

AGENDA

Meeting: Children's Select Committee
Place: The Kennet Room - County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JN
Date: Tuesday 31 October 2017
Time: 10.30 am

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Roger Bishton, of Democratic Services, County Hall, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, direct line 01225 713035 or email roger.bishton@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications on direct lines (01225) 713114/713115.

This Agenda and all the documents referred to within it are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Pre-meeting information briefing

There will be a briefing session starting at 9.30am, immediately before the meeting. Its focus will be on **The Education Transformation Board**.

Membership:

Cllr Mary Champion	Cllr Deborah Halik
Cllr Anna Cuthbert	Cllr Jon Hubbard
Cllr Andrew Davis	Cllr Chris Hurst
Cllr Christopher Devine	Cllr Jacqui Lay
Cllr Mary Douglas	Cllr Hayley Spencer
Cllr Sue Evans	Cllr Roy While
Cllr David Halik	

Substitutes:

Cllr Pat Aves	Cllr Nick Fogg MBE
Cllr Clare Cape	Cllr Peter Fuller
Cllr Trevor Carbin	Cllr Russell Hawker
Cllr Ernie Clark	Cllr Jim Lynch
Cllr Stewart Dobson	Cllr James Sheppard

Non-Elected Voting Members:

Ms Jill Hughes	Primary Parent Governor Representative
Dr Mike Thompson	Clifton Diocesan RC Representative

Non-Elected Non-Voting Members:

Miss Tracy Cornelius	Primary Head Teacher Representative
Miss Sarah Busby	Secondary Head Teacher Representative

Mr John Hawkins
James Wilkins
Mr Paul Daniel

School Teacher Representative
Children & Young People's Representative
Further Education Representative

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Agenda

PART I

Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public

1 **Apologies**

2 **Minutes of the Previous Meeting** *(Pages 7 - 14)*

To approve and sign the minutes of the previous meeting held on 5th September 2017.

3 **Declarations of Interest**

To receive any declarations of disclosable interests or dispensations granted by the Standards Committee.

4 **Chairman's Announcements**

5 **Public Participation**

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public.

Statements

If you would like to make a statement at this meeting on any item on this agenda, please register to do so at least 10 minutes prior to the meeting. Up to 3 speakers are permitted to speak for up to 3 minutes each on any agenda item. Please contact the officer named on the front of the agenda for any further clarification.

Questions

To receive any questions from members of the public or members of the Council received in accordance with the constitution.

Those wishing to ask questions are required to give notice of any such questions in writing to the officer named on the front of this agenda no later than 5pm on **24th October** in order to be guaranteed of a written response. In order to receive a verbal response questions must be submitted no later than 5pm on **26th October**. Please contact the officer named on the front of this agenda for further advice. Questions may be asked without notice if the Chairman decides that the matter is urgent.

Details of any questions received will be circulated to Committee members prior to the meeting and made available at the meeting and on the Council's website.

6 **Activities of the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth (WAY)** *(Pages 15 - 16)*

The Committee will receive an update on the activities of the WAY presented by James Wilkins, Children's & Young People's representative.

7 **Anti-Bullying Update** (Pages 17 - 20)

As requested at the previous Children's Select Committee meeting, a report is attached to inform councillors about the ongoing support that the council provides for schools and young people during the year, with reference to the national anti-bullying campaign delivered by the Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA) annually.

Members are asked to consider the work reported regarding anti-bullying and are invited to join the Big Conversation should they wish to.

8 **School Places Strategy 2017-2022** (Pages 21 - 198)

Attached for consideration is the Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017-2022 and the updated implementation plan. The Strategy is scheduled to be considered by Cabinet on 12th December 2017.

The Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 replaces the 2015-2020 Strategy and will become a key framework document for the Council in considering any statutory proposals for changes to school organisation including the commissioning of new schools. It will also inform future capital investment priorities.

The Select Committee is asked to consider the latest Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 and its associated proposals set out in the Implementation Plan, and to provide any comments as appropriate.

9 **Post 16 Area Wide Review (Joint lead by Economy & Planning and Education)** (Pages 199 - 206)

The government has recently carried out a review of further education provision in Wiltshire as part of a national post-16 area review process. Wiltshire College was the only provider in Wiltshire to be included in the 2016-17 Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire review.

Included is a report to inform the committee of the findings and recommendations from the government review of local further education provision which was completed earlier in 2017.

Members are invited to comment on the report prior to Cabinet considering it at its meeting on 7 November 2017.

10 **Wiltshire Council Apprenticeship Growth Plan** (Pages 207 - 222)

Included in this agenda is a report which informs the committee about the delivery of apprenticeships in Wiltshire and seek comments on the Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan.

A key objective of the Council's new business plan is to grow the skills of the local workforce to attract and retain high value businesses in Wiltshire. A specific goal of the business plan is to provide 'more apprentices and improve access to further and higher education'.

The Committee is asked to provide comments on the Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan.

11 **Children's Service Integration Project** *(Pages 223 - 242)*

At the 14th March 2017 Children's Select Committee meeting, members were provided with an overview of the Children's Services Integration (CSI) Project. The Committee supported the proposals presented and subsequently requested this update following the completion of Phase 1.

The Support and Safeguarding Service was launched on the 2nd October 2017, marking the completion of Phase 1. The report included in this agenda provides the Children's Select Committee with an overview of the following:

- the progress of the Children's Services Integration Project
- how CSI will support the delivery of the Council's Business Plan
- financial implications

The committee is asked to note the Phase 1 changes and the timescales, and to endorse the direction of travel being scoped by the Children's Services Integration Project Phase 2. This includes the desire to work with partners in a more joined up or integrated way to deliver improved outcomes for children and families

12 **Final Report of the Traded Services for Schools Rapid Scrutiny Exercise**

The committee is asked to consider the findings and recommendations of the rapid scrutiny exercise as detailed in their report.

This report will be circulated as a supplement to the agenda when available.

13 **DfE Changes - Update from Department for Education** *(Pages 243 - 248)*

A report by Terence Herbert, Corporate Director, is attached presenting an update on developments relating to children's services arising from the Department for Education.

14 **Task Group Updates** *(Pages 249 - 250)*

A report by the Senior Scrutiny Officers providing an update on Task Group Activity since the last meeting is attached.

15 **Forward Work Programme** *(Pages 251 - 254)*

The Committee is asked to note the attached document showing the relevant items from the overview and scrutiny forward work programme plus relevant items on the current Cabinet work programme.

16 **Date of Next Meeting**

To note that the next scheduled meeting is due to be held on Tuesday 19th December at County Hall, Trowbridge, starting at 10.30am.

There will be a pre-meeting briefing at 9.30am in the meeting room.

17 **Urgent Items**

Any other items of business which the Chairman agrees to consider as a matter of urgency.

PART II

Items during whose consideration it is recommended that the public should be excluded because of the likelihood that exempt information would be disclosed

CHILDREN'S SELECT COMMITTEE

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE CHILDREN'S SELECT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 SEPTEMBER 2017 AT THE KENNET ROOM - COUNTY HALL, TROWBRIDGE BA14 8JN.

Present:

Cllr Mary Champion, Cllr Anna Cuthbert, Cllr Andrew Davis, Cllr Christopher Devine, Cllr Mary Douglas, Cllr Sue Evans, Cllr Jon Hubbard, Cllr Chris Hurst, Cllr Jacqui Lay, Cllr Hayley Spencer, Ms J Hughes, Miss Sarah Busby and Mr J Hawkins

Also Present:

Cllr Laura Mayes and Cllr Philip Whalley.

45 Apologies

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr David Halik (who was substituted by Cllr James Sheppard), Cllr Deborah Halik (who was substituted by Cllr Peter Fuller), Dr Mike Thompson, Miss Tracy Cornelius, Mr Paul Daniel and James Wilkins.

46 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Resolved:

To approve and sign the minutes of the previous meeting held on 13 June 2017 as a correct record.

47 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest made at the meeting.

48 Chairman's Announcements

The Chairman made the following announcements:-

- a) Mr Terence Herbert** On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman warmly congratulated Mr Terence Herbert on his appointment as Corporate Director, Children & Education with effect from 14 August 2017.

- b) **Mrs Carolyn Godfrey** The Chairman reported that this would be the last meeting that Carolyn Godfrey would be attending as a Corporate Director prior to her retirement in October 2017. Together with members of the Committee, he warmly thanked her for her outstanding assistance and support for the work of this Committee and wished her every success and happiness in her future endeavours.
- c) **Cabinet Items** At its meeting on 3 July 2017, Cabinet considered the following items:-
- Children's Services Integration Project
 - Adoption Agency Annual Update 2017
 - Wiltshire CSE Action Plan Update
- d) **Outdoor Education Item** For information the item originally scheduled on the Children's Select Committee's forward work programme for this meeting regarding Outdoor Education in Wiltshire had been removed. This item had been referred to the Traded Services for Schools Rapid Scrutiny Exercise for in depth consideration. The outcomes of this and their meeting would be received by this Committee at its next meeting in the form of their rapid scrutiny report.

49 **Public Participation**

No questions had been received from councillors or members of the public.

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting. He then explained the rules of public participation and procedure to be followed at the meeting.

50 **Activities of the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth (WAY)**

The Committee received a report which set out a summary of activities of the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth (WAY) during the period April to August 2017.

It was noted that WAY organised its activities according to its Agenda for Action which had the following five priorities:-

- **Priority 1: Improve emotional wellbeing and mental health support for young people** Attention was drawn to the design of an illustrative interpretation of this service to assist children, families and professionals in understanding the service. A film clip had also been prepared for the home page of the www.onyourmind.org.uk website. Members requested that copies of the briefing slides previously received by this committee on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services be recirculated.
- **Priority 2: Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education** No specific work had been carried out in this period, although the link with the Healthy Schools had been maintained and young people would be

reviewing the next round of applications for Healthy School status as well as having input into a review of the standards.

- **Priority 3: Bullying** WAY members were working on the development of podcasts which would be available during Anti-Bullying Week 2017 (13-17 November). These recordings would consider specific themes and areas of concern, such as racial discrimination and the causes of bullying. It was suggested that area boards be informed of initiatives that were being planned in their areas. . It was also requested that the WAY update to 31 October include an update on anti-bullying.
- **Priority 4: Public Transport** It was noted that WAY had been holding discussions about transport issues and that they had a number of issues as set out in the report. WAY intended to raise the profile of these issues and arrangements were being made for representatives to attend a meeting with bus company representatives in Salisbury. WAY also intended to convey its concerns to members of the Youth Safeguarding Board at a joint meeting later in this month. A progress report would be made back to this Committee in due course.

Resolved:

To note the update from the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth (WAY).

51 **Provision of SEND Schools**

Consideration was given to a report by the Associate Director, Commissioning, Performance Management & School Effectiveness which provided an overview of the work undertaken since January 2016 on securing appropriate and adequate special school provision for children and young people in Wiltshire.

It was the Local Authority's responsibility for commissioning and securing provision to meet children and young people's identified special education needs. The Local Authority would also retain responsibility for the oversight and management of the High Needs Block of the Dedicated Schools grant.

It was reported that since January 2016 the Local Authority had been discussing with Wiltshire's special schools the potential to re-shape provision, including the possibility of creating a Multi-Academy Trust involving a number of special schools working together so as to improve the services provided for children and young adults with special educational needs and disabilities. Special schools had put forward a proposal to form a Special School Collaborative Partnership (SSCP) with potential for each special school to join a Multi-Academy Trust that also included mainstream schools.

Following receipt of a number of concerns, a joint steering group had been set up supported by a specialist SEN consultant, with agreed terms of reference. This work had now concluded and steering group's terms of reference and the key findings and summary of the consultant's findings were noted as set out in the report, which were categorised into short term, medium term and long term recommendations.

Representations were received from the following special school representatives, copies of which are appended to these minutes:-

Paul Cooke, Chair of Governors, Downland School
Annette Foster, Chair of Governors, Rowdeford School
Tanya Rhodes, Bursar, Downland School

In particular, the school representatives drew attention to Para 14 of the report which stated that education outcomes were not as good as they should be for children with SEN. The representatives went on to say that:-

- (a) This claim was unsubstantiated and strongly refuted by the Special Schools. The statement included all SEN students across the entire county including those in mainstream schools, and
- (b) In relation to the SS outcomes this was misleading. With the exception of Springfield Academy, who were rated RI at their last inspection and recent section 8 monitoring visit, all other Special Schools were rated by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding.

In response, the Committee was informed that there was certainly no criticism of individual schools which were recognised as providing an excellent service but rather that there was insufficient provision for children and young adults with SEN in Wiltshire, particularly in the south of the County.

It was noted that a number of Special Needs placements were made outside the County which were very costly to the Council. There was also considerable pressure on the Council's transport budget due to SEN travel costs. Some children had to travel significant distances to attend a school that could meet their individual educational needs.

The Committee recognised that options for reducing spend were limited, with long lead in times and it was noted that the current pattern of provision to meet the changing needs of children and young adults needed careful attention as this was driving unaffordable cost into the system. However, there was no easy way to deal with the projected overspend.

During discussion it was suggested that the various proposals set out in the short and medium term categories of the Wood Report should be prioritised but Members considered that receipt of the complete consultant's report was needed before any meaningful discussion could take place.

The Cabinet Member for Children's Services stated that the provision of services for SEND children was continually being monitored and there was a need to be receptive as the situation changed.

Resolved:

To recommend to the Overview & Scrutiny Management Committee that a task and finish group be formed to consider the future provision of education for SEND children and young people, specifically working with Officers, Schools and Parents to identify and consider the challenges outlined in the Wood Report and other associated documents.

52 DfE Changes - Update from Department for Education -

The Committee received an update from Carolyn Godfrey, Corporate Director, on developments relating to children's services arising from the Department for Education from June to August 2017 as follows:-

- 30 hours free childcare: LA and early years provider guide
- Future arrangements for school and high needs funding
- Preventing bullying in schools
- Exclusions guidance
- Publication of EBacc consultation response
- Academies update
- SEND provision capital funding for pupils with EHC plans
- Further education area reviews
- The Children and Social Work Act 2017 – new local safeguarding and child death review arrangements

Reference was made to the excellent GCSE results in Wiltshire and the Committee extended its congratulations to both the students and the teaching staff on achieving these results. Members also looked forward to receiving a detailed analysis once these results had been fully validated at a future meeting.

Resolved:

To note the update provided.

53 Task Group Updates

The Chairman reported that a discussion had been held between the Cabinet Member for Children's Services, the Portfolio Holder for Children's Safeguarding and Martin Davis, Head of Service Care and Placement, regarding the potential for scrutiny input on children transitioning out of care

from which it was being recommended that a one-off piece of rapid scrutiny should take place in October to consider the draft covenant.

Resolved:

To hold a rapid scrutiny exercise on Children in Care Leavers in October 2017.

54 Forward Work Programme

The Committee received a document showing the relevant items from the Overview & Scrutiny Forward Work Programme.

The Chairman reported that meetings between the Chairman, Vice Chairman and the Executive had been arranged to take place as follows:-

- 21 September 2017 to consider safeguarding issues
- 18 October 2017 to consider education and skills issues
- 19 October 2017 to consider issues relating to disabled children and adults

He asked members of the Committee to let himself, the Vice Chairman or the Senior Scrutiny Officer have any questions on these topics which could be discussed and considered at these meetings.

Resolved:

To note the Forward Work Programme for this Committee.

55 Date of Next Meeting

Resolved:

To note that the next scheduled meeting is due to be held on Tuesday 31 October 2017 at County Hall, Trowbridge, starting at 10.30am.

56 Urgent Items

There were no urgent items of business.

(Duration of meeting: 10.30 am - 12.50 pm)

The Officer who has produced these minutes is Roger Bishton, of Democratic Services, direct line 01225 713035, e-mail roger.bishton@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications, direct line (01225) 713114/713115

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Report on the activities of the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth
Children's Select Committee
October 2017

1. **Introduction**

This report offers a summary of activities of the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth (WAY) during the period September – October 2017.

2. **Meetings**

WAY has met twice since the last report. One meeting was joint with the Youth Safeguarding Board (YSB) on 20 September, the other was an online meeting on 17 October.

At the joint meeting with the YSB, members discussed the function of both groups and engaged in discussions on child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse; it was felt that both issues are best supported through Personal, Social, Health and Economic education. Members also discussed concerns relating to safeguarding and public transport, including travel by taxi.

It was shared that in some areas cameras are used to protect both passenger and driver. WAY and YSB discussed how taxi legislation needs to be updated to safeguard passengers, and how the Local Government Association (LGA) are calling for the government to introduce new legislation to [strengthen safeguarding](#). Highway infrastructure concerns (e.g. crossings and safe cycle routes) were also raised and members were advised to lobby Community Area Boards locally. Members of WAY may meet members of the Salisbury Quality Bus Partnership in November – to be confirmed.

Members engaged in discussion relating to child poverty and the forthcoming Child Poverty Summit on 21 November at Devizes School. Headlines from the discussions within the group were that child poverty:

- can be a barrier to getting on in life
- can be invisible – we don't necessary know who is living in poverty
- has stigma attached to it – we should tackle that - PSHE, PSHE, PSHE
- is a cycle – it's hard to get out of
- can limit aspiration and 'what's possible'
- is gender-biased (e.g. more taxes on female products)
- causes strained relationships in homes – family breakdown
- limits life expectancy
- is linked to Child Sexual Exploitation, bullying and drug use

There was a strong emphasis on the invisibility of poverty, i.e. that it is not talked about. Four members expressed an interest to be involved in any future work on child poverty and this was relayed to the Public Health team who are leading on this work.

3. **Progress on the Agenda for Action**

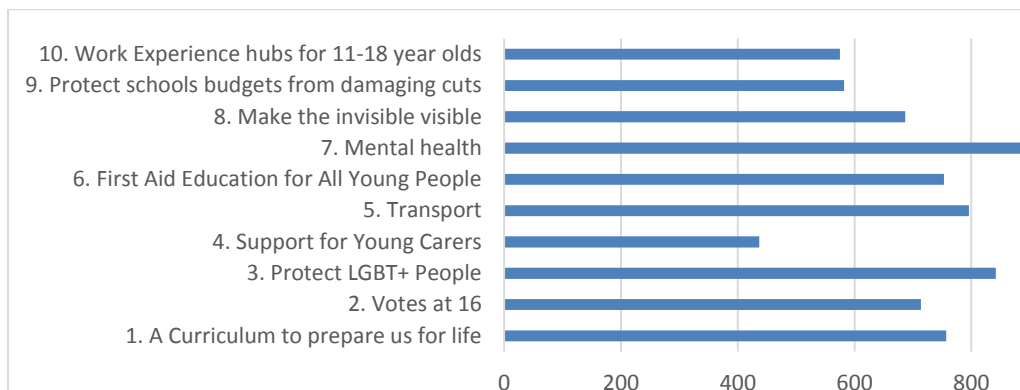
Historically, WAY has striven to work to a broad Agenda for Action. To be more focused, WAY has now decided to limit its activities to one priority at any time. It will also take greater notice of the outcomes of the annual British Youth Council's Make Your Mark (MYM) Campaign, and how Wiltshire young people have responded. Therefore, for the foreseeable future WAY will focus its attention on **priority 1:** improving emotional wellbeing and mental health support for young people and **priority 2:** protect LGBT+ people.

WAY members continue to working on the development of podcasts to be aired during [Anti-Bullying Week 2017](#) (13-17 November). These audio recordings will consider specific themes and areas of concern. Two podcasts have now been recorded that cover several themes and messages; they will be edited to create a series of short clips. WAY would like to promote the podcasts alongside [Wiltshire's Anti-Bullying Charter](#) (launched in 2016) during Anti-Bullying week. The group is being supported by the communications team and interest is expected from BBC Radio Wiltshire.

4. Other activities

Matthew Jameison and Cecilia George attended the Regional UK Youth Parliament Convention in Plymouth on 7 October. They heard about an opportunity to influence how Ofsted involves young people in its inspection framework, and were encouraged to liaise with Wiltshire’s MPs to encourage attendance at a Private Members Bill debate on 3 November on Votes at 16.

WAY members have worked hard to engage secondary schools in [Make Your Mark](#), the UK’s largest youth consultation. Over 7,000 of Wiltshire’s 11-18 year olds took part in 2017 with the following results:



Top five issues – Wiltshire results	Top five issues – national results
1. Mental health	1. A curriculum to prepare us for life
2. Protect LGBT+ people	2. Transport
3. Transport	3. Work experience hubs
4. A curriculum to prepare us for life	4. Votes at 16
5. First Aid education for all young people	5. Protect LGBT+ people

The top five national issues will be debated by young people in the House of Commons on 10 November, which will include the three Members Youth Parliament for Wiltshire.

Two members of WAY joined a Young People’s Panel to appoint the Corporate Director, Children’s Services, creating and asking the following questions:

- (1) Please tell us what you know about young people in Wiltshire today.
- (2) What do you think are the key issues facing today’s young people?
- (3) What are your priorities for making change in Children’s Services? How will you go about making this change?
- (4) Please give examples of work you have done that has made a difference to young people’s lives, and some things that have not worked well. What have you learned as a result?
- (5) Within the current economic climate, how will you make sure that services for all children and young people are maintained and developed?
- (6) What skills would you require your staff to have to would effectively with young people?
- (7) In this role, how will you meet and get to know children and young people to understand what we and our families need?
- (8) How will you prioritise spending within children’s services to make sure that the money makes the biggest difference?
- (9) Why are you the right person for this job?

5. Future plans

WAY will be promoting [elections](#) to the UK Youth Parliament in February. The closing date for applications is 20 November and elections will take place between 29 January and 11 February 2018.

Judy Edwards, Senior Commissioning Officer, Children’s Services

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

Date: 31 October 2017

Summary of Anti-Bullying activities

Purpose of Report

1. To inform members about the ongoing support the council provides for schools and young people during the year to prevent and tackle bullying. Information is also included on Wiltshire's involvement in the forthcoming national anti-bullying campaign delivered by the Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA).

Background

2. The role of the council with regards to bullying is to signpost and highlight resources for schools and partners that supports their anti-bullying practices. In particular, this takes place through the Healthy Schools framework and through training for schools on personal, social, health and economic education. In addition, data gathered through the Pupil Health and Wellbeing Survey is used to monitor pupils' experience of bullying and their perception of schools' ability to offer support that makes a difference.

Annually, the council reflects upon this work and knowledge to learn lessons and make future recommendations; historically it does this during National Anti-Bullying week, which usually takes place in November.

Main Considerations for the Council

3. **National Anti-Bullying week 2017**

13-17 November has the theme 'All Different, All Equal'. During this week on 15 November, the council will hold its third 'Big Conversation' with young people from representative groups within Wiltshire; the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth, Children in Care Council, Youth Safeguarding Board and Healthwatch Wiltshire Young Listeners.

At this meeting, young people will meet with senior decision-makers to review activities of the past year, consider data from the Pupil Health and Wellbeing Survey and discuss key issues relating to children and young people's experience of bullying and the impact it has on their lives. In addition, discussion will take place on the support and interventions that can, and do, make a positive difference.

Whilst the Anti-Bullying Alliance is not able to confirm how many Wiltshire schools access the free campaign resources that are available, it is likely that almost every Wiltshire school will take part.

Podcasts

During the November meeting, a series of audio clips will be launched which have been recorded to explain the casual factors of bullying, as well as impact and coping strategies. These podcasts have been developed by the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth as a way of raising the profile of the impact of bullying and what is helpful in supporting students. This initiative is being supported by BBC Radio Wiltshire.

What we know from the data

The meeting will also receive data from the 2017 Children & Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey carried out with almost 10,000 local children and young people. What we know from this year's survey is that although most children and young people do not experience bullying during a single year:

- 25% of Wiltshire primary age children experience bullying monthly, or more frequently
- 21% of Wiltshire secondary age children experience bullying monthly, or more frequently
- 13% of post 16 students experience bullying monthly, or more frequently

(2017 Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey)

These rates are significantly higher than the findings from the 2015 survey. Bullying remains consistently higher within some of our most vulnerable groups (including Looked After Children, Special Educational Needs and/or disability, Free School Meals, LGB, Young Carers). The amount of children who report that their schools do not deal with bullying well has risen significantly in secondary schools since 2015 (from 30% to 37%). Final reports from the survey will be available before Christmas 2017.

Wiltshire Healthy Schools

118 schools are involved in the Wiltshire Healthy Schools programme, with 73 schools currently accredited. Wiltshire Healthy Schools are asked to provide evidence on how they prevent, record and respond to bullying incidents. Anti-Bullying week is promoted by the Wiltshire Healthy Schools Coordinator to all Wiltshire schools, supporting direct contact from the Anti-Bullying Alliance.

All Together – united against bullying

The council has encouraged schools to sign up to the 'All Together' initiative <https://www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/get-involved/become-all-together-school>. Schools that engage in this programme receive resources to tackle bullying, and monitoring effectiveness.

Supporting Emotional Wellbeing of children who bully or who have been bullied

This training for primary and secondary schools was part of a programme of training and was delivered during March 2017, in partnership with Charlie Waller Memorial Trust.

Anti-Bullying Charter

Since its launch in 2016, Wiltshire's Anti-Bullying Charter, created by the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth, has been promoted and delivered to all schools and is referred to during Healthy School training.

<https://www.wiltshirehealthyschools.org/core-themes/emotional-health-and-wellbeing/anti-bullying-practice/>.

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Transformation Plan

Resources made available within the transformation plan to improve emotional wellbeing and mental health include Kooth online counselling and support, mentoring and peer mentoring within Thrive Schools, and CAMHS practitioners co-located within our targeted children's services teams to provide consultation, liaison, training to staff and brief direct evidence based interventions.

Current and ongoing work includes:

- Encouraging schools to provide evidence of effective anti-bullying work through the Wiltshire Healthy Schools programme
- Provision of local guidance on writing and developing school anti-bullying policies
- Providing Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education schemes of work
- Providing central training for teachers
- Linking schools with training from organisations including Stonewall and Brook to address homophobic, biphobic and transphobic (HTB) bullying
- Work with Wiltshire Police to support school presentations and promote local campaigns
- www.onyourmind.org.uk website for pupils with section on bullying
- Healthy Life, Healthy Mind posters/leaflets signposting to national support
- Enhanced counselling provision, using transformation funding, including online counselling for all secondary school pupils from Kooth
- Primary and secondary peer mentoring programmes, including from Kidscape, a national charity providing children, families, carers and professionals with advice, training and practical tools to prevent bullying and protect young lives.

Safeguarding Considerations

4. Not applicable.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

5. Not applicable

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

6. Not applicable

Risk Assessment

7. Not applicable

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

8. Not applicable

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

9. Not applicable

Financial Implications

10. Not applicable

Legal Implications

11. Not applicable

Conclusions

20. Bullying remains a top priority for children and young people given the fear that they might experience this at some point in their lives. Bullying negatively impacts a child's experience of school and community life where this happens. Efforts must be sustained to work in partnership with school colleagues to tackle bullying and its detrimental impact on children and young people.

Opportunities exist for members to support the council's work in tackling bullying across the county. These include promoting the Healthy Schools programme to educational settings within each Community Area, sharing resources such as the [On Your Mind](#) website, and researching what action community partners are taking to promote an anti-bullying agenda.

***Proposal**

21. Council takes note of the above. Members join the Big Conversation should they wish to.

Terence Hebert
Corporate Director

Report Author: James Fortune
Lead Commissioner, 18 October 2017

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

Date 31 October 2017

Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017 - 2022

Purpose of Report

- (1) To consider the draft Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 and its associated proposals set out in the updated Implementation Plan.

Background

- (2) The Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 replaces the 2015-2020 Strategy and will become a key framework document for the Council in considering any statutory proposals for changes to school organisation including the commissioning of new schools and will inform future capital investment priorities. Under the Education and Inspections Act 2006, School Organisation Committees were abolished, and the main decisions on the provision and organisation of places, depending on the nature of the proposal and who is the proposer, are now made by the Regional School's Commissioner or the Secretary of State.

Main Considerations for the Council

- (3) The Wiltshire School Places Strategy (SPS) 2017- 2022 sets out the context and background for the Council's strategic planning of school places and the issues that might impact on places and demand across the Local Authority area.
- (4) The SPS provides an overview of the latest demographic information for Wiltshire and includes a more detailed analysis of each secondary school planning area, including historic trends and future projections. This information will help to identify priorities for school place planning in the short (1-2 years), medium (3-5 years) and longer (5-10 years) term and will inform capital investment priorities moving forward.
- (5) A summary position statement is provided for each of the planning areas in the main body of the SPS, a more detailed analysis of each area can be found later in the document at Section D.
- (6) The SPS Implementation Plan is at Section E of the main document at Appendix A and provides a summary overview of identified priority need across Wiltshire and will inform future capital programme priorities and the commissioning of additional mainstream places and new school provision.

- (7) A copy of the draft Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 was made available on the Council's website in September to enable Local Councillors, Area Board representatives and interested parties to find out more information about the strategy. The closing date for the consultation was 20th October 2017.
- (8) The Strategy contains proposals for and focusses on the increase in supply of mainstream places across both the primary and secondary phase of Education provision. Moving forward and as resources allow there may be the need to rationalise or reduce places where there are significant surpluses, although this is not seen as a priority at the current time.
- (9) Since 2011 the Council has provided 3984 additional primary places and 590 additional secondary places to meet the increase in population arising from population growth, inward migration and new housing. This Strategy highlights the anticipated demand for further additional places across both phases over the next few years. This Strategy will be kept under review and updated biannually.
- (10) Alongside the provision of new primary schools in housing development areas and expansions to existing schools required to meet the demand for places in existing communities there will be a need to keep under review the admission numbers in schools and where appropriate seek to increase admissions at schools where a temporary admission number breach may suffice. Any formal changes to admission numbers will be in full consultation with schools and academy trusts and will be proposed as part of the annual round of consultation on admission arrangements as agreed with individual governing bodies, trusts and head teachers. Own admission authority schools may also determine a change to their admission numbers as part of their own review of admissions policy.
- (11) A further and significant factor impacting on the demand for school places in the short term is the planned relocation from Germany in 2019 of over 4200 military personnel and their families, to the Salisbury Plain Garrison area. A detailed assessment has been carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Defence, and a number of projects are underway to provide school places for the children who will be arriving in Summer 2019. More detailed information about the expansion of existing schools and the provision of new schools to meet this demand is in the Implementation Plan at Appendix A, Section E.
- (12) Commissioning of new places includes new provision to meet basic need in existing communities and new school provision required as a result of additional pupils generated from new housing developments as identified in the Core Strategy.
- (13) Where there is a significant enlargement, relocation or new school provision or where an extension to the age range of a school is proposed, statutory proposals will be required, although the process has now been

streamlined through legislation. The Council or individual schools and academies will undertake the statutory process of consultation with individuals and organisations that may be affected by the proposal, alongside the timescale for determining the admission arrangements.

- (14) The challenge that currently faces secondary schools is very different. There have been surpluses across Wiltshire until recently, however secondary numbers are starting to climb as the growth in primary pupils feed through. Some secondary schools will only feel a moderate impact in the short to medium term as numbers take up surplus places, whereas in areas where a significant amount of housing is proposed the impact will be much greater.
- (15) An analysis of need has been undertaken by the SEN Commissioning Team to determine the expected need and growth of specialist provision through Resource Bases and Special School provision. That work is being managed separately from main stream provision and aligned to the level of funding in the High Needs Block. To date there has been very limited funding made available by government for SEN basic need as LAs are encouraged to seek Free School bid options for new provision.

Safeguarding Considerations

- (16) The design and delivery of new school places and new schools will be in line with latest nationally agreed area guidelines and appropriate to the needs of all children and young people.

Public Health Implications

- (17) There are no public health issues arising directly from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

- (18) All new school buildings and accommodation will be designed and delivered to comply with the Councils adopted policy of achieving BREEAM 'good'. Any new design and construction will take into consideration the need to incorporate sustainable design and efficient energy consumption and the reduction of carbon emissions, both from the construction project itself and in relation to the supply chain.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

- (19) The design and delivery of school buildings and additional school places meets DFE Area Guidelines in order to ensure equality of opportunities and fairness for all communities.

Risk Assessment

- (20) This Strategy provides a detailed analysis of the current demographic trends impacting on the supply of school places across Wiltshire. This information is based on known birth data, current school population trends, an assessment of inward/outward migration, parental choice in applying

for school places and the impact of new housing. Another significant factor is the planned relocation of a significant number of military personnel and their families to the Salisbury Plain Garrison area. All of these factors can change over time and therefore need to be kept under constant review to ensure the most up to date position is known.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

- (21) The following are risks for the Council if the Strategy is not adopted and the work cannot be progressed:-
1. The Council will be failing in its statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the children and young people of Wiltshire.
 2. If there are not sufficient school places provided in the right locations to meet the demand arising in existing local communities and in areas of new housing, then this will have a direct impact on a parents right to express a preference for and be allocated a local school place for their child.
 3. The Strategy identifies the short, medium and longer term priorities for the provision of school places, which in turn will directly inform the Council's capital investment priorities and need to allocate resources to ensure the effective delivery of new provision in a timely way.
 4. If new school places cannot be provided in key areas, then this will have a direct impact on the Council's ability to deliver its Core Strategy of providing an additional 42,000 houses across Wiltshire by 2026.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

- (22) The following risks will need to be considered if the Strategy is approved:
1. The Strategy will be used to inform the future capital investment priorities for the Council in relation to school places. Further resources will need to be identified to enable the delivery of additional school places. DfE Basic Need allocations and S106/CIL contributions will be available to resource programme requirements.
 2. School place expansion projects arising from the Army Re-basing Programme, are funded predominantly from a dedicated S106 agreement.

Financial Implications

- (23) There are no immediate financial implications arising from the consideration of this updated Strategy, however if the Strategy is adopted by the Council and the proposals identified Implementation Plan are used to inform the Council's capital investment programme, then there will be a need to ensure sufficient capital resources are identified to deliver the work required.

- (24) The funding streams that can support the provision of new school places include Department for Education (DfE) annual basic need allocations; negotiation of Section 106 and/or CIL contributions from housing developers; Free School proposals; targeted capital bids if available; Council reserves.

Legal Implications

- (25) There are no legal implications arising from this report

Options Considered

- (26) Whenever a need for additional school places is identified, feasibility studies are undertaken at appropriate schools in a locality to establish the constraints, opportunities and estimated costs for expansion. Alternatively the study will confirm that expansion is not possible and that new provision may be required. If new provision is required, this is most often as a result of additional housing in a locality and there will be a need to secure additional land and financial contributions from housing developers to enable a new school or satellite provision to be established.
- (27) When more than one option has been identified that could deliver the necessary additional places, then in reaching a preferred solution consideration needs to be given to the impact on the local community, the standard and popularity of existing schools, the status of the school and the potential cost of the project required. A range of stakeholders are consulted as part of this process.

Conclusions

The School Places Strategy 2017- 2022, has been updated using the latest school capacity information and latest pupil projections arising from birth data, demographic trends and future house building proposals to provide the best possible position statement on the demand for school places across Wiltshire. If adopted the School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 will continue to inform future capital investment priorities for the Council in order that the Council can meet its statutory obligations to provide sufficient school places in a timely way, across Wiltshire.

Proposal

The Select Committee is asked to consider the latest Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 and its associated proposals set out in the Implementation Plan, provide comments as appropriate and recommend its adoption to the Cabinet.

Terence Herbert
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21 July 2015

Background Papers

School Places Strategy and Implementation Plan 2015-2020
Schools Capital Investment Report January 2017

Appendices

- Draft Wiltshire Council School Places Strategy 2017- 2022
- Executive Summary
- Glossary

School Places Strategy

Executive Summary
2017 - 2022

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School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022 (Statutory School Age Only)

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Context

A1 Statutory duties

Wiltshire Council has a statutory duty to plan the provision of school places and to ensure there are sufficient appropriately located places for all 4 to 16-year-old young people in the county. This includes the provision of suitable accommodation to support the promotion of high educational standards, ensuring an admissions process to allocate school places and ensure vulnerable learners get fair access to educational opportunities. The council manages the impact of rising and declining pupil numbers and helps to create a diverse community of schools. This document has been prepared as a planning tool to respond to the continuing need to review the number and nature of school places alongside any new housing developments, any changes in the birth rate and in line with any government policy change. It supplements the Wiltshire Children and Young People's Plan and supports the implementation of its principles.

A core ambition of Wiltshire Council is that all children and young people living in Wiltshire are entitled to the highest quality education so that they are able to fulfil their potential. Through the commissioning of school places, as outlined in the School Places Strategy, the aim is to produce an effective match between pupils and places by providing an infrastructure of high quality school buildings and facilities, where all schools, regardless of status, are of an appropriate size and standard to deliver the curriculum effectively.

It should be noted that use of the term 'school' throughout this document refers to schools of all status including Academies, UTC's, Free Schools etc.

A2 What is the School Places Strategy?

Commissioning is the overall process by which services are planned and delivered. The Strategy pulls together the information required to form a strategic view of the need for school places across Wiltshire and provides a revised and updated policy framework for considering statutory proposals (opening, closing and defining the size of schools); implementing new school competition arrangements and encouraging free school proposals where needed; facilitating the development of collaborative and federated arrangements and where appropriate encouraging all through school models.

To be effective, the commissioning process requires the strategic planning of services based on an analysis of need, a set of policies and principles by which decisions will be made and well defined processes for the implementation of proposals. The full Strategy therefore sets out demographic trends in Wiltshire, including a summary of major new house building, details of current school and post-16 provision, an analysis of the latest pupil projections, emerging proposals and guiding policies and principles upon which decisions will be informed.

A3 Who is the Strategy for?

The Strategy is intended to help key stakeholders and partners in Children's Services, including the Local Authority, schools, governors, trustees, parents, the churches, local communities, business, and other providers of education, to understand what school places are needed in Wiltshire, both now and in the future, and how they might be provided.

A4 Geographical and population context

The planning and organisation of school places in the Local Authority is a complex task, not least because of the size and diversity of the county.

Wiltshire is a predominately rural county. It has a population of approximately 488,400, nearly half of whom live in towns or villages of fewer than 5,000 people. A quarter of the county's inhabitants live in settlements of fewer than 1,000 people. The areas of greatest deprivation in Wiltshire, as determined by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, are parts of Trowbridge, Salisbury, Westbury, Melksham and Calne. Whilst the greatest concentrations of poverty are in neighbourhoods in towns, there is a more dispersed, often hidden, incidence in the rural parts of the county.

As at the 2011 census, 74% of Wiltshire's working age population were in employment. This is higher than the employment rate for both the South West (70.3%) and England (73.3%). The armed forces have a significant presence, particularly in the south of the county, currently there are around 34,000 military personnel and dependants in Wiltshire. The development of the Salisbury Plain Super Garrison involving the relocation of a significant number of military personnel to Wiltshire from 2018 and the change of use of RAF Lyneham will have significant socio-economic implications and impact on local communities across the county.

Wiltshire Council is one of the largest unitary authorities in England, covering an area of approximately 3,255 kilometres. Wiltshire adjoins the local authorities of Dorset, Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, Hampshire, Swindon and Bath & North East Somerset. Wiltshire is a largely rural area encompassing many natural and historic features which make it distinctive, including parts of three Areas of Outstanding Natural beauty, part of the New Forest National Park, over 16,000 listed buildings, over 240 conservation areas and a World Heritage Site. Wiltshire also includes an element of the Western Wiltshire Green Belt, which protects the openness of the countryside between Bath, Bradford-on-Avon and Trowbridge. The urban area of Swindon, while predominately within Borough, has expanded into Wiltshire. Deprivation is generally low and communities benefit from safe environments. Wiltshire enjoys strong sub-regional links and is within commutable distance of London, Bristol, Swindon, South Wales and the south coast. Wiltshire is made up of three larger settlements, several market towns and numerous villages and small settlements reflecting the rural nature of the county. The largest settlements are the historic cathedral city of Salisbury in the south, the county town of Trowbridge in the west, and the market town of Chippenham in the north. The city of Salisbury also serves a large surrounding rural area.

Wiltshire has a considerable variety of school buildings in terms of age and type. The Designation of Rural Primary Schools (England) 2014 Order came into force on 1 October 2014 which determines that 114 (68%) of Wiltshire's primary schools are 'rural' with a presumption against their closure.

A5 Major contextual issues

Wiltshire Council faces three specific issues in managing school places:

- The demographic trend in the school population age range is largely driven by the birth rate – births in Wiltshire averaged approximately 5,400 births per year between 2007 and 2016. The pressure on primary school places since 2009 has been significant and will continue to be so as the peak 2005 to 2011 birth years feed through primary and secondary education. These figures do not account for the high number of children moving into the county due to migration, house moves, army relocations etc. All these issues are covered in more detail under the School organisation and planning issues section of the document.
- Significant housing development across the county – 42,000 over a 21 year period from 2006 to 2026. These developments are predominately concentrated in urban areas however increasingly there are pockets of new development being approved in

more rural towns and villages, resulting in the need for additional school places or the take up of remaining surplus places. The timing of some of these developments is uncertain but the extent of housing is detailed in the Wiltshire Core Strategy which can be found via the following link:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/wiltshirecorestrategy/wiltshirecorestrategyexamination.htm>

- The Army Basing Review announced by the Secretary of State for Defence on 5 March 2013 taking its lead from the new Army 2020 Plan, was further updated in 2015. An additional 4,200 military personnel and their dependants will be relocated into Tidworth, Ludgershall, Bulford and Larkhill. There is also expected to be movement of troops into MOD Lyneham. They will relocate between 2017 and 2019, the bulk of which will enable the withdrawal of units from Germany. Additionally, a significant number of military families are expected to buy houses in the surrounding towns and villages therefore the influx of military families with their children will have an impact on a range of schools and areas.

Wiltshire Council, the Diocese of Salisbury, Bristol and Clifton, the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) and the governing bodies/trusts of schools and academies are all key partners and have important roles in school place planning. With 239 schools and over 67,000 pupils to consider, finding workable strategies for planning sufficient school places is demanding and challenging for all concerned.

Planning for school places is based on probabilities and while pupil projections are derived from sound data and methodology they are often influenced by external factors such as sociological and economic changes, parental preference for certain schools, new Government policy and the need to raise standards. Planning must also respond to internal and external findings on the quality of schools as well as the need to ensure that limited resources are used efficiently.

Wiltshire Council will need to respond to changes in demand over time by:

- Negotiating the expansion of (or increasing the PAN of) existing schools and academies (where sites allow)
- Commissioning new schools as academies/free schools
- Improving facilities at existing schools (when resources are available)
- Reducing places at existing schools to ensure that provision matches demand
- Closing and amalgamating schools as well as facilitating federation when numbers fall.

The School Places Strategy provides comprehensive information on school place planning in the county and outlines how the local authority, in securing the provision of primary, secondary and special education, will support the promotion of:

- Raising standards
- Improved outcomes for all pupils
- Diversity of provision
- Increased collaboration between schools
- Greater community cohesion.

The strategy provides the context for the future organisation and commissioning of school places in each secondary school pyramid - defined as the primary schools which feed into a specific secondary school or town - or Multi Academy Trust in Wiltshire and sets out the

principles needed when planning school places. It will help Wiltshire Council schools, academy trusts, promoters, parents and local communities to understand the rationale behind the provision of school places and establish future demands. The Strategy will be reviewed and updated biennially to ensure provision continues to be matched with demand.

The anticipated scale of expansion of population in Wiltshire will require the review of school provision in some areas. The timescale and order of priority for such reviews is significantly influenced by the Core Strategy, military rebasing, changes in the birth rate and migration etc.

Reviews in rural areas will focus on establishing an organisational structure that promotes the continuity of village schools. Federations, amalgamations and Multi Academy Trust provision and Free Schools will be promoted as appropriate. The re-designation of space for other services in rural schools, to reduce surplus places, will also be considered in all such reviews.

B Policies and principles relevant to the provision of school places

B1 Corporate aims

Wiltshire Council's vision, identified in the Children's Trust Plan is to improve outcomes for children and young people in Wiltshire, promote safeguarding, reduce the effects of child poverty and enable resilient individuals, families and communities.

The Children's Trust Plan states that more children and young people will be educated in high quality buildings as a result of the implementation of the vision. This can only be achieved by careful management of the estate, of school place supply and of funding streams such as:

- Maintenance and Basic Need capital allocations
- Targeted Capital e.g. Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)
- School contributions and Devolved Formula Capital funding
- Developer contributions – Section 106, CIL and other capital receipts.

B2 Principles of school place planning

In areas where pupil numbers are increasing the LA will identify where additional places may be required, either by expanding existing schools or by commissioning new schools on new sites within the community.

As a local authority (LA) Wiltshire Council is responsible for planning and providing sufficient school places in appropriate locations. To do so the LA must monitor the supply of school places against forecasts of future demand. The size of the revenue budget for distribution to all schools is determined by pupil numbers. This means that where pupil numbers reduce schools may have insufficient budget to maintain standards and retain and recruit teachers, particularly head teachers. By taking out surplus places and facilitating the closure or amalgamation of schools that are unviable, the LA can ensure effective overall provision within an area and within the school system.

School place planning and ensuring schools are of the right size for the future enables (where appropriate) surplus space to be considered for alternative uses, including community purposes, although the level of surplus in more urban areas is low. Promoting the 'extended schools' concept remains a national and local priority. Accommodation released can be re-allocated to a wide variety of purposes including additional early years and

childcare places, health care, libraries, adult and children's services bases and youth facilities.

Falling rolls in rural areas have already necessitated the closure or amalgamation of some village primary schools. The LA would consider the concept of 4 to 19 all through schools to serve some rural areas, particularly where numbers of secondary pupils are low and a local school could serve the whole community. Where possible the use of extensive transport to alternative schools will be avoided so that funds can be devoted to educational purposes.

The LA will, in all cases, consult with the head teacher, staff, governors, Academy trustees, the relevant Diocesan Authority (where appropriate) and the local community where any major re-organisation of provision is proposed. Such factors as the number of available and required places, school performance, the condition and suitability of the school buildings as well as parental choice, community issues and resources available will be considered in respect of both general and specific places planning.

