



**Wiltshire**

# **School Places Strategy**

**2023 – 2027**

**Wiltshire Council**

# DRAFT

## School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027 (Statutory School Age Only)

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## **What is the School Places Strategy?**

The School Places Strategy pulls together the information required to form a strategic view of the need for school places across Wiltshire. It provides a summary analysis of current provision, identifies gaps and over-provision and sets out how the LA intends to address these. Specifically, the strategy provides a revised and updated policy framework for considering the following:

- statutory proposals, (opening, closing and defining the size and organisation of schools);
- planning and commissioning new school provision;
- supporting the development of school organisation change including informal and formal school partnership arrangements which support school to school improvement and make efficient use of resources.

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. Together these components make up the key requirements of a good commissioning process and provide a structure for this strategy. The strategy therefore sets out:

- demographic trends in Wiltshire including a summary of new major house building planned in Wiltshire;
- details of current school provision;
- an analysis of the impact of demographic changes on current provision – surplus places/deficit of places. The data is used by the Local Authority and its partners to inform decision making;
- emerging proposals for future provision of places for children and young people in Wiltshire.
- guiding policies and principles upon which decisions will be informed;
- details of the Council's strategy for capital investment in schools to secure a place for every child.

### **Who is the Strategy for?**

The strategy is intended to help key stakeholders and partners in the Local Authority, schools, governors, parents, the churches, local communities, business, and other providers of education, to understand what school places are needed in Wiltshire, now, and in the future, and how they will be provided.

## **Context**

### **A1 Wiltshire Context**

A core ambition in the Wiltshire Council Business Plan 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. The council has a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available within their area for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one; to promote diversity, parental choice and high educational standards; to ensure fair access to educational opportunity; and to help fulfil every child's educational potential.

The council also has a duty to respond to any representations from parents who are not satisfied with the provision of schools in the local area. This could be regarding the size, type, location or quality of school provision.

Since 2011, new providers of school places have been able to establish state-funded free schools outside of the local authority school planning process, and now all new schools are deemed to be free schools. There are also a growing number of schools that have converted to become academies, which are also independent of local authority control.

School places are no longer, therefore, solely provided by the council, and the council must work with these other providers to ensure that the need for school places is met. However, the council has a unique responsibility to make sure there are enough school places available for local children and young people. No other local or national body shares the duty to secure sufficient primary and secondary school places. Although there has been no statutory requirement to publish a School Organisation Plan since 2004, it is considered good practice to produce a plan related to pupil place planning to clearly set out the framework for, and approach towards, the provision of places.

This School Places Strategy shows local communities, and those interested in their development, how we expect school provision to change over the next few years. It brings together information from a range of sources and sets out the issues the council will face in meeting its statutory duties for providing school places up to 2027 and beyond.

The Plan draws on present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity, and new housing. The Plan sets out proposed changes in the number of school places available over the next few years and it suggests where other changes may be necessary in the future. The Plan also sets out our policies on school organisation and the statutory framework for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools.

The Strategy is intended to help key stakeholders and partners in Children's Services, including the Local Authority, Academy Trusts, schools, governors, trustees, parents, the Diocese, 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.

### **A2 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. At the 2011 Census, Wiltshire had a population of 470k, however the first release of population data from the 2021 Census now puts this at over 510k. The ONS also forecast further population growth by 2028. Wiltshire is a predominately rural county, with nearly half of the population living 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.

The armed forces have a significant presence, particularly in the south of the county and Lyneham, with around 34,000 military personnel and dependants in Wiltshire. This is likely to have increased since the 2011 census following the army rebasing programme which saw service personnel and their families relocated from Germany back to Salisbury Plain.

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 & Northeast 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 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) 2022 Order came into force on 15 December 2022 which determined that 70 of Wiltshire's maintained primary schools were 'rural' with a presumption against their closure.

### **A3 Wiltshire's Statutory School Age Education Providers**

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 and Post 16).

As at January 2023 there are 119 maintained schools and 116 academies in Wiltshire giving a total of 235 schools overall. The table below gives a breakdown of schools in Wiltshire by category.

Category	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Community	29	2	2	33
Foundation	8	1	0	9
Academy/Free School	89	25	2	116
Voluntary Aided/Controlled	76	1	0	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>235</b>

In addition to the special schools counted above, some mainstream primary schools include specialist resource bases to provide additional support to children with a high level of need whilst also having the opportunity to benefit from being included in a mainstream school. Primary resource bases support children with complex needs, autism and communication and interaction needs.

All pupils attending a special school or specialist resource base in Wiltshire will have an Education, Health and Care Plan. The decision about admission to a special school or resource base is based on clearly defined indicators. Each child is considered carefully according to their needs by a panel of experienced professionals. Parental views are taken into consideration. The current pattern of school provision includes several schools with a religious foundation and/or background.

## **B Policies and legislation**

Set out below is a summary of key national legislation and local policies affecting school organisation.

