

AGENDA

Meeting: **Cabinet**
Place: **The Kennet Room - County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JN**
Date: **Tuesday 12 December 2017**
Time: **9.30 am**

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Will Oulton, of Democratic Services, County Hall, Trowbridge, direct line 01225 713935 or email william.oulton@wiltshire.gov.uk

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

All public reports referred to on this agenda are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Membership:

Cllr Baroness Scott of Bybrook OBE	Leader of Council
Cllr John Thomson	Deputy Leader, and Cabinet Member for Communications, Communities, Leisure and Libraries
Cllr Chuck Berry	Cabinet Member for Economic Development and Housing
Cllr Richard Clewer	Cabinet Member for Corporate Services, Heritage, Arts and Tourism
Cllr Laura Mayes	Cabinet Member for Children, Education and Skills
Cllr Toby Sturgis	Cabinet Member for Spatial Planning, Development Management and Property
Cllr Bridget Wayman	Cabinet Member for Highways, Transport and Waste
Cllr Philip Whitehead	Cabinet Member for Finance, Procurement, ICT and Operational Assets
Cllr Jerry Wickham	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health and Public Protection

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Please see the agenda list on following pages for details of deadlines for submission of questions and statements for this meeting.

The full constitution can be found at [this link](#). Cabinet Procedure rules are found at Part 6.

For assistance on these and other matters please contact the officer named above for details

Part I

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

Key Decisions Matters defined as 'Key' Decisions and included in the Council's Forward Work Plan are shown as 

1 **Apologies**

2 **Minutes of the previous meeting** (*Pages 7 - 16*)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 7 November 2017, previously circulated.

3 **Declarations of Interest**

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

4 **Leader's announcements**

5 **Public participation and Questions from Councillors**

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public. This meeting is open to the public, who may ask a question or make a statement. Questions may also be asked by members of the Council. Written notice of questions or statements should be given to Will Oulton of Democratic Services by 12.00 noon on Wednesday 6 December 2017. Anyone wishing to ask a question or make a statement should contact the officer named above.

6 **Performance Management and Risk Outturn Report: Q2 2017/18** (*Pages 17 - 32*)

Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director

7 **Revenue & Capital Budget Monitoring Report** (*Pages 33 - 62*)

Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director

8 **Treasury Management Report Quarter 2** (*Pages 63 - 76*)

Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director

- 9 **Council Tax Base 2018/2019** (*Pages 77 - 88*)
Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director
- 10 **Schools Funding 2018-19 - Approval of Local Funding Formula for Schools**
(*Pages 89 - 108*)
Report by Terence Herbert, Corporate Director
- 11 **School Places Strategy 2017-2022** (*Pages 109 - 288*)
🔑 Report by Terence Herbert, Corporate Director
- 12 **Carers Strategy** (*Pages 289 - 322*)
🔑 Report by Alison Elliot, Corporate Director
- 13 **Update on Integration of Health and Social Care** (*Pages 323 - 328*)
Report by Alison Elliot, Corporate Director
- 14 **Leisure Provision** (*Pages 329 - 336*)
🔑 Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director
- 15 **Campus Programme** (*Pages 337 - 360*)
🔑 Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director
- 16 **Urgent Items**
Any other items of business, which the Leader agrees to consider as a matter of urgency.

Part II

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

17 Exclusion of the Press and Public

This is to give further notice in accordance with paragraph 5 (4) and 5 (5) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 of the intention to take the following

item in private.

To consider passing the following resolution:

To agree that in accordance with Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting for the business specified in Item Number ? because it is likely that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public.

Reason for taking item in private:

Paragraph 3 - information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

18 Leisure Provision (Part ii) (Pages 361 - 362)

🔑 Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director

19 Campus Programme (Part ii) (Pages 363 - 368)

🔑 Report by Dr Carlton Brand, Corporate Director

20 Adult Social Care Transformation Programme (Pages 369 - 380)

Report by Alison Elliot, Corporate Director

21 Older Peoples Housing Provision (Pages 381 - 396)

🔑 Report by Alistair Cunningham, Corporate Director

22 Boscombe Down (Pages 397 - 438)

🔑 Report by Alistair Cunningham, Corporate Director

Our vision is to create stronger and more resilient communities. Our priorities are: To protect those who are most vulnerable; to boost the local economy - creating and safeguarding jobs; and to support and empower communities to do more themselves.

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CABINET

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE CABINET MEETING HELD ON 7 NOVEMBER 2017 AT THE KENNET ROOM - COUNTY HALL, TROWBRIDGE BA14 8JN.

Present:

Cllr Baroness Scott of Bybrook OBE (Chairman), Cllr John Thomson (Vice-Chairman), Cllr Chuck Berry, Cllr Richard Clewer, Cllr Laura Mayes, Cllr Toby Sturgis, Cllr Bridget Wayman, Cllr Philip Whitehead and Cllr Jerry Wickham

Also Present:

Cllr Clare Cape, Cllr Christine Crisp, Cllr Tony Deane, Cllr Richard Gamble, Cllr Gavin Grant, Cllr Deborah Halik, Cllr Darren Henry, Cllr Ruth Hopkinson, Cllr Atiqul Hoque, Cllr Tony Jackson, Cllr Bob Jones MBE, Cllr Brian Mathew, Cllr Steve Oldrieve, Cllr Stewart Palmen, Cllr Horace Prickett, Cllr Fleur de Rhé-Philippe, Cllr Tom Rounds, Cllr Ian Thorn, Cllr Philip Whalley, Cllr Roy While, Cllr Christopher Williams, Cllr Graham Wright, Cllr James Sheppard, Cllr Allison Bucknell and Cllr Andy Phillips

133 Apologies

Apologies were received from Councillor Jon Hubbard.

134 Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on 10 October 2017 were presented.

Resolved:

To approve as a correct record and sign the minutes of the meeting held on 10 October 2017.

135 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

136 Leader's announcements

There were no announcements.

137 Public participation and Questions from Councillors

The Chairman referred to a question from Les Durrant of the Swindon DDP and the response that had been published in the supplement.

Councillor John Thomson stated, in response to a question from Councillor Brian Mathew, that all libraries had information about the new Universal Credit process and that some of the major libraries could provide more assistance than other small libraries. All staff, including volunteers, are trained to show people how access the forms and to signpost people to further assistance as appropriate. It was noted, however, that the Department for Work & Pensions will not allow library staff to help claimants fill in the forms. This was to ensure that the applicant is solely responsible for the accuracy of the information submitted.

The Leader suggested that Councillor Mathew should contact Councillor Thomson if he had any further concerns.

138 **Update: Special School Provision in Wiltshire**

Councillor Laura Mayes presented the report which provided an update to Cabinet on the work being undertaken to review Wiltshire's Special School provision.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: that report is an update in advance of a more detailed report in March; that the project had started two years ago, with Cabinet Members having been briefed in the interim on issues including the Wood report; the reasons for the need to make changes including the need to make improvements to the environment and the need to provide 226 additional places by 2026; that some children have to be placed outside of Wiltshire; the need to make provision more geographically equitable; the formula used to calculate future need; the financial context, and the increasing demand for services; the need to find a sustainable solution for transport issues; the impact of the army basing programme; the statutory duties placed on authorities regarding the provision of special school places; how schools had been engaged with to develop alternative proposals; and the consultation period prior to any decision and implementation.

Jan Winfield, Governor Larkrise School, addressed the meeting raising concerns about the level of detail in the current report and whether the alternative proposals submitted by schools would be given due consideration.

In response to these concerns, Councillor Laura Mayes emphasises that the report was an update, summarising issues so far, and that all proposals would be considered in detail at a later date.

Stuart Hall, Wiltshire Parent & Carers Council, emphasised the need to complete the review as soon as reasonable possible to meet the needs of children by providing flexible provision in the right environment.

Councillor Graham Wright, on behalf of Councillor Jon Hubbard – Chairman of the Children's Select Committee, outlined the process by which the proposals and process would be scrutinised and a report submitted to Cabinet.

In response to an issue raised Paul Cooke - Chair of Downlands School, Councillor Laura Mayes stated she would seek advice from officers regarding the issues raised in the letter from the commissioner for academy schools.

The Leader thanked those who had attended and contributed to the debate, and encouraged them to continue to engage positively with the review process.

At the conclusion of the debate, the meeting;

Resolved

- i) To note the work to be undertaken to develop a clear and strategic direction for the provision of specialist SEN provision.**
- ii) To agree to receive a full report on the outcomes of this work, and any resulting recommendations, at the meeting of cabinet on 27 March 2018.**
- iii) That depending on the outcome of this work, this report will detail any further consultations that are necessary and outline how the local authority will discharge its duties in this regard.**

Reason for Decision:

To update Cabinet on the work being undertaken to review special school provision in Wiltshire, in advance of a more detailed Cabinet paper in March 2018.

139 Service User Engagement in Adult Care

Councillor Jerry Wickham presented the report which informed the Cabinet of current contract and funding arrangements that the Council had with User Led Organisations and Healthwatch Wiltshire to engage with customers on adult care services, and made proposals for their future commissioning.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: how the current providers had been engaged with and given more time to develop proposals; the intention to reduced duplication and reduce management costs; the challenges of bringing organisations with different cultures together; and how performance management going forward would be addressed.

In presenting his proposals, Councillor Wickham stated that the contract should be awarded on the proviso that: if one or two organisations were awarded the contract, they would be required to commission user led services from a number of providers and for that they would need to ensure that the widest range of users were included.

Following a short debate, the meeting;

Resolved

- 1. To agree to adopt Option 2, on the condition that the delivery of this provision should be achieved by either two or one organisations, and that, if in the latter case, there will be a requirement for the contacted organisation to commission user led services from a number of providers and for them to ensure that the widest range of users are included.**
- 2. To secure delegated authority for the Corporate Director for Adult Care and Health, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Public Health and Public Protection and the Associate Director for Finance to award a contract to the preferred provider/s when identified, as a result of the tender process.**

Reason for Decision:

Commissioners recognise that there is scope to remove duplication and that there are several activities currently funded in contracts that could be removed from future service specifications to achieve savings and provide a more focused service.

To ensure timely procurement of the service.

140 Adult Social Care Transformation Programme

Councillor Jerry Wickham presented the report which provided an update on the progress of the Adult Social Care Transformation programme to date, specifically the projects within the Front Door programme of works i.e. Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Safeguarding and the Front Door Operating model.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: the links to the priorities in the business plan; the issues face in the recruitment of carers; that the budget had increased but there continued to be a need to address increasing demand in a sustainable way; that the Council in June had set up a transformation board chaired by the Cabinet Member; that there are efficiencies to be achieved that could result in a 10% saving of the budget; the need to address how communication is undertaken to improve how people are dealt with encouraging them use online information; the work to develop a MASH; that the Chair of the Health Select Committee, Councillor Crisp, had been invited to sit on the programme board; how the third sector and other councillors would be engaged in the process; and the links to the community focused work undertaken by the Area Boards.

Following a short debate, the meeting;

Resolved

1. To note the progress of the Adult Social Care Transformation Programme in respect of Front Door and MASH projects.

Reason for Decision:

To note the progress and receive further updates as the programme progresses

141 Service Devolution and Asset Transfer

Councillor Philip Whitehead presented the report which sought Cabinet's endorsement of the draft policy and principals, appended to the report, for the transfer of appropriate packages of services and related assets to Town and Parish Councils.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: that by taking a more balanced approach to risk, the council hoped to streamline the process; how the uplift value of assets would be addressed if transferred assets were subsequently sold; the resources made to support the implementation of the policy; how the views of the rapid scrutiny exercise were taken into account; and how best to inform parish and town councils of the changes to the policy.

Resolved

To endorse the Service Devolution and Asset Transfer Policy and principals as set out in this report for the transfer of appropriate packages of services and related assets to Town and Parish Councils.

Reasons for Decision:

Following the completion of a substantial package of services and assets to Salisbury City Council, a revised approach is being proposed to streamline the process, reduce the cost, time and resources required to facilitate future package transfers of services and related assets

142 Post 16 Area Wide Review of Education in Wiltshire

Councillor Laura Mayes presented the report which informed Cabinet of the findings and recommendations from the government review of local further education provision which was completed earlier in 2017.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: how education provision can best meet the needs of the economy; the involvement of the Local Enterprise Partnership; the capital investment being made into colleges; and the responses to the review's recommendations.

In presenting the report Councillor Laura Mayes and the Leader expressed their thanks to Wiltshire College in recognition of their hard work and the improvements made in recent years.

Resolved

- 1. To note the contents of the report as they relate to Wiltshire.**
- 2. To endorse the report's recommendation to be part of a strategic planning group to monitor implementation of the review recommendations and drive the collaborative agenda relating to post-16 learning and skills.**

Reasons for Decision:

The post-16 area review report and recommendations were published in August 2017. Given that this is a national report in the public domain, it is important for Cabinet to be aware of the findings and recommendations regarding further education provision in Wiltshire.

143 Freehold of Asset to be Sold

Councillor Toby Sturgis presented the report which asked Cabinet to declare that freehold interest of the 5 assets identified in the report could be sold by the Council.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: the process following any declaration of an asset as surplus; and how local views are taken into account.

Councillor Tony Deane, Division Member for Tisbury, raised concerns that the views of the community and the issues highlighted in the Neighbourhood Plan should be given greater primacy in considering the future of the Former Sports Centre. Councillor Toby Sturgis stated, in response, that he did not believe the item should not be removed from the list of assets for possible disposal, as he could not justify the continued spend on a redundant building and that the needs of the community, and specifically the education, would be taken into account. He emphasised that he would continue to work with the local member as plans progress.

The Leader proposed that education needs be included in the matters to be considered as one of the conditions of sale on the Former Sports Centre.

Councillor Sturgis, in response to a query from Councillor Ian Thorn, stated that in his opinion Core Policy 49 referred to rural communities, that building in question was considered a 'service centre', and therefore the policy did not apply.

Resolved

- 1. To confirm that freehold interest of the following assets can be sold by the Council as follows:**

- a) **Site 1 – Nomansland (near Salisbury) – Land at School Road - That the freehold interest be sold on the open market.**
- b) **Site 2 - Trowbridge – Land at Frampton Court - That the freehold interest be sold to the owner of the new dwellings to the south.**
- c) **Site 3 - Warminster – Chapmanslade – Land to the rear of 102 High Street – To obtain an outline planning permission for residential development and dispose of the site on the open market.**
- d) **Site 4 - Corsham – Martingate Centre - To proceed with sale to Martingate Centre Limited, subject to the conditions outlined in the report.**
- e) **Site 5 - Tisbury – Former Sports Centre - That the freehold interest be sold, subject to the ecology planning obligations and education matters being resolved / satisfied.**

2. To note the continuing approach set out in paragraph 8;

3. To authorise the Associate Director for People and Business to dispose of freehold interest of the assets.

Reasons for Decision:

To confirm the freehold interests of the assets can be sold in order to generate capital receipts in support of the Council's capital programme.

144 People Strategy (2017 - 2027) - Update

Councillor Richard Clewer presented the report which outlined progress against one of the three strategic priorities in the People Strategy 2017 – 2027; Staff engagement, recognition & communication, and specifically the steps being taken to improve staff engagement.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: the use of online tools for training and development; how staff had been involved in the creation of new systems; the opportunities for engagement with staff; and the positive ratings for the Council on recruitment websites.

The Leader thanked the officers for their work on the programme, and recommended that further training be made available to Councillors on how they can use the staff recognition system called 'Epic'.

Following a short debate, the meeting;

Resolved

- 1. To endorse the actions and initiatives being taken to deliver the priorities in the new People Strategy to enable the council to attract, retain and develop staff.**
- 2. To recommend that Officers proceed with the new initiatives planned for 2018, including a focus on communication, additional staff**

recognition and continuing to develop alternative approaches for improving the visibility of senior leadership.

Reasons for Decision:

Staff engagement is a key priority in the People Strategy 2017 – 2027. The strategy defines how we will manage our most important asset, and aims to ensure that we are able to attract, retain and motivate our staff to continue to develop great outcomes for communities and achieve the council's vision and our business plan

145 Award of contract for a Highway Infrastructure Asset Management System

Councillor Bridget Wayman presented the report which sought approval from Cabinet to award a contract for a Highway Infrastructure Asset Management System.

Matters highlighted in the course of the presentation and discussion included: the purpose of the system; the opportunities for partnership working; and the efficiencies planned.

Following a short debate, the meeting;

Resolved

To note the content of the report.

146 Urgent Items

There were no urgent items.

147 Exclusion of the Press and Public

Resolved

To agree that in accordance with Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the public from the meeting for the business specified in Item Number 16 because it is likely that if members of the public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph 3 of Part I of Schedule 12A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public.

Reason for taking item in private:

Paragraph 3 - information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

148 Award of contract for a Highway Infrastructure Asset Management System (Part ii)

Councillor Bridget Wayman presented the report which provided further information to support the Award of contract for a Highway Infrastructure Asset Management System paper considered in part one.

Following a short debate, and an opportunity for questions, the meeting;

Resolved

- (i) That the HIAMS contract should be awarded to Contractor A**
- (ii) To authorise the Corporate Director, to proceed with the award of this contract.**

Reason for Decision:

Wiltshire Council is responsible for 4,500 kilometres of roads, 1,500 bridges and over 40,000 street lights with an estimated replacement value of £5 billion. The local highway network is vital for providing connectivity for businesses and communities. Effective maintenance to ensure its availability is essential to the economic development of the county.

Procurement of a modern Highways Infrastructure Asset Management System will provide Wiltshire Council with the digital tools to improve the efficiency of key and statutory services such as major maintenance, highway safety inspections, street lighting repairs, traffic management and road space co-ordination. It will enable the Council to achieve long-term improvements in asset condition through improved investment decisions and to deliver an efficient and modern highways service.

Following a full open procurement exercise with Oxfordshire County Council the submitted tenders have been assessed in terms of quality and price.

The most advantageous tender for the Council, taking into account quality and price, should be accepted in accordance with the procurement procedures.

There are processes in place to monitor and manage the performance of the successful tenderer.

(Duration of meeting: 9.30 - 11.52 am)

These decisions were published on the 9 November 2017 and came into force on 17 November 2017

The Officer who has produced these minutes is Will Oulton of Democratic Services, direct line 01225 713935, e-mail william.oulton@wiltshire.gov.uk

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

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Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Performance Management and Risk Outturn Report: Q2 2017/18

Cabinet member: Councillor Philip Whitehead Cabinet Member for Finance

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

This report provides an update on performance against the stated aims in the council's new Business Plan 2017-27. The information provided includes key measures as well as the council's strategic risk register.

Proposals

Cabinet to note updates and outturns

1. Against the measures and activities ascribed against the council's priorities.
2. To the strategic risk register.

Reason for Proposal

The current interim performance framework compiles measures used to monitor progress against the council's previous business plan in relation to the goals laid out in Wiltshire Council's current Business Plan 2017-27. A new framework is being compiled to capture all the activity designed to deliver the new business plan.

The strategic risk register captures and monitors significant risks facing the council: in relation to significant in-service risks facing individual areas, in managing its business across the authority generally and in assuring our preparedness should a national risk event occur.

**Carlton Brand, Alistair Cunningham, Alison Elliott and Terence Herbert,
Corporate Directors**

12 December 2017

Subject: Performance Management and Risk Outturn Report: Q2 2017/18

Cabinet member: Councillor Philip Whitehead Cabinet Member for Finance

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. This report provides an update on the progress against the stated aims in the council's new Business Plan. It includes measures from the interim performance framework as well as the latest version of the council's strategic risk register. This report covers the period July to September 2017.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

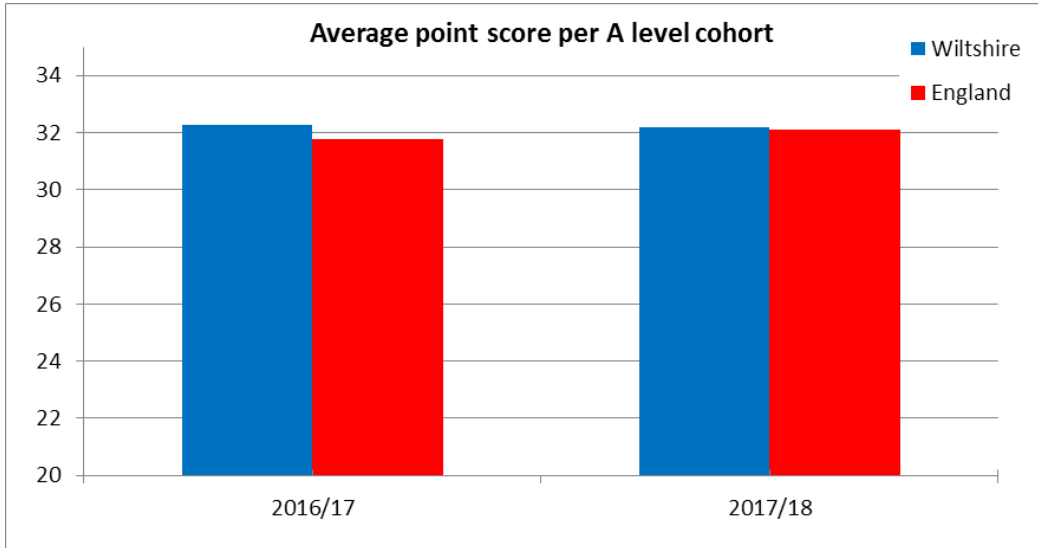
2. This report updates Cabinet on the performance against each of the stated goals contained in the Business Plan 2017 to 2027 at the end of quarter two 2017/18.

Overview of outturns

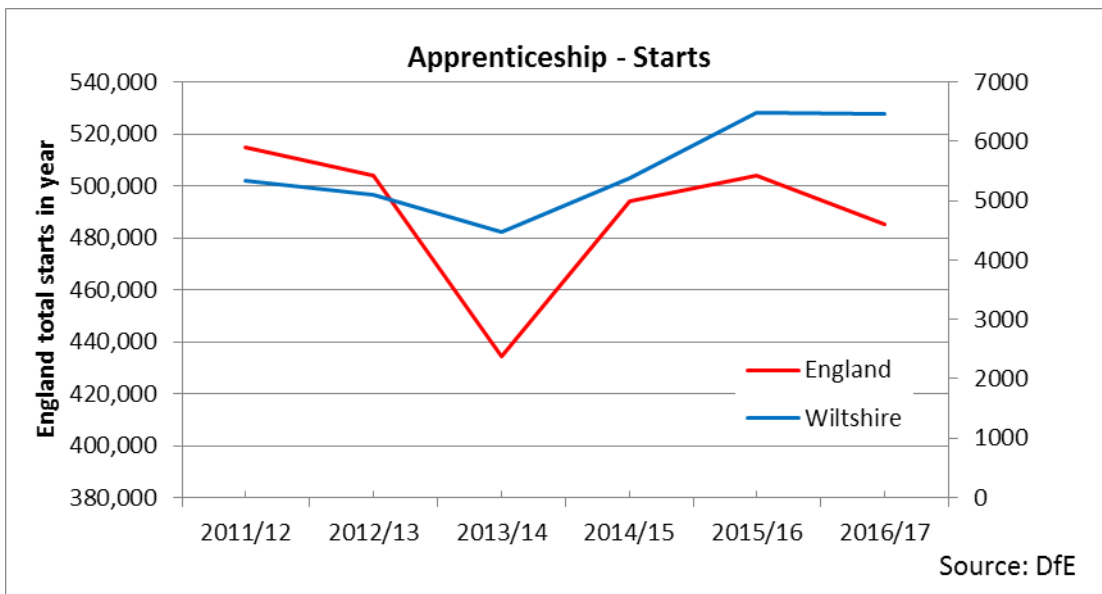
3. In July 2017, a new 10-year business plan was approved by Wiltshire Council. The activity to deliver the first stage of this business plan is currently being described by services in service plans. In the coming months this information will be used to develop a new performance framework to support the new business plan. In the meantime, this report will make use of a temporary framework; measures from the previous framework mapped to the current business plan.
4. Where appropriate measures from the previous framework have been updated using information drawn from individual services. The measures in the framework are drawn from those used by the council's services and programmes to monitor and manage their planned work and its impacts.
5. Below are some key measures shown under the three key priorities of the new business plan: growing the economy, strong communities and protecting those who are most vulnerable.

Priority 1.1 Growing the Economy – Highly Skilled Jobs

6. In order to assist the delivery of more highly skilled jobs in Wiltshire the council aims to help to provide the candidates to fill those positions. Continual improvement in Wiltshire’s schools supports this aim. Provisional results for A levels taken in summer 2017 show a small decline (0.06) in the average point score from an already high position. The rise in the national figure (0.33) brings it closer to the Wiltshire figure.

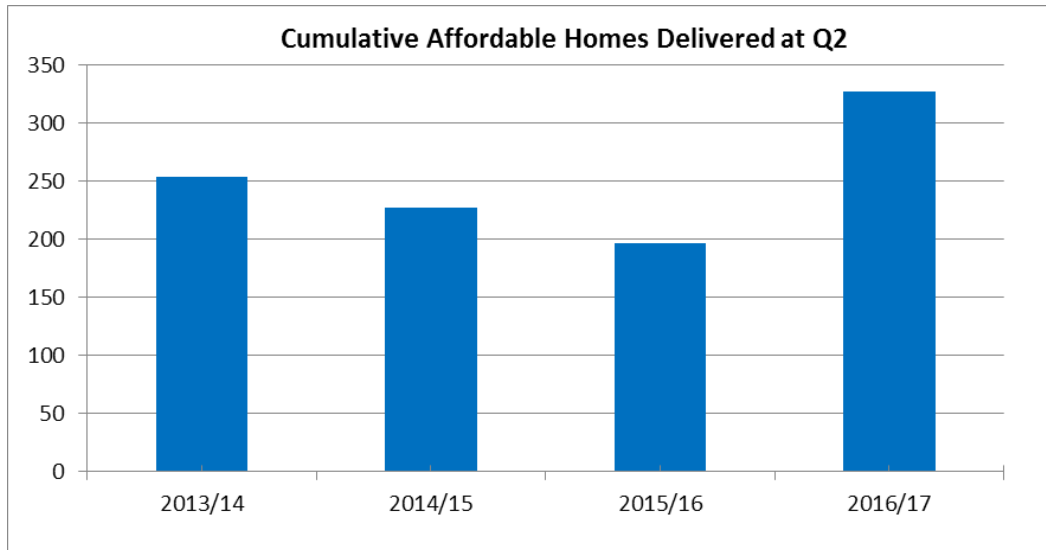


7. One of the outcomes Wiltshire Council is hoping to achieve is a greater number of apprenticeships in Wiltshire. In 2016/17 the number of apprenticeships starting in the county was similar to the previous year at around 4,500 for the 12 months. The number is 44.5% higher than it was in 2013/14 and the proportion of national apprenticeship starts that take place in Wiltshire has risen from 1.03% to 1.33% over the same period.



Priority 1.2 Growing the Economy – Sustainable Development

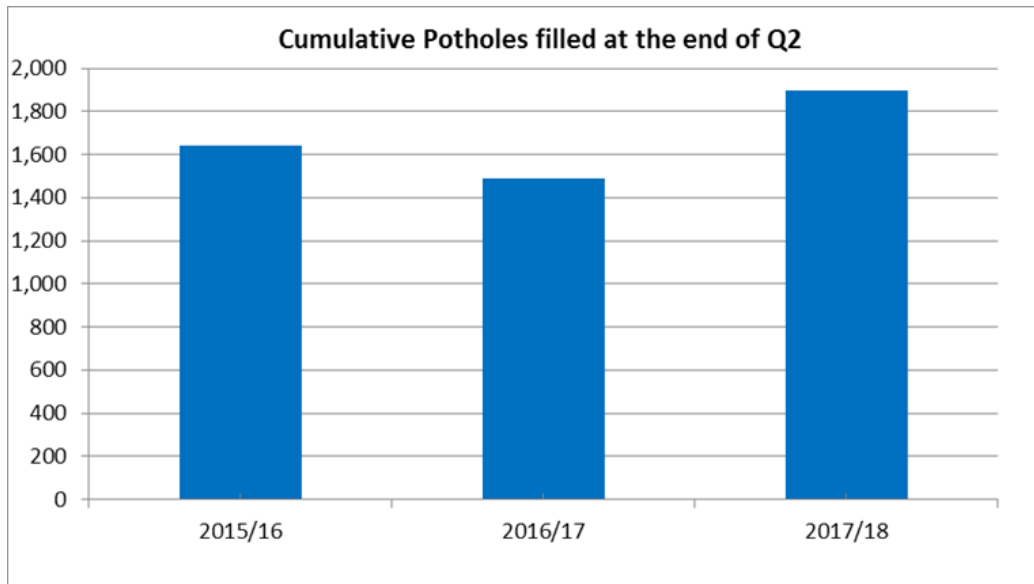
8. Wiltshire Council's Business Plan states that sustainable development will be achieved by delivering development where it is needed and in accordance with Wiltshire's Core Strategy.
9. The Core Strategy suggests that approximately 13,000 affordable homes should be delivered between 2015 and 2026. In the six months to the end of September this year the number of affordable homes delivered was 66.8% above where it was at the same point last year. Halfway through the current financial year 50% of the target of 650 has been achieved.



10. The planning system is used to encourage appropriate development and protect communities and the environment from unsuitable development. In quarter two more than 97% of planning applications were determined within the agreed time limit in both categories (major and non-major). This performance matches that across the last 12 months following recruitment of planning professionals and sensible management of the system.
11. The appropriateness of decisions made is judged by the success rate in defending planning appeals. There were 36 appeals made in quarter two, down 14% on the previous quarter, and 28 (78%) of those were successfully defended by Wiltshire Council.

Priority 1.3 Growing the Economy – Transport and Infrastructure

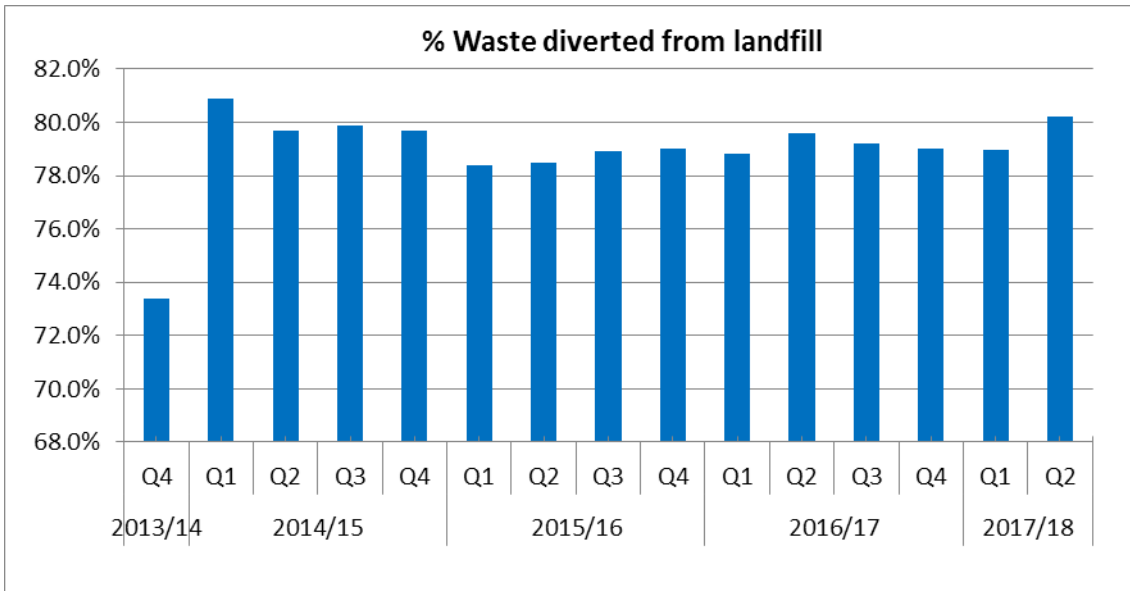
12. Strategically managing the county's highways is one way in which Wiltshire Council aims to improve infrastructure and thereby help create conditions in which Wiltshire's economy can grow. One outward sign of well managed highways is the filling of potholes. At the end of September this year there were 32% more completed pothole repairs as there were at the same point in the previous year.



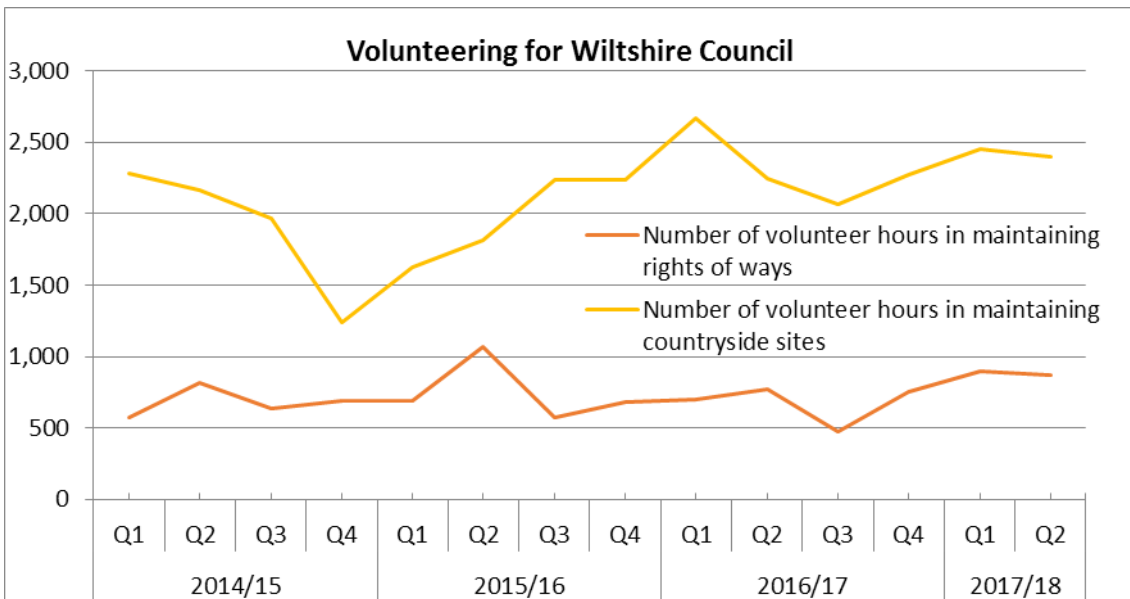
13. Another way in which the council looks to support activity that will help grow Wiltshire's economy is to improve the digital infrastructure in the county. In addition to commercial providers Wiltshire Council's [Wiltshire Online](#) programme is aiming to provide Superfast Broadband (speeds of 24Mbps and above) to more than 10,700 premises across the county as part of the current phase of delivery. To date over 5,700 premises have been enabled to receive superfast fibre optic broadband – over 50% of the total.

Priority 2.1 Strong Communities – Community Wellbeing

14. Communities are encouraged to take more responsibility for activity in their areas. Recycling and the reduction of waste is one such activity. Through various schemes and through kerbside collections and household recycling centres Wiltshire Council aims to give residents in communities the opportunity to reduce the need to send their waste to landfill. It is expected that 75% of waste will be diverted from landfill and this continues to be the case. In the most recent quarter the figure was just over 80% - a 0.75% point increase on the same period in the previous year.

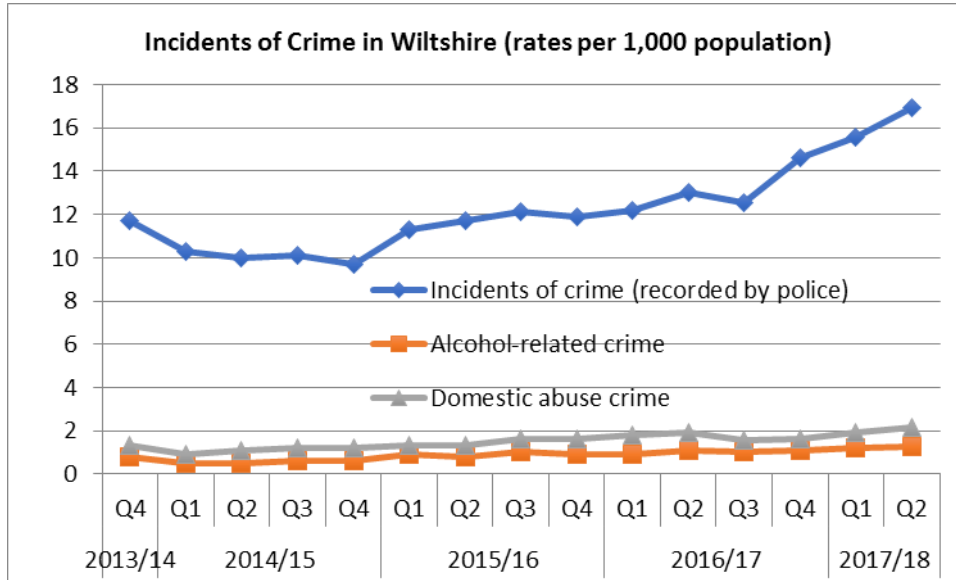


15. Volunteering is a measure of community wellbeing. One of the ways in which the council can promote volunteering is to provide voluntary opportunities for people to take-up. Volunteers are used in many of the council's services. One such example is in maintaining countryside sites and rights of way where participation rates remain high.



Priority 2.2 Strong Communities – Safe Communities

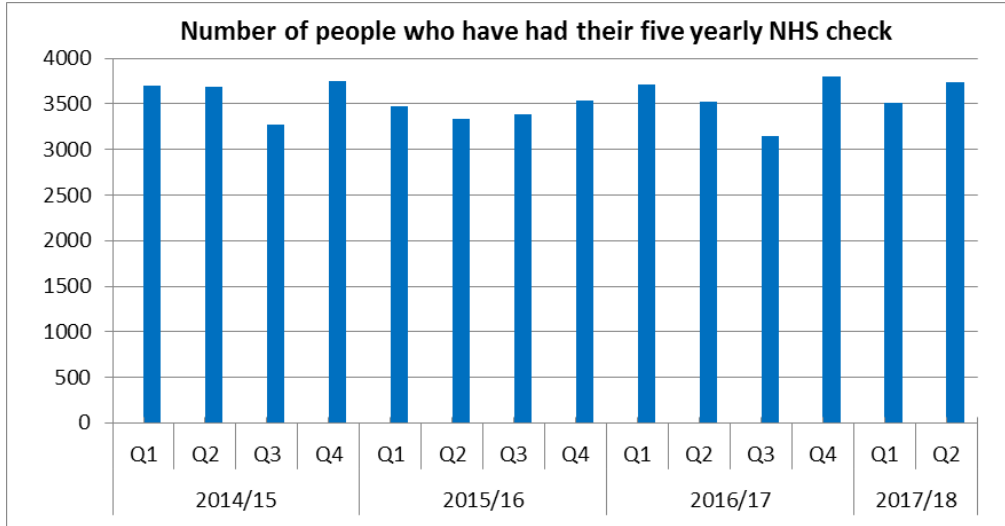
16. Improving safety and protecting communities are amongst the priorities for Wiltshire Council. The most obvious concern around safety in communities is crime where Wiltshire Council has stated it will work in close partnership with Wiltshire Police. Figures from Wiltshire Police show crime rates rising in the county. The police suggest this is at least in part down to more reporting and better recording practices.



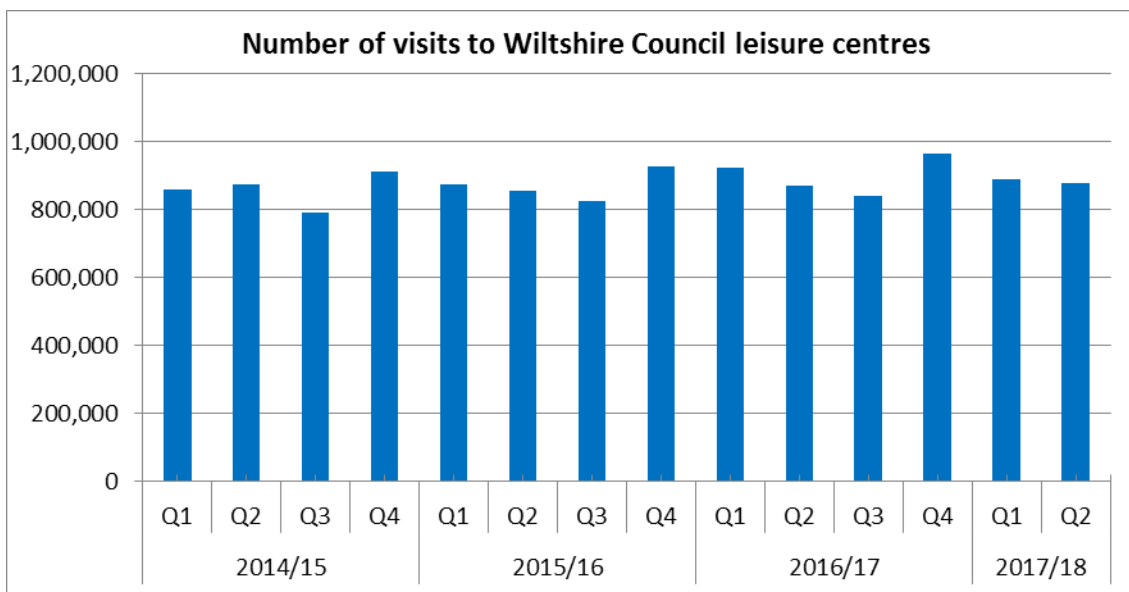
17. Wiltshire Council hope to influence safety in communities directly by helping Wiltshire children to be more road aware and safer on the streets. In the quarter ending in September over 1,000 children completed the *Walksafe* course and another nearly 500 undertook *Bikeability*.