B3 School performance

Raising achievement for all learners is one of the key priorities for the LA and all school planning decisions should support and promote the improvement of educational standards. This means that the performance of an existing school, or group of schools, is an important factor to be taken into consideration when proposals to add or remove capacity or make other structural changes are being formulated. Any proposals for reviewing school organisation will take account of OFSTED inspection reports and other relevant performance data on the school(s) involved.

The LA works with head teachers and governors to ensure that schools and settings are supported in the development and planning of facilities in the form of information, advice and guidance to improve outcomes for young people and support high quality learning.

B4 Place Planning

School Planning Areas

The planning of school places in Wiltshire is based on the geographical areas defined by the secondary school catchments and feeder school aligned to them. These are the same demographic planning areas that the council is required to report on annually to the Department for Education (DfE) to inform future capital basic need allocations. Whilst all schools are included in the Strategy, they may not be aligned to Area Board areas.

Place planning can be influenced by parental preference in terms of selecting a school. Applications for school places are considered in line with the relevant Admission Authority Admission Policy and over-subscription criteria.

B5 Access and diversity

Categories of schools

Wiltshire has a wide diversity of mainstream school provision with:

- Community schools (infant, junior, primary, secondary and special)
- Voluntary Aided schools (primary and secondary)
- Voluntary Controlled schools (infant, junior and primary)
- Foundation schools (infant, junior, primary and secondary)

- Academies/Free Schools (primary, secondary, special, UTC and Post 16).

As at May 2017 there are 153 maintained schools and 86 academies in Wiltshire giving a total of 239 schools overall. There are currently no Free Schools in Wiltshire at present. The table below gives a breakdown of schools in Wiltshire by category.

Category	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Community	39	2	4	45
Foundation	10	1	0	11
Academy	56	27	2	85
Voluntary Aided	42	1	0	43
Voluntary Controlled	55	0	0	55
Free School	0	0	0	0
Total	202	31	6	239

Encouraging diversity

Wiltshire Council is committed to providing children and young people with equal access to high quality education provision. It recognises that local communities are diverse and supports the local management of schools to help reflect this diversity. Schools need to serve their local community so if the needs of the community are best served by some specialisation or federated/trust type governance then Wiltshire Council will support it. Wiltshire Council is committed to maintaining the current diversity of provision and extending it where possible.

The development of new schools, including the academy conversion programme, is co-ordinated by members of the School Place Commissioning Team. Wiltshire Council is supportive of schools as self-governing institutions and is committed to raising standards. The LA believes if schools can work collaboratively with other schools to improve the life chances of all children and young people within the local area then this will support the raising of standards.

The current pattern of school provision includes several schools with a religious foundation and/or background. The Diocesan authorities work closely with Wiltshire Council in the planning of school places to provide opportunities for parents to express a preference for denominational education.

When establishing new schools Wiltshire Council acts as a commissioner of high quality school provision through the promotion of Free Schools or by holding a competition to determine the most appropriate sponsor/provider in line with current DfE policy and in consultation with the Regional Schools Commissioner. The final decision on provider rests with the Secretary of State.

There are two selective single sex grammar schools in Salisbury. As secondary numbers in the City increase over time, there will be a need to consider the expansion of grammar school places in line with the overall growth in the population. At the current time, there are no plans to alter the organisation of selective schools.

B6 Re-organisation of schools

Primary schools

The preferred size for new primary schools is within the range of 210 places to 630 places (1FE to 3FE) and Wiltshire Council will only seek to open new primary schools of full or half forms of entry.

Where a new primary phase school is required this will be built as an all through primary school, rather than separate infant or junior schools. Wiltshire Council will continue to seek opportunities to amalgamate separate infant and junior schools where the combined numbers are less than 420 and the sites lend themselves to a single institution.

Wiltshire Council recognises the government's presumption against the closure of village schools and will only bring forward proposals to close a village school where it can be demonstrated that one or more of the following criteria can be met:

- There is only very limited demand for places at the school from children living within the designated area.
- Surplus places at the school exceed 25%.
- Standards are low and there is little confidence in the likelihood of improvement.
- Recruitment of a head teacher has not proved possible.
- The necessary improvements to the school accommodation are either not possible or not cost effective.
- The school has a deficit budget without realistic prospects of recovery.

For all schools with fewer than 90 pupils on roll Wiltshire Council will actively encourage the governors of the school to consider further collaboration and ultimately federation or amalgamation with one or more neighbouring schools or by joining a Multi Academy Trust.

Secondary schools

The optimum size for an 11 to 16 secondary school is 900 (6FE) to 1,200 (9FE) pupils. Wiltshire Council however recognises that provision in some communities may fall outside the ideal size of secondary school and demand for additional places could be met either by expanding existing schools, if there is sufficient capacity on the site, or by new provision located within a new housing community.

Special schools

Special schools need to be of sufficient size to provide appropriate facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of the range of pupils they admit and to act as resource and outreach centres for other schools and pupils. Their size will depend on the age range of pupils and the type/nature of special educational needs that they cater for. Work is currently ongoing to review special needs provision across the county to ensure future demand can be met moving forward. It is anticipated that there will be a need to provide additional places at special schools that provide support for children with complex needs and increase the level of resource base provision in key areas as the population grows.

School size

Whilst Wiltshire Council does define optimum sizes for schools it recognises that there will be many schools falling outside this range which provide excellent education. Factors that

can affect the size of a school include local population, site constraints, availability of funding and deployment of revenue resources.

Wiltshire Council will plan to provide school places in schools of sizes which promote:

- Sufficient curriculum coverage and, where appropriate, adequate curriculum choice
- Viable and sustainable schools which do not require disproportionate financial support
- Viable class organisation structures
- Adequate non-contact time for staff.

B7 Academy Free Schools

An academy is a public funded independent school; (not maintained by a LA) accountable to the Department for Education (DfE) and funded directly by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). Academies directly employ staff and have freedoms to set their own pay and conditions of service, are free to deliver the curriculum as they see fit and can vary the length of school terms and the length of the school day. Academies must follow the same admissions guidance, exclusion processes and meet the statutory processes for pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) however they may set their own admissions criteria. Academies are inspected by OFSTED using the same framework as other state funded schools.

The council works closely with the Regional Schools Commissioner to ensure all new school proposals including bids for new Free Schools are supported by approved academy trusts that understand the needs and aspirations of the community.

B8 Location of new schools

The fundamental aim in planning school places is to provide places near to where children live, to meet parental preferences as far as possible; to locate schools at the heart of their communities and to minimise travel to school distances. Wiltshire Council believes that where additional school places are needed because of new housing development, as far as possible the costs should fall on the landowners and/or developers, by way of contributions falling within the concept of planning obligations. Wiltshire has an agreed methodology for calculating the infrastructure needs arising from new development. A policy for requesting contributions from developers and for the use of such funding is in place.

It is Wiltshire Council policy that new primary schools should be provided, wherever possible, within major new housing developments. The site should ideally be within walking distance of most the development and Wiltshire Council will seek, through the planning processes, to provide for safe routes to school for pedestrians and cyclists. Sites of a suitable size for future expansion if required, will be sought where the school can provide a natural focus for the local community, possibly in association with other local facilities such as shops or other community buildings.

Where a new secondary school is planned, a site will be sought that provides safe pedestrian and cycling routes and, because of the longer distances travelled, good safe access for those pupils arriving by public and school transport. To discourage the use of private cars, schools are expected to prepare and maintain a Travel Plan. The council has a Schools Travel Plan officer to support schools with implementing their plans.

Wiltshire Council recognises the importance of considering distance of travel from home to school when planning new developments to reduce dependence on subsidised bus travel and encourage safe walking and cycling to school. The Wiltshire Local Transport Plan (LTP Strategy 2011–2026) lists several strategic objectives which are adhered to when planning school places:

- A reduction in air pollution
- A reduction in commuting
- The means of regular exercise for pupils
- A reduction in travel costs for parents and Wiltshire Council
- A reduction in congestion on Wiltshire's roads.

B9 Capital investment

It is recognised that pupils benefit from high quality learning environments and equipment. Capital investment priorities are based on requirements to:

- Provide sufficient places to meet the needs of local communities
- Provide healthy and safe environments
- Meet curricular and organisational needs
- Enhance physical access to buildings
- Replace temporary accommodation with permanent where possible
- Implement key strategic initiatives.

Wiltshire Council uses condition surveys alongside net capacity assessments to determine investment priorities. Government grant, council resources and developer contributions are used to fund the necessary capital investment alongside any centrally acquired monies through a national bidding process. Capital resources are however becoming increasingly stretched.

At present, there are two main funding streams allocated by DfE for school building projects - one which is solely for maintenance (Condition funding) and the other is for the provision of additional pupil places (Basic Need). The Priority School Building Programme (PSBP) is a separate Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) funding stream which invited bids for the replacement or substantial refurbishment of schools in the worst condition. Wiltshire currently has a small number of projects funded by the PSBP Phases I and II. It is not known whether there will be any further rounds of PSBP.

B10 Accessibility of school buildings

Improving access to education and securing educational achievement for pupils with a disability is essential to ensure equality of opportunity, full participation in society, access to employment opportunities and inclusion within mainstream schools. Wiltshire's inclusion vision is that every disabled child and young person in the county should achieve their potential educationally, socially and in their personal life. The Accessibility Strategy is a core component in realising this vision. Wiltshire Council is committed to increasing the accessibility of schools, wherever possible and where reasonable adaptations can be made, to wheelchair users and pupils with sensory impairment.

An audit of all schools established a baseline from which progress can be measured. The audit concentrates on the physical access to communal facilities and teaching accommodation as well as the provision of any specialist facilities such as toilets, changing tables etc. The Accessibility Strategy for Educational Settings in Wiltshire 2016-2019 provides further details and is available upon request.

B11 Special schools

Special schools need to be of sufficient size to provide appropriate facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of the range of pupils they admit and to act as resource and outreach centres for other schools and pupils. Their size will depend on the age range of pupils and the type/nature of special educational needs that they cater for. Work is currently ongoing to review special needs provision across the county to ensure future demand can be met moving forward. It is acknowledged that an increasing number of children in Wiltshire who have higher level SEN who will have an Education Health Plan (EHCP^[1]) who will also need specialist educational settings due to:

- Housing growth
- The arrival of new military families and
- The impact of the Children and Families Act 2014.

The most recent projections^[2] suggest that there will be 661 additional children and young people with an EHCP by 2026. Of these children and young people, it is projected that 221 will need special school places, and 156 would benefit from specialist places in primary and secondary mainstream schools in Resource Bases and Enhanced Learning Provision (ELP).

For mainstream schools this may require additional or expanded classrooms, while for special schools this may be new classrooms or whole new schools, as currently Wiltshire's special schools are at capacity and in some cases, have no physical space on which to create further growth.

B12 Provision for permanently excluded students

In its White Paper 'The Importance of Teaching' the Government raised concerns about the educational outcomes of pupils who have been permanently excluded. It expressed the view that this would be best addressed by making schools more responsible for pupils they permanently exclude. This would ensure schools become more responsible for providing education for pupils they have permanently excluded and that such pupils should remain on the school's roll. Wiltshire Council and six other local authorities took part in a trial to test out strategies that would support the principle that secondary schools should retain responsibility for students who would previously have been permanently excluded 'The Power to Innovate' (PTI). The trial ended in August 2014 and it was agreed by head teachers and LA officers that the arrangements would continue based on a 3 year Service Level Agreement. The SLA expires in September 2017 so further discussion about future planning is ongoing.

This does not remove the governors' right to permanently exclude a pupil or parental rights to appeal against any exclusion. It does mean, however, any pupil permanently excluded will remain the responsibility of the school until a new roll is identified and alternative arrangements have been agreed. There are many secondary schools in Wiltshire who already choose not to use permanent exclusion. If a pupil acts in a way that means they can no longer be educated on the school site, then the school will arrange and fund appropriate off-site provision.

Primary behaviour support is largely carried out in schools and takes the form of preventative work and support for pupils as they move schools, there is a small team of staff who support Primary pupils who are permanently excluded, providing up to full time

^[1] Formerly called a Statement of SEN

^[2] July 2017

education and enabling them to reintegrate back into a school. A copy of the Fair Access Protocol can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/schools-learning-forms-guides-policies>

B13 Expansion of schools

DfE guidance gives a strong emphasis towards the expansion of successful and popular schools where possible. Wiltshire Council is committed to examining ways of increasing parental choice in school admissions and ensuring places are located where parents want them, ideally serving the local community. However, as populations continue to grow, the council will meet the increasing demand wherever school places can be expanded in local communities.

B14 Schools in the wider community

Wiltshire Council recognises that schools should act as a focus for the local community in a way that extends beyond the education of children who attend the school. The council recognises the importance of schools engaging with their local communities to promote social inclusion and community cohesion as an integral part of ensuring success for all children. This is particularly important for communities with a high proportion of vulnerable families.

In co-operation with agencies and other organisations, many schools have facilities which are made available to the wider community including sports and leisure complexes, ICT facilities, playgroups, childcare facilities, adult education and youth provision. School facilities are increasingly being made available for evening, weekend and holiday use making more effective use of the resources available.

B15 Admissions policy

The Admissions Team administers Wiltshire's co-ordinated admissions scheme. This includes admissions to all schools including academies as well as 'In Year' admissions. The team also deals with the admission of hard to place pupils under the Fair Access Protocol, which is used to ensure these pupils are placed in a school quickly and with the appropriate support. The protocol also ensures that no school receives more than their fair share of difficult or challenging pupils by working with head teachers to ensure the equitable distribution between schools.

There is a wide range of admissions authorities as each academy, foundation or voluntary aided school has its own Admission Policy. The admissions team co-ordinates all applications to place more than 19,000 children in schools each year, including those of returning service personnel. The knowledge, understanding and data that the team holds contributes to successful school organisation and place planning. Admissions statistics, which are produced annually, are used to support the school place planning process, ensuring that sufficient places are provided to meet parental preference where possible.

Admissions authorities, including the LA, must have regard to the Admissions Code in determining their admission arrangements, which includes expansions and contractions of school capacities. Up to date details of the Wiltshire schools' admissions processes can be found on the Wiltshire Council website via the following link:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/schoolseducationandlearning/schoolsandcolleges/schooladmissions.htm>

B16 Early years and childcare

In Wiltshire, all three and four-year-old children are currently entitled to 15 hours funded part-time nursery education. From September 2017, this has increased to 30 hours for working parents with children aged three and four.

These places are available in pre-schools, full day-care nurseries, independent schools, nursery classes in schools and with childminders. Access to Free Entitlement funding by providers is dependent on the setting's OFSTED judgment. Settings can be school located or privately run and many in Wiltshire are run by the voluntary sector. They are often situated on school sites and use is also made of local facilities such as community & church halls and through private accommodation. The government also provides part-time education for the most disadvantaged two year olds in the county and, since 2014, 40% of these children have been entitled to 15 hours' early education per week. In Wiltshire, this funding is known as 'Better 2gether Funding'.

Wiltshire has 17 Children's Centre buildings located across the county. Children's centre services are also provided in a range of venues in local communities so that families can access support close to where they live. Children's centre services in Wiltshire are run on behalf of Wiltshire Council by two voluntary organisations - Spurgeons and The RISE Trust. These two charities receive funding from Wiltshire Council to help all children get the best start in life.

B17 Education and Skills (to 25 years for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities)

Wiltshire Council remains committed to working in partnership with all providers – schools, free schools, academies, colleges and training providers – to review and develop education provision in the county. Providers continue to work collaboratively within three partnership areas (The North Federation, The West Wilts Alliance and The Wessex Partnership) on joint strategies for developing 14 to 19 education and training opportunities. Collaborative approaches between schools, academies, college and work-based learning providers will continue to underpin this approach in Wiltshire.

Wiltshire currently has two further education providers, Wiltshire College and the UTC. The college has four delivery hubs providing education for learners aged 14+ including specialist provision for students with learning difficulties or disabilities. The UTC, based in Salisbury provides a more specialist curriculum for the 14-19 age range. There are 21 secondary schools that provide post 16 education where most students follow Level 3 qualifications. In addition, Salisbury Sixth Form Centre, a post 16 free school based in Salisbury, offers level 3 qualifications the majority of which are A levels.

The raising of the participation age (RPA) to 18 is factored in to school place planning. Although some 5000 students aged 16 to 18 attend a school or academy-based post 16 provision, many learners choose to attend Wiltshire College, other work-based learning providers or access provision beyond the county boundaries. The current government agenda is focusing on increasing apprenticeship provision and the recent introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy is impacting in a positive way, on the range of opportunities available within Wiltshire and will require continued close working with employers to create opportunities and places.

The introduction of the RPA has led to a growth in learners staying on at school or seeking full-time educational placements. The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) is responsible for allocating and funding post 16 places including capital developments. Wiltshire Council will work with schools to support the establishment of new post 16 places

based on the individual school circumstances of each proposal but is not responsible for approving or funding developments. In line with changes to recent government recording requirements, Wiltshire Council is responsible for tracking young people up to and including age 17. Latest data shows that 2.8% of 16 and 17 year olds were NEET.

In all cases the aim of the council will be to develop plans which ensure adequate, high quality facilities are available to support learners aged 14 to 19 (25).

B18 Post 16

The Local Authority has a statutory responsibility for ensuring sufficient school places of statutory school age which covers children between the ages of 4 and 16, responsibility for the planning and funding of post 16 places rests with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA).

DRAFT

C School Organisation and Planning Issues

C1 Influencing factors

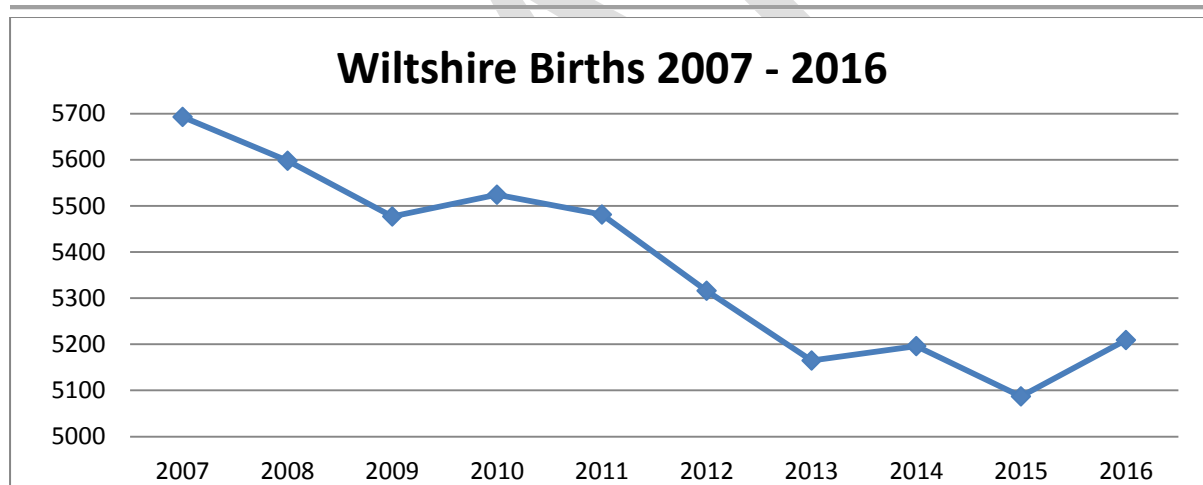
The key factors likely to have the greatest influence on managing school places across the county over the next 5 years include the birth rate, housing development, migration and the presence of the Armed Services in Wiltshire.

Birth rate

The demographic trend in the school population age range is largely driven by the birth rate. Interestingly and in contrast to national trends there has been an overall drop in the birth rate in the last few years (across Wiltshire) from around 5,500 births a year to 5,200.

Births in Wiltshire averaged 5,375 births per year between 2007 and 2016, with peaks in 2008 and 2010 and a decline in 2015. The pressure on primary school places since 2009 has been significant and will continue to be so for the next 7 years as the peak 2005 to 2011 birth years feed through. In addition, the oldest children from these peak years began to feed into secondary education from September 2016.

Year of birth	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number	5693	5598	5477	5524	5481	5316	5165	5196	5087	5209



Comparison - births to NOR

Year of birth	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number	5693	5598	5477	5524	5481	5316	5165	5196	5087	5209
Reception Entry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(F) = Forecast	5113	5274	5158	5452	5680	5556	5493	5419	5205	5173

Housing development

The Wiltshire Core Strategy sets out the housing totals and phasing for each community area – it should be noted that some of these areas differ from the secondary planning areas detailed in this School Places Strategy (SPS). The density of housing development varies considerably across the county as detailed in the table below:

Community Partnership Area	Number of Houses Allocated in Core Strategy
Amesbury, Bulford & Durrington	2785
Bradford on Avon	780
Calne	1605
Chippenham	5090
Corsham	1395
Devizes	2500
Malmesbury	1395
Marlborough	920
Melksham	2370
Mere	285
Pewsey	600
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1455
Salisbury	6060
Wilton	255
Southern Wiltshire	615
Tidworth	1920
Tisbury	420
Trowbridge	6975
Warminster	2060
Westbury	1615
Total number of houses	41,100

The scale of the programme of work required to provide additional school places for the houses identified in the Core Strategy should not be underestimated – 41,100 houses roughly equates to 12,500 primary and 8,400 secondary places across Wiltshire in the period from 2006 to 2026.

The full Wiltshire Core Strategy document can be accessed here:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/core-strategy-adoption.pdf>

In addition, the council is currently consulting on the latest draft Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan published in June 2017. The purpose of the plan is to help ensure a sufficient choice and supply of suitable housing development sites throughout the plan period in accordance with national policy and to compliment neighbourhood planning. It also provides an update on the current position of the housing detailed in the Core Strategy. Further information on the consultation and a link to the document can be found here:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/wiltshgsiteallocationsplan.htm>

It is important that we work with secondary school planning areas as this is required for national statistical returns on school places and basic need requirements. In producing the pupil forecasts for each secondary school area, account is taken of known housing allocations and planning permissions. It must be recognised, however, that the actual rate at

which new housing is built depends on a mixture of economic and social factors. In forecasting the likely additional pupil product from such new housing, account will therefore need to be taken of changes in the age and household composition of the population and varying build out rates. Furthermore, a proportion of these new housing units may be taken up by families moving from elsewhere within the county and migration within the county will move the demand for places rather than simply increase the number of children.

Armed Services

The military presence in Wiltshire is an important factor in the planning of school places in certain areas of the county. A significant increase in Armed Forces personnel is expected in 2019 as part of Army rebasing and the development of a Super Garrison on Salisbury Plain. This will see more than 4,200 additional military personnel and their families housed on a more permanent basis in Wiltshire. We have been working closely with the Army and Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to determine the numbers, locations and timing of the troops and their families moving back to the Salisbury Plain area. The additional school places including early years, primary, secondary and some specialist provision to support the returning military families has been finalised and work is well underway to deliver the additional school places required. Some expansion work has already been undertaken and projects to expand secondary schools and the provision of two new primary schools in the Salisbury Plain area are included in the latest SPS Implementation Plan. All the new school places are planned to be delivered by September 2019.

C2 Population overview

The birth rate and numbers of children arising from military families is substantially higher than in the rest of the population. Account is taken of this when planning school places in relevant areas. Wiltshire is predominantly a rural county. The approach of the local authority to school place planning must therefore be designed to support dispersed populations in rural areas, those resident in small towns and the larger populations concentrated in the urban areas. The tables below show there has been a significant increase in both Wiltshire's overall demographic population and that of school populations since 2011 with further increases projected. The effect of the upturn in the economy following the most recent recession and its impact on the housing market, and thus population mobility, will continue to be monitored throughout the period of this plan. The growth has been more significant in the primary phase for the past few years however that growth is now moving into the secondary phase and we will need to expand secondary school places.

Wiltshire total population overview

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Difference 2011-2016	% Difference 2011-2016
Totals	474,319	476,816	479,634	482,410	486,093	488,409	14,090	+3%

N.B. 2011 and 2012 differ to those published in the previous School Places Strategy as the ONS retrospectively corrected 2011 and 2012 to the figures given above.

Wiltshire school population data 2011 to 2016

School Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Difference 2011-2016	% Difference
Primary	34,209	34,213	35,453	35,525	37,353	37,939	+3,730	+11%
Secondary	29,787	29,788	29,424	29,325	28,738	28,882	-905	-3%
Special	510	504	526	535	578	594	+84	+16%
Total School	64,506	64,505	65,403	65,385	66,669	67,415	2,909	+4.5%

School population comparison to PAN

School type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Average overall surplus places
Primary NOR	34,209	34,213	35,453	35,525	37,353	37,939	
Total Primary Net Capacity	40,586	40,613	41,485	41,902	43,775	44,659	15%
Secondary NOR	29,787	29,788	29,424	29,325	28,738	28,882	
Total Secondary Net Capacity	33,568	33,420	33,684	33,684	34,150	34,526	13.5%

Primary school numbers by year group as at October 2016

Year	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Totals	5,556	5,753	5,636	5,361	5,448	5,197	4,988	37,939

This table shows the larger cohorts currently in the younger age ranges in primary schools and the lower numbers currently feeding into the secondary schools. From 2017/2018 the situation will begin to reverse as the larger cohorts of pupils feed into secondary schools. Wiltshire Council recognises the changes in birth rate and the need to plan for the extra places where there is no capacity, but will keep places under constant review as the impact of a changing birth rate, migration and more housing becomes clearer.

Secondary school numbers by year group as at October 2016

Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Totals	5,036	4,975	4,809	4,658	4,702	2,489	2,213	28,882

There was a decline in secondary school numbers in recent years as the small cohorts moved up from primary school. However, numbers have steadily begun to increase and will reach another peak when the present KS1 children reach secondary age – in approximately 4 to 5 years' time (2021/2022). These calculations and predictions do not take account of housing developments and local factors such as Armed Forces movements.

Although these tables give the overall picture in the county there will be significant variations between areas of the local authority with, for instance, a greater decline in primary numbers in the rural areas. Factors such as armed forces movement and the rate at which housing developments are built out are continually monitored. The individual secondary area data gives greater analysis of the trends for that area.

Recent government figures reveal that, nationally, the primary school population has been rising since 2009 and reached around 4.4m in 2015. However, the rate of increase is slowing down with a recent reduction in births and with the population projected to be broadly stable by 2024. In contrast, the secondary school population is projected to continue rising, reaching approximately 3.3m by 2024, an increase of 20% on the 2015 population.

A summary analysis of the projections and issues in key areas is provided at section C3. Please refer to each of the individual areas appended to this document for more detailed information.

C3 Summary by school planning area

The planning of school places in Wiltshire is based on the geographical areas defined by the secondary school catchments and feeder schools aligned to them. Whilst all schools are included in the Strategy, they may not be aligned to area board areas.

Amesbury

- The latest data shows an increase in births this year following a stable birth rate in recent years. The impact of future troop movements and significant local housing development will also increase demand for primary school places. Additional accommodation will be provided through the expansion of existing primary provision and the construction of a new school in the coming years.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate 237 additional secondary aged pupils who, due to the legacy of surplus places, can be contained within existing provision in the short term. However, work is currently underway to expand The Stonehenge School and provide an additional 300 places. This work is scheduled to complete for September 2018 and the PAN will increase accordingly to 224 (subject to planning approval).

Bradford-on-Avon

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Bradford on Avon area shows the birth rate has declined by approximately 7% in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision in this area. A small expansion of 60 places is planned at St. Laurence school and is scheduled to open for September 2018. The published PAN has already been updated by the school in anticipation of completion of these works. Currently, the school has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school and therefore as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the schools designated area will need to consider places at their local schools.

Calne

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Calne area shows the birth rate has declined slightly in recent years despite a spike in 2014. However, the impact of housing development will increase demand for primary school places in Calne over the coming years. Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term. A project is planned to provide 105 places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary School from September 2019 which will address the anticipated long-term deficit. There is currently no anticipated impact on secondary provision as increased numbers can be accommodated within the existing provision.

Chippenham

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Chippenham area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same but the area does experience peaks and troughs. However, there are 5,090 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Chippenham community area. The significant level of planned housing will increase pressure on both primary and secondary school places by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places in Chippenham town it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term, with additional accommodation provided where necessary. However, there will be a need to provide a number of new primary schools to serve the new community housing areas expected to be established in the medium to longer term.
- Due to the legacy of surplus places in Chippenham town it is expected the increase in demand for secondary places can be contained within the existing schools in the short term. As numbers increase there will be a need to expand provision of the existing secondary school provision in the medium term.

Corsham

- The birth rate has, on average, declined in recent years however, the impact of housing development will put existing primary provision under pressure therefore additional accommodation will be required within the period covered by this plan.
- The new housing is predicted to generate a further 178 secondary aged pupils and taking this into consideration with housing proposals in neighbouring areas there will be a shortfall of secondary places. A proposed 90 place expansion to The Corsham School is currently at the planning stage and should be available from September 2019.

Devizes

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Devizes area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming years.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 198 secondary aged pupils. Due to a legacy of surplus places across the Devizes area there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school immediately. Demand for school places at Devizes School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at the nearby Lavington School.

Downton

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Downton area shows the birth rate has declined slightly in recent years. Housing proposals identified in the Core Strategy for Downton itself indicate a shortfall of primary places in the next few years. A small extension to Downton Primary School is scheduled to open for the academic year beginning September 2018.
- There are 190 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Downton community area which is expected to generate 45 secondary aged pupils by 2026. The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision, however The Trafalgar School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school. Therefore, as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the school's designated area will need to consider places at their local schools. Demand for school places at The Trafalgar School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at the nearby secondary schools in Salisbury.

Durrington

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Durrington area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same. However, this area is subject to significant peaks and troughs due to the high population of military families. This increase coupled with the impact of future troop movements and some housing development will lead to a significant increase in demand for primary school places over the coming 5 years. Planning consent for a new 2FE primary school on a site in the Larkhill area has been agreed in order that the Figheldean CE Primary School can relocate and expand by 300 places to accommodate the increasing numbers of military children expected. Work has started on site and numbers will be kept under review beyond 2019 to ensure there are sufficient places in the right locations moving forward.
- There are 2,785 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Amesbury, Bulford and Durrington community areas. The 707 SFA houses due to be constructed for the Army rebasing are not included in the Core Strategy. The combination of Core Strategy and SFA housing is predicted to generate 211 additional secondary aged pupils. Durrington Avon Valley College will be expanded by 270 places to meet the additional demand from military families relocating to the area in 2018 & 2019 and the school will increase its PAN to 225 with effect from September 2019.

Lavington

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Lavington area has remained stable in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- There are approximately 490 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Devizes community area (excluding Devizes town), which includes the villages in the Lavington secondary school cluster area. Currently, as Lavington School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area and historically takes above PAN it is expected that any increase in demand can be contained within the school. The demand for school places at Lavington School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at secondary schools in Devizes and Westbury.

Lavington School is currently consulting on a proposal to provide post 16 provision on site.

Malmesbury

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Malmesbury area shows the birth rate has declined significantly in recent years. Despite a drop in the birth rate, additional housing development in the area means that demand for primary school places is still increasing albeit at a slower rate. All three primary schools that serve the town are expected to be at or near capacity and there is a need to provide a further 0.5FE for September 2019.
- There are 1,395 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Malmesbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 133 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision and Malmesbury School are planning a 120-place expansion which is proposed to complete for September 2018.

Marlborough

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Marlborough area shows the birth rate has declined by approximately 5% in recent years. There are 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area which is predicted to generate approximately 83 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places across the town by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short to medium term, with the likelihood that additional accommodation will be required in the longer term. In addition, the LA was successful under the current government's recent Priority Schools Building Programme to replace St. Mary's Infant and St. Peter's Junior Schools with a new building. This will provide a 2FE primary school on a single site which is due to open from September 2017.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate approximately 93 secondary aged pupils. Increasing numbers are already impacting on secondary provision, however, as St. John's Marlborough historically takes above PAN there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school initially. Numbers will be kept under review although there are places in neighbouring secondary schools which can absorb some of the growth.

Melksham

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Melksham area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. However, the impact of housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places in Melksham town over the coming years. The existing schools in Melksham are unable to be expanded due to site constraints and therefore any new housing will require a new primary school/site to be identified.
- There are 2,370 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Melksham community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 314 secondary aged pupils. The increase in pupil numbers will begin impacting upon secondary school provision from 2019/2020. The local authority intends to expand Melksham Oak secondary school by 300 11 to 15 places to meet the demand from additional housing. We are currently in discussion with the

school as they wish to combine these works with an expansion of post 16 places and intend to seek ESFA funding for this element.

Mere

- The birth rate in Mere has, on average, remained the same however some fluctuation has been seen over the last few years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- There is no secondary or sixth form provision in the Mere area, young people travel mostly to Gillingham School in Dorset or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas.

Pewsey

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Pewsey area has declined in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- Due to a legacy of surplus places, the current increase in primary numbers has little impact on secondary school provision at Pewsey Vale School over the next few years. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school until beyond the term covered by this document.

Purton

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Purton area has declined in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places in the town over the coming 10 years. Given the distance of the two new major housing developments at Ridgeway Farm and Moreton Bridge from Purton itself, a new primary school to serve the new community developments - Ridgeway Farm Primary School - opened in September 2016. This was in line with Wiltshire Council policy to provide local schools for local children and limits the impact of excessive road use by travel to school.
- Due to a legacy of surplus places, the current increase in primary numbers has little impact on secondary school provision at Bradon Forest School over the next few years. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school until 2020/21. Bradon Forest Secondary School has a significant proportion of its pupil intake from Swindon. As the impact of any changes in policy affecting secondary school provision in Swindon may have an impact on numbers at this school, Wiltshire Council will continue to work in consultation with Swindon BC to ensure that the school can respond to any changing demand for places in the future. Currently, it is difficult to predict the impact of the continuing expansion of housing in the Swindon locality and new secondary provision in Swindon. This will be kept under review.

Royal Wootton Bassett

- The birth rate has, on average, remained the same, with occasional peaks and troughs which can be seen in the appendix. There are 1,455 houses

identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Royal Wootton Bassett community area. This housing is predicted to generate a further 73 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places in the town schools from the forthcoming academic year. Work is currently underway to determine the most appropriate way for providing additional places in the town following announcement that the recent Free School bid was unsuccessful. A phased 1FE expansion of Lyneham Primary School is planned to meet additional military numbers locating to Lyneham in 2019 and additional civilian population. Phase 1 is due to complete April 2019.

- The current increase in primary numbers has already begun to impact on secondary school provision in Royal Wootton Bassett. Royal Wootton Bassett Academy historically takes above PAN and therefore has been able to accommodate the additional demand to date. Latest projections indicate that there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the impact from further housing and the opening of a new secondary Free School in South Swindon in the next few years, however further expansion of the school is expected in the medium term.

Salisbury

- The birth rate has remained fairly high and stable in Salisbury over the last few years despite peaks and troughs. This pattern coupled with the impact of significant housing development will increase the demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years with a significant shortfall expected by 2026. Additional places have recently been provided at Pembroke Park and Greentrees Primary schools. There will also be a need to further expand existing primary schools along with the expected delivery of two new primary schools in new housing areas in the short and medium term.
- Overall, there are 6,930 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Southern Wiltshire, Salisbury and Wilton community areas. The remaining housing is predicted to generate 826 secondary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of secondary places by 2026. A strategic review of secondary places in Salisbury is underway to establish the most effective solution that can be delivered to meet the demand for additional places in the medium and longer term. In addition, 120 additional secondary places are being provided at St. Joseph's Catholic School for September 2018.

Tidworth

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Tidworth area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of future troop movements and significant housing development is expected to increase demand for primary school places over the coming years. Expansion of existing primary provision along with a new primary school in Ludgershall to support army rebasing is proposed.
- There are 1,920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Tidworth community area. The 570 SFA houses due to be constructed for the Army rebasing are not included in the Core Strategy and are predicted to generate 195 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in numbers from housing will begin to impact on The Wellington Academy in 2020/21. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered

as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. Expansion of Wellington Academy is underway to provide additional places to meet the demand from both army rebasing and the new housing.

Tisbury

- The birth rate has, on average, remained the same apart from a significant peak in births in 2011/2012. This pattern coupled with the impact of only modest housing development is likely to decrease demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- There is no secondary or sixth form provision in the Tisbury area, young people travel mostly to Shaftesbury School in Dorset or other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas.

Trowbridge

- The birth rate has, on average, remained the same, apart from a significant drop in births last year as shown in the table and graph below. This drop is masking the effect of considerable development in this community area. However, assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. In addition, there are many further sites in Trowbridge which are under consideration but not yet approved – as a guide, there are over 2,000 houses yet to be identified against the total 6,975 in the Core Strategy. The recent expansion and PAN increase at Castlemead Primary School will cover the initial deficit in places as it fills up. The later stages of housing development in Trowbridge will require up to four new primary schools which will be provided through Section 106 agreements with the developer(s).
- The strategic housing or housing which already has planning permission (due to be built by 2026) is predicted to generate a further 812 secondary aged pupils within the period covered by this plan. In addition, there are many further sites in Trowbridge which are under consideration which are not yet approved and therefore not included – as a guide, there are over 2,000 houses yet to be identified against the total 6,975 in the Core Strategy. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can be contained within existing accommodation until 2022. The forecast for each of the Trowbridge secondary schools indicates that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate children from their catchment area until 2020. Approximately 150 pupils will progressively require places in Trowbridge secondary schools as St. Laurence School experiences an increase in catchment demand pupils from the Trowbridge area who have historically got places at Bradford on Avon/St Laurence will no longer be able to and will require places in Trowbridge. It is anticipated that a new secondary school located on the proposed Ashton Park development will be required in the longer term.

Warminster

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Warminster area shows the birth rate has remained the same despite occasional peaks and troughs. There are 2,060 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Warminster community area. The housing built before 2026 is predicted to generate a further 399 primary aged pupils. However not all the housing for the West Warminster Urban Expansion (WWUE) will be built by 2026, therefore the number of places required will increase further. There are currently 475 houses scheduled to be built after this time. In addition, there are further housing sites in Warminster currently under consideration which, if approved, will increase the deficit of places reported above. Due to the legacy

of surplus places it is expected that the increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term. The WWUE area is located to the far west of the town and only one existing primary school is located within a reasonable walking distance of the development area. Princecroft Primary School will therefore shortly be expanded by 60 places to serve pupils arising from the first phase of the WWUE development. However, in due course, the WWUE will require a new primary school on a site suitably located to serve the new community. This will need to be provided through a Section 106 agreement with the developer(s).

- There are 2,060 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Warminster community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 332 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in primary numbers will impact on secondary school provision from 2019/20 and cause a significant shortfall by 2026. Kingdown School is the only secondary school in Warminster and is currently at capacity although historically the school has taken a proportion of pupils from outside the designated area. There is limited scope to expand Kingdown on its existing site. Therefore, the significant amount of additional housing proposed in the Core Strategy, and the subsequent pupil numbers generated, will necessitate the provision of secondary places co-located on a site with the new WWUE primary school.

Westbury

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Westbury area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. However, the impact of proposed housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years. There are 1,615 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Westbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 315 primary aged pupils. Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected that this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term. A small expansion of primary places is underway at both Westbury Infant and Junior schools. In addition, Bitham Brook Primary School is being expanded to 2FE to meet demand from new housing in its area.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 242 secondary aged pupils. The increase in primary numbers will begin to impact on future secondary school provision in Westbury from 2020. Currently, a significant proportion of pupils from the Westbury area secure places at the Warminster Kingdown School. However, this proportion of pupils will progressively require places in Matravers School as Warminster Kingdown continues to experience an increase in catchment demand in the coming years. Matravers School will imminently undergo a PSBP2 Project, delivered by the ESFA, which will result in a new teaching block and increase the school's PAN to 221 from September 2019.

Wroughton

- The birth rate has remained static in recent years with occasional peaks and troughs. There is 1 primary age school in the area and, currently, a high proportion of pupils from outside the school's designated area secure places at the school. There are 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area (of which Wroughton school cluster area forms part). The remaining housing is predicted to generate up to 143 primary aged pupils across the Marlborough area therefore we may see some increase in pupils wishing to attend Broad Hinton CE Primary School. Assuming the birth rate

continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there may be small shortfall of places across the area by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can currently be contained within the school, with additional accommodation provided where necessary should numbers increase significantly in the future.

- There is no secondary or sixth form provision in Wroughton so young people travel to Swindon or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas.

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E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
Amesbury	<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) primary school at King's Gate in Amesbury scheduled to open September 2019.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 300 additional secondary places at The Stonehenge School in Amesbury for September 2018.</i>		
Bradford-on-Avon	<i>Expansion to provide 60 secondary places at St. Laurence School for 2018 (school managed).</i>		
Calne	<i>Expansion to provide 105 additional places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary school for September 2019.</i>	<i>Possible expansion of a further 105 places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary School subject to housing development.</i>	
Chippenham	<i>1-2 class expansion of Redlands Primary to open in 2018/19.</i>	<i>New 1.5FE - 2FE (up to 420 places) primary school at Rowden Park – exact timing of opening yet to be confirmed.</i>	<i>New primary school and nursery at Rawlings Farm – timing yet to be confirmed.</i>
		<i>New 1FE (210 places) primary school to serve development at North Chippenham currently scheduled to open Sept 2022.</i>	

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
Chippenham – cont.	<i>Feasibility work to expand Abbeyfield School.</i>	<i>Significant expansion of Abbeyfield School to meet demand arising from developments. Exact timing of opening yet to be confirmed.</i>	
Corsham	<i>Expansion to provide an additional 105 places (0.5FE) at Corsham Primary School for September 2019.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 90 secondary places at The Corsham School for September 2019 (school managed).</i>		
Devizes			
Downton	<i>Expansion to provide an additional 60 places at Downton Primary School for September 2017.</i>		
Durrington	<i>New 2 FE (420 place) primary school to accommodate the relocation and expansion of Figheldean St. Michael's School scheduled to open September 2018 in support of Army basing.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 270 additional secondary places at Avon Valley College in response</i>		

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
	<i>to Army basing for September 2019.</i>		
Lavington			
Malmesbury	<i>Expansion of 0.5FE (120) Primary places to serve Malmesbury area.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 120 secondary places at Malmesbury School for September 2018 (school managed).</i>		
Marlborough			
Melksham		<i>New 1- 2FE (up to 420 places) primary school in Melksham in line with housing build out.</i>	
		<i>Expansion to provide 300 secondary places at Melksham Oak School for 2020.</i>	
Mere			
Pewsey			
Purton			
Royal Wootton Bassett	<i>Phased expansion of Lyneham Primary School to provide an additional 1FE (210 places).</i>	<i>Possible expansion of Royal Wootton Bassett Academy –</i>	

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
	<i>Phase 1 due to complete April 2019.</i>	<i>exact size of provision to be confirmed.</i>	
	<i>Expansion of existing primary school(s) to provide an additional 1FE (210 places) with temporary places to be provided in September 2018.</i>		
Salisbury	<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) Primary school at St Peters Place development to open September 2018.</i>	<i>New 1 to 1.5FE Primary school at Longhedge development (210-315 places – size & opening date to be determined).</i>	<i>Further expansion of Secondary provision.</i>
	<i>Expansion to provide 120 places at St. Joseph’s Catholic School, Laverstock for September 2018.</i>		
Tidworth	<i>New 2FE (420 places) primary school at Ludgershall in support of Army basing.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide additional secondary places at The Wellington Academy (Secondary) in support of Army basing and civilian housing.</i>		

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
Tisbury			
Trowbridge	<i>Need to provide a new 2FE (420 places) Primary school to meet rising demand – site yet to be secured.</i>	<i>New 2FE (420 places) Primary School in East Trowbridge area to meet rising demand (Ashton Park development).</i>	<i>New 2FE (420 places) Primary School in East Trowbridge area to meet rising demand (Ashton Park development).</i>
Trowbridge – cont.		<i>Expansion of Secondary provision in Trowbridge – numbers yet to be confirmed</i>	<i>New 5-6FE Secondary school located on the new Ashton Park development.</i>
Warminster	<i>Expansion to provide 60 places at Princecroft Primary School in Warminster for September 2018.</i>		<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) Primary school and co-located Secondary satellite facility on WWUE development.</i>
Westbury	<i>EFA PSBP2 project to replace accommodation at Matravers school which will increase the PAN to 221 from September 2019.</i>		
Wroughton			

School Places Strategy

2017 - 2022

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School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022 (Statutory School Age Only)

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Context

A1 Statutory duties

Wiltshire Council has a statutory duty to plan the provision of school places and to ensure there are sufficient appropriately located places for all 4 to 16-year-old young people in the county. This includes the provision of suitable accommodation to support the promotion of high educational standards, ensuring an admissions process to allocate school places and ensure vulnerable learners get fair access to educational opportunities. The council manages the impact of rising and declining pupil numbers and helps to create a diverse community of schools. This document has been prepared as a planning tool to respond to the continuing need to review the number and nature of school places alongside any new housing developments, any changes in the birth rate and in line with any government policy change. It supplements the Wiltshire Children and Young People's Plan and supports the implementation of its principles.

A core ambition of Wiltshire Council is that all children and young people living in Wiltshire are entitled to the highest quality education so that they are able to fulfil their potential. Through the commissioning of school places, as outlined in the School Places Strategy, the aim is to produce an effective match between pupils and places by providing an infrastructure of high quality school buildings and facilities, where all schools, regardless of status, are of an appropriate size and standard to deliver the curriculum effectively.

It should be noted that use of the term 'school' throughout this document refers to schools of all status including Academies, UTC's, Free Schools etc.

A2 What is the School Places Strategy?

Commissioning is the overall process by which services are planned and delivered. The Strategy pulls together the information required to form a strategic view of the need for school places across Wiltshire and provides a revised and updated policy framework for considering statutory proposals (opening, closing and defining the size of schools); implementing new school competition arrangements and encouraging free school proposals where needed; facilitating the development of collaborative and federated arrangements and where appropriate encouraging all through school models.