### **B1 Statutory Duties**

Education authorities have statutory duties to:

- Ensure sufficient school places (*Education Act 1996* Section 14).
- Increase opportunities for parental choice (Section 2 of the *Education and Inspections Act 2006*, which inserts sub-section 3A into S14 of the *Education Act 1996*).
- Comply with any preference expressed by parents provided compliance with the preference would not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources (*School Standards and Framework Act 1998* Section 86).
- Ensure fair access to educational opportunity (Section 1 of the *Education and Inspections Act 2006* inserts sub-section 1(b) into S13 of the *Education Act 1996*).

Paragraph 94 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) states that it is important that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. This includes local planning authorities giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools when preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications.

### **B2 Policy on spare school places**

Not all unfilled school places can be considered “surplus”. The Audit Commission advises that some margin of spare school capacity is necessary to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. The 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places* suggested it is “reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice” (para 1.17) and that 5% is “the bare minimum needed for authorities to meet their statutory duty with operational flexibility, while enabling parents to have some choice of schools” (para 1.16). Some local authorities have had significantly more challenge than Wiltshire in placing children who have travelled to the UK under the Ukrainian Guest scheme where they have not held sufficient spare school places.

### **B3 Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)**

The *Children and Families Act 2014*, along with associated statutory guidance (*SEND Code of Practice 2015*) and other legislation, sets out the council's duties towards children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities. In addition, schools and local authorities have a duty to provide reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils, originally under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1995* and more recently under the *Equality Act 2010*.

In parallel to the development of new mainstream primary and secondary school capacity, the council has a duty to ensure sufficient provision for children with special educational needs. In March 2020, the Council approved a new SEND Inclusion Strategy 2020 – 2023. The new strategy creates a new vision for SEND for the future, building on the work of the SEND local area inspection, blending this work into that of the Health and Wellbeing board and wider strategies such as FACT and the development of the Bath, Swindon and Wiltshire CCG partnership (BSW).

The Vision created with stakeholders through consultation is:

**“All children and young people with SEND and their families will have a voice that is heard. They will know how to access, and be able to access the joined-up support they need to thrive in their communities, to enjoy life and reach their full potential”**

One of priorities of the plan for the next 3 years is to improve the range and quality of provision. Therefore, this School Places Strategy will for the first time include SEND place planning data and plans for improving the range of provision for pupils with SEND.

In parallel with mainstream school planning, Wiltshire Council have a Special School Transformation Team to undertake detailed place planning and ensuring sufficiency of SEND school placements. Place planning analysis suggests there will be a growth in demand for SEND school places of 7.2-7.7% (equating to 68 additional Special School places, plus a similar number of Resource Base places) every year between 2022 and 2027.

The requirement for SEND school placements varies by child. Their individual education and support needs are set out in their personal Educational Health Care Plans (EHCP). Children and Young People with SEND may have their needs met in mainstream schools, either with Enhanced Learning Provision or in a dedicated Resource Base. It is a key desire to support inclusive, local education for SEND learners, wherever it is possible or practical to do so. The SEND Inclusion Strategy sets out the ambition to include Resource Base provision in new schools wherever there is sufficient demand for SEND school places.

In 2022, resource bases exist in primary schools only. However, there are plans to develop resource bases within secondary schools too. The first secondary school resource bases will be offered to SEND learners from September 2023.

Where children and young people have more complex special educational needs or disabilities, their EHCP may state the requirement for a special school place. Wiltshire Council is growing the number of special school places – at Exeter House, Springfields, Downlands and Silverwood – to keep pace with growing demand. September 2023 will mark the opening of Salisbury Academy of Inspirational Learning, to add to the portfolio of special schools.

In common with mainstream school places, there is the desire to create a margin of spare SEND school capacity, in order to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. There is a statutory duty to meet SEND needs, which means that many learners with SEND are currently placed in Independent Special Schools. Whilst Independent Special School (ISS) placements discharge the Council's statutory



obligations, the schools may be geographically distant from the family home. There is an ambition to increase special school provision in Wiltshire in order to offer choice to families; reduce travel times for children; and reduce the cost of ISS school places and travel to them.

#### **B4 Academies in Wiltshire**

As of June 2022, 86% of Wiltshire's secondary provision, 42% of primary provision and 50% of special schools are academies. Academies are not accountable to the council and receive their budget directly from central government.

The Academies Act 2010 enabled more schools to convert to academies, without always needing a sponsor. The Education Act 2011 expanded the programme to allow the establishment of 16-19 academies and alternative provision academies. In 2016 the Education and Adoption Act mandated Regional Schools Commissioners (RSC), acting on behalf of the Secretary of State for Education, to issue Academy Orders for any school judged to be inadequate by Ofsted. Local Authorities and governing bodies have been given a legal duty to facilitate this.

This legislation has a significant impact on the role of the local authority as the strategic commissioner of school places. Academies are responsible for setting their own admission number, and thus capacity and any plans for expansion, with the agreement of the RSC.