Priority 2.3 Strong Communities – Personal Wellbeing

18. Healthy, active and engaged individuals help to make strong communities. Wiltshire Council wants to make sure that eligible people receive an NHS health check. The NHS Health Check programme is offered every 5 years to people aged 40-74 and aims to reduce the risk of developing lifestyle related illnesses including cardiovascular disease, obesity, type 2 diabetes, kidney disease and stroke.

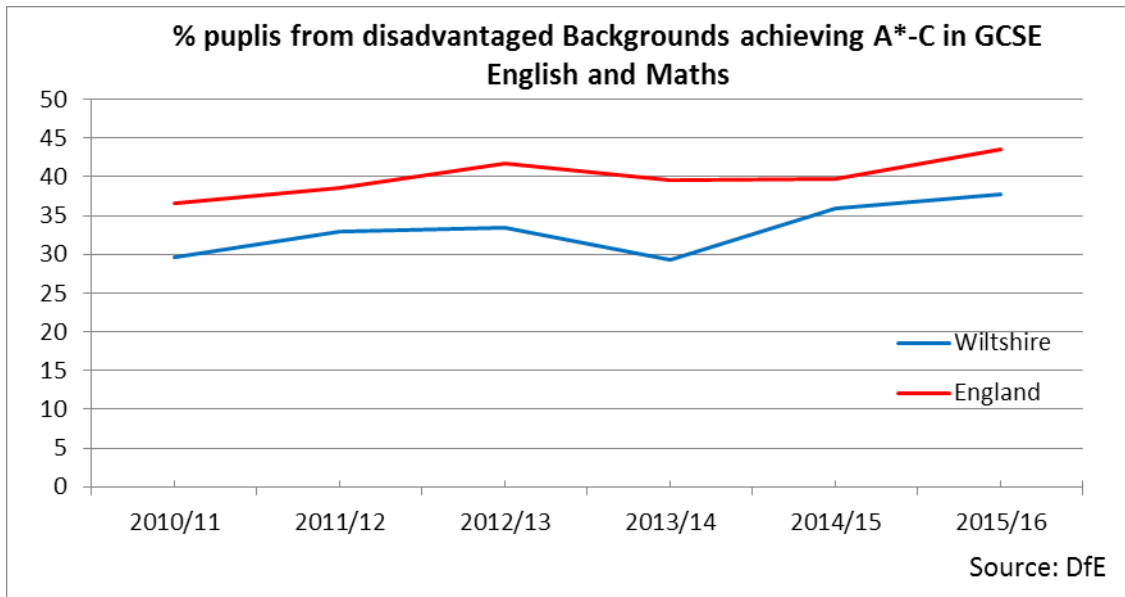


19. Alongside checking peoples' health, Wiltshire Council aims to provide opportunities for its residents to participate in physical activity through its leisure offer. Visits to Wiltshire Council leisure centres go through an annual cycle with the highest attendance figures in quarter four of each year and quarter three showing the lowest. There was a 0.6% increase in quarter two against the same period in the previous year meaning that there were over 875,000 visits to Wiltshire Council leisure centres in the three months to the end of September.

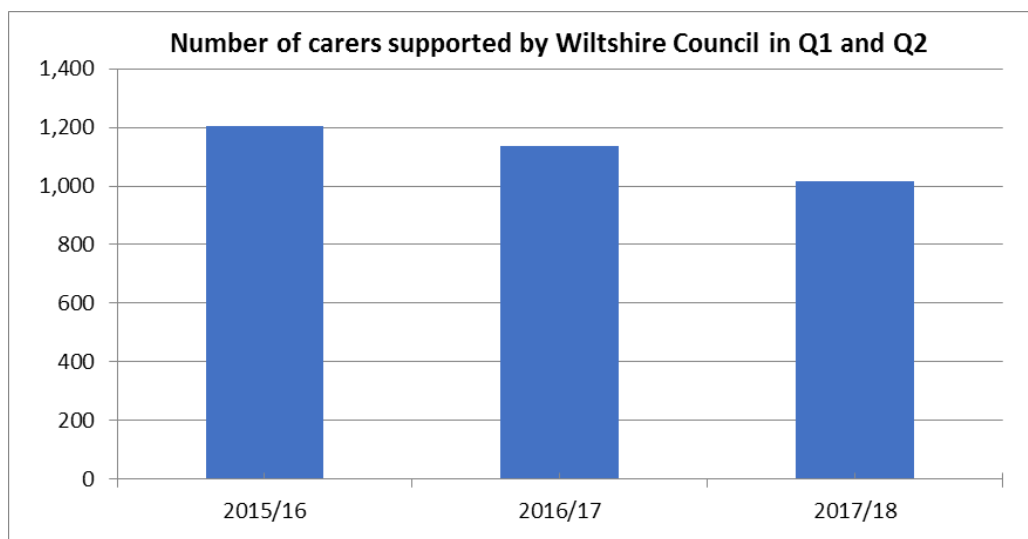


Priority 3.1 Protecting the Vulnerable – Early Intervention

20. Wiltshire Council aims to help provide school places that help all pupils achieve their potential. While the breakdown of the GCSE information from 2017 is not yet available (at the time of writing) previous years information on the achievement of disadvantaged learners (those qualifying for the Pupil Premium) shows that Wiltshire has some improvements to make to meet the national level. This is particularly acute as Wiltshire pupils achieve above national average when all students' performance is considered.

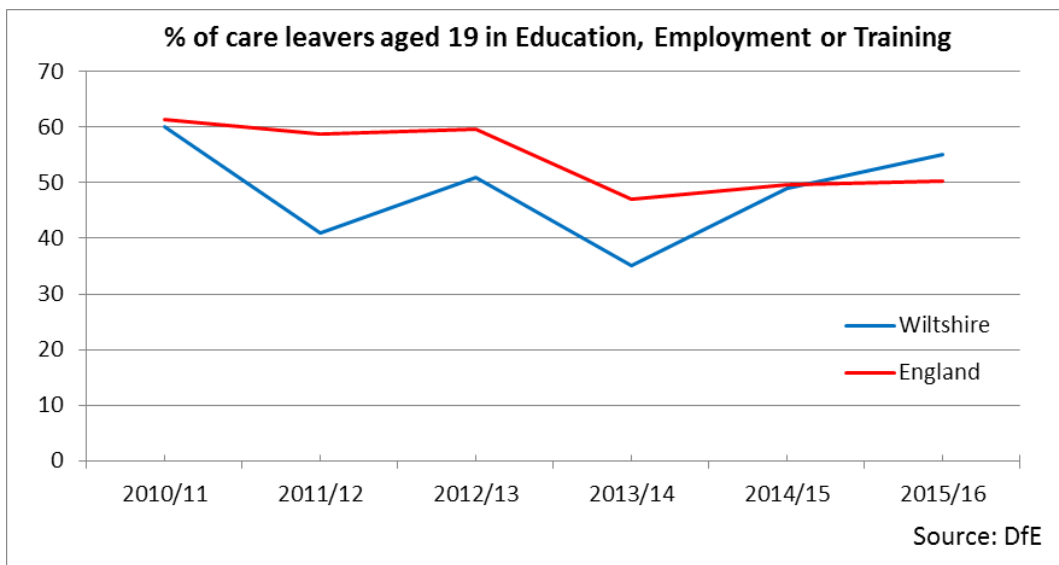


21. Helping to support carers by working with partners, including the NHS, is one way in which Wiltshire Council aims to prevent greater need for statutory services. By the end of quarter two just over 1,000 individual carers had been supported; this is 10.4% lower than the number after two quarters in 2016/17. The lower number of carers receiving a funded service from the Council reflects the success of Carer Support Wiltshire, in finding alternative methods of supporting carers through the provision of information and advice and signposting carers to alternative services within local communities.

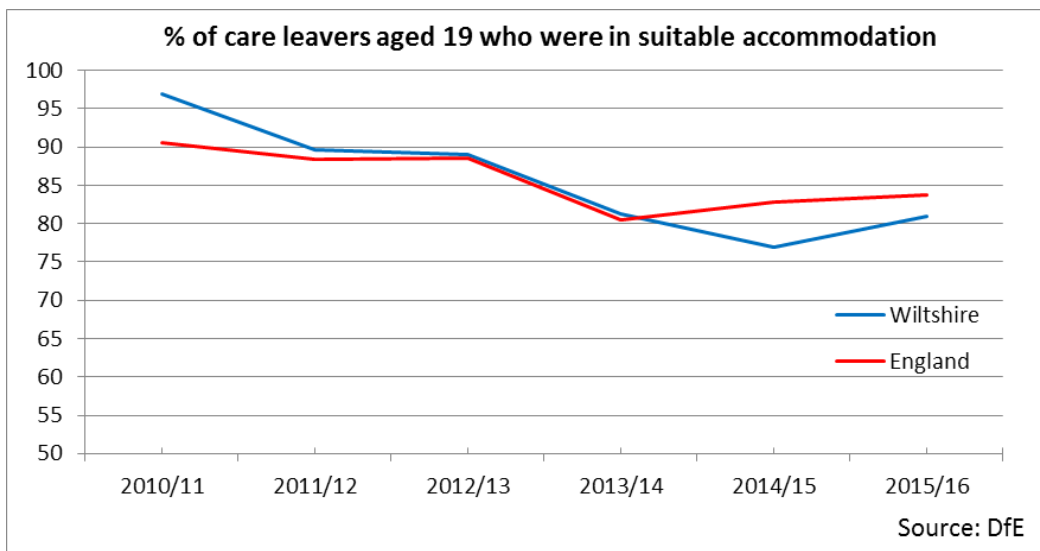


Priority 3.2 Protecting the Vulnerable – Integration

22. Ensuring that services which are designed to protect the most vulnerable in our communities are well linked and work together is a key goal for Wiltshire Council.
23. One particular group identified in Wiltshire Council’s Business Plan is care leavers – those looked after by the council for at least 13 weeks since the age of 14. Working with education providers and employers the council’s care and support teams hope to improve life chances for care leavers by ensuring they have positive destinations after leaving care. There has been a 20 percentage point improvement in the rate of care leavers in education, employment and training in Wiltshire over the last two years.

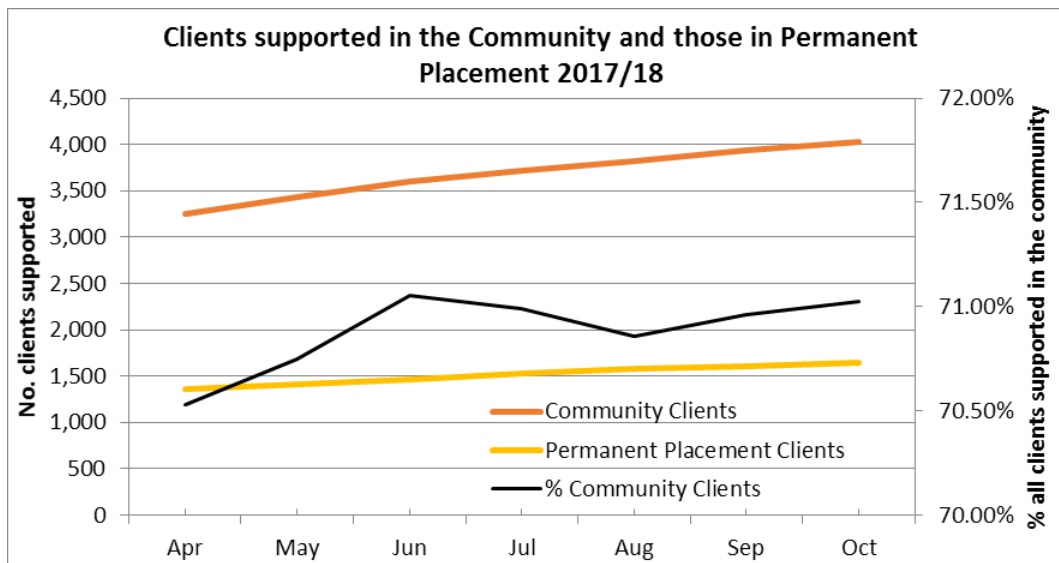


24. Likewise, working with housing organisations, including those in the private sector, Wiltshire Council hopes to help those who leave its care find suitable accommodation. The local and national trend in this indicator is down over the last five years but Wiltshire has seen an improvement in the most recent figures.



Priority 3.3 Protecting the Vulnerable – Personalisation

25. In order to help better protect more vulnerable people in Wiltshire’s communities the council aims to provide care and support that is designed around the individual. The care provided is designed to help people who are frail, sick or disabled live at home for as long as it is safe and it helps people to continue to look after themselves in their own home. The care providers supporting us with this are motivated to deliver on people’s individual support plans and outcomes, not just providing the care. The graph below illustrates how we continue to support more people in their own homes than are being placed in permanent care home placements.



Strategic Risk Register (as at September 2017)

26. Delivering the Council’s new Business Plan will continue to offer a significant challenge given an increasing demand for key services, such as care for vulnerable children and adults, waste management and highways maintenance, as well as rising inflation costs, and smaller central government grants. The Strategic Risk Register reflects these challenges.
27. As with the performance information, the strategic risk register will be reviewed and refined in the coming months as the service planning process is completed. Service plans, which outline the changes services will be making in the coming years to deliver the council’s new business plan, will identify new risks assigned to new activity.
28. The Strategic Risk Register draws together information recorded on risk registers at service delivery level. Each Directorate area holds at least one Service Risk Register.
29. Information that has significance across the council as a whole is displayed in three categories on the Strategic Risk Register.

- *Critical service risks*: significant single service risks, which, should they be realised will have a significant impact on the organisation as a whole.
 - *Composite strategic risks*: risks which are significant within a number of service areas although individually would not significantly impact on the organisation as a whole. These risks are compiled into a single strategic composite risk (owned by the most appropriate service) and included within the strategic risk register. The ongoing monitoring of these risks therefore is drawn from the updates to the individual service level risks.
 - *National risks*: These risks mirror the most significant risks on the Cabinet Office's [national risk register](#) and is Wiltshire's response should these be realised. These are typically captured within the [Wiltshire Community Risk Register](#) managed by the [Local Resilience Forum](#).
30. The simplified version of the current strategic risk register is provided in appendix 1.
 31. Each risk is fully defined by the responsible service (who assess the cause, event and effect that make up the identified risk) and scored for impact and likelihood to give an overall score. A risk is scored twice; firstly, as inherent (the current level of risk) and then as residual (the risk as it would be once all mitigating actions are in place). The actions described are RAG'd, based on progress towards completion. This RAG guides the reader of the register to understand the true current risk.
 32. A whole range of service risks are kept under observation each quarter. A small number of new risks were added to service registers this quarter with just one represented on the corporate risk register through one of the composite corporate risks.
 33. There are no new risks on the strategic register and none have been removed since the last quarter.
 34. Of the 13 risks listed on the strategic risk register just two have an inherent score that puts them in the 'high' bracket.
 35. The risk of a pandemic flu outbreak or widespread flooding remain high risk. The scoring of these risks, and the other national level risks, reflects the national risk assessment and does not change with local activity. This lack of movement reflects how far the council's able to influence the likelihood of these eventuality and how reliant on its partners the council is for a meaningful response.
 36. Activity continues to ensure the current level of mitigation is maintained. The Local Health Resilience Partnership is currently reviewing the action plan to deal with a influenza pandemic. Winter Planning, including flood alleviation, is well advanced bringing together many services including Emergency Planning and the Highways Team.
 37. Other national level risks have medium or low inherent and residual scores and suggest good progress against planned actions.

38. Composite corporate risk all remained well managed in the current quarter. Controls put in place over the last 18 months have ensured that all likelihood scores remain at two.
39. Some of the issues described in composite corporate risks are more severe in specific services but the scores displayed represent the risk for Wiltshire Council as a whole. This is the case with Information Governance, Contract Management and Staff Capacity where the relevant lead services are undertaking reviews of service level risks.
40. The safeguarding of vulnerable adults and children remains a high priority for the council. This focus means that actions continue to be sought and undertaken, to mitigate the likelihood of safeguarding incidents. However, the unpredictability of the sources of such events means that safeguarding will always be a risk to the organisation.

Overview & Scrutiny Engagement

41. The Financial Planning Task Group is due to consider this report at its meeting on 18 December 2017. The Financial Planning Task Group will also play a role in the development of the new performance management framework helping to ensure clear links to the council's new business plan.

Safeguarding Implications

42. A number of indicators are regularly analysed which directly relate to the safeguarding of children and adults. Action is taken where improvements in performance are required.

Public Health Implications

43. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Procurement Implications

44. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

45. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

46. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Risk Assessment

47. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Financial Implications

48. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Legal Implications

49. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Options Considered

50. Not applicable as no decision is required.

Conclusions

51. This report brings together updates on outturns published through the Citizen's Dashboard, as well supplementary commentary to provide further context around the council's activities in these areas and the risks faced by the council.

Robin Townsend
Director, Corporate Services & Digital

Report Author:

Toby Eliot, Corporate Support Manager | toby.eliot@wiltshire.gov.uk
November 2017

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Strategic Risk Register (Q2 September 2017)
-

Wiltshire Council Strategic Risk Register

Q2 (July to September) 2017/18

Risk short name	Primary Risk Category	Q2 Inherent Impact	Q2 Inherent Likelihood	Q2 Inherent Risk Rating	Q2 DoT	Q2 Actions RAG	Q2 Residual Impact	Q2 Residual Likelihood	Q2 Res Risk Rating	Q2 Comments
Critical Service Risks										
Safeguarding Children	Service Disruption	4	2	8	▶	Green	4	1	4	Good progress in recruitment and retention of staff means that over the last 12 months the individuals areas of risk have been reduced. The high impact and the number of individuals involved mean that there will be an ever present risk.
Safeguarding Adults	Reputation	4	2	8	▶	Green	4	1	4	The individual risk areas remain well monitored and managed during a period of transformation.
Composite Corporate Risks										
Staff capacity: Recruitment and Retention	Staffing/ People	3	2	6	▶	Green	3	2	6	Overall the risk to the council is well managed and remains at a medium level. There are some specific issues in services areas where the risks are recorded as higher. These are being reviewed by Human Resources.
Budget management	Financial	4	2	8	▶	Green	4	2	8	Pressures continue on budgets across the organisation. Management controls have been reviewed and strengthened in order to reduce the risk at the end of the financial year.
Contract monitoring and management	Service delivery	4	2	8	▶	Amber	4	2	8	The Contract Management Framework has been updated following discussions with SWAP. Further contract management training has been undertaken with 82 council officers now having received training. A audit by SWAP of the council's contract management activity is underway and once complete will inform future improvement activity.
Corporate Health, Safety & Wellbeing	Health & Safety	3	2	6	▶	Green	2	2	4	Controls remain in place to manage the overall health and safety risk level.
Information Governance	Reputation	3	2	6	▶	Green	2	2	4	Ongoing work is done with specific service areas to ensure that the overall risk for the organisation remains low.

Wiltshire Council Strategic Risk Register

Q2 (July to September) 2017/18

National Level Risks										
Pandemic influenza	Health & Safety	4	4	12	▶	Green	4	3	12	<p>The scoring of national level risks does not change at the local level.</p> <p>Wiltshire's partnerships continue to monitor and manage these risks in the most appropriate way for the county. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the Pandemic Influenza action plan by the Local Health Resilience Partnership • Ongoing winter planning and close working relationships across the council and partners. • Workshops for flood wardens and community volunteers. • Completed Corporate Deliberate Threats Plan and associated training completed.
Flooding	Health & Safety	3	4	12	▶	Green	4	3	12	
Widespread electricity failure	Health & Safety	4	3	8	▶	Green	4	2	8	
Catastrophic terrorist attacks	Health & Safety	5	2	8	▶	Green	4	2	8	
Poor air quality events	Health & Safety	4	2	8	▶	Green	4	2	8	
Cyber Security	Legal	4	1	4	▶	Green	4	1	4	

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: **Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Period 7 2017/2018**

Cabinet Member: **Cllr Philip Whitehead – Finance**

Key Decision: **No**

Executive Summary

This report advises members of the revenue and capital budget monitoring positions as at the end of Period 7 (end of October 2017) for the financial year 2017/2018 with recommended actions as appropriate.

The forecasts indicate a general fund variance, if no action is taken, of £6.557 million, with management action identified to date. This is 2.1% of the Council's net budget, and in line with previous year comparisons at this stage of the financial year when action was taken to deliver a balanced budget. The purpose of budget monitoring is to identify such risks in order to allow management to address issues. Action is currently being taken to identify areas where additional savings can be made so that a balanced budget is achieved. An updated position will be reported to Cabinet in the next budget monitoring report.

This report also details changes to the capital budget made since the 2017/2018 budget was set in February 2017 and reflects the position of the 2017/2018 capital spend against budget as at Period 7 (as at 31 October 2017)

If action is taken then a balanced budget can be achieved by 31 March 2018. If this is not the case then there will be a draw down from reserves. Therefore every action will be taken to reduce spend.

The year-end general fund reserve balance with no drawdown to fund overspends would be £12.534 million. This is in line with the Council's financial plan and recommendations by the Section 151 Officer.

Proposal

Cabinet is asked to note the outcome of the period 7 (end of October) budget monitoring and to approve all budget amendments outlined in the report.

To note the budget movements undertaken to the capital programme shown in appendices E

and F and to also note the reprogramming of the capital £14.741 million between 2017/2018 and 2018/2019.

Reason for Proposal

To inform effective decision making and ensure a sound financial control environment.

To inform Cabinet of the position of the 2017/2018 capital programme as at Period 7 (31 October 2017), including highlighting any budget changes

Michael Hudson, Director – Finance and Procurement

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: **Revenue Budget Monitoring Period 7 2017/2018**

Cabinet Member: **Cllr Philip Whitehead – Finance**

Key Decision: **No**

Purpose of Report

1. To advise members of the revenue and capital budget monitoring position as at the end of period 7 (end of October 2017) for the financial year 2017/2018 with suggested actions as appropriate.
2. To inform Cabinet on the position of the 2017/2018 capital programme, as at Period 7 (31 October 2017), including highlighting budget changes
3. This report is the first combined revenue and capital report.

Background

4. The Council set the 2017/2018 budget at its meeting on 21 February 2017. The report focuses on forecast exceptions to meeting the original budget and actions required to balance it. Comprehensive appendices showing the individual service headings are included in Appendix C. More details on any revisions to the original base budgets in year are also included in the report.

Revenue Summary

5. The projected year end position for the relevant accounts is set out as follows:

	Revised Budget Period 7 £ m	Profiled Budget to date £ m	Actual to date £ m	Projected Position for Year £ m	Projected Variance £ m	Variance reported at period 4 £ m	Movement since period 4 £ m
General Fund Total	311.351	339.678	246.476	317.908	6.557	4.484	2.073
Housing Revenue Account	(0.592)	(8.391)	(7.747)	(0.592)	0	0	0

6. Annual budget expenditure is not always spent in equal amounts each month. The profiled budget above shows the anticipated spend at the end of period 7. The main variance between the revised budget at period 7 and the profiled budget is due to a phasing of grant income due to be received by schools in period 12.

General Fund Monitoring Update

7. Accountancy continues to support budget managers to monitor their budgets, with a focus on the budgets assessed to be subject to a high risk due to factors such as changes in customer demand or expenditure or income assumptions. This has identified the areas where costs have risen quicker than forecast.
8. Budget monitoring is an ongoing process and budgets and expenditure are reviewed between budget managers and accountants regularly, on a risk based approach. As part of this review these reports exclude commitments in the actual spend column, to better show a consistent position. However, known commitments are taken into account in calculating the projected position for the year.
9. The period 7 report shows more detailed information and reports only the larger variances. Full details of service area figures are included in Appendix C. The figures in period 7 are current position after any approved recovery actions have been actioned.
10. As in previous reports, this report will target large variances and the managerial actions arising to ensure a balanced budget at year end.

Budget Movements in Period

11. There have been a number of budget movements during 2017/2018. These are due to budget virements, relating to factors such as structural changes or allocation of corporate savings targets since the report for budget setting in February 2017. A full trail is shown in appendix A. The overall net budget remains the same as agreed by Full Council in February 2017.
12. Further details of major virements in the period are included in appendix B. This includes a virement that has reallocated previous agreed corporate savings budget across all council services.
13. The Council has recently undertaken a review of its senior management team structure. Accountancy are currently reviewing new structures with Directors. This report is still in the previous Council reporting structure and the next report to members will be in the new structure.

General Fund Monitoring Details

14. Overall the majority of service net spend is in line with budget profiles and forecasts. There are some services which have identified larger variances at
-

this stage of the year than originally planned. Details of these areas are included below. Directors and Head of Service are identifying compensating actions to bring these back in line.

15. Overall the period 7 report identifies potential cost pressures of £6.557 million. Below are the comments on the main variances over 0.250 million

Adults Social Care

16. Adult Social Care budgets are projecting a net overspend of £0.850 million for 2017/2018. The main area of overspend is the Learning Disabilities Service where two of the savings proposals for 2017/2018 are yet to deliver any financial efficiencies totalling £1.3 million and the effects of re-procurement of placements following on from the cessation of three Learning Disability providers in the last 3 months. This overspend has been partially mitigated by an increase in client contributions across the whole of Adult Social Care. Heads of service are actively seeking to reduce this overspend.

0-25 Service: Disabled Children & Adults

17. The 0-25 SEND Service is currently projected to overspend by £2.056 million. As previously reported to Cabinet this reflects continued pressures across all budgets for children and young people with high needs particularly on packages of care for young people with disabilities and home to school transport for pupils with special educational needs (SEN).
18. SEN Transport budgets are currently projected to overspend by £0.906 million. Success in meeting the needs of young people in local college provision has had an impact on transport costs despite reducing overall spend on education placements. Actions taken to mitigate transport costs include the implementation of travel training for young people, particularly those attending post 16 provision..
19. Spend on packages of care for young people with disabilities has also increased during the year. This primarily relates to the impact of changes to the legislation resulting in a greater number of young people aged 16-25 being supported through education, health and care plans (EHCPs). This impact is evident nationally as well as in Wiltshire.

Car Parking

20. Car Parking is currently projecting a net overspend of £0.250 million, due to the projected level of 2017/2018 income. Officers are working on proposals which, if approved, could mitigate this.

Environment

21. Environment is currently projecting a net overspend of £0.400 million, due to 0.100 million pressure from unachievable markets income and £0.300 million pressure on Fleet. Officers are working on proposals which, if approved, could mitigate this.

Libraries, Heritage & Arts

22. Libraries, Heritage & Arts is currently projecting a net overspend of £0.615 million. This is due to a combination of historic savings targets in relation to Salisbury City Hall income generation, Melksham Lunch Club, Communities and service restructure.
23. Plans are in development to improve income generation and deliver these savings however they will not be delivered in full in 2017/2018 but will be in future years.

Restructure & Contingency

24. This heading includes a range of corporate and cross cutting savings and is currently projecting a net overspend of £1.941 million. This balance is largely due to the ongoing delivery of corporate savings for which plans are being developed and actioned, albeit slower than anticipated. Corporate Directors are reviewing actions to assess the ability to deliver alternative savings, however the General Fund Reserve does allow a contingency for prudence due to the difficult nature of these items. However at this stage we do not plan to draw down.

Corporate Levys

25. This service is currently forecasting a £0.400 million underspend. This is due to a combination of lower than expected gross cost in terms of purchasing and surrendering allowances for the year as well as the commercial sale of a number of allowances to third parties by the Energy Team that has generated a profit.

Housing Revenue Account Summary

26. Budget figures on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) have been reviewed as part of the regular budget monitoring process.
27. The HRA is currently projecting a balanced position.

Capital Summary

28. The original budget for 2017/2018 was approved by Council during budget setting on 21 February 2017. Since that date there have been a number of changes to the budget for 2017/2018, largely due to reprogramming of budget from 2016/2017 and to 2018/2019; but also to reflect additional funding being available. The changes to the budget since it was last amended in the Budget

report are summarised in the table that follows, a fuller breakdown of the changes made at a scheme by scheme level is attached as Appendix D

Breakdown of Budget Amendments from Original Budget to Period 7 Budget (as at 31 October 2017)

	£m	Further information
Budget Period 4 2017/2018	173.789	Appendix E
Amendments to Capital Programme 2017/2018 Since Period 4		
Additional Budgets added to Programme	1.823	Appendix E
Reduced Budgets	(0.024)	Appendix E
Budgets Reprogrammed from 2017/2018 to 2018/2019	(14.741)	Appendix E & F
Current Budget 2017/2018	160.847	

29. The budget additions shown above largely reflect increases in funding being available and brought into the programme under the Chief Financial Officer delegated authority. They largely comprise additional grants from Central Government, Section 106 contributions and other contributions used to finance capital spend within the capital programme. Further information on the budget movements at an individual scheme level is shown in Appendix E and in further detail in Appendix F.
30. The budgets that have been reprogrammed into 2018/2019 are shown in further detail in Appendices E and F, with the higher value amounts also explained in the narrative for schemes in Appendix G.

Summary of Capital Position as at 31 October 2017

31. The current budget for the year 2017/2018 is £160.847 million. Actual spend on schemes as at 31 October 2017 was £56.033 million. A full breakdown of these figures is attached in Appendix A.
32. At present there are no anticipated significantly overspending schemes. The capital financing revenue budget of £23.999 million as at Month 7, 31st October 2017 is expected to be online. Further information on the movements undertaken and the position of some of the larger schemes is set out in Appendix C, along with updates on the capital receipts received during 2017/2018.

Reserves

33. The table below provides the projected position for the year as at period 7 on the general fund balance held by the Council. The latest forecast on general fund balances currently stands at £12.534 million at 31 March 2018.

General Fund Reserve	£ million	£ million
Balance as at 1 April 2017		(12.534)
Projected overspend at period 4	6.557	
Service Recovery Plans	(6.557)	
Total Forecast movement		0.000
Forecast Balance 31 March 2018		(12.534)

34. At present it is assumed that all other areas currently overspending will be on line by the year end following management action. A review of the assessment of need has been undertaken by the Section 151 Officer to link all the General Fund balances to risk. The original assessment reported to Full Council does allow some provision for Corporate Items that have not yet been recognised as there is sufficient time to take alternative actions to deliver a balanced budget. Also the table above identifies that the Council has sufficient reserves to deliver a balanced budget at the year end, however the risk assessment for 2018/2019 would require this to be recovered in that year, as well as the savings made on a recurring basis, so action is needed now to avoid deferring the matter to 2018/2019. At this stage it is planned that these actions will be achieved.

Overall Conclusions

35. This report has identified a shortfall if no further action is taken on the general fund budget of £6.557 million at period 7 due to cost pressures / shortfalls in income. Officers are currently taking action to address this and further monitoring reports will be brought to Cabinet throughout 2017/2018.
36. The early identification of potential issues is part of sound and prudent financial management. Action to address this year's forecast should be taken where officers have the delegated powers to do so and this is underway.

Implications

37. This report informs member's decision making.

Overview & Scrutiny Engagement

38. Regular reports are taken to Overview & Scrutiny relating to the Council's financial position

Safeguarding Implications

39. Safeguarding remains a key priority for the Council and this report reflects the additional investment support the ongoing spend in looked after children and safeguarding.

Public Health Implications

40. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Procurement Implications

41. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Equalities and diversity impact of the proposals

42. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

43. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Risks Assessment

44. If the Council fails to take actions to address forecast shortfalls, overspends or increases in its costs it will need to draw on reserves. The level of reserves is limited and a one off resource that cannot thus be used as a long term sustainable strategy for financial stability. Budget monitoring and management, of which this report forms part of the control environment, is a mitigating process to ensure early identification and action is taken.

Financial implications

45. This is a report from the Chief Finance Officer and the financial implications are discussed in the detail of this report.
46. It is forecast that a balanced budget will be achieved by 31 March 2018 following mitigating management action.
47. The capital budget for 2017/2018, as detailed in this report, has been revised to £160.847 million. Within any capital programme there are a number of potential risks such as from cost overruns or lower than expected levels of capital receipts. Such issues will be highlighted as soon as they establish themselves through the quarterly reporting process. Members may wish to bear in mind that the capital programme has been set for four years and therefore risks will be appraised over the whole period.

Legal Implications

48. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Proposals

49. Cabinet is asked to note the outcome of the period 7 (end of October) budget monitoring and to approve all budget amendments outlined in the report.

50. To note the budget movements undertaken to the capital programme shown in appendices D and E and to also note the reprogramming of the capital £14.741 million between 2017/2018 and 2018/2019.

Reasons for Proposals

51. To inform effective decision making and ensure a sound financial control environment.

Background Papers and Consultation

None

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Report Author: Matthew Tiller, Chief Accountant

Appendices:

Appendix A: Revenue Budget Movements 2017/2018

Appendix B: Major Virements between Service Areas from Original budget

Appendix C: Revenue Budget Monitoring Statements

Appendix D: Forecast Variance Movements

Appendix E: 2017/2018 Capital Programme Budget Movements and spend to
31 July 2017

Appendix F: Delegated authority for budget movements

Appendix G: Narrative on specific schemes

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Wiltshire Council Revenue Budget Movements 2017/2018

Service	Original Budget	Structural Changes	Revised Original Budget	In Year Virements to Period 4	Revised Budget Period 4	In Year Virements to Period 7	Revised Budget Period 7	Major Virements See Appendix B
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m				
Adult Social Care Operations								
Adults 18+	61.774	0.000	61.774	(0.600)	61.174	0.490	61.664	*
Mental Health	22.590	0.000	22.590	0.000	22.590	0.671	23.261	*
Learning Disabilities	42.188	0.000	42.188	0.118	42.306	1.918	44.224	*
Adult Care Commissioning & Housing								
Resources, Strategy & Commissioning	10.118	0.000	10.118	(0.038)	10.080	(3.066)	7.014	*
Housing Services	4.201	0.000	4.201	(0.090)	4.111	0.051	4.162	
Public Health & Public Protection								
Public Health Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.750)	(0.750)	0.000	(0.750)	
Other Public Health & Public Protection	2.314	0.000	2.314	0.000	2.314	0.000	2.314	
Leisure	0.130	0.000	0.130	(0.005)	0.125	0.000	0.125	
Operational Children's Services								
Children's Social Care	36.063	1.398	37.461	0.010	37.471	0.944	38.415	*
0-25 Service: Disabled Children & Adults	16.707	0.000	16.707	(0.123)	16.584	0.129	16.713	
Early Help	1.734	0.000	1.734	(0.149)	1.585	(1.191)	0.394	*
Commissioning, Performance & School Effectiveness								
School Effectiveness	1.650	0.001	1.651	(0.231)	1.420	0.052	1.472	
Safeguarding	1.398	(1.400)	(0.002)	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Funding Schools	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Commissioning & Performance	6.882	0.002	6.884	(0.856)	6.028	0.118	6.146	
Economy & Planning								
Economy & Planning	3.810	0.000	3.810	(0.247)	3.563	0.046	3.609	
Highways & Transport								
Highways	17.511	0.000	17.511	(0.312)	17.199	0.797	17.996	*
Transport	17.612	0.000	17.612	(0.057)	17.555	(0.240)	17.315	
Car Parking	(6.259)	0.000	(6.259)	0.012	(6.247)	(0.100)	(6.347)	
Waste & Environment								
Waste	32.055	0.000	32.055	(0.120)	31.935	0.317	32.252	*
Environment Services	3.963	0.000	3.963	(0.070)	3.893	0.000	3.893	
Communities & Communications								
Communications	1.175	0.000	1.175	0.013	1.188	(0.025)	1.163	
Libraries, Heritage & Arts	4.498	0.000	4.498	(0.298)	4.200	0.138	4.338	
Corporate Function, Procurement & Programme Office								
Corporate Function, Procurement & Programme Office	6.969	0.000	6.969	(0.361)	6.608	0.393	7.001	*
Finance								
Finance, Revenues & Benefits, & Pensions	3.175	0.000	3.175	(0.115)	3.060	(0.024)	3.036	
Revenues & Benefits - Subsidy	(0.500)	0.000	(0.500)	0.000	(0.500)	0.000	(0.500)	
Legal & Governance								
Legal & Governance	2.835	0.000	2.835	0.557	3.392	0.180	3.572	
People & Business Services								
Human Resources & Organisational Development	3.469	(0.001)	3.468	0.027	3.495	0.171	3.666	
Business Services	1.637	0.000	1.637	(0.043)	1.594	0.000	1.594	
Strategic Asset & Facilities Management	11.533	0.000	11.533	(0.075)	11.458	0.440	11.898	*
Information Services	9.563	0.000	9.563	(0.022)	9.541	0.147	9.688	
Corporate Directors								
Corporate Directors	0.834	0.000	0.834	0.000	0.834	(0.116)	0.718	
Members	1.992	0.000	1.992	(0.001)	1.991	0.001	1.992	
Corporate								
Movement on Reserves	0.000	0.000	0.000	(0.796)	(0.796)	(6.148)	(6.944)	*
Capital Financing	23.999	0.000	23.999	0.000	23.999	0.025	24.024	
Restructure & Contingency	(10.424)	0.000	(10.424)	3.666	(6.758)	3.882	(2.876)	*
General Government Grants	(34.690)	0.000	(34.690)	0.954	(33.736)	0.000	(33.736)	
Corporate Levys	8.845	0.000	8.845	0.000	8.845	0.000	8.845	
2017/2018 Budget Requirement	311.351	(0.000)	311.351	(0.000)	311.351	0.000	311.351	
HRA Budget	(0.592)	0.000	(0.592)	0.000	(0.592)	0.000	(0.592)	
	310.759	(0.000)	310.759	(0.000)	310.759	0.000	310.759	

More details are given of major virements in Appendix B. These areas are marked above with *

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Major Virements between Services Areas from Period 5 to Period 7

APPENDIX B

Net virements over £250,000

	£m
Adults 18+	
Allocation of Agreed Inflation Uplifts	0.490
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.490
Mental Health	
AD Review	0.052
Allocation of Agreed Inflation Uplifts	0.619
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.671
Learning Disabilities	
AD Review	0.052
Allocation of Agreed Inflation Uplifts	1.866
In Year Virements period 5-7	1.918
Resources Strategy & Commissioning	
Budget Transfers from Adult	(0.139)
Redundancies	0.059
PA and AD Review	(0.011)
Allocation of Agreed Inflation Uplifts	(2.975)
In Year Virements period 5-7	(3.066)
Childrens Social Care	
CSI Restructure Phase 1	0.564
Ops Childrens Services Financial other amendments	0.169
PA and AD Review	(0.026)
Structural Changes - Safeguarding childrens board	(0.002)
Structural Changes - Education Welfare Service	0.239
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.944
Early Help	
Redundancies	0.006
CSI Restructure Phase 1	(0.504)
Ops Childrens Services Financial Controls	0.051
Structural Changes - Behaviour & Attendance Service	(0.404)
Structural Changes - Education, Employment & Training	(0.401)
Ops Childrens Services - Other amendments	0.061
In Year Virements period 5-7	(1.191)
Highways	
Additional Corporate funding	0.480
Highways and transport salary realignment	0.340
PA Review	(0.023)
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.797
Waste	
Additional Corporate funding	0.340
PA Review	(0.024)
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.316
Corporate Function & Procurement	
Additional Corporate funding	0.250
Insurance Work Transfer	(0.016)
PA Review	0.159
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.393
Strategic Assets & Facilities Management	
Additional Corporate funding	0.440
In Year Virements period 5-7	0.440
Movement on Reserves	
Transfer from Earmarked Reserves	(0.148)
Drawdown from Earmarked Reserves	(6.000)
In Year Virements period 5-7	(6.148)
Restructure & Contingency	
Redundancies	(0.308)
Additional Corporate funding	(1.610)
Comensura Realignment 2017-18	(0.200)
Drawdown from Earmarked Reserves	6.000
In Year Virements period 5-7	3.882

Please note, these are only the service movements over £250,000. The sum of all virements balances to zero

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Wiltshire Council Revenue Budget Monitoring Statement: Period 7

