	518	547
Year 11	7	20	41	68	101	139	181	226	276	330	380	428	474	520	555
Year 12	5	13	25	41	61	82	106	131	159	190	217	243	267	290	313
Year 13	5	14	27	44	64	86	74	136	165	195	223	249	272	294	315

- 3.2. Our standard forecasts cover five years for primary and seven years for secondary. We have used data from the Office for National Statistics to produce an extended forecast to cover the 15-year period of the local plan.
- 3.3. By combining the expected pupils per year and the extended forecast, we have estimated the number of additional school places required during the plan period. The additional provisions to provide these are shown in Table 3, along with estimated timing and costs.
- 3.4. The dates for the new provisions are indicative based upon current phasing expectations. This will be an evolving picture over time.

Table 3 – Education infrastructure requirements. East Hill (shaded blue) will partly meet existing and local plan demand.

Project	Phase	Places	Location	Date	Estimated cost
2FE expansion or new school TBC	Primary	420	Gillingham/Rainham	2029	£10-12 million
East Hill Primary school & resourced provision	Primary & SEND	420	Capstone Valley	2029	£10-12 million
New 2FE Primary School	Primary	420	Strood	2029	£10-12 million
Expansion of Riverside Primary School by 1FE	Primary	210	Gillingham/Rainham	2029	£4-5 million
Expansion and relocation of Chattenden Primary School	Primary	210	Hoo Peninsula	2030	£10-12 million
Expansion and relocation of High Halstow Primary School	Primary	210	Hoo Peninsula	2030	£10-12 million
New Road expansion	Primary	105	Chatham	2030	£4-5 million
New 6-8FE secondary school	Secondary	1150-1500	Capstone Valley	2031	£40-50 million
6x 1FE expansion at selective schools, or 1x 6FE satellite annexe	Secondary	1150	Medway	2030-36	£5-6 million x 6
New 1FE school at Land South of Rochester Road	Primary	210	Strood	2031	£8-10 million
New 8FE secondary school	Secondary	1500	Strood	2032	£45-50 million
New 6FE secondary school	Secondary	1150	Hoo Peninsula	2034	£40-45 million
Greenvale 1FE expansion	Primary	210	Chatham	2034	£4-5 million
Expansion of Temple Mill Primary School by 1FE	Primary	210	Strood	2034/35	£4-5 million
Either 1 new 3FE school, or 2 new 2FE schools	Primary	630/840	Hoo Peninsula	2032, 2035	£15-18 million
New 2FE Primary School	Primary	420	Strood	2035	£10-12 million
Expansion at either Lordswood Primary or Kingfisher Primary	Primary	210	Capstone Valley	2036	£4-5 million
New 1FE school with 2FE core facilities	Primary	210	Capstone Valley	2036	£8-10 million
New 2FE school	Primary	420	Capstone Valley	2040	£10-12 million

Dates and costs shown in this table are indicative.

4. School specifications

- 4.1. A school requires a suitably sized area of land for a playing field, and an appropriately sized building for classrooms. These sizes are set out in the Department for Education Building Bulletin 103 (BB103) for mainstream schools, and BB104 for special schools. Table 3 shows the site and buildings sized for a range of mainstream primary and secondary schools, and a resourced provision.

Table 4 – School site and building sizes.

School size	Phase	Building area (min-max)	Total site area, (including building area, min-max)
1 FE (210 pupils)	Primary	1,211 – 1,345m ²	8,993 – 11,220m ²
2 FE (420 pupils)	Primary	2,072 – 2,290m ²	15,986 – 20,040m ²
3 FE (630 pupils)	Primary	2,933 – 3,235m ²	22,979 – 28,860m ²
6 FE (1150 pupils)	Secondary	8,820 – 10,052m ²	66,500 – 83,450m ²
8 FE (1500 pupils)	Secondary	11,060 – 12,575m ²	84,000 – 105,500m ²
25 place resourced provision	Primary or Secondary	373 – 437m ²	
Special school (250 pupils)	Secondary	4,675 – 5,375m ²	17,000 – 22,000m ²

Table 5 - Estimated school cost

	Estimated build cost based on Medway benchmarking and DfE average South East build cost*
1 FE primary expansion	£4.5 million
New 2 FE primary school	£12 million
New 3 FE primary school	£18 million
1 FE secondary expansion	£5 million
New 6 FE secondary school	£40 million
New 8 FE secondary school	£50 million

*These are estimates based on current prices. It is expected that final costs could exceed these with construction cost inflation.

Table 6 - Estimated build time

School size	Phase	Pre-site time	On site time	Estimated total build time
1 FE (210 pupils)	Primary	14 months	11 months	25 months
2 FE (420 pupils)	Primary	15 months	12 months	27 months
3 FE (630 pupils)	Primary	15 months	14 months	29 months
6 FE (1150 pupils)	Secondary	15 months	17 months	32 months
8 FE (1500 pupils)	Secondary	21 months	18 months	39 months
25 place resourced provision	Primary or Secondary	14 months	11 months	25 months
Special school (250 pupils)	Secondary	15 months	17 months	32 months

- 4.2. The number and type of rooms required will vary depending on the size of the school, but also the teaching methods and curriculum used. The DfE has a mainstream schedule of accommodation tool which provides guidance on the rooms required.
- 4.3. The current DfE expectation is that new secondary schools will not include a sixth-form. However, there is a need for post-16 places in Medway. One alternative option is to build a sixth-form college, rather than providing sixth-form capacity at each new secondary school. This could allow more specialised teaching areas, and a wider range of courses. However, it would require additional land and funding to create a stand-alone provision.
- 4.4. It is proposed to prioritise new school buildings over expansions. New schools will have a longer lifespan than expansions. They will provide modern learning environments and require less maintenance. New schools can be designed to enable better community engagement, and also future expansion as required. However, there will be occasions when an expansion is the most appropriate pathway.
- 4.5. Due to the smaller pupil numbers, 1 FE primaries can struggle with educational and financial viability. Therefore, 1 FE schools will only be built with 2 FE core facilities, with the intention that they will be expanded in future. This has the benefit of keeping schools viable and offering a quicker and more cost effective expansion option in the future. Alternatively, expansions of current schools will be used to provide 1 FE provisions.
5. SEND
- 5.1. The number of pupils with Special Educational Needs is increasing. This is due to increasing number of pupils overall, and a higher proportion being assessed as having additional needs. Ideally these pupils will be taught in a mainstream school with support, a resourced provision or SEN Unit for those who have higher needs, or a Medway special school for those with the highest needs.