Capital funding for new pupil places in all government-funded schools (including academies) because of local demographic changes, is allocated to local authorities according to the relative need for new places, based on forecast data provided by authorities. In deciding where to use this funding to provide additional places, local authorities are expected to consider fairly both their maintained schools and local academies, and where the additional places will be of greatest benefit to their children.

In March 2022, the DfE published the Schools White Paper : *Opportunity for all, strong schools with great teachers for your child*. In this document they say that by 2030, all children will benefit from being taught in a family of schools, with their school in a strong multi academy trust or with plans to join or form one. In December 2022, the DfE stated that the White Paper would not be progressed, however, it is still the government's intention that schools join strong Multi-Academy Trusts.

#### **B5 Making changes to maintained (non-academy) schools**

The *School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013* set out the way in which decisions are made about proposals to enlarge local authority maintained (i.e., non-academy) schools or make other significant changes such as altering the age range.

In October 2018, the DfE released updated *Guidance: Making Prescribed Alterations to Maintained School*. The purpose of this guidance is stated as:

- to ensure that additional good quality school places can be provided quickly where they are needed - it is expected that, where possible, additional new places will only be provided at schools that have an overall Ofsted rating of 'good' or 'outstanding'.
- that local authorities and governing bodies do not take decisions that will have a negative impact on other schools in the area;
- and that changes can be implemented quickly and effectively where there is a strong case for doing so.

The legislation requires full consultation to take place, particularly with parents, staff and governors. A statutory consultation and decision-making process must be followed to make the following “prescribed alterations”, whether they are proposed by the local authority or by the school governing body:

- Proposed permanent enlargement of the premises of the school, where this is both by more than 30 pupils and by at least 25% or 200 pupils (whichever is the lesser). For SEN schools these thresholds are 10% or 20 pupils, whichever is the lesser.
- Expansion onto a satellite site; closure of a satellite site, where the satellite is more than 1 mile from the main site; or transfer to a new site, where this is more than two miles from the current site.
- Decrease in the number of pupils in SEN schools (in mainstream schools, reductions in Published Admission Numbers are consulted on in accordance with the School Admissions Code).
- Establish/remove/alter SEN provision within a mainstream school.
- Change of types of need catered for by a special school.
- Establishing, removing or altering SEN provision at a mainstream school
- Closing an additional site, or transferring to a new site
- Change of age range.
- Change of category.
- Single sex school becoming co-educational, or vice versa.
- Change of boarding provision.
- Amalgamations.

For proposals to create school sixth forms:

- These are only expected to be allowed for schools which are rated as ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ by Ofsted, with a history of positive Progress 8 scores, and where there is a genuine need for more sixth form places.
- The proposed sixth form should provide places for a minimum of 200 students and either directly or through partnership, offer a minimum of 15 A level subjects.
- Financial viability should be demonstrated through evidence of financial resilience should student numbers fall and that the proposal will not impact negatively on 11-16 education or cross subsidisation of funding.

An increase to a mainstream school's Published Admission Number that does not require a physical enlargement to the premises of the school does not require this statutory process. An increase in pupil numbers may be achieved solely by increasing the admission number in line with the School Admissions Code.

Changes that are not counted as a “prescribed alteration” can be made by the local authority or school governing body without following a statutory process; they are nevertheless required to adhere to the usual principles of public law. They must act rationally, take account of all relevant and no irrelevant considerations and follow a fair procedure. Local authorities and governing bodies are expected to work together on such changes, taking into account the wider place planning context.

Prescribed Alterations Regulations also apply to resource base and special school provision for SEND learners. In most cases, Prescribed Alterations processes are applied to respond to an increase in SEND pupil numbers.

## **B6 Closing maintained (non-academy) schools**

The *School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013* set out the way in which decisions are made about proposals to close local authority maintained schools. In November 2019, the DfE released updated guidance on *Opening and Closing Maintained Schools*. The purpose of the guidance is stated as:

- To ensure that good quality school places are provided where they are needed, and that surplus capacity is removed where necessary.

Local authorities have the power to close all categories of maintained schools. The governing body of a voluntary, foundation, or foundation special school may also publish proposals to close its own school. Decisions related to school closures are taken by the local authority following a statutory process to allow those directly affected by the proposals to feed in their comments.

Reasons for closing a maintained school include, but are not limited to, where:

- wider school reorganisation means that the school is now surplus to requirements (e.g. because there are surplus places elsewhere in the local area which can accommodate displaced pupils, and there is no predicted demand for the school in the medium or long term);
- it is to be “amalgamated” with another school (see below);
- it has been judged inadequate by Ofsted and there is no sponsored academy solution;
- it is to acquire, lose or change its religious character;
- it is no longer considered viable; or
- it is being replaced by a new school.

There are alternative options for support where a small school or where small schools are struggling financially due to falling actual and predicted numbers of children attending.

Where two (or more) schools are to be amalgamated, the legal process for this is to either close the schools and open a new one, or to close one (or more) of the schools and expand another to accommodate the displaced pupils. School amalgamations therefore require a statutory school closure process.