Appendix C
31-Oct-17

		Original Budget	Revised Budget Period 7	Profiled Budget to Period 7	Actual to date	Projected Position for Year	Projected Variation for Year: Overspend / (Underspend)	Variation as % of Revised Budget: Overspend / (Underspend)
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Adult Social Care Operations								
Adults 18+	Gross Costs	79.648	79.538	46.931	45.976	79.538	-	-
	Income	(17.874)	(17.874)	(11.661)	(11.712)	(17.874)	-	-
	Net	61.774	61.664	35.270	34.264	61.664	-	-
Mental Health	Gross Costs	26.007	26.678	17.719	13.598	26.678	-	-
	Income	(3.417)	(3.417)	(2.116)	(1.618)	(3.417)	-	-
	Net	22.590	23.261	15.603	11.980	23.261	-	-
Learning Disabilities	Gross Costs	45.500	47.536	28.586	29.355	48.386	0.850	1.8%
	Income	(3.312)	(3.312)	(1.925)	(1.665)	(3.312)	-	-
	Net	42.188	44.224	26.661	27.690	45.074	0.850	1.9%
Adult Care Commissioning & Housing								
Resources, Strategy & Commissioning	Gross Costs	11.656	8.552	3.972	5.483	8.552	-	-
	Income	(1.538)	(1.538)	(1.001)	(0.522)	(1.538)	-	-
	Net	10.118	7.014	2.971	4.961	7.014	-	-
Housing Services	Gross Costs	8.662	8.576	5.333	5.061	8.576	-	-
	Income	(4.461)	(4.414)	(2.294)	(2.360)	(4.414)	-	-
	Net	4.201	4.162	3.039	2.701	4.162	-	-
Public Health & Public Protection								
Public Health Grant	Gross Costs	17.819	15.883	8.064	5.785	15.883	-	-
	Income	(17.819)	(16.633)	(13.364)	(13.524)	(16.633)	-	-
	Net	-	(0.750)	(5.300)	(7.739)	(0.750)	-	-

		Original Budget	Revised Budget Period 7	Profiled Budget to Period 7	Actual to date	Projected Position for Year	Projected Variation for Year: Overspend / (Underspend)	Variation as % of Revised Budget: Overspend / (Underspend)
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Other Public Health & Public Protection	Gross Costs	3.221	3.221	1.772	2.028	3.221	-	-
	Income	(0.907)	(0.907)	(0.601)	(0.600)	(0.907)	-	-
	Net	2.314	2.314	1.171	1.428	2.314	-	-
Leisure	Gross Costs	8.024	8.019	4.704	4.407	8.019	-	-
	Income	(7.894)	(7.894)	(4.155)	(3.653)	(7.894)	-	-
	Net	0.130	0.125	0.549	0.754	0.125	-	-
Operational Children's Services								
Children's Social Care	Gross Costs	38.467	40.939	23.817	22.346	40.939	-	-
	Income	(2.404)	(2.524)	(0.661)	(0.725)	(2.524)	-	-
	Net	36.063	38.415	23.156	21.621	38.415	-	-
0-25 Service: Disabled Children & Adults	Gross Costs	42.213	49.717	29.925	29.843	51.773	2.056	4.1%
	Income	(25.506)	(33.004)	(0.862)	(0.508)	(33.004)	-	-
	Net	16.707	16.713	29.063	29.335	18.769	2.056	12.3%
Early Help	Gross Costs	6.928	1.697	1.215	1.116	1.697	-	-
	Income	(5.194)	(1.303)	(0.982)	(0.373)	(1.303)	-	-
	Net	1.734	0.394	0.233	0.743	0.394	-	-
Commissioning, Performance & School Effectiveness								
School Effectiveness	Gross Costs	3.833	4.468	2.363	2.217	4.468	-	-
	Income	(2.183)	(2.996)	(1.868)	(1.846)	(2.996)	-	-
	Net	1.650	1.472	0.495	0.371	1.472	-	-
Safeguarding	Gross Costs	1.684	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Income	(0.286)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net	1.398	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding Schools	Gross Costs	10.905	277.211	137.452	71.748	277.211	-	-
	Income	(10.905)	(277.211)	(4.369)	(25.483)	(277.211)	-	-
	Net	-	-	133.083	46.265	-	-	-
Commissioning & Performance	Gross Costs	31.995	38.337	21.647	19.463	38.337	-	-
	Income	(25.113)	(32.191)	(1.349)	(1.694)	(32.191)	-	-
	Net	6.882	6.146	20.298	17.769	6.146	-	-
Economy & Planning								
Economy & Planning	Gross Costs	10.600	9.926	5.702	6.046	10.126	0.200	2.0%
	Income	(6.790)	(6.317)	(3.685)	(3.589)	(6.317)	-	-
	Net	3.810	3.609	2.017	2.457	3.809	0.200	5.5%
Highways & Transport								
Highways	Gross Costs	19.254	19.789	11.579	10.253	19.789	-	-
	Income	(1.743)	(1.793)	(1.136)	(0.876)	(1.793)	-	-
	Net	17.511	17.996	10.443	9.377	17.996	-	-
Transport	Gross Costs	19.235	18.938	9.915	10.074	18.938	-	-
	Income	(1.623)	(1.623)	(0.960)	(1.463)	(1.623)	-	-
	Net	17.612	17.315	8.955	8.611	17.315	-	-
Car Parking	Gross Costs	1.572	1.484	0.875	0.898	1.484	-	-
	Income	(7.831)	(7.831)	(4.467)	(3.902)	(7.581)	0.250	(3.2%)
	Net	(6.259)	(6.347)	(3.592)	(3.004)	(6.097)	0.250	(3.9%)
Waste & Environment								
Waste	Gross Costs	38.772	46.695	27.062	27.029	46.695	-	-

Wiltshire Council Revenue Budget Monitoring Statement: Period 7

Appendix C
31-Oct-17

		Original Budget	Revised Budget Period 7	Profiled Budget to Period 7	Actual to date	Projected Position for Year	Projected Variation for Year: Overspend / (Underspend)	Variation as % of Revised Budget: Overspend / (Underspend)
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
	Income	(6.717)	(14.443)	(14.495)	(14.456)	(14.443)	-	-
	Net	32.055	32.252	12.567	12.573	32.252	-	-
Environment Services	Gross Costs	5.554	5.485	3.295	3.541	5.885	0.400	7.3%
	Income	(1.591)	(1.592)	(1.049)	(0.741)	(1.592)	-	-
	Net	3.963	3.893	2.246	2.800	4.293	0.400	10.3%
Communities & Communications								
Communications	Gross Costs	1.255	1.243	0.630	0.821	1.453	0.210	16.9%
	Income	(0.080)	(0.080)	(0.047)	(0.029)	(0.080)	-	-
	Net	1.175	1.163	0.583	0.792	1.373	0.210	18.1%
Libraries, Heritage & Arts	Gross Costs	5.943	5.803	3.541	4.039	6.418	0.615	10.6%
	Income	(1.445)	(1.465)	(0.906)	(0.743)	(1.465)	-	-
	Net	4.498	4.338	2.635	3.296	4.953	0.615	14.2%
Corporate Function, Procurement & Programme Office								
Corporate Function, Procurement & Programme Office	Gross Costs	9.010	9.362	5.965	6.415	9.597	0.235	2.5%
	Income	(2.041)	(2.361)	(1.836)	(1.662)	(2.361)	-	-
	Net	6.969	7.001	4.129	4.753	7.236	0.235	3.4%
Finance								
Finance, Revenues & Benefits, & Pensions	Gross Costs	15.582	15.454	8.792	8.684	15.454	-	-
	Income	(12.407)	(12.418)	(5.042)	(5.058)	(12.418)	-	-
	Net	3.175	3.036	3.750	3.626	3.036	-	-

		Original Budget	Revised Budget Period 7	Profiled Budget to Period 7	Actual to date	Projected Position for Year	Projected Variation for Year: Overspend / (Underspend)	Variation as % of Revised Budget: Overspend / (Underspend)
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Revenues & Benefits - Subsidy	Gross Costs	111.386	111.386	64.348	64.375	111.386	-	-
	Income	(111.886)	(111.886)	(48.786)	(48.786)	(111.886)	-	-
	Net	(0.500)	(0.500)	15.562	15.589	(0.500)	-	-
Legal & Governance								
Legal & Governance	Gross Costs	5.167	5.674	3.622	4.686	5.874	0.200	3.5%
	Income	(2.332)	(2.102)	(1.061)	(1.296)	(2.102)	-	-
	Net	2.835	3.572	2.561	3.390	3.772	0.200	5.6%
People & Business Services								
Human Resources & Organisational Development	Gross Costs	5.661	5.317	3.092	2.865	5.317	-	-
	Income	(2.192)	(1.651)	(1.172)	(1.127)	(1.651)	-	-
	Net	3.469	3.666	1.920	1.738	3.666	-	-
Business Services	Gross Costs	3.759	2.635	1.474	1.610	2.795	0.160	6.1%
	Income	(2.122)	(1.041)	(0.762)	(0.780)	(1.041)	-	-
	Net	1.637	1.594	0.712	0.830	1.754	0.160	10.0%
Strategic Asset & Facilities Management	Gross Costs	16.235	16.876	9.737	8.640	16.876	-	-
	Income	(4.702)	(4.978)	(2.904)	(3.147)	(4.978)	-	-
	Net	11.533	11.898	6.833	5.493	11.898	-	-
Information Services	Gross Costs	11.630	11.754	8.652	7.996	11.594	(0.160)	(1.4%)
	Income	(2.067)	(2.066)	(1.518)	(1.568)	(2.066)	-	-
	Net	9.563	9.688	7.134	6.428	9.528	(0.160)	(1.7%)
Corporate Directors								
Corporate Directors	Gross Costs	0.861	0.746	0.347	0.808	0.746	-	-
	Income	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.028)	-	-
	Net	0.834	0.718	0.331	0.792	0.718	-	-
Members	Gross Costs	1.992	1.992	1.123	1.201	1.992	-	-
	Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net	1.992	1.992	1.123	1.201	1.992	-	-
Corporate								
Movement on Reserves		-	(6.944)	(6.944)	(6.944)	(6.944)	-	-
Capital Financing		23.999	24.024	5.384	4.274	24.024	-	-
Restructure & Contingency		(10.424)	(2.876)	(3.662)	0.240	(0.935)	1.941	(67.5%)
General Government Grants		(34.690)	(33.736)	(26.202)	(28.457)	(33.736)	-	-
Corporate Levys		8.845	8.845	4.900	4.476	8.445	(0.400)	(4.5%)
	Net	(12.270)	(10.687)	(26.524)	(26.411)	(9.146)	1.541	(14.4%)
Wiltshire Council General Fund Total								
	Gross Costs	607.760	890.244	476.727	401.996	896.551	6.307	0.7%
	Income	(296.409)	(578.893)	(137.050)	(155.522)	(578.643)	0.250	(0.0%)
	Net	311.351	311.351	339.678	246.475	317.908	6.557	2.1%
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	Gross Costs	24.772	24.939	6.335	6.990	24.939	-	-
	Income	(25.364)	(25.531)	(14.726)	(14.737)	(25.531)	-	-
	Net	(0.592)	(0.592)	(8.391)	(7.747)	(0.592)	-	-
Total Including HRA								
	Gross Costs	632.532	915.183	483.062	408.986	921.490	6.307	0.7%
	Income	(321.773)	(604.424)	(151.776)	(170.259)	(604.174)	0.250	(0.0%)
	Net	310.759	310.759	331.287	238.729	317.316	6.557	2.1%

Wiltshire Council Forecast Variance Movements

Appendix D

	Variance Reported for Period 4 £m	Movement in Period	Variance Reported for Period 7
<u>Adult Social Care Operations</u>			
Adults 18+	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mental Health	0.000	0.000	0.000
Learning Disabilities	0.000	0.850	0.850
<u>Adult Care Commissioning, Safeguarding & Housing</u>			
Resources, Strategy & Commissioning	0.000	0.000	0.000
Housing Services	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Public Health & Public Protection</u>			
Public Health Grant	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other Public Health & Public Protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Leisure	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Operational Children's Services</u>			
Children's Social Care	0.000	0.000	0.000
0-25 Service: Disabled Children & Adults	1.796	0.260	2.056
Early Help	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Commissioning, Performance & School Effectiveness</u>			
School Effectiveness	0.000	0.000	0.000
Safeguarding	0.000	0.000	0.000
Funding Schools	0.000	0.000	0.000
Commissioning & Performance	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Economy & Planning</u>			
Economy & Planning	0.000	0.200	0.200
<u>Highways & Transport</u>			
Highways	0.000	0.000	0.000
Transport	0.000	0.000	0.000
Car Parking	0.250	0.000	0.250
<u>Waste & Environment</u>			
Waste	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environment Services	0.000	0.400	0.400
<u>Communications, Community Area Boards, Libraries, Arts, Heritage & Culture</u>			
Communications	0.000	0.210	0.210
Libraries, Heritage & Arts	0.400	0.215	0.615
<u>Corporate Function, Procurement & Programme Office</u>			
Corporate Function, Procurement & Programme Office	0.000	0.235	0.235
<u>Finance</u>			
Finance, Revenues & Benefits, & Pensions	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenues & Benefits - Subsidy	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Legal & Governance</u>			
Legal & Governance	0.000	0.200	0.200
<u>People & Business Services</u>			
Human Resources & Organisational Development	0.000	0.000	0.000
Business Services	0.160	0.000	0.160
Strategic Asset & Facilities Management	0.000	0.000	0.000
Information Services	0.000	(0.160)	(0.160)
<u>Corporate Directors</u>			
Corporate Directors	0.000	0.000	0.000
Members	0.000	0.000	0.000
<u>Corporate</u>			
Movement on Reserves	0.000	0.000	0.000
Capital Financing	0.000	0.000	0.000
Restructure & Contingency	1.878	0.063	1.941
General Government Grants	0.000	0.000	0.000
Corporate Levys	0.000	(0.400)	(0.400)
TOTAL FORECAST VARIANCE MOVEMENT	4.484	2.073	6.557
HRA Budget	0.000	0.000	0.000

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CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER (CFO) - EXERCISE OF DELEGATED POWERS & REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Cabinet Meeting 12 December 2017
 Financial Year: 2017/2018

SECTION 1 - DELEGATED CFO POWERS

"Adjustment/addition of scheme in the capital programme which has no effect on the net funding position of the programme i.e. Additional resources available in the form of Grant, Section 106 contributions etc which fund the addition, "

Project Name: Integrated Transport
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
215,622				

Funding Source: Developer Deposits towards Integrated Transport Schemes

Project Name: Farmers Roundabout
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
2,494,000				

Funding Source: National Productivity Investment Grant for Farmers Roundabout from the DfT

Project Name: Basic Need
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
1,028,317				

Funding Source: Section 106 developer contributions received towards school expansion works

Project Name: Army Rebasing
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
530,670				

Funding Source: Section 106 developer contributions received towards school expansion works

Project Name: Disabled Facilities Grants
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
3,000				

Funding Source: Returned Housing Grant

Project Name: Other Schemes including cross cutting systems
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
30,655				

Funding Source: Income received from schools to cover leasing of equipment

Project Name: Other Schemes including cross cutting systems
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
14,550				

Funding Source: Contribution from Wessex Water towards park improvements

1,822,814 Total Delegated Changes Approved by Section 151 Officer

SECTION 2 - DELEGATED CFO POWERS

"Schemes within the capital programme which require the reprogramming of expenditure between years due to scheme not progressing as originally anticipated or other circumstances"

Project Name: Corsham Mansion House
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
(1,403,480)	1,403,480			

Funding Source: Local Growth Fund Grant

Project Name: A350 West Ashton/Yarnbrook Junction Improvements
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	(382,663)	382,663		

Funding Source: Local Growth Fund Grant

Project Name: Chippenham Station HUB
Budget Change:

2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER (CFO) - EXERCISE OF DELEGATED POWERS & REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME
--

Cabinet Meeting	12 December 2017
Financial Year:	2017/2018

Funding Source:	(500,021)	(10,650,000)	8,000,000	3,150,021	
	Local Growth Fund Grant				
Project Name:	A350 Dualling Chippenham Bypass				
Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	(2,759,917)	315,200	2,444,717		
Funding Source:	Local Growth Fund Grant				
Project Name:	Wiltshire Ultrafast Broadband				
Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	(2,941,239)	1,551,354	1,389,885		
Funding Source:	BDUK & Local Growth Fund Grant				
Project Name:	Integrated Transport				
Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	(250,000)	250,000			
Funding Source:	Grant from Department of Transport				
Project Name:	Basic Need				
Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	(5,388,964)	5,388,964			
Funding Source:	Grant from Department of Education				
Project Name:	Schools Maintenance & Modernisation				
Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
	(1,498,186)	1,498,186			
Funding Source:	Grant from Department of Education				
	14,741,807	Total Re-programming between years			

CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER (CFO) - EXERCISE OF DELEGATED POWERS & REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME
--

Cabinet Meeting
Financial Year:

12 December 2017

2017/2018

SECTION 3 - REQUESTS TO CABINET FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

"Adjustment/addition of scheme to the capital programme which places an additional funding requirement on the programme"

Project Name:					
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Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
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Funding Source:					
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Project Name:					
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Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
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Funding Source:					
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Project Name:					
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Budget Change:	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
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Funding Source:					
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<u>0</u>	Total requests for additional resources
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In the exercise of my delegated powers (Section 1 and 2), I hereby authorise the amendments to the Capital Programme summarised above.

**CHIEF FINANCE
OFFICER:**

Michael Hudson

DATE:

December 17

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Further Information on Schemes in the Capital Programme and Funding Sources as at Month 7 (31 October 2017)

Economy

1. The Ultrafast programme is in the mobilisation stage. Budget profiles have now been received from the two providers with £2.941 million of budget reprogrammed into 2018/2019 & 2020/2021 to reflect the anticipated spend profile.
2. Structural Maintenance and other Highways schemes are underway in 2017/2018 and expected to be completed on budget in year. The Integrated Transport budget has been supplemented in this report by £0.216 million of developer deposits with a total of £0.250 million budget being reprogrammed into 2018/2019.
3. Wiltshire Online; Phase 1 build is now complete with the close of contract assurance currently being agreed between BDUK, BT and Wiltshire Council. Phase 2 build is progressing with the 2nd milestone payment to BT now paid.

Community

1. Health & Wellbeing Centres; a number of schemes in Melksham are underway and expected to complete in 2017/2018 along with hubs in Devizes and Royal Wootton Bassett. The majority of the 2017/2018 budget allocation relates to the new build at Pewsey with work progressing well on site.
2. Fleet Vehicles; £15 million capital budget has been allocated in 2017/2018 to the procurement of waste vehicles. The spend as at 31st October 2017 of £9.862 million includes 75 new refuse vehicles received.
3. Basic Need; a large number of schemes have now been approved and are at varying stages from planning through to build phase. A further £1.028 million of section 106 developer contributions have been added to the programme in this report to fund the planned work. Several high value extension and expansion schemes are due to complete in 2017/2018 including schemes at Castlemead, Old Sarum and Downton Primary. £5.389 million of budget has also been reprogrammed into 2018/2019 in this report reflecting the spend forecast for several large schemes due to complete next year.

Changing the Way We Do Business

1. ICT Schemes make up the largest part of this area with the current programme under review.
2. Learning Management System; final payments have been made with the system now in use. The final position sees an underspend of £0.020 million now removed from the capital programme as part of this report.

Funding of the Capital Programme

3. The capital programme is funded by 3 principal sources; grants & contributions, capital receipts and borrowing.
4. Grants and Contributions fund the largest proportion of the programme, the total received in these areas in 2017/2018 as at 31 October 2017 is £43.823 million with a further £13.276 million to be received in year and used to finance the programme. In addition £32.834 million of grants and contributions received in prior years are to be used to finance the capital programme in 2017/2018. As in previous years the largest grants received are for Highways and Education schemes.
5. As at the end of October 2017 a net total of £5.466 million of income has been received from Capital Receipts from the proceeds of fixed asset sales. These include general asset disposals such as the sale of Anzac House, Woolmore Farm, Shurnhold, and St Peter's School. 17 sales under the Council Housing Right to Buy (RTB) scheme have also been received. The target in the capital programme is £9.770 million. This will be monitored closely during the year.
6. Borrowing makes up the final element of financing the capital programme and currently a total of £37.906 million is required to be borrowed to fund the capital programme budget in 2017/2018.

Capital Programme Budget Movements and Spend to 31 October 2017

Scheme Name	2017/2018 Budget Breakdown								
	Period 4 Budget	Budget Movements between Schemes	Additional Budgets added to Programme (Section 1 Appendix B)	Grant Amendments	Reduced Budgets	Budgets reprogrammed from 2017/2018 into 2018/2019 (Section 2 Appendix B)	Current Budget Period 7 2017/2018	Spend to 31 October 2017	Spend to 31 October 2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Economy									
Carbon Reduction Schemes	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Oil to Biomass Schemes	0.319						0.319	0.000	0.00%
Other Economic Development Schemes	0.000						0.000	0.029	0.00%
Strategic Economic Plan	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Corsham Mansion House	2.261					(1.403)	0.858	0.072	8.39%
A350 West Ashton/Yarnbrook Junction Improvements	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Chippenham Station HUB	3.208					(0.500)	2.708	0.096	3.55%
LTB Scheme A350 North of Chippenham Bypass Improvements	0.003				(0.003)		0.000	0.000	0.00%
A350 Dualling Chippenham Bypass	3.896					(2.760)	1.136	0.804	70.77%
M4 Junction 17	1.039						1.039	0.129	12.42%
Porton Science Park	6.507						6.507	4.755	73.08%
Wiltshire Ultrafast Broadband	3.000					(2.941)	0.059	0.000	0.00%
Salisbury Central Car Park & Maltings	1.012						1.012	0.227	22.43%
Integrated Transport	2.423	0.002	0.216			(0.250)	2.391	1.156	48.35%
Structural Maintenance (Grant & Council Funded)	17.923						17.923	10.459	58.36%
National Productivity Investment Schemes	2.946						2.946	0.257	8.72%
Pothole Spotter 16/17	0.330						0.330	0.159	48.18%
Pothole Fund Grant	1.300						1.300	0.535	41.15%
A350 Chippenham (Pinch Point)	0.000						0.000	0.013	0.00%
Wiltshire Online	5.480						5.480	0.000	0.00%
Farmers Roundabout	0.430						0.430	0.039	9.07%
Total Economy	52.077	0.002	0.216	0.000	(0.003)	(7.854)	44.438	18.730	42.15%
Community									
Health and Wellbeing Centres - Live Schemes	8.056						8.056	2.136	26.51%
Health and Wellbeing Centres - In Development	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Area Boards and LPSA PRG Reward Grants	0.910	(0.002)					0.908	0.201	22.14%
Fitness Equipment for Leisure Centres	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Churchyards & Cemeteries	0.000						0.000	0.012	0.00%
Start up units in Market Hall Dezives	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Upgrade Facilities at City Hall	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Highway flooding prevention and Land Drainage schemes	0.493						0.493	0.271	54.97%
Aldbourne Flood Alleviation Scheme	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Bridges	3.087						3.087	0.814	26.37%
Salisbury Marketplace Highways Works	0.000						0.000	0.001	0.00%
Passenger Transport Capital	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Waste Services	0.525						0.525	0.249	47.43%
Fleet Vehicles	15.000						15.000	9.862	65.75%
Basic Need	21.173		1.028			(5.389)	16.812	7.483	44.51%
Schools Maintenance & Modernisation	5.858					(1.498)	4.360	0.822	18.85%
Devolved Formula Capital	0.719						0.719	0.421	58.55%
Access and Inclusion	0.101						0.101	0.035	34.65%
New Schools	1.296						1.296	0.074	5.71%
School Expansions & Replacements	1.357						1.357	0.559	41.19%
Early Years & Childcare	1.492						1.492	0.367	24.60%
Army Rebasing	1.076		0.531				1.607	1.606	99.94%
Salisbury CCTV	0.411						0.411	0.238	57.91%
Total Community	61.554	(0.002)	1.559	0.000	0.000	(6.887)	56.224	25.151	44.73%

Capital Programme Budget Movements and Spend to 31 October 2017

Scheme Name	2017/2018 Budget Breakdown								
	Period 4 Budget	Budget Movements between Schemes	Additional Budgets added to Programme (Section 1 Appendix B)	Grant Amendments	Reduced Budgets	Budgets reprogrammed from 2017/2018 into 2018/2019 (Section 2 Appendix B)	Current Budget Period 7 2017/2018	Spend to 31 October 2017	Spend to 31 October 2017
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Supporting People									
Disabled Facilities Grants	2.776		0.003				2.779	1.138	40.95%
Gypsies and Travellers Projects	0.000						0.000	0.028	0.00%
Council House Build Programme	30.959						30.959	5.211	16.83%
Sheltered Housing	0.001				(0.001)		0.000	0.000	0.00%
Affordable Housing including Commuted Sums	0.608						0.608	0.527	86.68%
Social Care Infrastructure & Strategy	2.934						2.934	0.000	0.00%
HRA - Refurbishment of Council Stock	10.234						10.234	4.114	40.20%
Sensory Stimulation & Development Play Equipment	0.434						0.434	0.000	0.00%
Public Health Schemes	0.098						0.098	0.005	5.10%
Total Supporting People	48.044	0.000	0.003	0.000	(0.001)	0.000	48.046	11.023	22.94%
Changing The Way We Do Business									
Buildings Repair & Maintenance	3.798						3.798	0.566	14.90%
Whole Life Building & Equipment Refresh	0.500						0.500	0.012	2.40%
Rural Estates	0.266						0.266	0.000	0.00%
Leisure Centres & Libraries - Capital Works Requirement	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Hub Programme Office Rationalisation	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
Operational Estate	0.460						0.460	0.000	0.00%
Depot & Office Strategy	0.000						0.000	0.000	0.00%
ICT Schemes	5.769						5.769	0.469	8.13%
Other Schemes including cross cutting systems	0.065		0.045				0.110	0.074	67.27%
Learning Management System	0.028				(0.020)		0.008	0.008	100.00%
Organisational Change	0.500						0.500	0.000	0.00%
Digitisation	0.728						0.728	0.000	0.00%
Total Changing The Way We Do Business	12.114	0.000	0.045	0.000	(0.020)	0.000	12.139	1.129	9.30%
Total 2017/2018 Programme	173.789	0.000	1.823	0.000	(0.024)	(14.741)	160.847	56.033	34.84%

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

**Subject: Report on Treasury Management Strategy 2017/2018
Quarter ended 30 September 2017**

Cabinet member: Councillor Philip Whitehead - Finance

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

The Council has adopted a Treasury Management Strategy and an Annual Investment Strategy for 2017/2018 at its meeting on 7 February 2017.

In addition to an Annual Report, the policy requires quarterly reports reviewing the Treasury Management Strategy. This is the second quarterly report of 2017/2018 and covers the period from 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017.

Proposals

The Cabinet is asked to note that the contents of this report are in line with the Treasury Management Strategy.

Reasons for Proposals

To give members an opportunity to consider the performance of the Council in the period to the end of the quarter against the parameters set out in the approved Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/2018.

**Carlton Brand
Corporate Director**

Subject: Report on Treasury Management Strategy 2017/2018
Quarter ended 30 September 2017

Cabinet member: Councillor Philip Whitehead
Finance

Key Decision: No

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The Council adopted a Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/2018 at its meeting on 7 February 2017, incorporating Prudential Indicators, Treasury Management Indicators and an Annual Investment Strategy, in accordance with the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).
2. The CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) Code of Practice for Treasury Management recommends that members be updated on treasury management activities regularly. This report, therefore, ensures Wiltshire Council is implementing best practice in accordance with the Code.

Economic Background and Interest Rate Forecast

3. In November 2017 the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) raised the bank rate, for the first time in ten years, from 0.25% to 0.50%. Forward guidance was given by the MPC, that they expected to increase bank rate only twice more in the next three years to reach 1.00% by 2020.
4. The Council's treasury advisor, Capita Asset Services, has provided the following revised interest rate forecast,

	2017/2018		2018/2019				2019/2020			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bank Rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00
25yr PWLB Rate	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.10	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.40

5. Capita Asset Services report that economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Their interest rate forecasts (and also MPC decisions) will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year.
6. The MPC also made some comments around the fact that the UK is going through a period of heightened uncertainty, particularly due to the unknowns around how the Brexit negotiations will proceed and the likely effect on households and companies. They will adjust their responses according to how

these turn out and in the light of how the economy progresses over the next two to three years. Capita Asset Services added that if the Brexit negotiations are difficult and end up being disappointing, this could put in jeopardy the two bank rate increases over the next three years.

Annual Investment Strategy 2017/2018

7. The Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2017/2018, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 7 February 2017. It sets out the Council's investment priorities as being:
 - Security of capital;
 - Liquidity; and
 - Yield.
8. The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover cash flow needs but also to seek out value available in periods up to 12 months with highly credit rated financial institutions, using our advisors suggested creditworthiness approach, including a minimum sovereign credit rating and Credit Default Swaps (CDS) overlay information.
9. Officers can confirm that the approved limits with the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30 September 2017.
10. The average level of funds available for investment purposes during the quarter was £113million. These funds were available on a temporary basis, are mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants and progress on the capital programme.

Investment Performance for Financial Year to Date as at 30 September 2017

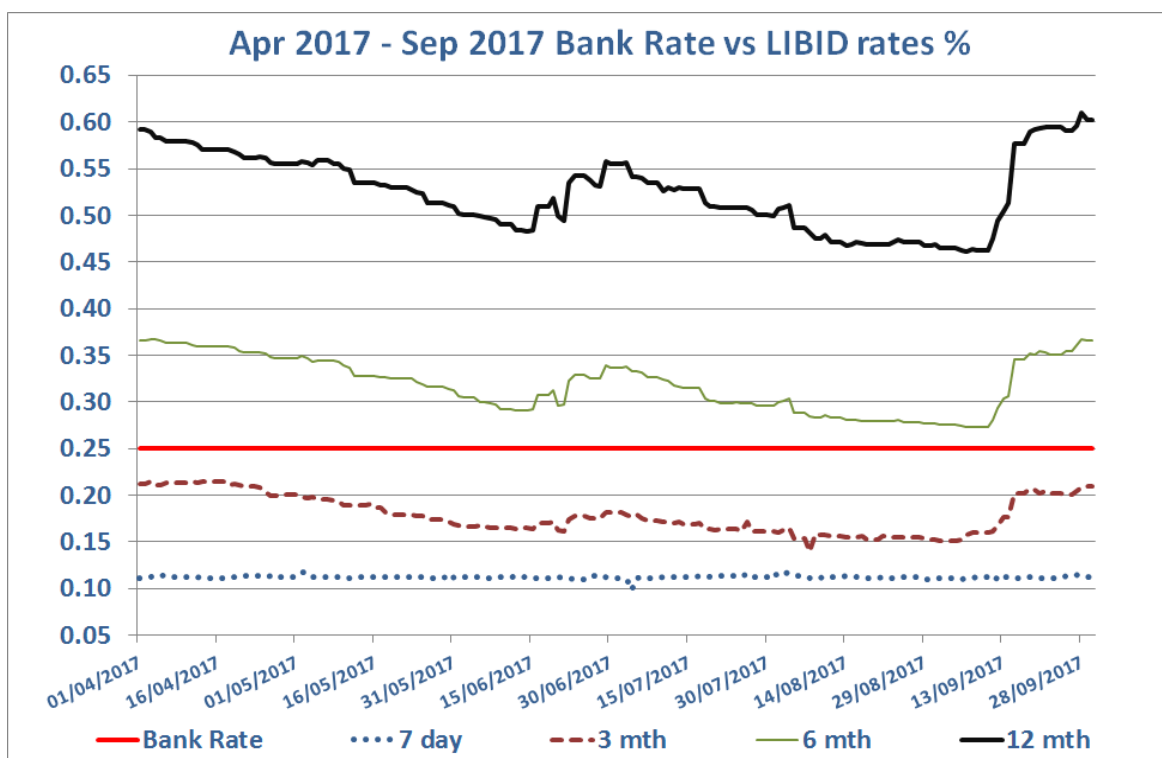
Benchmark	Benchmark Return (%)
7 day	0.11
1 month	0.13
3 month	0.18
6 month	0.32
Council Performance	0.36
Interest Earned	£204,337

11. The Council had a Weighted Average Total Time on its investment portfolio of Maturity of 184 days.
12. As shown, the Council outperformed the 6 month benchmark by 4bps (basis points).
13. The Council's budgeted investment return for 2017/2018 is £0.948 million, therefore forecast investment income (interest) for the year to date is expected to be below budget if performance in future quarters reflects that of quarter 2. The underachievement of interest receivable compared to budget is offset by an underspend on interest payable compared to budget. This is due to a

combination of low interest rates and low amounts of required borrowing for capital purposes, which is a similar position to 2016/2017. Forecasts on interest receivable and payable are included as part of the overall forecast position of the Capital Financing and HRA lines in the quarterly revenue budget monitoring reports taken to Cabinet.

14. Investment rates available in the market were on a slight declining trend during most of quarter 1 and 2 but, apart from the seven day rate, moved up sharply in late June and then again after the MPC meeting of 14 September abruptly raised expectations of how soon bank rate was likely to go up. This is shown in the following table and graph.

	Bank rate	7 day	1 month	3 month	6 month	12 month
High	0.25	0.12	0.13	0.21	0.37	0.61
High date	01/04/17	02/08/17	19/04/17	11/04/17	28/09/17	28/09/17
Low	0.25	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.27	0.46
Low date	01/04/17	04/07/17	10/08/17	07/08/17	07/09/17	06/09/17
Average	0.25	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.32	0.53
Spread	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.15



Borrowing

15. No new borrowing was undertaken during the quarter.

Debt Rescheduling

16. Debt rescheduling opportunities have been limited in the current economic climate and following the increase in the margin added to gilt yields which has impacted PWLB new borrowing rates since October 2010.

17. No debt rescheduling was undertaken during the quarter.

Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

18. It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review affordable borrowing limits. The Council's approved treasury and prudential Indicators (affordability limits), are included in the approved Treasury Management Strategy 2017/2018.
19. During the quarter ended 30 September 2017, the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy 2017/2018 and in compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices. The prudential and treasury Indicators are shown in Appendix 1.
20. A summary of the Council's investments are detailed at Appendix 2, and the borrowing position is detailed in Appendix 3.

Other Treasury Management Issues

21. In June 2017, as a consequence of some diplomatic instability, all of the ratings agencies placed Qatar National Bank on a 'negative watch', which has since changed to a 'negative outlook'. Following this, our advisors adjusted the suggested maximum duration for investment with Qatar National Bank to 100 days. Although the bank remains on the approved investment list, it has been decided that the Council will no longer place investments with the Qatar National Bank, until such time that the negative watch/outlook is removed, and replaced with a stable outlook. The Council currently has no investments with Qatar National Bank.
22. The EU has now set a deadline of 3 January 2018 for the introduction of regulations under MIFID (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive) II. These regulations will govern the relationship that financial institutions conducting lending and borrowing transactions will have with local authorities. This will have little effect on Wiltshire Council, apart from completing documentation for every institution used for each investment instrument, to confirm Wiltshire Council status as a 'professional' client.

Overview & Scrutiny Engagement

23. Regular reports are taken to Overview & Scrutiny relating to the Council's financial position

Safeguarding Implications

24. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Public Health Implications

25. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Procurement Implications

26. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

27. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

28. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Risks Assessment

29. All investments have been at fixed rates during the period. The Council's current average interest rate on long term debt is 3.77%, which compares favourably with similar rates of other UK local authorities.

30. The primary management risks to which the Council is exposed are adverse movements in interest rates and the credit risk of counterparties.

31. Investment counterparty risk is controlled by assessing and monitoring the credit risk of borrowers as authorised by the Annual Investment Strategy.

Financial Implications

32. These have been examined and are implicit throughout the report.

Legal Implications

33. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Proposals

34. To note that the contents of this report are in line with the Treasury Management Strategy 2017/2018.

35. To give members an opportunity to consider the performance of the Council's investments and borrowings against the parameters set out in the approved Treasury Management Strategy for 2017/2018.

Contact Name:

Michael Hudson (Director - Finance and Procurement)

Report Author: Stuart Donnelly, Head of Finance (Corporate)
stuart.donnelly@wiltshire.gov.uk, Tel: 01225 718582

22 November 2017

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Prudential and Treasury Indicators
- Appendix 2 Investment Portfolio
- Appendix 3 Borrowing Portfolio
- Appendix 4 Approved Countries for Investments

Treasury and Prudential Indicators as at 30 September 2017

Treasury Indicators	2017/2018 Budget (£m)	Quarter 2 Actual (£m)
Authorised limit for external debt	558.3	337.9
Operational boundary for external debt	547.7	337.9
Gross external debt	340.2	338.1
Consisting of :-		
Investments		98.1
Net Borrowing		240.0

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing	2017/2018 Budget (%)		Quarter 2 Actual (%)	
	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Next Call Date	Contractual Maturity
Under 12 months	25	0	13	3
12 months to 2 years	25	0	4	4
2 years to 5 years	45	0	8	7
5 years to 10 years	75	0	16	15
10 years and above	100	0	59	71

Upper limit of fixed interest rates based on net debt	100%	100%
Upper limit of variable interest rates based on net debt	52%	0%
Upper limit for principal sums invested over 364 days	£30m	£0
Local Treasury Indicator Debt Repayment (based on call dates – CIPFA Guidance)	Maximum 15% per year	13% (2017/2018)

Prudential Indicators	2017/2018 Original Budget (£m)	Quarter 2 Actual (£m)
Capital Expenditure – General Fund (GF)	94.5	46.0
Capital Expenditure – HRA	37.0	9.3
Capital Financing Requirement – GF	396.7	406.9
Capital Financing Requirement – HRA	123.3	123.3
Annual change in CFR – GF	0.0	(23.3)
Annual change in CFR – HRA	0.0	0.0

In year borrowing requirement		
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream - GF	7.6%	7.5%
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream – HRA	15.2%	15.2%
Incremental impact of capital investment decisions		
Increase in council tax per annum	£4.56	Year End Only
Increase in average housing rent per week	£0.00	Year End Only

Investment Portfolio as at 30 September 2017 (compared to the counterparty list)

Borrower	Amount (£m)	Interest Rate	Start Date	Maturity	Capita Credit Rating
Lloyds TSB Bank	8.00	0.55	18/04/2017	18/10/2017	Red - 6 months
Coventry Building Society	8.00	0.4	27/04/2017	27/10/2017	Red - 6 months
Barclays Bank	8.00	0.36	05/05/2017	06/11/2017	Red - 6 months
Rhondda Cynon Taff Council	5.00	0.37	25/05/2017	27/11/2017	Local Authority - 60 months
Salford City Council	5.00	0.38	13/06/2017	13/12/2017	Local Authority - 60 months
Nationwide Building Society	8.00	0.36	03/07/2017	03/01/2018	Red - 6 months
Northamptonshire County Council	5.00	0.35	29/09/2017	03/01/2018	Local Authority - 60 months
Surrey County Council	5.00	0.36	27/09/2017	05/01/2018	Local Authority - 60 months
Close Brothers	3.00	0.6	28/07/2017	29/01/2018	Red - 6 months
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	8.00	0.45	23/05/2017	23/02/2018	Orange - 12 months
Close Brothers	5.00	0.4	15/09/2017	15/03/2018	Red - 6 months
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council	3.00	0.4	25/09/2017	29/03/2018	Local Authority - 60 months
DBS Bank Ltd.	8.00	0.42	18/09/2017	18/06/2018	Orange - 12 months
National Bank of Abu Dhabi	8.00	0.53	14/09/2017	13/09/2018	Orange - 12 months
Black Rock Money Market Fund	0.01	0.24	*	*	AAA
JP Morgan Money Market Fund	0.01	0.21	*	*	AAA
Prime Rate Money Market Fund	1.04	0.27	*	*	AAA
Goldman Sachs Money Market Fund	0.03	0.21	*	*	AAA
Standard Life Investments Liquidity Fund	10.03	0.28	*	*	AAA
Total	98.12				

* Money Market Funds – cash can be invested and withdrawn on a daily basis (subject to maximum investment limits) so there is no start date or maturity date for the purposes of this report.

Capita provide a creditworthiness service, which employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

- a) credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- b) CDS spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- c) sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the suggested duration for investments. The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

- a) Yellow – 5 years (this category is for AAA rated Government debt or its equivalent, including an investment instrument – collateralised deposits, where the investment is secured only against local authority debt, namely LOBOs, making them effectively government exposure);
- b) Dark pink – 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.25
- c) Light pink – 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.5
- d) Purple – 2 years;
- e) Blue – 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks and their subsidiaries);
- f) Orange – 1 year;
- g) Red – 6 months;
- h) Green – 100 days; and
- i) No Colour – not to be used.