To be effective, the commissioning process requires the strategic planning of services based on an analysis of need, a set of policies and principles by which decisions will be made and well defined processes for the implementation of proposals. The full Strategy therefore sets out demographic trends in Wiltshire, including a summary of major new house building, details of current school and post-16 provision, an analysis of the latest pupil projections, emerging proposals and guiding policies and principles upon which decisions will be informed.

A3 Who is the Strategy for?

The Strategy is intended to help key stakeholders and partners in Children's Services, including the Local Authority, schools, governors, trustees, parents, the churches, local communities, business, and other providers of education, to understand what school places are needed in Wiltshire, both now and in the future, and how they might be provided.

A4 Geographical and population context

The planning and organisation of school places in the Local Authority is a complex task, not least because of the size and diversity of the county.

Wiltshire is a predominately rural county. It has a population of approximately 488,400, nearly half of whom live in towns or villages of fewer than 5,000 people. A quarter of the county's inhabitants live in settlements of fewer than 1,000 people. The areas of greatest deprivation in Wiltshire, as determined by the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, are parts of Trowbridge, Salisbury, Westbury, Melksham and Calne. Whilst the greatest concentrations of poverty are in neighbourhoods in towns, there is a more dispersed, often hidden, incidence in the rural parts of the county.

As at the 2011 census, 74% of Wiltshire's working age population were in employment. This is higher than the employment rate for both the South West (70.3%) and England (73.3%). The armed forces have a significant presence, particularly in the south of the county, currently there are around 34,000 military personnel and dependants in Wiltshire. The development of the Salisbury Plain Super Garrison involving the relocation of a significant number of military personnel to Wiltshire from 2018 and the change of use of RAF Lyneham will have significant socio-economic implications and impact on local communities across the county.

Wiltshire Council is one of the largest unitary authorities in England, covering an area of approximately 3,255 kilometres. Wiltshire adjoins the local authorities of Dorset, Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, Hampshire, Swindon and Bath & North East Somerset. Wiltshire is a largely rural area encompassing many natural and historic features which make it distinctive, including parts of three Areas of Outstanding Natural beauty, part of the New Forest National Park, over 16,000 listed buildings, over 240 conservation areas and a World Heritage Site. Wiltshire also includes an element of the Western Wiltshire Green Belt, which protects the openness of the countryside between Bath, Bradford-on-Avon and Trowbridge. The urban area of Swindon, while predominately within Borough, has expanded into Wiltshire. Deprivation is generally low and communities benefit from safe environments. Wiltshire enjoys strong sub-regional links and is within commutable distance of London, Bristol, Swindon, South Wales and the south coast. Wiltshire is made up of three larger settlements, several market towns and numerous villages and small settlements reflecting the rural nature of the county. The largest settlements are the historic cathedral city of Salisbury in the south, the county town of Trowbridge in the west, and the market town of Chippenham in the north. The city of Salisbury also serves a large surrounding rural area.

Wiltshire has a considerable variety of school buildings in terms of age and type. The Designation of Rural Primary Schools (England) 2014 Order came into force on 1 October 2014 which determines that 114 (68%) of Wiltshire's primary schools are 'rural' with a presumption against their closure.

A5 Major contextual issues

Wiltshire Council faces three specific issues in managing school places:

- The demographic trend in the school population age range is largely driven by the birth rate – births in Wiltshire averaged approximately 5,400 births per year between 2007 and 2016. The pressure on primary school places since 2009 has been significant and will continue to be so as the peak 2005 to 2011 birth years feed through primary and secondary education. These figures do not account for the high number of children moving into the county due to migration, house moves, army relocations etc. All these issues are covered in more detail under the School organisation and planning issues section of the document.
- Significant housing development across the county – 42,000 over a 21 year period from 2006 to 2026. These developments are predominately concentrated in urban areas however increasingly there are pockets of new development being approved in

more rural towns and villages, resulting in the need for additional school places or the take up of remaining surplus places. The timing of some of these developments is uncertain but the extent of housing is detailed in the Wiltshire Core Strategy which can be found via the following link:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/wiltshirecorestrategy/wiltshirecorestrategyexamination.htm>

- The Army Basing Review announced by the Secretary of State for Defence on 5 March 2013 taking its lead from the new Army 2020 Plan, was further updated in 2015. An additional 4,200 military personnel and their dependants will be relocated into Tidworth, Ludgershall, Bulford and Larkhill. There is also expected to be movement of troops into MOD Lyneham. They will relocate between 2017 and 2019, the bulk of which will enable the withdrawal of units from Germany. Additionally, a significant number of military families are expected to buy houses in the surrounding towns and villages therefore the influx of military families with their children will have an impact on a range of schools and areas.

Wiltshire Council, the Diocese of Salisbury, Bristol and Clifton, the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) and the governing bodies/trusts of schools and academies are all key partners and have important roles in school place planning. With 239 schools and over 67,000 pupils to consider, finding workable strategies for planning sufficient school places is demanding and challenging for all concerned.

Planning for school places is based on probabilities and while pupil projections are derived from sound data and methodology they are often influenced by external factors such as sociological and economic changes, parental preference for certain schools, new Government policy and the need to raise standards. Planning must also respond to internal and external findings on the quality of schools as well as the need to ensure that limited resources are used efficiently.

Wiltshire Council will need to respond to changes in demand over time by:

- Negotiating the expansion of (or increasing the PAN of) existing schools and academies (where sites allow)
- Commissioning new schools as academies/free schools
- Improving facilities at existing schools (when resources are available)
- Reducing places at existing schools to ensure that provision matches demand
- Closing and amalgamating schools as well as facilitating federation when numbers fall.

The School Places Strategy provides comprehensive information on school place planning in the county and outlines how the local authority, in securing the provision of primary, secondary and special education, will support the promotion of:

- Raising standards
- Improved outcomes for all pupils
- Diversity of provision
- Increased collaboration between schools
- Greater community cohesion.

The strategy provides the context for the future organisation and commissioning of school places in each secondary school pyramid - defined as the primary schools which feed into a specific secondary school or town - or Multi Academy Trust in Wiltshire and sets out the

principles needed when planning school places. It will help Wiltshire Council schools, academy trusts, promoters, parents and local communities to understand the rationale behind the provision of school places and establish future demands. The Strategy will be reviewed and updated biennially to ensure provision continues to be matched with demand.

The anticipated scale of expansion of population in Wiltshire will require the review of school provision in some areas. The timescale and order of priority for such reviews is significantly influenced by the Core Strategy, military rebasing, changes in the birth rate and migration etc.

Reviews in rural areas will focus on establishing an organisational structure that promotes the continuity of village schools. Federations, amalgamations and Multi Academy Trust provision and Free Schools will be promoted as appropriate. The re-designation of space for other services in rural schools, to reduce surplus places, will also be considered in all such reviews.

B Policies and principles relevant to the provision of school places

B1 Corporate aims

Wiltshire Council's vision, identified in the Children's Trust Plan is to improve outcomes for children and young people in Wiltshire, promote safeguarding, reduce the effects of child poverty and enable resilient individuals, families and communities.

The Children's Trust Plan states that more children and young people will be educated in high quality buildings as a result of the implementation of the vision. This can only be achieved by careful management of the estate, of school place supply and of funding streams such as:

- Maintenance and Basic Need capital allocations
- Targeted Capital e.g. Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)
- School contributions and Devolved Formula Capital funding
- Developer contributions – Section 106, CIL and other capital receipts.

B2 Principles of school place planning

In areas where pupil numbers are increasing the LA will identify where additional places may be required, either by expanding existing schools or by commissioning new schools on new sites within the community.

As a local authority (LA) Wiltshire Council is responsible for planning and providing sufficient school places in appropriate locations. To do so the LA must monitor the supply of school places against forecasts of future demand. The size of the revenue budget for distribution to all schools is determined by pupil numbers. This means that where pupil numbers reduce schools may have insufficient budget to maintain standards and retain and recruit teachers, particularly head teachers. By taking out surplus places and facilitating the closure or amalgamation of schools that are unviable, the LA can ensure effective overall provision within an area and within the school system.

School place planning and ensuring schools are of the right size for the future enables (where appropriate) surplus space to be considered for alternative uses, including community purposes, although the level of surplus in more urban areas is low. Promoting the 'extended schools' concept remains a national and local priority. Accommodation released can be re-allocated to a wide variety of purposes including additional early years and

childcare places, health care, libraries, adult and children's services bases and youth facilities.

Falling rolls in rural areas have already necessitated the closure or amalgamation of some village primary schools. The LA would consider the concept of 4 to 19 all through schools to serve some rural areas, particularly where numbers of secondary pupils are low and a local school could serve the whole community. Where possible the use of extensive transport to alternative schools will be avoided so that funds can be devoted to educational purposes.

The LA will, in all cases, consult with the head teacher, staff, governors, Academy trustees, the relevant Diocesan Authority (where appropriate) and the local community where any major re-organisation of provision is proposed. Such factors as the number of available and required places, school performance, the condition and suitability of the school buildings as well as parental choice, community issues and resources available will be considered in respect of both general and specific places planning.

B3 School performance

Raising achievement for all learners is one of the key priorities for the LA and all school planning decisions should support and promote the improvement of educational standards. This means that the performance of an existing school, or group of schools, is an important factor to be taken into consideration when proposals to add or remove capacity or make other structural changes are being formulated. Any proposals for reviewing school organisation will take account of OFSTED inspection reports and other relevant performance data on the school(s) involved.

The LA works with head teachers and governors to ensure that schools and settings are supported in the development and planning of facilities in the form of information, advice and guidance to improve outcomes for young people and support high quality learning.

B4 Place Planning

School Planning Areas

The planning of school places in Wiltshire is based on the geographical areas defined by the secondary school catchments and feeder school aligned to them. These are the same demographic planning areas that the council is required to report on annually to the Department for Education (DfE) to inform future capital basic need allocations. Whilst all schools are included in the Strategy, they may not be aligned to Area Board areas.

Place planning can be influenced by parental preference in terms of selecting a school. Applications for school places are considered in line with the relevant Admission Authority Admission Policy and over-subscription criteria.

B5 Access and diversity

Categories of schools

Wiltshire has a wide diversity of mainstream school provision with:

- Community schools (infant, junior, primary, secondary and special)
- Voluntary Aided schools (primary and secondary)
- Voluntary Controlled schools (infant, junior and primary)
- Foundation schools (infant, junior, primary and secondary)

- Academies/Free Schools (primary, secondary, special, UTC and Post 16).

As at May 2017 there are 153 maintained schools and 86 academies in Wiltshire giving a total of 239 schools overall. There are currently no Free Schools in Wiltshire at present. The table below gives a breakdown of schools in Wiltshire by category.

Category	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Community	39	2	4	45
Foundation	10	1	0	11
Academy	56	27	2	85
Voluntary Aided	42	1	0	43
Voluntary Controlled	55	0	0	55
Free School	0	0	0	0
Total	202	31	6	239

Encouraging diversity

Wiltshire Council is committed to providing children and young people with equal access to high quality education provision. It recognises that local communities are diverse and supports the local management of schools to help reflect this diversity. Schools need to serve their local community so if the needs of the community are best served by some specialisation or federated/trust type governance then Wiltshire Council will support it. Wiltshire Council is committed to maintaining the current diversity of provision and extending it where possible.

The development of new schools, including the academy conversion programme, is co-ordinated by members of the School Place Commissioning Team. Wiltshire Council is supportive of schools as self-governing institutions and is committed to raising standards. The LA believes if schools can work collaboratively with other schools to improve the life chances of all children and young people within the local area then this will support the raising of standards.

The current pattern of school provision includes several schools with a religious foundation and/or background. The Diocesan authorities work closely with Wiltshire Council in the planning of school places to provide opportunities for parents to express a preference for denominational education.

When establishing new schools Wiltshire Council acts as a commissioner of high quality school provision through the promotion of Free Schools or by holding a competition to determine the most appropriate sponsor/provider in line with current DfE policy and in consultation with the Regional Schools Commissioner. The final decision on provider rests with the Secretary of State.

There are two selective single sex grammar schools in Salisbury. As secondary numbers in the City increase over time, there will be a need to consider the expansion of grammar school places in line with the overall growth in the population. At the current time, there are no plans to alter the organisation of selective schools.

B6 Re-organisation of schools

Primary schools

The preferred size for new primary schools is within the range of 210 places to 630 places (1FE to 3FE) and Wiltshire Council will only seek to open new primary schools of full or half forms of entry.

Where a new primary phase school is required this will be built as an all through primary school, rather than separate infant or junior schools. Wiltshire Council will continue to seek opportunities to amalgamate separate infant and junior schools where the combined numbers are less than 420 and the sites lend themselves to a single institution.

Wiltshire Council recognises the government's presumption against the closure of village schools and will only bring forward proposals to close a village school where it can be demonstrated that one or more of the following criteria can be met:

- There is only very limited demand for places at the school from children living within the designated area.
- Surplus places at the school exceed 25%.
- Standards are low and there is little confidence in the likelihood of improvement.
- Recruitment of a head teacher has not proved possible.
- The necessary improvements to the school accommodation are either not possible or not cost effective.
- The school has a deficit budget without realistic prospects of recovery.

For all schools with fewer than 90 pupils on roll Wiltshire Council will actively encourage the governors of the school to consider further collaboration and ultimately federation or amalgamation with one or more neighbouring schools or by joining a Multi Academy Trust.

Secondary schools

The optimum size for an 11 to 16 secondary school is 900 (6FE) to 1,200 (9FE) pupils. Wiltshire Council however recognises that provision in some communities may fall outside the ideal size of secondary school and demand for additional places could be met either by expanding existing schools, if there is sufficient capacity on the site, or by new provision located within a new housing community.

Special schools

Special schools need to be of sufficient size to provide appropriate facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of the range of pupils they admit and to act as resource and outreach centres for other schools and pupils. Their size will depend on the age range of pupils and the type/nature of special educational needs that they cater for. Work is currently ongoing to review special needs provision across the county to ensure future demand can be met moving forward. It is anticipated that there will be a need to provide additional places at special schools that provide support for children with complex needs and increase the level of resource base provision in key areas as the population grows.

School size

Whilst Wiltshire Council does define optimum sizes for schools it recognises that there will be many schools falling outside this range which provide excellent education. Factors that

can affect the size of a school include local population, site constraints, availability of funding and deployment of revenue resources.

Wiltshire Council will plan to provide school places in schools of sizes which promote:

- Sufficient curriculum coverage and, where appropriate, adequate curriculum choice
- Viable and sustainable schools which do not require disproportionate financial support
- Viable class organisation structures
- Adequate non-contact time for staff.

B7 Academy Free Schools

An academy is a public funded independent school; (not maintained by a LA) accountable to the Department for Education (DfE) and funded directly by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). Academies directly employ staff and have freedoms to set their own pay and conditions of service, are free to deliver the curriculum as they see fit and can vary the length of school terms and the length of the school day. Academies must follow the same admissions guidance, exclusion processes and meet the statutory processes for pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) however they may set their own admissions criteria. Academies are inspected by OFSTED using the same framework as other state funded schools.

The council works closely with the Regional Schools Commissioner to ensure all new school proposals including bids for new Free Schools are supported by approved academy trusts that understand the needs and aspirations of the community.

B8 Location of new schools

The fundamental aim in planning school places is to provide places near to where children live, to meet parental preferences as far as possible; to locate schools at the heart of their communities and to minimise travel to school distances. Wiltshire Council believes that where additional school places are needed because of new housing development, as far as possible the costs should fall on the landowners and/or developers, by way of contributions falling within the concept of planning obligations. Wiltshire has an agreed methodology for calculating the infrastructure needs arising from new development. A policy for requesting contributions from developers and for the use of such funding is in place.

It is Wiltshire Council policy that new primary schools should be provided, wherever possible, within major new housing developments. The site should ideally be within walking distance of most the development and Wiltshire Council will seek, through the planning processes, to provide for safe routes to school for pedestrians and cyclists. Sites of a suitable size for future expansion if required, will be sought where the school can provide a natural focus for the local community, possibly in association with other local facilities such as shops or other community buildings.

Where a new secondary school is planned, a site will be sought that provides safe pedestrian and cycling routes and, because of the longer distances travelled, good safe access for those pupils arriving by public and school transport. To discourage the use of private cars, schools are expected to prepare and maintain a Travel Plan. The council has a Schools Travel Plan officer to support schools with implementing their plans.

Wiltshire Council recognises the importance of considering distance of travel from home to school when planning new developments to reduce dependence on subsidised bus travel and encourage safe walking and cycling to school. The Wiltshire Local Transport Plan (LTP Strategy 2011–2026) lists several strategic objectives which are adhered to when planning school places:

- A reduction in air pollution
- A reduction in commuting
- The means of regular exercise for pupils
- A reduction in travel costs for parents and Wiltshire Council
- A reduction in congestion on Wiltshire's roads.

B9 Capital investment

It is recognised that pupils benefit from high quality learning environments and equipment. Capital investment priorities are based on requirements to:

- Provide sufficient places to meet the needs of local communities
- Provide healthy and safe environments
- Meet curricular and organisational needs
- Enhance physical access to buildings
- Replace temporary accommodation with permanent where possible
- Implement key strategic initiatives.

Wiltshire Council uses condition surveys alongside net capacity assessments to determine investment priorities. Government grant, council resources and developer contributions are used to fund the necessary capital investment alongside any centrally acquired monies through a national bidding process. Capital resources are however becoming increasingly stretched.

At present, there are two main funding streams allocated by DfE for school building projects - one which is solely for maintenance (Condition funding) and the other is for the provision of additional pupil places (Basic Need). The Priority School Building Programme (PSBP) is a separate Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) funding stream which invited bids for the replacement or substantial refurbishment of schools in the worst condition. Wiltshire currently has a small number of projects funded by the PSBP Phases I and II. It is not known whether there will be any further rounds of PSBP.

B10 Accessibility of school buildings

Improving access to education and securing educational achievement for pupils with a disability is essential to ensure equality of opportunity, full participation in society, access to employment opportunities and inclusion within mainstream schools. Wiltshire's inclusion vision is that every disabled child and young person in the county should achieve their potential educationally, socially and in their personal life. The Accessibility Strategy is a core component in realising this vision. Wiltshire Council is committed to increasing the accessibility of schools, wherever possible and where reasonable adaptations can be made, to wheelchair users and pupils with sensory impairment.

An audit of all schools established a baseline from which progress can be measured. The audit concentrates on the physical access to communal facilities and teaching accommodation as well as the provision of any specialist facilities such as toilets, changing tables etc. The Accessibility Strategy for Educational Settings in Wiltshire 2016-2019 provides further details and is available upon request.

B11 Special schools

Special schools need to be of sufficient size to provide appropriate facilities and opportunities to meet the needs of the range of pupils they admit and to act as resource and outreach centres for other schools and pupils. Their size will depend on the age range of pupils and the type/nature of special educational needs that they cater for. Work is currently ongoing to review special needs provision across the county to ensure future demand can be met moving forward. It is acknowledged that an increasing number of children in Wiltshire who have higher level SEN who will have an Education Health Plan (EHCP^[1]) who will also need specialist educational settings due to:

- Housing growth
- The arrival of new military families and
- The impact of the Children and Families Act 2014.

The most recent projections^[2] suggest that there will be 661 additional children and young people with an EHCP by 2026. Of these children and young people, it is projected that 221 will need special school places, and 156 would benefit from specialist places in primary and secondary mainstream schools in Resource Bases and Enhanced Learning Provision (ELP).

For mainstream schools this may require additional or expanded classrooms, while for special schools this may be new classrooms or whole new schools, as currently Wiltshire's special schools are at capacity and in some cases, have no physical space on which to create further growth.

B12 Provision for permanently excluded students

In its White Paper 'The Importance of Teaching' the Government raised concerns about the educational outcomes of pupils who have been permanently excluded. It expressed the view that this would be best addressed by making schools more responsible for pupils they permanently exclude. This would ensure schools become more responsible for providing education for pupils they have permanently excluded and that such pupils should remain on the school's roll. Wiltshire Council and six other local authorities took part in a trial to test out strategies that would support the principle that secondary schools should retain responsibility for students who would previously have been permanently excluded 'The Power to Innovate' (PTI). The trial ended in August 2014 and it was agreed by head teachers and LA officers that the arrangements would continue based on a 3 year Service Level Agreement. The SLA expires in September 2017 so further discussion about future planning is ongoing.

This does not remove the governors' right to permanently exclude a pupil or parental rights to appeal against any exclusion. It does mean, however, any pupil permanently excluded will remain the responsibility of the school until a new roll is identified and alternative arrangements have been agreed. There are many secondary schools in Wiltshire who already choose not to use permanent exclusion. If a pupil acts in a way that means they can no longer be educated on the school site, then the school will arrange and fund appropriate off-site provision.

Primary behaviour support is largely carried out in schools and takes the form of preventative work and support for pupils as they move schools, there is a small team of staff who support Primary pupils who are permanently excluded, providing up to full time

^[1] Formerly called a Statement of SEN

^[2] July 2017

education and enabling them to reintegrate back into a school. A copy of the Fair Access Protocol can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/schools-learning-forms-guides-policies>

B13 Expansion of schools

DfE guidance gives a strong emphasis towards the expansion of successful and popular schools where possible. Wiltshire Council is committed to examining ways of increasing parental choice in school admissions and ensuring places are located where parents want them, ideally serving the local community. However, as populations continue to grow, the council will meet the increasing demand wherever school places can be expanded in local communities.

B14 Schools in the wider community

Wiltshire Council recognises that schools should act as a focus for the local community in a way that extends beyond the education of children who attend the school. The council recognises the importance of schools engaging with their local communities to promote social inclusion and community cohesion as an integral part of ensuring success for all children. This is particularly important for communities with a high proportion of vulnerable families.

In co-operation with agencies and other organisations, many schools have facilities which are made available to the wider community including sports and leisure complexes, ICT facilities, playgroups, childcare facilities, adult education and youth provision. School facilities are increasingly being made available for evening, weekend and holiday use making more effective use of the resources available.

B15 Admissions policy

The Admissions Team administers Wiltshire's co-ordinated admissions scheme. This includes admissions to all schools including academies as well as 'In Year' admissions. The team also deals with the admission of hard to place pupils under the Fair Access Protocol, which is used to ensure these pupils are placed in a school quickly and with the appropriate support. The protocol also ensures that no school receives more than their fair share of difficult or challenging pupils by working with head teachers to ensure the equitable distribution between schools.

There is a wide range of admissions authorities as each academy, foundation or voluntary aided school has its own Admission Policy. The admissions team co-ordinates all applications to place more than 19,000 children in schools each year, including those of returning service personnel. The knowledge, understanding and data that the team holds contributes to successful school organisation and place planning. Admissions statistics, which are produced annually, are used to support the school place planning process, ensuring that sufficient places are provided to meet parental preference where possible.

Admissions authorities, including the LA, must have regard to the Admissions Code in determining their admission arrangements, which includes expansions and contractions of school capacities. Up to date details of the Wiltshire schools' admissions processes can be found on the Wiltshire Council website via the following link:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/schoolseducationandlearning/schoolsandcolleges/schooladmissions.htm>

B16 Early years and childcare

In Wiltshire, all three and four-year-old children are currently entitled to 15 hours funded part-time nursery education. From September 2017, this has increased to 30 hours for working parents with children aged three and four.

These places are available in pre-schools, full day-care nurseries, independent schools, nursery classes in schools and with childminders. Access to Free Entitlement funding by providers is dependent on the setting's OFSTED judgment. Settings can be school located or privately run and many in Wiltshire are run by the voluntary sector. They are often situated on school sites and use is also made of local facilities such as community & church halls and through private accommodation. The government also provides part-time education for the most disadvantaged two year olds in the county and, since 2014, 40% of these children have been entitled to 15 hours' early education per week. In Wiltshire, this funding is known as 'Better 2gether Funding'.

Wiltshire has 17 Children's Centre buildings located across the county. Children's centre services are also provided in a range of venues in local communities so that families can access support close to where they live. Children's centre services in Wiltshire are run on behalf of Wiltshire Council by two voluntary organisations - Spurgeons and The RISE Trust. These two charities receive funding from Wiltshire Council to help all children get the best start in life.

B17 Education and Skills (to 25 years for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities)

Wiltshire Council remains committed to working in partnership with all providers – schools, free schools, academies, colleges and training providers – to review and develop education provision in the county. Providers continue to work collaboratively within three partnership areas (The North Federation, The West Wilts Alliance and The Wessex Partnership) on joint strategies for developing 14 to 19 education and training opportunities. Collaborative approaches between schools, academies, college and work-based learning providers will continue to underpin this approach in Wiltshire.

Wiltshire currently has two further education providers, Wiltshire College and the UTC. The college has four delivery hubs providing education for learners aged 14+ including specialist provision for students with learning difficulties or disabilities. The UTC, based in Salisbury provides a more specialist curriculum for the 14-19 age range. There are 21 secondary schools that provide post 16 education where most students follow Level 3 qualifications. In addition, Salisbury Sixth Form Centre, a post 16 free school based in Salisbury, offers level 3 qualifications the majority of which are A levels.

The raising of the participation age (RPA) to 18 is factored in to school place planning. Although some 5000 students aged 16 to 18 attend a school or academy-based post 16 provision, many learners choose to attend Wiltshire College, other work-based learning providers or access provision beyond the county boundaries. The current government agenda is focusing on increasing apprenticeship provision and the recent introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy is impacting in a positive way, on the range of opportunities available within Wiltshire and will require continued close working with employers to create opportunities and places.

The introduction of the RPA has led to a growth in learners staying on at school or seeking full-time educational placements. The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) is responsible for allocating and funding post 16 places including capital developments. Wiltshire Council will work with schools to support the establishment of new post 16 places

based on the individual school circumstances of each proposal but is not responsible for approving or funding developments. In line with changes to recent government recording requirements, Wiltshire Council is responsible for tracking young people up to and including age 17. Latest data shows that 2.8% of 16 and 17 year olds were NEET.

In all cases the aim of the council will be to develop plans which ensure adequate, high quality facilities are available to support learners aged 14 to 19 (25).

B18 Post 16

The Local Authority has a statutory responsibility for ensuring sufficient school places of statutory school age which covers children between the ages of 4 and 16, responsibility for the planning and funding of post 16 places rests with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA).

DRAFT

C School Organisation and Planning Issues

C1 Influencing factors

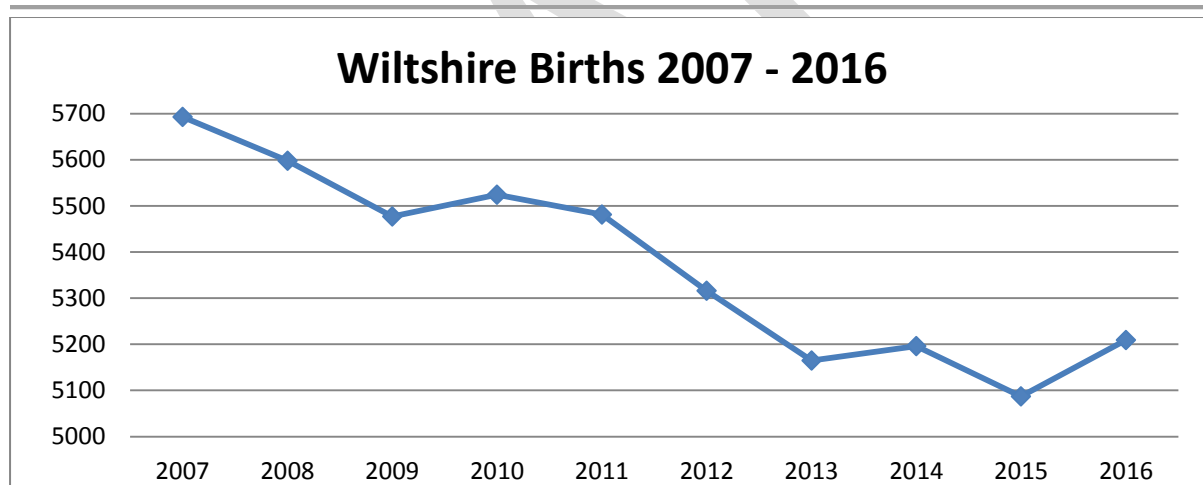
The key factors likely to have the greatest influence on managing school places across the county over the next 5 years include the birth rate, housing development, migration and the presence of the Armed Services in Wiltshire.

Birth rate

The demographic trend in the school population age range is largely driven by the birth rate. Interestingly and in contrast to national trends there has been an overall drop in the birth rate in the last few years (across Wiltshire) from around 5,500 births a year to 5,200.

Births in Wiltshire averaged 5,375 births per year between 2007 and 2016, with peaks in 2008 and 2010 and a decline in 2015. The pressure on primary school places since 2009 has been significant and will continue to be so for the next 7 years as the peak 2005 to 2011 birth years feed through. In addition, the oldest children from these peak years began to feed into secondary education from September 2016.

Year of birth	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number	5693	5598	5477	5524	5481	5316	5165	5196	5087	5209



Comparison - births to NOR

Year of birth	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number	5693	5598	5477	5524	5481	5316	5165	5196	5087	5209
Reception Entry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(F) = Forecast	5113	5274	5158	5452	5680	5556	5493	5419	5205	5173

Housing development

The Wiltshire Core Strategy sets out the housing totals and phasing for each community area – it should be noted that some of these areas differ from the secondary planning areas detailed in this School Places Strategy (SPS). The density of housing development varies considerably across the county as detailed in the table below:

Community Partnership Area	Number of Houses Allocated in Core Strategy
Amesbury, Bulford & Durrington	2785
Bradford on Avon	780
Calne	1605
Chippenham	5090
Corsham	1395
Devizes	2500
Malmesbury	1395
Marlborough	920
Melksham	2370
Mere	285
Pewsey	600
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1455
Salisbury	6060
Wilton	255
Southern Wiltshire	615
Tidworth	1920
Tisbury	420
Trowbridge	6975
Warminster	2060
Westbury	1615
Total number of houses	41,100

The scale of the programme of work required to provide additional school places for the houses identified in the Core Strategy should not be underestimated – 41,100 houses roughly equates to 12,500 primary and 8,400 secondary places across Wiltshire in the period from 2006 to 2026.

The full Wiltshire Core Strategy document can be accessed here:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/core-strategy-adoption.pdf>

In addition, the council is currently consulting on the latest draft Wiltshire Housing Site Allocations Plan published in June 2017. The purpose of the plan is to help ensure a sufficient choice and supply of suitable housing development sites throughout the plan period in accordance with national policy and to compliment neighbourhood planning. It also provides an update on the current position of the housing detailed in the Core Strategy. Further information on the consultation and a link to the document can be found here:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/wiltshgsiteallocationsplan.htm>

It is important that we work with secondary school planning areas as this is required for national statistical returns on school places and basic need requirements. In producing the pupil forecasts for each secondary school area, account is taken of known housing allocations and planning permissions. It must be recognised, however, that the actual rate at

which new housing is built depends on a mixture of economic and social factors. In forecasting the likely additional pupil product from such new housing, account will therefore need to be taken of changes in the age and household composition of the population and varying build out rates. Furthermore, a proportion of these new housing units may be taken up by families moving from elsewhere within the county and migration within the county will move the demand for places rather than simply increase the number of children.

Armed Services

The military presence in Wiltshire is an important factor in the planning of school places in certain areas of the county. A significant increase in Armed Forces personnel is expected in 2019 as part of Army rebasing and the development of a Super Garrison on Salisbury Plain. This will see more than 4,200 additional military personnel and their families housed on a more permanent basis in Wiltshire. We have been working closely with the Army and Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to determine the numbers, locations and timing of the troops and their families moving back to the Salisbury Plain area. The additional school places including early years, primary, secondary and some specialist provision to support the returning military families has been finalised and work is well underway to deliver the additional school places required. Some expansion work has already been undertaken and projects to expand secondary schools and the provision of two new primary schools in the Salisbury Plain area are included in the latest SPS Implementation Plan. All the new school places are planned to be delivered by September 2019.

C2 Population overview

The birth rate and numbers of children arising from military families is substantially higher than in the rest of the population. Account is taken of this when planning school places in relevant areas. Wiltshire is predominantly a rural county. The approach of the local authority to school place planning must therefore be designed to support dispersed populations in rural areas, those resident in small towns and the larger populations concentrated in the urban areas. The tables below show there has been a significant increase in both Wiltshire's overall demographic population and that of school populations since 2011 with further increases projected. The effect of the upturn in the economy following the most recent recession and its impact on the housing market, and thus population mobility, will continue to be monitored throughout the period of this plan. The growth has been more significant in the primary phase for the past few years however that growth is now moving into the secondary phase and we will need to expand secondary school places.

Wiltshire total population overview

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Difference 2011-2016	% Difference 2011-2016
Totals	474,319	476,816	479,634	482,410	486,093	488,409	14,090	+3%

N.B. 2011 and 2012 differ to those published in the previous School Places Strategy as the ONS retrospectively corrected 2011 and 2012 to the figures given above.

Wiltshire school population data 2011 to 2016

School Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Difference 2011-2016	% Difference
Primary	34,209	34,213	35,453	35,525	37,353	37,939	+3,730	+11%
Secondary	29,787	29,788	29,424	29,325	28,738	28,882	-905	-3%
Special	510	504	526	535	578	594	+84	+16%
Total School	64,506	64,505	65,403	65,385	66,669	67,415	2,909	+4.5%

School population comparison to PAN

School type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Average overall surplus places
Primary NOR	34,209	34,213	35,453	35,525	37,353	37,939	
Total Primary Net Capacity	40,586	40,613	41,485	41,902	43,775	44,659	15%
Secondary NOR	29,787	29,788	29,424	29,325	28,738	28,882	
Total Secondary Net Capacity	33,568	33,420	33,684	33,684	34,150	34,526	13.5%

Primary school numbers by year group as at October 2016

Year	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Totals	5,556	5,753	5,636	5,361	5,448	5,197	4,988	37,939

This table shows the larger cohorts currently in the younger age ranges in primary schools and the lower numbers currently feeding into the secondary schools. From 2017/2018 the situation will begin to reverse as the larger cohorts of pupils feed into secondary schools. Wiltshire Council recognises the changes in birth rate and the need to plan for the extra places where there is no capacity, but will keep places under constant review as the impact of a changing birth rate, migration and more housing becomes clearer.

Secondary school numbers by year group as at October 2016

Year	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
Totals	5,036	4,975	4,809	4,658	4,702	2,489	2,213	28,882

There was a decline in secondary school numbers in recent years as the small cohorts moved up from primary school. However, numbers have steadily begun to increase and will reach another peak when the present KS1 children reach secondary age – in approximately 4 to 5 years' time (2021/2022). These calculations and predictions do not take account of housing developments and local factors such as Armed Forces movements.

Although these tables give the overall picture in the county there will be significant variations between areas of the local authority with, for instance, a greater decline in primary numbers in the rural areas. Factors such as armed forces movement and the rate at which housing developments are built out are continually monitored. The individual secondary area data gives greater analysis of the trends for that area.

Recent government figures reveal that, nationally, the primary school population has been rising since 2009 and reached around 4.4m in 2015. However, the rate of increase is slowing down with a recent reduction in births and with the population projected to be broadly stable by 2024. In contrast, the secondary school population is projected to continue rising, reaching approximately 3.3m by 2024, an increase of 20% on the 2015 population.

A summary analysis of the projections and issues in key areas is provided at section C3. Please refer to each of the individual areas appended to this document for more detailed information.

C3 Summary by school planning area

The planning of school places in Wiltshire is based on the geographical areas defined by the secondary school catchments and feeder schools aligned to them. Whilst all schools are included in the Strategy, they may not be aligned to area board areas.

Amesbury

- The latest data shows an increase in births this year following a stable birth rate in recent years. The impact of future troop movements and significant local housing development will also increase demand for primary school places. Additional accommodation will be provided through the expansion of existing primary provision and the construction of a new school in the coming years.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate 237 additional secondary aged pupils who, due to the legacy of surplus places, can be contained within existing provision in the short term. However, work is currently underway to expand The Stonehenge School and provide an additional 300 places. This work is scheduled to complete for September 2018 and the PAN will increase accordingly to 224 (subject to planning approval).

Bradford-on-Avon

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Bradford on Avon area shows the birth rate has declined by approximately 7% in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision in this area. A small expansion of 60 places is planned at St. Laurence school and is scheduled to open for September 2018. The published PAN has already been updated by the school in anticipation of completion of these works. Currently, the school has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school and therefore as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the schools designated area will need to consider places at their local schools.

Calne

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Calne area shows the birth rate has declined slightly in recent years despite a spike in 2014. However, the impact of housing development will increase demand for primary school places in Calne over the coming years. Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term. A project is planned to provide 105 places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary School from September 2019 which will address the anticipated long-term deficit. There is currently no anticipated impact on secondary provision as increased numbers can be accommodated within the existing provision.

Chippenham

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Chippenham area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same but the area does experience peaks and troughs. However, there are 5,090 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Chippenham community area. The significant level of planned housing will increase pressure on both primary and secondary school places by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places in Chippenham town it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term, with additional accommodation provided where necessary. However, there will be a need to provide a number of new primary schools to serve the new community housing areas expected to be established in the medium to longer term.
- Due to the legacy of surplus places in Chippenham town it is expected the increase in demand for secondary places can be contained within the existing schools in the short term. As numbers increase there will be a need to expand provision of the existing secondary school provision in the medium term.

Corsham

- The birth rate has, on average, declined in recent years however, the impact of housing development will put existing primary provision under pressure therefore additional accommodation will be required within the period covered by this plan.
- The new housing is predicted to generate a further 178 secondary aged pupils and taking this into consideration with housing proposals in neighbouring areas there will be a shortfall of secondary places. A proposed 90 place expansion to The Corsham School is currently at the planning stage and should be available from September 2019.

Devizes

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Devizes area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming years.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 198 secondary aged pupils. Due to a legacy of surplus places across the Devizes area there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school immediately. Demand for school places at Devizes School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at the nearby Lavington School.

Downton

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Downton area shows the birth rate has declined slightly in recent years. Housing proposals identified in the Core Strategy for Downton itself indicate a shortfall of primary places in the next few years. A small extension to Downton Primary School is scheduled to open for the academic year beginning September 2018.
- There are 190 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Downton community area which is expected to generate 45 secondary aged pupils by 2026. The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision, however The Trafalgar School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school. Therefore, as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the school's designated area will need to consider places at their local schools. Demand for school places at The Trafalgar School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at the nearby secondary schools in Salisbury.

Durrington

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Durrington area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same. However, this area is subject to significant peaks and troughs due to the high population of military families. This increase coupled with the impact of future troop movements and some housing development will lead to a significant increase in demand for primary school places over the coming 5 years. Planning consent for a new 2FE primary school on a site in the Larkhill area has been agreed in order that the Figheldean CE Primary School can relocate and expand by 300 places to accommodate the increasing numbers of military children expected. Work has started on site and numbers will be kept under review beyond 2019 to ensure there are sufficient places in the right locations moving forward.
- There are 2,785 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Amesbury, Bulford and Durrington community areas. The 707 SFA houses due to be constructed for the Army rebasing are not included in the Core Strategy. The combination of Core Strategy and SFA housing is predicted to generate 211 additional secondary aged pupils. Durrington Avon Valley College will be expanded by 270 places to meet the additional demand from military families relocating to the area in 2018 & 2019 and the school will increase its PAN to 225 with effect from September 2019.

Lavington

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Lavington area has remained stable in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- There are approximately 490 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Devizes community area (excluding Devizes town), which includes the villages in the Lavington secondary school cluster area. Currently, as Lavington School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area and historically takes above PAN it is expected that any increase in demand can be contained within the school. The demand for school places at Lavington School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at secondary schools in Devizes and Westbury.

Lavington School is currently consulting on a proposal to provide post 16 provision on site.

Malmesbury

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Malmesbury area shows the birth rate has declined significantly in recent years. Despite a drop in the birth rate, additional housing development in the area means that demand for primary school places is still increasing albeit at a slower rate. All three primary schools that serve the town are expected to be at or near capacity and there is a need to provide a further 0.5FE for September 2019.
- There are 1,395 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Malmesbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 133 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision and Malmesbury School are planning a 120-place expansion which is proposed to complete for September 2018.

Marlborough

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Marlborough area shows the birth rate has declined by approximately 5% in recent years. There are 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area which is predicted to generate approximately 83 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places across the town by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short to medium term, with the likelihood that additional accommodation will be required in the longer term. In addition, the LA was successful under the current government's recent Priority Schools Building Programme to replace St. Mary's Infant and St. Peter's Junior Schools with a new building. This will provide a 2FE primary school on a single site which is due to open from September 2017.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate approximately 93 secondary aged pupils. Increasing numbers are already impacting on secondary provision, however, as St. John's Marlborough historically takes above PAN there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school initially. Numbers will be kept under review although there are places in neighbouring secondary schools which can absorb some of the growth.

Melksham

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Melksham area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. However, the impact of housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places in Melksham town over the coming years. The existing schools in Melksham are unable to be expanded due to site constraints and therefore any new housing will require a new primary school/site to be identified.
- There are 2,370 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Melksham community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 314 secondary aged pupils. The increase in pupil numbers will begin impacting upon secondary school provision from 2019/2020. The local authority intends to expand Melksham Oak secondary school by 300 11 to 15 places to meet the demand from additional housing. We are currently in discussion with the

school as they wish to combine these works with an expansion of post 16 places and intend to seek ESFA funding for this element.

Mere

- The birth rate in Mere has, on average, remained the same however some fluctuation has been seen over the last few years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- There is no secondary or sixth form provision in the Mere area, young people travel mostly to Gillingham School in Dorset or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas.

Pewsey

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Pewsey area has declined in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- Due to a legacy of surplus places, the current increase in primary numbers has little impact on secondary school provision at Pewsey Vale School over the next few years. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school until beyond the term covered by this document.

Purton

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Purton area has declined in recent years. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places in the town over the coming 10 years. Given the distance of the two new major housing developments at Ridgeway Farm and Moredon Bridge from Purton itself, a new primary school to serve the new community developments - Ridgeway Farm Primary School - opened in September 2016. This was in line with Wiltshire Council policy to provide local schools for local children and limits the impact of excessive road use by travel to school.
- Due to a legacy of surplus places, the current increase in primary numbers has little impact on secondary school provision at Bradon Forest School over the next few years. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school until 2020/21. Bradon Forest Secondary School has a significant proportion of its pupil intake from Swindon. As the impact of any changes in policy affecting secondary school provision in Swindon may have an impact on numbers at this school, Wiltshire Council will continue to work in consultation with Swindon BC to ensure that the school can respond to any changing demand for places in the future. Currently, it is difficult to predict the impact of the continuing expansion of housing in the Swindon locality and new secondary provision in Swindon. This will be kept under review.

Royal Wootton Bassett

- The birth rate has, on average, remained the same, with occasional peaks and troughs which can be seen in the appendix. There are 1,455 houses

identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Royal Wootton Bassett community area. This housing is predicted to generate a further 73 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places in the town schools from the forthcoming academic year. Work is currently underway to determine the most appropriate way for providing additional places in the town following announcement that the recent Free School bid was unsuccessful. A phased 1FE expansion of Lyneham Primary School is planned to meet additional military numbers locating to Lyneham in 2019 and additional civilian population. Phase 1 is due to complete April 2019.

- The current increase in primary numbers has already begun to impact on secondary school provision in Royal Wootton Bassett. Royal Wootton Bassett Academy historically takes above PAN and therefore has been able to accommodate the additional demand to date. Latest projections indicate that there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the impact from further housing and the opening of a new secondary Free School in South Swindon in the next few years, however further expansion of the school is expected in the medium term.

Salisbury

- The birth rate has remained fairly high and stable in Salisbury over the last few years despite peaks and troughs. This pattern coupled with the impact of significant housing development will increase the demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years with a significant shortfall expected by 2026. Additional places have recently been provided at Pembroke Park and Greentrees Primary schools. There will also be a need to further expand existing primary schools along with the expected delivery of two new primary schools in new housing areas in the short and medium term.
- Overall, there are 6,930 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Southern Wiltshire, Salisbury and Wilton community areas. The remaining housing is predicted to generate 826 secondary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of secondary places by 2026. A strategic review of secondary places in Salisbury is underway to establish the most effective solution that can be delivered to meet the demand for additional places in the medium and longer term. In addition, 120 additional secondary places are being provided at St. Joseph's Catholic School for September 2018.

Tidworth

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Tidworth area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of future troop movements and significant housing development is expected to increase demand for primary school places over the coming years. Expansion of existing primary provision along with a new primary school in Ludgershall to support army rebasing is proposed.
- There are 1,920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Tidworth community area. The 570 SFA houses due to be constructed for the Army rebasing are not included in the Core Strategy and are predicted to generate 195 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in numbers from housing will begin to impact on The Wellington Academy in 2020/21. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered

as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. Expansion of Wellington Academy is underway to provide additional places to meet the demand from both army rebasing and the new housing.

Tisbury

- The birth rate has, on average, remained the same apart from a significant peak in births in 2011/2012. This pattern coupled with the impact of only modest housing development is likely to decrease demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.
- There is no secondary or sixth form provision in the Tisbury area, young people travel mostly to Shaftesbury School in Dorset or other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas.

Trowbridge

- The birth rate has, on average, remained the same, apart from a significant drop in births last year as shown in the table and graph below. This drop is masking the effect of considerable development in this community area. However, assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. In addition, there are many further sites in Trowbridge which are under consideration but not yet approved – as a guide, there are over 2,000 houses yet to be identified against the total 6,975 in the Core Strategy. The recent expansion and PAN increase at Castlemead Primary School will cover the initial deficit in places as it fills up. The later stages of housing development in Trowbridge will require up to four new primary schools which will be provided through Section 106 agreements with the developer(s).
- The strategic housing or housing which already has planning permission (due to be built by 2026) is predicted to generate a further 812 secondary aged pupils within the period covered by this plan. In addition, there are many further sites in Trowbridge which are under consideration which are not yet approved and therefore not included – as a guide, there are over 2,000 houses yet to be identified against the total 6,975 in the Core Strategy. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can be contained within existing accommodation until 2022. The forecast for each of the Trowbridge secondary schools indicates that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate children from their catchment area until 2020. Approximately 150 pupils will progressively require places in Trowbridge secondary schools as St. Laurence School experiences an increase in catchment demand pupils from the Trowbridge area who have historically got places at Bradford on Avon/St Laurence will no longer be able to and will require places in Trowbridge. It is anticipated that a new secondary school located on the proposed Ashton Park development will be required in the longer term.