- 5.2. There may be some pupils whose specific needs cannot be met within Medway, and so may need to attend an out-of-area special school or resourced provision. However, lack of space means that many pupils who could be taught in resourced provisions are in special schools, and pupils who could attend special schools are in expensive, out-of-area placements.
- 5.3. This results in long home-to-school journeys for pupils, and takes them away from their local area, and reduces the time they can spend in their community, and with family and friends. It is generally pupils with greater needs who travel out-of-area, and this creates an extra disadvantage for them.
- 5.4. Therefore, wherever possible, resourced provisions will be included with each new school. This will allow more pupils to attend mainstream schools, and free up places in special schools. This will mean more pupils in out-of-area provisions can be taught in Medway. This has a double benefit for Medway pupils. It reduces travel time and out-of-area placements, allowing pupils to spend more time with their family and peers, as well as enabling better engagement between the schools and families. It opens up pupil funding to be spent on Medway pupils and provisions, rather than out-of-area schools. The annual per-pupil cost of an independent place is almost 2.9 times higher than a Medway place.
- 5.5. This means that while adding resourced provisions increases the capital cost of providing new schools, it greatly reduces the long-term revenue costs.

6. Legal

Expansions

- 6.1. The Council has the power under sections 18 and 19 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to make “prescribed alterations” to a maintained school. The procedure for making prescribed alterations is set out in the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013.
- 6.2. There is a strong expectation on Local Authorities to consult interested parties to develop their proposals prior to formal publication. This is part of their duty, under public law, to act rationally and consider all relevant factors.
- 6.3. For expansions at academies, the academy trust must carry out the statutory consultation. In these circumstances the Regional Schools Director is the decision maker on the proposals. If these proposals are to meet basic need for school places, then responsibility for funding falls to the Council. All decisions on funding approval will follow the Council’s procurement procedures.

- 6.4. In some cases, an academy trust could manage an expansion project at a school they run. There would need to be an agreement between the council and the trust on how funding is provided and managed.

New schools

- 6.5. The main route for opening a new school is through the presumption process. Under current legislation, new schools are created through this route will be free schools. A free school is the term for an academy which is created as a new provision, rather than an existing school which has gone through the conversion process. This is set out in section 6A of the Education and Inspections Act 2006.
- 6.6. The government has put forward proposals to allow local authorities to open maintained schools. However, as of 1 September 2025, 82% of schools in Medway are academies. Therefore, it is unlikely that we would look to create new maintained schools at this time.
- 6.7. The process to open a new school starts with producing a specification for the school. This sets out the type, size, location, and other details of the school. The local authority then invites academy trusts to submit proposals to operate the school. With the help of the DfE, a trust is selected based on how well they meet the criteria set out in the specification. The local authority then works with the trust to establish the school.
- 6.8. The construction of the new school would be funded by Medway, and this is expected to be wholly or mainly through s106 receipts. The school would then be leased to the trust on a 125-year lease. The pre-opening and initial revenue costs would also be met by Medway as the school builds up to capacity.
- 6.9. The statutory process for a new school is estimated to take around nine to twelve months.

7. Statutory process

- 7.1. There are statutory processes which must be carried out before opening or expanding a school. The process differs for expanding maintained and academy schools, and opening new schools, giving three different variations overall.
- 7.2. The initial step for all processes is Cabinet approval of the principle and funding. Consultation is carried out by Medway for maintained school expansions and new schools. Academy trusts have to consult for expansions at their schools. The final decision is made by cabinet for maintained expansions, the Regional Schools Director for academy expansions, and the DfE for new schools.

Table 7 - Summary of processes

	Maintained expansion	Academy expansion	New school
Approval of principle and funding	Cabinet	Cabinet	Cabinet
Consultation	Medway	Academy Trust	Medway
Change of land use (if required)	Medway	Medway and/or Academy trust	N/A
Final decision	Cabinet	DfE - Regional Schools Director	DfE – Secretary of State
Full process	Appendix 1	Appendix 2	Appendix 3

8. Physical process

- 8.1. The process for constructing the school site and buildings is longer than the statutory process. There are several stages to progress through before work on the ground can start. These include designing the building, acquiring planning permission, and following the appropriate procurement and tender processes for the award of contract. It can take around two years to build a primary school, and three to four years for a secondary. However, certain elements of the statutory and physical processes can run side-by-side.
- 8.2. The initial steps will include procurement of professionals such as an architect to produce a feasibility study, and an outline design for the project. A range of surveys will be required to inform the design and verify the possibility of building in the proposed area. These can take up to 9 months, depending on the time of year. This is because, for example, ecology surveys can depend on nesting periods or breeding periods.
- 8.3. There will need to be an open tender process to select a contractor for the build. This involves producing tender documents, evaluating the returned tenders, and going through the appropriate council approval processes. This is estimated to take 5 months in total but can run partially alongside other tasks.
- 8.4. Finally, planning permission will be required. This will involve preparation, approval from the planning authority, and managing any planning conditions. It is estimated to take up to 5 months.

9. Timelines

- 9.1. The deadline with all timelines is for the physical build to be ready by the May half-term before the target opening date in September. This gives the school the summer holiday period to move in and prepare the new or expanded school buildings.