The advisor's creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Borrowing Portfolio as at 30 September 2017

Lender	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Rate	Annual Interest £m
Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)					
PWLB	21/03/2011	21/03/2018	10.00	4.02	0.40
PWLB	18/03/2016	18/03/2019	10.00	1.38	0.14
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2019	4.81	1.76	0.08
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2020	8.00	1.99	0.16
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2021	4.00	2.21	0.09
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2021	2.00	4.33	0.09
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2022	8.00	2.4	0.19
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2023	8.00	2.56	0.20
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2023	2.00	4.45	0.09
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2024	8.00	2.7	0.22
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2024	2.00	4.49	0.09
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2025	8.00	2.82	0.23
PWLB	14/08/2001	01/12/2025	0.12	4.875	0.01
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2026	10.00	2.92	0.23
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2026	2.00	4.54	0.09
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2027	8.00	3.01	0.24
PWLB	21/08/2002	01/06/2027	4.00	4.75	0.19
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2028	6.00	3.08	0.18
PWLB	29/07/1999	01/06/2028	1.00	4.75	0.05
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2028	2.00	4.56	0.09
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2029	7.00	3.15	0.22
PWLB	29/07/1999	01/06/2029	1.00	4.75	0.05
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2030	8.00	3.21	0.26
PWLB	29/07/1999	01/06/2030	1.00	4.75	0.05
PWLB	20/05/2005	01/06/2030	2.00	4.45	0.09
PWLB	05/12/2005	18/03/2031	5.00	4.25	0.21
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2031	2.00	3.26	0.07
PWLB	29/07/1999	01/06/2031	1.00	4.75	0.05
PWLB	20/05/2005	01/06/2031	2.00	4.45	0.09
PWLB	21/11/2005	18/09/2031	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2032	5.00	3.3	0.17
PWLB	20/05/2005	01/06/2032	2.00	4.45	0.09
PWLB	04/11/1999	01/12/2032	1.50	4.625	0.07
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2033	6.00	3.34	0.20
PWLB	20/05/2005	01/06/2033	2.00	4.45	0.09
PWLB	15/11/1999	19/09/2033	1.00	4.25	0.04
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2034	7.00	3.37	0.24
PWLB	20/05/2005	01/06/2034	2.00	4.45	0.09
PWLB	15/11/1999	18/09/2034	1.00	4.25	0.04
PWLB	21/11/2005	18/09/2034	5.00	4.25	0.21
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2035	2.00	3.4	0.07

PWLB	14/06/2005	14/06/2035	5.00	4.35	0.22
PWLB	15/11/1999	18/09/2035	1.00	4.25	0.04
PWLB	21/11/2005	18/09/2035	5.00	4.25	0.21
PWLB	15/11/1999	18/09/2036	0.50	4.25	0.02
PWLB	15/11/1999	18/09/2036	0.50	4.25	0.02
PWLB	28/03/2012	28/03/2037	9.00	3.44	0.31
PWLB	11/01/2006	01/12/2037	4.00	4	0.16
PWLB	11/01/2006	01/12/2038	4.00	4	0.16
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2041	2.00	4.57	0.09
PWLB	11/08/2006	01/12/2041	3.00	4.35	0.13
PWLB	15/02/2010	01/06/2042	2.00	4.57	0.09
PWLB	11/08/2006	01/12/2042	2.00	4.35	0.09
PWLB	11/08/2006	01/12/2043	2.00	4.35	0.09
PWLB	06/09/2006	01/12/2044	3.00	4.25	0.13
PWLB	06/09/2006	01/12/2045	3.00	4.25	0.13
PWLB	29/06/2006	18/09/2046	4.00	4.45	0.18
PWLB	30/08/2006	01/12/2046	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	29/06/2006	18/09/2047	4.00	4.45	0.18
PWLB	30/08/2006	01/12/2047	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	09/10/1998	18/09/2048	1.00	4.5	0.05
PWLB	29/06/2006	18/09/2048	3.50	4.45	0.16
PWLB	30/08/2006	01/12/2048	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	09/10/1998	18/09/2049	1.00	4.5	0.05
PWLB	29/06/2006	18/09/2049	3.00	4.45	0.13
PWLB	30/08/2006	01/12/2049	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	30/08/2006	01/06/2050	5.00	4.25	0.21
PWLB	17/09/1998	18/09/2050	1.00	5.125	0.05
PWLB	17/09/1998	18/09/2051	1.00	5.125	0.05
PWLB	07/03/2007	01/06/2052	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	23/07/1998	03/06/2052	1.00	5.5	0.06
PWLB	07/03/2007	01/06/2053	2.00	4.25	0.09
PWLB	23/07/1998	02/06/2053	1.00	5.5	0.06
PWLB	19/06/1998	01/06/2054	1.00	5.375	0.05
PWLB	19/06/1998	01/06/2055	1.00	5.375	0.05
PWLB	21/06/2006	01/06/2055	2.00	4.3	0.09
PWLB	22/06/2006	18/09/2055	4.00	4.35	0.17
PWLB	19/06/1998	01/06/2056	1.50	5.375	0.08
PWLB	21/06/2006	01/06/2056	3.00	4.3	0.13
PWLB	22/06/2006	01/06/2056	6.00	4.35	0.26
PWLB	02/10/1997	25/09/2057	1.50	6.625	0.10
TOTAL PWLB LOANS			276.93		10.07

Lender	Start Date	Maturity Date	Amount £m	Rate	Annual Interest £m
LOBO Loans					
Barclays Bank	03/12/2004	03/12/2054	10.00	4.45	0.45
FMS Wermanagement	07/12/2004	08/12/2053	10.00	4.45	0.45
PBB Deutsche Pfandbriefbank	10/12/2004	10/12/2052	10.00	4.45	0.45
Dexia Credit Local	10/12/2004	11/12/2051	10.00	4.45	0.45
Barclays Bank	31/08/2005	31/08/2055	5.00	3.99	0.20
Dexia Credit Local	20/02/2006	18/02/2066	6.00	4.45	0.27
Beyern LB	05/03/2007	07/03/2067	4.00	4.2	0.17
Barclays Bank	31/07/2007	01/08/2067	6.00	4.21	0.25
TOTAL LOBO LOANS			61.00		2.67
TOTAL - ALL LOANS			337.93		12.73

Approved Countries for Investments as at 30 September 2017

(Based on lowest available rating)

AAA

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Finland
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Hong Kong
- U.K.

AA-

- Belgium
- Qatar

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Cabinet Member: Cllr Philip Whitehead

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

The Council is required to approve its Council Tax Base annually, in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base (England)) Regulations 2012.

The Council Tax Base 2018/2019 has to be notified to Major (the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire & Swindon and Dorset & Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service) and Local (Town and Parish Councils) Precepting Authorities by 31 January 2018.

Proposals

For Cabinet to:

- To approve the Council Tax Base 2018/2019.
- To note that the recommended collection rate adjustments are set at 99.75% and 82.50% which reflects current expectations for collection (further details are outlined in the main body of the report).

Reason for Proposals

Before the Council Tax can be set by the Council in February 2018 a calculation has to be made and approved of the Council Tax Base, which is an annual requirement as laid out in the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

Carlton Brand
Corporate Director

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Cabinet Member: Cllr Philip Whitehead

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. To ensure that the Council Tax Base for 2018/2019 is approved by Cabinet.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. There is a statutory requirement for the Council Tax Base to be set. The Tax Base is used to calculate the Council Tax Requirement included in the Financial Plan which supports the Council's Business Plan.

Main Considerations for the Council

3. The calculation of the Council Tax Base for the year 2018/2019 has to be approved.
4. The Chief Finance Officer is given delegated authority to determine the estimated Collection Fund balances (council tax and business rates) as at 31 March 2018 by 15 January 2018.

Background

5. The Council Tax Base is the taxable capacity of an area (e.g. Wiltshire) or part of an area (e.g. a Parish/Town Council).
6. The County of Wiltshire is split into 2 primary taxable areas: the Wiltshire Area and the Swindon Area. Wiltshire Council is responsible for setting the Council Tax Base for the Wiltshire Area whilst Swindon Borough Council is responsible for setting the Council Tax Base for the Swindon Area.
7. The Council Tax Base 2018/2019 has to be notified to Major (the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire & Swindon and Dorset & Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service) and Local (Town and Parish Councils) Precepting Authorities by 31 January 2018.

Council Tax Base Calculation

8. This is a two stage process:
9. The starting point for the calculation is the list of properties and their tax band as at 11 September 2017 which has been supplied to the Council by the external Valuation Office, which is an executive agency of HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).
10. The list is broken down into Town and Parish order and then adjusted to allow for various discounts, reductions and exemptions, for each band, which it holds on 2 October 2017. These include:
 - Properties which will be entirely exempt so no tax is payable e.g. those occupied entirely by students.
 - Properties which will attract a 25% reduction e.g. those with a single adult occupier.
 - Properties which will attract a 50% reduction e.g. those where all of the adult residents qualify for a reduction (certain Care Homes for example).
 - Properties which attract a 50% levy because they have been unoccupied for over 2 years
 - Properties which will be treated as being in a lower band because they have been adapted for a severely disabled person.
 - Properties which will be on the valuation list but which attract discounts or disablement relief or are exempt, for only part of the year.
 - Properties which are in receipt of local council tax support
11. This results in an estimate of the number of full year equivalents within each band.
12. Each band is then converted into "band D equivalents" by applying the factor laid down by legislation.

Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Ratio	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9

(For example, a band A property is multiplied by 6 and divided by 9 to arrive at the "band D equivalent" figure, whilst a band H property is multiplied by 18 and divided by 9 (equal to multiplying by 2). All these are then added together to give a total of "band D equivalents").

13. The total is then adjusted in respect of class O exempt dwellings. This refers to an adjustment to add in a consolidated figure for the MOD estate.
14. This final figure provides a tax base that is submitted to Central Government by 13 October 2017 The form was previously used in calculating Revenue Support Grant allocations but this is no longer the case.

Adjusting CTB1 Tax Base to set Council Tax Base for 2018/2019

15. Additions are made to the tax base for estimates of newly built and occupied properties in 2018/2019 and the remaining part of 2017/2018.
16. The Council is then required to decide what its collection rate is likely to be and multiply its relevant tax base by this percentage to give its Council Tax Base (see Adjustment for Collection Rate in the table, paragraph 18). A collection rate of 100% would assume 100% collection and thus a zero adjustment whereas a collection rate of less than 100% allows for an element of non-collection and subsequently results in a reduction to the Tax Base.
17. In 2017/2018 the Council set its collection rate at 99.75% with an adjusted collection rate of 82.50% where local council tax support reductions (discounts) in respect of working age claimants was applied. For 2018/2019 this report recommends that it is prudent to retain both collection rates at 99.75% and 82.50% respectively as this reflects current expectations for collection; current debt levels are consistent with previous years and although Universal Credit is now being rolled out, at this stage the cohort affected is not material but will be kept under review. There have been no other changes to the Council Tax Reduction scheme.
18. The following table summarises the calculation:

	Wiltshire Council Tax Base (Number of band D Equivalent Properties)
Approved Council Tax Base 2017/2018	177,805.08
Council Tax Base 2018/2019:	
Council Tax Base per CTB1 Form (as at 13 October 2017)	182,533.90
Adjustment for New Builds	2,234.25
Adjustment for Collection Rate	(2,062.72)
Council Tax Base 2018/2019	182,705.43

19. To calculate the Band D Council Tax for Wiltshire Council, the Council Tax Base is divided into the Council's Council Tax Requirement. The Council Tax Requirement is formally set at the budget setting meeting of Full Council on 20 February 2018. This date is subject to Wiltshire Council being notified of the major precepting requirements.
20. An estimate of the surplus or deficit on the Council Tax Collection Fund has to be made, by law, on or before 15 January 2018. Council Tax surplus or deficits will be credited or charged to Wiltshire Council, the Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire & Swindon and Dorset & Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service in proportion to their precepts, and will be taken into account in setting the 2018/2019 Revenue Budget and Council Tax levels.
21. The Council Tax Base 2018/2019 for the whole of the Wiltshire Area broken down for each Town and Parish is set out in Appendix A. The Council Tax

Base for the Wiltshire Area for 2018/2019 is 182,705.43 band D equivalent properties (177,805.08 in 2017/2018).

Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

22. No direct engagement but the Council Tax Base is a key element within the Financial Plan which will be reviewed by Overview & Scrutiny.

Safeguarding Implications

23. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Public Health Implications

24. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Procurement Implications

25. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal (detailing conclusions identified from Equality Analysis, sections 4 and 5)

26. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

27. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

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

28. The setting of the Council Tax Base is not optional, it is a legal requirement.

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

29. There is a low risk that the Council has overestimated the number of band D properties. However assumptions on new builds and their occupation are prudent and controls are in place to ensure large variations are investigated.

30. There is a low risk that the actual collection rate of Council Tax due is less than the anticipated level because of the current economic conditions. This risk has been assessed within this report has been reflected in the light of previous experience.

Financial Implications

31. The financial implications are outlined in the report.

32. The Council Tax Base is used to calculate the level of Council Tax for the financial year 2018/2019.

Legal Implications

33. None have been identified as arising directly from this report.

Options Considered

34. The setting of the Council Tax Base is not optional, it is a legal requirement.

Conclusions

35. Having taken all of the above into account, the Council Tax Base for 2018/2019 be approved and set as 182,705.43 band D equivalent properties.

Michael Hudson (Director - Finance and Procurement)

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26 October 2017

Appendices

Appendix A – Council Tax Base for Wiltshire Council 2018/2019

Background Papers

None

Wiltshire Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Aldbourn Parish Council	792.78
Aldbourn Parish Council	949.63
All Cannings Parish Council	273.98
Allington Parish Council	217.54
Alton Parish Council	110.62
Alvediston Parish Meeting	46.67
Amesbury Town Council	4,081.27
Ansty Parish Council	73.91
Ashton Keynes Parish Council	684.24
Atworth Parish Council	493.74
Avebury Parish Council	224.33
Barford St Martin Parish Council	203.11
Baydon Parish Council	296.15
Beechingstoke Parish Council	63.41
Berwick Bassett & W/Bourne Monkton Parish Council	91.70
Berwick St James Parish Council	80.75
Berwick St John Parish Council	132.40
Berwick St Leonard Parish Council	15.46
Biddestone Parish Council	262.79
Bishops Cannings Parish Council	1,124.79
Bishopstone Parish Council	276.89
Bishopstrow Parish Council	72.00
Bowerchalke Parish Council	175.46
Box Parish Council	1,672.13
Boyton Parish Council	85.53
Bradford On Avon Town Council	3,953.66
Bratton Parish Council	497.45
Braydon Parish Council	30.72
Bremhill Parish Council	458.57
Brinkworth Parish Council	620.19
Britford Parish Council	166.43
Broad Hinton & W/Bourne Bassett Parish Council	389.69
Broad Town Parish Council	266.32
Broadchalke Parish Council	319.30
Brokenborough Parish Council	100.00
Bromham Parish Council	767.40
Broughton Gifford Parish Council	348.04
Bulford Parish Council	1,186.59
Bulkington Parish Council	117.71
Burbage Parish Council	828.25
Burcombe Parish Council	62.55
Buttermere Parish Council	30.92
Calne Town Council	5,785.47
Calne Without Parish Council	1,262.54
Castle Combe Parish Council	174.68
Chapmanslade Parish Council	309.62
Charlton Parish Council	238.17
Charlton St Peter & Wilsford Parish Council	83.60
Cherhill Parish Council	354.03
Cheverell Magna (Great Cheverell) Parish Council	246.96
Chicklade Parish Council	40.20
Chilmark Parish Council	241.84
Chilton Foliat Parish Council	189.71
Chippenham Town Council	12,090.23

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Chirton Parish Council	178.32
Chitterne Parish Council	135.63
Cholderton Parish Council	89.51
Christian Malford Parish Council	351.05
Chute Forest Parish Council	88.36
Chute Parish Council	171.33
Clarendon Park Parish Council	129.49
Clyffe Pypard Parish Council	148.59
Codford Parish Council	351.24
Colerne Parish Council	948.95
Collingbourne Ducis Parish Council	381.68
Collingbourne Kingston Parish Council	218.54
Compton Bassett Parish Council	113.16
Compton Chamberlayne Parish Council	60.26
Coombe Bissett Parish Council	363.06
Corsham Town Council	4,732.89
Corsley Parish Council	354.12
Coulston Parish Council	81.60
Cricklade Town Council	1,553.83
Crudwell Parish Council	527.59
Dauntsey Parish Council	260.13
Devizes Town Council	5,786.76
Dilton Marsh Parish Council	701.78
Dinton Parish Council	301.89
Donhead St Andrew Parish Council	249.94
Donhead St Mary Parish Council	472.59
Downton Parish Council	1,335.54
Durnford Parish Council	182.64
Durrington Town Council	2,177.10
East Kennett Parish Council	52.85
East Knoyle Parish Council	347.02
Easterton Parish Council	244.23
Easton Grey Parish Council	43.94
Easton Royal Parish Council	137.07
Ebbesbourne Wake Parish Council	106.64
Edington Parish Council	326.89
Enford Parish Council	260.88
Erlestoke Parish Council	91.33
Etchilhampton Parish Council	72.38
Everleigh Parish Council	94.27
Figheldean Parish Council	231.99
Firsdown Parish Council	276.49
Fittleton Parish Council	110.17
Fonthill Bishop Parish Council	45.09
Fonthill Gifford Parish Council	59.98
Fovant Parish Council	336.60
Froxfield Parish Council	148.11
Fyfield & West Overton Parish Council	404.10
Grafton Parish Council	341.53
Great Bedwyn Parish Council	569.90
Great Hinton Parish Council	105.54
Great Somerford Parish Council	376.03
Great Wishford Parish Council	138.50
Grimstead Parish Council	280.81

Wiltshire Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base	Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Chippenham Without Parish Council	98.45	Grittleton Parish Council	284.14

Wiltshire Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Ham Parish Council	110.45
Hankerton Parish Council	155.40
Heddington Parish Council	195.24
Heytesbury & Knook Parish Council	347.69
Heywood Parish Council	309.42
Hilmarton Parish Council	310.74
Hilperton Parish Council	1,597.00
Hindon Parish Council	236.93
Holt Parish Council	682.11
Horningsham Parish Council	169.73
Hullavington Parish Council	494.95
Idmiston Parish Council	904.40
Keevil Parish Council	227.86
Kilminster Parish Council	136.00
Kington Langley Parish Council	367.84
Kington St Michael Parish Council	323.36
Lacock Parish Council	501.67
Landford Parish Council	968.35
Langley Burrell Parish Council	180.79
Latton Parish Council	241.27
Laverstock & Ford Parish Council	3,606.07
Lea & Cleverton Parish Council	412.35
Leigh Parish Council	144.45
Limpley Stoke Parish Council	303.25
Little Bedwyn Parish Council	133.32
Little Cheverell Parish Council	81.20
Little Somerford Parish Council	182.46
Longbridge Deverill Parish Council	395.33
Luckington Parish Council	302.49
Ludgershall Town Council	1,468.39
Lydiard Millicent Parish Council	761.49
Lydiard Tregoze Parish Council	217.80
Lyneham & Bradenstoke Parish Council	1,502.69
Maiden Bradley Parish Council	132.77
Malmesbury Town Council	2,120.98
Manningford Parish Council	196.44
Marden Parish Council	54.39
Market Lavington Parish Council	762.91
Marlborough Town Council	3,332.16
Marston Meysey Parish Council	112.19
Marston Parish Council	76.91
Melksham Town Council	5,425.19
Melksham Without Parish Council	2,535.46
Mere Parish Council	1,162.87
Mildenhall Parish Council	215.45
Milston Parish Council	54.90
Milton Lilbourne Parish Council	272.29
Minety Parish Council	698.16
Monkton Farleigh Parish Council	182.43
Netheravon Parish Council	381.71
Netherhampton Parish Council	67.42
Nettleton Parish Council	347.22
Newton Toney Parish Council	168.94

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
North Wraxall Parish Council	215.35
Norton & Foxley Parish Meeting	66.93
Norton Bavant Parish Council	57.56
Oaksey Parish Council	248.65
Odstock Parish Council	251.74
Ogbourne St Andrew Parish Council	192.31
Ogbourne St George Parish Council	231.52
Orcheston Parish Council	107.12
Patney Parish Council	65.14
Pewsey Parish Council	1,541.34
Pitton & Farley Parish Council	366.79
Potterne Parish Council	593.91
Poulshot Parish Council	156.01
Preshute Parish Council	83.88
Purton Parish Council	2,286.66
Quidhampton Parish Council	155.16
Ramsbury Parish Council	944.56
Redlynch Parish Council	1,187.45
Rowde Parish Council	496.76
Royal Wootton Bassett Town Council	4,700.54
Rushall Parish Council	74.71
Salisbury City Council	14,492.10
Savernake Parish Council	136.66
Seagry Parish Council	167.91
Sedgehill & Semley Parish Council	290.24
Seend Parish Council	528.26
Semington Parish Council	387.57
Shalbourne Parish Council	331.38
Sherrington Parish Council	34.01
Sherston Parish Council	725.53
Shrewton Parish Council	767.58
Sopworth Parish Council	68.43
South Newton Parish Council	227.83
South Wraxall Parish Council	228.04
Southwick Parish Council	743.16
St Paul Without	1,018.53
Stanton St Bernard Parish Council	85.08
Stanton St Quintin Parish Council	261.63
Stapleford Parish Council	146.24
Staverton Parish Council	689.04
Steeple Ashton Parish Council	436.94
Steeple Langford Parish Council	241.43
Stert Parish Council	92.47
Stockton Parish Council	86.56
Stourton Parish Council	97.76
Stratford Tony Parish Council	32.32
Sutton Bengier Parish Council	542.54
Sutton Mandeville Parish Council	136.33
Sutton Veny Parish Council	319.87
Swallowcliffe Parish Council	108.79
Teffont Parish Council	153.30
Tidcombe & Fosbury Parish Council	56.76
Tidworth Town Council	2490.91

Wiltshire Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
North Bradley Parish Council	683.04
North Newton Parish Council	200.78

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Tilshead Parish Council	134.79
Tisbury Parish Council	974.35

Wiltshire Council Tax Base 2018/2019

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Tockenham Parish Council	118.46
Tollard Royal Parish Council	64.40
Trowbridge Town Council	11,549.55
Upavon Parish Council	467.61
Upper Deverills Parish Council	173.78
Upton Lovell Parish Council	88.94
Upton Scudamore Parish Council	140.33
Urchfont Parish Council	526.40
Warminster Town Council	6,033.98
West Ashton Parish Council	233.66
West Dean Parish Council	103.70
West Knoyle Parish Council	67.59
West Lavington Parish Council	468.30
West Tisbury Parish Council	280.67
Westbury Town Council	4,858.37
Westwood Parish Council	482.35

Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Parish / Town	2018/2019 Band D Tax Base
Whiteparish Parish Council	712.21
Wilcot & Huish Parish Council	275.33
Wilsford-cum-Lake Parish Council	63.61
Wilton Town Council	1,597.05
Wingfield Parish Council	161.37
Winsley Parish Council	931.16
Winterbourne Parish Council	571.45
Winterbourne Stoke Parish Council	85.21
Winterslow Parish Council	916.34
Woodborough Parish Council	141.35
Woodford Parish Council	233.94
Wootton Rivers Parish Council	125.84
Worton Parish Council	264.90
Wylve Parish Council	213.64
Yatton Keynell Parish Council	367.48
Zeals Parish Council	276.31
Total Tax Base	182,705.43

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Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Schools Funding 2018-19 - Approval of Local Funding Formula for Schools

Cabinet Member: Cllr Laura Mayes, Cllr Philip Whitehead

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

All mainstream schools in Wiltshire, whether they are academies or maintained schools, are funded according to a locally agreed formula which has to be approved by the Education & Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). The formula is driven by factors including pupil numbers, pupil characteristics such as deprivation, prior attainment and English as an Additional Language, and a number of premises/school based factors. The current arrangements were agreed by Cabinet in October 2012 and the Wiltshire Schools Forum has confirmed the local formula each year since then without changing the factors used.

In January 2017 the Department for Education (DfE) issued a consultation document outlining proposals for a new national funding formula (NFF) for schools to be implemented in 2018-19. Final arrangements for 2018-19, and the government's response to the consultation, were published by the Department for Education (DfE) on 14th September 2017. This includes a [policy document](#) outlining how schools will be funded in 2018-19 and 2019-20. A national funding formula will be implemented from April 2018 and it is expected, but not confirmed, that from April 2020 all schools will be funded directly by the ESFA on the basis of the NFF.

Schools Forum met on 5th October 2017 to agree the next steps and consider the implications for the Wiltshire funding formula in 2018-19. The DfE proposals include transitional arrangements towards the eventual implementation of a national funding formula for schools and therefore the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 will be "soft" formula years. This means that the funding allocated to local authorities will be based on the proposed national formula however local authorities will still need to set their own local funding formula to fund schools in their area. The operational guidance is clear that any changes to the local funding formula will require political sign off by the Local Authority (LA).

Schools Forum recommended at the meeting of 5th October 2017 that the Wiltshire local formula for 2018-19 should reflect the proposed national funding formula as closely as possible so that schools budgets would start to transition towards the proposed national position during the soft formula years. The alternative option to this would be to continue with the current local formula in the transitional period or amend some of the factors on a phased basis.

Schools have been consulted on the proposal to move towards the NFF for the 2018-19 financial year.

This paper presents the proposed Wiltshire school funding formula for 2018-19

Proposals

To set the Wiltshire formula for funding schools as close to the proposed National Funding Formula (NFF) for schools as possible. The proposed formula for Wiltshire therefore incorporates all of the factors proposed for the NFF.

To note that final values for the individual factors in 2018-19 will be determined after the funding settlement is announced in December 2017.

Reason for Proposals

The Schools Forum considered the approach to be taken in Wiltshire and proposed that school budgets should be moved towards the NFF during the transitional period. Whilst this does represent a change to the way in which schools in Wiltshire will be funded, it is the view of Schools Forum that it is appropriate to move school budgets in this direction whilst the LA can implement transitional protection. There is no indication of any transitional arrangement after April 2020 at this stage.

Corporate Director Terence Herbert

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Schools Funding 2018-19 - Approval of Local Funding Formula for Schools

Cabinet Member: Cllr Laura Mayes, Cllr Philip Whitehead

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to propose a revised funding formula for Wiltshire schools in order move towards the government's proposed National Funding Formula (NFF) for schools. It is proposed that the revised formula is implemented from the 2018-19 financial year.
2. The report outlines the proposed formula factors to be used in 2018-19. Final values for each factor cannot be determined until the funding settlement for 2018-19 has been received and individual school budgets calculated.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

3. This work on the school funding formula provision is relevant to the following Business Plan 2017-2027 priorities;

Priority: Growing the economy

Supporting schools to achieve outcomes by ensuring funding is allocated in a way that meets national and local priorities within available resources.

Background

4. All mainstream schools in Wiltshire, whether they are academies or maintained schools, are funded according to a locally agreed formula which has to be approved by Cabinet and submitted to the Education & Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) to confirm compliance with the funding regulations. The formula is driven by a number of factors including pupil numbers, pupil characteristics such as deprivation, prior attainment and English as an Additional Language, and a number of premises/school based factors. The current arrangements for Wiltshire schools were agreed by Cabinet in October 2012 for the financial year 2013-14 and the Wiltshire Schools Forum has confirmed the local formula each year since then without making changes.
5. In January 2017 the Department for Education (DfE) issued a consultation document outlining proposals for a new national funding formula (NFF) for schools to be implemented in 2018-19. Following that consultation the government issued a policy document on a national funding formula for

schools and high needs on 14th September 2017. The government also issued the operational guidance for schools revenue funding in 2018-19. Local Authorities will use the operational guidance in the setting of local formulae for 2018-19. The proposals include a 2 year period in which a “soft” formula will be operated. Under the soft formula local authorities will receive funding on the basis of the NFF but will continue to set a local formula. It is assumed that from April 2020 a “hard” formula will be implemented under which schools will all receive their funding according to the national formula and will be funded directly by the ESFA. This has not been confirmed at this stage.

6. The Wiltshire Schools Forum has considered the policy document and proposed that Wiltshire should aim to set a local formula in line with the National Funding Formula during the “soft” formula transitional period. To do so includes:
 - a. Changing the sources of data that drive some of the existing factors in the Wiltshire local funding formula
 - b. Incorporating new funding factors in to the Wiltshire local formula – these will be factors that have been allowable in previous years but that Wiltshire has chosen not to include
 - c. Amending some of our locally agreed factors to bring Wiltshire in to line with other authorities, in preparation for the introduction of a national factor (this may include areas such as split site allowance, growth factors etc where the DfE proposals do not yet include a national factor)
7. The rationale behind this recommendation is that the government has stated its long term intention to move towards funding all schools through the national formula. Whilst 2018-19 and 2019-20 are identified as transition years in which LAs can still set their own local formula it is expected that all schools will be funded on the NFF after that. LAs will be funded based on the national formula and it therefore makes sense to set a local formula that reflects the formula factors being proposed nationally.
8. Any significant changes to the local schools formula require consultation with schools and political sign off for the amended formula.

Main Considerations for the Council

Proposed Funding Formula for Schools 2018-19

9. Appendix 1 to this report outlines the formula factors to be included in the proposed Wiltshire funding formula for schools in 2018-19. For each formula factor, detail is provided on the data to be used to drive funding, the DfE rationale and description of the factor (taken from the Operational Guidance), and the values proposed by the government compared with the values in the current Wiltshire formula. It is important to note that these values are included for exemplification only, the actual values for each factor in 2018-19 will not be finalised until the DSG funding settlement is received in mid-December. The published values do, however, give an indication of the different weightings applied to each factor in the NFF compared with the current Wiltshire formula.

10. The current Wiltshire formula already includes the majority of factors proposed for the NFF but uses different data sources in some cases. An example of this is the proposed factor for deprivation funding. Currently Wiltshire uses the Free School Meal Ever6 indicator for distributing funding, in the proposed formula we will use Free School Meal data, Free School Meal Ever6 data and data from the IDACI index (see definition of the IDACI index in appendix 1). This will give a potentially different distribution of funding for deprivation. The NFF also proposes higher funding values for deprivation meaning more funding will be distributed through these factors.
11. There are two factors which Wiltshire has not used before:
12. **Sparsity** – The sparsity factor is designed to support small rural schools and is based on the average distance that pupils would have to travel to their nearest alternative school if the school were to close. Wiltshire has not previously used the factor because, whilst the County has a significant number of small rural schools, schools in Wiltshire are not remote and therefore the factor benefits some small schools, based on distance, but not others. There are 28 schools, 25 primary and 3 secondary, that will meet the criteria to benefit from sparsity funding. Despite not having used the factor before in Wiltshire, it is to be included in the NFF and therefore it is proposed to implement sparsity in the 18-19 local formula.
13. **Minimum Per Pupil Funding Level** – the proposed NFF sets a minimum value per pupil for primary schools of £3,300 and for secondary schools of £4,600. It is therefore necessary to include a formula factor to provide a top up to schools if the main formula does not fund schools at that level. The factor tends to be required for schools with low levels of deprivation and/or high levels of prior attainment. There are 4 secondary schools that are expected to benefit from this factor to bring their per pupil funding to the minimum level.

Impact of the Proposed Formula

14. The proposed formula is likely to result in a shift in the way that funding is allocated to schools. The current Wiltshire formula distributes 83% of funding through the basic per pupil amount. Modelling of the new formula suggests this will reduce to 77%. Conversely the current formula distributes 6% of funding through additional pupil led factors ie, deprivation, low prior attainment and English as an additional language. This will increase to approximately 11% in the proposed formula. The proposed formula therefore allocates funding in a more targeted way mirroring the government's priorities for the distribution of funding to schools. This will result in some turbulence in school budgets and there are protection measures included in the formula to mitigate this.

Protection and Limits to Gains

15. The Secretary of State confirmed in July that the national funding formula will provide for at least a 0.5% per-pupil increase in respect of each school in 2018 to 2019.

16. Local authorities will continue to set a pre-16 minimum funding guarantee (MFG) in their local formulae, to protect schools from excessive year-on-year changes, and to allow changes in pupil characteristics (for example, reducing levels of deprivation in a school) to flow through. The MFG has been applied by LAs in their local formulae for a number of years and it provides a level of protection against losses in any formula change. The application of the MFG is funded by the capping of gains for those schools which gain the most under any change.
17. In previous years the government has set the level of the MFG at -1.5% per pupil. This means that no school can lose more than 1.5% in per pupil funding as a result of any formula change. The published operational guidance for 2018-19 gives greater flexibility for the MFG in 2018 to 2019; the guidance allows local authorities to set the MFG between 0% and minus 1.5% per pupil without seeking permission. This is designed to give local authorities the flexibility to make local decisions about the distribution of funding, and enables them to manage any changes in pupil characteristics when that data is updated in December.
18. Despite this flexibility, financial modelling work on the formula to date indicates that the 0.5% per pupil increase can only be guaranteed to Wiltshire schools if the MFG is set at that level. Schools were therefore consulted on the proposal to seek permission from the Secretary of State to set the level of the MFG at 0.5% in 2018-19 in order to guarantee the minimum level of increase announced for 2018-19. Initial modelling estimates that 35 schools will be in receipt of the MFG and that 42 schools will have their increases capped in order to fund the protection required under the MFG.
19. Since the consultation with schools has closed it has been announced that the funding regulations will be amended nationally to enable local formulae to include a positive minimum funding guarantee (MFG) up to + 0.5% per pupil without seeking further permission. It is therefore proposed to set the MFG at this level for Wiltshire schools in 2018-19.

Consultation with Schools

20. A consultation on the proposed move towards the NFF formula factors was carried out with all schools in November. Of those who responded, all but one (97%) agreed with the proposed formula. The one school that did not agree commented that they disagreed with the two year transitional period and thought schools should move directly to the NFF.
21. 91% of schools who responded agreed with the proposal to set the MFG at 0.5%.

Next Steps

22. In addition to this report, a report is being taken to Schools Forum on 7th December recommending the proposed formula and the move to political ratification at this meeting.
23. The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding settlement will be announced in mid-December and the October 2017 pupil census data will also be published at the same time. The October census data will be used to drive the formula for the allocation of school budgets for 2018-19. The final values for each factor will be determined as part of this process.
24. Individual school budgets will be signed off by Schools Forum on 18th January 2018 in time to meet the ESFA deadline for submission of school budgets on 19th January 2018. Individual budgets will be issued to schools in February 2018.

Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

25. Children's Select Committee have been kept up to date through the regular DfE Update reports on the government's proposals on the NFF and the impact on Wiltshire Schools.
26. Wiltshire Schools Forum has considered the proposals in detail and recommended that Wiltshire transitions towards the NFF as soon as possible so that schools funding is allocated to schools according to the government's proposed methodology.

Safeguarding Implications

27. There are no safeguarding implications arising from the proposals in this report.

Public Health Implications

28. No Public Health implications have been identified in the consideration of the school funding formula.

Procurement Implications

29. There are no procurement implications directly arising from any changes in the funding formula for schools. Schools are responsible for their own procurement of goods and services using funding delegated through the formula.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

30. Following implementation of the proposed funding formula all state funded schools in Wiltshire, maintained schools and academies, will be funded according to a formula that reflects the proposed NFF. The formula targets the allocation of funding for pupils with additional educational needs including those from deprived backgrounds, pupils with low prior attainment and pupils with English as an additional language. Specific funding for pupils with high needs or disabilities is driven through the high needs block of funding for schools and is not in scope for the main funding formula.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

31. There are no environmental and climate change considerations directly arising from the proposed changes to the school funding formula in Wiltshire. The element of the formula supporting sparsity is designed to support the sustainability of small rural schools where the distance pupils may have to travel to their nearest alternative school is significant.

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

32. If the proposed formula is not agreed schools will continue to be funded according to the current Wiltshire formula. This is legal and the current formula is compliant with the ESFA requirements however there is a risk that schools will have less time to assimilate to the new NFF prior to the "hard" formula being implemented as expected in April 2020. Transitional arrangements after April 2020 are unclear and therefore it is considered lower risk to implement the NFF whilst there is local discretion to support transition through the MFG.

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

33. Any change in the school funding formula generates turbulence across school budgets with some schools gaining more or less than others from the changes to method of distributing funding. This risk is to be mitigated by setting a positive Minimum Funding Guarantee at 0.5% to guarantee schools a minimum per pupil increase in funding in 2018-19.

Financial Implications

34. This report proposes a revised methodology for the distribution of funding to maintained and academy schools in Wiltshire.

35. Schools are funded through the Dedicated Schools Grant and the allocation to Wiltshire will be based on the proposed NFF. The final values for each formula factor will be determined after the final DSG settlement is announced in December 2017 and individual school budgets must be calculated by 19th January 2018 for submission to the ESFA.

Legal Implications

36. The new funding formula for schools will need to be compliant with the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations which are updated annually by the Department for Education (DfE). Compliance is checked by the ESFA on submission of budgets in January of each year.

Options Considered

37. The alternative to the proposed option would be to continue with the existing Wiltshire funding formula for schools. This option has been rejected by Schools Forum and the proposed new formula has been supported by schools following consultation.

Conclusions

38. It is concluded that schools in Wiltshire should be funded according to a formula that reflects the proposed national funding formula for schools.

Michael Hudson (Director - Finance and Procurement)

Report Author: Elizabeth Williams, Head of Finance,
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22 November 2017

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Details of the formula factors included in the proposed Wiltshire funding formula for schools 2018-19

Background Papers

None

Appendix 1 – Proposed Formula Factors 2018-19

A1 – Basic Entitlement

Name of Factor: Basic Entitlement (compulsory factor)

What is the formula driver?

Under the proposed formula LAs are required to include a per pupil element of funding within the local formula. A single per pupil rate is allowable for primary school pupils and separate per pupil amounts are allowable for Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 pupils.

The 2018-19 Operational Guidance states:

This factor assigns funding on the basis of individual pupils, with the number of pupils for each school or academy based on the October pupil census.

- funding is allocated according to an age-weighted pupil unit (AWPU)*
- there is a single rate for primary age pupils, which must be at least £2,000*
- there can be different rates for KS3 and KS4, with a minimum of £3,000 for each*
- local authorities can choose to increase the pupil number count for schools with higher reception pupil numbers in January 2017 than the October 2016 census*
- we'll not include reception uplift in the national funding formula; local authorities currently using a reception uplift factor should consider whether to do so in 2018 to 2019 schools with reception uplift will not be financially disadvantaged in the national funding formula calculations, as the funding will remain in their baselines*

The data used to drive per pupil funding will be the **October** pupil numbers prior to the start of the financial year. Wiltshire will follow the national approach and not apply a reception uplift in 2018-19.

Within the proposed formula Wiltshire has previously opted to apply separate rates for KS3 and KS4 and will continue to do so, **whilst moving closer to the values proposed in the NFF as follows:**

<u>Funding Factors</u>	<u>Proposed NFF Values</u>	<u>Current Wiltshire Values</u>
AWPU – Primary	2,747	2,998
AWPU – KS3	3,863	3,850
AWPU – KS4	4,386	4,698

A2 – Deprivation Funding

Name of Factor: Deprivation Funding (a compulsory factor)

What is the formula driver?

Under the proposed NFF LAs are required to distribute a proportion of funding to target funding towards pupils from deprived backgrounds within schools.

The following indicators of deprivation are allowable:

1. Free School Meals (FSM or FSM Ever6)
2. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Data; or
3. Both

The operational guidance for 2018-19 states:

Local authorities can use free school meals (FSM), the income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI), or both to calculate the deprivation factor.

- *we measure eligibility for current FSM using the previous October census, and Ever6 FSM (pupils entitled to free meals at any time in the last 6 years) from the previous January census*
- *local authorities using FSM to calculate deprivation can choose to use either current FSM, Ever6 FSM, or both*
- *the IDACI measure uses 6 bands, and different values can be attached to each band; different unit values can be used for primary and secondary within each band*
- *we'll automatically set the FSM Ever6 ratio equal to the current FSM ratio for schools where the FSM Ever6 rate is recorded as lower than the current FSM rate*

The proposed NFF uses both FSM and IDACI data and this has been incorporated in to the proposed Wiltshire formula with the intention to move as close to the NFF funding values as possible:

<u>Funding Factors</u>	<u>Proposed NFF Values</u>	<u>Current Wiltshire Values</u>
FSM – Primary	440	0
FSM – Secondary	440	0
FSM Ever6 – Primary	540	841
FSM Ever6 – Secondary	785	815
IDACI band F – Primary	200	0
IDACI band F - Secondary	290	0
IDACI band E – Primary	240	0
IDACI band E - Secondary	390	0
IDACI band D – Primary	360	0
IDACI band D - Secondary	515	0
IDACI band C – Primary	390	0
IDACI band C - Secondary	560	0
IDACI band B – Primary	420	0
IDACI band B - Secondary	600	0

IDACI band A – Primary	575	0
IDACI band A - Secondary	810	0

Further Information

IDACI - this is the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, and measures in a local area the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households. IDACI codes range from 0.00 (least deprived) to 0.99 (most deprived). They are not specific at the level of whole post-code, instead they relate to what are called Lower Level Super Output Areas (similar size to electoral wards). IDACI data is available from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and provided by the DfE to all Local Authorities for use in their local formulae. It is included in the funding formula in 6 different bands so that higher IDACI scores are weighted more heavily and thus receive more funding.