Warminster

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Warminster area shows the birth rate has remained the same despite occasional peaks and troughs. There are 2,060 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Warminster community area. The housing built before 2026 is predicted to generate a further 399 primary aged pupils. However not all the housing for the West Warminster Urban Expansion (WWUE) will be built by 2026, therefore the number of places required will increase further. There are currently 475 houses scheduled to be built after this time. In addition, there are further housing sites in Warminster currently under consideration which, if approved, will increase the deficit of places reported above. Due to the legacy

of surplus places it is expected that the increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term. The WWUE area is located to the far west of the town and only one existing primary school is located within a reasonable walking distance of the development area. Princecroft Primary School will therefore shortly be expanded by 60 places to serve pupils arising from the first phase of the WWUE development. However, in due course, the WWUE will require a new primary school on a site suitably located to serve the new community. This will need to be provided through a Section 106 agreement with the developer(s).

- There are 2,060 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Warminster community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 332 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in primary numbers will impact on secondary school provision from 2019/20 and cause a significant shortfall by 2026. Kingdown School is the only secondary school in Warminster and is currently at capacity although historically the school has taken a proportion of pupils from outside the designated area. There is limited scope to expand Kingdown on its existing site. Therefore, the significant amount of additional housing proposed in the Core Strategy, and the subsequent pupil numbers generated, will necessitate the provision of secondary places co-located on a site with the new WWUE primary school.

Westbury

- The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Westbury area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. However, the impact of proposed housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years. There are 1,615 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Westbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 315 primary aged pupils. Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected that this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term. A small expansion of primary places is underway at both Westbury Infant and Junior schools. In addition, Bitham Brook Primary School is being expanded to 2FE to meet demand from new housing in its area.
- The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 242 secondary aged pupils. The increase in primary numbers will begin to impact on future secondary school provision in Westbury from 2020. Currently, a significant proportion of pupils from the Westbury area secure places at the Warminster Kingdown School. However, this proportion of pupils will progressively require places in Matravers School as Warminster Kingdown continues to experience an increase in catchment demand in the coming years. Matravers School will imminently undergo a PSBP2 Project, delivered by the ESFA, which will result in a new teaching block and increase the school's PAN to 221 from September 2019.

Wroughton

- The birth rate has remained static in recent years with occasional peaks and troughs. There is 1 primary age school in the area and, currently, a high proportion of pupils from outside the school's designated area secure places at the school. There are 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area (of which Wroughton school cluster area forms part). The remaining housing is predicted to generate up to 143 primary aged pupils across the Marlborough area therefore we may see some increase in pupils wishing to attend Broad Hinton CE Primary School. Assuming the birth rate

continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there may be small shortfall of places across the area by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can currently be contained within the school, with additional accommodation provided where necessary should numbers increase significantly in the future.

- There is no secondary or sixth form provision in Wroughton so young people travel to Swindon or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas.

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D Detailed planning area assessments

The planning of school places in Wiltshire is based on the geographical areas defined by the secondary school catchments and feeder schools aligned to them. Whilst all schools are included in the Strategy, they may not be grouped according to area board areas.

D1 Amesbury

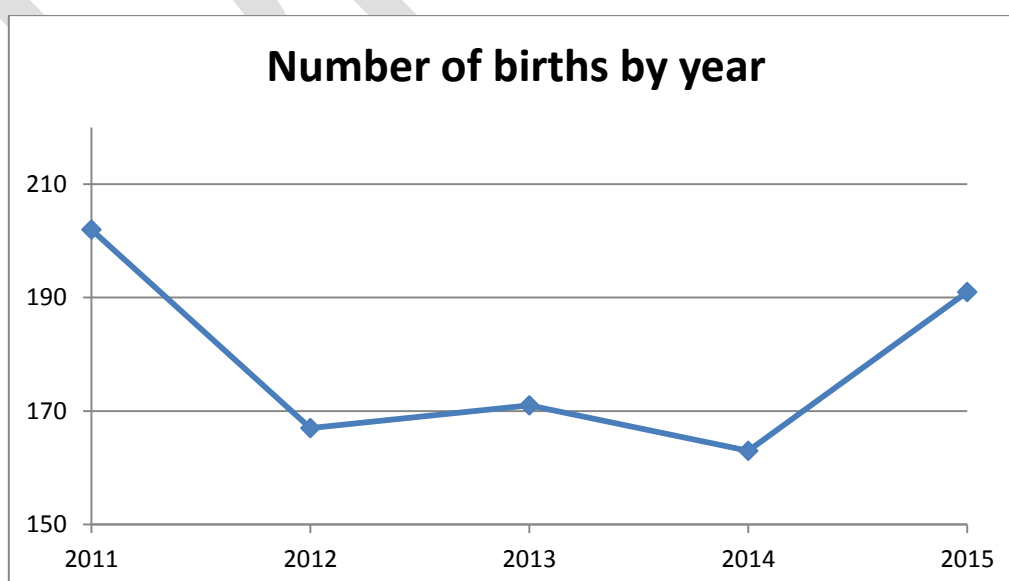
There are 6 primary age schools in the Amesbury area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. For sixth form, young people travel to post 16 provision in nearby community areas or to Hampshire. There are no special schools in the area, however, there is a specialist resource base at Christ the King Catholic School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Amesbury Archer Primary School	Community
Amesbury CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Christ the King Catholic School	Voluntary Aided
Newton Tony CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Shrewton CofE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Woodford Valley CE Primary Academy	Academy
Secondary	
The Stonehenge School	Community

Births in Amesbury

The latest data shows an increase in births this year following a stable birth rate in recent years. The impact of future troop movements and significant local housing development will also increase demand for primary school places. Additional accommodation will be provided through the expansion of existing primary provision and the construction of a new school in the coming years.

Birth year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	202	167	171	163	191



Primary pupil place demand in Amesbury

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 110% of pupils living in the Amesbury secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some pupils will attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Amesbury area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	178	192	-14	-8%	1246	1219	27	2%
2015/16	210	197	13	6%	1470	1279	191	13%
2016/17	210	222	-12	-6%	1470	1362	108	7%
2017/18	210	185	25	12%	1470	1381	89	6%
2018/19	210	186	24	12%	1470	1384	86	6%
2019/20	210	179	31	15%	1470	1364	106	7%
2020/21	210	202	8	4%	1470	1387	83	6%
2026/27	210	188	22	10%	1470	1323	147	10%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be predominately concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Amesbury Archer Primary School	Community
Amesbury CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Christ the King Catholic School	Voluntary Aided

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places of the Amesbury town schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	133	133	0	0%	931	882	48	1	0%
2015/16	165	150	15	9%	1155	943	0	212	18%
2016/17	165	172	-7	-4%	1155	1031	0	124	11%
2017/18	165	144	21	13%	1155	1051	66	38	3%
2018/19	165	149	16	10%	1155	1061	127	-33	-3%
2019/20	165	140	25	15%	1155	1055	204	-104	-9%
2020/21	165	164	1	0%	1155	1082	258	-185	-16%
2026/27	165	149	16	10%	1155	1048	356	-249	-22%

There are 2,785 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Amesbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 356 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built. The impact of the troops returning from Germany to the Super Garrison will also significantly increase these figures from 2017.

The land identified at Kings Gate, Amesbury will provide 1,300 houses and the development will provide a new primary school. In the meantime, other developments will be served by existing schools in Amesbury.

Secondary pupil place demand in Amesbury

The Stonehenge School is the only secondary school serving the Amesbury community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The Stonehenge School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	150	123	82%
2015 to 2016	182	171	94%
2016 to 2017	166	146 (Forecast)	88%
Average ratio			85%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at The Stonehenge School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	164	116	48	29%	820	593	0	227	28%
2015/16	164	123	41	25%	820	580	0	240	29%
2016/17	164	171	-7	-4%	820	630	0	190	23%
2017/18	164	146	18	11%	820	668	15	137	17%
2018/19	224	161	63	28%	1120	729	42	349	31%
2019/20	224	176	48	21%	1120	790	81	249	22%
2020/21	224	158	66	29%	1120	826	130	164	15%
2021/22	224	182	42	19%	1120	837	164	119	11%
2022/23	224	180	44	20%	1120	872	186	62	6%
2026/27	224	158	66	29%	1120	877	237	6	0.5%

The Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies 2,785 houses to be built in the Amesbury community area by 2026. The remaining housing is predicted to generate 237 additional secondary aged pupils who, due to the legacy of surplus places, can be contained within existing provision in the short term. However, work is currently underway to expand The Stonehenge School and provide an additional 300 places. This work is scheduled to complete for September 2018 and the PAN will increase accordingly to 224 (subject to planning approval).

Post 16

The Stonehenge School does not currently offer post 16 education therefore pupils attend provision outside of the Amesbury community area.

Amesbury implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) primary school at King's Gate in Amesbury scheduled to open September 2019.</i></p>		
<p><i>Expansion to provide 300 additional places at The Stonehenge School in Amesbury for September 2018.</i></p>		

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D2 Bradford on Avon

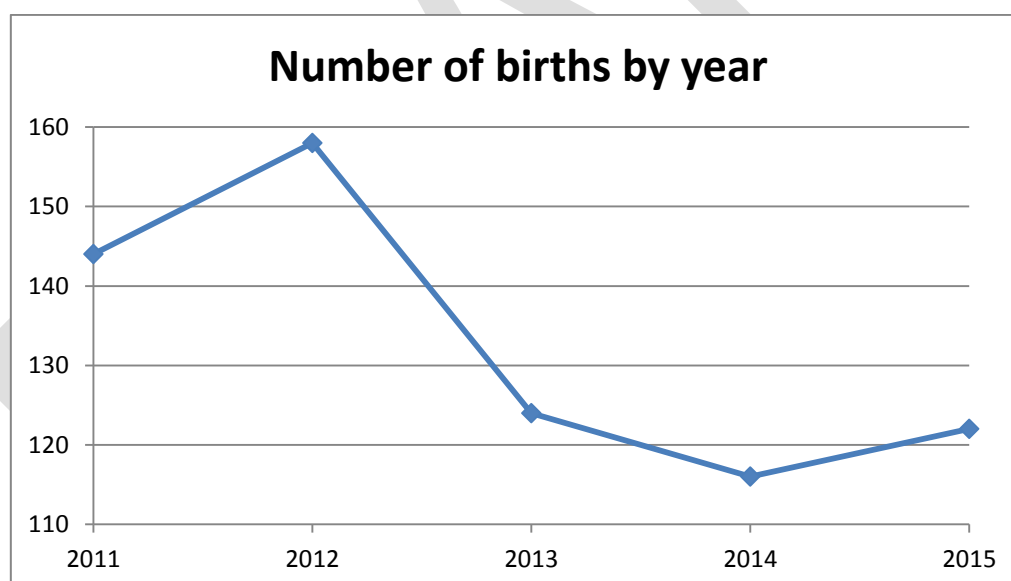
There are 4 primary age schools in the Bradford on Avon area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Christ Church CE Controlled Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Fitzmaurice Primary School	Community
Churchfields, The Village School	Voluntary Controlled
Winsley CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Secondary	
St. Laurence School	Academy

Births in Bradford on Avon

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Bradford on Avon area shows the birth rate has declined by approximately 7% in recent years, as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	144	158	124	116	122



Primary pupil place demand in Bradford on Avon

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage)

of places compared with the PAN). On average, 90% of pupils living in the Bradford on Avon secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Bradford on Avon area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	151	139	12	8%	1057	992	65	6%
2015/16	150	145	5	3%	1050	1009	41	4%
2016/17	150	130	20	13%	1050	1031	19	2%
2017/18	150	150	0	0%	1050	1030	20	2%
2018/19	150	119	31	21%	1050	1012	38	4%
2019/20	150	111	39	26%	1050	970	80	8%
2020/21	150	116	34	23%	1050	928	122	12%
2026/27	150	124	26	17%	1050	847	203	19%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town therefore the information below focuses on primary provision within the town. It should be noted that, across the whole community area, more children are expected from residential development. This will effectively remove any surplus places in the short term. The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Christ Church CE Controlled Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Fitzmaurice Primary School	Community

The capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Bradford on Avon town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	105	98	7	7%	735	720	1	14	2%
2015/16	105	95	10	9%	735	719	0	16	2%
2016/17	105	93	12	11%	735	735	0	0	0%
2017/18	120	105	15	12%	840	730	21	89	11%
2018/19	120	81	39	32%	840	707	46	87	10%
2019/20	120	83	37	31%	840	687	68	85	10%
2020/21	120	89	31	26%	840	663	69	108	13%
2026/27	120	90	30	25%	840	621	69	150	18%

Overall, there are 780 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Bradford-on-Avon community area. The remaining housing will be constructed in the north of the town and is predicted to generate a further 69 primary aged pupils which will increase pressure on places in the town schools for a few years. Additional accommodation will be sited at Christ Church Primary School for three years initially from September 2017. This will enable the school to admit children arising from the Kingston Farm development across all year groups.

Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years, and the housing is delivered as planned, this increase in demand can be contained in the short term. Pupil numbers attending schools in Bradford-on-Avon will be monitored closely in the coming years.

Secondary pupil place demand in Bradford on Avon

The St. Laurence School is the only secondary school serving the Bradford on Avon community area and converted to an Academy on 1 August 2011. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for St. Laurence School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	139	224	161%
2015 to 2016	123	223	181%
2016 to 2017	151	232 (Forecast)	154%
Average ratio			167%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at The St. Laurence School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	224	222	2	1%	1120	1099	0	0	0%
2015/16	224	223	1	0%	1120	1104	0	0	0%
2016/17	224	223	1	0%	1120	1107	0	13	1%
2017/18	232	232	0	0%	1160	1127	3	30	3%
2018/19	232	232	0	0%	1160	1132	17	11	1%
2019/20	232	232	0	0%	1160	1141	37	-18	-2%
2020/21	232	232	0	0%	1160	1150	54	-44	-4%
2021/22	232	232	0	0%	1160	1159	56	-55	-5%
2022/23	232	232	0	0%	1160	1159	58	-57	-5%
2026/27	232	232	0	0%	1160	1159	63	-62	-5%

Overall, there are 780 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Bradford-on-Avon community area, the remaining housing is predicted to generate 63 secondary aged pupils.

The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision as shown in the table above. A small expansion of 60 places is planned at the school and is scheduled to open for September 2018. The published PAN has already been updated by the school in anticipation of completion of these works.

Currently, St Laurence School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school and therefore as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the schools designated area will need to consider places at their local schools.

Post 16

The St Laurence School is currently the only secondary school serving the Bradford on Avon community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
St Laurence School	258	265	288	252	245	260

Bradford-on-Avon implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>Expansion to provide 60 additional secondary places at St. Laurence School for 2018.</i></p>		

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D3 Calne

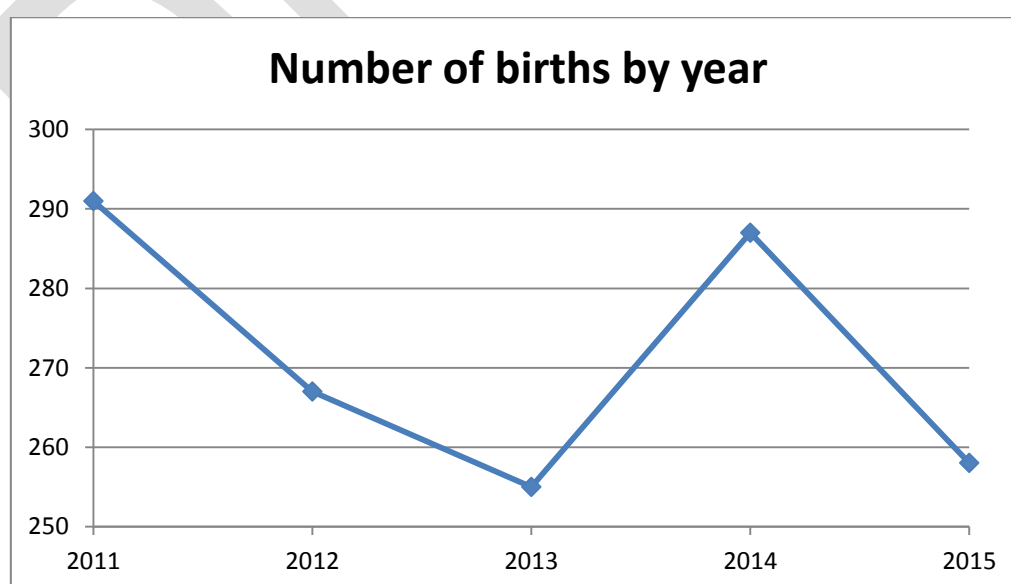
There are 10 primary age schools in the Calne area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There is one special school in Calne and a specialist resource base at St. Dunstan CE Primary School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Cherhill CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Derry Hill CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Fynamore Primary School	Community
Heddington CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Hilmarton Primary School	Community
Holy Trinity CE School, Calne	Academy
Marden Vale CofE Academy	Academy
Priestley Primary School	Community
St. Nicholas CEVC Primary School, Bromham	Voluntary Controlled
Saint Edmund's Catholic Academy	Academy
Secondary	
The John Bentley School	Academy
Special	
The Springfields Academy	Academy

Births in Calne

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Calne area shows the birth rate has declined slightly in recent years despite a spike in 2014, as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of housing development will increase demand for primary school places in Calne over the coming years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<i>Number</i>	291	267	255	287	258



Primary pupil place demand in Calne

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 98% of pupils living in the Calne secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster; the remainder attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Calne area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	306	301	5	2%	2142	1949	193	9%
2015/16	306	291	15	5%	2142	1979	163	8%
2016/17	308	284	24	8%	2156	1966	190	9%
2017/18	308	269	39	13%	2156	1974	182	8%
2018/19	311	262	49	16%	2177	1973	204	9%
2019/20	311	280	31	10%	2177	1978	199	9%
2020/21	311	256	55	17%	2177	1950	227	10%
2026/27	311	267	44	14%	2177	1871	306	14%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends across the area. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Fynamore Primary School	Community
Holy Trinity CE School, Calne	Academy
Marden Vale CofE Academy	Academy
Priestley Primary School	Community
Saint Edmund’s Catholic Academy	Academy

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Calne town schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	210	198	12	6%	1470	1284	0	165	11%
2015/16	210	191	19	9%	1470	1313	0	157	11%
2016/17	210	190	20	9%	1470	1295	21	154	10%
2017/18	210	173	37	18%	1470	1302	93	75	5%
2018/19	210	163	47	22%	1470	1297	169	4	0%
2019/20	210	191	19	11%	1470	1301	242	-73	-5%
2020/21	210	166	44	21%	1470	1282	278	-90	-16%
2026/27	210	173	37	17%	1470	1251	280	-61	-4%

There are 932 houses with planning permission still to be built in the Calne community area. This housing is predicted to generate a further 280 primary aged pupils.

Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term. A project is planned to provide 105 places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary School from September 2019 which will address the anticipated deficit shown above.

Secondary pupil place demand in Calne

The John Bentley School is the only secondary school serving the Calne community area and converted to an Academy on 1 November 2011. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The John Bentley School for the past three years is as follows.

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	262	136	52%
2015 to 2016	301	156	52%
2016 to 2017	261	135 (Forecast)	52%
	Average ratio		52%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at The John Bentley School with the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	235	139	96	41%	1175	795	0	380	32%
2015/16	235	136	99	42%	1175	724	0	451	38%
2016/17	250	156	94	38%	1250	735	0	515	41%
2017/18	250	135	115	46%	1250	730	16	504	40%
2018/19	250	136	114	46%	1250	708	76	466	37%
2019/20	250	143	107	43%	1250	708	139	403	32%
2020/21	250	147	103	41%	1250	714	196	340	27%
2021/22	250	157	93	37%	1250	716	224	310	25%
2022/23	250	154	96	38%	1250	734	225	291	23%
2026/27	250	146	104	42%	1250	719	225	306	24%

The Wiltshire Core Strategy identifies 1,605 houses to be built in the Calne community area which is expected to generate 225 secondary aged pupils by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing accommodation.

Post 16

The John Bentley School is currently the only secondary school serving the Calne community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
The John Bentley School	156	173	169	139	139	116

Calne implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>Expansion to provide 105 additional places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary school for September 2019.</i></p>	<p><i>Possible expansion of a further 105 places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary School subject to housing development.</i></p>	

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D4 Chippenham

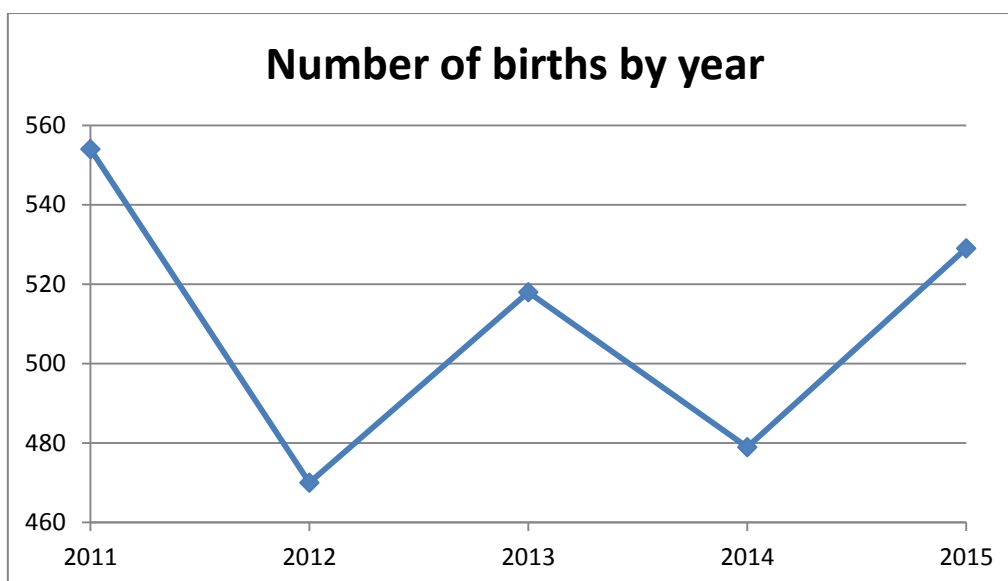
There are 18 primary age schools and 3 secondary schools offering 11 to 19 education in the Chippenham area. There is one special school in the Chippenham community area. There are also specialist resource bases at Frogwell Primary School, Charter Primary School and Sheldon School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
By Brook Valley CE Primary School	Academy
Charter Primary School	Community
Christian Malford CofE Primary School	Academy
Frogwell Primary School	Foundation
Ivy Lane Primary School	Community
Kings Lodge School	Community
Kington St. Michael CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Lacock CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Langley Fitzurse CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Monkton Park Primary School	Community
Queen's Crescent Primary School	Academy
Redland Primary School	Community
Seagry CE Primary School	Academy
St. Mary's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Paul's Primary School	Community
St. Peter's C of E Academy	Academy
Stanton St. Quintin Primary School	Community
Sutton Benger CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Secondary	
Abbeyfield School	Community
Hardenhuish School	Academy
Sheldon School	Academy
Special	
St. Nicholas School	Community

Births in Chippenham

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Chippenham area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same but the area does experience peaks and troughs which can be seen in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of housing development is predicted to significantly increase demand for primary school places in Chippenham town over the coming years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	554	470	518	479	529



Primary pupil place demand in Chippenham

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 95% of pupils living in the Chippenham secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Chippenham area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	622	488	134	21%	4354	3528	826	19%
2015/16	617	516	101	16%	4319	3517	802	19%
2016/17	599	524	75	12%	4193	3519	674	16%
2017/18	605	461	144	24%	4235	3488	747	18%
2018/19	605	509	96	16%	4235	3509	726	17%
2019/20	601	481	120	20%	4207	3510	697	17%
2020/21	601	510	91	15%	4207	3504	703	17%
2026/27	601	490	111	18%	4207	3442	765	18%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Charter Primary School	Community
Frogwell Primary School	Foundation
Ivy Lane Primary School	Community
Kings Lodge School	Community
Monkton Park Primary School	Community
Queen's Crescent Primary School	Academy
Redland Primary School	Community
St. Mary's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Paul's Primary School	Community
St. Peter's C of E Academy	Academy

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Chippenham town schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	476	391	85	18%	3332	2822	0	510	15%
2015/16	471	406	65	14%	3297	2787	0	510	15%
2016/17	466	414	52	11%	3262	2808	0	454	14%
2017/18	472	366	106	22%	3304	2775	61	468	14%
2018/19	472	407	65	14%	3304	2798	182	324	10%
2019/20	468	372	96	20%	3276	2790	357	129	4%
2020/21	468	411	57	12%	3276	2783	534	-41	-1%
2026/27	468	389	79	17%	3276	2728	1157	-609	-19%

The significant level of planned housing will increase pressure on both primary and secondary school places by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places in Chippenham town it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term, with additional accommodation provided where necessary. However, there will be a need to provide a number of new primary schools to serve the new community housing areas expected to be established in the medium to longer term. The following housing developments are in the Sites Allocations Plan and some already have planning approval;

North Chippenham: Permission has been granted for development at North Chippenham (formally known as Birds Marsh Wood) for 750 dwellings, and a new 1FE (210 places) primary school will be provided on a 1.2Ha site. Access to the school site will not be possible

until part way through the development and therefore any surplus places at neighbouring schools will be taken up initially until the new school is in place.

Rawlings Green: the council is considering an application to provide 650 houses at Rawlings Green and requires a primary school site that can accommodate a new primary school and nursery facility. It is anticipated that the primary school will be delivered in phases with 1FE (210 places) provided initially. Currently there is the equivalent of one class surplus capacity at the nearest school Monkton Park which could accommodate up to 30 of the children arising from the Rawlings Green development the remaining demand would need to be met from the delivery of new school provision.

South West Chippenham: Permission has been granted for development in South West Chippenham (formally known as Rowden Park) for 1,000 dwellings. Further housing nearby may also be approved. As part of the application a site for a new 1.5FE (315 places) primary school is being provided, with additional land to allow for further expansion to 2FE (420 places) if required. Access to the school site will be available part way through the development and therefore any surplus spaces at nearby schools will be taken up initially until the new school is in place.

Through the master-planning of each site and as a part of discussions on individual planning applications for the plan's proposals, the council will assess in detail the up to date needs for education capacity at that time. Any additional pupil demand arising from other developments will be met from the remaining surplus spaces in existing primary schools in the town or through further expansion of places if required.

Secondary pupil place demand in Chippenham

Historically, pupils from primary schools in the Chippenham community area have progressed to one of the three secondary schools serving Chippenham. St Nicholas School is the only special school in the Chippenham community area.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017	Academy transfer date
Abbeyfield School	Community	Not applicable
Hardenhuish School	Academy	1 September 2010
Sheldon School	Academy	1 April 2011

Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Abbeyfield School for the past three years is as follows:

	Chippenham total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	533	153	29%
2015 to 2016	521	155	30%
2016 to 2017	492	147 (Forecast)	30%
		Average ratio	30%

The overall transfer ratio for Hardenhuish School for the past three years is as follows:

	Chippenham total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	533	248	46%
2015 to 2016	521	246	47%
2016 to 2017	492	233 (Forecast)	47%
		Average ratio	47%

The overall transfer ratio for Sheldon School for the past three years is as follows:

	Chippenham total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	533	289	54%
2015 to 2016	521	290	56%
2016 to 2017	492	274 (Forecast)	56%
		Average ratio	55%

Currently, the Chippenham secondary schools have a high proportion of pupils from outside the designated area securing places at the schools. In 2013 to 2014 the overall transfer rate for Chippenham was 126% (657 pupils) and in 2014 to 2015 the figure was 129% (690 pupils), both of which are significantly higher than the actual Chippenham total year 6 figures shown above.

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows combined historical actual and forecast numbers of pupils in the Chippenham area who are anticipated to attend the Chippenham secondary schools. The figures also include the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	694	657	37	5%	3470	3229	0	241	7%
2015/16	694	690	4	1%	3470	3271	0	199	6%
2016/17	694	691	3	0%	3470	3292	0	178	5%
2017/18	703	654	49	7%	3515	3337	19	159	4%
2018/19	703	648	55	8%	3515	3382	54	79	2%
2019/20	703	638	65	9%	3515	3360	148	7	0%
2020/21	703	686	17	2%	3515	3370	279	-134	-4%
2021/22	703	662	41	6%	3515	3340	409	-234	-7%
2022/23	703	692	11	2%	3515	3379	518	-382	-11%
2026/27	703	639	64	9%	3515	3370	868	-723	-21%

There are 5,090 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Chippenham community area. The significant level of planned housing will increase pressure on both primary and secondary school places by 2026. Due to the legacy of surplus places in Chippenham town it is expected this increase in demand can be contained within the existing schools in the short term. As numbers increase in the secondary phase there will be a need to expand provision of the existing secondary school provision in the medium term.

The Chippenham urban area is shared between the three secondary schools, with the coordinated admissions process matching parental preferences to places as far as possible. It is assumed that the new urban developments would extend the shared area. Straight line distance from home to school is one important factor in each schools' admissions policy.

Whilst it is acknowledged that secondary age pupils from the North Chippenham site would view either Sheldon or Hardenhuish schools as more readily accessible, there are no plans in the short to medium term to expand either school. The focus is currently on utilising the available places at Abbeyfield School, and at the appropriate time to expand Abbeyfield School on its existing site to ensure there will be sufficient spaces across all three schools meet the overall needs of the town. Feasibility work will commence shortly to establish the additional accommodation requirements required, together with any phasing, and whether there will be additional site area required, ideally on land adjacent to (or very close to) the Abbeyfield site.

Post 16

There are three secondary schools which serve the Chippenham area - Abbeyfield School is maintained by the Local Authority whilst Hardenhuish School and Sheldon School are both Academies. All three schools offer post 16 provision.

The historical number of learners at post 16 for all Chippenham secondary schools and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Abbeyfield School	139	124	120	118	121	112
Hardenhuish School	333	336	316	291	270	244
Sheldon School	413	401	382	377	380	379

Chippenham implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>1-2 class expansion of Redlands Primary to open in 2018/19.</i>	<i>New 1.5FE - 2FE (up to 420 places) primary school at Rowden Park – exact timing of opening yet to be confirmed.</i>	<i>New primary school and nursery at Rawlings Farm – timing yet to be confirmed.</i>
	<i>New 1FE (210 places) primary school to serve development at North Chippenham currently scheduled to open Sept 2022.</i>	
<i>Feasibility work to expand Abbeyfield School.</i>	<i>Significant expansion of Abbeyfield School to meet demand arising from developments. Exact timing of opening yet to be confirmed.</i>	

D5 Corsham

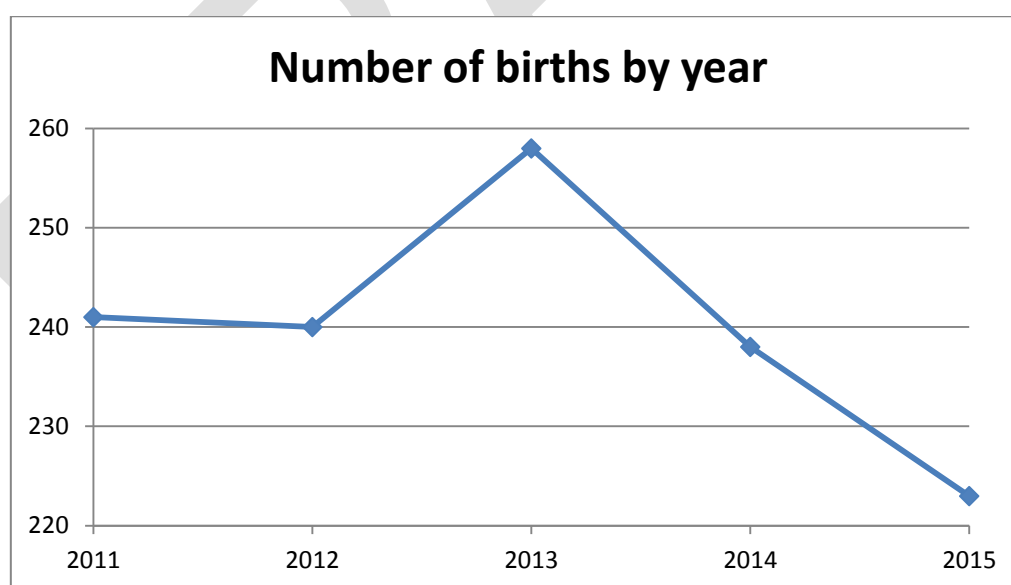
There are 7 primary age schools in the Corsham area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area. However, there is a resource base at Corsham Primary School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Box C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Colerne C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Corsham Primary School	Academy
Lypiatt Primary School	Community
Neston Primary School	Community
St. Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided
The Corsham Regis Primary School	Academy
Secondary	
The Corsham School	Academy

Births in Corsham

The birth rate has, on average, declined in recent years as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of housing development will put existing primary provision under pressure therefore additional accommodation will be required within the period covered by this plan.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<i>Number</i>	241	240	258	238	223



Primary pupil place demand in Corsham

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 95% of pupils living in the Corsham secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster; the remainder attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows numbers of pupils in the primary age range across the Corsham area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	258	229	22	9%	1806	1595	211	12%
2015/16	258	261	-3	-1%	1806	1626	180	10%
2016/17	258	229	29	11%	1806	1640	166	9%
2017/18	258	231	27	10%	1806	1669	137	8%
2018/19	258	244	14	5%	1806	1676	130	7%
2019/20	258	232	26	10%	1806	1672	134	7%
2020/21	258	218	40	15%	1806	1661	145	8%
2026/27	258	231	27	10%	1806	1606	200	11%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. At present, the housing identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy for the Corsham area will predominantly affect the town schools.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Corsham Primary School	Academy
St. Patrick’s Catholic Primary	Voluntary Aided
The Corsham Regis Primary School	Academy

The following table shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Corsham town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	165	142	23	14%	1155	1008	0	147	13%
2015/16	165	159	6	4%	1155	1026	0	129	11%
2016/17	165	141	24	14%	1155	1017	0	138	12%
2017/18	165	146	19	11%	1155	1028	38	89	8%
2018/19	165	153	12	7%	1155	1037	84	34	3%
2019/20	165	140	25	15%	1155	1031	145	-21	-2%
2020/21	165	138	27	16%	1155	1026	187	-58	-5%
2026/27	165	144	21	13%	1155	1000	242	-87	-8%

There are 1,395 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Corsham community. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 242 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected that this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term, with additional accommodation provided where necessary. We are currently in the design stages of a proposed 0.5FE (105 places) expansion to Corsham Primary School which should be available from September 2019.

Secondary pupil place demand in Corsham

The Corsham School is the only secondary school serving the Corsham community area and converted to an Academy in April 2011. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The Corsham School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	219	205	94%
2015 to 2016	213	192	90%
2016 to 2017	202	186 (Forecast)	92%
		Average ratio	92%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at The Corsham School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	230	202	28	12%	1150	1049	0	101	9%
2015/16	230	205	25	11%	1150	1011	0	139	12%
2016/17	230	192	38	17%	1150	979	0	171	15%
2017/18	230	186	44	19%	1150	957	5	188	16%
2018/19	230	218	12	5%	1150	986	28	136	12%
2019/20	230	217	13	6%	1150	1002	62	86	7%
2020/21	230	211	19	8%	1150	1004	107	39	3%
2021/22	230	220	10	4%	1150	1032	138	-20	-2%
2022/23	230	247	-17	-7%	1150	1091	159	-100	-9%
2026/27	230	206	24	10%	1150	1079	178	-107	-9%

There are 1,395 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Corsham community area which is predicted to generate a further 178 secondary aged pupils. Taking this into consideration with housing proposals in neighbouring areas there will be a shortfall of secondary places. A proposed 90 place expansion to The Corsham School is currently at the planning stage and should be available from September 2019.

Post 16

The Corsham School is currently the only secondary school serving the Corsham community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
The Corsham School	235	256	264	253	233	221

Corsham implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>Expansion to provide an additional 105 places (0.5FE) at Corsham Primary School for September 2019.</i></p>		
<p><i>Expansion to provide an additional 90 secondary places at The Corsham School for September 2019.</i></p>		

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D6 Devizes

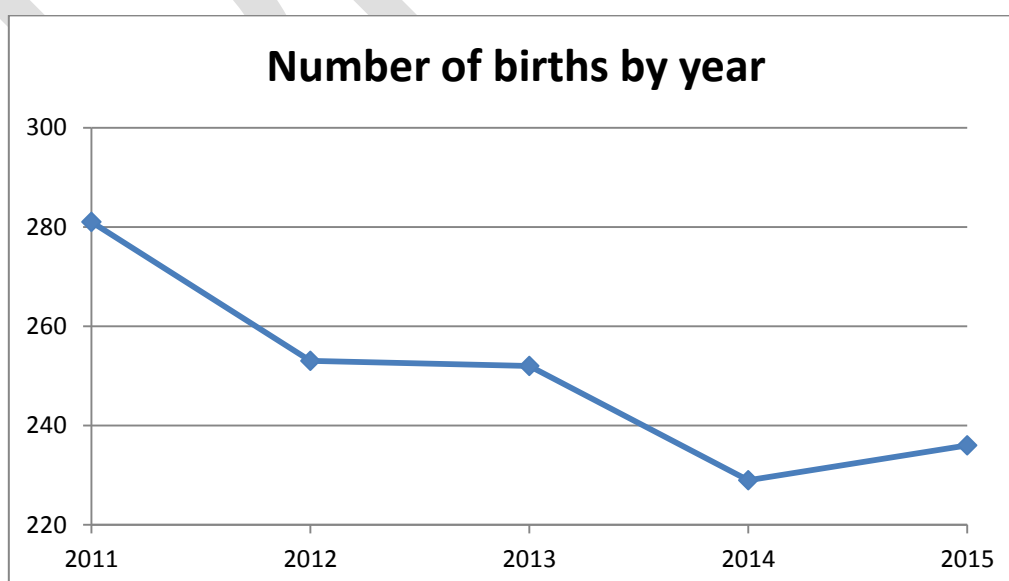
There are 11 primary age schools in the Devizes area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are two special schools in the area and a resource base at Wansdyke Community School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
All Cannings CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Bishops Cannings CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Chirton CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Devizes Southbroom Infants School	Community
Five Lanes Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Nursted Community Primary School	Community
Rowde CE Primary Academy	Academy
Southbroom St. James' Academy	Academy
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Academy
The Trinity CEVA Primary School, Devizes	Academy
Wansdyke Community School	Academy
Secondary	
Devizes School	Academy
Special	
Downland School	Community
Rowdeford School	Community

Births in Devizes

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Devizes area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016 and can be seen in the table and graph below. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<i>Number</i>	281	253	252	229	236



Primary pupil place demand in Devizes

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 95% of pupils living in the Devizes secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Devizes area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	320	296	24	7%	2240	1873	367	16%
2015/16	320	269	51	16%	2240	1915	325	14%
2016/17	319	266	53	17%	2233	1909	324	14%
2017/18	323	248	75	23%	2261	1858	403	18%
2018/19	323	244	79	24%	2261	1855	406	18%
2019/20	323	226	97	30%	2261	1803	458	20%
2020/21	323	234	89	28%	2261	1777	484	21%
2026/27	323	238	85	26%	2261	1650	611	27%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Bishops Cannings C E Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Devizes Southbroom Infants School	Community
Nursted Community Primary School	Community
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Academy
The Trinity CEVA Primary School, Devizes	Academy
Wansdyke Community School	Academy

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Devizes town schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	240	219	21	9%	1680	1366	0	314	19%
2015/16	240	191	49	20%	1680	1398	0	282	17%
2016/17	240	204	36	15%	1680	1417	0	263	16%
2017/18	240	186	54	22%	1680	1384	47	249	15%
2018/19	240	187	53	22%	1680	1389	125	166	10%
2019/20	240	163	77	32%	1680	1343	160	177	10%
2020/21	240	177	63	26%	1680	1323	178	179	11%
2026/27	240	178	62	26%	1680	1230	221	229	14%

There are 2,500 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Devizes community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 221 primary aged pupils.

Due to a legacy of surplus places across the Devizes area there is unlikely to be significant impact on the town schools. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will still be a surplus of primary school places in Devizes town by 2026. The precise surplus will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Secondary pupil place demand in Devizes

The Devizes School is the only secondary school serving the Devizes community area and converted to an Academy in September 2012. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The Devizes School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	224	139	62%
2015 to 2016	257	168	65%
2016 to 2017	299	196 (Forecast)	66%
Average ratio			64%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at The Devizes School with the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	223	163	60	27%	1115	855	0	260	23%
2015/16	223	139	84	38%	1115	774	0	341	31%
2016/17	227	168	59	26%	1135	757	0	378	33%
2017/18	227	196	31	14%	1135	794	20	321	28%
2018/19	227	162	65	29%	1135	799	37	299	26%
2019/20	227	182	45	20%	1135	821	99	215	19%
2020/21	227	170	57	25%	1135	846	130	159	14%
2021/22	227	190	37	16%	1135	867	148	120	11%
2022/23	227	175	52	23%	1135	848	152	135	12%
2026/27	227	148	79	35%	1135	790	198	147	13%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are 2,500 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Devizes community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 198 secondary aged pupils.

Due to a legacy of surplus places across the Devizes area there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school immediately. Demand for school places at Devizes School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at the nearby Lavington School. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will still be a surplus of secondary school places in Devizes town by 2026. The precise surplus will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Post 16

The Devizes School is currently the only secondary school serving the Devizes community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
The Devizes School	190	203	175	156	151	129

D7 Downton

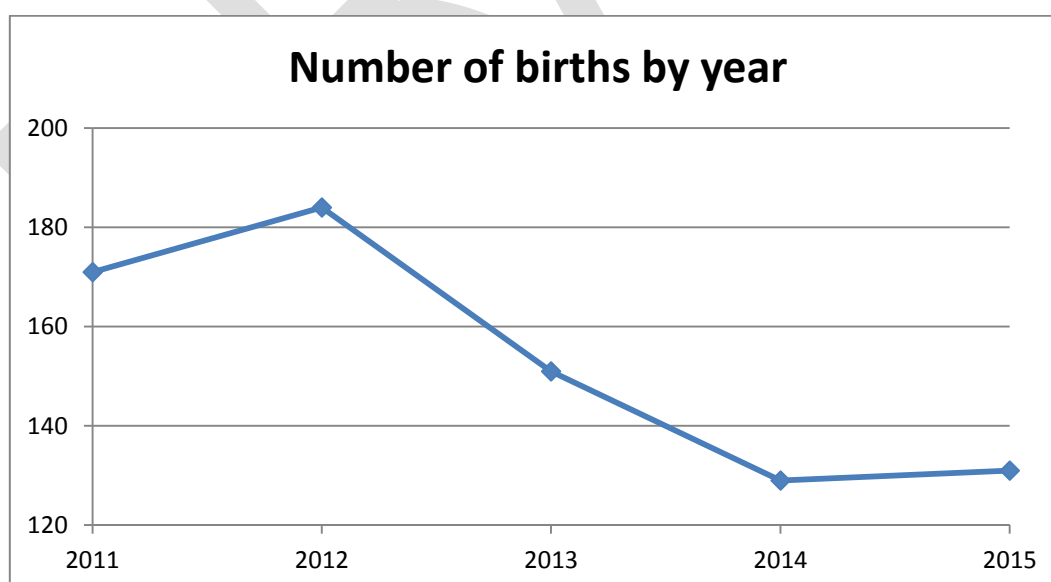
There are 7 primary age schools in the Downton area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area; however, there is a specialist resource base at The Trafalgar School at Downton.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Alderbury & West Grimstead CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Coombe Bissett CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Downton CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Longford CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Morgan's Vale and Woodfalls CE Primary School	Academy
The New Forest CEVA Primary School at Landford, Nomansland & Hamptworth	Voluntary Aided
Whiteparish All Saints CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Secondary	
The Trafalgar School at Downton	Academy

Births in Downton

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Downton area shows the birth rate has declined slightly in recent years, as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. Housing proposals identified in the Core Strategy for Downton itself indicate a shortfall of primary places in the next few years. A small extension to Downton Primary School is scheduled to open for the academic year beginning September 2018.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	171	184	151	129	131



Primary pupil place demand in Downton

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 75% of pupils living in the Downton secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Downton area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	151	152	-1	-1%	1057	909	1	147	14%
2015/16	155	148	7	4%	1085	956	0	129	12%
2016/17	155	128	27	17%	1085	991	0	94	9%
2017/18	155	146	9	6%	1085	1007	31	47	4%
2018/19	163	132	31	19%	1141	1002	54	29	3%
2019/20	163	110	53	32%	1141	968	59	58	5%
2020/21	163	116	47	29%	1141	944	61	80	7%
2026/27	163	126	37	23%	1141	856	61	168	15%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

There are 190 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Downton community area. The housing identified in the Core Strategy for Downton itself is expected to generate 61 primary aged pupils and a small extension to Downton Primary School is scheduled to open for October 2017.