There is a presumption against closure of rural schools. This does not mean that such schools cannot be closed, but the case for closure should be strong and a proposal must be clearly in the best interests of educational provision in the area. In considering the DfE’s list of schools with designated rural status, (under the Designation of Rural Primary Schools [England] Order 2022 as at December 2022) there are 70 rural maintained primary schools in Wiltshire. The Order designates certain primary schools as rural primary schools for the purposes of section 15 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Section 15 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 requires that when either a local authority or governing body of certain schools formulates proposals for the discontinuance of a rural primary school it has regard to specific factors. These factors include the likely effect of discontinuance on the local community and any alternatives to the discontinuance of the school. Before publishing proposals for discontinuance, the local authority or governing body must consult certain persons, including parents.

The Secretary of State may direct a local authority to close a maintained school requiring special measures (under section 68 of EIA 2006). This will usually be done only where there is no prospect of the school making sufficient improvements and where there is a sufficient supply of alternative school places in the area. Prior to making the direction, the Secretary of State must consult with the local authority, the governing body, and – in the case of a voluntary

or foundation school – the diocese or other appointing authority. Such a direction will not require the publication of a statutory proposal for the school's closure.

Under Section 17 of EIA 2006 the Secretary of State may also direct a local authority to close a community special or foundation special school if he/she considers it is in the interests of the health, safety or welfare of the pupils.

Further information is available from [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) in the section *School organisation: statutory guidance*.

## **B7 Making changes to academies**

New guidance on *Making significant changes to an open academy* was published by the government in January 2022. The guidance emphasises the need for compatibility with local place planning. This includes “a strong expectation that academy trusts should work collaboratively with local authorities on pupil place planning, taking into account the increases or decreases in pupil numbers forecast in the area, especially in areas of basic need”, in order to support their local authority to provide sufficient school places for all pupils in its area. This could be through academies expanding their school premises, increasing their admission number or admitting over their admission number.

Significant changes need to be approved by the Regional Director (RD) and may require a full business case, or in some cases can follow a fast-track route. In both cases, consultations should be undertaken for at least four weeks with all those who could be affected and should include public and stakeholder meetings. For changes to admission arrangements, a six-week consultation period is required.

The “fast track” route only applies to academies rated as ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ in their last inspection by Ofsted, which have a latest Progress 8 score of at least the national average, are in good financial health, have the capacity to make the change and can provide evidence that the local authority (and, if applicable, the trustees or diocese) do not object to the change. Fast track can apply to:

- Physical expansion of academies (with the exception of satellite expansions and expansion of sixth form provision or UTCs/studio schools)
- Change of age range by up to two years (excluding adding or removing a sixth form).
- Adding or increasing boarding provision.

However, a full business case is specifically required for proposals which:

- Reduce places in an area of basic need;
- Have received objections from the local authority and/or neighbouring schools, trustees or the diocese that the proposed change could potentially undermine the quality of education provided by other ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ schools in the area;
- by creating additional places where there is already surplus capacity;
- Seek to set up a satellite site to the school;

Other proposals which require a full business case are:

- Expansion onto an additional or satellite site.
- Expansion of SEN academies by at least 20% or 20 pupils (whichever is the lesser).
- Changing age range by three or more years.
- Amalgamating with another academy.
- De-amalgamations.

- Faith-related changes.
- Transfer to another site if over 2 miles from existing site
- Change of gender composition.
- Change in type of SEN provision, or changes affecting provision reserved for pupils with SEN.
- Decreasing boarding provision by at least 50 pupils or 50% (whichever is the greater).

Further information is available from [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) in the document *Making significant changes to an open academy*.

## **B8 Routes to opening new schools**

The Education Act 2011 amended the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to change the arrangements for establishing new schools. In November 2018, the DfE released updated guidance on *Opening and Closing Maintained Schools*. The purpose of the guidance is stated as:

- To ensure that good quality school places are provided where they are needed, and that surplus capacity is removed where necessary.

Most new schools will now be established as academies, and since May 2015, all new academies are classified as free schools. There are a few limited circumstances in which the establishment of a new non-academy school can be proposed. Sections 10 and 11 of the EIA 2006 permit proposals to establish new schools under certain conditions either *with* the Secretary of State's consent (section 10 cases) or *without* (section 11 cases).

- A new community or foundation school to replace an existing maintained school (section 10);
- A new foundation or voluntary controlled school (section 10);
- A new voluntary aided school to meet demand for a specific type of place (section 11);
- A new community or foundation primary school that is to replace a maintained infant and a maintained junior school (section 11);
- A new school resulting from the reorganisation of existing faith schools in an area, including an existing faith school losing or changing its religious designation (section 11);
- A new foundation or community school, where suitable academy/Free School proposals have not been identified and a competition has been held but did not identify a suitable provider (section 11)
- A former independent school wishing to join the maintained sector (section 11); or
- A new maintained nursery school.