9.2. Indicative timelines are included as appendices 1 to 3.

10. Budget & funding

- 10.1. Based on current estimates, the overall cost for school projects related to the local plan is £276 to £333 million. The estimated s106 contributions from the local plan developments under the current developer contributions guide would be £151 million. This leaves a shortfall of £125 to £171 million. In light of this, there will need to be an ambitious forward-thinking council funding approach to education infrastructure delivery.
- 10.2. Guidance from the Department for Education on securing developer contributions for education highlights the role that local authority borrowing powers can play in providing up front funding of for education in relation to s106. It states that “To support the delivery of strategic development at pace, you may need to forward-fund school provision within an urban extension or new settlement, using basic need funding or local authority borrowing if necessary and recouping these costs later through developer contributions secured by a planning obligation.”
- 10.3. The projects in this plan will be funded from the Education Capital Programme. The council will use the most appropriate combination of basic need, SEND grant funding, s106 developer contributions, and borrowing where necessary. Other grants may become available over time, and we will bid or apply for these whenever possible.
- 10.4. It is expected that there will be future capital funding from central government for mainstream and specialist provisions. However, at this time the levels and timings of future funding are unknown.
- 10.5. In the 2025 spending review the government allocated £2.6 billion for mainstream school places needed to meet future demographic need for the period 2026/27 to 2029/30 (i.e. Basic Need grant funding). In 2025 £1.05 billion of Basic Need funding was allocated for the 2026/27 and 2027/28 financial years. This leaves £1.55 billion for 2028/29 and 2029/30. For 2026/27, 65 out of 153 local authorities received no funding, while the remaining 88 received amounts between £53,000 and £60 million.
- 10.6. The costs for any new or expanded schools will be confirmed after progressing through the detailed design and procurement process. Our current estimated costs for new and expanded schools are shown in Table 5.
- 10.7. DfE guidance states that Basic Need allocations do not factor in the cost of land acquisition, so it is particularly important that any land required within larger development sites for schools is provided at no cost to the local authority.
- 10.8. The table below shows the received and agreed Education Section 106 funding ahead of the Local Plan. Officers will use this funding towards

creating places to meet demand. The Council receives s106 receipts in instalments as a development reaches trigger points. This can make it challenging to plan too far ahead. Education officers work closely with planning officers to understand the phasing and progress of the various developments to help with place planning.

Table 8 - Amounts of pre local plan s106 funding

	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Total
1. Agreed s106 funding	£5,747,936.31	£14,202,429.64	£16,419,998.79	£36,370,364.75
2. Received funding	£3,443,717.95	£9,166,359.51	£7,371,354.35	£19,981,431.81
3. Spent funding	£2,705,748.57	£6,268,789.41	£7,649,174.37	£16,623,712.35
4. Available (incl borrowing, =row 3 - row 2)	£737,969.38	£2,897,570.10	£-277,820.02	£3,357,719.46
5. Available (excl borrowing)	£1,273,436.46	£4,039,047.64	£2,449,959.87	£7,762,443.98
6. To come (development not started)	£3,094,049.85	£7,317,576.49	£8,666,178.98	£19,077,805.32
7. To come (development started)	£82,882.30	£205,445.16	£2,634,115.44	£2,922,442.90
8. To come (total, =row 6 + row 7)	£3,176,932.15	£7,523,021.65	£11,300,294.42	£22,000,248.22
Total available in future (=row 4 + row 8)	£3,914,901.53	£10,420,591.75	£11,022,474.40	£25,357,967.68

11. Staffing and project management

- 11.1. It is expected that there will be a number of expansion and new build projects under way simultaneously. This will require a significant amount of staff time and resource to prepare and manage.
- 11.2. Therefore, it may be necessary to either expand the current team or employ an external company to provide support. This route was used previously during the construction of Medway's first three academies – Brompton, Strood, and Victory (known as Bishop of Rochester at the time).
- 11.3. Currently the capital programme team comprises of a capital programme lead, and two capital programme officers. They manage the physical build and re-fitting of projects with furniture and equipment. Statutory processes are undertaken by a school organisation officer.

- 11.4. Potential solutions could include additional capacity through one or more of the following: programme director, fixed term project officer(s), permanent project officer(s), administrative support officer, external project management company.

12. Climate change

- 12.1. Medway Council's climate change action plan aims to make the council carbon neutral by 2050. Therefore, any new school buildings, expansions, and refurbishments will take this into account. Officers will consider construction materials and methods which will help to make a positive contribution to this aim.
- 12.2. This delivery plan covers the period to 2041, and any new school buildings will have a lifespan of at least 60 years. Therefore, the last completed project would still be in use in 2100 or later. To this end, we will restrict the use of basic modular buildings and look to use methods of construction that will meet the lifespan required. This will help make long term sustainability a part of the school estate.
- 12.3. The Met Office expects that, due to climate change, the UK will see more warm spells, and fewer cold spells. This could have an impact on the design of school buildings or the facilities, such as ventilation and air conditioning, that they require in future. Designs may need to consider the building orientation, and the creation of areas of shade. There may also be increased heavy rain and dry spells in the future, so water management may need to be considered to avoid flooding, but also to deal with droughts. Landscape designs may need to incorporate attenuation ponds to store stormwater, and planting that is resistant to drought.
- 12.4. There may also be opportunities to utilise heat pumps instead of gas boilers, solar panels, or wind turbines to provide renewable power, and rainwater harvesting and storage to provide water for external use.

Appendices

- Maintained expansion
 - Statutory process – Appendix 5.1
 - Physical process – Appendix 5.1
- Academy expansion
 - Statutory process – Appendix 5.2
 - Physical process – Appendix 5.2
- New School
 - Statutory process – Appendix 5.3
 - Physical process – Appendix 5.3
- New school power requirements – Appendix 5.4

Appendix 5.1 – Maintained school expansion

These timelines are indicative, as each project may have circumstances which impact the completion time.