Secondary pupil place demand in Downton

The Trafalgar School is the only secondary school serving the Downton community area catering for the 11 to 16 age range and converted to an Academy on 1st April 2017. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The Trafalgar School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	127	112	88%
2015 to 2016	118	150	127%
2016 to 2017	130	140 (Forecast)	108%
	Average ratio		108%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows numbers of pupils in the secondary age range across the Downton community area with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	116	109	7	6%	580	544	0	36	6%
2015/16	120	112	8	7%	600	534	0	66	11%
2016/17	120	150	-30	-25%	600	583	0	17	3%
2017/18	120	140	-20	-17%	600	613	8	-21	-4%
2018/19	135	120	15	11%	675	653	23	-1	0%
2019/20	135	135	0	0%	675	678	40	-43	-6%
2020/21	135	145	-10	-7%	675	708	44	-77	-11%
2021/22	135	135	0	0%	675	693	45	-63	-9%
2022/23	135	135	0	0%	675	688	45	-58	-9%
2026/27	135	116	19	14%	675	662	45	-32	-5%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are 190 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Downton community area which is expected to generate 45 secondary aged pupils by 2026. The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision as shown in the table above. Currently, The Trafalgar School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school and therefore as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the schools designated area will need to consider places at their local schools. Demand for school places at The Trafalgar School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at the nearby secondary schools in Salisbury.

Post 16 provision

The Trafalgar School does not currently offer post 16 education therefore pupils attend provision outside of the Downton community area.

Downton implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>Expansion to provide an additional 60 places at Downton Primary School for September 2017.</i>		

DRAFT

D8 Durrington

There are 7 primary age schools in the Durrington area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

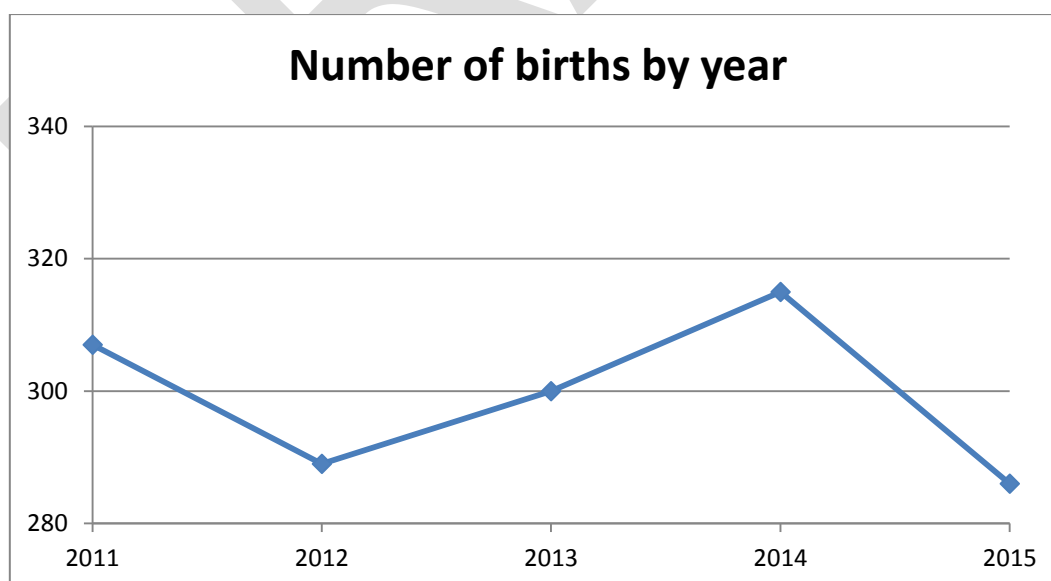
Primary	Status as at March 2017
Bulford St Leonard's CE(VA) Primary School	Academy
Durrington All Saints CEVC Infants School	Academy
Durrington CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Figheledean St Michael's CE Primary School	Academy
Kiwi School, Bulford	Community
Larkhill Primary School	Community
Netheravon All Saints CE Primary School	Academy
Secondary	
Avon Valley College	Academy

Births in Durrington

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Durrington area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same. However, this area is subject to significant peaks and troughs due to the high population of military families. This increase coupled with the impact of future troop movements and some housing development will lead to a significant increase in demand for primary school places over the coming 5 years.

We have recently expanded Bulford Kiwi and St Leonards primary schools and two new primary schools are planned for the wider area, one of which will be formed from the expansion and relocation of Figheledean St. Michael's Primary School closer to Larkhill.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	307	289	300	315	286



Primary pupil place demand in Durrington

Normally, the need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

Historic trends cannot be used to inform the future demand for places in Durrington as the numbers of primary age children predominately relate to the deployment of military personnel and their families. This will increase as a result of the army re-basing programme that will see over 4,200 troops relocated to the Salisbury Plain Area. Bulford Kiwi and St Leonards Primary Schools have already been expanded to accommodate children returning from Germany.

In addition, a further development of 60 private houses is planned for the Durrington area. Children arising from this development have not been included in the table below as, at present, the proposed construction timescale is unknown.

Planning consent for a new 2FE primary school on a site in the Larkhill area has been agreed in order that the Figheledean CE Primary School can relocate and expand by 300 places to accommodate the increasing numbers of military children expected. Work has started on site and numbers will be kept under review beyond 2019 to ensure there are sufficient places in the right locations moving forward.

Issues for primary school provision from 2017 – Durrington

The table below is the current best estimate of provision required in Durrington taking account of current birth data and predicted housing. The figures are calculated by projecting forward the birth rate including army rebasing data, the likely take up of places based on past trends and the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. The capacity* will increase from September 2018 when St Michael's Primary School moves into its new expanded accommodation in Larkhill, although numbers of children returning from Germany will not arrive until summer 2019.

The following schools directly serve Durrington.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Durrington All Saints CEVC Infants School	Academy
Durrington CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
St Michael's CE Primary School	Academy
Larkhill Primary School	Community

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Durrington schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	137	126	11	8%	959	701	0	258	27%
2015/16	137	131	6	4%	959	709	0	250	26%
2016/17	137	113	24	17%	959	704	0	255	27%
2017/18	137	111	26	19%	959	741	0	218	23%

2018/19	180*	137	43	24%	1260	776	25	459	36%
2019/20	180	112	68	38%	1260	795	249	216	17%
2020/21	180	113	67	37%	1260	816	249	195	15%
2026/27	180	118	62	34%	1260	814	251	195	15%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017 – Bulford town

The table below is the current best estimate of provision required across Bulford town taking account of current birth data and predicted housing. The figures are calculated by projecting forward the birth rate including army rebasing data, the likely take up of places based on past trends and the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed.

The following schools serve Bulford town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Bulford St Leonard's CE(VA) Primary School	Academy
Kiwi School, Bulford	Community

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Bulford town schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	71	77	-6	-8%	497	415	0	81	16%
2015/16	71	85	-14	-20%	497	410	0	87	18%
2016/17	71	93	-12	-17%	497	462	0	35	7%
2017/18	105	100	5	5%	735	520	0	215	29%
2018/19	105	82	23	22%	735	555	0	180	24%
2019/20	105	105	0	0%	735	605	68	62	8%
2020/21	105	95	10	10%	735	634	68	33	4%
2026/27	105	96	9	9%	735	677	68	-10	-1%

Secondary pupil place demand in Durrington

Avon Valley College is the only secondary school serving the Durrington area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Avon Valley College for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	150	131	87%
2015 to 2016	138	111	80%
2016 to 2017	130	99 (Forecast)	76%
Average ratio			81%

The table below provides historic information and future estimates of the available secondary places in the normal admission year 7 (the PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the community area.

The table below is the current best estimate of provision required including anticipated Army SFA housing data. It shows the number of pupils of secondary age at Avon Valley College with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	185	103	82	44%	925	530	0	395	43%
2015/16	185	131	54	29%	925	556	0	369	40%
2016/17	185	111	74	40%	925	527	0	398	43%
2017/18	175	99	76	43%	875	517	1	357	41%
2018/19	175	127	48	27%	875	554	14	307	35%
2019/20	225*	131	94	42%	1125	572	194	359	32%
2020/21	225	136	89	40%	1125	582	197	346	31%
2021/22	225	159	66	29%	1125	630	200	295	26%
2026/27	225	193	32	14%	1125	894	211	20	2%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are 2,785 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Amesbury, Bulford and Durrington community areas. The 707 SFA houses due to be constructed for the Army rebasing are not included in the Core Strategy. The combination of Core Strategy and SFA housing is predicted to generate 211 additional secondary aged pupils. Durrington Avon Valley College will be expanded by 270 places to meet the additional demand from military families relocating to the area in 2018 & 2019 and the school will increase its PAN* to 225 with effect from September 2019.

Demand for places at the school needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at The Stonehenge School in Amesbury which is also being expanded, as we anticipate that,

given the overall increase in population, more places will need to be commissioned in the future across the Amesbury and Durrington community areas.

Post 16

Avon Valley College is currently the only secondary school serving the Durrington area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Avon Valley College	79	93	87	88	31	35

Durrington implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>New 2 FE (420 place) primary school to accommodate the relocation and expansion of Figheldean St. Michael's School scheduled to open September 2018.</i>		
<i>Expansion to provide 270 additional places at Avon Valley College in response to Army basing for September 2019.</i>		

D9 Lavington

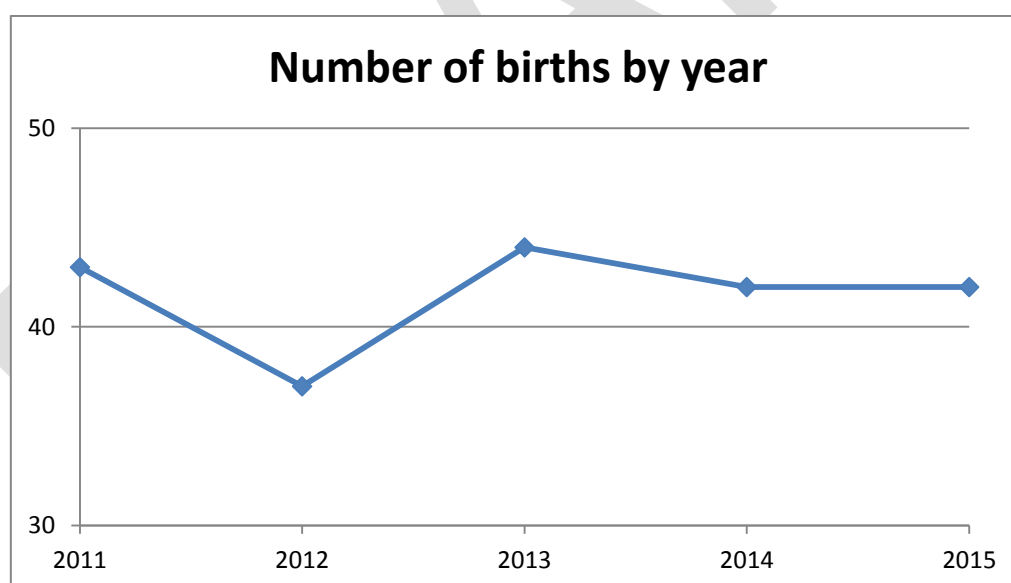
There are 5 primary age schools in the Lavington area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
The Holy Trinity CE Primary Academy	Academy
Dauntsey Academy Primary School	Academy
St. Barnabas CE School, Market Lavington	Voluntary Controlled
St. Thomas a'Becket CE (Aided) Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Urchfont CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Secondary	
Lavington School	Academy

Births in Lavington

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Lavington area has remained stable in recent years which can be seen in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	43	37	44	42	42



Primary pupil place demand in Lavington

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides **historic information** and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of

spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 158% of pupils living in the Lavington secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. Currently, there are a high proportion of pupils from outside the school's designated area securing places at the school. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some pupils will attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Lavington area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Housing Pupil Product	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	90	73	17	19%	630	559	4	67	11%
2015/16	88	77	11	12%	616	571	0	45	7%
2016/17	97	68	29	30%	679	569	0	110	16%
2017/18	97	67	30	31%	679	548	2	129	19%
2018/19	97	68	29	30%	679	544	10	125	18%
2019/20	97	67	30	31%	679	513	13	153	22%
2020/21	97	66	31	32%	679	492	13	174	26%
2026/27	97	67	30	31%	679	468	13	198	29%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

There are approximately 490 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Devizes community area (excluding Devizes town), which includes the villages in the Lavington secondary school cluster area.

Due to the legacy of surplus places the increase in demand shown in the table above can be accommodated within existing schools' capacity.

Secondary pupil place demand at Lavington School

Lavington School is the only secondary school serving the Lavington community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Lavington School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	76	135	178%
2015 to 2016	93	156	168%
2016 to 2017	96	150	156%
	Average ratio		167%

The table below provides historic information and future estimates of the available secondary places in the normal admission year 7 (the PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the town.

The table below shows pupils in the secondary age range across the Lavington community area with the percentage of surplus/shortfall of places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	137	120	17	12%	685	697	0	-12	-2%
2015/16	150	135	15	10%	735	688	0	47	6%
2016/17	150	156	-6	-4%	735	712	0	23	3%
2017/18	150	150	0	0%	735	731	0	4	1%
2018/19	150	133	17	11%	735	718	2	15	2%
2019/20	150	150	0	0%	735	748	8	-21	-3%
2020/21	150	150	0	0%	735	756	10	-31	-4%
2021/22	150	150	0	0%	735	750	10	-25	-3%
2026/27	150	104	46	31%	735	626	10	99	13%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are approximately 490 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Devizes community area (excluding Devizes town), which includes the villages in the Lavington secondary school cluster area.

Currently, Lavington School has a high proportion of pupils from outside its designated area securing places at the school. Therefore, as in-area numbers increase, students living outside the schools designated area will need to consider places at their local schools.

The demand for school places at Lavington School needs to be planned in the context of the capacity available at secondary schools in Devizes and Westbury.

Post 16

Lavington School does not currently offer post 16 education therefore pupils attend provision outside of the Lavington community area.

D10 Malmesbury

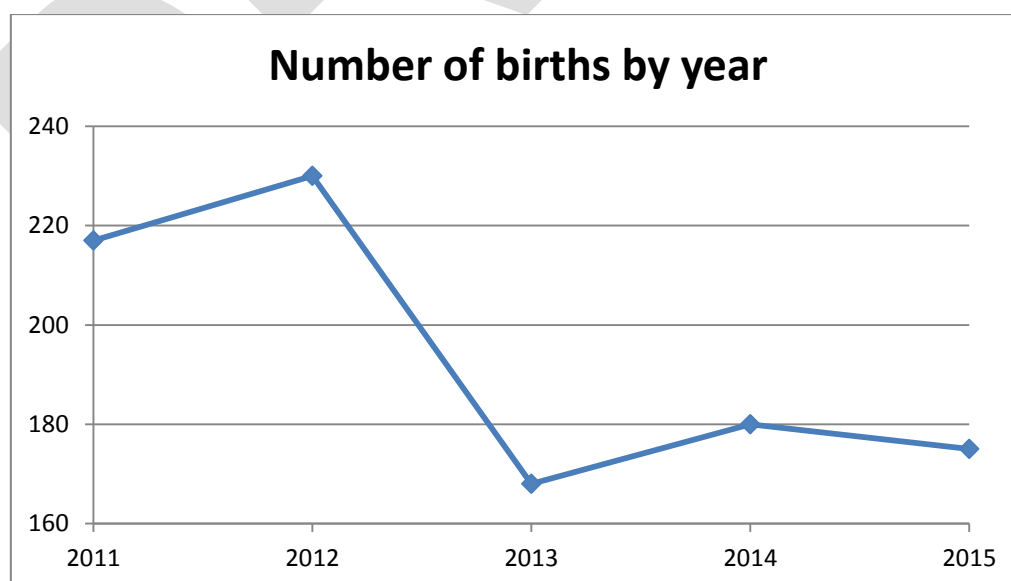
There are 11 primary age schools in the Malmesbury area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Brinkworth Earl Danby's C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Crudwell CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Hullavington CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Lea and Garsdon CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Luckington Community School	Community
Malmesbury CE Primary School	Academy
Minety CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Oaksey CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sherston CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Somerford's Walter Powell CE Primary School	Academy
Secondary	
Malmesbury School	Academy

Births in Malmesbury

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Malmesbury area shows the birth rate has declined significantly in recent years. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016 and can be seen in the table and graph below. However, the impact of housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places in Malmesbury town over the coming years. This demand will require additional places ideally through the expansion of existing school provision.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<i>Number</i>	217	230	168	180	175



Primary pupil place demand in Malmesbury

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 95% of pupils living in the Malmesbury secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some pupils will attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Malmesbury area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	251	230	21	8%	1757	1581	176	10%
2015/16	252	218	34	13%	1764	1589	175	10%
2016/17	253	206	47	19%	1771	1624	147	8%
2017/18	252	228	24	9%	1764	1647	117	7%
2018/19	255	172	83	32%	1785	1561	224	12%
2019/20	255	180	75	29%	1785	1486	299	17%
2020/21	255	177	78	31%	1785	1424	361	20%
2026/27	255	189	66	26%	1785	1301	484	27%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends across the area. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Lea and Garsdon CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Malmesbury CE Primary School	Academy
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided

The table below shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Malmesbury town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	100	97	3	3%	700	658	0	42	6%
2015/16	101	94	7	7%	707	667	0	40	6%
2016/17	101	93	8	8%	707	682	0	25	3%
2017/18	100	99	1	1%	700	686	44	-30	-4%
2018/19	100	68	32	32%	700	654	66	-20	-3%
2019/20	100	84	16	16%	700	632	107	-39	-6%
2020/21	100	80	20	20%	700	611	122	-33	-5%
2026/27	100	83	17	17%	700	578	137	-15	-2%

Even without the addition of housing it can be seen that there is already pressure on primary pupil places in the town schools. This situation is currently eased by parents sending their children to schools outside of the town.

There are 1,395 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Malmesbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 137 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Despite a drop in the birth rate, additional housing development in the area means that demand for primary school places is still increasing albeit at a slower rate. All three primary schools that serve the town are expected to be at or near capacity and there is a need to provide a further 0.5FE for September 2019.

Secondary pupil place demand in Malmesbury

Malmesbury School is the only secondary school serving the Malmesbury community area and converted to an Academy in August 2011. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Malmesbury School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	228	228	100%
2015 to 2016	218	231	106%
2016 to 2017	205	217	106%
	Average ratio		104%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at Malmesbury School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	228	243	-15	-7%	1140	1050	0	90	8%
2015/16	228	228	0	0%	1140	1088	0	52	5%
2016/17	228	231	3	1%	1140	1128	0	12	1%
2017/18	228	217	11	5%	1140	1146	15	-21	-2%
2018/19	240	257	-17	-7%	1200	1196	37	-33	-3%
2019/20	240	255	-15	-6%	1200	1211	66	-77	-6%
2020/21	240	239	1	0%	1200	1219	99	-118	-10%
2021/22	240	242	-2	-1%	1200	1231	112	-143	-12%
2022/23	240	233	7	3%	1200	1247	126	-173	-14%
2026/27	240	190	50	21%	1200	1081	133	-14	-1%

There are 1,395 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Malmesbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 133 secondary aged pupils. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

The current increase in primary numbers is already impacting upon secondary school provision as shown in the table above. Malmesbury School are planning a 120 place expansion which is proposed to complete for September 2018.

Post 16

Malmesbury School is currently the only Secondary school serving the Malmesbury community area and offering post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Malmesbury School	230	217	229	205	198	198

Malmesbury implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>Expansion of 0.5FE (120) Primary places to serve Malmesbury area.</i></p>		
<p><i>Expansion to provide 120 places at Malmesbury School for September 2018 (school managed).</i></p>		

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D11 Marlborough

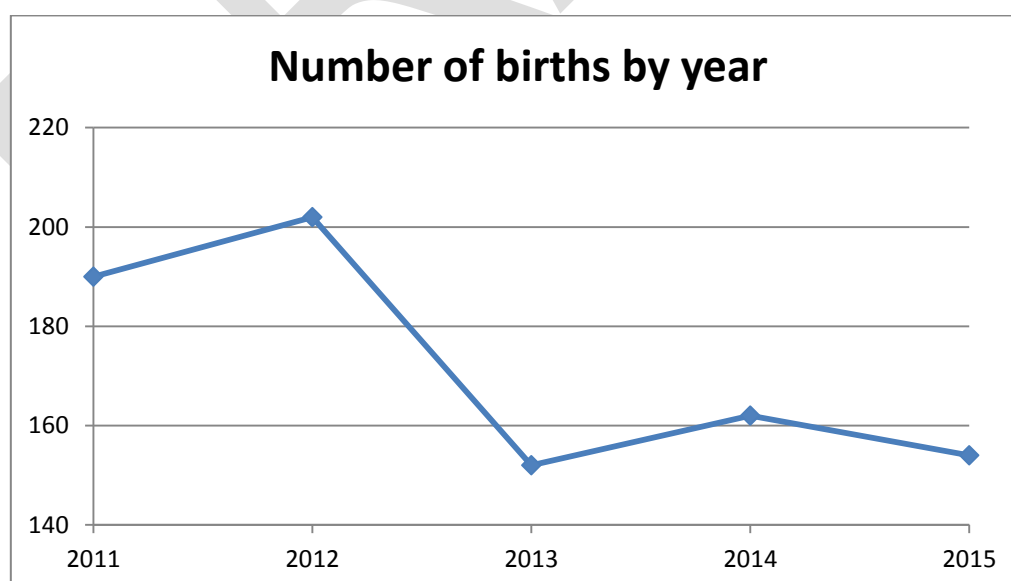
There are 11 primary age schools in the Marlborough area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area however there is a specialist resource base at Marlborough St. Mary's CE Primary School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Baydon St. Nicholas CE School	Voluntary Aided
Chilton Foliat CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Great Bedwyn CE School	Voluntary Controlled
Kennet Valley CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Ogbourne St. George & St. Andrew CE Cont. Primary School	Academy
Preshute CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Ramsbury Primary School	Community
St. Katharine's CofE (VC) Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Marlborough St. Mary's CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
St. Michael's CE Aided Primary School, Aldbourne	Voluntary Aided
Shalbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Secondary	
St. John's Marlborough - an International Academy	Academy

Births in Marlborough

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Marlborough area shows the birth rate has declined by approximately 5% in recent years, as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	190	202	152	162	154



Primary pupil place demand in Marlborough

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 128% of pupils living in the Marlborough secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. This is due in part to the primary schools in the cluster attracting pupils from a wider designated extending beyond the Marlborough area. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some pupils will attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Marlborough area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	255	241	14	5%	1785	1621	164	9%
2015/16	256	246	10	4%	1792	1663	129	7%
2016/17	264	244	20	8%	1848	1708	140	8%
2017/18	269	255	14	5%	1883	1714	169	9%
2018/19	272	219	53	19%	1904	1686	218	11%
2019/20	272	225	47	17%	1904	1688	216	11%
2020/21	272	214	58	21%	1904	1671	233	12%
2026/27	272	228	44	16%	1904	1579	325	17%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends across the area. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Preshute CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Marlborough St. Mary's CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

The following table shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Marlborough town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	90	74	16	18%	630	523	0	107	17%
2015/16	90	84	6	7%	630	529	0	101	16%
2016/17	90	74	16	18%	630	539	0	91	14%
2017/18	90	88	2	2%	630	547	28	55	9%
2018/19	90	75	15	17%	630	545	53	32	5%
2019/20	90	73	17	19%	630	551	77	2	0%
2020/21	90	79	11	12%	630	555	83	-8	-1%
2026/27	90	79	11	12%	630	547	83	0	0%

There are 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area. This is predicted to generate up to 83 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a small shortfall of places across the town by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built. Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short to medium term.

In addition, the LA was successful under the current government's recent Priority Schools Building Programme to replace St. Mary's Infant and St. Peter's Junior Schools with a new building. This will provide a 2FE (420 places) primary school on a single site which is due to open from September 2017.

Secondary pupil place demand in Marlborough

St. John's Marlborough is the only secondary school serving the Marlborough community area and converted to an Academy in September 2012. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for St. John's Marlborough for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	233	257	110%
2015 to 2016	236	262	111%
2016 to 2017	249	263	106%
	Average ratio		109%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at St. John's Marlborough with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	263	251	1	0%	1315	1298	0	17	1%
2015/16	263	257	6	2%	1315	1286	0	29	2%
2016/17	263	262	1	0%	1315	1295	0	20	1%
2017/18	263	263	0	0%	1315	1307	6	2	0%
2018/19	263	281	-18	-7%	1315	1326	30	-41	-3%
2019/20	263	252	11	4%	1315	1322	55	-62	-5%
2020/21	263	263	0	0%	1315	1331	76	-92	-7%
2021/22	263	301	-38	-14%	1315	1370	83	-138	-10%
2022/23	263	284	-21	-8%	1315	1392	85	-162	-12%
2026/27	263	259	4	1%	1315	1387	93	-165	-12%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area of which the remaining housing is predicted to generate approximately 93 secondary aged pupils. Increasing numbers are already impacting on secondary provision, however, as St. John's Marlborough historically takes above PAN there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school initially. Numbers will be kept under review, although there are places in neighbouring Secondary schools which can absorb some of the growth.

Post 16

St. John's Marlborough is currently the only secondary school serving the Marlborough community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
St. John's Marlborough	397	374	411	390	384	372

D12 Melksham

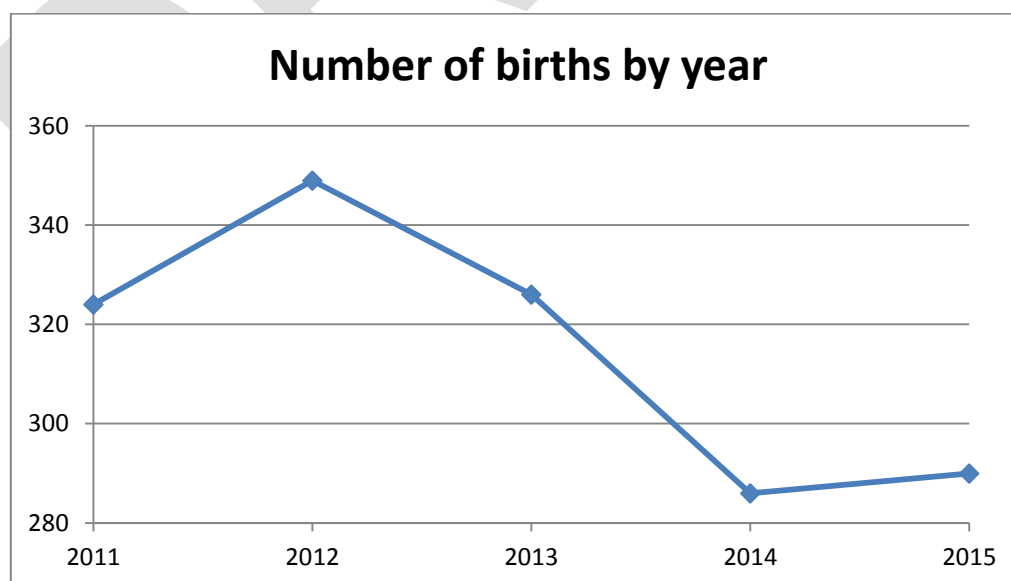
There are 9 primary age schools in the Melksham area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. All but one of the schools in this area are Academies. There are no special schools in the area however there is a specialist resource base at River Mead School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Aloeric Primary School	Foundation
Bowerhill Primary School	Academy
Forest & Sandridge CE Primary School	Academy
River Mead School	Academy
The Manor School	Academy
Seend CE Aided Primary School	Academy
Shaw C of E Primary School	Academy
St. George's CE Primary School, Semington	Academy
St. Mary's Broughton Gifford Primary School	Academy
Secondary	
Melksham Oak School	Academy

Births in Melksham

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Devizes area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places in Melksham town over the coming years. The existing schools in Melksham are unable to be expanded due to site constraints and therefore any new housing will require a new primary school/site to be identified.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	324	349	326	286	290



Primary pupil place demand in Melksham

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 93% of pupils living in the Melksham secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster; the remainder attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Melksham area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	304	318	-14	-5%	2128	1929	199	9%
2015/16	334	313	21	6%	2338	1990	348	15%
2016/17	340	302	38	11%	2380	2051	329	14%
2017/18	343	321	22	6%	2401	2102	299	12%
2018/19	344	314	30	9%	2408	2159	249	10%
2019/20	344	288	56	16%	2408	2154	254	10%
2020/21	344	293	51	15%	2408	2157	251	10%
2026/27	344	304	40	12%	2408	2099	309	13%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will predominately be concentrated in the town however; there is significant development in Shaw therefore Shaw Primary School has also been included below.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Aloeric Primary School	Foundation
Bowerhill Primary School	Academy
Forest & Sandridge CE Primary School	Academy
River Mead School	Academy
Shaw C of E Primary School	Academy
The Manor School	Academy

The table below shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Melksham and Shaw town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	264	271	-7	-3%	1848	1661	0	187	10%
2015/16	295	268	27	9%	2065	1698	0	367	18%
2016/17	300	258	42	14%	2100	1754	0	346	16%
2017/18	300	278	22	7%	2100	1792	60	248	12%
2018/19	300	270	30	10%	2100	1845	113	142	7%
2019/20	300	244	56	19%	2100	1850	174	76	4%
2020/21	300	249	51	17%	2100	1844	249	7	0%
2026/27	300	260	40	13%	2100	1793	389	-82	-4%

There are 2,370 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Melksham community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 389 primary aged pupils.

The impact of housing development will further increase demand for primary school places in Melksham town over the coming years. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places by 2021. The existing schools in Melksham are unable to expand due to site constraints, however, a new primary school site has been secured to the South of the town and will be developed as housing progresses.

Secondary pupil place demand in Melksham

Melksham Oak School is the only secondary school serving the Melksham community area and converted to an Academy in April 2015. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Melksham Oak School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	252	232	92%
2015 to 2016	260	220	85%
2016 to 2017	270	239	88%
	Average ratio		88%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at Melksham Oak School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	270	220	50	19%	1350	1089	0	261	19%
2015/16	230	232	-2	-1%	1150	1101	0	49	4%
2016/17	252	220	32	13%	1260	1085	0	175	14%
2017/18	252	239	13	5%	1260	1138	20	102	8%
2018/19	252	227	25	10%	1260	1148	44	68	5%
2019/20	252	259	-7	-3%	1260	1189	86	-15	-1%
2020/21	252	255	-3	-1%	1260	1212	135	-87	-7%
2021/22	252	288	-36	-14%	1260	1281	194	-215	-17%
2022/23	252	278	-26	-10%	1260	1320	239	-299	-24%
2026/27	252	255	-3	1%	1260	1415	314	-469	-37%

There are 2,370 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Melksham community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 314 secondary aged pupils. The increase in pupil numbers will begin impacting upon secondary school provision from 2019/2020 as shown in the table above.

The Local Authority intends to expand Melksham Oak secondary school by 300 11 to 15 places to meet the demand from additional housing. We are currently in discussion with the school as they wish to combine these works with an expansion of post 16 places and intend to seek ESFA funding for this element.

Post 16

Melksham Oak School is currently the only secondary school serving the Melksham community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Melksham Oak School	120	148	140	178	187	155

Melksham implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
	<p><i>New 2FE (420 places) primary school in Melksham in line with housing build out.</i></p>	
	<p><i>Expansion to provide 300 additional secondary places at Melksham Oak School for 2020.</i></p>	

DRAFT

D13 Mere

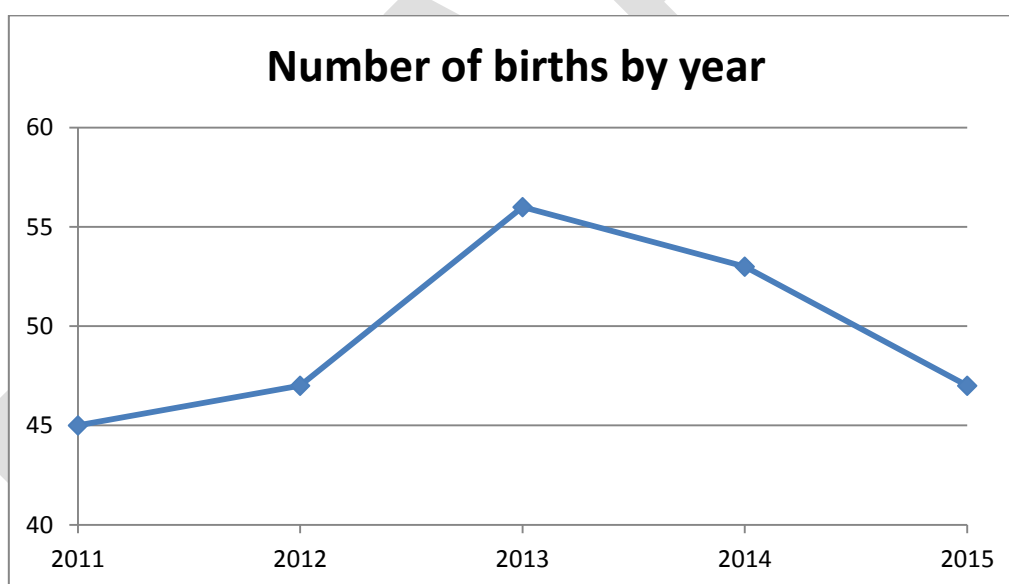
There are 3 primary age schools in the Mere area. For secondary school and post 16 education, young people travel mostly to Gillingham School in Dorset or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Hindon CEVA Primary School St. Mary's and St. John's	Voluntary Aided
Mere School	Community
Whitesheet CE Primary Academy	Academy

Births in Mere

The birth rate has, on average, remained the same however some fluctuation has been seen over the last few years. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016 and can be seen in the table and graph below. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	45	47	56	53	47



Primary pupil place demand in Mere

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception Year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the Mere schools cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 78% of pupils living in the Mere schools'

cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

Numbers of pupils in the primary age range across the Mere community area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	54	37	17	31%	378	261	0	117	31%
2015/16	54	39	15	28%	378	267	0	111	29%
2016/17	54	35	19	35%	378	278	0	100	26%
2017/18	54	38	16	30%	378	282	12	84	22%
2018/19	54	45	9	17%	378	284	26	94	25%
2019/20	54	44	10	18%	378	284	39	55	15%
2020/21	54	38	16	30%	378	283	45	50	13%
2026/27	54	41	13	24%	378	286	45	47	12%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends.

There are 285 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Mere community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate approximately 45 primary aged pupils. These pupils can readily be accommodated within the existing schools' capacity.

Secondary pupil place demand in Mere

Historically, all 'on-time' year 6 applicants from primary schools in the community area have been offered places at the designated school in Gillingham (Dorset).

Implications for secondary school and post 16 provision from 2017

Dorset is responsible for school place planning in Gillingham. Currently, no issues have been indicated to us about any shortfall of school places.

Wiltshire Council will maintain effective communications with Dorset to ensure the pupil situation is kept under review and cross-border admissions continue to operate smoothly.

D14 Pewsey

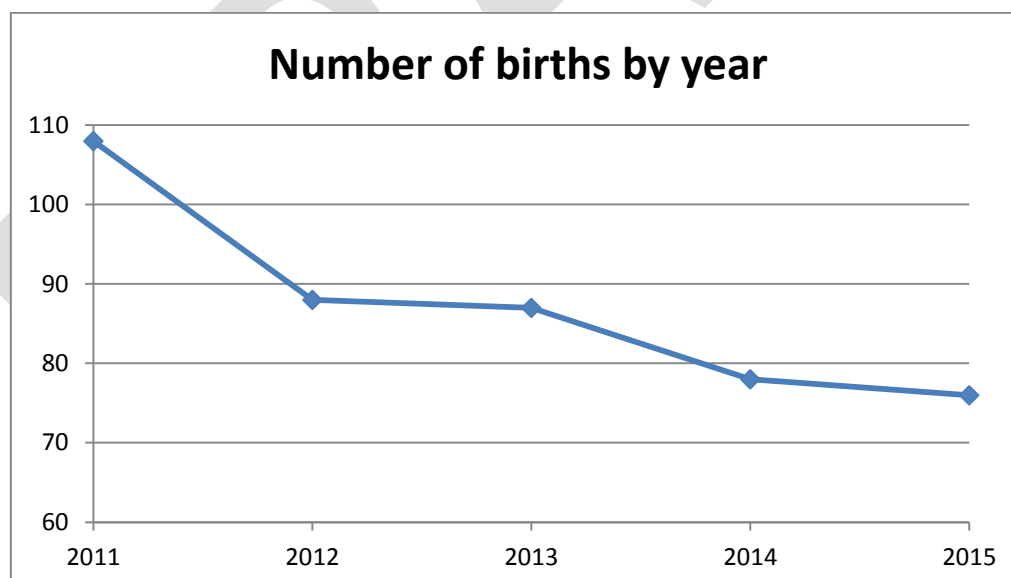
There are 6 primary age schools in the Pewsey area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area but need is often provided across border in Swindon.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Burbage Primary School	Academy
Easton Royal Academy	Academy
Oare CE Primary School	Academy
Pewsey Primary School	Academy
Rushall CEVA School	Voluntary Aided
Woodborough CE Aided School	Voluntary Aided
Secondary	
Pewsey Vale School	Academy

Births in Pewsey

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Pewsey area has declined in recent years which can be seen in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	108	88	87	78	76



Primary pupil place demand in Pewsey

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides **historic information** and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN)

compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 95% of pupils living in the Pewsey secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Pewsey area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	127	103	24	19%	889	723	0	166	19%
2015/16	127	110	17	13%	889	735	0	154	17%
2016/17	132	103	29	22%	924	757	0	167	18%
2017/18	132	99	33	25%	924	749	31	144	16%
2018/19	132	98	34	26%	924	743	37	144	16%
2019/20	132	91	41	31%	924	712	41	171	18%
2020/21	132	91	41	31%	924	713	43	168	18%
2026/27	132	95	37	28%	924	656	62	206	22%

There are 600 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Pewsey community area. The housing is concentrated in Burbage and Pewsey with smaller amounts in the remaining villages across the area. The remainder of the housing specifically planned for the Pewsey area is predicted to generate approximately 62 primary aged pupils.

Due to the legacy of surplus places across the area this increase in demand can be contained within neighbouring schools in the short term, with additional accommodation provided where necessary. Pewsey Primary School site can accommodate some expansion so additional capacity will be put in place if required in the future. The anticipated rise in pupil numbers attending the school will be monitored closely in the coming years.

Secondary pupil place demand in Pewsey

Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas. The overall transfer ratio for Pewsey Vale School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	105	79	75%
2015 to 2016	87	49	56%
2016 to 2017	107	74	69%
	Average ratio		67%

The table below provides historic information and future estimates of the available secondary places in the normal admission year 7 (the PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the town. Pewsey Vale School is the only secondary school serving the Pewsey community area.

The table below shows pupils in the secondary age range across the Pewsey community area with the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	107	73	34	32%	535	335	0	200	37%
2015/16	107	79	28	26%	535	351	0	184	34%
2016/17	107	49	58	54%	535	318	0	217	41%
2017/18	107	74	33	31%	535	328	11	196	37%
2018/19	107	72	35	33%	535	331	23	181	34%
2019/20	107	84	23	21%	535	349	28	158	29%
2020/21	107	62	45	42%	535	344	30	161	30%
2021/22	107	78	29	27%	535	372	32	131	24%
2022/23	107	82	25	23%	535	380	38	117	22%
2026/27	107	63	44	41%	535	368	46	121	23%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are 600 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Pewsey community area. The housing is concentrated in Burbage and Pewsey with smaller amounts in the remaining villages across the area. The remainder of the housing is predicted to generate approximately 46 secondary aged pupils which can be accommodated in existing provision.

Due to a legacy of surplus places, the current increase in primary numbers has little impact on secondary school provision at Pewsey Vale School over the next few years, as shown in the table above.

Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on the school until beyond the term covered by this document.

Post 16

Pewsey Vale School does not currently offer post 16 education therefore pupils attend provision outside of the Pewsey community area.

D15 Purton

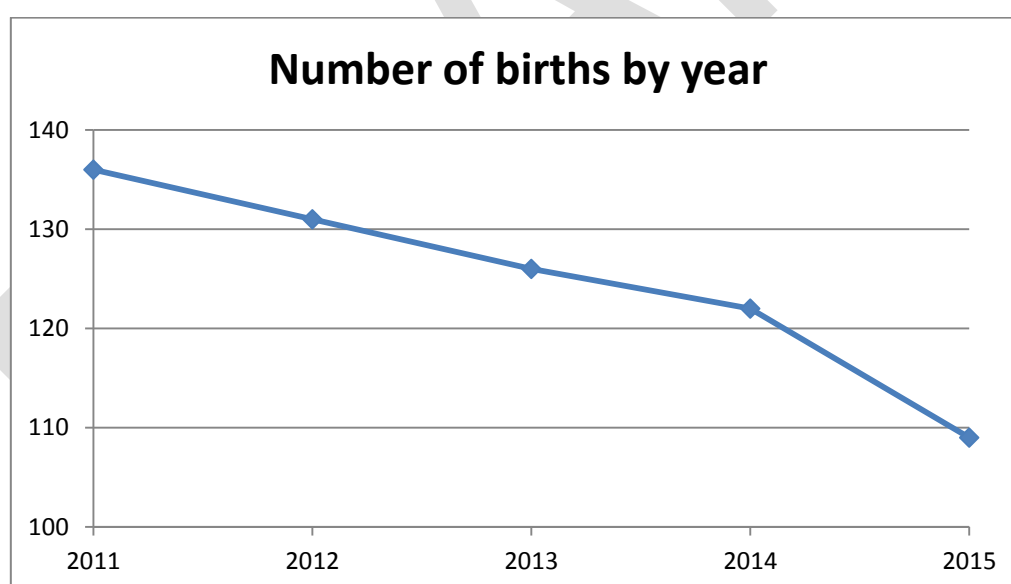
There are 4 primary age schools in the Purton area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area but need is often provided across border in Swindon.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Ashton Keynes CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Ridgeway Farm Primary School	Academy
St. Mary's CE Primary School, Purton	Voluntary Controlled
St. Sampson's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Secondary	
Bradon Forest School	Academy

Births in Purton

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Purton area has declined in recent years which can be seen in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. This pattern coupled with the impact of modest housing development is unlikely to significantly increase overall demand for primary school places in the town over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	136	131	126	122	109



Primary pupil place demand in Purton

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage)

of places compared with the PAN). On average, 114% of pupils living in the Purton secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Purton area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	156	114	42	27%	1092	810	0	282	26%
2015/16	156	125	31	20%	1092	839	0	253	23%
2016/17	149	155	-6	-4%	1043	941	0	102	10%
2017/18	169	131	38	22%	1183	954	52	177	15%
2018/19	179	132	47	26%	1253	949	82	222	18%
2019/20	179	123	56	31%	1253	931	115	207	16%
2020/21	179	118	61	34%	1253	928	144	181	14%
2026/27	179	126	53	30%	1253	871	187	195	16%

There are 1,455 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Royal Wootton Bassett & Cricklade community area, which includes Purton. Approximately 1,070 houses are planned in Royal Wootton Bassett leaving 385 to be provided in the remainder of the community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate up to 187 primary aged pupils across the Purton area.

Given the distance of the two new major housing developments at Ridgeway Farm and Moredon Bridge from Purton itself, a new primary school to serve the new community developments - Ridgeway Farm Primary School - opened in September 2016. This was in line with Wiltshire Council policy to provide local schools for local children and limits the impact of excessive road use by travel to school.

Secondary pupil place demand in Purton

Bradon Forest School is the only secondary school serving the Purton community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Bradon Forest School for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	122	192	157%
2015 to 2016	107	214	200%
2016 to 2017	118	211	179%
	Average ratio		179%

The table below provides historic information and future estimates of the available secondary places in the normal admission year 7 (the PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the town.

The table below shows pupils in the secondary age range across the Purton community area with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	232	163	69	30%	1160	871	0	289	25%
2015/16	232	192	40	17%	1160	848	0	312	27%
2016/17	232	214	18	8%	1160	906	0	254	22%
2017/18	252	211	41	16%	1260	950	19	291	23%
2018/19	252	245	7	3%	1260	1047	39	174	14%
2019/20	252	252	0	0%	1260	1131	61	68	5%
2020/21	252	216	36	14%	1260	1156	85	19	2%
2021/22	252	241	11	4%	1260	1184	107	-31	-2%
2022/23	252	239	13	5%	1260	1212	124	-76	-6%
2026/27	252	220	32	13%	1260	1202	138	-80	-6%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are 1,455 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Royal Wootton Bassett & Cricklade community area, which includes Purton. Approximately 1,070 houses are planned in Royal Wootton Bassett leaving 385 to be provided in the remainder of the community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate up to 138 secondary aged pupils across the Purton area. Due to a legacy of surplus places, the current increase in secondary numbers can be contained in the existing provision at Bradon Forest School until 2020/21, as shown in the table above.

Bradon Forest Secondary School has a significant proportion of its pupil intake from Swindon. As the impact of any changes in policy affecting secondary school provision in Swindon may have an impact on numbers at this school, Wiltshire Council will continue to work in consultation with Swindon Borough Council to ensure that the school can respond to any changing demand for places in the future. At this time, it is difficult to predict the impact of the continuing expansion of housing in the Swindon locality and new secondary provision in Swindon. This will be kept under review.

Post 16

Bradon Forest School does not currently offer post 16 education therefore pupils attend provision outside of the Pewsey community area.