Excluding these circumstances, new schools are established as academies through two routes:

- The free school presumption process requires local authorities to seek proposals to establish a free school where they have clearly identified the need for a new school in their area. These are often referred to as "presumption" schools or LA-led proposals. The local authority runs a competitive process to invite potential academy sponsors to run the new school.
- Proposers can also apply directly to the DfE to establish a free school, through time-limited application waves. These are often referred to as "wave" schools or "central route" proposals. This route may be subject to specific criteria, for example in 2019, wave 14 for mainstream schools was targeted at areas with both low educational

standards and demonstrable basic need for additional school places, which excluded Wiltshire.

The government also runs variations of the free school process for specific types of free school. For example, in 2019, Wiltshire was successful in submitting a bid for a new special school through a joint special and alternative provision free schools' wave. This new school will open in Salisbury in September 2023.

## **B9 Wiltshire's process for opening new schools**

In November 2019, the DfE published updated guidance on opening new academies, entitled *The Free School Presumption*. Where the council identifies the need for a new school, for example to meet the needs of housing growth, section 6A of EIA 2006 places it under a duty to seek proposals to establish a free school via the "free school presumption". The publication, in this School Places Strategy, of the expected forward programme of new schools, provides academy trusts interested in opening new schools in Wiltshire with prior notice of future opportunities. In some cases, academy sponsors may choose to submit an application through an appropriate central government wave route for a school which the council has identified as a future need, and if such a bid is successful, any free school presumption process would be ended, or deemed not necessary.

New schools may include a Resource Base to meet the needs of SEND learners. The requirement for a Resource Base will be determined by need, as identified in the SEND Place Planning Analysis.

For all new schools which do not yet have an identified sponsor, the council seeks to liaise proactively with any groups interested in applying for a free school, as well as with the DfE, to ensure that all new schools support the local authority's statutory duty to provide sufficient school places aspirations.

The decision on all new free school proposals lies with the Secretary of State. Following a presumption process, the local authority recommends its preferred proposer to the Secretary of State, who will take this into account when choosing an academy sponsor, along with any additional factors of which the DfE is aware. The Secretary of State's decision is delegated to the Regional Director (RD) for the area in which the school will be located.

Within Wiltshire, the presumption process for identifying preferred providers for new academies is:

- i. Undertake public consultation to decide the academy model to be implemented and finalise the education specification for the new academy, based on the model specification template. Notify the DfE that applications will be sought, including sending specification.
- ii. Invite initial Expressions of Interest (EoI) in running the school. All EoIs must be submitted to the DfE who will advise of potential issues.
- iii. Assess expressions of interest against the specification and the criteria in current DfE guidance.
- iv. Invite detailed bids from three or fewer providers. When received, submit to the DfE, allowing at least 4 weeks for the DfE to provide written feedback on the capacity, capability and recent performance of each proposer, before the assessment panel.
- v. Assessment panel to include a presentation from each shortlisted bidder, and agreement of assessment against criteria. Cabinet Member to approve choice of recommended sponsor. Submit recommendation and assessments, including scoring of the proposals, to the Regional Director, as representative of the Secretary of State.

- vi. Await RSC decision before making any public announcement. DfE notifies successful proposer, LA and local MP; LA notifies other parties.
- vii. LA and selected sponsor develop proposal to allow a funding agreement to be approved by Secretary of State.
- viii. Should the process not identify a satisfactory sponsor at the first attempt, at the discretion of the Cabinet member for Children's Services, Education and Skills the process could be rerun from the detailed bid stage (d) rather than beginning again with Expressions of Interest.

Further information is available from [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) in the section *School organisation: statutory guidance*.

## **C Policies and principles relevant to the provision of school places**

### **C1 Principles of School Place Planning**

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 pre-schools, resource bases and community purposes. Falling rolls in rural areas have previously necessitated the closure or amalgamation of some primary schools.

The LA would consider the concept of 4 to 19 all through schools, 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.

Where the school population is growing 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.

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.

### **C2 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.

In the creation of a Resource Base, there is the presumption that the school/group of schools offering new provision will be OFSTED Good or Outstanding.

### **C3 Re-organisation of schools**

#### **Small and rural schools**

In line with government guidance, Wiltshire Council is committed to developing innovative solutions to enable small and rural schools and communities to continue to thrive and flourish. By working with governing bodies and senior leaders of all schools, the Local Authority aims to encourage a partnership approach to sustain schools and thus support the delivery of educational excellence. We want every young person regardless of location, attainment and background, the opportunity to succeed within our Local Authority borders and beyond. It is our aim for all pupils to be able to access high quality education and this will only be sustainable when an establishment is financially viable.

In order to respond to the very specific pressures faced by small and rural schools, this strategy provides a range of creative opportunities for school leaders, governing boards and trusts to consider in order to sustain the provision of sufficient, quality school places and schools of a viable size that continue to serve the diverse needs of vibrant rural and urban communities. Essentially, the Council will work with all schools to broker innovative solutions based on a collective responsibility to meet the needs of the children and young people in Wiltshire. It is intended to assist all headteachers, senior leadership teams, governing bodies and Trusts to formulate a strategic plan.

