

School Places Strategy – Glossary of Terms

Academy - Academies, means Academy Schools, (including those that are Free Schools), University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools, are state-funded, non fee-paying independent schools set up under a Funding Agreement between the Secretary of State and the proprietor of an Academy (most commonly referred to as an Academy Trust). Please also see paragraph B7 for a full explanation.

Amalgamation - This is where two or more schools merge to become one school and are governed under a single governing body.

Collaboration - This is a formal Partnership model for schools using the collaborative regulations to establish a strategic group across the Partnership.

Community School - maintained by the local authority (LA). The LA is the admissions authority – it has main responsibility for deciding arrangements for admitting pupils.

Community Special School – maintained by the LA, which is organised to make special educational provision for pupils with special educational needs.

Condition Survey - A condition survey considers the condition of school buildings and identifies maintenance and repair work, and the timescale for undertaking that work, assisting in budgeting and strategic planning.

DfE – Department for Education.

Diocesan Board of Education – Linked to individual Church Diocese (i.e. Salisbury, Bristol and Clifton in Wiltshire) Diocesan Boards of Education fulfil a vital role in education and support of Church schools. Diocesan plans, resources and structures reflect this priority.

Federation - This is where two or more schools are governed collectively under a single governing body.

FE – Form of Entry to a school, usually 30 places per year group.

Foundation Schools – maintained by the LA. May have a foundation (generally religious) that appoints some (but not most) of the governing body. The governing body is the admissions authority.

Free school - see paragraph B8 for full explanation.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Published by The Department for Communities and Local Government. The purpose of the English indices of deprivation is to identify small areas of England which are experiencing multiple aspects of deprivation.

Infant School - A school that takes pupils aged between four and seven, who will normally go on to a Junior school to complete their primary education.

Junior School - A school that takes pupils aged between seven and eleven. Pupils are normally admitted having previously attended an Infant school.

Local Authority (LA) – In the case of this document, Wiltshire Council.

Multi Academy Trust (MAT) – A multi-academy trust is where a group of schools are governed through a single set of members and directors. There are two forms of multi-academy trust:

- The group may be an existing academy chain which a school elects to join or which sponsors a school
- A number of schools come together to set up a new multi-academy trust with remit, governance etc decided collectively.

Net Capacity Assessment The capacity of a school is the number of pupil places it can accommodate. Local Authorities in England are responsible for informing the Department for Education of the net capacity of all maintained mainstream schools, and any future changes to them.

NOR – Number on Roll: The number of pupils present in a school.

OFSTED - is the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills. Their officers inspect and regulate services that care for children and young people, and services providing education and skills for learners of all ages.

PAN – Published Admission Number. The number of pupils a school can admit in its intake year. The figure is set after consultation between the council and the school governing body.

Partnerships - A group of schools who establish formal and informal agreements to work together outside the statutory framework.

Primary School - A school which has pupils aged between four and eleven, that is, both infant and junior age groups.

Regional Schools Commissioner - The Schools Commissioner and regional schools commissioners work with school leaders to promote and monitor academies and free schools. Regional schools commissioners (RSCs) are responsible for approving new academies and intervening in underperforming academies and free schools in their area. They act on behalf of the Secretary of State for Education.

Resource Base - delivers Special Educational needs specialist provision in a mainstream setting.

Salisbury Plain Super Garrison - Tidworth, Bulford and Perham Down form part of the Salisbury Plain Super Garrison. Following the Strategic Defence Review in 1998 The Ministry of Defence (MOD) decided to reduce the number of British Forces based in Germany. The returning military units have to be accommodated at various locations in UK and one of the chosen locations was the Salisbury Plain Garrisons. The MOD also announced in 2007 the setting up of 4 Super Garrison areas in the UK - Aldershot, the East of England centred on Catterick, Salisbury Plain and Northern Ireland.

Secondary School - A school that takes pupils aged between eleven and sixteen, or eleven and eighteen where there is a sixth form.

The Designation of Rural Primary Schools (England) 2014 Order - The Designation of Rural Primary Schools (England) 2014 Order came into force on 1 October 2014. Decision makers should refer to the list to confirm that a primary school is a rural school when making proposals for its closure.

UTC – University Technical College: University technical colleges (UTCs) are government-funded schools for 14–18 year olds. They teach students technical and scientific subjects.

Voluntary Aided School – maintained by the LA, with a foundation (generally religious) that appoints most of the governing body. The governing body is the admissions authority.

Voluntary Controlled School – maintained by the LA, with a foundation (generally religious) which appoints some (but not most) of the governing body. The LA is the admissions authority.

Wiltshire Core Strategy - The Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan was formally adopted by Wiltshire Council on 20 January 2015. The plan provides an overarching planning policy framework for Wiltshire for the period up to 2026.

Wiltshire Children and Young People's Plan – This is a 3 year plan which contains priorities for action for everyone delivering services to children and young people. The plan is supported by a number of more specific action plans and strategies that explain how the priorities will be delivered.