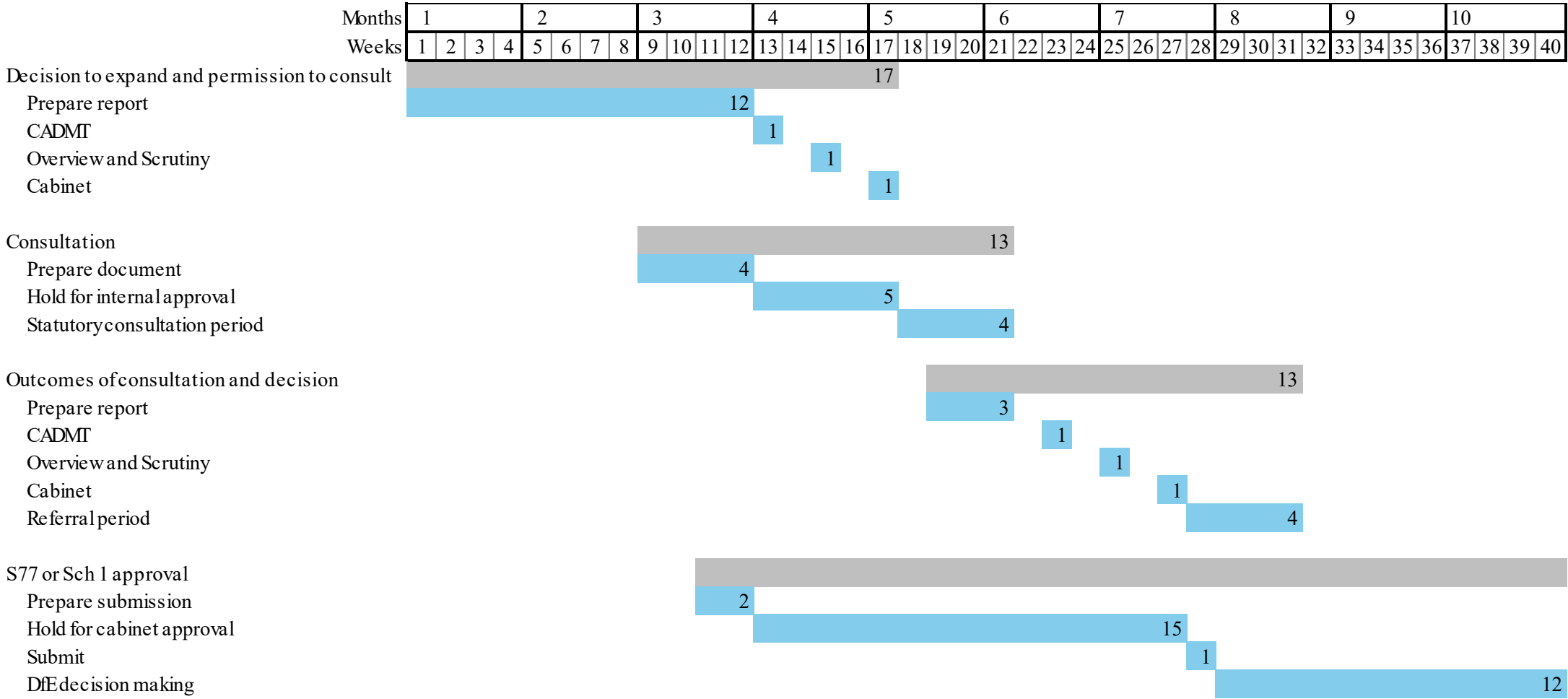
Maintained school expansion statutory timeline – **10 months minimum** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Decision to expand and permission to consult	17 weeks
Consultation (by Medway)	4 weeks
Outcomes of consultation and decision (Cabinet)	13 weeks
Change of land use (if required)	12 weeks

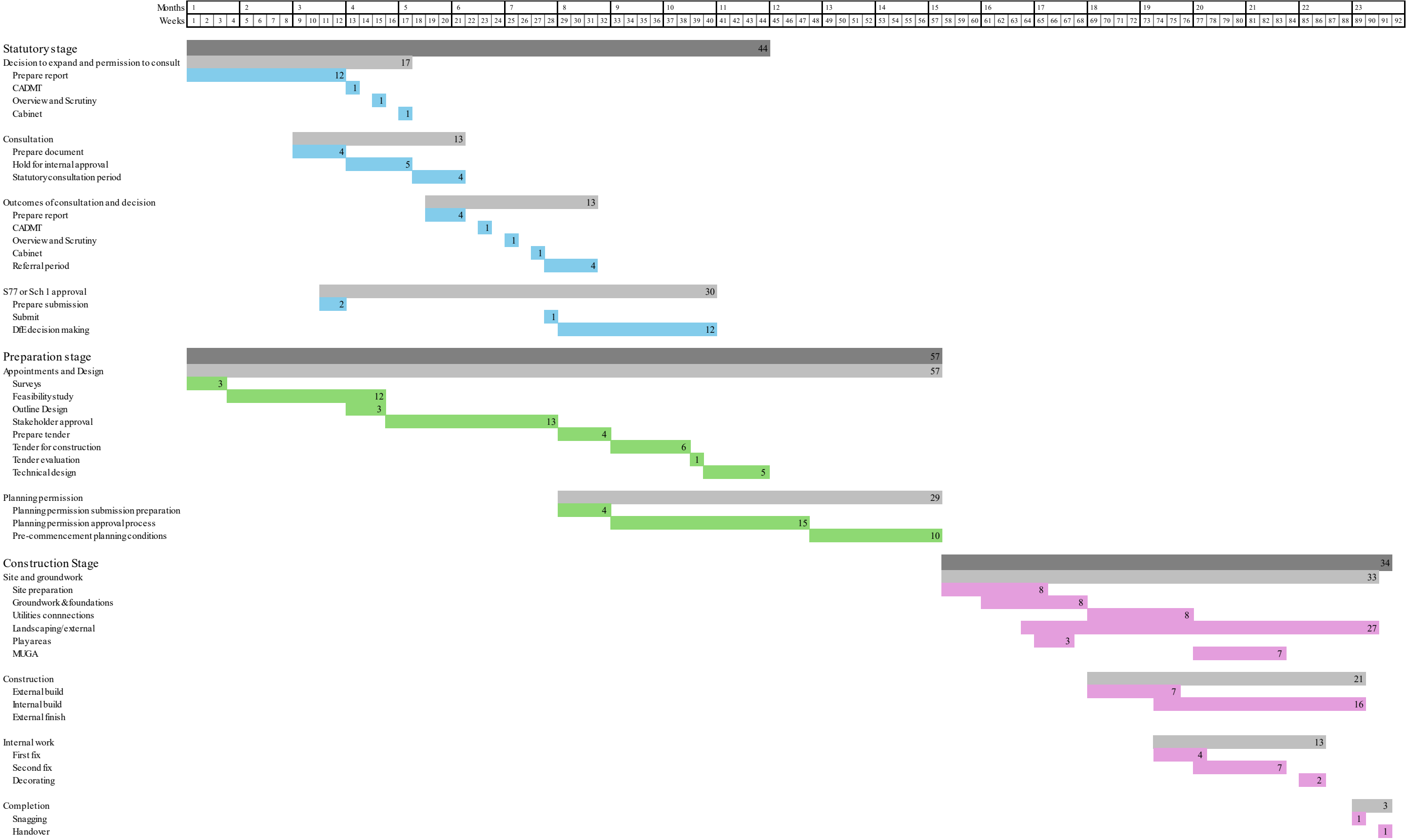
Maintained school expansion physical timeline - **24 months** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Design and planning stage	57 weeks
Site preparation and groundwork	33 weeks
Construction	21 weeks
Internal work	13 weeks
Completion and handover	3 weeks