#### **C4 Primary schools**

The preferred size for new primary schools is 420 places (2FE), but the Council will consider schools in the range of 210 places to 630 places (1FE to 3FE) where appropriate and 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 sites lend themselves to a single institution.

Whilst Wiltshire Council does define optimum sizes for new 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, popularity, distance to nearest urban hub etc.

Wiltshire Council will plan to provide school places in schools with sizes which promote viable and sustainable schools which do not require disproportionate financial support and viable class organisation structures.

Historically, the definition of what constitutes a small school has varied greatly. The DfE now refers to small schools as having fewer than 210 pupils on roll. However, Wiltshire Council locally draws a distinction between the size of very small schools and small schools as follows:

- Very small schools – schools with fewer than 60 children on roll (8 schools)
- Small schools – schools with fewer than 120 children on roll (60 schools)

As at January 2023, the number of very small and small schools by category were as follows:



Category	Number of Schools	
	Very Small (under 60)	Small (between 60 and 120)
Community	1	3
Foundation	0	0
Academy/Free School	6	22
Voluntary Aided	1	12
Voluntary Controlled	1	17
Total	9	54

Schools are expected to achieve good outcomes for their pupils, put effective governance in place and manage their financial affairs efficiently and demonstrate sustainability. Small schools face particular financial challenges and when operating alone are unable to benefit from economies of scale in the way in which larger school can. Pressures faced by small schools are intensified with the implementation of national changes to school finance and the inspection framework.

Wiltshire Council believes that:

- Parental preference is a key consideration and ability to access a school place close to home within the local community is an important factor.
- Securing the sustainability of schools is best achieved working in partnership.
- Good financial health is essential for achieving educational excellence.
- The quality of education is of paramount importance and closure of small schools which are no longer individually viable is a last resort.

Schools in Wiltshire have a strong record of working in partnership in a variety of ways and the Council has always been keen to promote this approach.

In March 2022, the DfE published the Schools White Paper: *Opportunity for all, strong schools with great teachers for your child*. In this document they say that by 2030, all children will benefit from being taught in a family of schools, with their school in a strong multi academy trust or with plans to join or form one. Although in December 2022 the DfE stated that it would no longer legislate, and that the timeline of 2030 was no longer in place the principle of schools joining strong Trusts remains. The elements of the White Paper that remain relevant to this document are as follows in terms of the specific approach of the department:

- All schools will provide a high quality and inclusive education within the resilient structure of a strong trust, sharing expertise, resources and support to help teachers and leaders deliver better outcomes for children.
- The best trusts in the system will work where they are needed most, levelling up standards, and transforming previously underperforming schools.
- Every part of the system, from strong trusts to local authorities, will be held accountable to a set of clear roles and responsibilities, so that no child falls through the cracks.

A subsequent Schools Bill was presented to Parliament in May 2022 to provide the regulatory foundation for the move towards a fully trust-led school system and as stated above will no longer be legislated on.

The LA will therefore continue to support schools who are looking to convert to academy status but also continue to support a range of other options which governors may wish to consider as we encourage through the Wiltshire Learning Alliance, a family of schools model.

It may be helpful to consider this as a continuum:

- Partnership - sometimes referred to as soft-federation: two or more schools establish informal and formal agreements to work together. This is where two or more schools establish a formal agreement to work together and might share one executive Head Teacher, whilst retaining individual Governing Bodies for each school involved. However, the longevity of the model can be limited as personnel assume acting roles.
- Collaboration - a formal partnership model using the collaborative regulations to establish a joint committee which has powers delegated to it, but schools still retain their own governing bodies. The purpose of any collaboration is to work together to raise standards, promote inclusion, find new ways of approaching teaching and learning and build capacity between schools in a coherent manner.
- Federation (sometimes referred to as hard-federation) - This is where two or more schools might be led by one executive Head teacher and governed collectively under a single governing body. This can work particularly well in schools that are geographically close, such as Infant and Junior schools for example. The model provides permanency and new appointees can then be appointed to the Federation.

A key feature at all stages of this continuum is that the status of each individual school does not change. Even within a federation each school keeps its DfE number, has its own budget and is inspected separately whether by Ofsted and through a Section 48 Inspection if the school has a religious character.

Another option which does change the status of individual schools and will require the legal process to be followed as detailed in section B5 above, is:

- Amalgamation - this is where two or more schools come together as one school, one DfE number, one Head Teacher, one Governing Body and one Ofsted inspection.

The benefits of adopting one of these alternative models can be as follows:

- Standards are raised by increasing capacity and opportunities
- Ensures sustainability of leadership
- Secures effective governance
- Supports and sustains small rural schools
- Addresses falling rolls
- Maximises financial resources

## **C5 Secondary schools**

The preferred minimum size for an 11 to 16 secondary school is 900 (6FE) with the preferred maximum of 1,800 (12FE) 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.