D16 Royal Wootton Bassett

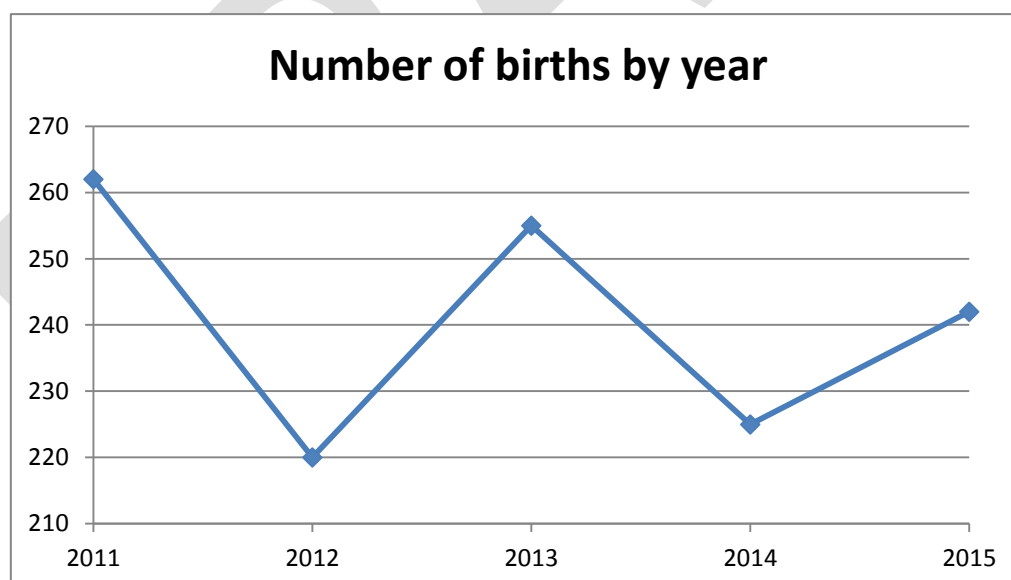
There are 7 primary age schools in the Royal Wootton Bassett area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area however there is a specialist resource base at Longleaze Primary School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Broad Town CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Longleaze Primary School	Foundation
Lydiard Millicent CE Primary School	Academy
Lyneham Primary School	Foundation
Noremarsh Junior School	Foundation
St. Bartholomew's Primary Academy	Academy
Wootton Bassett Infants School	Community
Secondary	
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	Academy

Births in Royal Wootton Bassett

The birth rate has, on average, remained the same, with peaks and troughs which can be seen in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. The impact of new housing development will increase demand for primary school places in Royal Wootton Bassett over the coming years with a shortfall expected by 2017/18.

Birth year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	262	220	255	225	242



Primary pupil place demand in Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides **historic information** and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN)

compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 100% of pupils living in the Royal Wootton Bassett secondary school cluster areas take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster. Currently, there are a proportion of pupils from outside the school's designated area securing places at the school. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some in-area children will attend schools elsewhere in Wiltshire or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the numbers of pupil in the primary age range across the Royal Wootton Bassett area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	249	201	48	19%	1743	1355	388	22%
2015/16	247	241	6	2%	1729	1490	239	14%
2016/17	247	253	-6	-2%	1729	1597	132	8%
2017/18	247	232	15	6%	1729	1618	111	6%
2018/19	249	277	-28	-11%	1743	1756	-13	-1%
2019/20	249	247	2	1%	1743	1772	-29	-2%
2020/21	249	261	-12	-5%	1743	1803	-60	-3%
2026/27	249	257	-8	-3%	1743	1811	-68	-4%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends across the whole area. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Longleaze Primary School	Foundation
Noremarsh Junior School	Foundation
St. Bartholomew's Primary Academy	Academy
Wootton Bassett Infants School	Community

The following shows the capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Royal Wootton Bassett town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	147	134	13	9%	1029	866	0	121	12%
2015/16	145	141	4	3%	1015	927	0	88	9%
2016/17	145	148	-3	-2%	1015	979	27	9	4%
2017/18	145	144	1	0%	1015	997	40	-22	-2%
2018/19	147	165	-18	-12%	1029	1020	55	-46	-4%
2019/20	147	129	18	12%	1029	1009	67	-47	-5%
2020/21	147	147	0	0%	1029	1020	73	-64	-6%
2026/27	147	146	1	0%	1029	1008	73	-52	-5%

There are 1,455 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Royal Wootton Bassett community area. This housing is predicted to generate a further 73 primary aged pupils.

Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a shortfall of places in the town schools from the forthcoming academic year. Work is currently underway to determine the most appropriate way for providing additional places in the town following announcement that the recent Free School bid was unsuccessful.

A phased 1FE expansion of Lyneham Primary School is planned to meet additional military numbers locating to Lyneham in 2019 and additional civilian population. Phase 1 is due to complete April 2019.

The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Secondary pupil place demand at Royal Wootton Bassett Academy

Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Royal Wootton Bassett Academy for the past three years is as follows:

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	183	297	162%
2015 to 2016	192	286	149%
2016 to 2017	211	290	137%
Average ratio			149%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows numbers of pupils in the secondary age at Royal Wootton Bassett Academy with the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	271	297	-26	-10%	1355	1430	0	-75	-5%
2015/16	271	286	-15	-5%	1355	1440	0	-85	-6%
2016/17	280	290	-10	-4%	1400	1444	0	-44	-3%
2017/18	280	290	-10	-4%	1400	1447	21	-68	-5%
2018/19	280	280	0	0%	1400	1438	32	-70	-5%
2019/20	280	280	0	0%	1400	1424	46	-70	-5%
2020/21	280	280	0	0%	1400	1407	56	-63	-4%
2021/22	280	280	0	0%	1400	1401	61	-62	-4%
2022/23	280	280	0	0%	1400	1391	61	-52	-4%
2026/27	280	280	0	0%	1400	1391	61	-52	-4%

There are 1,455 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Royal Wootton Bassett community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 61 secondary aged pupils.

The current increase in primary numbers has already begun to impact on secondary school provision in Royal Wootton Bassett. Royal Wootton Bassett Academy historically takes above PAN and therefore has been able to accommodate the additional demand to date. Latest projections indicate that there will be a shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the impact from further housing and the opening of a new secondary Free School in South Swindon in the next few years, however further expansion of the school is likely in the medium term.

Post 16

The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	254	258	251	222	233	270

Royal Wootton Bassett implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>Phased expansion of Lyneham Primary School to provide an additional 1FE (210 places). Phase 1 due to complete April 2019.</i>		
<i>Expansion of existing primary school(s) to provide an additional 1FE (210 places) with temporary places to be provided in September 2018.</i>	<i>Possible expansion of Royal Wootton Bassett Academy – exact size of provision to be confirmed.</i>	

D17 Salisbury

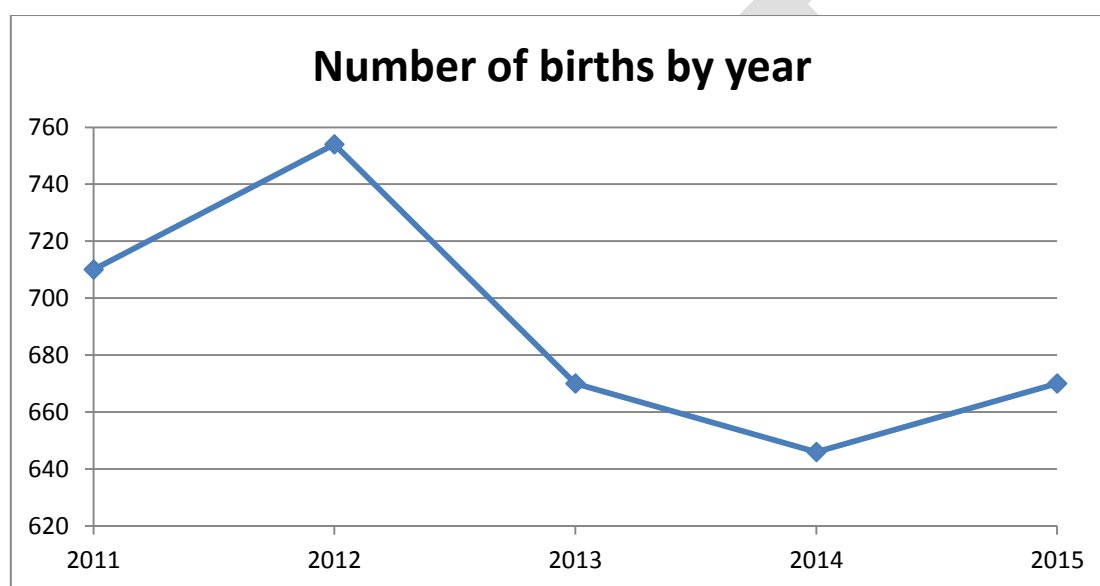
There are 24 primary age schools and 6 secondary schools in the Salisbury area, 3 of which also provide post 16 education. There is one special school in the Salisbury community area. There are also specialist resource bases at Manor Fields School, Sarum St. Paul's CE Primary School, Wilton and Barford CofE and Pembroke Park Primary School. Provision is also planned at Greentrees Primary School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Bemerton St. John CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Broad Chalke CofE Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Dinton CofE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Gomeldon Primary School	Community
Great Wishford CE(VA) Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Greentrees Primary School	Community
Harnham Infants School	Community
Harnham CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Manor Fields Primary School	Community
Old Sarum Primary School	Community
Pembroke Park Primary School	Academy
Pitton CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Sarum St. Paul's CofE (VA) Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Andrew's CEVA Primary School, Laverstock	Voluntary Aided
St. Mark's CE Junior School, Salisbury	Academy
St. Martin's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Nicholas CE Primary School, Porton	Voluntary Aided
St. Osmund's Catholic Primary School, Salisbury	Voluntary Aided
Stratford-sub-Castle CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Wilton and Barford CofE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Winterbourne Earls CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Winterslow CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Woodlands Primary School	Community
Wyndham Park Infants' School	Academy
Special	
Exeter House Special School	Academy
Secondary	
St. Joseph's Catholic School, Salisbury	Voluntary Aided
Wyvern College	Voluntary Aided
St. Edmund's Girls' School	Academy
Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School	Academy
South Wilts Grammar School for Girls	Academy
Sarum Academy	Academy

Births in Salisbury

The birth rate has, on average, remained fairly high and stable in Salisbury over the last few years despite peaks and troughs. This pattern coupled with the impact of significant housing development will increase the demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years with a significant shortfall expected by 2026. Additional places have recently been provided at Pembroke Park and Greentrees Primary schools. There will also be a need to further expand existing primary schools along with the expected delivery of two new primary schools in new housing areas in the short and medium term.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	710	754	670	646	670



Primary pupil place demand in Salisbury area

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary schools’ cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 97% of pupils living in the Salisbury secondary schools’ cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools within the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Salisbury community area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	707	700	7	1%	4949	4646	0	303	6%
2015/16	738	726	12	2%	5348	5166	0	182	3%
2016/17	764	688	76	10%	5348	4904	0	444	8%
2017/18	803	744	59	7%	5621	4994	176	451	8%
2018/19	799	669	130	16%	5593	4954	328	311	6%
2019/20	799	646	153	19%	5593	4898	428	267	5%
2020/21	799	682	117	15%	5593	4877	508	208	4%
2026/27	799	685	114	14%	5593	4753	1047	-207	-4%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The following table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends, including the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the city however; Longford Primary School has also been included in this list as it admits a significant amount of pupils from the city.

The following schools serve Salisbury city:

Name	Status as at March 2017
Bemerton St. John CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Greentrees Primary School	Community
Harnham Infants School	Community
Harnham CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Longford CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Manor Fields Primary School	Community
Old Sarum Primary School	Community
Pembroke Park Primary School	Academy
Sarum St. Paul's CofE (VA) Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Andrew's CEVA Primary School, Laverstock	Voluntary Aided
St. Mark's CE Junior School, Salisbury	Academy
St. Martin's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. Osmund's Catholic Primary School, Salisbury	Voluntary Aided
Stratford-sub-Castle CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Woodlands Primary School	Community
Wyndham Park Infants' School	Academy

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Salisbury city schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	513	527	-14	-3%	3591	3389	0	202	6%
2015/16	556	545	11	2%	3892	3541	0	351	9%
2016/17	543	513	30	5%	3801	3668	0	133	3%
2017/18	603	534	69	11%	4221	3749	124	348	8%
2018/19	603	483	120	20%	4221	3732	252	237	6%
2019/20	601	462	139	23%	4207	3705	347	155	4%
2020/21	603	496	107	18%	4221	3702	425	94	2%
2026/27	603	494	109	18%	4221	3634	952	-365	-9%

Overall, there are 6,930 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Southern Wiltshire, Salisbury and Wilton community areas. This figure excludes housing identified for Downton. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 952 primary aged pupils.

The birth rate has remained fairly high and stable in Salisbury over the last few years despite peaks and troughs. This pattern coupled with the impact of significant housing development will increase the demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years with a significant shortfall expected by 2026.

There will be a need to expand existing primary schools located in more established and recently developed areas along with the provision of two new primary schools in the planned new housing development areas of Fugglestone Red for September 2018 and Longhedge in the medium term.

Secondary pupil place demand in Salisbury

Historically, pupils from primary schools in the Salisbury area have progressed to one of the six secondary schools serving Salisbury or The Trafalgar School at Downton - information on which can be found in the Downton section of this document. Exeter House Special School is the only special school in the Salisbury community area.

The following schools serve the city.

Name	Status as at January 2017	Academy transfer date
St. Joseph's Catholic School Salisbury	Voluntary Aided	Not applicable
Wyvern College	Academy	June 2012
Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School	Academy	March 2011
Sarum Academy	Academy	September 2010
South Wilts Grammar School for Girls	Academy	January 2011
St. Edmund's Girls' School	Academy	February 2012

Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for St. Joseph's Catholic School for the past three years is as follows:

	Salisbury total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	599	111	18%
2015 to 2016	640	92	14%
2016 to 2017	654	124 (Forecast)	19%
		Average ratio	17%

The overall transfer ratio for Wyvern College for the past three years is as follows:

	Salisbury total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	599	48	8%
2015 to 2016	640	62	10%
2016 to 2017	654	64 (Forecast)	10%
		Average ratio	9%

The overall transfer ratio for Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School for the past three years is as follows:

	Salisbury total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	599	127	21%
2015 to 2016	640	128	20%
2016 to 2017	654	128 (Forecast)	20%
		Average ratio	20%

The overall transfer ratio for Sarum Academy for the past three years is as follows:

	Salisbury total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	599	98	16%
2015 to 2016	640	53	8%
2016 to 2017	654	69 (Forecast)	11%
		Average ratio	12%

The overall transfer ratio for South Wilts Grammar School for Girls for the past three years is as follows:

	Salisbury total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	599	148	25%
2015 to 2016	640	150	23%
2016 to 2017	654	160 (Forecast)	24%
		Average ratio	24%

The overall transfer ratio for St. Edmund's Girls' School for the past three years is as follows:

	Salisbury total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	599	179	30%
2015 to 2016	640	192	30%
2016 to 2017	654	204 (Forecast)	31%
		Average ratio	30%

Currently, the Salisbury secondary schools have a high proportion of pupils from outside the designated area securing places at the schools. The overall transfer rate for Salisbury in the last two academic years has averaged 110% - significantly higher than the actual Salisbury total year 6 figures shown above.

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows numbers of pupils in the secondary age range from the Salisbury secondary schools with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	782	661	121	15%	3910	3223	0	687	18%
2015/16	782	707	75	10%	3910	3220	0	690	18%
2016/17	806	711	95	12%	4030	3285	0	745	18%
2017/18	851	787	64	7%	4255	3466	62	727	17%
2018/19	851	817	34	4%	4255	3664	130	461	11%
2019/20	851	811	40	5%	4255	3802	248	205	5%
2020/21	851	808	43	5%	4255	3893	330	32	1%
2021/22	851	824	27	3%	4255	4004	395	-144	-3%

2022/23	851	837	14	2%	4255	4052	490	-287	-7%
2026/27	851	771	80	9%	4255	3997	826	-568	-13%

Overall, there are 6,930 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Southern Wiltshire, Salisbury and Wilton community areas. The remaining housing is predicted to generate approximately 826 secondary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of secondary places by 2026.

A strategic review of secondary places in Salisbury is underway to establish the most effective solution that can be delivered to meet the demand for additional places in the medium and longer term. In addition, 120 additional secondary places are being provided at St. Joseph's Catholic School for September 2018.

Post 16

Salisbury Grammar Schools

Bishop Wordsworth's School is an 11 to 19 single sex grammar school for boys and South Wilts Grammar School is an 11 to 19 single sex grammar school for girls.

The historical number of learners at post 16 for the Salisbury grammar schools:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Bishop Wordsworth's School	299	318	313	289	287	303
South Wilts Grammar School	383	384	387	355	325	327

Sarum Academy

The historical number of learners at post 16 for Sarum Academy:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Sarum Academy	108	162	126	67	90	76

The Laverstock Site Schools

There is no post 16 provision on the Laverstock site.

Salisbury implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) Primary school at Fugglestone Red development to open September 2018.</i></p>	<p><i>New 1 to 1.5FE Primary school at Longhedge development (210 to 315 places – size & opening date to be determined).</i></p>	<p><i>Further expansion of Secondary provision.</i></p>
<p><i>Expansion to provide 120 additional places at St. Joseph's Catholic School, Laverstock for September 2018.</i></p>		

DRAFT

D18 Tidworth

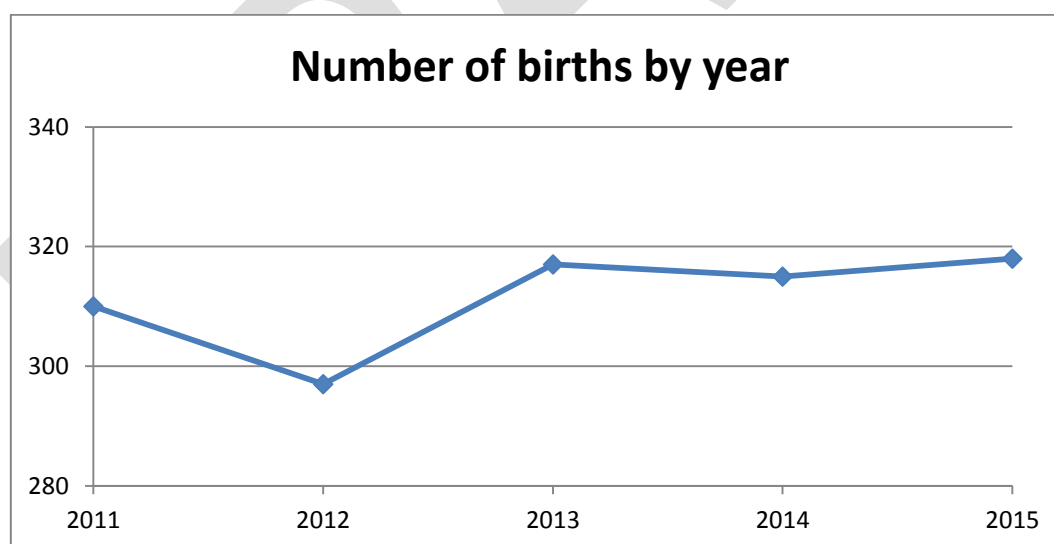
There are 6 primary age schools in the Tidworth area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Clarendon Infants School	Foundation
Clarendon Junior School	Foundation
Collingbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Ludgershall Castle Primary School	Foundation
Wellington Primary Academy	Academy
Zouch Primary Academy	Academy
Secondary	
The Wellington Academy	Academy

Births in Tidworth

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Tidworth area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of future troop movements and significant housing development is expected to increase demand for primary school places over the coming years. Expansion of existing primary provision along with a new primary school in Ludgershall to support army rebasing is proposed.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<i>Number</i>	310	297	317	315	318



Primary pupil place demand in Tidworth

Normally, the need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

However, in the community areas on or adjacent to Salisbury Plain such as Durrington and Tidworth the birth rate is abnormal and does not follow normal trends. It is subject to

considerable fluctuation and dependent upon the number of troops stationed in the area and whether they are based locally or away on operational manoeuvres.

In addition, due to the imminent Army rebasing to the Super Garrison on Salisbury Plain it is not possible to forecast using current birth data as the community areas serving Salisbury Plain are subject to the timing and relocation of troops and occupation of new service family accommodation (SFA). Therefore, expected pupil numbers will be based on data provided by the Army.

Issues for primary school provision in Tidworth and Ludgershall from 2017

The table below is the current best estimate of provision required across Tidworth and Ludgershall towns taking account of current birth data and predicted housing. The figures are calculated by projecting forward the birth rate including Army rebasing data, the likely take up of places based on past trends and the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed.

The following schools serve Tidworth and Ludgershall.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Clarendon Infants School	Foundation
Clarendon Junior School	Foundation
Ludgershall Castle Primary School	Foundation
Wellington Primary Academy	Academy
Zouch Primary Academy	Academy

The table below shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Tidworth town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus/ shortfall Places	% Surplus/ shortfall Places
2014/15	165	160	5	3%	1155	924	0	231	20%
2015/16	225	180	45	20%	1575	1032	0	543	34%
2016/17	226	194	32	14%	1582	1067	0	515	33%
2017/18	225	197	28	12%	1575	1156	118	301	19%
2018/19	225	210	15	7%	1575	1243	222	110	7%
2019/20	225	206	19	8%	1575	1308	290	-23	-1%
2020/21	225	206	19	8%	1575	1347	295	-67	-4%
2026/27	225	206	19	8%	1575	1443	300	-168	-11%

There are 1,920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Tidworth community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 300 primary aged pupils. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing in the town is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

The impact of future troop movements and significant housing development is expected to increase demand for primary school places in the short and medium term. Expansion of existing primary school provision at both Ludgershall and Larkhill together with the proposed new primary school located at the former Corunna Barracks in Ludgershall will cater for the rising demand from Army rebasing and additional housing in the area. The new primary school site at Ludgershall will be 2FE (420 places).

Secondary pupil place demand in Tidworth

The Wellington Academy is the only secondary school serving the Tidworth community area. The school opened as an Academy in September 2009 and moved into new buildings in April 2011. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The Wellington Academy for the past two years.

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	117	102	87%
2015 to 2016	173	147	85%
2016 to 2017	152	147 (Forecast)	97%
Average ratio			90%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below is the current best estimate of provision required including anticipated Army SFA housing data. It shows the number of pupils of secondary age at The Wellington Academy with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	180	153	27	15%	900	752	0	148	16%
2015/16	180	102	78	43%	900	685	0	215	24%
2016/17	210	147	63	30%	1050	688	0	362	34%
2017/18	210	147	63	30%	1050	663	37	350	33%
2018/19	210	161	49	23%	1050	669	105	276	26%
2019/20	210	188	22	10%	1050	708	196	146	14%
2020/21	210	223	-13	-6%	1050	813	357	-120	-11%
2021/22	210	210	0	0%	1050	871	378	-199	-19%
2022/23	210	217	-7	-3%	1050	934	400	-284	-27%
2026/27	210	241	-31	-15%	1050	1111	468	-529	-50%

There are 1,920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Tidworth community area. The 570 SFA houses due to be constructed for the Army rebasing are not included in the Core Strategy and are predicted to generate 195 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in numbers from housing will begin to impact on The Wellington Academy in 2020/21.

Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. Expansion of Wellington Academy is underway to provide additional places to meet the demand from both Army rebasing and the new housing.

Post 16

The Wellington Academy is currently the only Secondary school serving the Tidworth community area and offers post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
The Wellington Academy	106	255	217	152	145	176

Tidworth implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>New 2FE (420 places) primary school at Ludgershall.</i>		
<i>Expansion to provide additional secondary places at The Wellington Academy (Secondary).</i>		

D19 Tisbury

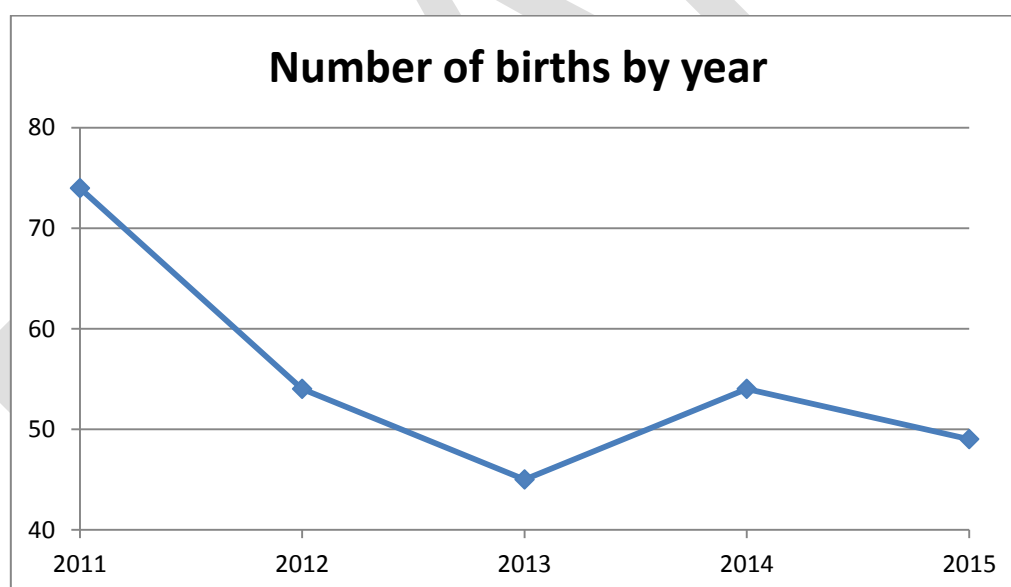
There are 5 primary age schools in the Tisbury area. For secondary school and post 16 education, young people travel mostly to Shaftesbury School in Dorset or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Chilmark & Fonthill Bishop CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Ludwell Community Primary School	Community
Semley CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided
St. John's CE Primary School, Tisbury	Voluntary Controlled
Wardour Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided

Births in Tisbury

The birth rate has, on average, remained the same apart from a significant peak in births in 2011/2012. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016 and can be seen in the table and graph below. This pattern coupled with the impact of only modest housing development is likely to decrease demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	74	54	45	54	49



Primary pupil place demand in Tisbury

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides **historic information** and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage)

of places compared with the PAN). On average, 109% of pupils take up places at maintained primary schools in the Tisbury schools cluster area. Currently, there are a high proportion of pupils from outside the schools' designated areas securing places at the school.

Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some pupils will attend schools elsewhere in Wiltshire or at independent schools. As the peak 2012 birth year feeds through the demand for school places in the area may need to be planned in the context of the capacity available at primary schools across the border in Dorset. However, available figures do not currently suggest a shortfall as shown in the table below.

Numbers of pupils in the primary age range across the Tisbury community area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	87	65	22	25%	609	474	0	135	22%
2015/16	89	78	11	12%	623	470	0	153	25%
2016/17	89	81	8	9%	623	482	0	141	23%
2017/18	89	74	15	17%	623	502	3	118	19%
2018/19	89	64	25	28%	623	501	5	117	19%
2019/20	89	72	17	19%	623	506	6	111	18%
2020/21	89	69	20	22%	623	506	6	111	18%
2026/27	89	70	19	21%	623	489	6	128	20%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. There are 420 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Tisbury community area. The remaining housing will be concentrated in the town and is predicted to generate approximately 6 primary aged pupils. Due to the legacy of surplus places across the area this increase in demand can be contained within existing provision.

Secondary pupil place demand in Tisbury

Historically, all 'on-time' year 6 applicants from primary schools in the community area have been offered places at the designated school in Shaftesbury (Dorset).

Implications for secondary school and post 16 provision from 2017

Dorset is responsible for school place planning in Shaftesbury. Currently, no issues have been indicated to us about any shortfall of school places. Wiltshire Council will maintain effective communications with Dorset to ensure the pupil situation is kept under review and cross-border admissions continue to operate smoothly.

D20 Trowbridge

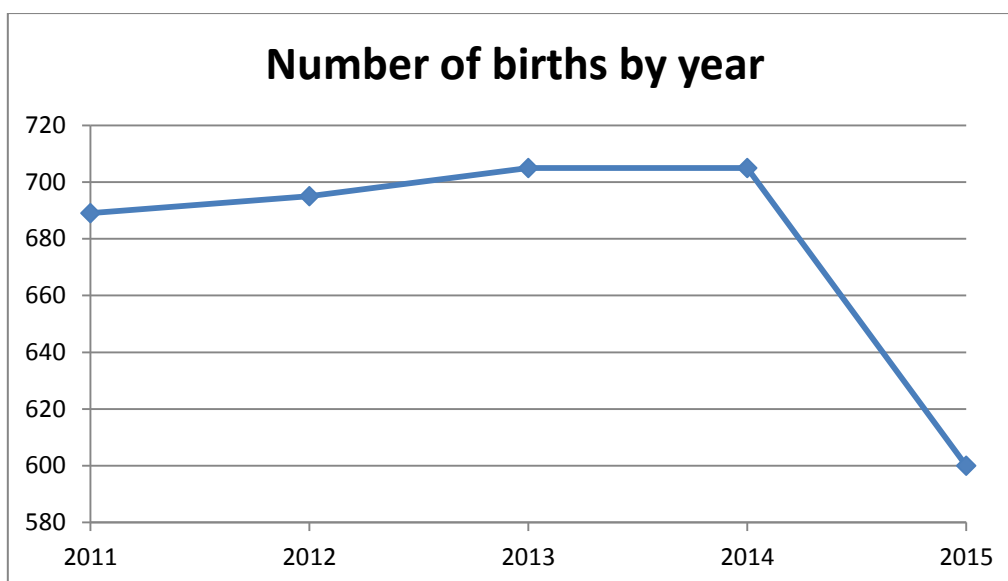
There are 19 primary age schools in the Trowbridge area and 3 secondary schools which cater for the 11 to 19 age range. There is one special school in the Trowbridge area. There are also specialist resource bases at Castlemead Academy, Studley Green Primary School and Grove Primary School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Bellefield Primary and Nursery School	Voluntary Controlled
Castlemead Academy	Academy
Grove Primary School	Community
Hilperton CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Holbrook Primary School	Community
Holt VC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Keevil C of E Primary School	Academy
Newtown Community Primary School	Community
North Bradley C of E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Paxcroft Primary School	Foundation
Southwick C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
St. John's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Staverton CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Studley Green Primary School	Foundation
The Mead Community Primary School	Academy
Oasis Academy Longmeadow	Academy
Walwayne Court School	Community
West Ashton CEVA Primary School	Academy
Westwood-with-lford School	Community
Secondary	
The Clarendon Academy	Academy
The John of Gaunt School	Academy
St. Augustine's Catholic School	Academy
Special	
Larkrise School	Community

Births in Trowbridge

The birth rate has, on average, remained the same, apart from a significant drop in births last year as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of housing development is predicted to increase demand for primary school places in Trowbridge town over the coming years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	689	695	705	705	600



Primary pupil place demand in Trowbridge

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 96% of pupils living in the Trowbridge secondary schools cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster, the remainder attending schools elsewhere or at independent schools. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some pupils will attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Trowbridge area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	691	645	46	7%	4837	4146	691	14%
2015/16	693	699	-6	-1%	4851	4343	508	10%
2016/17	691	658	33	5%	4837	4469	368	8%
2017/18	726	685	41	6%	5082	4580	502	10%
2018/19	724	686	38	5%	5068	4660	408	8%
2019/20	724	680	44	6%	5068	4693	375	7%
2020/21	724	587	137	19%	5068	4658	410	8%
2026/27	724	659	65	9%	5068	4564	504	10%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. The majority of this housing will be concentrated in and around the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Bellefield Primary and Nursery School	Voluntary Controlled
Castlemead Academy	Academy
Grove Primary School	Community
Holbrook Primary School	Community
Newtown Community Primary School	Community
Paxcroft Primary School	Foundation
St. John's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Studley Green Primary School	Foundation
The Mead Community Primary School	Academy
Oasis Academy Longmeadow	Academy
Walwayne Court School	Community

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Trowbridge town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	494	459	35	7%	3458	2912	0	546	16%
2015/16	494	490	4	1%	3458	3078	0	380	11%
2016/17	491	466	25	5%	3437	3166	0	271	8%
2017/18	519	492	27	5%	3633	3247	89	297	8%
2018/19	519	487	32	6%	3633	3303	110	220	6%
2019/20	519	485	34	7%	3633	3329	147	157	4%
2020/21	519	412	107	21%	3633	3298	224	111	3%
2026/27	519	469	50	10%	3633	3241	601	-209	-6%

There are 6,975 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Trowbridge community area. The strategic housing or housing which already has planning permission (due to be built by 2026) is predicted to generate a further 601 primary aged pupils within the period covered by this plan. However, the large strategic site detailed in the Core Strategy will not be completed by 2026 so further school places will be required. In addition, there are many further sites in Trowbridge which are under consideration which are not yet approved and therefore not included in the table above – as a guide, there are over 2,000 houses yet to be identified against the total 6,975 in the Core Strategy.

At present, a drop in the birth rate in recent years is also masking the effect of considerable development in this community area. However, assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall of places by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

The recent expansion and PAN increase at Castlemead Primary School will cover the initial deficit in places as it fills up. The later stages of housing development in Trowbridge will require up to four new primary schools which will be provided through Section 106 agreements with the developer(s).

Secondary pupil place demand in Trowbridge

Historically, pupils from primary schools in the Trowbridge community area have progressed to one of the three secondary schools in the town. Larkrise School is the only special school in the Trowbridge community area. The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017	Academy transfer date
The Clarendon Academy	Academy	November 2012
The John of Gaunt School	Academy	April 2012
St. Augustine's Catholic School	Academy	September 2011

Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the expected number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of parental choice, pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for The Clarendon Academy for the past three years is as follows:

	Trowbridge total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	549	182	33%
2015 to 2016	548	162	30%
2016 to 2017	574	170 (Forecast)	30%
		Average ratio	31%

The overall transfer ratio for The John of Gaunt School for the past three years is as follows:

	Trowbridge total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	549	174	32%
2015 to 2016	548	174	32%
2016 to 2017	574	204 (Forecast)	36%
		Average ratio	33%

The overall transfer ratio for St. Augustine's Catholic School for the past three years is as follows:

	Trowbridge total Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	549	154	28%
2015 to 2016	548	155	28%
2016 to 2017	574	160	28%
		Average ratio	28%

Currently, a small proportion of pupils secure secondary places at schools outside the Trowbridge schools designated area, particularly at St Laurence School in Bradford-on-Avon. In 2014 to 2015 the overall transfer rate for Trowbridge was 93% (510 pupils) and in 2015 to 2016 the figure was 90% (491 pupils), in line with the actual Trowbridge total year 6 figures shown above.

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows combined historical actual and forecast numbers of pupils in the Trowbridge area who are anticipated to attend the Trowbridge secondary schools. The figures also include the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 – 16 Places	Total 11 – 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	650	497	153	23%	3250	2625	0	625	19%
2015/16	660	510	150	23%	3300	2549	0	751	23%
2016/17	670	491	179	27%	3350	2505	0	845	25%
2017/18	675	534	141	21%	3375	2538	38	799	24%
2018/19	675	562	113	17%	3375	2615	69	691	20%
2019/20	675	613	62	9%	3375	2738	133	504	15%
2020/21	675	599	76	11%	3375	2826	208	341	10%
2021/22	675	621	54	8%	3375	2959	310	106	3%
2022/23	675	650	25	4%	3375	3079	412	-116	-3%
2026/27	675	603	72	11%	3375	3147	812	-584	-17%

There are 6,975 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Trowbridge community area. The strategic housing or housing which already has planning permission (due to be built by 2026) is predicted to generate a further 812 secondary aged pupils within the period covered by this plan. However, the large strategic site detailed in the Core Strategy will not be completed by 2026 so further school places will be required. In addition, there are many further sites in Trowbridge which are under consideration which are not yet approved and therefore not included in the table above – as a guide, there are over 2,000 houses yet to be identified against the total 6,975 in the Core Strategy.

Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can be contained within existing accommodation until 2022. The forecast for each of the Trowbridge secondary schools indicates that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate children from their catchment area until 2020. Approximately 150 pupils will progressively require places in Trowbridge secondary schools as St. Laurence School experiences an increase in catchment demand, these figures are already included in the numbers above. Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there will be a significant shortfall in places by 2026. It is anticipated that a new secondary school located on the proposed Ashton Park development will be required in the longer term.

Post 16

All three secondary schools which serve the Trowbridge area are Academies and offer 11 to 19 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
The Clarendon Academy	157	188	199	172	146	142
The John of Gaunt School	171	166	131	151	173	142
St. Augustine's Catholic School	196	203	182	185	178	180

Trowbridge implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>Need to provide a new 2FE (420 places) Primary school to meet rising demand – site yet to be secured.</i>	<i>New 2FE (420 places) Primary School in East Trowbridge area to meet rising demand (Ashton Park development).</i>	<i>New 2FE (420 places) Primary School in East Trowbridge area to meet rising demand (Ashton Park development).</i>
		<i>New 5FE Secondary school located on the new Ashton Park development.</i>

D21 Warminster

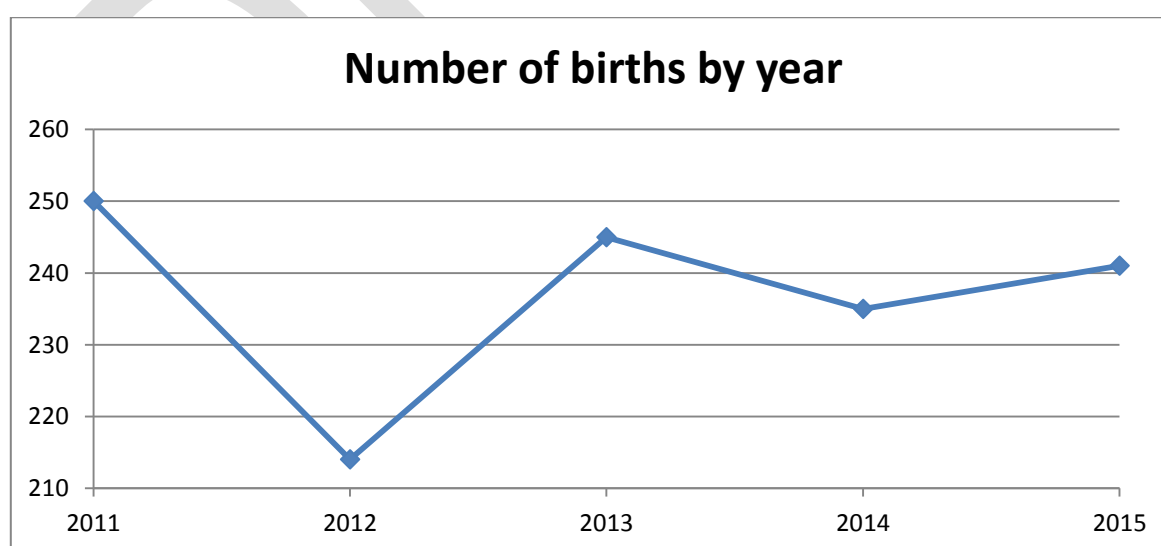
There are 12 primary age schools in the Warminster area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area; however, there is a specialist resource base at The Avenue School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Crockerton C of E Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Heytesbury C of E Primary School	Academy
Horningsham Primary School	Community
New Close Community School	Community
Princecroft Primary School	Community
St. George's Catholic Primary School, Warminster	Voluntary Aided
St. John's C of E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Sutton Veny C of E School	Voluntary Controlled
The Avenue School	Academy
The Minster C of E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Warminster Sambourne CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Wylve Valley CEVA School	Voluntary Aided
Secondary	
Warminster Kingdown School	Academy

Births in Warminster

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Warminster area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained the same despite occasional peaks and troughs, as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of housing development will increase demand for primary school places in Warminster town over the coming years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	250	214	245	235	241



Primary pupil place demand in Warminster

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the “Published Admission Number” or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 94% of pupils living in the Warminster secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster; the remainder attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Warminster area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	282	240	42	15%	1974	1675	299	15%
2015/16	281	245	36	13%	1967	1669	298	15%
2016/17	281	235	46	16%	1967	1712	255	13%
2017/18	281	214	67	24%	1967	1700	267	14%
2018/19	281	237	44	16%	1967	1722	245	12%
2019/20	281	216	65	23%	1967	1644	323	16%
2020/21	281	232	49	17%	1967	1626	341	17%
2026/27	281	225	56	20%	1967	1572	395	20%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. The majority of this housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
New Close Community School	Community
Princecroft Primary School	Community
St. George’s Catholic Primary School, Warminster	Voluntary Aided
St. John’s C of E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
The Avenue School	Academy
The Minster C of E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Warminster Sambourne CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Warminster town schools listed above.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	198	160	38	19%	1386	1155	0	231	17%
2015/16	198	178	20	10%	1386	1161	0	225	16%
2016/17	198	162	36	18%	1386	1188	0	198	14%
2017/18	198	148	50	25%	1386	1175	8	203	15%
2018/19	198	172	26	13%	1386	1202	48	136	10%
2019/20	198	156	42	21%	1386	1164	98	124	9%
2020/21	198	165	33	17%	1386	1141	167	78	6%
2026/27	198	160	38	19%	1386	1122	399	-135	-10%

There are 2,060 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Warminster community area. The housing built before 2026 is predicted to generate a further 399 primary aged pupils. However not all the housing for the West Warminster Urban Expansion (WWUE) will be built by 2026, therefore the number of places required will increase further. There are currently 475 houses scheduled to be built after this time. In addition, there are further housing sites in Warminster currently under consideration which, if approved, will increase the deficit of places reported above.

Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected that the increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term. The WWUE area is located to the far west of the town and only one existing primary school is located within a reasonable walking distance of the development area. Princecroft Primary School will therefore shortly be expanded by 60 places to serve pupils arising from the first phase of the WWUE development. However, in due course, the WWUE will require a new primary school on a site suitably located to serve the new community. This will need to be provided through a Section 106 agreement with the developer(s).

Secondary pupil place demand in Warminster

Kingdown School is currently the only secondary school serving the Warminster community area and offering post 16 provision. The school converted to an Academy in August 2011.

Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Kingdown School for the past three years.

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	252	290	115%
2015 to 2016	213	264	124%
2016 to 2017	226	267 (Forecast)	118%
	Average ratio		119%

The table below shows pupils at Kingdown School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	277	275	2	0%	1385	1306	0	79	6%
2015/16	277	290	-13	-5%	1385	1318	0	67	5%
2016/17	277	264	13	5%	1385	1320	0	65	5%
2017/18	277	267	10	4%	1385	1312	5	68	5%
2018/19	277	254	23	8%	1385	1325	19	41	3%
2019/20	277	277	0	0%	1385	1335	64	-14	-1%
2020/21	277	277	0	0%	1385	1323	109	-47	-3%
2021/22	277	277	0	0%	1385	1337	162	-114	-8%
2022/23	277	277	0	0%	1385	1347	201	-163	-12%
2026/27	277	277	0	0%	1385	1351	332	-298	-22%

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

There are 2,060 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Warminster community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 332 secondary aged pupils. The current increase in primary numbers will impact on secondary school provision from 2019/20 and cause a significant shortfall by 2026, as shown in the table above.

Kingdown School is the only secondary school in Warminster and is currently at capacity although historically the school has taken a proportion of pupils from outside the designated area. There is limited scope to expand Kingdown on its existing site. Therefore, the significant amount of additional housing proposed in the Core Strategy, and the subsequent pupil numbers generated, will necessitate the provision of secondary places co-located on a site with the new WWUE primary school.

Post 16

The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Kingdown School	266	302	275	287	277	276

Warminster implementation plan

Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
<i>Expansion to provide 60 additional places at Princecroft Primary School in Warminster for September 2018.</i>		<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) Primary school and co-located Secondary satellite facility on WWUE development.</i>

D22 Westbury

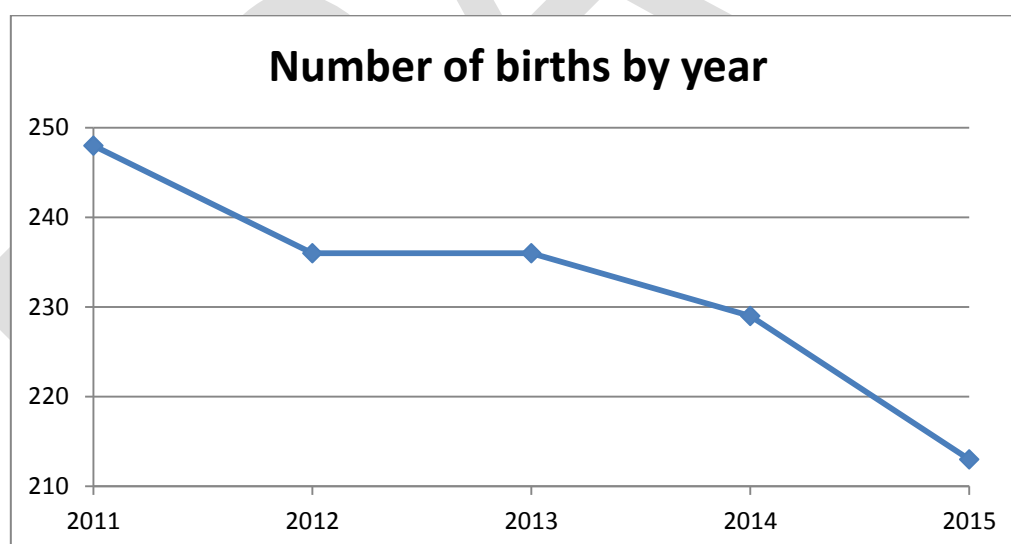
There are 7 primary age schools in the Westbury area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area however there are specialist resource bases at Westbury Infant School and Westbury CE Junior School.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Bitham Brook Primary School	Community
Bratton Primary School	Community
Chapmanslade CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided
Dilton Marsh CE Primary School	Academy
Westbury Infants School	Community
Westbury CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Westbury Leigh CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled
Secondary	
Matravers School	Foundation

Births in Westbury

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Westbury area shows the birth rate has declined in recent years, as shown in the table and graph below. The data includes births up to 31 August 2016. However, the impact of proposed housing development is likely to increase demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	248	236	236	229	213



Primary pupil place demand in Westbury

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of

spare places across the secondary school cluster area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 91% of pupils living in the Westbury secondary school cluster area take up places at maintained primary schools in the cluster; the remainder attend schools elsewhere or at independent schools. In the current economic climate, this percentage is expected to increase.

The following table shows the number of pupils in the primary age range across the Westbury area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	259	225	34	13%	1813	1515	298	16%
2015/16	259	240	19	7%	1813	1522	291	16%
2016/17	259	226	33	13%	1813	1549	264	15%
2017/18	268	224	44	16%	1876	1570	306	16%
2018/19	268	218	50	19%	1876	1565	311	17%
2019/20	268	217	51	19%	1876	1556	320	17%
2020/21	268	199	69	26%	1876	1550	326	17%
2026/27	268	215	53	20%	1876	1490	386	21%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed. This housing will be concentrated in the town.