A3 – Prior Attainment

Name of Factor: Prior Attainment

What is the formula driver?

Local authorities can apply this factor for:

- primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development in the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP)
- secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at either English or maths

Weightings are applied in the NFF to ensure funding delivered through the primary prior attainment factor is not disproportionately affected by the year groups assessed under the new framework EYFSP (years 1 to 5).

Weightings are also applied to the secondary low prior attainment factor in 2017 to 2018, to ensure that the new year 7 cohort (the first pupils to sit the new, more challenging, KS2 tests at the end of academic year 2015 to 2016) did not have a disproportionate influence within the total for the prior attainment factor in the mainstream formula

In each case the data is applied to all pupils within the school with an eligible result, not just the most recent cohort of pupils.

The proposed funding values in the NFF are as follows:

<u>Funding Factors</u>	<u>Proposed NFF Values</u>	<u>Current Wiltshire Values</u>
Low Prior Attainment - Primary	1,050	637
Low Prior Attainment – Secondary	1,550	503

A4 – Looked After Children

Name of Factor: Looked After Children

What is the formula driver?

Number of looked after children as per previous March SSSDA903 return for each LA

Wiltshire does not currently include a formula factor for Looked After Children and there is no factor proposed in the NFF. It is not proposed to include a factor for Looked After Children in the Wiltshire funding formula for schools on the basis that it is not currently a factor used locally and will not be incorporated in to the NFF.

The DfE has announced that the Pupil Premium Plus Grant will increase to £2,300 from April 2018.

A5 – English as an Additional Language

Name of Factor: English as an Additional Language (EAL)

What is the formula driver?

Pupils identified in the October census with a first language other than English may attract funding for up to three years after they enter the statutory school system.

Local authorities can choose to use indicators based on one, two, or three years, and there can be separate unit values for primary and secondary

Wiltshire currently uses the indicators based on one year and it is proposed in the NFF to use the 3 year indicator. Wiltshire will move to the 3 year indicator in its proposed 2018-19 formula.

The values proposed in the NFF are as follows:

<u>Funding Factors</u>	<u>Proposed NFF Values</u>	<u>Current Wiltshire Values</u>
EAL – Primary	515	1,480
EAL – Secondary	1,385	597

A6 – Pupil Mobility

Name of Factor: Pupil Mobility
What is the formula driver? LAs are allowed to include an element within the funding formula to reflect pupil mobility within the school year. <i>The Operational Guidance for 2018-19 states:</i> <i>This measure counts pupils who entered a school during the last three academic years, but did not start in August or September (or January for reception pupils). there is a 10% threshold, and funding is allocated based on the proportion above the threshold (for example, a school with 12% mobility, will attract pupil mobility funding for 2% of pupils)</i> Wiltshire does not current include a mobility factor in its current formula. Because there has been no final agreement on a mobility factor within the proposed NFF the DfE has stated that LAs will be funded for 2018-19 on the basis of their 2017-18 mobility factor value. This means Wiltshire will not receive any funding specifically for mobility and is therefore not proposing to incorporate a factor in the 2018-19 formula. To do so would draw funding away from the published NFF values for other factors. It is not proposed to include a formula factor based on Pupil Mobility in the Wiltshire funding formula on the basis that it is not currently a factor used locally and will therefore not be funded as part of the NFF allocation to Wiltshire
Any other relevant info Financial modelling work carried out in the development of the current Wiltshire formula demonstrated that the application of a per pupil rate for pupil mobility does not target funding sufficiently at schools with high levels of pupil mobility unless significant amounts of funding are distributed using this factor, diverting funding from the per pupil element of the formula. Without the ability to include a threshold to target mobility funding it is not considered that the benefit of including a mobility factor outweighs the impact on other elements of the formula of diverting funding towards mobility.

A7 – Sparsity Factor

Name of Factor: Sparsity

What is the formula driver?

Schools that are eligible for sparsity funding must meet two criteria:

1. they are located in areas where pupils would have to travel a significant distance to an alternative should the school close
2. they are small schools

For the pupils for whom the school is their closest compatible school¹, the factor measures the distance (as the crow flies) from their home to their second nearest compatible school and the mean distance for all pupils is then calculated. Since the pupil population changes each year, it's possible for a school to be eligible for sparsity funding in one year but not in the next.

The school eligibility criteria for sparsity funding is as follows:

School phase	Maximum average number of pupils per year group	Minimum average distance to second nearest compatible school
Primary	21.3	2 miles
Secondary	119	3 miles
Middle	69.1	2 miles
All-through	62.4	2 miles

Table: Eligibility criteria for schools to attract sparsity funding

Pupil numbers include reception to years 11 only, that is, excluding nursery and sixth form pupils.

The maximum value for the sparsity factor is £100,000 (including the London fringe uplift), which can be applied as a taper or as a lump sum. If a taper methodology is used, a school will attract sparsity funding in inverse proportion to its average year group size. Different values and methodologies can be used for the primary, middle, all-through, and secondary phases.

Wiltshire does not currently include a sparsity factor in its local formula however the factor is incorporated in to the proposed NFF using a taper methodology with differential values between primary and secondary phases. A number of Wiltshire schools will gain from the implementation of a sparsity factor. The proposed values in the NFF are as follows:

¹ A school is compatible if the pupil is within its age range and the school accepts pupils of this pupil's gender. Selective schools and those in Wales and Scotland are discounted when identifying the second nearest school.

<u>Funding Factors</u>	<u>Proposed NFF Values</u>	<u>Current Wiltshire Values</u>
Sparsity – Primary	25,000	0
Sparsity - Secondary	65,000	0

These values will taper depending on distance and size of school.

A8 – Lump Sum

Name of Factor: Lump Sum

What is the formula driver?

LAs are allowed to include a lump sum for each school within the funding formula. The purpose of the lump sum is to recognise the fixed costs within a school.

The operational guidance for 2018-19 states:

Local authorities can set a flat lump sum for all phases, or differentiate the sums for primary and secondary.

- local authorities should give middle schools a weighted average, based on the number of year groups in each phase*
- the maximum lump sum is £175,000, even for schools that receive London fringe uplift*

The Wiltshire local formula currently has differential lump sums between the primary and secondary phases. The proposed NFF includes a single value across all phases:

<u>Funding Factors</u>	<u>Proposed NFF Values</u>	<u>Current Wiltshire Values</u>
Lump Sum – Primary	110,000	85,000
Lump Sum – Secondary	110,000	175,000

A9 – Split Site Allowance

Name of Factor: Split Site Allowance

What is the formula driver?

LAs are allowed to include an element within the funding formula to reflect the additional costs experienced by schools operating across more than one site. Any factor must be based on objective criteria for the definition of a split site and for how much is allocated.

The factor can be included as a lump sum or per pupil amount.

In Wiltshire the split site allowance is currently applied to schools meeting the following definition of a split site school:

‘A school will receive split site funding if, of necessity, it has 2 (or more) distinct campuses between which travel of one mile or more, by means of a public highway, is required and Class teaching and learning must take place on all sites with physically detached administration’

A lump sum is applied for each additional site, values £65,000 for Primary and £100,000 for Secondary.

There is no proposed methodology for applying a split site allowance in the NFF and LAs will be funded at the levels of spend in 2017-18. The DfE will work to develop a national formula factor for split site allowances, and other premises related factors, and in 2018-19 LAs continue to have discretion over the level and definition of split sites as long as they fit the requirement for objective criteria.

As part of the financial modelling for 2018-19 we have reviewed all of those schools with split sites and identified a need to review the definition to ensure all schools are appropriately captured in the definition and also to bring the Wiltshire definition more in to line with other LAs in preparation for the implementation of a national factor. It is therefore proposed to amend the definition as follows:

‘A school will receive split site funding if, of necessity, it has 2 (or more) distinct campuses between which travel of **0.5 miles** or more, by means of a public highway, is required and Class teaching and learning must take place on all sites with physically detached administration’

This would bring one more school in to scope for split site allowance following a rebuilding programme.

A 10 & A11 – Rates and PFI Contracts

Name of Factor: Rates and PFI Contracts

What is the formula driver?

Rates – must be reflected at actual cost. This is unchanged from the current Wiltshire formula

PFI contracts – LAs are allowed to include a formula factor for PFI contracts. The current Wiltshire formula factor will remain unchanged

A 12 – Exceptional Premises Factors

Name of Factor: Exceptional Premises Factors

What is the formula driver?

Local authorities can apply to ESFA to use exceptional factors relating to school premises (for example, for rents, or joint-use sports facilities).

- exceptional factors must relate to premises costs
- local authorities should only submit applications where the value of the factor is more than 1% of a school's budget, and applies to fewer than 5% of the schools in the authority's area
- local authorities can use exceptional premises factors used in 2017 to 2018 (for pre-existing, and newly-qualifying schools) in 2018 to 2019, if the qualification criteria are still met

Wiltshire does reflect a number of exceptional premises factors in its local formula and is proposing to continue to do so in 2018-19.

A13 - Minimum level of per pupil funding for primary and secondary schools

Name of Factor: Minimum Level of Funding for Primary and Secondary Schools

What is the formula driver?

The proposed NFF includes a new formula factor to bring pupil led funding levels up to the minimum required in the formula.

The operational guidance states:

- The purpose of this factor is to allow local authorities to provide amounts up to the minimum per pupil funding levels for primary and secondary schools.
- The formula will provide local authorities with per-pupil funding of at least £3,500 for primary schools and £4,800 for secondary schools with pupils in years 10 and 11 in 2019 to 2020
- The formula will provide a transitional minimum amount of per pupil funding of at least £3,300 for primary schools and £4,600 for secondary schools in 2018 to 2019, as a step towards the £3,500 and £4,800 in 2019 to 2020.
- Where local authorities choose to use this factor, any capping and scaling cannot take the school below the minimum value set in the local formula
- Local authorities should calculate the minimum per pupil level on the basis of the school's total funding. This will be set out in the APT guidance. Local authorities who wish to reflect the NFF calculation by excluding premises factors that have been excluded from the NFF calculation should submit a disapplication request to agree this change.

If it is to replicate the NFF Wiltshire will need to include this factor in the local formula for 2018-19

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

Date of Meeting 12 December 2017

Subject: Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017 - 2022

Cabinet member: Councillor Laura Mayes – Children’s Services

Key Decision: Yes

Executive Summary

The revised and updated Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017-2022 is 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.

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 impact on places and demand across the Local Authority area.

The SPS provides a latest overview of demographic information for Wiltshire and includes a more detailed analysis of each secondary school planning area, including historic trends and future projections. This information informs priorities for school place planning in the short (1-2 years), medium (3-5 years) and longer (5-10 years) term and will continue to inform capital investment priorities moving forward.

The SPS will be reviewed annually and an updated Implementation Plan will be produced every two years.

Proposal

To approve the Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 and associated Implementation Plan

Reason for Proposal

The Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 is 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.

Terence Herbert

Director Children’s Services

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

Date of meeting 12 December 2017

Subject: Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017 - 2022

Cabinet member: Councillor Laura Mayes – Children’s Services

Key Decision: Yes

Purpose of Report

1. To consider and approve the Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017-2022 and associated Implementation Plan

Relevance to the Council’s Business Plan

2. The Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017- 2022 is 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. A stated aim of the Council’s business plan is increase the number of highly skilled employees in the county by ensuring good school results. Part of the planned action is to promote high educational standards *for all* children. A further aim of the business plan is the successful return of the British Army from Germany; ensuring sufficient places in local schools. Historically the School Organisation Committee was the statutory body that considered individual school reorganisation proposals except changes to school Admission Numbers which are now dealt with as part of admission arrangement procedures. 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 Council, 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 latest context and background for the Council’s strategic planning of school places and the issues that impact on places and demand across the Local Authority area.

4. The SPS provides the latest overview of demographic information for Wiltshire and includes a more detailed analysis of each secondary school planning area, including historic trends and future projections. School planning areas are slightly different from Area Board areas and align to geographical locations of primary and secondary schools. These planning areas are agreed by the Department for Education. This information informs 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 in Section D of the Strategy.

6. The SPS Implementation Plan at Section E provides a summary overview of the latest identified need across Wiltshire and will inform future capital programme priorities and the commissioning of additional places and new school provision.

7. A copy of the updated Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017-2022 has been placed on the Council's website for stakeholders including schools, local councillors, multi academy trusts and housing developers to consider and comment on the Strategy. The consultation process ended on 20 October 2017.

8. Comments were invited from all stakeholders and two responses were received. One to correct information relating to the Core Strategy timescale and one to ensure a recently approved expansion project at Lyneham Primary was included. The Strategy and Implementation Plan have now been amended to reflect the correct position. The draft Strategy and Implementation Plan will also be considered by Children's Select Committee and an update will be provided at the meeting.

Background

9. The Strategy contains proposals for and focusses on the continuing increase in supply of places across both the primary and now secondary phase of mainstream school 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.

10. 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, migration and new housing. This Strategy highlights the anticipated demand for further additional places across both phases in the short, medium and longer term. This Strategy will be kept under review and updated biannually.

11. Alongside the provision of new primary schools in new housing development areas and the expansion of 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 consultation with schools and academy trusts and will be proposed as part of the annual round of consultation on admission arrangements. Own admission authority schools may also determine a change to their admission numbers as part of their own review of admissions policy.

12. 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 undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Defence, and a programme of school place expansion work is underway to provide the necessary places when they arrive in Summer 2019.

13. Commissioning of new places includes new provision to meet basic need in existing communities and new provision to accommodate additional pupils generated from new housing developments identified in the Core Strategy.

14. 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.

15. For several years, secondary schools have been collectively managing surplus places as numbers were low. Numbers are now starting to climb as pupils from the primary phase start to feed through. The impact on secondary school places very much depends on the extent of new housing proposed in a schools designated area. 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 and there will be a need for expansion and possibly new school provision.

16. 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 Review of SEN Provision and 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.

Overview and Scrutiny Involvement

The Children's Select Committee received and considered the School Places Strategy at their meeting on 31st October. The Committee endorsed the 2017 – 2022 strategy and resolved to review the strategy's position in 12 – 18 months..

Safeguarding Implications

17. The design and delivery of new school places and new schools will be in line with nationally agreed mainstream school area guidelines and appropriate to the needs of all children and young people.

Public Health Implications

18. There are no public health issues arising directly from this report.

Corporate Procurement Implications

19. There are no procurement implications directly arising from this report.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

20. The design and delivery of school buildings and additional school places meets DFE Area Guidelines to ensure equality of opportunities and fairness for all communities.

Within the Strategy document, paragraph's B5, B10 and B11 refer to equalities, diversity and accessibility of school buildings.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

21. All new school buildings and accommodation will be designed and delivered to comply with the Council's 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 including renewable energy technologies where appropriate and the reduction of carbon emissions, both from the construction project itself and in relation to the supply chain

Risk Assessment

22. This Strategy provides a detailed analysis of the latest demographic trends impacting on the supply of school places across Wiltshire. This information is based on 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 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

23. The following are risks for the Council if the Strategy is not adopted and the work cannot be progressed :-

- a) The Council will be failing in its statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the children and young people of Wiltshire.
- b) If there are not sufficient school places provided in the right locations to meet the demand arising in 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.
- c) This Strategy has identified the short, medium and longer term priorities for the provision of school places, which in turn will inform the Council's capital investment priorities and need to allocate resources to ensure the effective delivery of new provision in a timely way.
- d) 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.

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

24. The following risks will need to be considered if the Strategy is approved:

- a) The Strategy will be used to inform the future capital investment priorities for the Council in relation to school places. Resources will need to be identified to enable the delivery of additional school places. DfE Basic Need allocations and negotiated S106/CIL contributions will be required to resource programme requirements. If S106 contributions are not secured then there will be significant pressure on the Basic Need funding available and not all properties will be funded
- b) School expansion projects supporting Army Re-basing have been funded predominantly from a dedicated S106 agreement with the balance from Basic Need.

Financial Implications

25. There are no immediate financial implications arising from the consideration of this draft Strategy, however if the Strategy is adopted by the Council and the projects 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 available to meet the short and medium term priorities.

26. 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 and Council reserves.

Legal Implications

27. Sections 13 to 15B of the Education Act 1996 place a statutory obligation for all Local Authorities to strategically plan for their Education Service.

This School Places Strategy will help to fulfil part of that obligation by providing a tool to assist in the planning for school places throughout the Wiltshire Council Area. The Council must continue to have regard to its statutory public sector equalities duties when implementing any changes based on this strategy if adopted.

Options Considered

28. 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 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.

29. 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

31. Stakeholders have had the opportunity to consider the draft Strategy and respond to the consultation, minor amendments have been made to the Strategy and Implementation Plan to acknowledge inputs as appropriate. The Wiltshire School Places Strategy 2017-2022, has been updated using the latest school capacity information, birth data and latest pupil projections arising from demographic trends and future house building proposals to provide the best possible position statement on the demand for school places across Wiltshire. If approved 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.

Terence Herbert
Director Children's Services

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Date: 12 December 2017

Background Papers

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

None

Appendices

- Wiltshire School Places Strategy and Implementation Plan 2017- 2022
- Executive Summary
- Glossary

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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

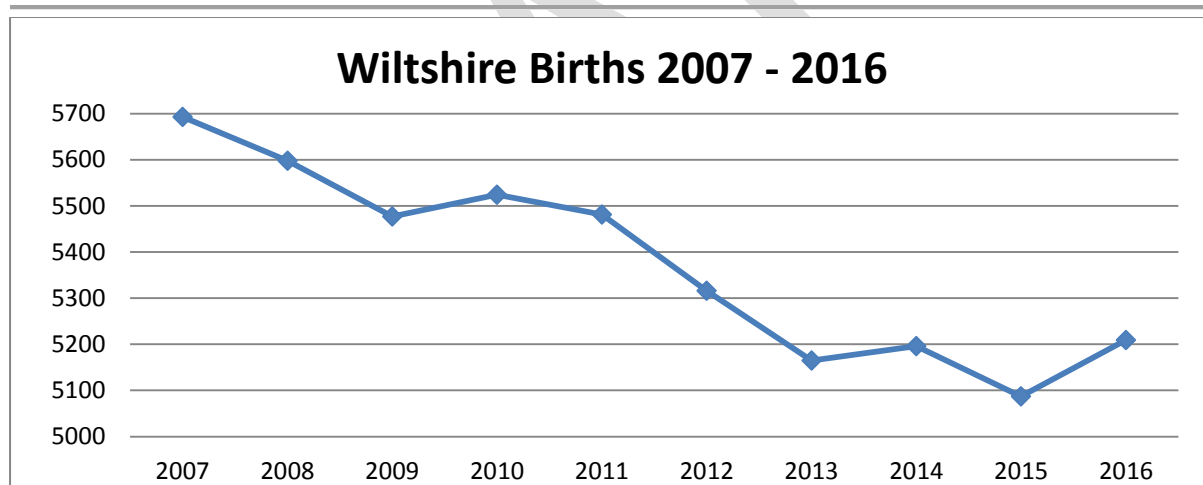
The key factors likely to have the greatest influence on managing school places across the county over the next 5 years include the birth rate, housing development, migration and the presence of the Armed Services in Wiltshire.

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/wiltshsgsiteallocationsplan.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

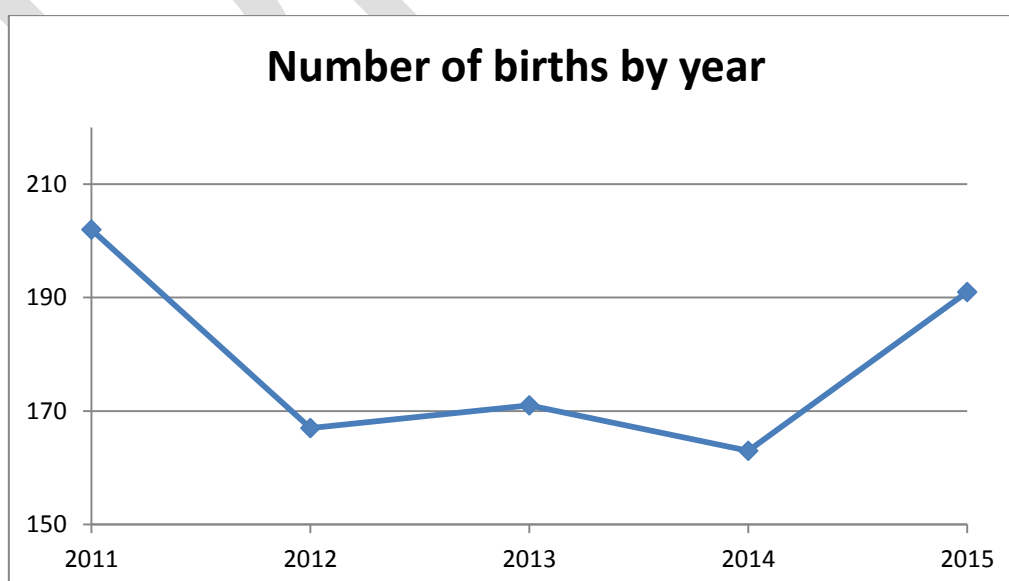
There are 6 primary age schools in the Amesbury area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. For sixth form, young people travel to post 16 provision in nearby community areas or to Hampshire. There are no special schools in the area, however, there is a specialist resource base at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

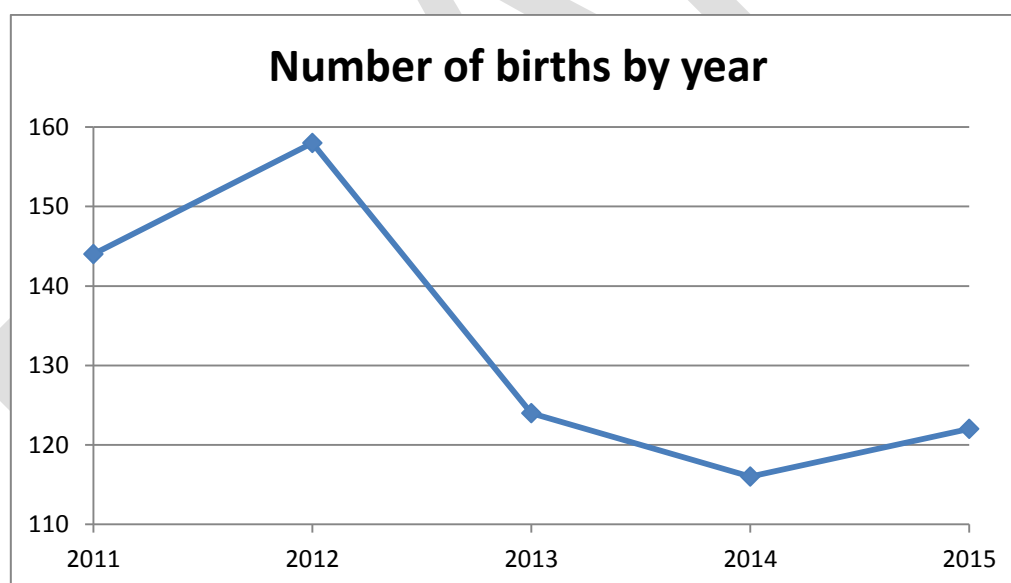
There are 4 primary age schools in the Bradford on Avon area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

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

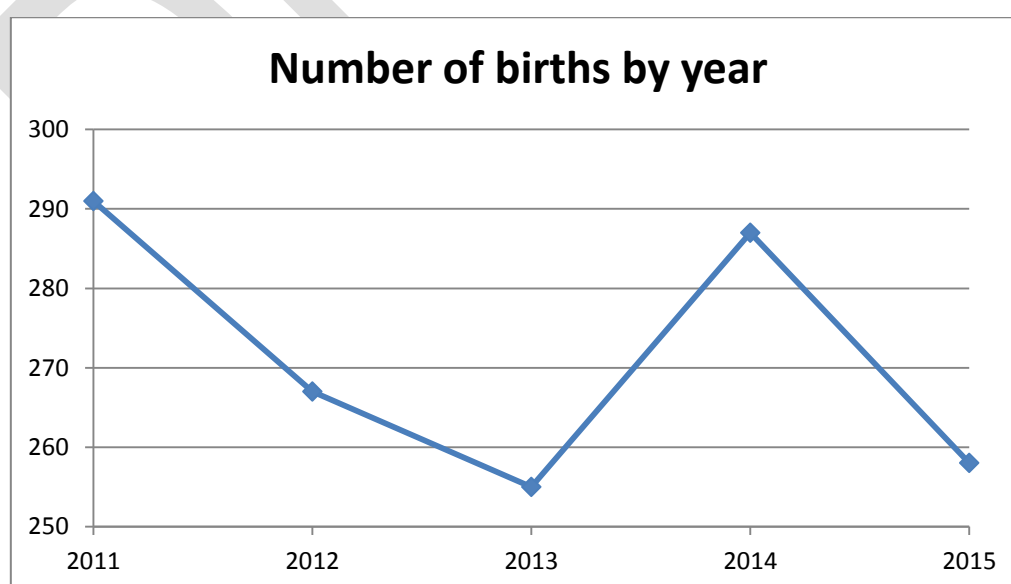
There are 10 primary age schools in the Calne area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There is one special school in Calne and a specialist resource base at St. Dunstan CE Primary School.

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

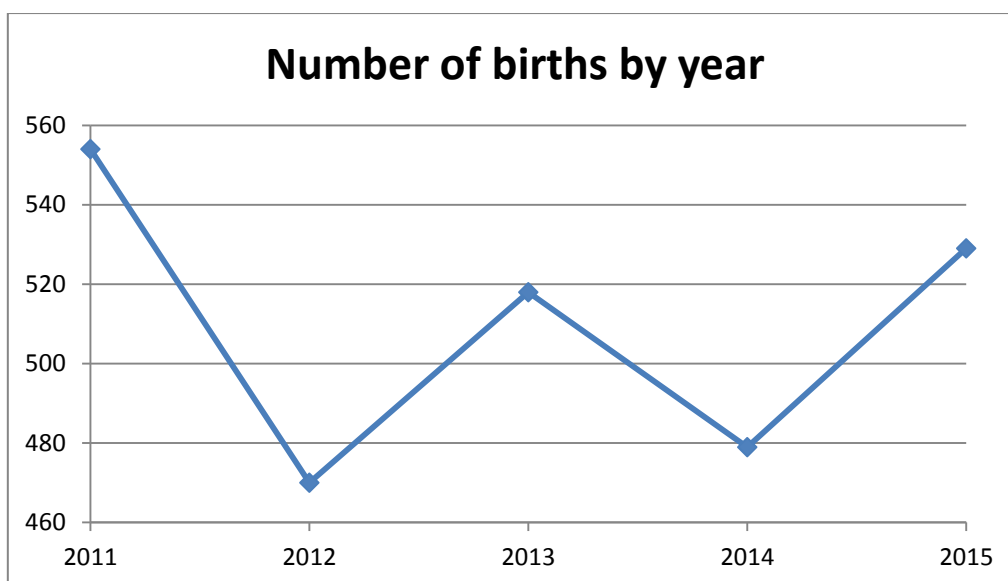
There are 18 primary age schools and 3 secondary schools offering 11 to 19 education in the Chippenham area. There is one special school in the Chippenham community area. There are also specialist resource bases at Frogwell Primary School, Charter Primary School and Sheldon School.

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

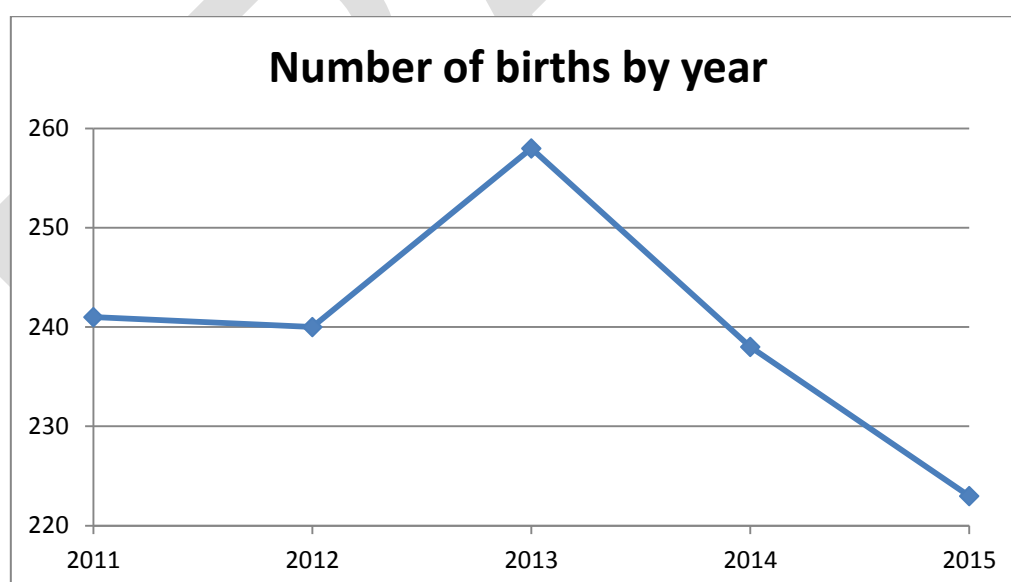
There are 7 primary age schools in the Corsham area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area. However, there is a resource base at Corsham Primary School.

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>		

DRAFT

D6 Devizes

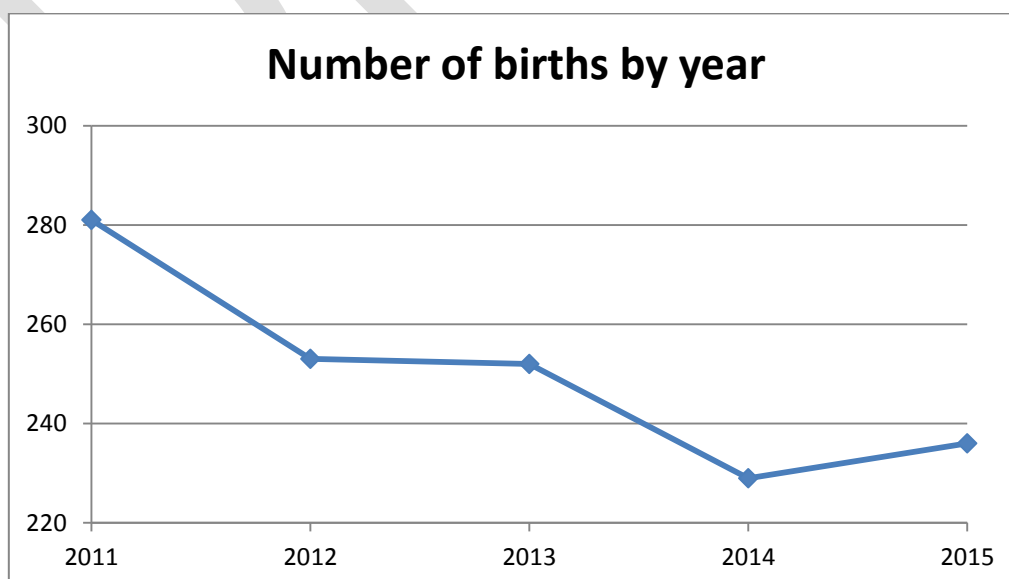
There are 11 primary age schools in the Devizes area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are two special schools in the area and a resource base at Wansdyke Community School.

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

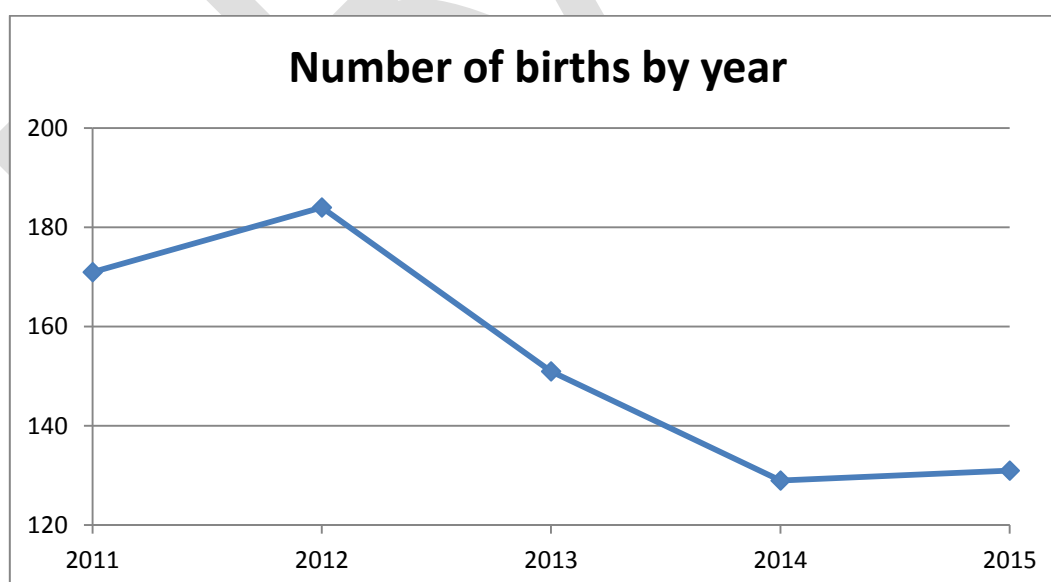
There are 7 primary age schools in the Downton area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area; however, there is a specialist resource base at The Trafalgar School at Downton.

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

<i>Short term – 1 to 2 years</i> <i>Academic Years</i> <i>2017/18 – 2019/20</i>	<i>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</i> <i>Academic Years</i> <i>2020/21 – 2022/23</i>	<i>Long term – 5 to 10 years</i> <i>Academic Years</i> <i>2023/24 – 2027/28</i>
<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.

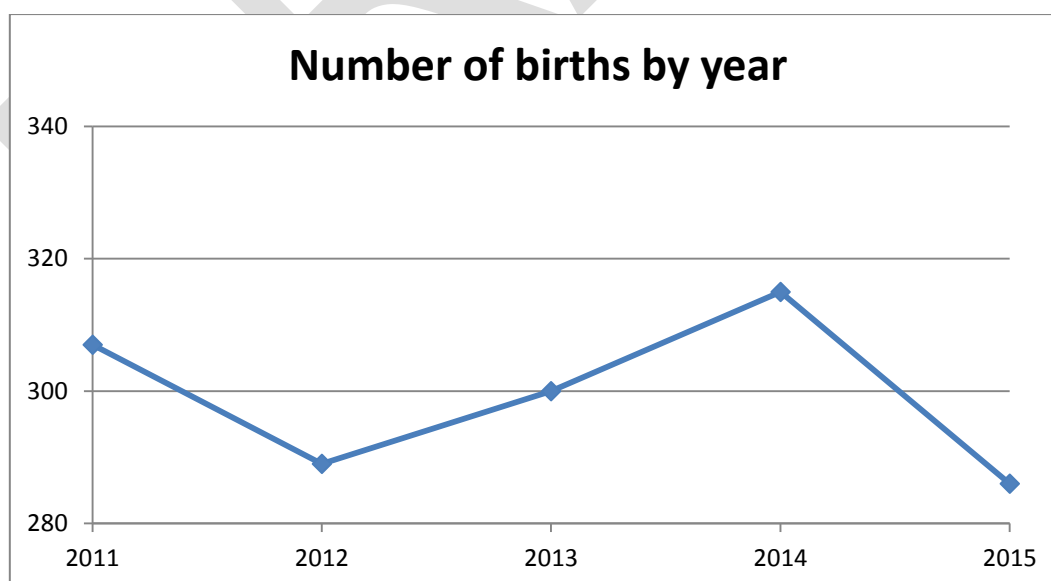
Primary	Status as at March 2017
Bulford St Leonard's CE(VA) Primary School	Academy
Durrington All Saints CEVC Infants School	Academy
Durrington CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled
Figheledean St Michael's CE Primary School	Academy
Kiwi School, Bulford	Community
Larkhill Primary School	Community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

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

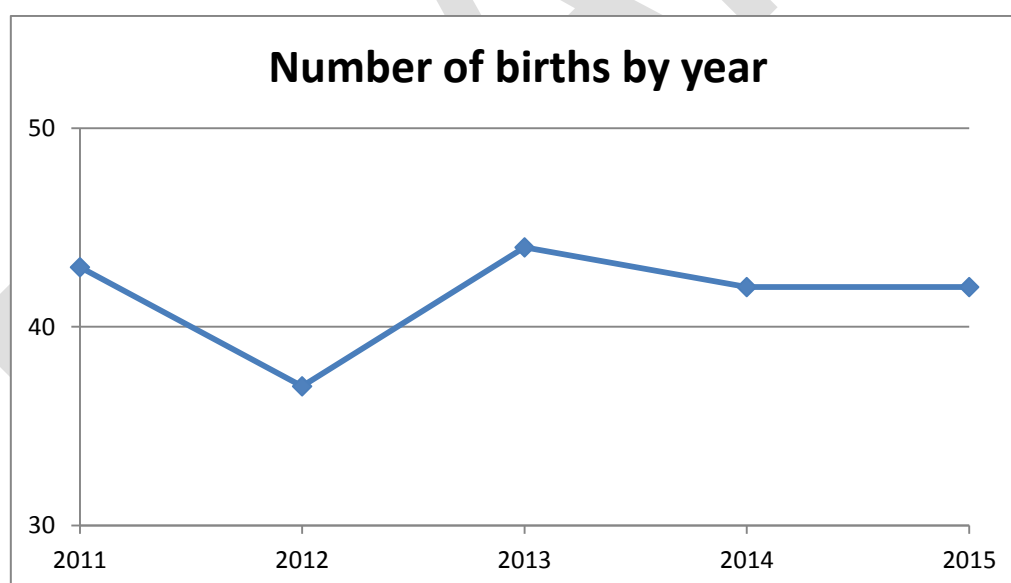
There are 5 primary age schools in the Lavington area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

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

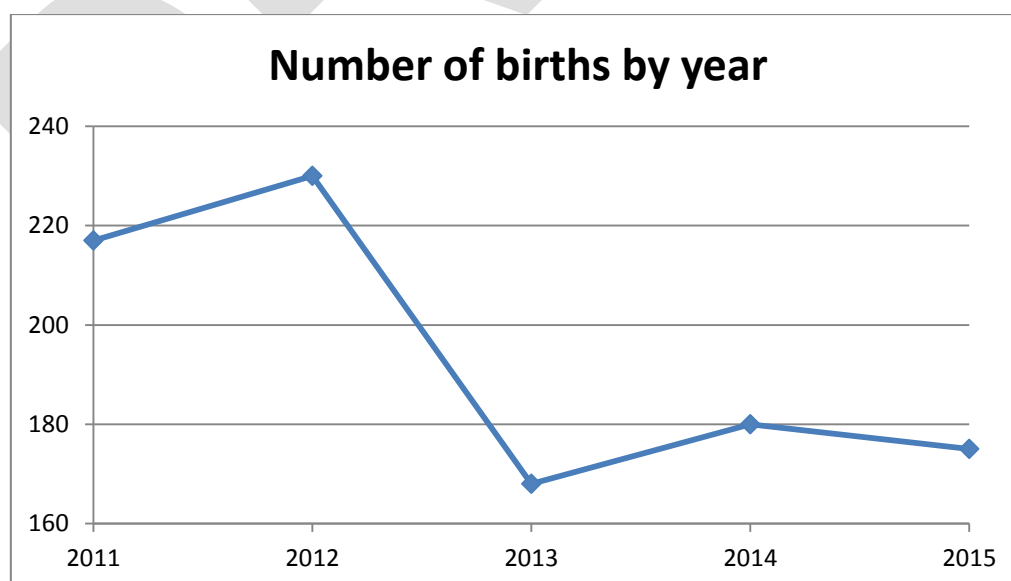
There are 11 primary age schools in the Malmesbury area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

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

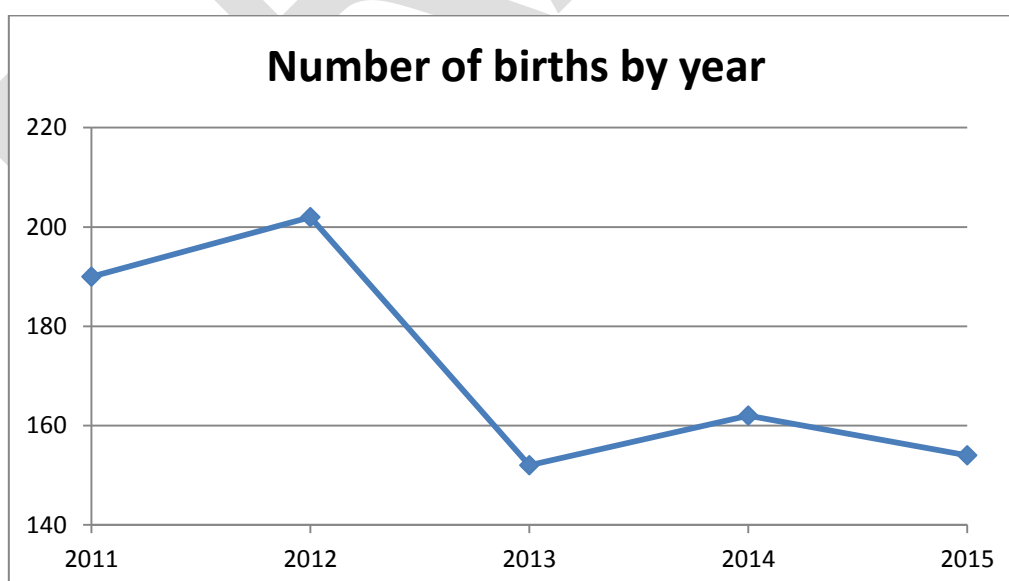
There are 11 primary age schools in the Marlborough area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area however there is a specialist resource base at Marlborough St. Mary's CE Primary School.