Maintained school expansion – statutory process



Expansion physical – maintained school



Appendix 5.2 – Academy school expansion

These timelines are indicative, as each project may have circumstances which impact the completion time.

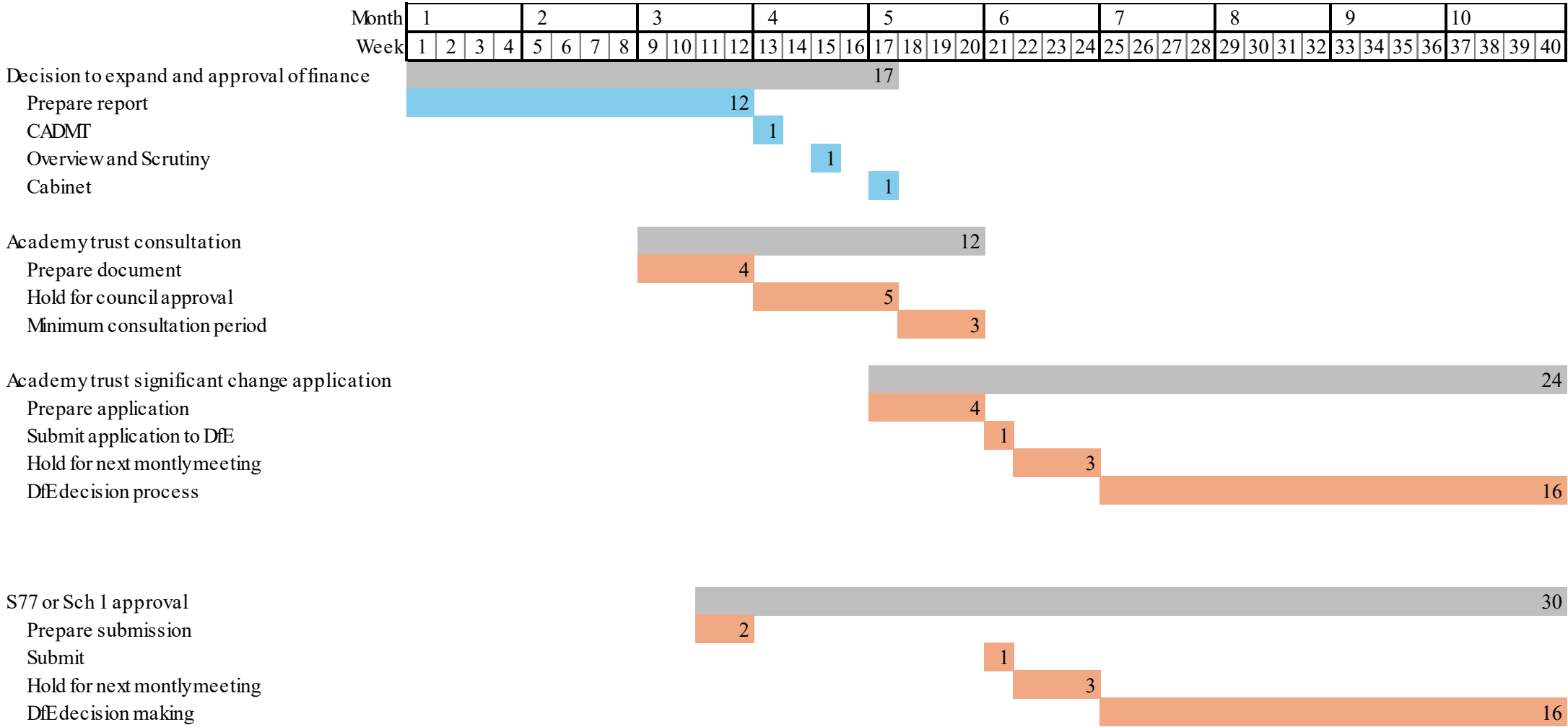
Academy expansion statutory timeline – **10 months minimum** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Decision to expand and permission to consult	17 weeks
Consultation (by academy trust)	3 weeks
Outcomes of consultation and decision (DfE)	24 weeks
Change of land use (if required)	16 weeks