The SEND Inclusion Strategy 2020 – 2023 establishes the ambition to increase the range of provision open to learners with SEND. Historically, resource base provision in Wiltshire has been limited to primary school sites. From September 2023 there are plans to introduce Secondary Resource Bases to support learners with SEND – particularly those who have enjoyed a Resource Base education at primary school; and children who require specialist additional support for their secondary education.

As part of plans to expand SEND provision to meet growing demand, secondary schools may be asked to host satellite provision on behalf of Special Schools. In this scenario, children will remain on roll of the special school (who will oversee attendance, education and learning and therapeutic support), but they will be educated on mainstream school sites.

## **C6 Special schools**

Wiltshire Council has the need to grow special school places between 2022 and 2027 in order to meet rising demand.

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. In addition to classroom and communal spaces, special schools typically need additional space for therapeutic support and consulting rooms for visiting professionals.

The size of special school will depend on the age range of pupils and the type/nature of special educational needs that they cater for. Wherever possible, the size of facilities will be determined in accordance with the DfE space standards guidance contained in BB104.

Work is 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 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 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.

## C7 School Organisation Review

Educational viability, efficiency and effectiveness are all potential triggers for considering a review of school organisation and subsequent re-organisation of school provision in an area. The 'triggers' that might provide an indication that a review is necessary are set out below.

1. Where there are concerns over standards, identified by Ofsted or the LA, at one or more schools in an area
2. Where there are significant surplus places across an area, usually exceeding 25%
3. Where there is a significant shift in parental preferences for a school and the intake of a school consistently varies by 20% from its published admission number.
4. Where there is population change in an area (to include growth from new housing)
5. Where there are school premises issues and accommodation seriously impacts upon learning
6. Where the financial viability of school/s is called into question when funding impacts negatively on the delivery of the full range of curriculum opportunities and organisation of classes.

As part of a school organisation review, in order to remove surplus places and secure the long term educational and financial stability of Wiltshire schools, the following will be considered:

- Identify schools which can temporarily or permanently lower their Published Admissions Numbers (PAN). This would create a better fit between demand and places and would enable more effective planning, class organisation, higher class size numbers and therefore increased efficiency. PAN's which are multiples of 15 are preferred for class organisation purposes.
- Remove and not replace temporary accommodation (Pratten's and mobiles) in schools with surplus places.
- Work with the early years commissioning team to identify whether any pre-schools could move into surplus school accommodation. Particularly those pre-schools who are already on school sites in old mobiles.
- Work with the SEND team to identify whether any specialist SEN provision is needed in areas/schools with high levels of surplus places.
- Consider other community uses of school sites which can be achieved whilst maintaining safe school sites
- Where there are high levels of surplus places across an area which cannot be removed through the above measures alone, closure of school/s will be considered.

Wiltshire Council recognises the government's presumption against the closure of designated rural schools and will only bring forward proposals to close schools designated as rural 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.

The Council will only look to expand popular and successful schools where the demand is coming from within the catchment area. The creation of additional places at a popular school, at the expense of other existing schools, will be avoided. Additional places will only be created where they are needed to meet in catchment demand.

However, not all schools are capable of expansion because of site constraints. In Building Bulletin 103 (BB103), the DFE provide minimum and maximum area guidelines for school sites, which take into account the number and age of pupils. In 2017 the Council carried out high level strategic studies at schools in urban areas which had in excess of the minimum site in accordance with BB103. The strategic studies identified sites with expansion potential and considered other site constraints, such as access, flooding, planning issues, and utilities. Where additional places are required, it may be necessary to expand a school which has expansion potential rather than the school closest to new housing. The school to be expanded should however be within a 2-mile safe walking route of the area of growth, unless this is not possible.

Primary School Resource Bases typically accommodate 20 - 30 SEND learners, across 2 or 3 classrooms. Unlike mainstream primary schools where children are organised according to age or year group, Resource Base classrooms may be organised according to need or primary designation. In common with mainstream schools, recommended space standards are set out in Building Bulletin 104 (BB104), the DFE provide minimum and maximum area guidelines for special school sites - which take account the number, age and special needs of pupils.

## **C8 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 where significant number of new places are needed, 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 to enable future expansion 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 there is proven demand for SEND school places, Wiltshire Council would expect primary school provision to be extended to include a primary resource base. In many instances, the Council is obligated to provide school transport for learners with SEND. Therefore, any new schools with a Resource Base will also need additional disabled car parking and safe drop off and collection points.

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

## **C9 Capital investment**

The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places to meet the demand arising across Wiltshire, whether from demographic or population change, strategic housing development growth or military moves. The Council receives annual capital funding allocations from the Department for Education (DfE) for basic need (new places) and condition (school capital maintenance).

Basic Need funding can be spent at all categories of school. Condition funds received by the Council are for community, voluntary controlled and foundation schools only. Academies and VA schools receive funds directly to the responsible body and/or can apply to the DfE for Condition Improvement Funds (CIF).

The Condition Improvement Fund (CIF) is an annual bidding round for eligible academies, sixth-form colleges and VA schools to apply for capital funding. The priority for the fund is to address significant condition need, keeping education provider buildings safe and in good working order. This includes funding projects to address health and safety issues, building compliance and poor building condition.