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

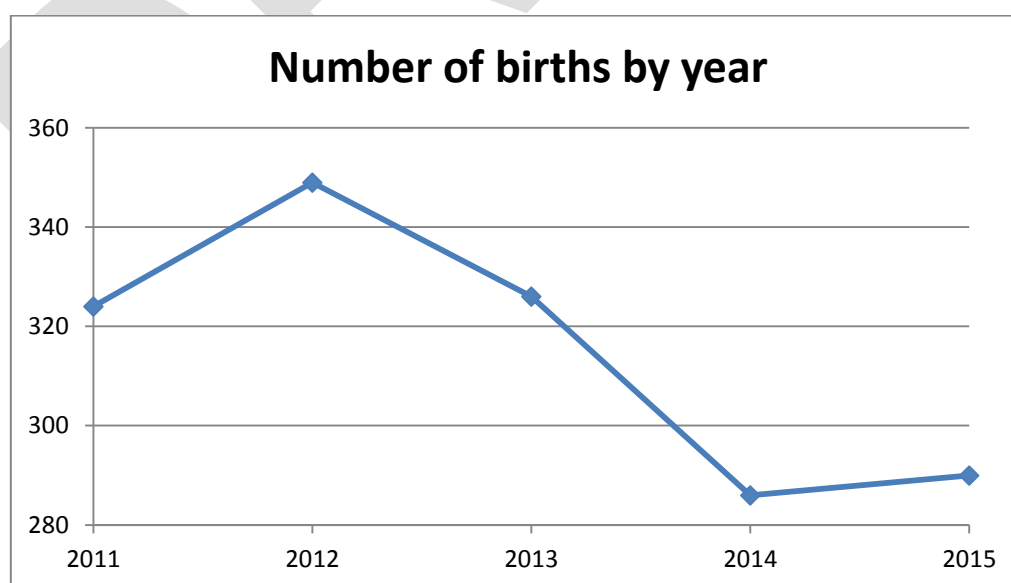
There are 9 primary age schools in the Melksham area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. All but one of the schools in this area are Academies. There are no special schools in the area however there is a specialist resource base at River Mead School.

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>	

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D13 Mere

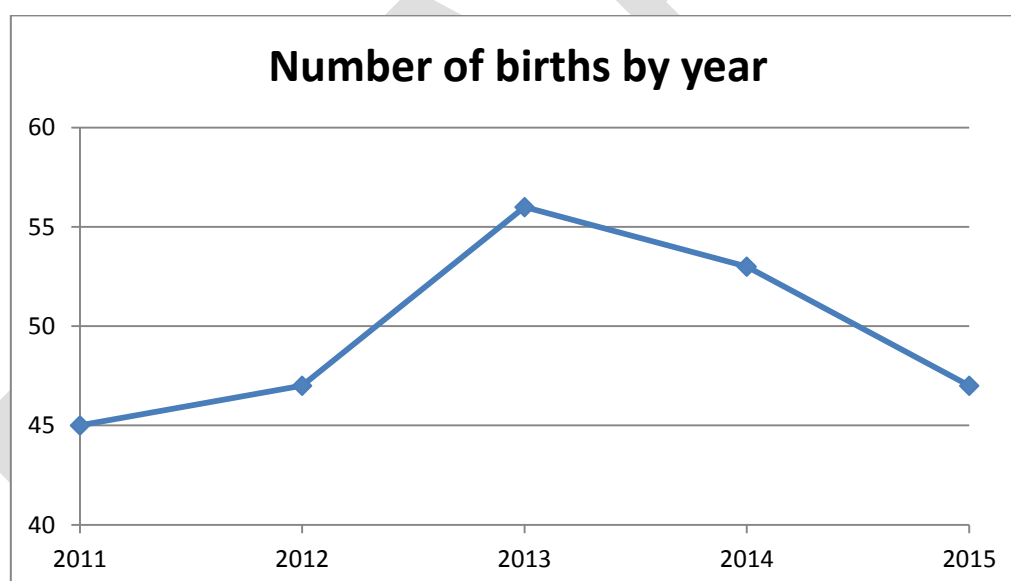
There are 3 primary age schools in the Mere area. For secondary school and post 16 education, young people travel mostly to Gillingham School in Dorset or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas. There are no special schools in the area.

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

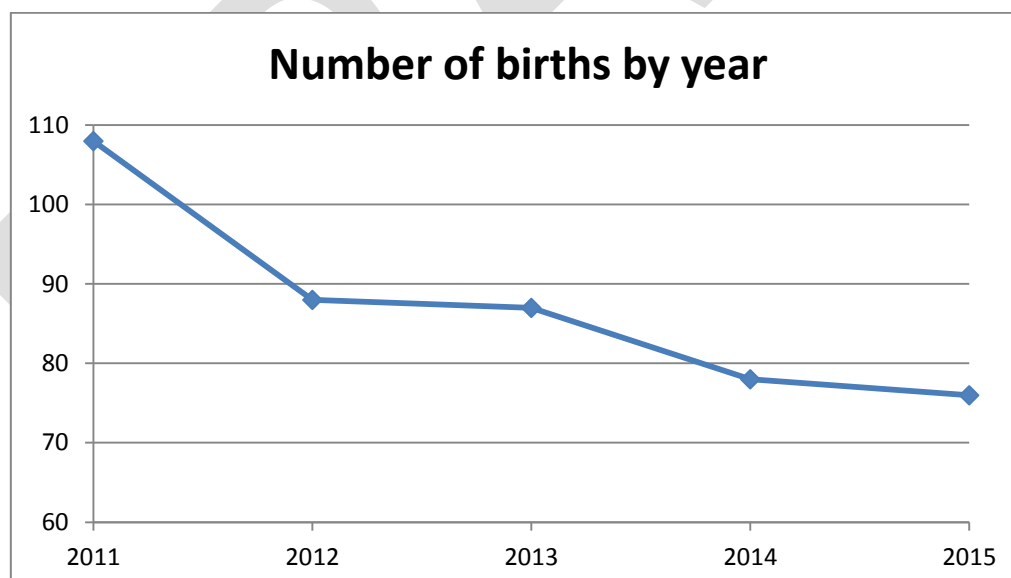
There are 6 primary age schools in the Pewsey area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area but need is often provided across border in Swindon.

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

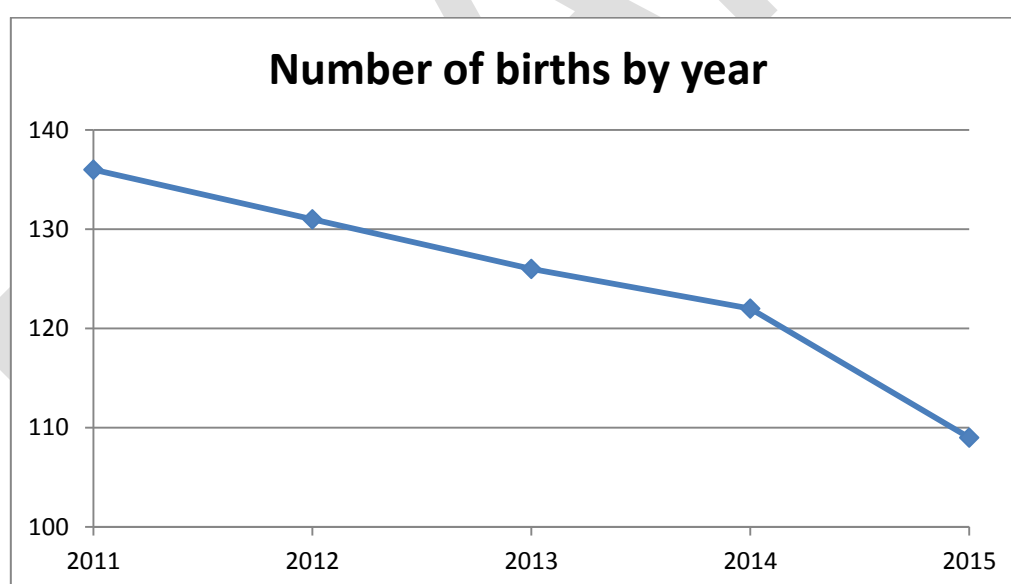
There are 4 primary age schools in the Purton area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area but need is often provided across border in Swindon.

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

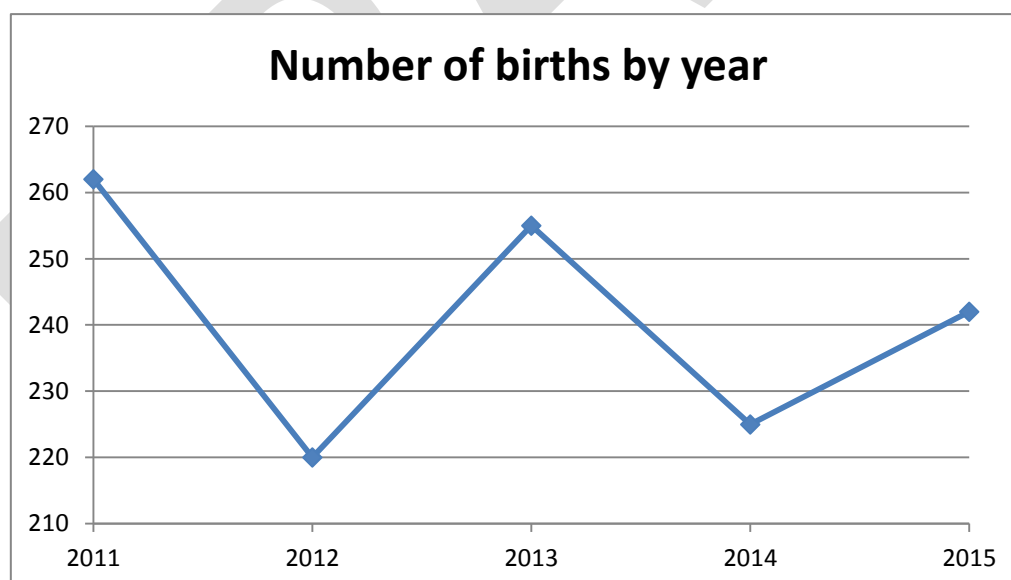
There are 7 primary age schools in the Royal Wootton Bassett area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area however there is a specialist resource base at Longleaze Primary School.

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

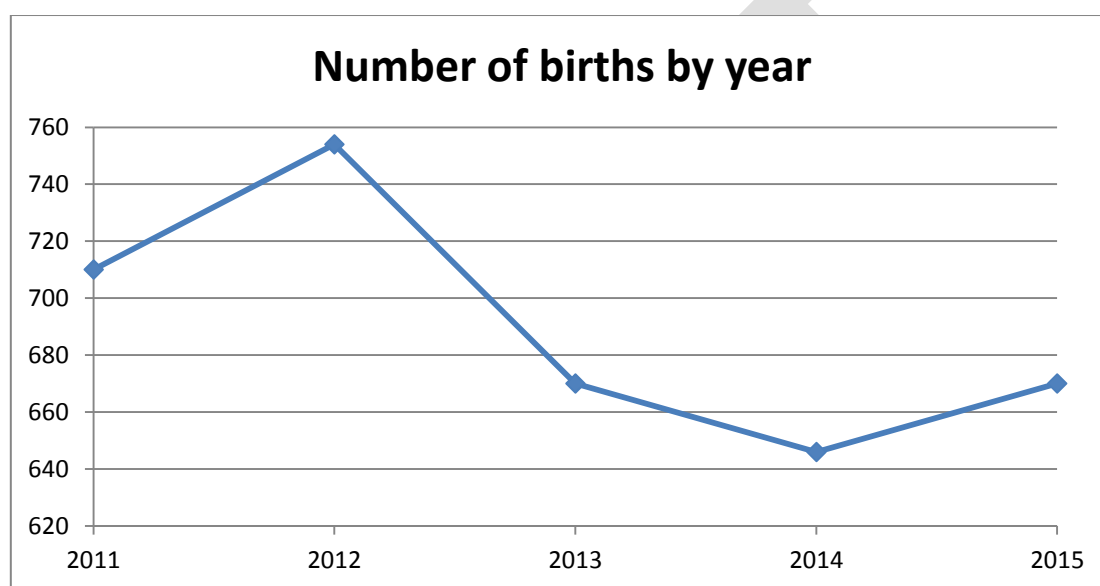
There are 24 primary age schools and 6 secondary schools in the Salisbury area, 3 of which also provide post 16 education. There is one special school in the Salisbury community area. There are also specialist resource bases at Manor Fields School, Sarum St. Paul's CE Primary School, Wilton and Barford 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

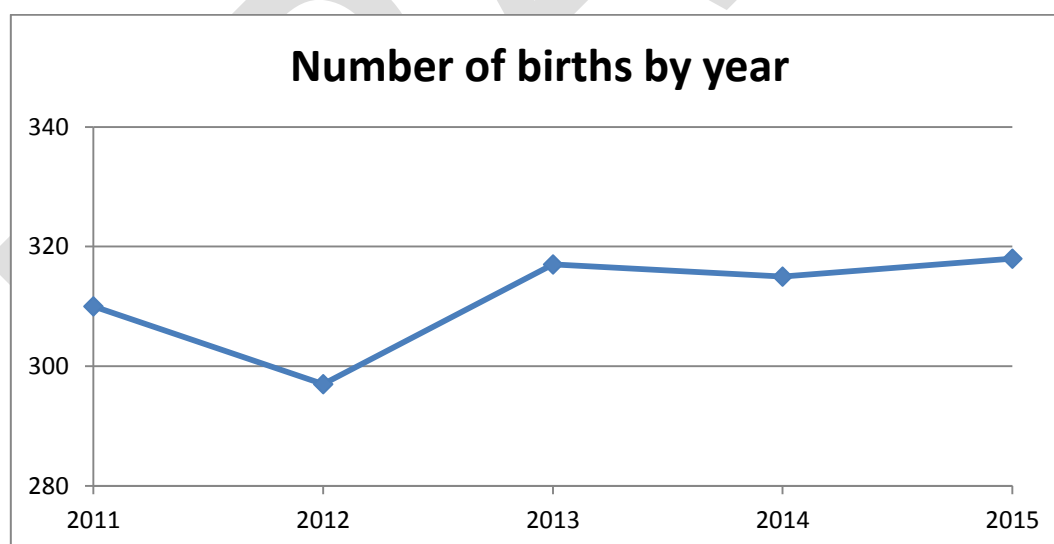
There are 6 primary age schools in the Tidworth area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area.

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
Number	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

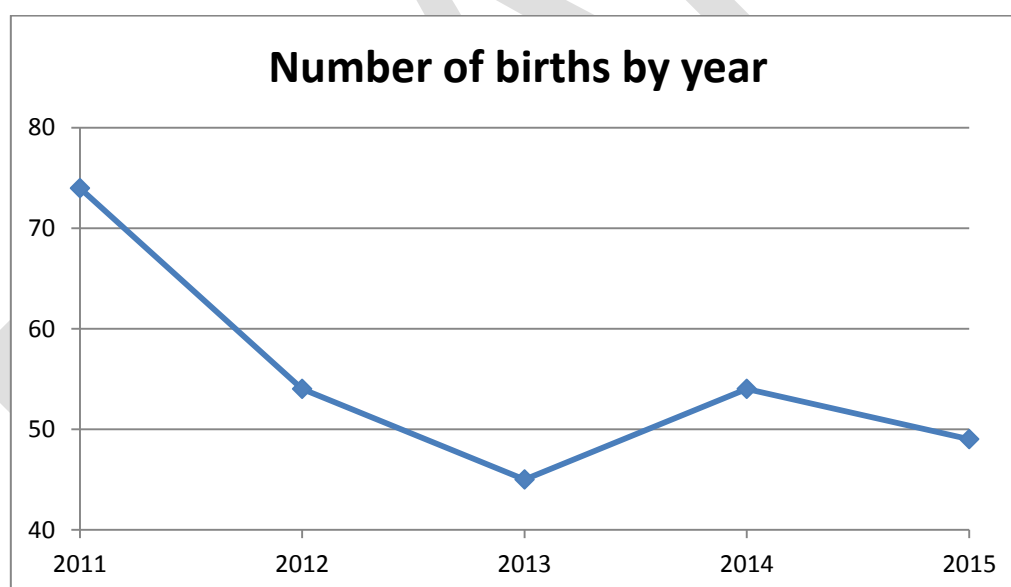
There are 5 primary age schools in the Tisbury area. For secondary school and post 16 education, young people travel mostly to Shaftesbury School in Dorset or to other Wiltshire secondary schools within adjacent areas. There are no special schools in the area.

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

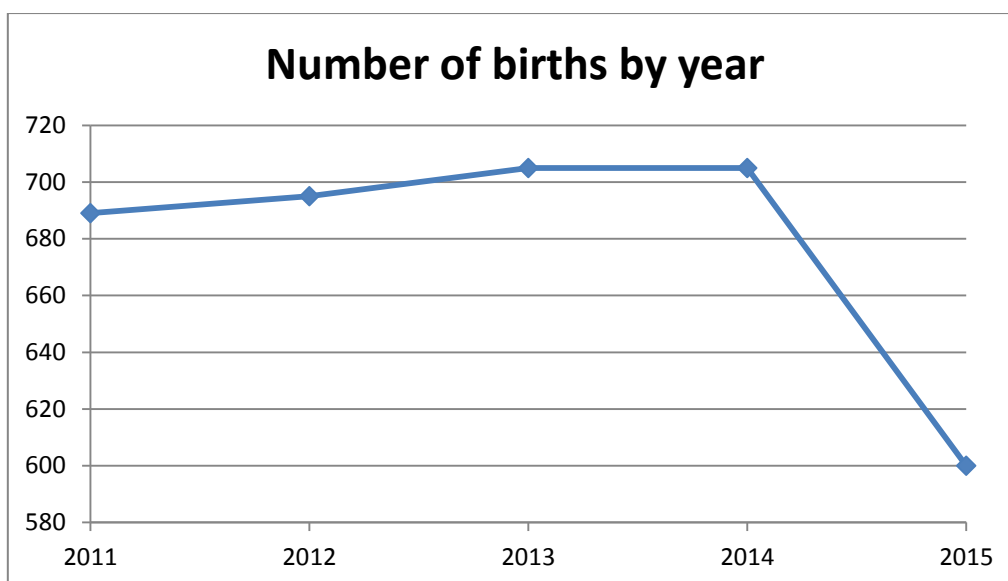
There are 19 primary age schools in the Trowbridge area and 3 secondary schools which cater for the 11 to 19 age range. There is one special school in the Trowbridge area. There are also specialist resource bases at Castlemead Academy, Studley Green Primary School and Grove Primary School.

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

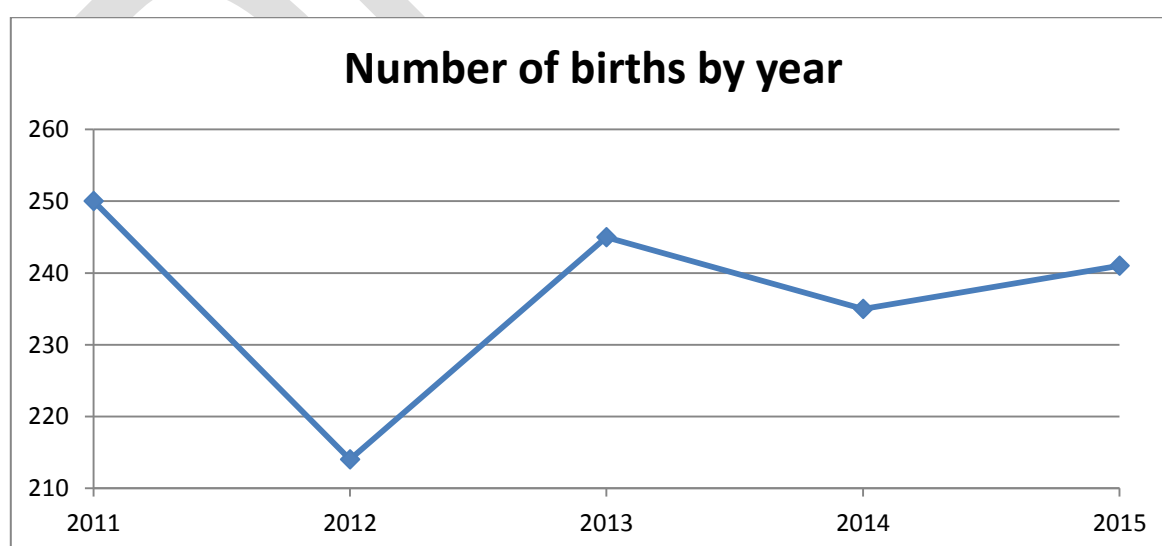
There are 12 primary age schools in the Warminster area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area; however, there is a specialist resource base at The Avenue School.

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

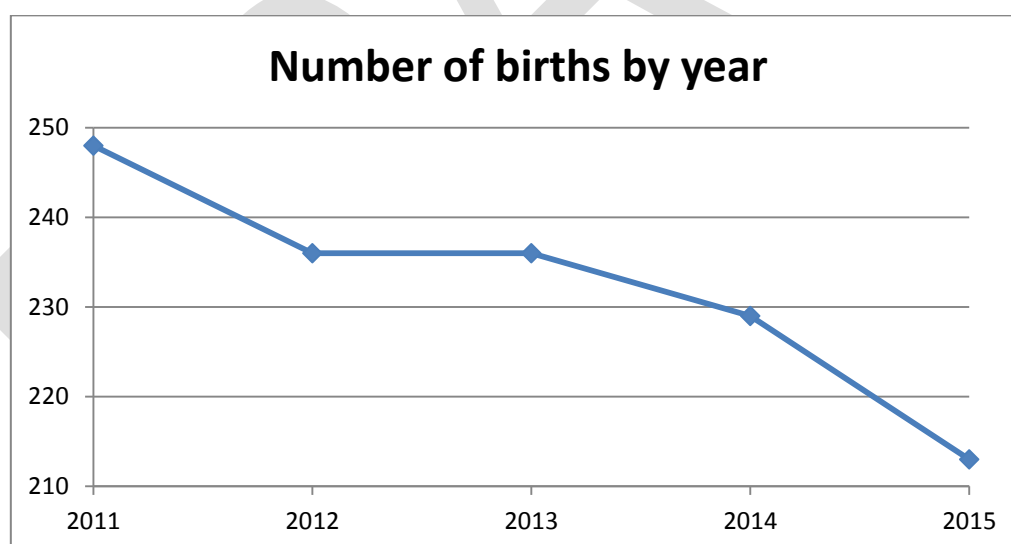
There are 7 primary age schools in the Westbury area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. There are no special schools in the area however there are specialist resource bases at Westbury Infant School and Westbury CE Junior School.

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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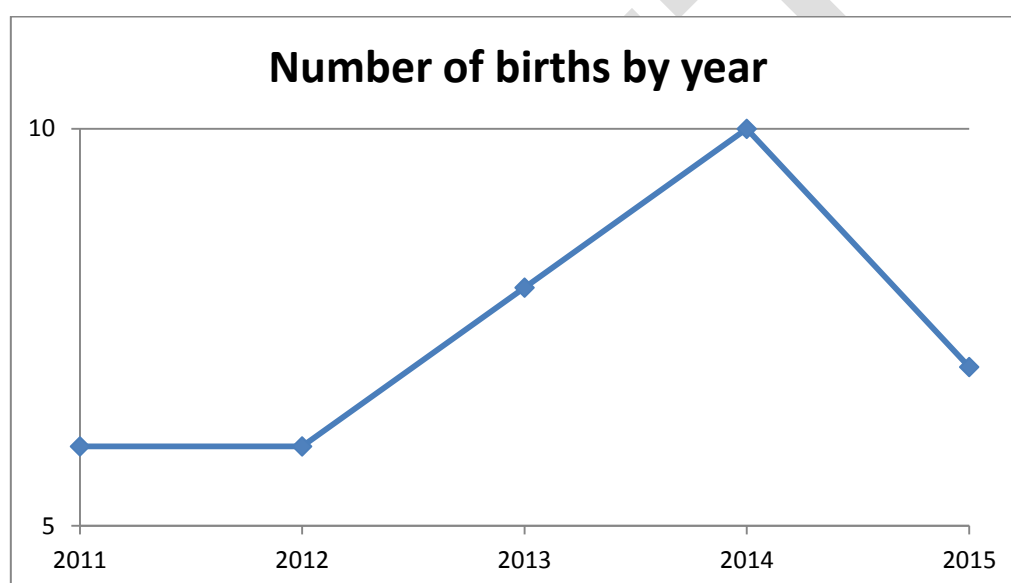
D23 Wroughton

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

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

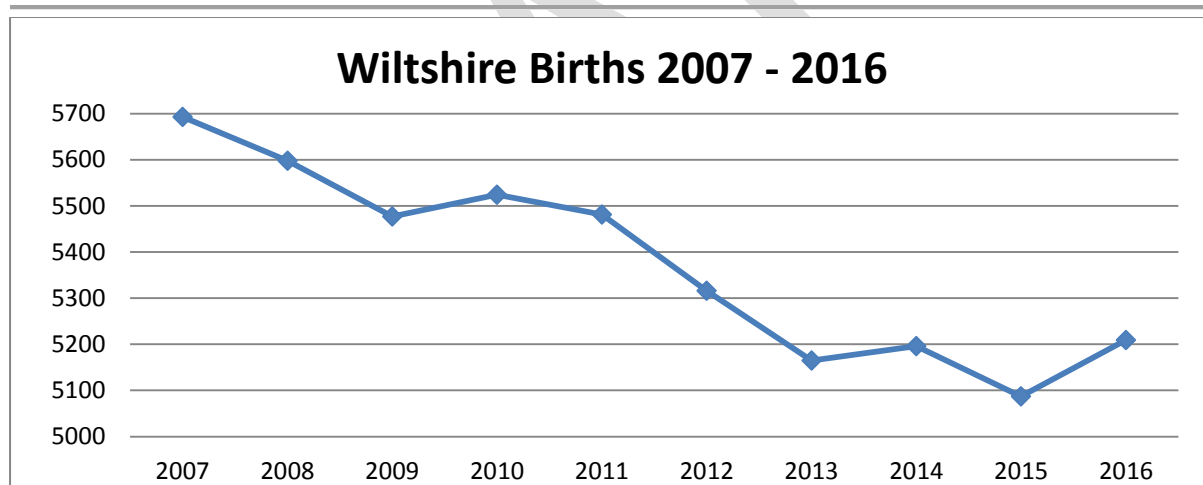
The key factors likely to have the greatest influence on managing school places across the county over the next 5 years include the birth rate, housing development, migration and the presence of the Armed Services in Wiltshire.

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 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.

DRAFT

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

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Carers Strategy

**Cabinet Members: Cllr Jerry Wickham - Adult Social Care, Public Health and Public Protection
Cllr Laura Mayes - Children, Education and Skills**

Key Decision: Yes

Executive Summary

The Carers in Wiltshire Joint Strategy 2017 – 22 has been drafted following consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. This strategy details how we will deliver the commitment made in the Wiltshire Council Business Plan 2017 – 27 to increase support for carers through a new carer strategy that supports carers to care for as long as possible.

A multi-agency commitment has been made by members of the Health and Wellbeing Board to work together to recognise, support and promote the wellbeing of carers in line with the principles of the memorandum of understanding “*Supporting an integrated approach to the identification and assessment of carers’ health and wellbeing needs*” and through delivery of this strategy.

Proposal

It is proposed that, subject to the addressing of any concerns raised by the Children’s Trust Commissioning Executive and during scrutiny by the Children’s Select committee, cabinet be requested to recommend the draft Carers in Wiltshire Strategy 2017 – 22 to full Council in February 2018 and, subject to approval by full Council, this strategy be published in March 2018.

Reason for Proposal

The draft Carers in Wiltshire Joint Strategy 2017 – 22 (Appendix 1) is intended to build on the progress since the publication of the Joint Wiltshire Carers’ Strategy in 2012.

Alison Elliott, Corporate Director

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Carers Strategy

Cabinet Members: Cllr Jerry Wickham - Adult Social Care, Public Health and Public Protection
Cllr Laura Mayes - Children, Education and Skills

Key Decision: Yes

Purpose of Report

1. This paper requests that, subject to the addressing of any concerns raised by the Children's Trust Commissioning Executive and during scrutiny by the Children's Select Committees, Cabinet be requested to recommend the draft Carers in Wiltshire Strategy 2017 – 22 to full Council in February 2018 and, subject to approval by full Council, this strategy be published in March 2018.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. The Wiltshire Council Business Plan 2017 - 27 makes a commitment to increase support for carers through a new carer strategy that supports carers to care for as long as possible. This draft Carers in Wiltshire Joint Strategy 2017 – 22 details how we will deliver that commitment to Carers throughout Wiltshire. It is a strategy for all carers, including young carers and parent carers, and recognises the contribution made by carers to the sustainability of the health and social care system. It seeks:
 - To ensure that the strategic direction for the commissioning of health and social care services reflects both the contribution made by Wiltshire's carers, including young carers, to the health and social care system and our duty to meet carers' needs for support;
 - To maintain carers' health to enable them to continue caring (should they wish to);
 - To holistically identify the needs of carers and the people they care for and work together to improve individual outcomes for carers by taking a whole family approach;
 - To continue to invest in early intervention and prevention services to reduce, prevent and delay carers' needs for support;
 - To improve the identification of young carers, carers of people with needs relating to mental health and substance misuse;
 - To support communities to become more carer aware and supportive of carers living within them; and
 - To provide services that support carers in crisis.

Background

3. The Joint Wiltshire Carers' Strategy was published in 2012. The Council and the CCG have since worked together on the commissioning of services for carers and there is a pooled budget in place which supports this. Details of this progress, linked to the principles of the memorandum of understanding "*Supporting an integrated approach to the identification and assessment of carers' health and wellbeing needs*" can be found in Appendix 2
4. The Young Carers Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012-2015 is replaced by the Carers in Wiltshire Strategy with an ambition to offer more equitable support to young people providing care.
5. The Care Act 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014 improved and extended carers' rights to assessment and support to meet their eligible needs. The Care Act focuses on carers aged 18+ who care for someone aged 18+ and the Children and Families Act outlines our statutory duties to assess and support young carers and parent carers.

Main Considerations for the Council

6. Nationally, the Strategy for Carers has been delayed and its publication, originally planned for autumn 2016, has been postponed. Initially, the revised publication date was late November 2016, and then spring 2017. The current position on the national strategy is that there is no firm timescale for its completion, however, an updated Wiltshire strategy is required to drive forward our commitment to carers and to take into account of the changes to our statutory duties since the implementation of the Care Act and Children and Families Act.
7. It is, therefore, proposed that this strategy be recommended to full Council in February 2018 and, subject to approval by full Council, be published in March 2018.
8. This strategy has been co-produced by the adult care commissioning lead for carers, members of the Wiltshire Carers' Action Group (WCAG), Wiltshire Carer Involvement Group (WCIG) and Wiltshire's carers. A wide-ranging consultation was undertaken including workshops (Trowbridge and Salisbury), a Healthwatch event in Chippenham, meetings with diverse smaller groups of carers at "Meet the Commissioner" events and an on line public consultation undertaken in April 2016. A workshop was held in November 2016 where members of WCAG and WCIG contributed to the creation of the strategy's implementation plan which has since been developed with input from both groups.

Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

9. The Health Select committee have endorsed the proposal in this report that Cabinet recommend the draft Carers in Wiltshire strategy to full Council next February, to be published, subject to Council's approval, in March 2018 with the addition of measurement for schools.

The Children's Select committee chair and vice chair have received a briefing on the strategy in place of it also being scrutinised by the Children's Select committee. The measurement for schools was be discussed further at this briefing.

Safeguarding Implications

10. Contractual arrangements with providers of carer support services commissioned to contribute to the delivery of this strategy contain, and will continue to contain, robust measures in line with council policy.

Public Health Implications

11. The 2011 Census (of England and Wales) identified that in Wiltshire:
- More than 47,608 people said they provide unpaid care
 - 2,723 of carers (5.8%) are aged 24 and under
 - 11,876 of carers (25.1%) are aged 65 or over
 - 19.9% of carers provide 50+ hours of care each week

The priorities in this strategy supplement Public Health activities and initiatives as well as priorities identified by the Better Care Plan's Prevention Board.

Procurement Implications

12. Procurement of carer support services commissioned to contribute to the delivery of this strategy will be in line with procurement regulations and policies.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal (detailing conclusions identified from Equality Analysis, sections 4 and 5)

13. An equalities impact assessment of this draft strategy was undertaken in 2016. The strategy acknowledges the importance of the Equality Act 2010 which protects carers of someone who is elderly or disabled against direct discrimination or harassment because of their caring responsibilities as carers are "associated" with someone who is protected by the law because of their age or disability.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

14. There are no specific environmental or climate change considerations.

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

15. If cabinet does not recommend this strategy to full council then the publication and implementation of this strategy will be delayed which will impact on our ability to deliver the commitment to carers in the Wiltshire Council Business Plan 2017 – 27.

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

16. This is an ambitious strategy and a multi agency approach will be required to implement it. The risk associated with this have been mitigated by a strategic and senior commitment having been made to the strategy by members of the health and wellbeing board through the Memorandum of Understanding *“Supporting an integrated approach to the identification and assessment of carers’ health and wellbeing needs”*.

Financial Implications

17. Carer support services are funded from the carers pooled budget of £1,411,196 per year. The Joint Commissioning Board has committed to maintaining the pool at current levels for 5 years from 2018/19.

Legal Implications

18. The Care Act 2014 and the Children and Families Act 2014 improved and extended carers’ rights to assessment and support to meet eligible needs (including parent carers and young carers). Adults and carers have similar rights to an assessment on the appearance of needs. For most carers this means that the previous requirement to provide ‘substantial’ and ‘regular’ care will be removed. Carers and cared for persons, together with any other members of the family, may have a combined assessment to ensure a ‘whole family’ approach. Assessments will need to consider what else (apart from the provision of support) would help to meet desired outcomes.

19. The Children and Families Act 2014 includes a number of new measures to protect the welfare of children, including making young carers’ and parent carers’ rights to support from councils much clearer.

20. Local authorities must meet their duties to identify, assess and support young carers, young adult carers and their families. They need to work with other local organisations to make sure they are proactively identifying all young carers. They must make sure the assessment process meets the criteria set out in the legislation. They have to make sure that they join up the work of children’s services and adult services so that young carers and young adult carers benefit from professionals working together.

21. This strategy seeks to ensure that the council meets all statutory duties outlined in the Care Act and the Children and Families Act.

Options Considered

22. Consideration was given to delaying publication of this strategy until the updated national carers strategy was published. However, as there are no firm timescales for publication of the national strategy it is now felt that the risk of not publishing the Wiltshire strategy outweigh the risk of doing so.

Conclusions

23. Subject to the addressing of any concerns raised by the Children’s Trust Commissioning Executive and during scrutiny by the Health Select and

Children's Select Committees, Cabinet is requested to recommend the draft Carers in Wiltshire Strategy 2017 – 22 to full Council in February 2018.

Alison Elliott, Corporate Director

Report Author: Maria Keel, Community Commissioner(Carers),
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21 November 2017

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Carers' Strategy (Draft)

Appendix 2 – Carers' Strategy (Progress to Date)

Background Papers

The following documents have been relied on in the preparation of this report:

None

Carers in Wiltshire

Joint Strategy 2017-22

Foreword

3 in 5 people in the UK will become carers at some point in their lives.

We recognise the invaluable contribution made by carers to ensuring the sustainability of the health and social care system. We also recognise that, in a time of reducing resources and increasing demand, we will need carers to continue to provide care and to do so in increasing numbers and that, for them to do so, carers need and deserve our support.

This strategy is the result of an extensive consultation with Wiltshire's carers and health, social care and voluntary sector partners and it reflects what carers have told us about themselves, their needs and their views on existing services. It builds on the substantial progress made since the publication of the Joint Wiltshire Carers' Strategy in 2012 and is intended to drive forward our commitment to carers in Wiltshire over the next 5 years.



Cllr. Jerry Wickham

Cabinet Member for Adult
Social Care, Health and
Public Protection
Wiltshire Council



Cllr. Laura Mayes

Cabinet member for
Children, Education and
Skills
Wiltshire Council



Dr. Richard Sandford-Hill
Chair

Wiltshire Clinical
Commissioning Group

Acknowledgments

Many carers in Wiltshire were instrumental in the development of this strategy, giving their time and views to ensure the strategy reflects carers' needs and wishes in the county. In addition, a range of organisations have committed to the development of this strategy and to supporting carers in Wiltshire.

Introduction

Who is a carer?

A carer could be someone of any age, including a child, who provides unpaid support (excluding voluntary work) to a family member or friend who could not always manage without them. This could be caring for a relative (a parent, grandparent, sibling, child, spouse, partner) or friend who is ill, frail, disabled or who has needs relating to mental health or substance misuse.

We acknowledge that not everyone who provides unpaid support will identify with the term “carer” but the term has been used for consistency of approach and to reflect the terminology used in the Care Act and Children and Families Act.

These are the Wiltshire definitions of carers, developed to be carer, parent carer and young carer friendly and to be Care Act and Children and Families Act compliant:

Carer 18+

Someone (aged 18 or over) who helps another person (aged 18 or over) in their day to day life, usually a relative or friend, who could not always manage without that support. This is not the same as someone who provides care professionally or through a voluntary organisation.

Parent carer

A parent, or other adult with parental responsibility, who cares for a child or young person who requires more care and support than other children or young people of the same age.

Young carer

A child or young person who cares for another person. This may be someone in their family who needs looking after because they have a disability or an illness. It could be a brother or sister or a parent or guardian. A young carer should not have to do so much caring that it makes them upset, unwell or miss school.

Young adult carers are carers aged 18-25.

Where there are any references in this strategy, or related documents, to someone who provides care professionally, they are referred to as a **care worker**. Where any reference is made to someone who provides care as voluntary work they are referred to as a **volunteer carer**.

This is a strategy for all carers, including young carers and parent carers. The word **carer** in this strategy is, therefore, inclusive of young carers and parent carers.

Our vision

Carers living in Wiltshire are identified and accepted as expert partners in care; are well informed; and maintain a good quality of life and healthy lifestyle outside of their caring responsibility.

Context

Legislation

The **Care Act 2014** and the **Children and Families Act 2014** improved and extended carers' rights to assessment and support to meet their eligible needs. Carers' rights to achieve their day to day outcomes and to access information about the support available to them have been improved. The Care Act focuses on **carers 18+** and the Children and Families Act outlines our statutory duties to assess and support **young carers** and **parent carers**.

The Care Act includes a duty to reduce, prevent and delay the development of carers' needs for support and encourages greater integration of health and social care services. It provides opportunities for us to support carers to build their own resilience, ensure that they can access support where and when they need it and support them to become better equipped to avoid crisis and plan for the future.

The Children and Families Act 2014 includes new measures to protect the welfare of children, including making young carers' and parent carers' rights to support from councils clearer. The impact of these changes is reflected in the Carers Trust Network Briefing for Carers March 2015¹ which states:

“Young carers, young adult carers and their families now have stronger rights to be identified, offered information, receive an assessment and be supported using a whole-family approach.”

To meet the duties to young carers, local authorities will need to work with health and voluntary sector partners to ensure that all are proactively identifying young carers and referring them to services who can support them. Local authorities must ensure that they join up the work of children's services and adult services so that young carers and young adult carers benefit from professionals working together.

The **Equality Act 2010** brings previous acts and pieces of legislation in relation to anti-discrimination together into one single piece of legislation. The protected characteristics in the Equality Act include:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Gender

¹ Rights for young carers and young adult carers in the Children and Families Act, Carers Trust briefing for Network Partners, March 2015 <https://professionals.carers.org/i-work/commissioning?page=5>.

- Sexual orientation

For carers, this act is important because, if they are caring for someone who is elderly or disabled, the law will now protect them against direct discrimination or harassment because of their caring responsibilities. This is because they are counted as being 'associated' with someone who is protected by the law because of their age or disability.

National Strategy

Publication of the National Carers Strategy has been delayed and there is currently no confirmed timetable for publication. Information available to date suggests it will include a focus on:

- a) building carer friendly communities;
- b) recognising the scale and scope of caring and its impact on carers' health and wellbeing;
- c) how employers' attitudes to caring impact on carers in employment;
- d) how technological support can help carers balance education and training with their caring role;
- e) young carers; and
- f) supporting carers to look after their own health and wellbeing.