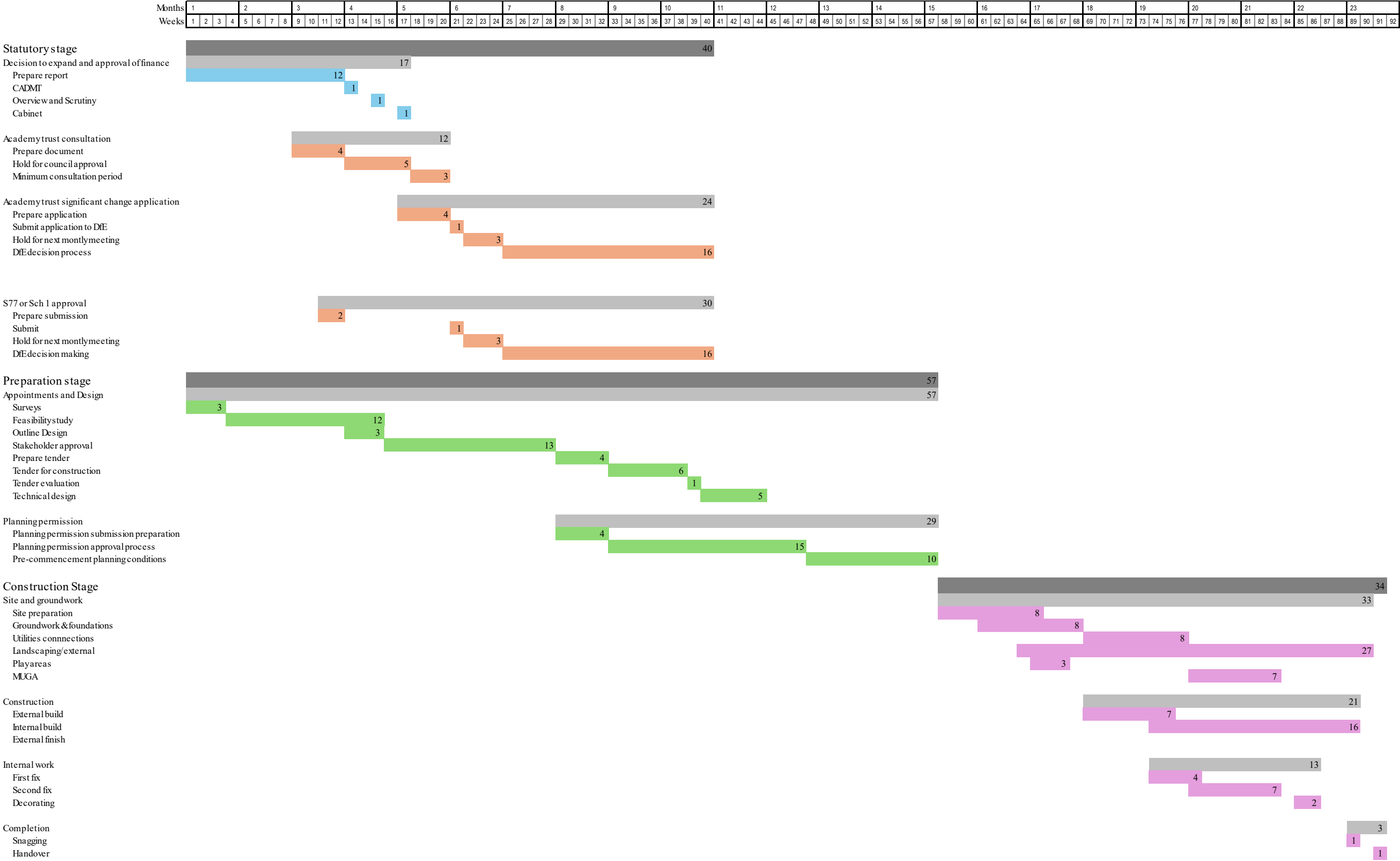
Academy school expansion physical timeline – **24 months** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Design and planning stage	57 weeks
Site preparation and groundwork	33 weeks
Construction	21 weeks
Internal work	13 weeks
Completion and handover	3 weeks

Academy school expansion – statutory process



Expansion physical – academy school



Appendix 5.3 – New school

These timelines are indicative, as each project may have circumstances which impact the completion time.

New school statutory timeline – **11 months minimum** - (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Decision to open and permission to consult	17 weeks
Specification and proposals (Includes 4 week consultation & 14 week submission period)	36 weeks

New build physical timeline – **28 months – 2 FE primary** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Design and planning stage	59 weeks
Site preparation and groundwork	52 weeks
Construction	31 weeks
Internal work	16 weeks
Completion and handover	6 weeks

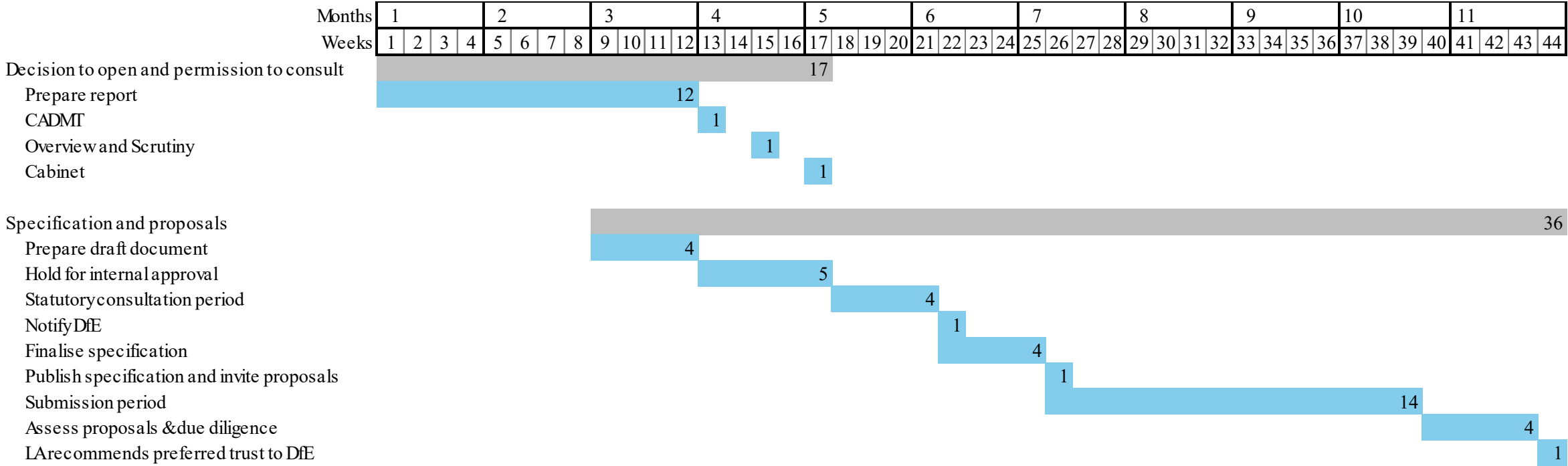
New build physical timeline – **32 months – 6 FE secondary** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Design and planning stage	59 weeks
Site preparation and groundwork	65 weeks
Construction	52 weeks
Internal work	41 weeks
Completion and handover	25 weeks