The following schools serve the town.

Name	Status as at March 2017
Bitham Brook Primary School	Community
Westbury Infants School	Community
Westbury CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Westbury Leigh CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

The following shows capacity and anticipated demand for places at the Westbury town schools listed above:

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	182	156	26	14%	1274	1087	0	187	15%
2015/16	182	174	8	4%	1274	1075	0	199	16%
2016/17	182	163	19	10%	1274	1093	0	181	14%
2017/18	191	163	28	15%	1337	1115	61	161	12%
2018/19	191	157	34	18%	1337	1113	105	119	9%
2019/20	191	163	28	15%	1337	1121	162	54	4%
2020/21	191	147	44	23%	1337	1114	230	-7	0%
2026/27	191	157	34	18%	1337	1098	315	-76	-6%

There are 1,615 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Westbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 315 primary aged pupils. Assuming the housing is delivered as planned, there will be a shortfall across the area by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built and the plan for provision of the additional places will be dependent upon commencement of the housing in the town.

Due to the legacy of surplus places it is expected that this increase in demand can be contained within existing schools in the short term. A small expansion of primary places is underway at both Westbury Infant and Junior schools. In addition, Bitham Brook Primary School is being expanded to 2FE to meet demand from new housing in its area.

Secondary pupil place demand in Westbury

Matravers School is the only secondary school serving the Westbury community area and offers post 16 provision. Estimates of the future need for secondary places is based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.

The overall transfer ratio for Matravers School for the past three years.

	Year 6	Year 7	Transfer Ratio
2014 to 2015	232	146	63%
2015 to 2016	206	143	69%
2016 to 2017	203	135 (Forecast)	66%
		Average ratio	66%

The table below provides historic information and future estimates of the available secondary places in the normal admission year 7 (the PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the town.

Implications for secondary school provision from 2017

The table below shows pupils at Matravers School with the percentage of surplus/shortfall places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast including anticipated pupil product.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year 7	Spare Year 7 Places	% Spare Year 7	Total 11 - 16 Places	Total 11 - 16 NOR	Pupil Product from remaining housing	Surplus /shortfall Places	% Surplus /shortfall Places
2014/15	221	137	84	38%	1105	764	0	341	31%
2015/16	221	146	75	34%	1105	726	0	379	34%
2016/17	221	143	78	35%	1105	720	0	385	35%
2017/18	182	135	47	26%	910	714	19	177	19%
2018/19	180	148	32	18%	900	710	47	143	16%
2019/20	180	190	-10	-6%	900	762	80	58	6%
2020/21	180	167	13	7%	900	777	122	1	0%
2021/22	180	154	26	14%	900	787	171	-58	-6%
2022/23	180	187	-7	-4%	900	838	207	-145	-16%
2026/27	180	145	35	19%	900	786	242	-128	-14%

There are 1,615 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Westbury community area. The remaining housing is predicted to generate a further 242 secondary aged pupils. The increase in primary numbers will begin to impact on future secondary school provision in Westbury from 2020, as shown in the table above. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Currently, a significant proportion of pupils from the Westbury area secure places at the Warminster Kingdown School. However, this proportion of pupils will progressively require places in Matravers School as Warminster Kingdown continues to experience an increase in catchment demand in the coming years.

Matravers School will imminently undergo a PSBP2 Project, delivered by the EFA, which will result in a new teaching block and increase the school's PAN to 221 from September 2019.

Post 16

Matravers School is currently the only secondary school serving the Westbury community area and offering post 16 provision. The following table shows the historical number of learners at post 16 and the estimated number for September 2017:

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 Est.
Matravers School	133	144	172	174	155	140

Westbury implementation plan

<p>Short term – 1 to 2 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20</p>	<p>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23</p>	<p>Long term – 5 to 10 years</p> <p>Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28</p>
<p><i>EFA PSBP2 project to replace accommodation at the school which will increase the PAN to 221 from September 2019.</i></p>		

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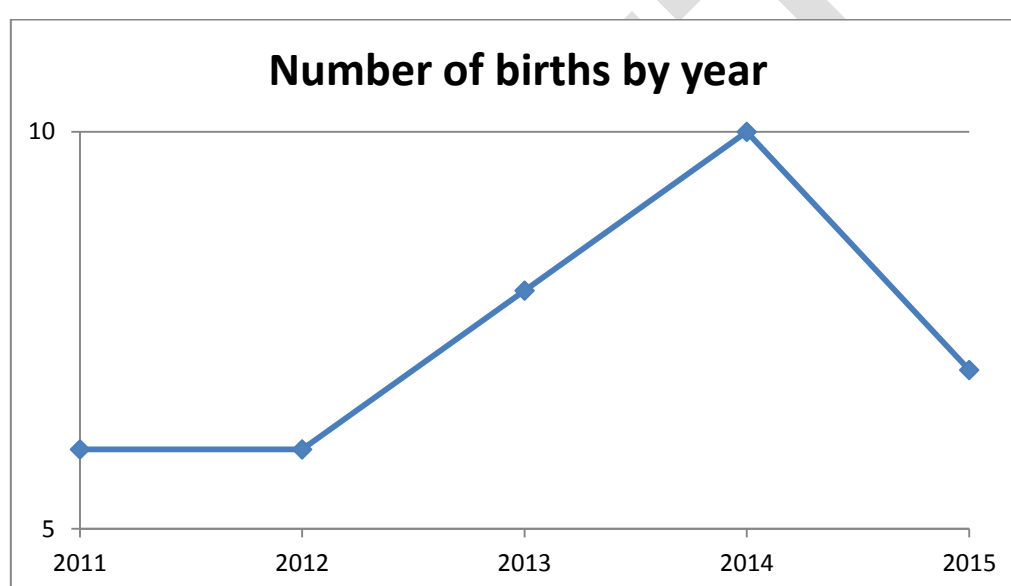
D23 Wroughton

There is 1 primary age school in the Wroughton area. There is no secondary or post 16 provision in Wroughton so young people travel to Swindon or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at March 2017
Broad Hinton CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled

The birth rate has remained static in recent years with occasional peaks and troughs, as shown in the table and graph below.

Birth Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number	6	6	8	10	7



Primary pupil place demand in Wroughton

The need for school places essentially derives from the local child population, so pressure for primary places lags 4 years behind the number of births, and pressure for secondary places follows another 7 years later.

The table below provides historic information and future estimates for the total number of available primary places in the Reception year (the "Published Admission Number" or PAN) compared with the actual or forecast number of pupils in that year. This gives the number of spare places across the community partnership area (a negative figure shows a shortage of places compared with the PAN). On average, 300% of pupils take up places at Broad Hinton CE Primary School. Currently, there are a high proportion of pupils from outside the school's designated area securing places at the school. Notwithstanding the high uptake of maintained places, some in-area children will attend schools elsewhere in Wiltshire or at independent schools.

Numbers of pupils in the primary age range across the Wroughton community area based on the birth rate and the percentage of surplus places by age cohort both retrospectively and forecast.

Year	PAN	Pupils in Year R	Spare Year R Places	% Spare Year R	Total Places	Total NOR	Surplus Places	% Surplus Places
2014/15	17	16	1	6%	119	93	26	22%
2015/16	17	12	5	29%	119	103	16	13%
2016/17	17	18	-1	-6%	119	96	23	19%
2017/18	17	13	4	23%	119	97	22	18%
2018/19	17	17	0	0%	119	98	21	18%
2019/20	17	17	0	0%	119	105	14	12%
2020/21	17	15	2	12%	119	108	11	9%
2026/27	17	15	2	12%	119	108	11	9%

Issues for primary school provision from 2017

The above table uses figures calculated by projecting forward the birth rate and the likely take up of places based on past trends across the area. However, they do not include the pupil product from any housing that has yet to be completed.

There are 920 houses identified in the Wiltshire Core Strategy to be built in the Marlborough community area (of which Wroughton school cluster area forms part). The remaining housing is predicted to generate up to 143 primary aged pupils across the Marlborough area therefore we may see some increase in pupils wishing to attend Broad Hinton CE Primary School.

Assuming the birth rate continues at the average rate for the past four years and the housing is delivered as planned there may be small shortfall of places across the area by 2026. The precise shortfall will depend on the final mix of dwelling sizes, social housing & windfall sites actually built.

Due to the legacy of surplus places this increase in demand can currently be contained within the school, with additional accommodation provided where necessary should numbers increase significantly in the future.

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
Amesbury	<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) primary school at King's Gate in Amesbury scheduled to open September 2019.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 300 additional secondary places at The Stonehenge School in Amesbury for September 2018.</i>		
Bradford-on-Avon	<i>Expansion to provide 60 secondary places at St. Laurence School for 2018 (school managed).</i>		
Calne	<i>Expansion to provide 105 additional places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary school for September 2019.</i>	<i>Possible expansion of a further 105 places (0.5FE) at Priestley Primary School subject to housing development.</i>	
Chippenham	<i>1-2 class expansion of Redlands Primary to open in 2018/19.</i>	<i>New 1.5FE - 2FE (up to 420 places) primary school at Rowden Park – exact timing of opening yet to be confirmed.</i>	<i>New primary school and nursery at Rawlings Farm – timing yet to be confirmed.</i>
		<i>New 1FE (210 places) primary school to serve development at North Chippenham currently scheduled to open Sept 2022.</i>	

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
Chippenham – cont.	<i>Feasibility work to expand Abbeyfield School.</i>	<i>Significant expansion of Abbeyfield School to meet demand arising from developments. Exact timing of opening yet to be confirmed.</i>	
Corsham	<i>Expansion to provide an additional 105 places (0.5FE) at Corsham Primary School for September 2019.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 90 secondary places at The Corsham School for September 2019 (school managed).</i>		
Devizes			
Downton	<i>Expansion to provide an additional 60 places at Downton Primary School for September 2017.</i>		
Durrington	<i>New 2 FE (420 place) primary school to accommodate the relocation and expansion of Figheldean St. Michael's School scheduled to open September 2018 in support of Army basing.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 270 additional secondary places at Avon Valley College in response</i>		

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
	<i>to Army basing for September 2019.</i>		
Lavington			
Malmesbury	<i>Expansion of 0.5FE (120) Primary places to serve Malmesbury area.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide 120 secondary places at Malmesbury School for September 2018 (school managed).</i>		
Marlborough			
Melksham		<i>New 1- 2FE (up to 420 places) primary school in Melksham in line with housing build out.</i>	
		<i>Expansion to provide 300 secondary places at Melksham Oak School for 2020.</i>	
Mere			
Pewsey			
Purton			
Royal Wootton Bassett	<i>Phased expansion of Lyneham Primary School to provide an additional 1FE (210 places).</i>	<i>Possible expansion of Royal Wootton Bassett Academy –</i>	

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
	<i>Phase 1 due to complete April 2019.</i>	<i>exact size of provision to be confirmed.</i>	
	<i>Expansion of existing primary school(s) to provide an additional 1FE (210 places) with temporary places to be provided in September 2018.</i>		
Salisbury	<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) Primary school at St Peters Place development to open September 2018.</i>	<i>New 1 to 1.5FE Primary school at Longhedge development (210-315 places – size & opening date to be determined).</i>	<i>Further expansion of Secondary provision.</i>
	<i>Expansion to provide 120 places at St. Joseph’s Catholic School, Laverstock for September 2018.</i>		
Tidworth	<i>New 2FE (420 places) primary school at Ludgershall in support of Army basing.</i>		
	<i>Expansion to provide additional secondary places at The Wellington Academy (Secondary) in support of Army basing and civilian housing.</i>		

E School Places Strategy 2017 – 2022: Implementation Plan

Area	Short term – 1 to 2 years Academic Years 2017/18 – 2019/20	Medium term – 3 to 5 years Academic Years 2020/21 – 2022/23	Long term – 5 to 10 years Academic Years 2023/24 – 2027/28
Tisbury			
Trowbridge	<i>Need to provide a new 2FE (420 places) Primary school to meet rising demand – site yet to be secured.</i>	<i>New 2FE (420 places) Primary School in East Trowbridge area to meet rising demand (Ashton Park development).</i>	<i>New 2FE (420 places) Primary School in East Trowbridge area to meet rising demand (Ashton Park development).</i>
Trowbridge – cont.		<i>Expansion of Secondary provision in Trowbridge – numbers yet to be confirmed</i>	<i>New 5-6FE Secondary school located on the new Ashton Park development.</i>
Warminster	<i>Expansion to provide 60 places at Princecroft Primary School in Warminster for September 2018.</i>		<i>New 1.5 FE (315 places) Primary school and co-located Secondary satellite facility on WWUE development.</i>
Westbury	<i>EFA PSBP2 project to replace accommodation at Matravers school which will increase the PAN to 221 from September 2019.</i>		
Wroughton			

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.

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

31 October 2017

Subject: Post-16 Area Review of Education

Cabinet Member: Councillor Laura Mayes

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

The government has recently carried out a review of further education provision in Wiltshire as part of a national post-16 area review process. Wiltshire College was the only provider in Wiltshire to be included in the 2016-17 Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire review. Findings were positive in that the College's curriculum delivers to the priority sectors identified by the Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) whilst maintaining provision in all areas where there is employment demand in the region and beyond, such as construction, health and tourism. The College is also making good progress towards becoming financially sustainable as a stand-alone institution.

Recommendations focus on collaboration between the LEP, local authority and colleges in particular around promotion of apprenticeships and addressing gaps in higher and degree level apprenticeships. These are welcome given the Council's new business plan focus on growing apprenticeships. The recommendation to develop an institute of technology for the area is actively being pursued by the LEP.

Purpose of Report

1. To inform Children's Select Committee of the findings and recommendations from the government review of local further education provision which was completed earlier in 2017, prior to Cabinet considering this report at its meeting on 7 November 2017.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. A key objective of the Council's new business plan is to grow the skills of the local workforce so that we attract and retain high value businesses in Wiltshire. A specific goal of the business plan is to provide 'more apprentices and improve access to further and higher education'. To do that we also recognise we need to have high quality schools, colleges and Higher

Education provision. This health check of local further education provision is timely in light of our business plan objectives.

Background

3. In 2015, the government announced a rolling programme of around 40 local area reviews, to be completed by March 2017, covering all general further education (FE) and sixth-form colleges in England.
4. The reviews were designed to ensure that colleges are financially stable into the longer-term, that they are run efficiently, and are well-positioned to meet the present and future needs of individual students and the demands of employers.
5. Wiltshire was included in the Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire area review which assessed six colleges across the area. The four general FE colleges included in the review were Gloucestershire College, Swindon College, New College Swindon and Wiltshire College. Cirencester sixth form college and specialist land based Hartpury College were also included in the review.
6. Wiltshire College dominates provision in the county: it provided 42% of starts for apprenticeships, community learning and workplace learning in 2015/16. The next biggest provider in Wiltshire is the British Army with 18% of starts, with a mix of much smaller private, voluntary and public sector training providers making up the balance.
7. Wiltshire Council and the Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) were included on the area review steering group. At the start of the review, priorities for provision in the area were agreed as follows:
 - develop aspirations, improve attainment and progression, especially amongst vulnerable groups of learners, and develop employability.
 - develop the local workforce in line with labour market needs, taking advantage of the growing demand for higher levels skills across the review area.
 - grow apprenticeships and higher education provision.
8. The [final report](#) for the review was published in August 2017. The review identified employer and LEP priorities as these relate to further education and these are summarised on pages 9-11 of the report. The report also provides an overview of current further education provision (pages 14-19).
9. The local steering group was chaired by the Further Education Commissioner. The steering group met on four occasions between September 2016 and February 2017 and additional informal meetings also took place to consider and develop options in greater detail. Membership of the steering group comprised each college's chair of governors and principal, representatives from Wiltshire Council, Swindon Borough Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Gloucestershire Local Enterprise Partnership, Swindon and Wiltshire

LEP, the Regional Schools Commissioner, and representatives from the Skills Funding Agency (SFA), the Education Funding Agency (EFA), and the Department for Education (DfE).

10. Part of the area review process involved a visit to each college by specialist further education and sixth-form college advisers who report to the respective commissioners. The advisers met with governors, senior managers and staff, and reviewed a wide range of documents and data relating to each college's current range and quality of provision, their track record in attracting students, and their overall financial health.

Main considerations for the Council

11. The report highlights a number of key issues relevant to Wiltshire. These are being addressed as summarised below:

	Key issue	How it is being addressed
a.	Improve attainment post-16 in local areas where attainment is below national benchmarks, including English and Maths, and amongst groups of learners for whom there is a performance gap.	Each school and academy will have an annual performance assessment based on the previous year's Key Stage 4 results. In addition, all local authority maintained schools and some academies will have at least one visit to provide verification and challenge where necessary. This will focus particularly on development activities and assess the impact of improvements on pupils including those that are vulnerable to underachievement. This in turn will support improved progression and participation post 16 and increase the proportion of vulnerable learners accessing appropriate provision.
b.	Develop opportunities for students with high needs to increase choice locally and offer employment based education.	Choices for high needs students have significantly improved recently, in terms of both number of providers and ease of access (as funding bands avoid the requirement to go through panel). The quality of all provision on offer is good or outstanding and includes employment based education such as apprenticeships, supported internships and work experience.
c.	A wider strategy is needed to improve outcomes and progression for high needs students across Swindon and Wiltshire.	The key strategy for Wiltshire is the Special Educational Needs improvement plan which includes post-16 provision. The council has recently implemented outcomes-based commissioning from providers and set up a new quality improvement group for post-16 provision. Meetings are held with Swindon Borough Council to discuss issues as they arise, and

	Key issue	How it is being addressed
		we are looking to develop joint working further.
d.	Support the provision of impartial and independent information, advice and guidance.	The Swindon and Wiltshire Enterprise Adviser Network, funded by the national Careers and Enterprise Company, supports the provision of impartial Careers Education, Information, Advice and Guidance in Wiltshire schools and continues to grow year on year.
e.	Develop a strategic approach to the delivery of apprenticeships and increase supply throughout the Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire area, particularly higher level apprenticeships, contributing to the government's three million target.	The Swindon and Wiltshire LEP have developed an apprenticeship growth plan for the area which has recently been allocated funding. The Higher Futures programme has pledged to double the number of learners embarking on higher or degree apprenticeships between the 2015/16 and 2019/20 academic years.
f.	Grow employer links and develop the learning offer to meet current and future workforce requirements to achieve economic growth ambitions including in media, tourism, STEM subjects, higher level technical and professional skills, as well as in sectors where the workforce is expected to expand, such as health and social care.	The learning offer is being developed to meet employer needs by providers and also by programmes such as Higher Futures for higher level skills. There is currently a fully funded offer to employers for upskilling their staff to level 3 through the European Social Fund programme called Supporting Skills for the Workforce which has engaged 627 learners to date.
g.	Develop a broader higher education offer that encourages progress beyond level 3.	The LEP is currently developing a Higher Education Strategy for the area which will address the issue of progression in the areas of the county where this is currently low.
h.	Ensure the learning offer is accessible by students in the rural parts of the review area where public transport can be limited.	This continues to be a challenge given the rural nature of the county.

Report recommendations

12. Specific recommendations agreed by the steering group at its meeting in February 2017 which are relevant to Wiltshire were as follows:
- (i) Wiltshire College to remain a stand-alone further education college. The report states that:
- in terms of meeting current and future needs, the college's curriculum delivers to the priority sectors identified by the LEP*

(establishing a new civil engineering academy, for example) whilst maintaining provision in all areas where there is employment demand in the region and beyond, such as construction, health and tourism. Collaborative working discussions are taking place with Bath College and Swindon College on joint promotion and delivery of higher level apprenticeship provision. The college will continue to offer provision for high needs students and is developing its specialist support team.

- *with regard to financial sustainability, initial financial assessment demonstrates that, in achieving nearly all the financial benchmarks by 2017/18 and making good progress on the remaining operating surplus benchmark by 2019/20, the college is projecting to be sustainable as a stand-alone institution.*
- *in respect of quality of provision, the college is rated as good by Ofsted. This demonstrated progress since the previous inspection, under the leadership of the new principal.*
- *the college will continue to deliver its broad curriculum offer, including specialisms in engineering and land based programmes, which both reflect LEP and national priorities.*

- (ii) Collaboration between the LEPs, local authorities, Regional Schools Commissioner and the colleges. This will be led on behalf of the Council by the Employment and Skills service using existing resources. The report recommends:

A strategic planning group for Wiltshire and Swindon between the LEP, local authorities and colleges to monitor implementation of the review recommendations and to drive the collaborative agenda relating to post-16 learning and skills.

This will include (but is not limited to):

- *discussions to address gaps in particular sectors where higher and degree level apprenticeship are needed.*
- *joint promotion of apprenticeships to meet the needs of employers and the LEPs in the review area.*
- *apprenticeship delivery and end point assessment.*
- *promotion of adult loans.*
- *consideration of out of area travel flow issues.*
- *recruitment and staff sharing in hard to recruit areas.*
- *addressing science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) needs, potentially through development of an Institute of Technology.*
- *general further education colleges individually or collectively, where it is mutually beneficial, continuing to work together on benchmarking, sharing expertise and models of shared service or federation both within and across review areas.*

- (iii) Institute of Technology

The strategic planning groups to review the potential for the development of a proposal for an Institute of Technology for their area aligned to the requirements of emerging national policy. This should meet local economic needs for higher technical Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths skills by strengthening and growing provision to fill gaps in the market. There is a need in the Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire review area, as prioritised by both LEPs, for increased specialisation in STEM related areas and a focus on the higher-level skills.

The Swindon and Wiltshire LEP is actively pursuing the opportunity to secure government funding for a new institute of technology in Swindon as a result of this recommendation.

- (iv) The review recommends a merger between Swindon College and New College Swindon which has not been accepted by the governing body of New College. This may be relevant for those Wiltshire residents who currently travel to Swindon for their education.

Safeguarding Implications

13. None identified.

Public Health Implications

14. None identified.

Corporate Procurement Implications

15. There are no procurement implications arising from this report.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

16. There are no direct equalities impacts for the council arising from this report. However, the review's recommendation to develop a strategic approach to the delivery of apprenticeships and increase supply throughout the Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire area, particularly higher level apprenticeships, has the ability to drive social mobility by enabling individuals who would not otherwise access higher education to gain higher level qualifications.
17. The review also identifies that the attainment gap needs to be addressed for key groups of learners and that opportunities and outcomes for high needs students need to be improved. These issues are currently being addressed as set out in paragraph 11 a-c.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

18. None identified.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

19. The areas of focus for the strategic planning group set out above in 12 (ii) may not be taken forward if the Council is unable to be an active partner in driving this agenda forward. This is a reputational risk for the Council. It is important for the Council to be proactive in resourcing this agenda given its prominence in the new business plan. The work is currently resourced within the Employment and Skills service. Given that this is a national review process, there is an expectation that the Council acknowledges and responds to the recommendations.

Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

20. No risks identified.

Financial Implications

21. There are no financial implications for the Council. The work is currently resourced within the Employment and Skills service. The financial health check carried out as part of the area review concluded that our local further education college, Wiltshire College, is financially sustainable and therefore can continue to stand alone.

Legal Implications

22. No legal implications have been identified.

Options Considered

23. The review process considered whether every college was viable as a standalone institution, and where this was not the case, recommended merger with another college. In the case of Wiltshire College, the standalone option was the preferred one as it was assessed as being financially sustainable and it was noted that it already serves a large geographical area.

Conclusions

24. The post-16 area review process has provided an opportunity for government to assess further education provision across the country on an area by area basis. Wiltshire College was the only provider in Wiltshire to be included in the 2016-17 Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire review. Findings were positive in that the College's curriculum delivers to the priority sectors identified by the LEP whilst maintaining provision in all areas where there is employment demand in the region and beyond, such as construction, health and tourism. The College is also making good progress towards becoming

financially sustainable as a stand-alone institution and is now rated as 'good' by Ofsted. The Council, as a partner of the LEP, has recently supported the College to develop its offer further. Through the allocation of £20 million from the Local Growth Deal, provision at the college's Salisbury and Lackham campuses will be significantly improved.

25. Most of the key issues identified in the report are currently being addressed as set out in paragraph 11. However, access to provision from rural areas remains a wider strategic challenge.
26. Recommendations from the review focus on collaboration between the LEP, local authority and colleges in particular around promotion of apprenticeships and addressing gaps in higher and degree level apprenticeships. These are welcome given the Council's new business plan focus on growing apprenticeships and can be resourced through the Employment and Skills service. The recommendation to develop an institute of technology for the area is actively being pursued by the Swindon and Wiltshire LEP.
27. Progress against the recommendations will be tracked by the LEP's Skills and Talent sub group and the committee will be updated if there are any particular issues of note.

Proposal

28. The committee is invited to comment on this report prior to its consideration by Cabinet on 7 November 2017.

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01225 718463
4 October 2017

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

[Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire FE area review report](#) - available on gov.uk.

Appendices

None

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

31 October 2017

Apprenticeship Growth in Wiltshire

Purpose of Report

1. To inform the committee about the delivery of apprenticeships in Wiltshire and seek comments on the Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan.

Background

2. Apprenticeship growth is a key priority both nationally and locally. The Government is committed to delivering three million apprenticeships by 2020 and to continuing to drive forward reforms to put employers in the driving seat of designing and delivering apprenticeships. A key objective of the Council's new business plan is to grow the skills of the local workforce so that we attract and retain high value businesses in Wiltshire. A specific goal of the business plan is to provide 'more apprentices and improve access to further and higher education'.
3. In March 2017 the government set out its ambition to increase the quality and quantity of apprenticeships through a transformational programme of change known as Apprenticeship Reforms. The reforms create significant change in many aspects of the system such as different financial incentives, new standards, changes in the provider base, development of the assessment organisation market, new employers offering apprenticeships. The change in dynamics has been recognised within the Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action plan determining that the key objectives are high level and overarching, complemented with an ever changing menu of actions, to keep pace with the changing landscape.

A summary of the apprenticeship reforms is set out in **Appendix 1**.

Apprenticeships can be carried out at various levels as follows:

Name	Level	Equivalent educational level
Intermediate	2	5 GCSE passes
Advanced	3	2 A level passes
Higher	4, 5, 6 and 7	Foundation degree and above
Degree	6 and 7	Bachelor's or Master's degree

Main Considerations for the Council

4. Wiltshire has a target of supporting the delivery of 31,500 apprenticeship starts for the academic years 2014 to 2020.
5. There are a number of plans at different levels which all contribute to achieving this target. The **Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Apprenticeship Growth Plan** is a high level plan providing the overarching framework for all apprenticeship activity in the LEP area. This plan is currently in draft and is due to be considered by the LEP Skills and Talent sub group at its next meeting.
6. The **Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan** translates the LEP plan into actions at a local level, to encourage growth in apprenticeship numbers across Wiltshire specifically.
7. Within this, the [Higher Futures](#) programme focuses on growing higher and degree apprenticeships specifically, as the county needs to grow its higher level skills to address an increasing skills gap. Higher Futures has a target of 2,000 learners embarking on level 4+ programmes through Higher Futures by 2020, including doubling the number of learners embarking on higher or degree apprenticeships across the LEP area between the 2015/16 and 2019/20 academic years.
8. Furthermore, **Wiltshire Council** as a major employer is planning to maximise use of the apprenticeship levy within the Council, which contributes to the overall figures for Wiltshire. The Council receives £70k into the levy pot every month, with just under half coming from maintained schools. The Council is therefore arranging to speak at school clusters to support them with the creation of apprenticeships and a schools apprenticeship policy, guidance and FAQs have been developed for maintained schools. All Council vacancies are also scrutinised before being advertised to ascertain whether they could be filled through an apprenticeship instead.

Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan

9. In order to deliver against the SWLEP Apprenticeship Growth targets the Council has developed an apprenticeship action plan (**Appendix 2**) which sets out how we will:
 - Increase the number of people taking up apprenticeships and traineeships including the development of pathways for care leavers and those furthest away from the world of work.
 - Increase the number of businesses employing apprentices in Wiltshire
 - Support employers and providers to work effectively together to double the number of higher and degree apprenticeships between 2016 and 2020 to meet local skills needs in our priority sectors.

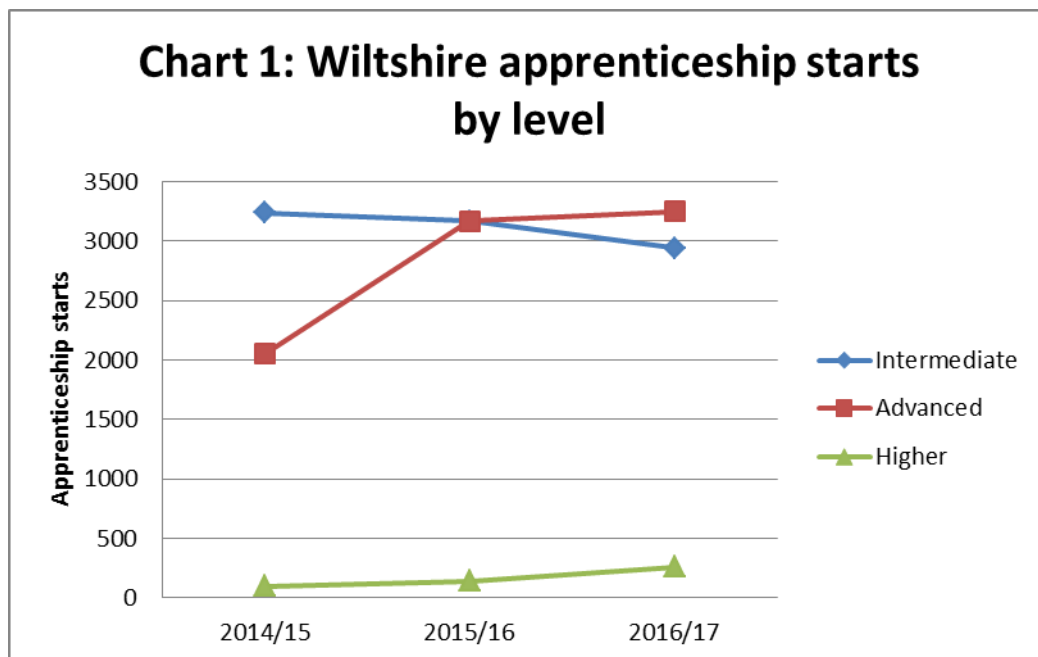
Targets and progress

10. The targets and actual performance are set out below. The analysis has been done using provisional 2016/17 data only as final data is not yet available.
11. Table 1 shows that Wiltshire's apprenticeship targets have been exceeded for the past two years. The provisional figures for 2016/17 show a very slight reduction compared with 2015/16 due to a 40% drop in apprenticeships starts in the final quarter following implementation of the reforms. This much better than the national picture, where there was a 61% reduction in apprenticeship starts for the period May-July 2017 compared with the same quarter in 2016. However, anecdotal evidence from Wiltshire College suggests that their starts are back on track for August-October 2017 now that employers have adjusted to the changes, so this is likely to be a short term dip in numbers.

Table 1: Apprenticeship starts in Wiltshire by year

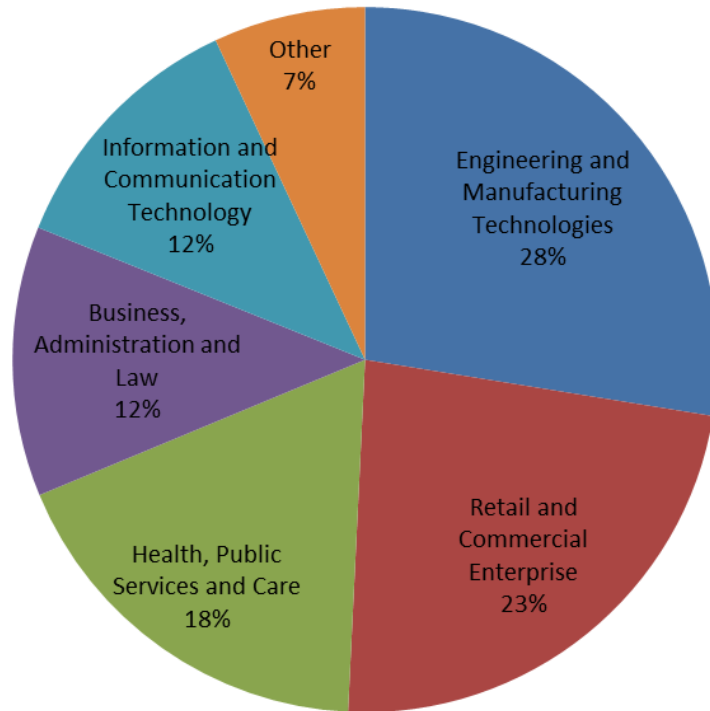
Academic Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Target starts for Wiltshire	5,600	5,950	6,300	6,650	7,000
Actual starts	6,480	6,460 (provisional)			

12. Chart 1 below shows that advanced and higher apprenticeships have grown year on year since 2014/15, while intermediate apprenticeship numbers fell slightly last year. Given the county's higher level skills gap, it is good news that the take up of advanced and higher apprenticeships is growing.



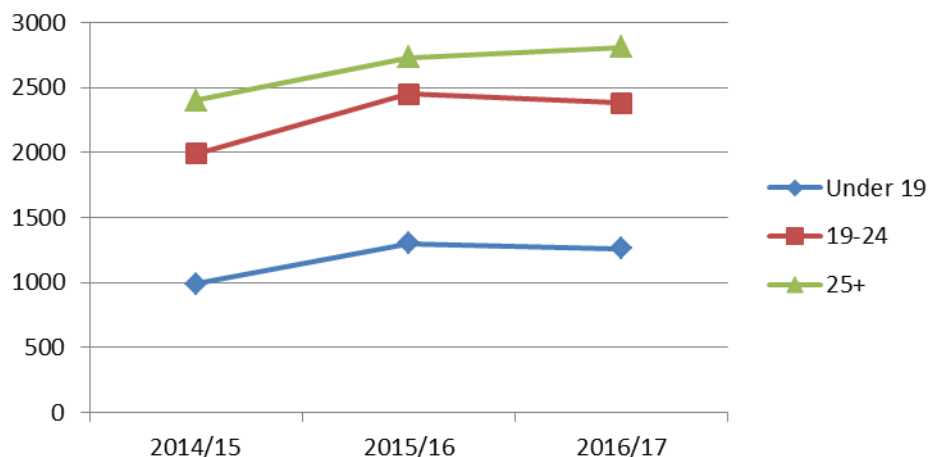
13. Chart 2 overleaf shows that the three subject areas of Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies; Retail and Commercial Enterprise; and Health, Public Services and Care make up more than two thirds of apprenticeship starts between them in Wiltshire. We know that the army are a major employer of engineering apprentices at Lyneham.

Chart 2: Wiltshire apprenticeship starts by subject 2016/17



14. Chart 3 below shows a steady growth in apprentices aged 25 years and over for the past 3 years, but a slight dip last year in apprenticeships starts for those aged under 19 and 19-24.

Chart 3: Wiltshire apprenticeship starts by age



15. The Council's Employment and Skills service works with schools, training providers and employers in a three-pronged approach to encouraging the take-up of apprenticeships.

Schools

16. We work closely with careers leads in schools to support careers fairs, careers information, advice and guidance days via [the Swindon and Wiltshire Enterprise Adviser Network](#) (SWEAN). This network links Enterprise Advisers (EAs) drawn from local businesses to work with school leadership teams to develop effective employer engagement plans and promote apprenticeships. The SWEAN works with approximately 28,000 young people from Year 7-13 across Wiltshire.

17. We have attended careers days and delivered presentations in schools to students raising the profile of apprenticeships and the levels of qualifications that can be achieved. There are further events planned covering a diverse audience to include:
 - Child poverty summit on 21 November 2017 at Devizes School to support disadvantaged young people to do apprenticeships as a route to accessing Further and Higher Education and raise aspirations.
 - Your Choice Theatre Tour to Year 8 students across 20 Wiltshire Schools raising awareness of key option choices including apprenticeships.
 - Mentoring in Schools programme designed to raise the aspirations of 501 11-15 year olds in schools by pairing them with mentors from business.

18. We work closely with the national Apprenticeship Support and Knowledge for Schools project (ASK), adding value to events they run and providing the Wiltshire context. See **Appendix 3** for more detail.

Training Providers

19. There are currently 106 training providers delivering apprenticeship training in Wiltshire. Sixty percent of the training is delivered by five large providers, with the Army delivering more than 40% of all of Wiltshire's apprenticeship training in 2015/16 (see Table 2). The next largest provider is Wiltshire College. Its percentage share is likely to increase over time as it has recently been awarded the contract to provide apprenticeship training for five local NHS trusts.

Table 2: Wiltshire's largest apprenticeship providers by volume

Name of provider	% of all Apprenticeship Programme starts 2015/16
British Army	42.86
Wiltshire College	5.31
Learn Direct limited	5.17
Babcock training limited	4.15
Lifetime training group limited	3.54

20. The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) issue weekly reports showing the local apprenticeship vacancies, the sector they relate to and the appointed training provider. The report also identifies those vacancies with no applications and the Council contacts the relevant training provider to determine, where possible, reasons for the lack of interest and use social media and networks to raise the vacancy profile. This is a recent innovation therefore too early to determine the success of this approach.
21. The Council works closely with the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire training provider network to maintain effective links with training providers and keep up to date with developments within the sector.

Employers

22. The Council's recently relaunched [Work Wiltshire](#) website has a very comprehensive 'information for employers' section which includes a wealth of resources and advice for employers wanting to set up apprenticeships. Since its launch in July 2017, this has proven to be the most popular part of the website.
23. The Council uses its social media platforms and established networks to reach out to the particularly large numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises within the county, many of whom are unsure about where to start in taking on an apprentice. The Council supports businesses with recruitment and signposts to training providers as well as providing resources to support understanding of the apprenticeship reforms.
24. The following upcoming events are designed to support employers looking to recruit apprentices:
 - EmployAbility Fair in County Hall on 7 November: focusing on employment for those with health conditions and disabilities.
 - Workshops to support the childcare sector.

Safeguarding Considerations

25. Safeguarding is fundamental to all work done with young people across the county. All relevant staff have Disclosure and Barring checks.

Public Health Implications

26. There are no specific implications arising from this work.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

27. There are no specific implications arising from this work..

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

28. Reducing barriers, improving inclusion, life chances and social mobility for children, young people and vulnerable groups within Wiltshire is at the heart of all the work we do.
There is no proposal in this paper with a negative equalities impact.

Risk Assessment

29. Apprenticeship Growth is one of the key pillars of the Business Plan. There is a risk that growth will slow during the first quarter of the new academic year due to the uncertainty caused by the Apprenticeship reforms and introduction of the Apprenticeship levy.

Legal Implications

30. There are no legal implications arising from this report.

Conclusions

31. Apprenticeship growth within Wiltshire is on track to meet the targets set by SWLEP as set out in Table 1.
32. There is currently some uncertainty within the apprenticeship field about the pattern of future growth because the full impacts of apprenticeship reforms and the introduction of the apprenticeship levy are still unknown. There is a time lag in data becoming available which means that data has only recently become available up to the end of the 2016/17 academic year. An update report will be brought back to the committee once impacts of the reforms are clearer.

Proposal

33. The Committee is asked to note the contents of this report and provide comments on the Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan.

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Report Author:

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18 October 2017

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Summary of Apprenticeship Reforms
Appendix 2: Wiltshire Apprenticeship Action Plan
Appendix 3: The Apprenticeship Support and Knowledge for schools project

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Summary of Recent Apprenticeship Reforms

The Apprenticeships Reform Programme has four key objectives:

- **To meet the skills needs of employers** - and the country, through high quality, relevant programmes that result in apprentices becoming fully competent in their occupation.
- **To create progression for apprentices** - by creating high quality programmes that result in apprentices becoming fully competent with transferrable skills in an occupation that offers progression.
- **To widen participation and social mobility in apprenticeships** – to ensure that more people from a diverse range of backgrounds have access to the benefits of apprenticeships at all levels.
- **To create more quality apprenticeships** - through campaign work and by creating a sustainable funding system and a high quality apprenticeships offer.

The programme of reform links to the ten key pillars of the Government's industrial strategy green paper published in January 2017 and the wider reform of the post 16 education sector.

Apprenticeship Levy

The Apprenticeship Levy for larger employers was introduced in April 2017 to fund new apprenticeships. The levy is paid on annual paybills in excess of £3 million, and so less than 2% of UK employers have to pay it. The levy is charged at a rate of 0.5% of an employer's pay bill. Each employer receives an allowance of £15,000 to offset against their levy payment.

In England, control of apprenticeship funding is now in the hands of employers through the Digital Apprenticeship Service.

Apprenticeship Training and Funding

All apprenticeships must be for definitive jobs and salary costs paid for by the employer.

In order to deliver Apprenticeship training, providers have to be listed on the Register of Apprenticeship Training Providers. (RoATP) Organisations that are listed on the RoATP have been through an application process with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) that considers due diligence, capability, quality and financial health to assess their capability to deliver high-quality apprenticeship training.

Levy paying employers are able to choose a training provider through the RoATP and have the training 100% funded from their levy payments. The chosen training provider must be able to deliver a significant element of the training directly rather than sub-contracting the training.

Non levy paying employers have to pay a percentage of the training called co-investment. From May 2017, they pay 10% towards the cost of apprenticeship training. Government will pay the rest (90%), although employers with fewer than 50 employees who take on an apprentice aged 16-18 will attract fully funded apprenticeship training

There is additional Government funding available for all employers and training providers engaging:

- young apprentices aged 16 -18
- those aged 19-24 who:
 - have an education, health and care plan, or
 - have been in local authority care or
 - live in an area designated as in the top 30% most disadvantaged wards.

Overall objective:

In line with the Swindon & Wiltshire Apprenticeship Growth Plan 2017 and agreed yearly targets, increase the numbers of apprenticeships available in the county to 31,500 apprenticeship starts between 2015 and 2020

Objective 1: Increase the number of young people taking up apprenticeships and traineeships

Activity	Measure	Timeline
Apprenticeship presentations in schools for staff, young people, parents and governors.	Number of schools receiving support	Quarterly
Raise awareness of national support and resources that exist from the 'Get In Go Far' Campaign		Monthly
Develop and communicate local activity around National Apprenticeship Week		Annually
Survey of young people to establish perceptions around apprenticeships, to be repeated annually from 2017	Inaugural survey to establish baseline and shape future activities	Annually
Develop pathways into apprenticeships for care leavers and those furthest from the world of work	Destinations of Looked After Children and Care Leavers	Annually

Activity	Measure	Timeline
Ensure effective referral pathways into European Social Fund programmes from Wiltshire Council	Number of programme participants into apprenticeships	Quarterly
Provide an up to date, user friendly online resource for young people on the Work Wiltshire website including labour market information	Increased number of visits to relevant web pages Increased number of visits to relevant web pages	Monthly

Objective 2: Increase the number of Wiltshire businesses employing apprentices in

Activity	Measure	Timeline
Promote the benefits of apprenticeships to employers using national resources. Use analysis of National Apprenticeship Service live vacancy data to provide targeted support.	Up to date resources available to employers	Monthly
Establish an on-line resource for employers on the Work Wiltshire website	Increased number of visits to relevant web pages Increase in time spent visiting web pages	Monthly
Wiltshire Council to be recognised as an exemplar employer and embed apprenticeships in its procurement processes	Growth in council apprenticeship numbers	Annually

Activity	Measure	Timeline
Provide information and skills brokerage to business via the Growth Hub	Number of local businesses seeking support	Monthly Quarterly

Objective 3: To support employers and providers to work effectively together to double the uptake of Higher and Degree apprenticeships between 2016 and 2020

Activity	Measure	Timeline
Raise awareness of Higher and Degree Apprenticeships with learners – through schools, colleges, parents and social media campaigns	Increased awareness as measured by the young people’s survey	Monthly Annually
Work with employers to outline the benefits of offering apprenticeships at higher and degree level	Number of higher and degree apprenticeship starts	Quarterly
Engage universities and providers to ensure that there is sufficient, appropriate provision to meet demand and address skills shortages.	Number of higher and degree apprenticeships starts	Quarterly

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Appendix 3: THE APPRENTICESHIP SUPPORT AND KNOWLEDGE FOR SCHOOLS PROJECT

The Apprenticeship Support and Knowledge for Schools project has been commissioned by the National Apprenticeship Service, part of the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), to support the Government's target of achieving 3 million apprenticeship starts by 2020. The project has been funded for a second year and will run until July 2018.

Through the project Delivery Partners will offer a range of inspirational and engaging apprenticeship and traineeship support to all learning establishments offering provision to years 10, 11, 12 and 13 across four regions: North, Midlands, London and South.

The project aim is to work with teachers, careers advisers, parents and governors, alongside other key partners, to support schools and ensure that they meet their statutory duties regarding the provision of impartial IAG, specifically in relation to apprenticeships and traineeships.

Education and Employers (the charity that runs [Inspiring the Future](#)) has been funded as the delivery partner for the Apprenticeship Support and Knowledge for Schools project on behalf of the National Apprenticeship Service across the Southern and London regions from September to July 2018. The charity delivered the project successfully in the 2016-17 academic year.

Services offered to schools and colleges include:

- Assembly presentations
- Digital Broadcasts
- Find an Apprenticeship registration workshop
- Apprenticeship application workshop
- Mock assessment sessions
- Careers fair attendance with resources
- Parents events
- Teacher CPD sessions
- Visits to employers

The project has worked with the following **Wiltshire** schools and colleges since December 2016:

- Devizes school
- Kingdown School
- Matravers School
- Melksham Oak Community School
- Pewsey Vale School
- Royal Wootton Bassett Academy
- Salisbury Sixth Form College
- St Augustine's Catholic College
- St John's Marlborough
- The Clarendon Academy
- The Corsham School
- The Wellington Academy
- Wiltshire College

APPRENTICESHIPS LIVE

Apprenticeships Live is part of the Apprenticeship Support & Knowledge for Schools project and is a series of 60 digital broadcasts that will be available live and on demand to schools and other educational establishments across England. The broadcasts aim to inform students in years 10, 11, 12 and 13 about apprenticeships in an engaging and inspiring way, dispelling myths and repositioning apprenticeships as a credible option for all students to consider. For more information, visit <http://amazingapprenticeships.com/live-broadcasts/>

APPRENTICESHIPS CHAMPIONS NETWORK

Do you positively promote apprenticeships in creative ways to motivate young people?