Wiltshire's Population and Community Areas

Wiltshire is a rural county, with a population of 471,000 based on the 2011 census. It has 20 defined community areas within its boundary. These community areas include a market town and its surrounding villages. In 2009, 18 Area Boards were established, one for each community area, except for Mere, Tisbury and Wilton which are collectively covered by the South West Wiltshire Area Board. Each community area has its own Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Wiltshire's Carer Population

The 2011 Census (of England and Wales) identified that in Wiltshire:

- More than 47,608 people said they provide unpaid care
- 2,723 of carers (5.8%) are aged 24 and under
- 11,876 of carers (25.1%) are aged 65 or over
- 19.9% of carers provide 50+ hours of care each week

Wiltshire Council's Business Plan 2017 - 27

The Council's business plan for 2017-2027 focuses on three key priorities:

- a) Growing the economy;
- b) Strong communities;
- c) Protecting those who are most vulnerable.

There will be an increased focus on prevention and early intervention to reduce demand for some of our services and so people get help as early as possible to prevent problems escalating. Alongside this we will integrate health and social care to meet the increasing demand for care services. The business plan acknowledges the need to work closer with our partners on public protection and for greater personalisation of care and safeguarding services, focused on the needs of families and individuals.

The business plan also acknowledges the invaluable role of carers in enabling their loved ones to stay at home for longer than they would otherwise and our statutory duties to assess and support them.

Wiltshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

The Wiltshire Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, published by the Wiltshire Health and Wellbeing Board, focuses on sustainable, integrated services and its aims are:

- a) Healthy Lives
- b) Empowered Lives

The Wiltshire Health and Wellbeing Board has made a commitment to supporting carers and to their members contributing to the delivery of the Wiltshire Carers' Strategy by adopting the national memorandum of understanding "*Supporting an integrated approach to the identification and assessment of carers' health and wellbeing needs*"

Adult Care Transformation: Supporting independent lives in thriving, resilient and connected communities

The Council is in the process of completing a comprehensive review, working with stakeholders, to develop a new vision and blueprint for its adult social care provision that is future proofed to ensure it is sustainable and adaptable to future needs and demands.

The review will focus on the following key areas;

- a) Reducing demand for our services by working with our partners to streamline and integrate our services;
- b) Increased public access to information and guidance and increasing independence;

- c) Enhancing communities and their independent care services including reablement, Help to Live at Home, voluntary sector support services and integration with partners building stronger resilient local communities; and
- d) Enhanced safeguarding provision and processes to support and protect the most vulnerable people in our communities.

The transformation programme will focus on providing;

- a) A one stop approach for the public to access information and guidance on social care services. This is aimed at reducing the demand for those who are not in need of local authority intervention whilst supplying them with the information and advice to support them retaining their independence through choice longer.
- b) The establishment of a reablement service. This will provide services and integration with our partners, ensuring our customers receive the right support, in the right place, by the right people at the right time to maximise their independence.
- c) A review and redesign of our commissioning and procurement of services, approach and voluntary sector engagement to ensure a strategically managed diverse and sustainable market
- d) Remodelling of our adult safeguarding provision to ensure that those who are most vulnerable in our society are identified promptly and that the processes and procedures to support them are run efficiently and effectively to provide the best outcome for the individual.
- e) Align Wiltshire Council services with our partners in health and our local communities to identify opportunities to integrate services to become proactive in prevention of demand for adult social care service
- f) Implementing a performance management framework to enable us to manage our services more efficiently and effectively

It will deliver against five key objectives:

- a) To ensure all services are structured efficiently and effectively across the whole system.
- b) To ensure Wiltshire has a robust and effective workforce to meet the needs of our customers now and into the future.
- c) To work more efficiently and effectively with our partners utilising integrated systems and technology
- d) Target cost efficiencies of 10% off the base of the spend on Adult Social Care services to enable service to be maintained at the predicated increase in demand for services rate of 5% per annum

Wiltshire's Early Help Strategy

The Wiltshire Children and Young People's Trust and Wiltshire Safeguarding Board's Wiltshire Early Help Strategy is currently being updated. The 2014 – 17 strategy, developed through consultation with young people, set out Wiltshire's early help offer. Its vision is to improve outcomes for children and young people in Wiltshire; ensure good safeguarding practice; reduce, prevent and mitigate the effects of child poverty; and enable resilient individuals, families and communities. The strategy has the following objectives:

- Ensure the best start in life;
- Gaining the skills required to begin school;
- Being ready for adult life;
- Develop a family-based approach to early help;
- Develop effective structures and processes to access early help.

Transformation Plan for Child and Adolescent Mental Health

The Transformation Plan acknowledges the increased vulnerability of our most disadvantaged children to poor emotional wellbeing and mental ill-health. The plan has three objectives:

- Promote good mental health, build resilience and identify and address emerging mental health problems early on.
- Provide children, young people and families with simple and fast access to high quality support and treatment they need.
- Improve care and support for the most disadvantaged children by closing critical service gaps, improving support at key transitions and tailoring services to meet their needs.

Other Wiltshire Strategies

A partnership approach across health, social care and the voluntary sector will be required to fully meet our statutory duty to carers and those they care for. The following Wiltshire strategies will also be of interest to carers, those who support them and those they support:

Wiltshire End of Life Strategy

Wiltshire Dementia Strategy

SEND Strategy 2016 – 19

SEN for Schools 2015 – 19

Our commitment to carers in Wiltshire

Our core priorities

- To ensure that the strategic direction for the commissioning of health and social care services reflects both the contribution made by Wiltshire's carers to the health and social care system and our duty to meet carers' needs for support
- To maintain carers' health to enable them to continue caring (should they wish to)
- To holistically identify the needs of carers and the people they care for and work together to improve individual outcomes for carers by taking a whole family approach
- To continue to invest in early intervention and prevention services to reduce, prevent and delay carers' needs for support
- To improve the identification of young carers, carers of people with needs relating to mental health and substance misuse.
- To support communities to become more carer aware and supportive of carers living within them
- To provide services that support carers in crisis

Our approach

We acknowledge that delivering this strategy will require all health, social care and voluntary sector partners to work together to raise carer awareness and to identify and support carers. We will seek to ensure that this strategy informs all relevant health and social care strategies and commissioning plans.

We acknowledge that carers should be supported equitably but that information advice and support must also take into account the differing statutory duties which apply depending on the carer's age and the age of the person they care for.

We acknowledge that an holistic and whole family approach is required in order to meet all carers' needs, whether specifically related to their caring role or not. We recognise that carers' needs are not always clearly defined and that information and advice solutions must, therefore, acknowledge that people do not always know what they need or what is available to support them and that we cannot depend on individuals identifying themselves as carers.

We recognise that carers must be supported in a way which is, sustainable and cost effective. This will require taking an "asset-based approach" which places the emphasis on people's and communities' assets alongside their needs². We also recognise the importance of local support networks to reduce isolation and share experiences.

² <http://www.scie.org.uk/future-of-care/asset-based-places/introduction>

We recognise the value of early intervention and prevention to ensure that carers are supported to maintain their health, build and maintain their resilience and avoid crisis.

We recognise that there are opportunities offered by technology which can support carers in their caring role and to enable carers who would otherwise find it difficult to access information, advice and support, but we equally recognise that not all carers are able to access technological solutions, particularly those which require access to the internet.

We will measure progress and future performance against the following five key strategic outcomes:

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Outcome 1

Carers have improved physical health, mental health and wellbeing

Carers have told us that being healthy is important; not only to maintain their wellbeing but also to ensure they are well enough to continue caring. Priority areas identified by carers included: local support close to where they live; opportunities to have breaks; support when facing a crisis; and opportunities to socialise. It is also acknowledged that caring can impact on the mental health of carers but that this impact may not become apparent until the carer is in crisis and feels unable to cope.

Progress made so far

Provision of complementary therapies, outings, counselling, befriending services, support work (individual and group), prescription breaks, carers emergency cards and carer clinics. The triangle of care (good practice for mental health services in working with carers) is now embedded into the assessment and all carers are offered a proportionate assessment. GP practices and schools are now playing an important role in identifying and referring carers.

How will we know if we have made further progress?

If carers tell us we have through:

- Carers' assessments and reviews which evidence that carers feel safer, less lonely or isolated, more likely to consider their own health needs, less likely to have trouble sleeping or to feel low, tense, tearful, stressed or anxious, more able to do the things they like to do and more in control of their life; and
- Case studies from providers that evidence positive changes in carers physical health, mental health and wellbeing.

If carer support providers tell us that:

- The number of carers registered with their organisation is increasing year on year as more carers are identified;
- The number of carers whose needs have been met through an early intervention and prevention approach which has reduced, prevented or delayed their needs for support has increased;
- The number of carers from key priority areas registered with their organisation have increased including carers of people with mental health and substance misuse needs and young carers;
- The number of carers accessing breaks has increased;
- Peer support opportunities, and the number of carers accessing them, have increased;
- GP and school referrals have increased;
- Carers registered with GP's as a carer have increased; and
- Joint assessment and joint working to support a holistic and whole family approach has increased.

Outcome 2

Carers are empowered to make choices about their caring role and to access appropriate support and services for themselves and the people they care for

Carers have told us that they want to be able to access flexible and appropriate breaks and respite services, access support without complex processes and receive an holistic approach to information, advice and support from the organisation they contact first. They want information that is easy to access both by using technological devices and by those without internet access. The need to improve opportunities to access training has also been highlighted.

Progress we have made so far

Day service provision and respite services are available to provide eligible carers with a break, provided via a direct service or direct payment. Carers' assessments, a programme of training and breaks, grants for personalised breaks, carers' groups and cafes, training, advocacy, information and advice and individual support work are all services designed to empower and support carers in Wiltshire.

How we know if we have made further progress?

If carers tell us we have through:

- Carers' assessments and reviews which tell us that carers know where to get the information they need, feel more in control, feel more able to continue in their caring role (if they wish to do so), are more likely to have the opportunity to take a break from their caring role and feel more positive about their future; and
- Case studies from providers which evidence that carers have been supported to make positive decisions about their future, particularly at times of transition;

If carer support providers tell us that:

- The number and range of breaks carers accessed has increased;
- More carers in employment or education have been identified and supported;
- Carers have been enabled to access technological solutions should they wish to; and
- Carers have accessed a range of training activities which have met their training needs.

Outcome 3

Carers have the best financial situation possible, and are less worried about money

Carers have told us that caring can have a significant impact on their financial situation and that they would like to be able to access flexible financial solutions including direct payments.

Progress we have made so far

Welfare, debt and money management advice is available and regularly accessed with successful outcomes. Carers can access assistance to apply for grants and can access money mentoring, budget training courses and the Direct Payment Support Service. Carers' assessments can lead to funded services and/or personal budgets whilst there are also free workshops on lasting power of attorney, wills and probate. Volunteering opportunity and young adult carer support offer opportunities for carers to build skills and confidence and facilitate the transition to study or training. 'Working for Carers' also encourages employers to provide support to carers to enable them to remain or return to employment.

How we know if we have made further progress?

If carers tell us we have through:

- Carers' assessments and reviews which tell us that carers feel more in control and less worried about money; and
- Case studies which evidence positive changes the support provided has made to carers' financial position.

If carer support providers tell us that:

- All carers who need specialist advice and case management relating to benefits, debt and money management have been able to access this; and
- A range of volunteering has been promoted to carers.

Outcome 4

Carers' needs, and the value of carers, are better understood in Wiltshire

Carers have told us that they want to be treated with respect and dignity, and that they can feel ignored by professionals. Carers also report feeling left to cope rather than consideration being given to whether they are willing and able to continue caring. Carers would like health and social care professionals to appreciate their knowledge of those they care for and for there to be better communication between community and hospital services.

Progress we have made so far

Carer awareness training for health and social care professionals and employers takes place regularly with many staff members accessing training. Outreach and development work with a range of statutory and voluntary sector organisations has taken place. Schemes including Working for Carers, the GP Investors in Carers Scheme and the new School Carers Scheme contribute to increased carer awareness and appreciation.

How we know if we have made further progress?

If carers tell us we have through:

- Carers' assessments and reviews which tell us that carers feel more able to voice their opinions and concerns about the person they care for; and
- Case studies which evidence that carers, including young carers, have been involved as expert partners in the care when decisions have been made about those they care for.

If carer support providers tell us that:

- The range and number of professionals and voluntary sector staff accessing carer awareness training remains consistent or has increased; and
- The number of employed carers accessing carer support services has increased.

Outcome 5

Carers influence services

Carers have told us that they want to be listened to and accepted as expert and equal partners in care and for their contribution to the sustainability of the health and social care system to be acknowledged. Carers have a key role to play in informing strategy, contributing to the development of services (both for themselves and for the person they care for), and assessing the quality of these services.

Progress we have made so far

Carer involvement takes place through a variety of different opportunities including regular formal meetings such as Wiltshire Carer Involvement Group and Wiltshire Carers Action Group and a range of consultations such as the one for this strategy.

How will we know if we have made further progress?

If carers tell us we have through:

- Case studies which evidence that feedback from carers has contributed to improving and developing services; and
- Wiltshire Carer Involvement Group reporting that they feel involved and influential.

If carer support providers tell us that:

- The number and range of carers in Wiltshire Carer Involvement Group has increased;
- The number and range of carers involved in other carer involvement activity including consultations and engagement has increased;
- Both statutory and voluntary agencies report that input from carers has influenced decisions.

Delivery and progress

There is a detailed multi-agency partnership implementation plan which has been co-developed with carers and other stakeholders to support the commitments in this strategy. See Appendix 1.

The implementation plan details how progress being made in delivering each outcome will be measured. Carer data will be collected by the commissioned carer support service and children's services to enable the preparation of an annual report on the progress being made.

Delivery partners

Key participants responsible for delivering against the strategy:

- Wiltshire Council
- NHS Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Wiltshire Parent Carer Council
- Wiltshire Carers' Action Group

Delivery and development

The Wiltshire Carers' Action Group is responsible for the strategic development and implementation of the strategy's action plan and is accountable to the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Wiltshire Carer Involvement Group is responsible for maintaining a clear carer presence within all strategic planning and development and ensuring the voice of the carer is heard.

Funding

A pooled budget is managed by Wiltshire Council on behalf of the council and NHS Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group. This funds the majority of the commissioned carers' services in Wiltshire with the exception of funded social care services such as personal budgets and direct payments. The intention is that this strategy will be delivered within current levels of investment and the challenge to commissioners and partners will be to ensure that the needs of carers are met within this level of investment.

However, as demand for services increase, so will the need to review levels of funding. Any commissioning activity or service that cannot be met within current funding levels shall be supported with a full business case and cost model and presented to the Joint Commissioning Board.

Policy information sheet

Policy number	2	Version number	4.0	Status	Final draft
Implementation lead	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Health and Public Protection			Implementation date	1 April 2017
Policy approved by	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, Health and Public Protection Cabinet member for Children, Education and Skills NHS Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group Wiltshire Carers Action Group			Date approved	
Next review date	1 April 2018				

Policy control sheet

Policy title	Carers in Wiltshire Joint Strategy 2017 - 2022
Purpose of policy	To set out the current provision and future intentions of Wiltshire Council and NHS Wiltshire Clinical Commissioning Group in supporting carers in Wiltshire
Policy author(s)	Maria Keel
Lead Director	Alison Elliot (Corporate Director, Wiltshire Council)
Target audience	Carers and the people they care for Frontline health and social care staff Public health services Health and social care commissioners Partner organisations Community Engagement Managers Voluntary and community sector Schools and further education Employers Members of the public
This policy supersedes	Previous versions of the Carers' Strategy (including the Young Carers' Joint Commissioning Strategy 2012 – 2015)
This policy should be read alongside	Voluntary and Community Sector Support Strategy Charging Policy Any other commissioning plan, strategy or policy that will impact on the lives of carers
Related Procedures	Carers Handbook
Monitoring and review lead	Alison Elliot (Corporate Director, Wiltshire Council)
First year review date	April 2018
Internet link	To be confirmed

Implementation plan

The plan below details how the carers' strategy will be implemented. The headings are our core priorities. Implementation outcomes are broken down into work streams with each contributing to delivering the overarching outcomes within the strategy. It is anticipated that meeting, or making progress towards, the outcomes below will, in most cases, require a review of current arrangements by a working group followed by proposed actions to be taken and the relevant timescales for undertaking these actions. Where the outcome is for all carers, it should be noted that the intention is to achieve equity for carers regardless of their age or the age of the person they care for but the way this outcome is achieved may be different for young carers and parent carers.

The Wiltshire Carers' Action Group (WCAG) will identify the priority work streams for that year and will identify the lead and key contributors required to deliver the outcome. The lead will be responsible for agreeing realistic timescales with the key contributors and for providing quarterly updates to the adult care commissioning lead for carers who will coordinate the quarterly progress report to be sent to all WCAG members. Therefore, by default, all work streams will be reviewed quarterly with a formal review of the strategy and implementation plan being undertaken annually.

"Local" outcomes refer to projects being led by other health and/or social care commissioners. They are on this plan as they have been identified as key issues for carers. Updates on these projects will be provided within the quarterly WCAG reports with opportunities for WCAG to contribute or provide feedback highlighted.

Ensure that the strategic direction for the commissioning of health and social care services reflects both the contribution made by Wiltshire's carers to the health and social care system and our duty to meet carers' needs for support.

Work stream	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
WCAG	All stakeholders	Membership of WCAG includes representatives of all organisations whose contribution is necessary to fully deliver this strategy.	Membership of, and attendance at, WCAG.	WCAG
Carer Involvement	All carers	Carers contribute to the commissioning of health and social care services which support them and the person they care for.	Carer involvement in consultations and commissioning activity to be reported to WCAG quarterly.	WCAG
	All carers	There are a variety of opportunities for encouraging and acting upon carer feedback in relation to services provided to the carer and the person they care for.	A mechanism is put in place which enables commissioners to capture and interrogate carer feedback and to share information about actions taken and improvements made to services.	WCAG
Communication	All stakeholders	WCAG, Wiltshire Carer Involvement Group (WCIG) and Wiltshire carers are aware of local and national issues which impact on carers and those they care for.	Communication Tool developed.	WCAG

3.3.3 Maintain carers' health to enable them to continue caring (should they wish to do so)

Work stream	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
Carer breaks	All carers	Carer break activities include options which are age and gender appropriate and which give the carer the opportunity to have a supported break with the person they care for should they wish to.	Carer support service reports and feedback from carers.	WCAG
	All carers	Options for respite care are flexible and can be accessed at short notice if required (e.g. due to an emergency/crisis)	Carer support service reports and feedback from carers.	Local
	Young carers	Respite care can be accessed by young carers when it is necessary to enable the young carer to have a break.	Inclusion in the memorandum of understanding "No wrong doors: working together to support young carers and their families" with an agreed process for young carers accessing respite care.	WCAG
GP surgeries	All carers	Support offered by GP surgeries to carers is consistent and is of a high standard across Wiltshire.	Annual report to WCAG on numbers of carer clinics and carer health checks including feedback from carers.	WCAG

		GPs are able to identify young carers and have a better understanding of the issues faced by young carers and the services that are available to support them.	Integrated children's services team reports which identify how many young carers are being referred to them by GPs.	
		Any patients with a long-term health condition, terminal condition and/or disabilities who is seen by a GP will be asked if they have someone at home who provides care or support that they couldn't always manage without.	Carer support service reports and feedback from carers.	

Holistically identify the needs of carers and the people they care for and work together to improve individual outcomes for carers by taking a whole family approach

	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
Page 3 Assessment and support	All carers	All carers' assessments, joint carer/cared for and whole family assessments are holistic and whole family with support packages, for those eligible for them, put in place which maximise the flexibility offered by direct payments to meet the needs of the whole family in a creative and affordable way.	Audit completed of all assessments to an agreed template and actions agreed where required.	WCAG
	All carers	Carers of those who are not eligible for a support package funded by social care, including "self-funders", can access information, advice and signposting to enable them to access the support and care the person the care for needs to meet their needs.	Information, advice and signposting is available to self-funders and their carers.	Local
	All carers	All health and social care needs assessments of the cared for person ask if they have someone at home who provides care and support that they could not always manage without and considers whether there are multiple carers or co-caring, and offer signposting to appropriate information, advice and support.	Audit completed of all assessments to an agreed template and actions agreed where required.	Local
Safeguarding	All carers	Carers are supported to understand how safeguarding relates to them and their caring role.	Information and advice relating to safeguarding available to carers via the carers handbook and Your Care Your Support carers' web pages.	WCAG
Joint Working	Young carers and parent carers	A coordinated approach is taken when a family is entitled to support from both adult care and children's services.	Memorandum of understanding "No wrong doors: working together to support young carers and their families" signed by adult care and children's services.	WCAG

Meet needs	All carers	Carers, including young carers, can access community equipment when the person they care for needs it or they need it to support them in their caring role.	Review undertaken of system to get equipment with the aim of reducing complexity.	Local
Housing	All carers	Carers, including young carers, can access support related to housing if they need it.	Information related to housing included in the carers handbook.	WCAG
Hospital Discharge	Cared for 18+	Support packages are agreed prior to discharge from hospital which consider any support the carer needs to enable them to undertake their caring role.	Delayed Transfers of Care (DTC) reporting and feedback from carers.	Local
Continue to invest in early interventions and prevention services to reduce, prevent and delay carers' needs for support				
	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
Information and Advice	Carers 18+	Carers only have to tell their story once to access appropriate information, advice and signposting for their own needs and those of the person they care for.	Quarterly report to WCAG on transformation project progress and any future projects relating to accessing information, advice and signposting.	Local
	Young carers Cared for 18+	Young carers can access information, advice and signposting about support for the person they care for.	Information, advice and signposting is young carer friendly.	Local
	All carers	Carers who can access the internet know where to look for the information they need.	Number of hits on the Your Care Your Support carers' web pages and feedback from carers.	WCAG/ Local
	All carers	Carers who cannot access the internet are not disadvantaged.	Communication plan in place.	WCAG/ Local
Money	All carers	Carers, including young carers, are aware of the various welfare benefits available to themselves and the person they care for and are able to access advice and information relating to debt and money management.	Signposting to specialist advice is included in the carers handbook and Your Care Your Support carers' web pages. Quarterly reports from carer support service and annual report from welfare, debt and money management service.	WCAG
Carers Emergency Card	Young carers	Young carers are entitled to a carers emergency card.	Carers emergency card scheme eligibility includes young carers.	WCAG
Training	All carers	Carers receive the training they need to maintain their own wellbeing, to support them in their caring role and to help them understand how they can provide care, including personal care, in a way which maintains the dignity of the person they care for and reduces the risk of abuse and neglect. Training is available to, and age appropriate for, young carers.	Training available to carers is mapped and an action plan developed to address any unmet need.	WCAG

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Improve the identification of young carers and carers of people with needs relating to mental health or substance misuse				
Work stream	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
Identification	Mental health (all ages)	Carers of people with needs relating to mental health know where to access information, advice and support, including carers of those who are not engaging with services.	Pathway for referrals in place between carer support and mental health services. Carer support service and integrated children's services team reports which identify how many carers of people with needs relating to mental health are being referred to them.	WCAG
	Substance misuse (all ages)	Carers of people with needs relating to substance misuse know where to access information, advice and support, including carers of those who are not engaging with services.	Pathway for referrals in place between carer support and substance misuse services. Carer support service and integrated children's services team reports which identify how many carers of people with needs relating to substance are being referred to them.	WCAG
	Young carers	Schools are young carer aware, can identify young carers and have a better understanding of the issues faced by young carers.	Feedback from the Wiltshire healthy schools scheme. Number of schools engaged with the young carers schools award scheme. Referrals from schools to the integrated children's services team.	WCAG
Support communities to become more carer aware and supportive of carers living within them				
	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
Carer Awareness	All carers	Carers Week, Carers Rights Day and Young Carers Awareness Day events improve care awareness across Wiltshire and contribute to the delivery of this strategy.	Report to Wiltshire Carers' Action Group on events held on each day	WCAG
	All carers	Domiciliary care providers are carer, including young carer, aware and signpost carers of their customers to information, advice and support.	Carer support service reports to include a breakdown of referrals by domiciliary care providers	WCAG
	All carers	Local Area Board Health and Wellbeing groups are "carer aware" and committed to consider what they can do to identify and support carers of all ages in their local area.	Further actions to be considered following publication of the planned review.	Local

	Young carers	Health, social care and voluntary sector organisations are “young carer aware”.	All carer awareness activities include specific reference to young carers, the issues faced by them and the services that are available to support them.	WCAG
Provide services that support carers in crisis				
	Target Group	Outcome	How progress/success will be measured	WCAG/ Local
Carer Crisis	All carers	Carers can access support if they are struggling with their caring role, are in crisis or at risk of crisis, or feel they are, for any reason, at risk of harming the person they care for or being harmed by them.	Crisis support mapped and an action plan developed to address any unmet need.	WCAG

Appendix Two

Progress to date in delivering against the principles in the Memorandum of Understanding

The draft Wiltshire Carers' Strategy was co-produced by Wiltshire Council and Wiltshire carers with input from a wide range of other stakeholders. It identifies the following as the priorities for Wiltshire over the next 4 years:

- *To maintain carers' health to enable them to continue caring (should they wish to)*
- *To holistically identify the needs of carers and the person they care for*
- *To continue to invest in early intervention and prevention services*
- *To improve the identification of young carers, carers of people suffering from mental health issues and carers of people who misuse substances such as alcohol and drugs.*
- *To support communities to become more carer aware and supportive of carers living within them*

It commits:

- *To ensure that the strategic direction for the commissioning of health and social care services reflect the local needs of carers whilst still reflecting national policy and guidance.*
- *To work together with carers, the people they care for and their families holistically to improve individual outcomes for carers, with a special focus on identifying 'hidden carers'.*
- *To encouraging Wiltshire communities to offer local services to meet the needs of carers close to where they live, with a clear focus on reducing isolation and providing early intervention and prevention solutions.*
- *To provide services that support carers in crisis.*

These will be measured against the following outcomes:

- *Carers have improved physical health, mental health and wellbeing*
- *Carers are empowered to make choices about their caring role and to access support and services*
- *Carers have the best financial situation possible, and are less worried about money*
- *Carers' needs, and the value of carers, are better understood in Wiltshire*
- *Carers influence services*

Below is a summary of progress already made towards delivering against the principles in the MoU.

Principle 1 - Carers will receive an integrated package of support in order to maintain their physical health and emotional well-being

Through the Investors in Carers scheme, Primary Care in Wiltshire is already, in partnership with Carer Support Wiltshire, seeking to identify and support carers in a number of practical ways. GP surgeries are often the first port of call for carers and are often best place to identify them. This is a key theme within the carers strategy implementation plan.

GPs are encouraged to identify young carers so that they can receive an assessment which will enable young carers to be identified as Children in Need if caring responsibilities are inappropriate and detrimental to their health and wellbeing. Spurgeons Young Carers Wiltshire offers support and advice to educational settings to support the needs of young carers.

Principle 2 - Carers are supported and empowered to manage their caring role and their life outside of caring

Wiltshire produces a directory of services and organisations who can offer carers information, advice and support. Carer Support Wiltshire monitor referrals from source, enabling them, with support from commissioners, to offer targeted carer awareness to organisations who need it to improve their carer awareness and referrals to Carer Support Wiltshire who can then help the carer identify which organisations are best placed to give them further information, advice and support which is relevant to their personal circumstances. Where these circumstances are complex, the carer can be referred to adult care services, or children's services, in order that a joint assessment, both carer and cared for person, can be undertaken.

Carer Support Wiltshire take an asset-based approach, encouraging carers to consider what support is available to them from family, friends and the wider community, prior to considering whether the carer is in need of funded social care support.

Carers can access information, advice and support from Carer Support Wiltshire for up to 18 months after the caring role ends. This may be in relation to employment and volunteering opportunities or other support depending on the needs of the individual.

Principle 3 - All health and social care staff will be aware of the needs of carers and of referral routes to access local support. NHS staff will recognise signs of distress and diminished capacity that may affect the ability or willingness of carers to continue caring, so that they can ask the carer if they are in need of support. NHS staff will also be aware of local carer support organisations so that the carer can be sign-posted.

There is a carer awareness programme in Wiltshire, delivered by Carer Support Wiltshire with support from commissioners as needed, and for young carers delivered by Spurgeons Young Carers Wiltshire, which seeks to improve carer awareness, and awareness of our statutory duties towards carers and the sources of information, advice and support available to carers in Wiltshire

Principle 4 - Carers will be supported by the improved sharing of information between health, social care and carer support organisations

Being identified as a carer on a GP record will generate a READ code on the carer's personal medical record and this will accompany that carer whenever and wherever they use the NHS (by being shown on the Summary Care Record). In addition to providing for 10 categories of carer, the SCR allows for the carer to identify who they care for.

Care First is used in Wiltshire by social care professionals and Carer Support Wiltshire to record when a carers assessment is undertaken and a relationship is set up within Care First linking the records of the carer and the person they care for.

Information sharing between Spurgeons Young Carers Wiltshire and the local authority is developing to better track and monitor young carers and the services they receive from young carer support services and children's services.

While the above enable information to a certain extent, it is acknowledged that this is an area with significant scope for development and improvement. This includes scope for exploring the potential of the Wiltshire Single View Programme to improve information sharing which will improve our ability to support carers

Principle 5 - Carers will be respected as expert care partners and will be involved in the planning of care for the cared for, including being involved in shared decision-making, and in the planning and redesign of services.

The draft carers strategy and implementation plan builds on work already undertaken for the Care Act and Children and Families Act to ensure that a holistic and whole family approach is taken when considering the needs of carers and the people they care for. The Carers' Strategy was co-developed with a wide range of carers and other stakeholders.

The Wiltshire Carers Involvement Group, administered and chaired by Carer Support Wiltshire and attended by adult care commissioning representatives, also gives carers the opportunity to raise issues both about carers' needs, and support available to them, as carers and the needs of, and support available to those they care for.

Principle 6 - The needs of vulnerable carers, particularly those at key transition points, will be identified early through improved risk stratification.

Currently, young carers who are transitioning from primary school to secondary school are supported by Spurgeons, the commissioned service for young carers in Wiltshire. Carer Support Wiltshire was successful in bidding for funding to work with young adult carers, aged 16-25, to support them in their transition from adolescence to adulthood and, as this project has come to an end, work is

underway to commission assessments and support for young carers to meet our Care Act duty to them as they approach 18.

The SEND service works with families where young people are both under and over the age of 18. Whilst children are under the age of 18 the needs of parent carers are incorporated into the holistic single assessment which is in use across children's services. Provision is usually made as part of a Child in Need plan. As young people approach 18 years of age the service moves to adult services assessment and provision, this includes a separate carer's assessment if required. The child and adult legislation is different and the service works with families to make a seamless transition.

Carers who have been bereaved can access support from Carer Support Wiltshire for up to 18 months following the death of the person they care for. Those who are suffering from complex grief can be referred by their GP to Cruse for specialist counselling and support.

DRAFT

Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Update on Integration of Health and Social Care

Executive Summary

Wiltshire Council and Wiltshire CCG agreed to the creation of a joint post earlier this year. This was based on an assessment of the current situation where both the Wiltshire CCG Accountable Officer post and the Council Director of Adult Services (DASS) are vacant, which provides an opportunity for Wiltshire to take the next step on the integration journey, and appoint a single individual to fill both roles.

Proposals

It is recommended that Cabinet notes the progress towards a joint appointment and a range of associated work underway on the integration of health and social care.

Reason for Proposal

Health and social care integration is an important goal of the Council's new business plan.

**Baroness Scott of Bybrook OBE
Leader, Wiltshire Council**

Subject: Health and Social Care Integration

Purpose of Report

1. To update cabinet on progress towards the appointment of a joint Corporate Director (Director of Adult Social Care) and Chief Accountable Officer for Wiltshire Council and Wiltshire CCG; and associated developments.

Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

2. The Council has as one of its three main priorities 'protecting the vulnerable'. Within this, joined up health and care (integration) is one of three specific goals. In addition, working with partners as an innovative and effective council is a priority, with delivering together (new delivery models and joint commissioning) a specific goal.

Background

3. Earlier this year, Wiltshire Council and Wiltshire CCG agreed to the creation of a joint post covering both the roles of the Wiltshire CCG Accountable Officer post and the Council Director of Adult Services. Both roles are vacant, providing an opportunity for Wiltshire to take the next step towards an integrated health and social care system with a single individual overseeing both functions.
4. Keeping people well and living independent, productive and healthy lives at home is at the heart of the Wiltshire ambition. Integration of health and social care services supports a sustainable system and promotes the good health and wellbeing of our local population, set against high service standards for the achievement of good outcomes. We propose our approach be based on sound evidence with a focus on population needs: better prevention, self-care, improved detection, early intervention, proactive and joined up responses to people who require care and support across organisational and geographical boundaries.
5. The move towards a joint post was allied to a recognition that the integration of health and social care is the only option if we are to manage the demand for these services in the coming years. However, the creation of the joint post will not affect statutory responsibilities - the Clinical Commissioning Group will remain the statutory body responsible for commissioning health care in Wiltshire and likewise Cabinet for adult social care.

6. Both Cabinet and the CCG Governing Body reviewed a series of options, and concluded that seamless working between front line health and social care services will benefit Wiltshire people and patients in the best way. This means closer working between Wiltshire Council and Wiltshire CCG. The challenges faced by the health and care system are huge; and one way to address the issues we face is to integrate the leadership of health and social care services across our organisations and explore further options together.

Main Considerations

7. Since agreement on the concept of the joint post, further work has taken place - agreeing the Job Description, the process for recruitment and the employment model. Work continues to establish the supporting legal agreements which are required to be in place in time for the appointment, including a Section 75 agreement and a Joint Employment Protocol. It is also necessary for the CCG to submit a Business Case for Integration to NHS England to sign off on any appointment agreed between Wiltshire Council and the CCG.
8. Alongside the implementation of the joint post, there is recognition that work on other aspects of integration cannot stand still. Wiltshire's Health and Wellbeing Board recently agreed a [statement of intent](#) on integration, agreeing with the concept of an accountable care system and noting that work now needs to take place on:

- Aligning budgets and commissioning intentions to develop whole place commissioning

A single source of commissioning intentions will provide more efficient, effective and coherent services to our population enabled by a single source of strategic commissioning intentions. This will allow better cohesion and collaboration across the sector, enabling strong market management, better use of resources against local priorities and drive unerring focus on the right outcomes for our people, which can become obscured when services are divided on budgetary lines.

To enable this, the potential for closer working between strategic commissioning teams in both organisations is being scoped – as well as considering how the intelligence and expertise of the public health team can best be drawn upon – with options such as co-location of teams being explored.

- Developing the contractual vehicle for an accountable care alliance

This framework is likely to be based on the existing and evolving suite of contracts produced by NHS England for new care models. They will be long term contracts which incorporate new payment models, such as whole population budgets, improvement schemes and gain/loss share agreements.

The framework will take several years to implement (bearing in mind existing contracting timetables) and decisions will need to be made on where 'tactical' commissioning functions are best situated as well as how adult social care assessment staff are best integrated with the new arrangements.

9. Programme support is being put in place to deliver these commitments. In the meantime a considerable body of work continues to be delivered through existing but related programmes:

- Better Care Programme

Commissioning intentions for a range of intermediate care schemes have been agreed with the aim of reducing hospital admissions, length of stay in hospital and delayed transfers of care.

- Adult Social Care Transformation Programme

Delivering a one stop approach for the public to access guidance on social care; the establishment of a reablement service; remodelling of our safeguarding provision and; a review and redesign of our commissioning and procurement processes.

- Bath & NE Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire Sustainability and Transformation Partnership

The STP is currently outlining areas where collaboration across the footprint makes sense (such as on workforce issues, specialist commissioning and ensuring value for money). This will provide the context for the development of healthcare commissioning arrangements in Wiltshire. Developments in Greater Manchester provide one [model](#) which can be drawn upon for future arrangements and the split between local strategic and tactical functions and those undertaken by the STP.

10. With this work underway to transform the way in which business is done, and recognising the complex and legal and logistical framework needed for successful integration, Wiltshire Council and CCG have agreed a revised timeline for the appointment to commence during 2018. This allows time for advertising the post in the new year, recruitment and for notice to be served by the successful candidate. The Steering Group overseeing the integration will meet again in February 2018 to receive the proposed governance arrangements for integration and the business case for submission to NHS England.

Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

11. A report on the statement of intent on integration was considered by Health Select Committee on 5 September 2017. Scrutiny representation was also agreed on the Adult Social Care Transformation Board.

Safeguarding Implications

12. There are no safeguarding implications arising from this report, aside from noting pre-existing plans to remodel the service.

Public Health Implications

13. There are no Public Health implications arising from this report.

Procurement Implications

14. Implications for individual contracts will be established in due course.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

15. There are no specific equalities implications arising from this report.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

16. There are no specific environmental or climate change considerations

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

17. If a decision is not taken, the following risks have been identified:
- If current arrangements are maintained, there is potential for the duplication of service and costs to continue and reputational risks of not delivering on a stated aim

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

18. The following risks have been identified:
- Difficulty delivering business as usual as well as a major transformation and integration of business. This will be mitigated by ensuring appropriate capacity is in place at Tier 2 in both organisations, providing dedicated programme support and extending the timeline for the appointment to commence.

Financial Implications

19. The cost of the shared post is to be shared between Wiltshire Council and CCG. Any additional costs to be incurred in 2018 are being built into and funded through the setting of the 2018/19 budget process.

Legal Implications

20. The NHS Act 2006 requires the accountable officer to be an employee or member of the CCG (or an employee or member of a CCG member body) and regulations require that officer to be a member of the CCG's governing body. The Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 requires the Council's Director of Adult Social Services (DASS) to be an "officer" of the council. Statutory guidance issued by the Department of Health in 2006 states that under section 75 arrangements the DASS must be an employee of the local authority partner. A joint employment approach is being adopted to meet these requirements.

Baroness Scott of Bybrook OBE
Leader, Wiltshire Council

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Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 December 2017

Subject: Leisure provision

**Cabinet member: Cllr John Thomson
Cabinet Member for Communities, Communication,
Leisure and Libraries**

Key Decision: Yes

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This report sets out consideration to the interim management arrangements for the eleven council leisure centres currently managed by Places for People Leisure Ltd.
- 1.2 A cabinet decision on 10 November 2015 determined that the management of the eleven contracted centres be in-sourced to commence from 1 April 2018. Cabinet is requested to consider pausing this decision for a period of 2-3 years whilst further work is undertaken to review the most appropriate model of delivery in the community campuses and leisure centres across the county. This review will also consider the future provision and sustainability of community facilities and proposals to reduce the need for any council subsidy.

2. Relevance to the Council's Business Plan

- 2.1 The purpose and recommendations noted in the report reflect the following areas of the Business Plan 2017 - 2027:
 - 2.2.1 Strong Communities: 'We want people in Wiltshire to be encouraged to take responsibility for their well-being, build positive relationships and to get involved, influence and take action on what's best for their own communities – we want residents to succeed to the best of their abilities and feel safe where they live and work'.
 - 2.2.2 The third goal for Personal Wellbeing (Prevention) references 'improved leisure provision through new campuses, sports and leisure centres and community hubs (including libraries and community engagement)' and a 'healthier population'.

3. Background

- 3.1 Wiltshire Council currently operates a mixed management model for its stock of 22 leisure centres. Ten are managed in house; eleven are outsourced to Places for People Leisure Ltd. (PfP - formerly DC Leisure) and one is currently managed by a community trust (Cricklade Leisure Centre) but subject to an asset transfer to Cricklade Town Council.
- 3.2 On 10th November 2015, Wiltshire Council's cabinet considered three options for the future management operation of the council's leisure centres:
- a) Option 1 – all facilities managed in house, resulting in the eleven leisure centres managed and operated by PfP to be in-sourced.
 - b) Option 2 – all facilities outsourced, resulting in a procurement exercise to contract out all 21 leisure centres (excludes the community trust managed facility).
 - c) Option 3 – a mixed model based on the current outsourced facilities, resulting in a procurement exercise to re-procure the contract for the eleven contracted facilities and retaining in-house management for the other ten facilities (excludes the community managed facility).
- 3.3 Cabinet approved option 1, which would result in in-sourcing the eleven sites managed and operated by PfP - effective 1 April 2018.