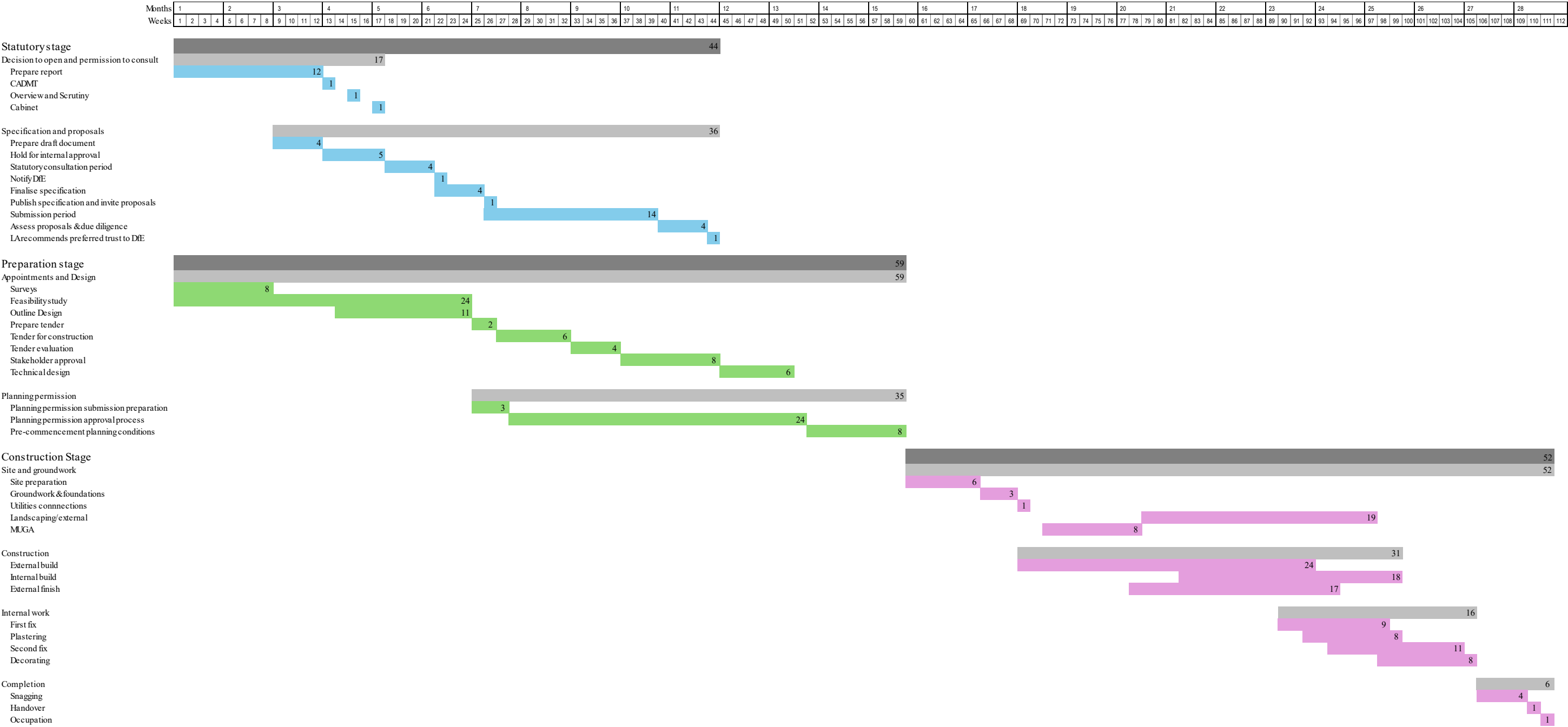
New build physical timeline – **38 months – 8 FE secondary** (some items run concurrently)

Stage	Time
Design and planning stage	83 weeks
Site preparation and groundwork	65 weeks
Construction	52 weeks
Internal work	41 weeks
Completion and handover	25 weeks