Are you committed to creating opportunities for students of all abilities?

We're on the hunt for 1000 exceptional individuals working in education and training across England to sign up to the Apprenticeship Champion Network. Champions will receive a toolkit packed full of useful resources and activity ideas for your organisation. You'll also be given access to the latest apprenticeship support and information. For more information and to sign up, visit

<http://amazingapprenticeships.com/apprenticeship-champions/>

To book in sessions or for more information contact:

Charlotte Thurston: Charlotte.thurston@educationandemployers.org / 07841 779879

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

Date: 31st October 2017

Children's Services Integration Project

Purpose of Report

1. On 14th March 2017 Children's Select Committee were provided with an overview of the Children's Services Integration (CSI) Project. The Committee provided full support for the proposals and subsequently requested an up-date following the completion of Phase 1. The Support and Safeguarding Service was launched on the 2nd October 2017, marking the completion of Phase 1.
2. This purpose of this report is to provide the Children's Select Committee with an overview of:
 - the progress of the Children's Services Integration Project
 - how CSI will support the delivery of the Council's Business Plan
 - financial implications

Background

3. The report presented to Committee on 14th March 2017 outlines the aims and objectives of CSI ([Appendix 1](#)). The Early Help and Safeguarding and Assessment Services (including MASH) were affected by Phase 1. The Support and Safeguarding Service was launched on the 2nd October 2017 alongside the new single front door to Wiltshire Children's services (MASH).
4. The following services/functions no longer exist as separate entities:
 - Early Help Service
 - Safeguarding and Assessment Service
 - Single Point of contact to Early help
 - Single Point of Contact for Special Educational Needs and Disability
5. The statutory functions undertaken by the above services all continue to be delivered, as well as some of the non-statutory work. The key change is the way in which the services are delivered to children and families.
6. Phase 2 will consider Children in Care, Placement and EDS, Youth Offending CSE and SEND services and improved integrated working with partners alongside the new model of service (Support and Safeguarding Service).

Main Considerations for the Council

Council Business Plan

7. CSI relates to the Council's business plan by working to:
 - Create stronger communities
 - Protect the vulnerable
 - Deliver innovation

8. The services affected by the transformation includes the core safeguarding, child protection and all other statutory functions relating to children within the Council. We need to continue to deliver these whilst trying to shift the balance and model services so they can intervene at an earlier point. Redressing this balance is a challenge as we need to successfully intervene earlier whilst delivering the statutory work at the same time, within the existing financial envelope.

9. Specific proposals include:
 - Improved joint working with partners either via improved pathways, information sharing or service integration.
 - Working with adult services and housing differently, this would contribute positively in the safeguarding of vulnerable adults also.
 - Working with partners to identify high need/risk families.
 - Consider future volunteering opportunities.

Support and Safeguarding Service

10. The Support and Safeguarding Service launched on the 2nd October 2017. The design was in response to research of what works in other Local Authorities, data analysis and feedback from families who told us they want:
 - Help quicker/earlier.
 - More time with workers and support for longer.
 - Less professionals involved as too many leads to conflicting advice and can be confusing.
 - Professionals whom are involved to have a purpose
 - Help before things get really bad.
 - Support for the whole family, so they are all listened to and supported.
 - Praise for what they have done well so they have a sense of achievement
 - To be kept informed as it's hard to hear something they did not know about in a meeting.
 - To be spoken too and things explained.
 - More than a tick box approach.
 - To be told what is going to happen next.

11. The key significant changes to the new service resulting from the above include:
 - Introducing a new Family Keyworker role - a consistent person working with families to ensure sustained change.

- Improving how works comes into the Council, what happens to it once accepted for a service and then how it leaves the service. We also want to utilise IT and mobile working to improve information sharing and reduce duplication of recording and bureaucracy for staff, maximising the time available to spend with families.
- Moving to a more holistic, whole family-based approach; launching a new relationship-based model of practice and supporting our staff with a new training and development programme. Relationships are at the heart of good practice and everything we do. Therefore, as part of the programme we are enhancing practice and services in Wiltshire. The CARE framework has been developed and is being implemented across Children’s Services. It is an innovative approach to practice that draws on research and best practice evidence and is underpinned by a psychosocial and relationship based practice model that combines a number of evidence-based approaches to safeguarding and achieving the best interest of children and young people. This model will be supported by the structure of the services we provide, for example the creation of the keyworker role who will be able to build a relationship with the family and offer evidence based intervention and access specialist i.e. social workers as and when required.
- Developing a “one front door” model to access our services. This includes the cross-cutting work and development of the new online “DART” (Digital Assessment & Referral Tool).
- Work with the CMS project to deliver a fully integrated IT system (with potential for electronic co-working with partner agencies - to be explored).
- Pilot started in the West team with a drug and alcohol worker (from the current provider Turning Point) co-located within the team.

Outcomes

We know what good looks like, including how to assess, intervene, plan and review. This is the foundation of what we do in children’s social care. We have made excellent progress and will be further embedding this through the new relationship based model of practice. New structures and processes will assist us to deliver the outcomes we seek, building on the good progress made to date. The service aims and outcomes were provided to the committee in the report provide don the 14th March 2017 and can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

12. Ultimately we want to:

- Reduce demand on services
- Reduce spend
- Intervene earlier
- Delivery community based services
- Improve outcomes for families and children in Wiltshire

13. Work is ongoing regarding the success criteria as we are shifting the focus from outputs to outcomes; working with families to develop plans that support them to achieve their family goals.
14. The new model has a number of success measures which are currently being refined:
 - a reduction in our children in need (CiN) cohort (excl CP and LAC)
 - a reduction in repeat CiN assessments not resulting in S17 provision within a 12-month period
 - a reduction in the number of children subject of a child protection plan
 - a reduction in the total number of Looked After Children.
 - a reduction in the number of admissions into care of adolescents aged 10+ (excluding Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children)
 - a reduction in the number of professionals working with a family
 - a reduction in PPD1s/repeat DA incidents/callouts
 - a reduction in re-referrals to children's social care
 - a reduction in repeat missing episodes – excl out-of-county children (establish baseline)
 - an increase in initial contact to referral conversion rate
 - an increase % of under 10's and decrease % of over 10's that we are working with directly across the system (intervening earlier)
 - an increase in time spent with families on direct work (social workers)
 - a decrease in CiN unauthorised school absence
 - an increase in attendance at medical appointments
 - an increase in customer satisfaction levels
 - safely reduce the percentage of children who become CP after CIN of 3 months or less
 - Improved staff satisfaction

Phase 2 and Future Opportunities

15. Phase 2 includes the remaining Children's Services not remodelled as part of Phase 1; Children in Care, Fostering, Emergency Duty Service, Youth Offending Team, CSE and SEND. The scope also includes those services which sit outside of the Council's Children's Services, for example the Child and Adolescent Mental Health and Health Visiting Services as we believe improved joined up working or integration could lead to further service improvements. Following a meeting on 5th October 2017 with senior officers from partner agencies, agreement has been reached regarding progressing with a multi-agency governance structure to take this work forward.
16. Future shaping of services needs to take into account how families are presenting to us and the nature of their needs. The frequency with which these often complex issues are present in children's lives means our focus should be on providing integrated and holistic family-based response for some areas. This work needs to inform our strategic and commissioning priorities and a commissioning work stream is in place and consideration is currently being given to how CSI can be the means

by which to deliver a revised local Early help Strategy and the Troubled Families Agenda.

17. A deep analysis of how families are presenting has been completed and a summary of specific areas of need that need to be considered by the new service specifically include:

Domestic abuse and substance misuse

We are working with Public Health on the re-commissioning of these services to achieve an response for children and families affected by Domestic Abuse and substance misuse.

Child/Parent Mental Health

We are working with Oxford Health, the preferred provider to consider improved integration between CAMHS and the new teams. Further work is required to engage at a meaningful level with adult mental health providers going forward.

Employment, Finances and Housing

Families require stability and their basic needs met before they are able to address parenting issues. Housing colleagues are engaged with the programme (via the commissioning work stream) and we need to progress analysis of families known to both services and consider early notification and a joined-up response.

CSI, the Troubled Families Programme and a refreshed Early Help Strategy are being aligned. This and this will support progression of matters linked to finances (i.e. DWP) and employment. There are further opportunities to explore in relation to employment and skills.

SEND

We can improve the way we engage with families earlier, reducing the reliance on statutory services and instead see successful interventions preventing the need for these specialist services. Linked to this are issues related to transitions into adult services. We need to support and prepare families to remain together in their communities, stay in local mainstream and special schools and reduce the reliance on adults services. In order to achieve this we need to maximise early intervention and support during childhood leading to resilience rather than reliance. This supports the business plan in delivering localism.

Working with Adolescents

Adolescence is a difficult time for young people living in stable families, for example mental health issues are rising and for those living in vulnerable families matters can reach crisis point quickly. Our response to working with these young people and managing risk needs to be reframed, for example we need to build on the Adolescent Support Project Pilot, CSE/Missing Team and consider how we can deliver more integrated services for those young people at risk of harm to

themselves, other and risk of requiring statutory services. In order to deliver effectively we need to build on the skill set of staff in these teams and work closely with other partners such as CAMHS and the police.

Safeguarding Considerations

18. This proposal includes the core safeguarding and child protection statutory functions within the Council. The re-design is focussed on providing a more intensive response to families at an earlier point when needs arise in order to prevent them escalating into statutory social work services.
19. It includes improved joint working with partners and we hope to achieve integration in certain areas leading to improve practice and thus outcomes.
20. The proposals include working with adult services and housing differently, this would contribute positively in the safeguarding of vulnerable adults also.

Public Health Implications

18. The proposals have input from Public Health and will lead to improved health of the local child and adult population.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

19. None in addition to those reported on 14th March 2017.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

20. None in addition to those reported on 14th March 2017.

Risk Assessment

21. Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

1.	Failure to reduce the number of children and families requiring statutory interventions and becoming Children in Need, subject to a Child Protection Plan or Looked After.
2.	Failure to exploit internal and external opportunities to redesign services to provide better outcomes for children and families.
3.	Inability to provide a sustainable service model results in increased budget pressures moving forward.

22. Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

	Risk	Action to mitigate the risk
1.	Failure to meet statutory duties during a phased service restructure.	To mitigate against this, a full implementation plan will be developed for each phase to include an assessment of the implications of staff changes and training requirements. Up-date – service is now live. has now gone live. Case analysis as undertaken prior to staff transfers with little if no change to allocation as a result of the re-structure. A plan is in place
2.	Lack of cultural change inhibits success of the new service model.	To mitigate against this, staff and partners will be fully engaged in the design and transition process. Partnership governance board to be set-up.
3.	Failure to effectively manage dependencies and interfaces with other projects e.g. CMS Replacement Programme, results in delays and increased costs.	To mitigate against this the interfaces with other projects will be mapped and actions put in place to manage these such as the development of groups to share key information across programmes of work. Project staff have been joint working and there is representation from both projects on respective boards.

Financial Implications

23. The new service is designed to be effective and efficient in ensuring that vulnerable children and their families receive the right support at the right time. The new single front door arrangements and service is seeking to reduce inappropriate demand on expensive, intensive statutory specialist safeguarding services. There was originally a full year and recurrent saving planned of £0.2m per annum from phase 1 but this was moved to the placements budget.
24. To date the implementation costs have been minimal with 2 staff seconded into the project working alongside programme office and systems thinking staff. The additional costs have to back-fill acting up arrangements costing approx. £30K.
25. Despite a successful Expression of Interest submission to the Department of Education Innovation Fund, the full bid was unsuccessful. This funding (£1.2m) would have enabled the project to be sufficiently resourced, with pump priming to deliver impact sooner, training and development quicker and innovation linked to volunteering and identification of high needs families whom place high demand across a number of services/agencies.
26. In the absence of the additional funds we have progressed the project within the existing resources however this is proving to be extremely difficult and there is no identified solution at this point. Pressures include:

Final - CONFIDENTIAL

- Project capacity issues; compounded by interim arrangement of project lead to AD.
- Buy-in from partners is more challenging, training budget would have assisted to facilitate joint working
- Consistency of practice is harder to achieve with limited training budget and lack of capacity to release staff onto training.
- Investment in communications/branding can support full scale change with both public users and partners.

27. Synergies with other projects, including replacement of the data management systems (CMS) and Adult Transformation Programme will be made where possible.

Options Considered

28. The options considered are detailed below:

Conclusions

29. The conclusions reached having taken all of the above into account.

Proposal

30. The committee are asked to note the progress of Phase 1 changes and the on-going developments in Phase 2 related to the new service, namely to work with partners in a more joined up and integrated way to deliver improved outcomes for children and families.

Terence Herbert
Corporate Director

Report Author:

Lucy Townsend, Interim Associate Director.

16th October 2017

Background Papers

Children's Select Committee Report 14th March 2017 (CSI)

Appendices

Appendix 1

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

Date: 14th March 2017

Children's Services Integration Project

Purpose of Report

1. On 10th January 2017 Wiltshire Council's Children's Services Leadership Team (CSLT) agreed to initial proposals to establish a new service model to achieve the Children's Services vision of:

"One joined up approach to making a positive difference to outcomes for Wiltshire's children and young people, ensuring they are safe and have high aspirations."

This report is intended to provide Children's Select with oversight of the proposals and are asked to endorse the direction of travel.

Background

2. This proposal will impact on all Operational Children's Services teams including Early Help, MASH and Safeguarding and Assessment Services in Phase 1; and Children in Care, Youth Offending Team, CSE and SEND in Phase 2. The existing statutory functions will continue to be delivered as well as some non-statutory work. The key change will be the way in which services are delivered to children and families. The project is phased to allow a focus on, in the first instance, what can realistically be achieved in the short term (i.e. Phase 1).

The service aims, outcomes and design principles have been prepared by the team and are detailed in [Appendix 1](#).

Main Considerations for the Council

3. Phase 1 Proposal – Creation of a new service

The key headlines of the new service are:

- A. Blended teams (from existing Early Help and Safeguarding and Assessment services) will be created across the following tiers; high-end level 2b (CAF), level 3a, 3b and 4 all delivering evidence-based direct work with all staff accessing supervision.
- B. Pod and hub based dispersal of staff across the 4 existing geographical hubs – with local allocation of resource and workflow (at smaller levels where achievable- building on the Social Care Community Patch Based Model). The

model will build on existing partnership arrangements and provide greater opportunity for joined up or integrated working ([see Appendix 2](#) for conceptual diagrams).

- C. A relationship-based model of practice will be followed by the service. Training will reflect this model of practice and include skill-stretching for staff to be able to do more without referring on for specialist support. Keyworkers and Social Workers will carry out evidence-based work alongside children and their families. They will be equipped to provide direct support to the child and family themselves or draw down expertise from experts (e.g. DA leads) and/or pull in specialist provision if required - focusing on the most significant issues impacting on the child's ability to achieve good outcomes.
- D. The recommendation is there will be a single front door for referrals into the new service and access to operational children's services.
- E. All necessary statutory functions will continue to be delivered ([see Appendix 3](#)).

4. **Phase 2 and Future Opportunities**

Phase 2 and future opportunities will include the remaining Children's Services not remodelled as part of Phase 1. This includes Children in Care, Youth Offending Team, CSE and SEND. In addition to these, the scope includes those services which sit outside of the Council's Children's Services as we believe improved joined up working or integration could lead to further service improvements.

Future shaping of services for children and families needs to take into account how families are presenting to us and the nature of their needs. The frequency with which these often complex issues are present in children's lives suggests our focus should be on providing integrated and holistic family-based response for some areas. A deep analysis of how families are presenting has been completed and a summary of specific areas of need that need to be considered by the new service specifically include:

- A. Domestic abuse and substance misuse
- B. Child/Parent Mental Health
- C. Employment, Finances and Housing
- D. School attendance and being NEET (or at risk of NEET)
- E. SEN
- F. Working with Adolescents

Safeguarding Considerations

- 5. This proposal includes the core safeguarding and child protection statutory functions within the Council. The re-design is focussed on providing a more

intensive response to families at an earlier point when needs arise in order to prevent them escalating into statutory social work services.

6. It includes improved joint working with partners and we hope to achieve integration in certain areas leading to improve practice and thus outcomes.
7. The proposals include working with adult services and housing differently, this would contribute positively in the safeguarding of vulnerable adults also.
8. The implementation of the new model will require significant training and development for the staff involved.

Public Health Implications

9. The proposals require input from Public Health and will lead to improved health of the local child and adult population.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

10. Consideration has been given to fuel consumption and mileage claims as part of the Community Patch Based Model which involves social workers linking with schools and working from the school base periodically. This has been implemented alongside mobile working and the use of smart phones and laptops to ensure that social workers do not need to return to the office between meetings purely to access emails/messages or complete recordings. This model will be developed further.
11. The project group is also keen to explore other IT and technology options further. We acknowledge practice with families must be face-to-face interactions. However, not every one of the 14,000 CAF/CIN/CP meetings require all engaged professionals to travel and attend. Investing in training and supporting our staff and partners to follow our ways of working that include working on the move, video- and tele-conferencing could increase partner engagement in low threshold work, reduce time spent travelling across the county and increase the time available to spend with children and families.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

12. Operational children's services works with our most vulnerable children and families, including those impacted by poverty and facing inequality. The model supports and contributes to the Council's commitment to:
 - a) tackle inequalities and promote cohesive communities
 - b) not discriminate in the way we provides services to the public
 - c) not to discriminate in our employment related practices
 - d) promote equality and good relations between different groups.

Risk Assessment

9. Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

1.	Failure to reduce the number of children and families requiring statutory interventions and becoming Children in Need, subject to a Child Protection Plan or Looked After.
2.	Failure to exploit internal and external opportunities to redesign services to provide better outcomes for children and families.
3.	Inability to provide a sustainable service model results in increased budget pressures moving forward.

10. Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

	Risk	Action to mitigate the risk
1.	Failure to meet statutory duties during a phased service restructure.	To mitigate against this, a full implementation plan will be developed for each phase to include an assessment of the implications of staff changes and training requirements.
2.	Lack of cultural change inhibits success of the new service model.	To mitigate against this, staff and partners will be fully engaged in the design and transition process.
3.	Failure to effectively manage dependencies and interfaces with other projects e.g. CMS Replacement Programme, results in delays and increased costs.	To mitigate against this the interfaces with other projects will be mapped and actions put in place to manage these such as the development of groups to share key information across programmes of work

Financial Implications

11. The new service is designed to be effective and efficient in ensuring that vulnerable children and their families receive the right support at the right time. Consideration of new front door arrangements and a new cohesive service structure will ensure that inappropriate demand of expensive, intensive statutory specialist safeguarding services is reduced. There is a full year and recurrent saving planned of £0.2m per annum from phase 1.
12. There will be some implementation costs around researching / resourcing the project and we are exploring external funding opportunities via the Department of Education Innovation Fund. Costs will be minimised wherever possible and found from within existing budgets. Training for these service changes will be significant and will be delivered in-house where possible and will be prioritised within the

current OD resources available however there will be a cost to delivering this effectively.

13. It has been acknowledged that other children’s services projects could impact (e.g. replacement of the data management systems) on later phases of the project however wherever possible synergies will be taken advantage of for example change management training.

Options Considered

14. The options considered are detailed below:

Option A	Deliver full Phase 1 by April 2017.	Not recommended due to time constraints.
Option B	Deliver full Phase 1 by 2 October 2017	Put forward for CSLT consideration and accepted.
Option C	Trial Phase 1 in one hub by May 2017	Put forward for CSLT consideration.
Option D	Put OCS EH staff in S&A Teams (Reduced Scope)	Not recommended as not significant enough impact.
Option E	Do nothing.	Not recommended as no impact on future vision.

All options and a summary of the high-level risks and benefits were considered.

Option B was the recommended and agreed option based on the following:

- The culture and behaviour of staff will be more easily influenced and changed in a large-scale implementation.
- Communications/branding can support full scale change with both public users and partners.
- Buy-in from partners may become more challenging in a staged approach.
- Consistency of practice will be easier to achieve.

Conclusions

15. The conclusions reached having taken all of the above into account.

Proposal

16. The committee are asked to note the Phase 1 changes and the timescales and also endorse the direction of travel being scoped by the Children’s services Integration Project Phase 2. This includes the desire to work with partners in a more joined up or integrated way to deliver improved outcomes for children and families.

Carolyn Godfrey
Corporate Director

Report Author:

Terence Herbert, Associate Director.

1st March 2017

Background Papers

None

Appendices

1. Service Aims, Desired Outcomes and Design Principles
 2. Referral Pathway to Service
 3. Statutory Functions
-

Appendices

6.1 Service Aims, Desired Outcomes and Design Principles

6.1.1 Service aims:

- Prevent family breakdown
- Prevent escalation to level 3 services

The new service model will enable the authority to:

- Keep families together (prevent children coming into care)
- Ensure families are not put through unnecessary statutory processes
- Proactively identify, target and respond to child and family needs to prevent escalation to more intensive and intrusive services
- Deliver a truly integrated and holistic evidence-based service to children and young people within the context of their wider family and community environment
- Support the right children, young people and their families at the right time with the right provision to enable them to achieve good outcomes
- Discharge all statutory duties
- Ensure unborn babies, children and young people are kept safe from harm
- Deliver improved practice and outcomes leading to a reduction in domestic abuse, and improved support for young parents and engagement with fathers.
- Be assured of all upskilling and training requirements to enable staff to have the right skills mix and confidence to deliver the new service (SEN, education, parenting, behaviour)
- Ensure staff intervene rather than refer on to other services.
- Add value to the child's journey to adulthood; improve the child's journey (transitions and transfer points) and their experience of support
- Reduce the number of children becoming Child in Need, becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan and/or becoming Looked After
- Grow and sustain a stable and secure Children's Services workforce

6.1.2 Desired outcomes:

What do our families want? (taken from Australian research – reference TASCI Family by Family programme)

- We feel as though we contribute to our community
- We trust other people outside of our family
- We connect to new places, people or services
- We feel less isolated in the community
- We ask for help when we need it
- We seek out new ideas and support for our family
- We see the impact of our decisions on others
- We get on better as a family
- We learn new things about our family

- Our family has new ideas for things to do together
- We say something nice when one of us does something good
- We feel more optimistic about the future
- We think about the future
- Our family set new family goals
- We take time to work on own goals and family goals
- We see what we're good at.
- We feel more confident in our abilities in general
- Each of us feels like an OK person
- We believe that our choices make a difference to things in our family

What do we want Operational Children's Services to feel like for our children, young people and families?

- There is one front door for me to use
- I understand who does what, what forms to fill in or what's going to happen next
- I have a consistent key person to help me to help myself.
- They know what works...
- ...and how to work with me and my family
- They are my fiercest champion; and they challenge me too
- They listen and take action.

6.1.3 Translating that into outcomes:

- Children and families will know where to go for help and receive a more consistent response whichever door they use.
- Children and families will feel listened to and helped by local professionals they are familiar with.
- Children and young people are safe from harm (or the risk of it), are less vulnerable and develop strong emotional resilience and wellbeing.
- Children and young people's circumstances improve as a consequence of the help provided and their need for targeted and specialist services is lessened (or avoided in some cases).
- Children and families experience a seamless service (especially during transition across thresholds, services and during significant life events). The workers have the key skill set to work with the families to address the issues (unless specialist services are required)
- Children, young people and families say that our Children's Services have made a positive difference in their lives.
- Children and families feel motivated to change, are willing to engage and want to improve their circumstances for the future.

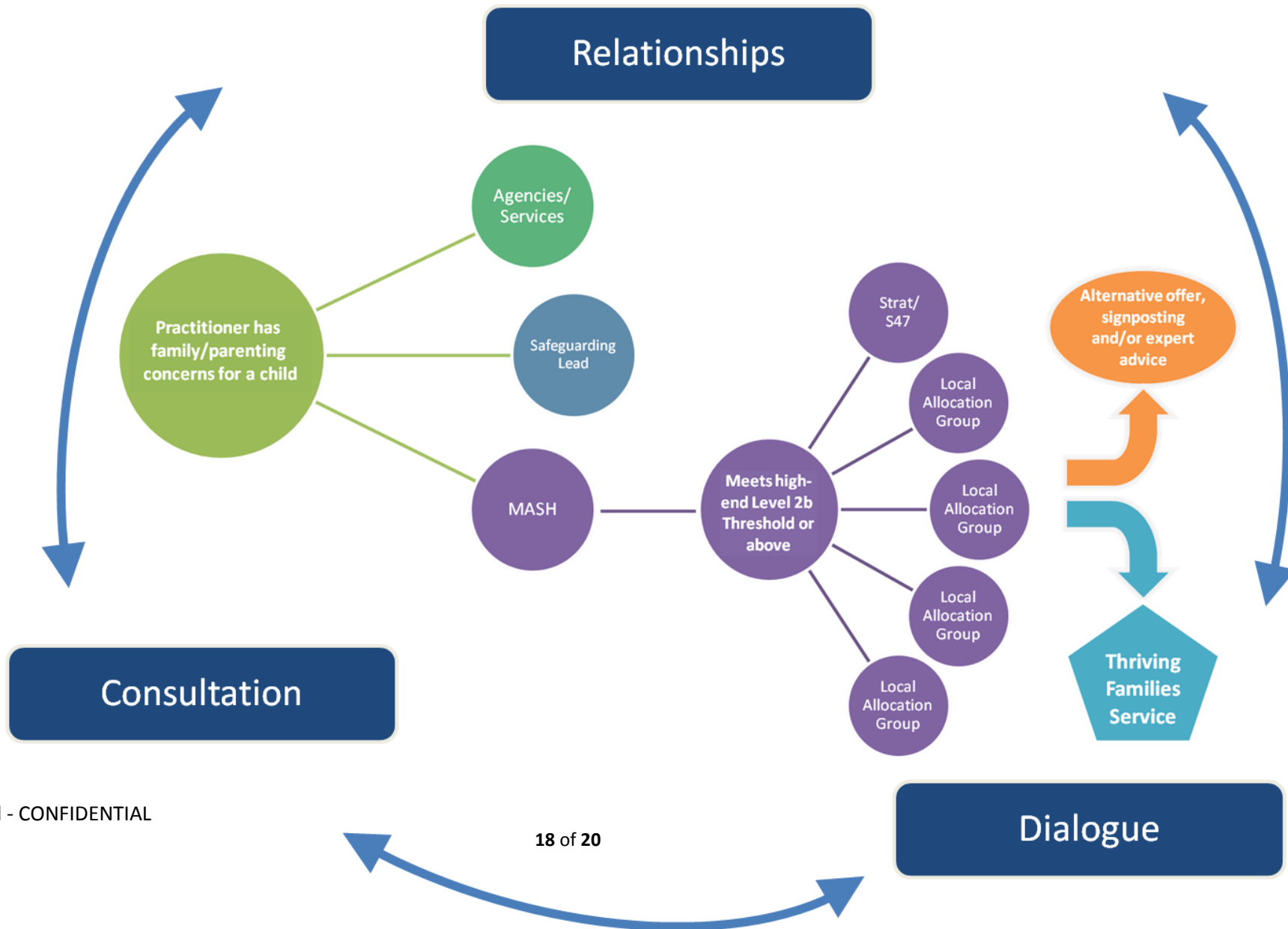
6.1.4 Service design principles

Final - CONFIDENTIAL

The design principles lay out the core requirements any service design must adhere to. For Children's Services Integration these are:

- Prevent family breakdown and empowers resilient families where children reach their potential (every child matters outcomes)
- Delivers a cost effective service.
- A child-focused family-based approach.
- Blended EH/Children's Social Care deliver services at high-end 2b level and above – i.e. our most vulnerable families with high risk factors and/or low protective factors;
- Facilitate or commission low level 2b, 2a and universal provision rather than deliver directly.
- An over-arching EH/CSC philosophy/model of practice (evidence-based) – relationship based direct work within the family.
- Four geographies (N,E,S and W); clusters/pods within that are linked to community composition/need and relates to other agencies (including schools) to obtain 'best fit'; hooked into local support networks/communities; increasing social inclusion; co-location where sensible.
- Best possible hours of operation coupled with a clearly articulated 'out-of-office-hours' early support community offer (not just crisis management offer at level 3) considering out of hours payment implications.
- Robust, clear and formalised referral and care pathways for vulnerable groups (e.g. unborns and under 1's, domestic abuse, mental health, parenting support, etc); clear boundaries of provision and thresholds.
- Managed demand into the local authority; partners/professionals clear and mindful of who delivers what.
- Deliver services in the best way; statutory requirements are defined; reduce demand on statutory/intensive services.
- Reduce the number of professionals working with a family (when appropriate); better coordination of support.
- Reduce dependency on 'specialisms' where appropriate and possible; skilling up/broadening the skills base; continuity of worker; defined career paths and opportunities for developing skills/knowledge/leadership; a well trained, skilled and motivated workforce.
- Future-proof as best we can.
- Take a 'tell us once' approach to assessment and reviews as far as is possible throughout the child's journey to enable a strengths based model.
- One front door or, if unobtainable, at least no wrong door; clear access routes; a consistent first response; accessible.
- Proactive identification of children and families in need of support.

1.2 Referral Pathway to the Service



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6.3 Statutory Functions

Existing Statutory Functions Delivered by services	Statutory Functions that will continue to be delivered	Suggested Location of Services
Children in Need	Children in Need	NEW CSI Service
Child Protection	Child Protection	Phase 2
Care Proceedings	Care Proceedings	Phase 2
Looked After Children	Looked After Children	CiC/Phase 2
DCT- CiN, CP, LAC and Care Proceedings	As above	Phase 2
Local Authority Occupational Therapy	Assessment for provision aids and adaptation (1989 Children Act)	Phase 2
NEET Tracking Destination	NEET Tracking Destination	Performance Team
NEET PA Service	Linked to above	NEW CSI Service
YOT Statutory Work	YOT Statutory Work	Phase 2
Children Missing Education	Children Missing Education	NEW CSI Service
Elective Home Educated	Elective Home Educated	NEW CSI Service
Primary Tuition Service	Primary Tuition Service	Traded Services – To be agreed
Health Needs Pupils	Health Needs Pupils	Traded Services – To be agreed
Penalty Notices	Penalty Notices	Traded Services – To be agreed
Work Permits/Chaperones	Work Permits/Chaperones	Traded Services – To be agreed
EWS court work	EWS court work	NEW CSI Service and Traded Services – To be agreed
Special educational needs and	Special educational needs and	Phase 2

disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years – SEND Lead Workers	disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years	
Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years – Educational Psychologists - One Third of current Workload	Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years	Phase 2
Ofsted requirements in relation to Canons House	Ofsted requirements in relation to Canons House	Phase 2
18-25 young adults with disabilities	Care Act, Mental Capacity Act, Best Interest and Court of Protection	Phase 2
Specialist SEN – Hearing and Vision	School Control	Traded Services – To be agreed

Non Statutory Functions Delivered by services	Non Statutory Functions that will continue to be delivered	Non Statutory Functions That Will need to Cease in Future Model
EMAS	School Control	Traded Services – To be agreed
Traveller Education	School Control	Traded Services – To be agreed
Primary Behaviour Support	School Control	Traded Services – To be agreed
Educational Psychology – Two Thirds of Work	Phase 2	Phase 2
Specialist SEN	School Control	Traded Services – To be agreed
Employment Skills Team	Phase 2	Phase 2

DfE Changes – Update August 2017 to October 2017

Recent announcements

1. The Secretary of State for Education made a number of school-related announcements at the Conservative Party conference in Manchester:
 - Next round of £140 million strategic school improvement fund will focus on reception numeracy and literacy
 - Pilot of student loan forgiveness for teachers aimed at “the subjects and areas of the country that need them most”
 - £30 million to get teachers into schools that “struggle” with recruitment and retention
 - Additional £6 million for maths hubs
 - £12 million for English hubs in the ‘Northern Powerhouse’
 - Proposals to improve the quality of alternative provision.

National funding formula for schools and high needs block

2. The Secretary of State has addressed parliament on reforms to introduce a new national funding formula for schools. Her full statement can be viewed [here](#)¹.
3. Following detailed consultation earlier this year, the Government has published a [policy document](#)² setting out the background and principles of the new national funding formulae. In addition to this policy document the Government has also published an analysis of and its response to the [schools national funding formula consultation](#)³ and [high needs funding reforms consultation](#)⁴. The main change in the government’s proposals compared with the phase 1 consultation is the inclusion of additional funding of £1.3 billion over two years which will ensure a 0.5% increase per pupil to be applied to schools budgets in 2018-19 and 1% per pupil in 2019-20 (compared with the 2017-18 baseline). The additional funding has also been used to support the changes to the high needs formula allocated to local authorities.
4. The national funding formula policy document outlines the government’s intention to allocate funding for schools through 4 Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) blocks:
 - Schools block
 - Central Schools Services block
 - High needs block
 - Early years block

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/justine-greening-statement-on-national-funding-formula>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-funding-formula-for-schools-and-high-needs>

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/644668/Schools_national_funding_formula_consultation_response.pdf

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/644662/High_needs_national_funding_formula_consultation_response.pdf

5. For the first time, the funding that local authorities receive for each block will be determined by a specific national funding formula. The early years block was distributed via a national formula in 2017-18 and no changes have been proposed by the government for next year.
6. The government's long term intention, outlined in the documents, is that individual school budgets will be set on the basis of a single national formula (a "hard" national funding formula). It is recognised that this would be a significant change for schools and local authorities and therefore the system allows for transition towards the hard formula. In 2018-19 and 2019-20, therefore, the schools funding system will take the approach of a "soft" formula. Under a soft formula system the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) will use the national funding formula to set notional budgets for each school. These will be aggregated to give the total schools block budget for each local authority. LAs will then continue to set a local formula to distribute their schools block funding, in consultation with their local schools and their schools forum. Although it will be a local decision, the ESFA has adjusted the rules for the setting of local formulae so that the national formula can be more closely mirrored.
7. Schools Forum agreed the principle at the October meeting that Wiltshire should aim to move as close to the national funding formula as possible for 2018-19 and schools will be consulted on this option in early November. The consultation will include an impact statement for each school. Schools forum will then recommend the revised local formula to Cabinet in December 2017 in order to get the appropriate approval to change the current formula for schools in Wiltshire.
8. The policy document also outlines the government's intention to allocate funding for high needs via a national formula rather than the current methodology which is based on historical spend patterns. Whilst the proposals broadly reflect the options consulted on by the DfE earlier in the year a number of changes have been made to incorporate the additional funding that has now been agreed to support the implementation of the national funding formula for schools and high needs. According to the document the impact of the increase in funding will be that:
 - LAs that are under-funded will see gains of up to 3% per year in each of 2018-19 and 2019-20, and,
 - LAs will be protected from losing funding under the formula and will instead see minimum increases of 0.5% per head in 2018-19 and 1% per head in 2019-20, compared with planned spend in 2017-18.

Wiltshire falls in to the second of those two categories and will therefore be on the funding floor under the new high needs formula receiving only the minimum increases outlined above.

Primary assessment in England - Consultation outcome

9. The government has published their response to the consultation on Primary assessment in England, including assessment in the early years, the starting point for measuring the progress that pupils make at primary school, statutory end-of-key stage teacher assessment and proposals to ensure that there is a proportionate assessment system. The full response can be found [here](#)⁵.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/primary-assessment-in-england>

10. Linked to this was a consultation on assessment arrangements for pupils working below the standard of national curriculum tests. Government next steps will include removing the requirement to assess pupils engaged in subject-specific learning using P scales from the 2018 to 2019 academic year onwards, and piloting the Review's recommended approach to assessing pupils not engaged in subject-specific learning in the 2017 to 2018 academic year. Full details can be found [here](#)⁶.

Maths and English functional skills: revised subject content

11. The Government is reforming functional skills qualifications to improve their relevance and content, and to build their recognition and credibility in the labour market. The reformed subject content consultation document asks questions on the proposed content for all five qualification levels in mathematics and English. The consultation will run from 12 September until 07 November 2017 and can be accessed [here](#)⁷.

Academies Update

12. Number in Wiltshire at the end of October 2017:

Sponsored academies	19
Non-sponsored converter academies	69

13. New academies in this period:

St John's CofE School (Warminster)
Aloeric Primary School
Ivy Lane Primary School
St Katharine's CofE(VC) Primary School

£20 million improvement programme for children's social care

14. In a speech to the National Children and Adults Services (NCAS) conference in Bournemouth, Minister for Children and Families, Robert Goodwill, announced a number of sector-led improvement initiatives, backed by up to £20 million to help all councils improve their services. The programme will give councils the tools they need to build stronger services for our most vulnerable children, and will include tailored peer support for local authorities, bringing in more councils to the successful Partners in Practice programme; and the testing of 'Regional Improvement Alliances', made up of neighbouring local authorities. The full press release can be accessed [here](#)⁸.

15. In addition, the Department for Education has announced that [Nesta](#)⁹ will set up its new What Works Centre for Children's Social Care, with a focus on improving outcomes for children who are at risk of, or suffering from, abuse or neglect.

Corporate parenting, the local offer and personal adviser support – open consultation

16. The [Children and Social Work Act 2017](#)¹⁰ received Royal Assent on 27 April 2017. During passage of the Bill and as part of legislation, the government

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/primary-school-pupil-assessment-rochford-review-recommendations>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/maths-and-english-functional-skills-revised-subject-content>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/20-million-improvement-programme-for-childrens-social-care>

⁹ <http://www.nesta.org.uk/project/what-works-for-children>

¹⁰ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/16/contents/enacted/data.htm>

committed to consulting on and providing guidance to support the delivery of the new legislative requirements. They are consulting on three sets of guidance to accompany sections 1 – 3 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, seeking views on:

- Draft statutory guidance for local authorities on applying the corporate parenting principles to care and pathway planning;
- An illustrative local offer for care leavers and accompanying guidance on the local offer for local authorities; and
- Draft statutory guidance on extending the offer of personal adviser support for care leavers to age 25.

The consultation closes on 27th November 2017. Full details can be found [here](#)¹¹.

Revised guidance for virtual school heads and designated teachers - open consultation

17. Local authority Virtual School Heads and school's designated teachers are responsible for monitoring and supporting the educational progress and attainment of children looked after by local authorities. The Children and Social Work Act 2017 has extended the role of the Virtual School Heads and designated teachers to certain previously looked after children as they continue to experience educational challenges after leaving care. These new duties apply to children who leave care as a result of adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement order and children adopted from state care abroad.

18. Statutory guidance now needs to be updated to reflect their new duties. The consultation seeks views on changes to two statutory guidance documents: 'Promoting the education of looked after children'; and 'Roles and responsibilities of designated teachers for looked after children'. The key proposed changes to statutory guidance are:

- an amended structure to clearly signpost information on the role of Virtual School Heads and designated teachers for previously looked after children;
- addition of information on the new role of Virtual School Heads and designated teachers for previously looked after children; and
- an increased emphasis on: mental health; training for Virtual School Heads, designated teachers and school staff; promoting school's awareness of looked after and previously looked after children's needs and proactively building interagency relationships.

19. The changes to the Virtual School Head and designated teacher role will help ensure previously looked after children receive support to help them achieve their full potential. The consultation closes on 27th November 2017 and can be found [here](#)¹².

Junior individual saving accounts for looked-after children

20. Statutory guidance on Junior ISAs for children and young people who have been in local authority care for 12 months or more has been updated. From 1 October 2017 The Share Foundation will become responsible for managing the CTFs of children who become looked after for any continuous period of 12 months or more after 1 October 2017. The Share Foundation will also

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/corporate-parenting-the-local-offer-and-personal-adviser-support>

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/revised-guidance-for-virtual-school-heads-and-designated-teachers>

become responsible for managing the CTFs of children who are already looked after on 1 October 2017, irrespective of the length of time they have been looked after. This will run alongside their current responsibility for managing the Junior ISA scheme. The updated guidance can be found [here](#)¹³.

The Multi-Agency Response to Children Living with Domestic Abuse

21. The joint targeted area inspection programme published its report on 'the multi-agency response to children living with domestic abuse'. The inspectorates involved are Ofsted, Care Quality Commission, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary, and HM Inspectorate of Probation. The Wiltshire inspection took place between 31 October and 4 November 2016.
22. The findings in this report consider the extent to which, in the six local areas inspected, children's social care, health professionals, the police and probation officers were effective in safeguarding children who live with domestic abuse. The report calls for a national public service initiative to raise awareness of domestic abuse and violence. It also calls for a greater focus on perpetrators and better strategies for the prevention of domestic abuse. Full details can be accessed [here](#)¹⁴.

Inspection of local authority children's services (ILACS) Pilot inspection update

23. Ofsted has now completed seven pilot inspections; one standard two-week inspection, three short one-week inspections and three focused visits. There is one more short inspection scheduled for September; a total of eight pilots. The pilots included a mix of medium sized local authorities and large county councils. They took place in seven of Ofsted's eight regions. In the eighth region, three local authorities are testing the self-evaluation model and an 'annual engagement' meeting. These meetings are designed to help Ofsted understand context, successes and challenges and to support a proportionate approach that helps them to prioritise their work.
24. South West authorities have been invited by the Regional Ofsted Director to a training event in January in London which Terence will attend with colleagues.

Self-evaluation of social work practice

25. The National Consultative Forum (NCF) LA sub-group met recently to discuss the role of self-evaluation. It was agreed that local authorities do not need to produce a self-evaluation for inspection. Ofsted will ask local authorities to provide information from existing activities to answer three questions:
 - What do you know about the quality of social work practice in your authority?
 - How do you know this?
 - What are your plans to maintain or improve practice?

Providing self-evaluation to Ofsted and meeting with them annually will not be compulsory, however, it will help to deliver inspections that are intelligent, responsible and focused. Ofsted want local authorities to be open and

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/junior-individual-saving-accounts-for-looked-after-children>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-inspections-of-the-response-to-children-living-with-domestic-abuse-september-2016-to-march-2017>

transparent to help them to ensure that their activity best supports LAs to improve.

Ofsted aims to publish the new framework and guidance by the end of November 2017.

TERENCE HERBERT

Corporate Director

Report author: Nicola McCann, EY Information and Co-ordination Manager,
Children's Services. 16/10/2017

Largely taken from the DfE website content 17 August 2017 to 16 October 2017.

Wiltshire Council

Children's Select Committee

31 October 2017

Task Group update

Purpose

To provide an update on recent task group activity and propose any decisions requiring Committee approval.

1. SEND School Provision Task Group

Membership:

Cllr Jon Hubbard (Chair)
Cllr Anna Cuthbert
Cllr James Sheppard
Mr John Hawkins
Ms Jen Jones

Supporting Officer: Adam Brown

Terms of reference (draft):

1. To consider the future provision of SEND education for Wiltshire's children and young people in the context of the challenges outlined in the "Wood Report"/WASSPP report (May 2017).
2. To receive evidence from:
 - a. Wiltshire Council officers;
 - b. Wiltshire schools;
 - c. Parents/guardians of children with SEND.

Recent activity:

The task group held their inaugural meeting on 9th October.

At the meeting, the task group agreed the above draft terms of reference and considered initial information, which came in the form of the "Wood Report". The report set out the context and challenges facing Wiltshire in the provision of SEND school places.

Members agreed that the best way to inform any conclusions from the project would be to gather evidence from the following sources:

- Wiltshire SEND Schools

- Parents and guardians of children with SEND
- Other Local Authorities
- Wiltshire Council Officers

The task group will now work to meet with these sources with the view to submit a final report to this committee in February 2018.

Proposals

- 1. To endorse the draft terms of reference for the SEND School Provision Task Group.**
- 2. To note the update on task group activity provided.**

Report author: Adam Brown, Senior Scrutiny Officer

Children's Select Committee Forward Work Programme

Last updated 1 NOVEMBER 2017

Children's Select Committee – Current / Active Task Groups			
Task Group	Details of Task Group	Start Date	Final Report Expected
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services	Link	October 2017	TBC
SEND Passenger Transport	TBC	TBC	TBC
SEND School Provision	Link	October 2017	February 2018

Children's Select Committee - Rapid Scrutiny		
Topic	Details	Date
Traded Services for Schools	Link	October
Child Care Leavers	TBC	October

Children's Select Committee – Forward Work Programme			Last updated 1 NOVEMBER 2017		
Meeting Date	Item	Details / Purpose of Report	Associate Director	Responsible Cabinet Member	Report Author / Lead Officer
19 Dec 2017	Corporate Parenting Panel Six-Month Update	To receive the update from the Corporate Parenting Panel	Terence Herbert	Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	
19 Dec 2017	Children's Services Case Management System	To receive an update on the procurement and implementation of a replacement for the Children's Services support solutions.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	Lynda Cox, Jason Salter
6 Feb 2018	Pupil Performance in Public Tests and Examinations	To consider the pupil attainment figures for the 2016/17 academic year.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	David Clarke
6 Feb 2018	Nursery Places – 30hours Free Entitlement for Working Parents	Update report as agreed by committee in January 2017 to report on the impact of the increased childcare entitlement from September 2017.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	
6 Feb 2018	Obesity and Child Poverty Update	To receive an annual update on the progress with Child Poverty and Child Obesity.	Frances Chinemana	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health and Public Protection	Sarah Heathcote
6 Feb 2018	Final Report of the SEND School Provision Task Group	To receive the final report.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	Adam Brown

Children's Select Committee – Forward Work Programme			Last updated 1 NOVEMBER 2017		
Meeting Date	Item	Details / purpose of report	Associate Director	Responsible Cabinet Member	Report Author / Lead Officer
17 Apr 2018	Children's Service Integration Project - Phase One Assessment	To receive an assessment of phase one of the project.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	
17 Apr 2018	Care Leavers Strategy	To receive an update on the success of the Care Leavers Strategy, included housing and apprenticeships.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	
17 Apr 2018	Corporate Parenting Panel Annual Report	To receive the annual report.		Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills	

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