4. Current Position

- 4.1 The implementation of the council's Business Plan 2017- 2027, combined with the provision of community campuses and the challenge to find savings of £45 million over the next three years, which will require a more robust, commercial and business-like approach in the delivery of services; requires a review of the future provision and operational management of the leisure centres, campuses and community hub facilities. An overall appraisal of community facilities across the county will enable determination of what facilities are required in the future and where those facilities should be located. A review will consider the maximum benefit to the community and the services provided. All options will be based on a robust business case that predicates future sustainability and no requirement for subsidy of grant funding. This is an opportunity to deliver strategic hubs in the areas that do not have a community campus or hub.
- 4.2 This review will also consider the options available for the most appropriate delivery/operational model for these facilities in the future, based on the outcomes as set out previously. It is important that this decision is taken in the context of all the available facts and information in order to provide the maximum benefit to local communities and the council as a whole.
- 4.3 It is envisaged that a review of the current stock of community facilities (mainly leisure and libraries) will take around six months. This will enable cabinet to approve the future facilities that are required, and where they are

best located, as well as the provision of services. Researching and evaluating the options and most appropriate management delivery model is estimated to take a further six months. A minimum of 12 months will be required to scope and deliver any potential tender and manage a period of transition to the most appropriate and approved management delivery model. It is likely to take a further 6 months to implement a new model and address matters such as TUPE arrangements, if appropriate.

5. Main considerations for the council

- 5.1 The contractual arrangements for the eleven leisure centres managed by Places for People Leisure Ltd are scheduled to expire on 31st March 2018. At this point the centres would automatically revert back into the council's direct management if no action is taken to pause to allow the time required to review future provision and management arrangements.
- 5.2 A cabinet decision on 10 November 2015 determined that the management of the eleven contracted centres be in-sourced to commence from 1 April 2018.
- 5.3 The changing financial environment presents the need for the council to consider the delivery and operation of its services in a way that is both commercially and socially driven in order to ensure the long term sustainability of the facilities.
- 5.4 A review of the stock of facilities enables the council to adjust to changing circumstances and ensure that the most appropriate and viable delivery model is developed for the future.

6. Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

- 6.1 This is not a new proposal. It is a proposal to extend a contract whilst a further review of the management arrangements of eleven of the council's leisure centres is carried out. This review is based on the previous cabinet decision to in source the eleven centres. The next stage will include engagement with Overview and Scrutiny.

7. Safeguarding Implications

- 7.1 Under any management, or contractual arrangement, adherence to safeguarding policies, procedures, training and safer recruitment will be expected. Safeguarding clauses are built into the current contract, which will be updated as required pending a contract extension.

8. Public Health Implications

- 8.1 Leisure facilities provide the opportunities for people to lead healthy and active lifestyles. Increasing physical activity can help to improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of the population, improve healthy life

expectancy and reduce inequalities. As a result, this can alleviate the reliance on health and social care, reduce sickness absence and therefore significantly reduce the cost associated with providing these services.

- 8.2 Access to leisure facilities supports the aim of increasing the number of people meeting physical activity guidelines and reducing the proportion of 'inactive' adults and children and young people.
- 8.3 Public health aims to increase participation by those people living in quintile 1, the most deprived areas of the county. These residents are also most likely to be the most economically disadvantaged in our community. Targeted work with priority groups who meet health inequality criteria as defined in the Joint Strategic Assessment will also increase the focus on the use of leisure services to mitigate ill health and its long term results in the population.
- 8.4 Any extension to the contract must include the delivery of key health improvement programmes with reduced grant funding, previously approved by the council (currently £81,000 pa).

9. Procurement Implications

- 9.1 The proposal is to extend the current contract with PfP for a short term interim period whilst the long term model and provision is determined.
- 9.2 To authorise the Director of Communities and Communications, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Communities, Communication Leisure and Libraries, the Director of Finance and Procurement and the Director Legal and Democratic Services, to enter into an extension of the contract on the basis outlined in paragraph 15.3 above.

10. Equalities Impact of the Proposal

- 10.1 Under any management, or contractual arrangement similar levels of adherence to Equality Duty would be expected:
 - 10.1.1 Due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination
 - 10.1.2 Due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
 - 10.1.3 Due regard to the need to foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

11. Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

- 11.1 Wiltshire Council pays utilities bills for all leisure centres, including those outsourced to Places for People. Leisure centres are some of the highest energy users in the building estate due to long opening hours, high footfall, need for air conditioning, lighting and heating.
- 11.2 Despite the council's ambitions to reduce its carbon footprint and the importance of leisure centres in achieving this, currently PfP has no financial

incentive to reduce energy usage/emissions in centres under their operation. PfP is signed up to ISO14001, however environmental performance is not a KPI written into current contractual arrangements. If the outsourced route is chosen carbon saving targets will need to be written into the contract.

- 11.3 The council bears the cost corporately for carbon emissions from leisure centres. In 2014/15 the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) cost attributable to all 22 of the council's leisure centres was £225k, or half the council's total CRC bill. The council will continue to be liable for these costs as long as it retains responsibility for utilities, but would no longer be liable for CRC if leisure centres were handed over entirely to a third party. Costs are directly related to energy consumption and the price per tonne of CO₂ emitted rises annually in line with RPI.

12. Risk Assessment

This report highlights the need for a comprehensive review of all community facilities to be carried out. The most appropriate management operating model for the future can then be considered in this context.

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

12.1.1 If the proposed decision is not taken, the insourcing of the eleven centres would need to continue as planned, however it is unlikely that this can be achieved on 01 April 2018 due to TUPE arrangements and ICT networking and systems. Therefore, an extension of the current contract will be required.

12.1.2 Time and resources will be unnecessarily spent on insourcing now should an alternative model be approved for the future.

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

12.2.1 This is the model familiar to the council, is a known quantity and has provided stability and continuity of services locally. This will continue.

12.2.2 The current PfP contract is oriented towards leisure centre operations and not the wider community and health improvement provision. The terms of the extension will be subject to negotiation.

13. Financial Implications

13.1 The current negotiations with PfP over the proposed extension suggest that revised terms can be agreed which at worst would deliver a cost and income neutral position to the council. However, it is expected that a more advantageous position can be agreed that is likely to include PfP covering the reduction in grant to maintain free swimming for under 16s. If this

position cannot be achieved the decision would need to be revised. As such the proposal is supported based on the current position, the proposal thus needs to ensure that the decision is subject to both parties reaching an agreement on the contract payments within the current financial plan.

14. Legal Implications

- 14.1 The legal issues and risks associated with the proposed extension of the contract are set out in a separate Part 2 report.
- 14.2 The proposed course of action is consistent with the council's duty to secure 'best value' under the Local Government Act 1999.

15. Recommendation

- 15.1 For the reasons noted in section 4 above, cabinet is requested to:
- 15.2 Agree to pause the insourcing of the eleven leisure centres managed by Places for People Leisure Ltd for a period of two years with one year notice period (three years maximum in total), commencing 1 April 2018.
- 15.3 Agree to extend the Places for People Leisure Ltd contract by a period of two - three years (commencing 1 April 2018) subject to negotiation of revised terms taking into account the council's financial position for this period;
- 15.4 To authorise the Director of Communities and Communications, after consultation with the Cabinet Member for Communities, Communication Leisure and Libraries, the Director of Finance and Procurement and the Director Legal and Democratic Services, to enter into an extension of the contract on the basis outlined in paragraph 15.3 above.
- 15.5 In making this decision cabinet is requested to consider the corporate procurement, legal and financial implications of this decision covered in this report. It is also important to note that by agreeing to pause the previous cabinet decision is not considered to be a reversal of that decision.

16. Reason for Proposal

- 16.1 A cabinet decision on 10 November 2015, determined that the management of the eleven contracted centres be in-sourced to commence from 1 April 2018. Cabinet is requested to consider pausing this decision for a period of 2-3 years whilst an overall appraisal of community facilities across the county is undertaken to determine what facilities are required in the future and where these facilities should be located. This review will consider the maximum benefit to the community and the services that will be provided. All options will be based on a robust business case that predicates future sustainability and no requirement for subsidy or grant funding. This is an

opportunity to deliver strategic hubs in the areas that do not have a community campus or hub.

16.2 This review will be carried out in the context of all the available facts and information in order to provide the maximum benefit to local communities and the council as a whole.

Carlton Brand, Corporate Director

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Date of report: 12 December, 2017

Appendices

Appendix One- Part ii – Exempt from publication

Background Papers

None

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Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

12 Dec 2017

Subject: **Campus Programme**

Cabinet Member: **Cllr John Thomson**
 Cabinet Member for Communities, Communication,
 Leisure and Libraries

Key Decision: **Yes**

Executive Summary

In February 2011, cabinet approved the physical development of campuses committing an initial budget of £30.000 million. In December 2011, cabinet approved the capital business cases for the first three campuses in Corsham, Salisbury and Melksham. In October 2012, cabinet approved four further capital business cases for campuses in Calne, Cricklade, Pewsey, Tisbury.

The original budget allocated was for £66.927 million; this was increased to £75.033 million (including a Sports England Grant of £1.600 million, and a Football Association grant of £0.600 million for Melksham campus).

The original vision was to extend the provision of campuses to all community areas.

Investment has been made in Calne, Corsham, Devizes, Salisbury, Tisbury, Malmesbury and Melksham and work is underway to deliver new leisure provision in Pewsey.

This report sets out the proposal for Melksham, Cricklade and Calne to complete the original and approved campus programme. The proposals reflect the budget available.

Proposals

This paper recommends that cabinet:

- i. Note the progress and investment to date
- ii. Note that the final phase will be delivered with the financial resources allocated in the capital budget programme and Medium Term Financial

Plan. If this is not possible following procurement exercises then any amendments to the financial envelope of the programme will be brought back to cabinet for decision before award is made. As such delegated authority within the current financial envelope is granted to the Director of Communities and Communications, to authorise the procurement of those services and resources required to deliver the programme, following consultation with the Cabinet Member of Communities and Communications, and the Directors for Legal and Democratic Services and Finance

- iii. Approve the proposals for Melksham and Calne (attached at Appendix 3 and 1 respectively)
- iv. Approve the proposal for Cricklade (attached at Appendix 2) and the proposal to transfer a package of assets to Cricklade Town Council including the leisure centre at Stones Lane
- v. Approves that the investments proposed in Calne, Cricklade and Melksham completes the delivery of the campus programme in Wiltshire.

Reason for Proposals

In 2012, Wiltshire Council committed to a programme of rationalisation of buildings to invest in community campuses across the county. Investment was approved for seven campuses and an additional community hub was added in 2014. Since the initial approval, the council has seen change in its financial position and as a consequence its future capital investment programme. This combined with the economic downturn has meant a need to review the campus programme ambitions across the county.

To date £41.576 million has been invested to deliver the campus programme and work is currently underway to invest a further £10.334 million.

The final phase of the programme will see completion of the outstanding campuses. This report recommends that this final phase of investment will complete the campus programme. Any future investment will be based on the provision of community hubs and will be predicated on community need and a robust business case that demonstrates the Return on Investment (ROI).

The success of the provision of community hubs in Calne, Devizes and Malmesbury has proven to be highly successful providing a wide range of services, flexible space for use by the community and commercial organisations and an increase in the numbers of volunteers helping to make the service sustainable in the future.

Corporate Director: Dr Carlton Brand

Subject: Campus Programme

**Cabinet Member: Cllr John Thomson
Cabinet Member for Communities, Communication,
Leisure and Libraries**

Key Decision: Yes

Purpose of Report

1. To provide an update on the delivery of the approved campus programme and to seek cabinet approval for revised proposals for Melksham, Cricklade and Calne.
2. To provide an update on the proposal to asset transfer the council owned leisure centre in Cricklade - following investment in the centre - as part of a package of assets, as set out in this report.

Relevance to the council's Business Plan

3. The campus programme is aligned to the current Business Plan.
4. Community facilities have a key role in supporting people to live more active and fulfilled lives. The campus programme provides sustainable assets for local communities that provide a place, facilities and services that help to combat isolation and loneliness and increase the opportunities for social interaction.
5. At the heart of the community campus and hub programme is the principle of supporting the development of strong communities. These new facilities provide the opportunity to encourage the local community to come together and participate in events and activities and local decisions that affect them. The facilities are helping people to improve their quality of life and general wellbeing.
6. The campus programme provides opportunities for the council's commercialisation programme. Investment in the facilities has been designed to provide opportunities for income generation:
 - Marketing of space usage to a range of sectors
 - Capitalising on opportunities for third party advertising
 - Delivery of specialist events and activities.

Background

7. In 2009, following the establishment of Wiltshire Council, a review of the inherited leisure stock and other buildings was carried out. The review highlighted the 23 leisure centres across the county required an investment of around £120.000 million to address the backlog of maintenance and maintenance over the next 25 years.
8. The investment would, however, not result in improvements to the customer experience, or provide new fit for purpose centres that would deliver improved facilities and the potential to generate more income.
9. Planned rationalisation of the buildings that were no longer fit for purpose across the county formed the basis of the community campus programme.
10. A campus would bring services together in a community area, based on local need. The services could be wide ranging and include public, voluntary and community services.
11. Nineteen community operation boards (COBs) were established as advisory sub-groups to the eighteen community area boards tasked with drafting conceptual design plans for a campus based on local consultation and engagement.
12. In February 2011, cabinet approved the physical development of campuses committing an initial budget of £30.000 million. In December 2011, cabinet approved the capital business cases for the first three campuses in Corsham, Salisbury and Melksham.
13. In October 2012, cabinet approved four further capital business cases for campuses in Calne, Cricklade, Pewsey, Tisbury. The original budget that was allocated was for £66.927 million; this was increased to £75.033 million (including the Sports England grant of £1.600 million and Football Association grant of £0.600 million allocated to Melksham campus).
14. To date £41.576m has been invested to deliver:
 - Springfield Community Campus in Corsham
 - Five Rivers Health and Wellbeing Centre in Salisbury
 - The Nadder Centre in Tisbury
 - The Riverside Community Centre in Malmesbury
 - All-weather pitch and new toucan crossing at Beversbrook in Calne
 - Calne Community Hub based on the refurbishment of the town centre library
 - Football and rugby facilities at Woolmore Farm in Melksham
 - Melksham Market Place redevelopment

- Melksham Cricket Pavilion (replacement following fire last year)
- Melksham Skate Park at King George V Park

15. In addition: Devizes Community Hub has been provided - based in the town centre library – which has enabled the closure of the customer services previously provided at a separate leased location in Snuff Street. The services are now provided at the new hub following co-location and a refurbishment project.

Current Position

16. Work is currently in progress to invest £10.334 million to complete:

- The Vale Health and wellbeing Centre in Pewsey
- Royal Wootton Bassett Community Hub (in partnership with RWB Town Council)

17. The outstanding sites to be completed as part of the approved campus programme are:

- Melksham Campus
- Calne Campus
- Cricklade Campus

Main considerations for the council

18. The initial proposals for Melksham, Cricklade and Calne were drawn up by the COBs. These proposals were not aligned to a defined financial budget.

19. The original community campus strategy envisaged nineteen campuses across the county. In light of the economic position and the financial challenges that the council continues to face, the completion of the final phase in Calne, Cricklade and Melksham will conclude the approved campus programme.

20. The opportunity to deliver sustainable community facilities in areas that have not seen investment in a community campus or hub will be tabled for consideration by cabinet early next year. Any future consolidation and investment will be based on the successful community hub model and predicated on a robust business case and Return on Investment.

Overview and Scrutiny Engagement

21. This is not a new proposal. It is an update on the campus programme approved in 2012.

Safeguarding Implications

22. The campus programme is based in local communities and co-locates the provision of services that they need. The model for delivery includes volunteers, apprenticeships and work experience. The policy for ensuring appropriate checks will be undertaken and training on safeguarding will be implemented as part of the induction process for all staff and volunteers.

Public Health Implications

23. The campus facilities ensure long-term access to improved and exemplary leisure facilities. These facilities provide opportunities for people to lead healthy active lives. Increasing physical activity can help improve the physical and mental health of the population, to reduce mortality and improve life expectancy. As a consequence, it can also save money and significantly ease the burden on public services.
24. Access to campuses is helping to increase the number of people meeting physical activity guidelines and reducing the proportion of 'inactive' adults, children and young people.
25. The community element of the campuses and hubs also provides the opportunity for individuals to become more active and involved in their communities.
26. The campus programme delivers huge opportunities for the promotion of public health and wellbeing.
27. All of the campuses include a care room and in Melksham a GP surgery will be provided and in Corsham the health care centre is collocated. The campus provision assists with referrals from local GPs and the opportunities for participation in a wide range of activities, events and groups will help to promote inclusivity and reduce isolation and loneliness.
28. A wide range of health-related activities such as arts on prescription and dementia singing groups are accessible at the campuses and hubs.

Procurement Implications

29. The council will undertake due process for the procurement of services in relation to the award of work to deliver the next stage of the programme. The procurement hub will support with procurement process and the management of the contracts. At this stage the financial envelope is based on estimates compiled with professional advice. If the tenders come back in excess of the financial envelope then the programme / budget will need to be reviewed and the appropriate governance process followed before an award can be made.
30. This report asks that delegated authority within the current financial envelope is granted to the Director of Communities and Communications, to sign the authorise the procurement of those services and resources required to deliver the programme, following consultation with the cabinet

member of Communities and Communications, and the Directors for Legal and Democratic Services and Finance.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

31. The equalities assessment will be used to form the final design brief; these buildings will be designed to be accessible to all members of the community.
32. We will ensure that equalities impact is constantly reviewed as part of the project documentation to ensure that all the buildings continue to meet the needs of all members of the community.

Environmental and Climate Change Considerations

33. These projects will seek to reduce the energy consumption and carbon emissions of the council's operational estate. All the campus buildings are built to a specification that aims to deliver a 40% reduction in Carbon Emissions.
34. As part of the refurbishment of Calne and Cricklade the buildings M&E will be fully upgraded; this will include the replacement of the heating systems. The equipment will be upgraded with modern and energy efficient equipment.
35. Similarly, the Melksham Campus facility is a new build and will be constructed to the highest standards with modern M&E infrastructure; this site will replace four old properties.
36. The need to create efficient buildings with low carbon emissions will form part of the build scope. We will work with the specialist's teams to ensure the highest standards are achieved.
37. A full environmental risk assessment will be carried at each of the project stages from design to construction. All three projects will adhere to the most up to date building regulations and statutory obligations.
38. We will also consider what opportunities there are for including renewable energy sources into these schemes.

Risk assessment

39. A full risk assessment is carried out in relation to each community campus and hub. This has been undertaken and across the programme in the provision to date.

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

40. This report highlights the extent of the delivery of the approved campus programme and the final phase of works required to conclude this

programme. If this work does not go ahead there will be implications for the long-term provision of a wide range of services, including external partner services; such as GP surgery, leisure, library, and community space in the relative community areas.

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

41. There are risks associated with each of the campuses. These risks are assessed as part of the programme and mitigated, as appropriate.

Financial implications

42. The revised approved capital budget for the delivery of the approved community campus and hub programme is £75.033 million (approved MTFP – capital budget allocation).
43. At the end of 2016/17 £41.576 million had been spent and a further £10.334m committed to deliver the programme, within current delegations. As such there is £23.124 million remaining budget. Of this the majority is allocated in 2018 - 2020 for Calne, Cricklade and Melksham. The options recommended in this paper returns £1.846 million budget from the original Cricklade budget.
44. There are a number of financial risks associated with the current programme. Firstly the proposed options in this paper will require the existing campus capital budget to be re-profiled. This could have implications on the 2018/19 capital financing revenue budget if the capital spend in 2019/20 is brought forward.

The funding of additional borrowing costs still need to be identified and addressed in making a decision on award of contracts.

45. The current costings for the three campuses will to be delivered are estimates and there is no provision at this stage for any costs above these arising from the design and tender process. There is, therefore, a risk of overspend / insufficient funds being identified in the future. It is assumed that any additional costs will be contained within the approved budget and this risk will be mitigated through the design management. Options to reduce any tendered price will be assessed when awarding tenders and any significant variations being brought back to cabinet for both approval and identification of any additional funds required.
46. The current models have yet to be fully costed for all the revenue cost implications and 'commercial' opportunities are still to be fully identified. As the base budgets are reducing under the medium term financial plan and assumptions have already been made surrounding income, there is a risk that the designed schemes add further revenue costs or income is double counted. Again, this will need to be mitigated at both design and approval stage, with any significant design changes that result in revenue

impact being brought back to cabinet for both approval and identification of any additional funds required.

47. As such the next stages of procurement will need to be very clear to enable negotiations around pricing for all works in order to avoid aborted costs which will need to be funded from revenue which would draw on general fund reserves which are already at minimum levels.

Legal implications

48. There are legal implications in relation to Cricklade, which is currently managed by Cricklade and District Community Association (C&DCA). C&DCA did not wish to hand the centre back to the council (as was the case with Calne Leisure Centre that was also operated by the community). To ensure the long-term sustainability of the centre and to guarantee a return on investment, the council has been in negotiation with Cricklade Town Council.

49. At an extraordinary meeting on 17th October 2017, the town council approved requesting an asset transfer of the following facilities from Wiltshire Council:

- Stones Lane Leisure Centre
- Ockwells, High Street
- Waylands Car Park spaces (as owned by Wiltshire Council)

50. The transfer would be predicated on:

- An investment in the leisure centre to address the maintenance backlog and deliver enhancements to improve the customer experience and enable an increase in income.
- A capital sinking fund of £0.500 million.

51. The transfer of Ockwells would enable the town council as landlord to agree the terms with the GP surgery as a tenant and to no longer pay rent to Wiltshire Council. Maintenance work has recently been carried out on the property so no further work is anticipated ahead of the proposed transfer.

52. The transfer would be predicated on:

- Continued occupancy for the provision of the town's library service at no charge to Wiltshire Council.

53. There are also legal implications to finalise the terms of the transfer of Calne Leisure from the community trust to the council. The transfer was agreed on the basis that the residual assets (around £300K) would be transferred subject to improvement works being approved and started on

the centre. The trust will release this funding following the approval of the investment works.

54. With regard to Melksham, there will be legal implications regarding the terms of occupancy for external partners; the GP surgery and Melksham Without Parish Council.

55. Terms of agreement have been drafted for the outdoor clubs at the Melksham House site; bowls, cricket and tennis.

56. The mixed use of the Melksham House site to include housing development will be subject to planning.

Conclusions

57. This report recommends that cabinet approve the revised proposals for the final phase of investment that will complete the campus programme.

58. Any future investment in a community hub will be predicated on community need and a robust business case that demonstrates the Return on Investment (ROI).

59. The investment in community campuses and hubs will deliver assets that provide communities with facilities to enable people to live more active, enriched lives and make communities the opportunities to become more independent and resilient.

60. It is recommended that the director of Communities and Communications, has the delegated authority to authorise the procurement of those services and resources required to deliver the final phase of the campus programme, in consultation with the cabinet member of Communities and Communications, and the Directors for Legal and Democratic Services and Finance.

Laurie Bell (Director - Communities and Communications)

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Natasha Gumbrell, Business Manager Community Campus and Hub Build

Date of report: 12 December 2017

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Calne Campus Update
Appendix 2 – Cricklade Campus Update
Appendix 3 – Melksham Campus Update
Appendix 4 – Programme Finances – Part ii

Background Papers: None

APPENDIX 1 – CALNE CAMPUS

SUMMARY

1. This report recommends that cabinet approve the investment for the refurbishment of Calne Leisure Centre; this will be the final phase of the Calne Campus project.
2. The investment will address building infrastructure, maintenance backlog, improvements to the customer experience and opportunities to increase income. The success of Calne Community Hub, means that there is no longer a need for additional community space as part of this phase of the development.
3. The investment will be supplemented by the residue asset funding available from the Calne Leisure Board Trust following the transfer to Wiltshire Council of £0.300 million.

BACKGROUND

4. Calne campus was approved in 2012 and the Campus Working Group established at that time focused on a campus scheme that included the existing leisure site and additional outdoor provision at Beversbrook (an outdoor sports facility managed by Calne Town Council).
5. The town centre library site was added to the campus programme in 2016 to provide a new Community Hub to accommodate the town's Community Hub that was previously based (and rent paid by the local area board) in a Wiltshire Council owned retail outlet in Phelps Parade.
6. At Beversbrook, a new 3G all-weather pitch has been provided along with a new toucan crossing to improve access to the site.
7. The leisure centre site had been managed and operated by Calne Leisure Board Trust since 2008. The trust, recognising the need for capital investment to improve the facility and its sustainability for the future, agreed to transfer the centre to Wiltshire Council earlier this year; this transfer was predicated on the understanding that investment would be made in the centre.
8. The Campus Working Group had drafted outline plans for the centre. However, initial surveys, identified the extent of the infrastructure work required to make the centre operationally sound, more cost efficient, and to ensure the continuity of service provision would exceed the budget available.
9. Initial feasibility work also identified high-levels of asbestos throughout the building. Options have been explored to ensure the best value for money and sustainable service provision.

PROPOSAL

It is recommended:

10. That investment is made in the centre within a revised budget
11. That the infrastructure issues are addressed
12. That the investment considers improvements to the customer experience and income generating opportunities; such as a new and expanded fitness suite and provision of a new dance studio.

OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Deliver the original Calne Campus proposal

13. The need to address the presence of asbestos and significant maintenance issues meant that the original scheme could not be delivered within the approved budget.
14. The completion and success of the new Calne Community Hub means there is no longer a need for additional multi-purpose and flexible community space.
15. The original proposal does not reflect the above considerations.

Do nothing

16. The dry side area of the leisure centre is no longer fit for purpose. The ageing infrastructure means the building is inefficient and expensive to run. Capital investment is required to ensure its long-term viability.
17. It is estimated that £2.700 million of capital investment is required to improve the fabric of the building, replace plant and remove the asbestos. This investment will need to be made to secure the future of leisure provision at the site.
18. The investment proposed ensures the long-term viability of the centre.

New build

19. In the context of the infrastructure challenges and costs, consideration was given to building a new leisure centre. Initial estimates put the cost of a new build at circa £11.000 million; this option was consequently dismissed based on cost and budget availability.

20. The leisure centre is currently located adjacent to John Bentley School; the school does not have a sports hall and therefore has a dual-use agreement with the centre to deliver its national PE curriculum. Re-provision at a new location, or closure of the centre, would impact on the school's curriculum delivery and the income generated by this arrangement; the school currently pays Wiltshire Council £0.025 million per annum.

CAPITAL BUDGET - COST

21. Calne will be delivered within budget (as set out in Appendix 1 part 2 paper). This would be supported by £0.300 million from Calne Leisure Board residual funds; it was agreed that residual assets would be transferred subject to improvement works being approved and started at the centre.

22. The trust will release this funding following investment approval.

REVENUE BUDGET - COST

23. The revenue cost is set out in Appendix 1 part 2 paper.

QUALITATIVE BENEFITS

24. Improving the facilities will lead to an increase in participation and income. It is anticipated that an enhanced fitness suite and studio will increase levels of membership based on the increase seen in other centres following similar investment.

25. A comprehensive marketing strategy will be developed to capitalise on this investment.

26. The building will be more efficient to run. The current infrastructure is outdated and improving the building infrastructure will mean that it is cheaper to maintain and more environmentally sound.

27. All asbestos will be removed improving any potential health and safety concerns and future cost implications.

TIMEFRAMES

28. We forecast that the design will commence early 2018 and the build programme will commence end of 2018 and complete in 2019.

29. Please note these are indicative timescales. The full programme of work will be agreed with the contractor when the award takes place.

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APPENDIX 2 - CRICKLADE CAMPUS

SUMMARY

1. This report recommends that the council invests in Cricklade Leisure Centre and proposes that the centre is transferred as part of a package of assets to Cricklade Town Council.
2. The package of assets proposed is:
 - The Leisure Centre at Stones Lane
 - Ockwells, High Street
 - Waylands Car Park (relevant spaces)
3. It is estimated that investment is required to address the backlog of maintenance and deliver some enhancements to improve the customer experience.
4. In addition, a sinking fund would be included in the transfer package to ensure that the town council can sustain the provision of the leisure centre in the future.

BACKGROUND

5. The construction of a campus in Cricklade was approved in 2012. The local Community Operations Board (COB) as a sub-group of the Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade Area board, developed a scheme at Stones Lane Leisure Centre. The £5.300 million scheme included refurbishing the leisure centre and providing community space and other facilities.
6. Most of the leisure site, at Stones Lane, is owned by the council and is leased to the Cricklade & District Community Association (C&DCA) – a community trust established in 2008 - that manage and operate the centre. The lease agreement is full repair and maintenance.
7. C&DCA receives an annual revenue grant of £0.035 million from the council's leisure service. Since the campus investment was announced the trust has also received an annual capital grant of £0.035 million for maintenance.
8. The trust did not wish to transfer the centre back to the council and its preference was to continue to manage and operate the new campus following investment from Wiltshire Council.
9. The risk to the council of investing in the leisure centre with the continued management by C&DCA based on its operational model since 2008, resulted in a review to consider an option that would alleviate the risk whilst still providing a sustainable centre for the local community.

10. Discussion and negotiations have taken place with the town council regarding the possible transfer of the centre along with other assets to make this a viable and sustainable proposition.

PROPOSAL

11. It is recommended that the following assets are transferred to Cricklade Town Council:

- Leisure Centre at Stones Lane
- Ockwells, High Street
- Waylands car park spaces owned by Wiltshire Council

12. At an extraordinary meeting held on 17th October 2017, the town council approved the motion to request the transfer of assets from Wiltshire Council.

13. The transfer is predicated on:

- An investment in the leisure centre to address the maintenance backlog and deliver enhancements to improve the customer experience and enable an increase in income.
- The provision of a capital sinking fund.

To note:

14. C&DCA will continue to manage the leisure centre, under the stewardship of the town council.

15. The library will continue to be located at Ockwells - delivered by Wiltshire Council with the support of volunteers.

16. The current tenancy agreement (GP surgery) will transfer to the town council.

OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Deliver Cricklade Campus - as approved in 2009

17. This investment presents a risk based on the model for management and operations, and does not provide value for money or a model that is sustainable for the future. It is therefore not recommended.

Do nothing

18. The option to not invest in a campus in Cricklade was considered.

19. This would mean that C&DCA would continue to operate the centre. Its reliance on a £0.035 million revenue grant and capital grant of £0.035 million per annum is not sustainable. On the basis of no investment to address the maintenance backlog and no revenue and capital grant funding, it is extremely unlikely that C&DCA can provide continuity of service and increase its income. Maintenance investment has been solely based on essential health and safety works whilst the campus discussions were resolved.

CAPITAL BUDGET - UPDATE

20. The revised scheme will be delivered within budget (as set out in Appendix 1 part 2 paper)
21. £0.444 million has been spent to date on design and surveys.
22. The current revenue commitment is a grant to C&DCA of £0.035 million per annum.
23. There will be no on-going capital grant if the transfer is approved – the transfer includes a sinking fund (as set out in Appendix 1 part 2 paper).

REVENUE BUDGET - UPDATE

24. The C&DCA currently receive a revenue grant from the council of £0.035 million per annum.
25. There will be no on-going revenue grant if the transfer is approved.
26. Ockwells is owned by Wiltshire Council and is currently leased to the Town Council and Cricklade GP surgery.
27. The net-benefit to the council is estimated £0.018 million per annum; this benefit will not be achieved under these proposals.
28. As landlord, Wiltshire Council pays for the maintenance, repairs, and compliance for the common parts of the building and for the maintenance and repair of the external fabric. A proportion of this cost is recharged to the tenants in the form of a service charge. There is a cap on the amount payable by the tenants to cover external repairs – Wiltshire Council covers the cost of any shortfall as well as paying a share of the service charge as an occupier (library) of the building.
29. The library would continue to occupy its current footprint at no cost to Wiltshire Council (other than the direct service provision costs).
30. No income is generated from the Waylands car park spaces. The town council currently leases Wayland carpark from Wiltshire Council. The car park is adjacent to the Town Hall and consists of 34 parking spaces. Wiltshire

Council owns part of this site. The Town Hall (which is owned by a trust) owns the remainder of the site and leases this section of the car park to Wiltshire Council, which leases the entire car park to CTC.

PROPOSED ASSET TRANSFER – BENEFITS

31. Transferring the proposed package of assets to the town council will enable the long-term sustainability of the facilities in the local community; particularly the leisure provision. The town council and C&DCA are rooted in the community and understand the local needs and market place.
32. The investment by Wiltshire Council will make the centre more financially sustainable and viable in the long-term.
33. This proposal demonstrates the council's continued commitment to devolution of services and assets so that local communities are empowered to deliver sustainable services and facilities.

TIMEFRAMES

34. We forecast that the build programme will conclude autumn 2019; with the asset transfer to align to this completion.
35. Please note these are indicative timescales. The full programme of work will be agreed with the contractor when the award takes place.

MELKSHAM UPDATE – APPENDIX 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This report recommends that work proceeds with the construction of Melksham Community Campus.
2. The final part of the campus scheme in Melksham will be delivered within budget.
3. The campus will include leisure, library, health and community facilities.
4. Cabinet is asked to approve:
 - The revised scheme for Melksham (within the allocated budget)
 - The relocation of Young Melksham from its existing location at the Canberra Centre to a new site at King George V Park - subject to a transfer of the trust agreement, so that Canberra can be released as an asset for sale
 - The relocation of the existing Melksham Lunch Club to the Riverside Centre: to note - capital investment is required for facilities to provide a lunch club - this will be included in the campus budget. The service will be provided by a voluntary organisation at no revenue cost to the council (currently £0.080 million pa)
 - The closure of Christie Miller ahead of provision of the new campus (2021) based on the ongoing costs for maintenance required to the centre, and health and safety issues (estimated at £1.000 million)
 - The provision of some leisure facilities for the transition build period, subject to suitable premises being located and costs that are less than the ongoing projected maintenance costs (estimated costs for this provision based on similar elsewhere are £0.030 million pa - £0.090 million pa over 3 year transition period).

BACKGROUND

5. In December 2011, cabinet approved the construction of a new community campus at the Melksham House site.
6. The campus would provide the following:
 - Indoor leisure facilities – 25m swimming pool plus learner pool; 4-court sports hall; multi-activity rooms; 60 station fitness suites; wet and dry changing, squash courts and associated ancillary facilities
 - Indoor bowls provision and group room
 - Library including improved IT suite for community internet access
 - Provision for Registrar service
 - Youth centre facilities
 - Multi-purpose training suite for both professional and community use

- Multi-purpose meeting/resource rooms for use by the council, community and partners
 - Appropriate provision for car parking.
7. The estimated cost to provide these facilities exceeded the approved budget by around £8 million.
8. The campus build cost was predicated on the sale of assets in the town including the Canberra Centre site, the library site, Christy Miller Leisure Centre and borrowing to meet any funding deficit.

REVISED PROPOSAL – MELKSHAM CAMPUS (HEALTH AND WELLBEING CENTRE)

The revised scope is within the approved budget. The investment will include:

- 25m swimming pool (based on Sport England specification)
 - Learner pool (based on Sport England specification)
 - 6 court sports hall
 - 2 squash courts
 - Fitness suite with 75 stations
 - Studio – dance and fitness
 - Library/Community Hub
 - Café
 - Office accommodation – Melksham Without Parish TC
 - Children’s Centre
 - GP surgery
 - 4 tennis courts
 - Multi-use games area.
9. The primary omissions are the indoor bowls facility, IT suite, youth centre facilities and multi-purpose community space.
10. The reduction in these facilities has reduced the cost to build and enables 2.7-3 acres to be released for sale for residential development. The final sale value will be subject to several considerations.

Canberra Centre - update

11. Young Melksham currently operates from the Canberra Centre based on a lease agreement with the council. The original intention was to market this asset for a capital receipt and move the youth activities provision to the campus.
12. Following consultation with Young Melksham it has requested its preference to transfer the trust agreement aligned to the centre to a new site at King George V Park.

13. If the transfer is approved (subject to the Charities Commission) Young Melksham will raise the funding required to deliver a replacement centre on the current storage site footprint.
14. The new campus also provides provision for a children's centre, also currently located at the front of Canberra Centre site.
15. These transfers will enable the marketing of the site for a capital receipt.

King George V Park and pavilion - update

16. It is proposed that King George V Park is transferred to Melksham Town Council to include the former cricket pavilion. Sections of King George V Park are held in trust and can only be transferred following consultation with the Charities Commission.
17. If approved the park will be entirely managed and operated by the town council including the pavilion, play park, skate park and grounds.

Christie Miller Leisure Centre - update

18. Christie Miller Leisure Centre is the primary leisure facility in Melksham. The new community campus will replace some of the facilities it currently provides.
19. The centre is in an extremely poor state of repair and requires significant investment to ensure its continuity and a safe environment for its users.
20. A recent survey identified that within the next 12 months the centre will require around £0.900 million in known repairs and maintenance.
21. It is highly unlikely that the centre will continue to sustain the delivery of services until the new campus opens in 2021.
22. It is therefore proposed that the centre is closed and alternative provision provided for some of the leisure facilities in the transition period.
23. Based on a similar approach adopted in Pewsey, whilst the new leisure centre is constructed, we would estimate the cost to be around £0.031 million pa (£0.093 million for 3 year interim period).

DELIVERY OF THE CAMPUS - OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Deliver the original scheme

24. The pre-tender estimate for the original campus was more than £20.000 million. This was outside of the approved budget and therefore unaffordable.

Do nothing

25. The current leisure estate in Melksham is not sustainable; significant investment is required to maintain the current level of provision. We estimate that the 20-year capital liability for the library, Christie Miller and Blue pool is around £11.165 million.
26. There is also a reputational risk associated with not developing the Melksham House site. The site was acquired by the council for the provision of a community campus. The council has maintained and prepared the site for this development. The local community has been engaged and helped shape the development of the campus and it has been an agenda item at several area board meetings. Non-delivery would undermine the relationship with the community.

BUDGET – CAPITAL

Investment to date	
Woolmore Farm Football and Rugby Club facilities	£6.693m £0.600m - FA grant contribution £7.293m - Total
Skate Park	£0.200m
Market Place improvements	£0.560m
Sports Pavilion (replace cricket pavilion burnt down)	£0.337m
Design and surveys	£1.822m
Total investment to date	£10.212m
External funding for campus	
Sport England Grant	£1.600m
FA Grant Football and Rugby Club Facilities	£0.600m

27. The campus will be delivered within budget (as set out in Appendix 1 – part 2 paper).

BUDGET - REVENUE

28. The running costs are estimated as:

Running costs - description	Annual cost forecast (£ million)	20-year capital liability forecast (£ million)
Hard FM – compliance, servicing, repair and maintenance	£0.080	
Soft FM – security, waste, soft equipment (not cleaning)	£0.015	
Utilities – gas, electric, water	£0.055	

NNDR	£0.130	
Total	£0.280	£3.500

29. Please note that these operational costs are estimates based on assumptions on future use and the known operating costs of new comparable campus facilities.
30. The 20-year capital maintenance liability forecast is included for context and to illustrate the ongoing commitment required for the new building.
31. These costs include the SA&FM budget. No account has been taken of the leisure, libraries, communities or any other services' costs that may be incurred direct to those service budgets.
32. The council will incur NNDR. This could change in the future based on a review of the model for provision of the centre management.
33. Utility costs could be reduced by additional capital build spend e.g. biomass, LED throughout, PV on roofs etc.
34. Costs based on current facilities:
35. The following properties would close either before or following the completion of the new campus. Therefore, once closed, the operating costs for these properties could be diverted to fund the operating costs for the new campus. Capital maintenance liabilities have also been included.

Site	Annual Operating Cost (£ million)	20-year capital liability forecast (£ million)
Melksham Library	£0.029	£0.070
Melksham Christie Miller Leisure Centre	£0.125	£8.020
Melksham Blue Pool	£0.096	£3.076
Total	£0.250	£11.165

36. The operating cost figures include all costs that relate to the SA&FM budget. No account has been taken of the services costs associated with each site e.g. leisure or libraries.
37. Christie Miller and Blue Pool are currently operated by Places for People, but maintained by SA&FM. Therefore, there is no NNDR figure contained in these costs.
38. The council will receive income from the GP Surgery and Melksham Without Parish Council (as set out in Appendix 1 – part 2 paper).
39. The business marketing and advertising model that is being developed will generate income through maximising the use of space for let by community

and commercial organisations; third party advertising and specialist events and activities. This is estimated at £0.100 million pa for the first year, based on 50% occupancy of the available space.

QUALITATIVE BENEFITS

40. The current leisure facilities are not fit-for-purpose and are difficult to maintain and provide continuity of service. We expect the new facilities to result in a rise in demand for leisure services, based on the evidence of other new centres; The Nadder Centre in Tisbury currently has 403 direct debit members, this was 138 prior to opening the new centre - 192% increase.
41. Access to leisure facilities is a key element of the public health prevention agenda; Melksham campus will provide more opportunities for people to take part in physical activity.
42. The centre will also provide flexible space that creates an opportunity for community groups, clubs and individuals to come together to participate in a wide range of events, activities and meetings reducing loneliness and isolation. The social capital and positive impact will be measured including the level of volunteering. In other campuses and hubs there has been a significant increase in the level of volunteers and hours provided to support services.

TIMESCALES

43. The design, planning and procurement is expected to conclude by the end of 2019; with construction commencing early 2020. It is estimated that construction will be a 1 year programme and that the centre will complete in spring 2021.
44. Please note these are indicative timescales. The full programme of work will be agreed with the contractor when the award takes place.

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