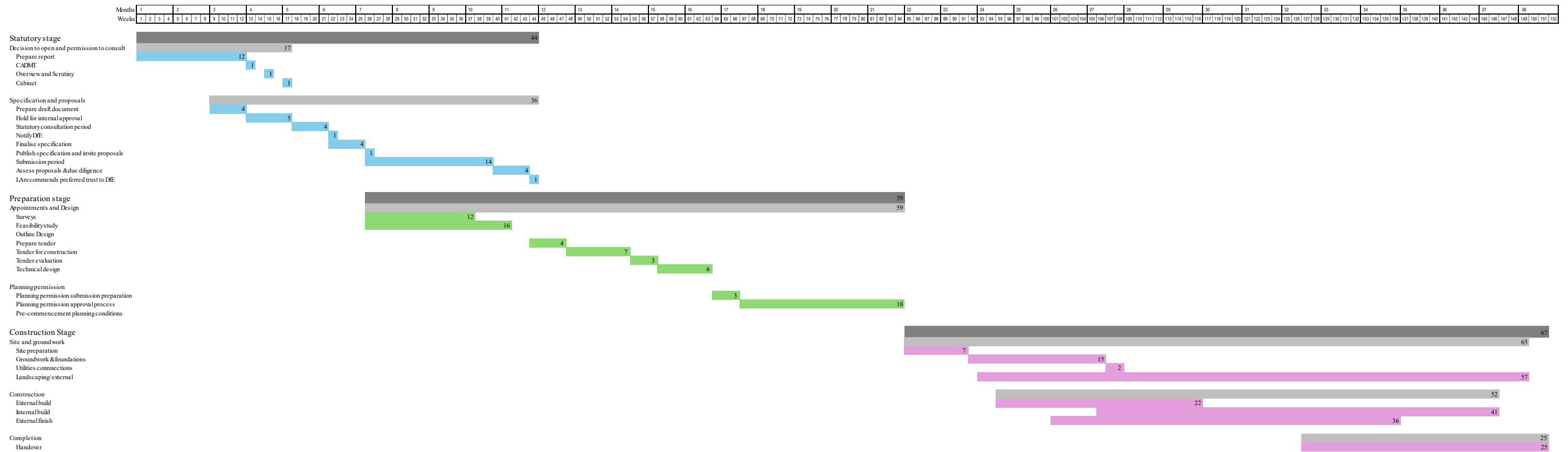
New school statutory process



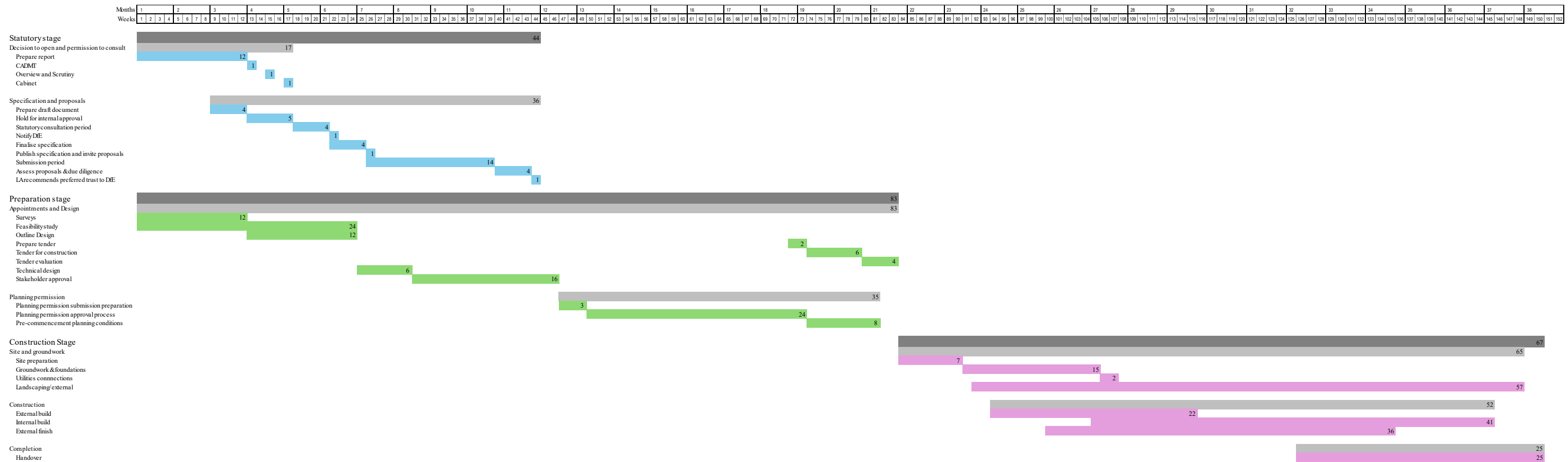
New build – primary



New build - secondary 6FE



New build - secondary 8FE



Appendix 5.4 – New school power requirements

Primary School – without nursery

FE	Pupils	Traditional kVA	Traditional Practical Supply Requirement	Electricity-Only kVA	Electricity-Only Practical Supply Requirement
1FE	210	131	150 kVA	197	200–250 kVA
2FE	420	263	315 kVA	394	400–500 kVA
3FE	630	394	500 kVA	591	630–800 kVA
4FE	840	525	630 kVA	788	800–1,000 kVA

Primary School – with nursery

FE	Nursery Places	Total Pupils	Traditional kVA	Traditional Practical Supply Requirement	Electricity-Only kVA	Electricity-Only Practical Supply Requirement
1FE	30	240	150	200 kVA	225	250 kVA
2FE	52	472	295	315 kVA	443	500 kVA
3FE	78	708	443	500 kVA	665	800 kVA
4FE	104	944	590	630 kVA	885	1,000 kVA

Secondary school – without sixth form

FE	Pupils	Traditional kVA	Traditional Practical Supply Requirement	Electricity-Only kVA	Electricity-Only Practical Supply Requirement
4FE	600	375	400–500 kVA	563	630–800 kVA
5FE	750	469	500–630 kVA	704	800–1,000 kVA
6FE	900	563	630 kVA	844	1,000 kVA
7FE	1,050	656	800 kVA	984	1.0–1.25 MVA
8FE	1,200	750	800–1,000 kVA	1,125	1.25 MVA

Secondary school – with sixth form

FE	6th form Places	Total Pupils	Traditional kVA	Traditional Practical Supply Requirement	Electricity-Only kVA	Electricity-Only Practical Supply Requirement
4FE	200	800	500	500–630 kVA	750	800 kVA
5FE	250	1,000	625	630–800 kVA	938	1.0 MVA
6FE	300	1,200	750	800 kVA	1,125	1.25 MVA
7FE	350	1,400	875	1.0 MVA	1,313	1.5 MVA
8FE	400	1,600	1,000	1.0–1.25 MVA	1,500	1.5–2.0 MVA