CIF also supports a small proportion of expansion projects. These are for academies, sixth-form colleges and VA schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted that can demonstrate a need to expand.

The condition funding received by the Council is for essential structural works e.g. roofs, walling, windows, drainage etc in addition to plant (electrical and mechanical works (heating/lighting etc)). All other day to day maintenance works and low-level cost works are the schools' responsibility funded from their delegated or devolved funds.

The Council also secures wherever possible, S106 developer contributions and will seek Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) planning obligations for essential school infrastructure in areas of new housing development which are usually project or school specific. These funds can only be secured for additional pupil places and cannot be used for condition works.

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 necessary
- Implement key strategic initiatives.

Wiltshire Council receive High Needs Capital Grant to support the creation of places for learners with SEND. Where S106 developer contributions and High Needs Capital Grant may be used to build new facilities or refurbish and re-model existing school facilities.

## **C10 Accessibility of school buildings**

Improving access to education and securing educational achievement for pupils with SEND 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. Wiltshire Council is committed to increasing the accessibility of schools, wherever possible and where reasonable adaptations can be made, to support the admission of pupils with physical or sensory impairment.

## **C11 Alternative Provision**

Section 19 of the Education Act 1996 requires the Council to make suitable alternative education for children of statutory school age who cannot attend school because of illness, exclusion or for any other reason.

Inclusion funding was devolved to secondary schools under the DfE the Power to Innovate' (PTI) in accordance with this section of the Act for those pupils permanently excluded or at risk of permanent exclusion. The trial ended in August 2014, and it was agreed by head teachers and Council officers that the arrangements would continue based on a service level Agreement.

The SLA does not remove the head teachers' right to permanently exclude a pupil or parental rights to appeal against any exclusion. It does mean that any pupil permanently excluded will remain the responsibility of the school until a new roll is identified and alternative arrangements have been agreed. If a pupil acts in a way that means they cannot be educated on the school site, then the school will arrange and fund appropriate off-site provision, subject to review.

The SLA has been updated and agreed with schools on a three yearly basis and is due to be renewed in March 2023.

Primary behaviour support is largely carried out in schools and takes the form of support for school staff to develop and maintain good inclusive practice so that permanent exclusion is not necessary. Any pupil permanently excluded is provided with full time education to enable them to be included back into a school. A school place for a permanently excluded pupil is found via the Fair Access Protocol. A copy of the Fair Access Protocol can be accessed via the following link:

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

## **C12 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.

## **C13 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 currently co-ordinate applications to place more than 18,000 children in schools each year, including those of 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:

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

## **C14 Early years and childcare**

In Wiltshire, all three and four-year-old children are currently entitled to 15 hours funded part-time nursery education. Working parents with children aged three and four are entitled to an additional 15 hours per week.

These places are available in pre-schools, full day-care nurseries, independent schools, nursery classes in schools and with childminders. Settings can be managed by a school 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. Early Years Entitlement funding is available to settings with at least a Requires Improvement Ofsted judgment. The 40% most disadvantaged two-year-olds are able to access 15 hours early education in an Ofsted judged Good or Outstanding setting, in Wiltshire, this funding is known as 'Better 2gether Funding'.

Childcare sufficiency is assessed three times a year through occupancy surveys. This gives an indication of the capacity of settings and alongside proposed housing developments produces a picture of need. A childcare census is undertaken every year, and this is used with live birth data to consider whether there is a need for additional provision.

Wiltshire has 10 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 as well as services being available online and via telephone if required. Two voluntary organisations - Spurgeons and The RISE Trust, are funded to deliver children's centre services in Wiltshire with the aim to support all children to get the best start in life.



## **C15 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 one further education provider, Wiltshire College and University Centre. The college has four delivery hubs providing education for learners aged 14+ including specialist provision for students with learning difficulties or disabilities. There are 21 secondary schools that provide post 16 education where most students follow Level 3 qualifications. In addition, Salisbury Sixth Form College, 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 into school place planning. Although some 5500 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 excellence in careers programmes in schools, delivered through the Careers & Enterprise funded Careers Hub, and on increasing apprenticeship provision. Wiltshire Council will ensure a range of opportunities are 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. 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 government recording requirements, Wiltshire Council is responsible for tracking young people up to and including academic year 13. Latest data shows that 2% 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).

## **C16 Post 16**

Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 places a duty on LAs to secure sufficient suitable education and training provision for all young people who are over compulsory school age but under 19 or aged 19 to 25 and whom an Education, Health and Care (EHC) Plan is maintained.

As above, 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.

Learners with EHCP's are supported from Year 9 to explore their options for post 16, this will include talking about education, employment, volunteering and training. Further information is available on the Local Offer website - [Preparing for adulthood \(16+\) - Local Offer \(wiltshire.gov.uk\)](https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/preparing-for-adulthood-16+-local-offer) .

## D School Organisation and Planning Issues

### D1 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.

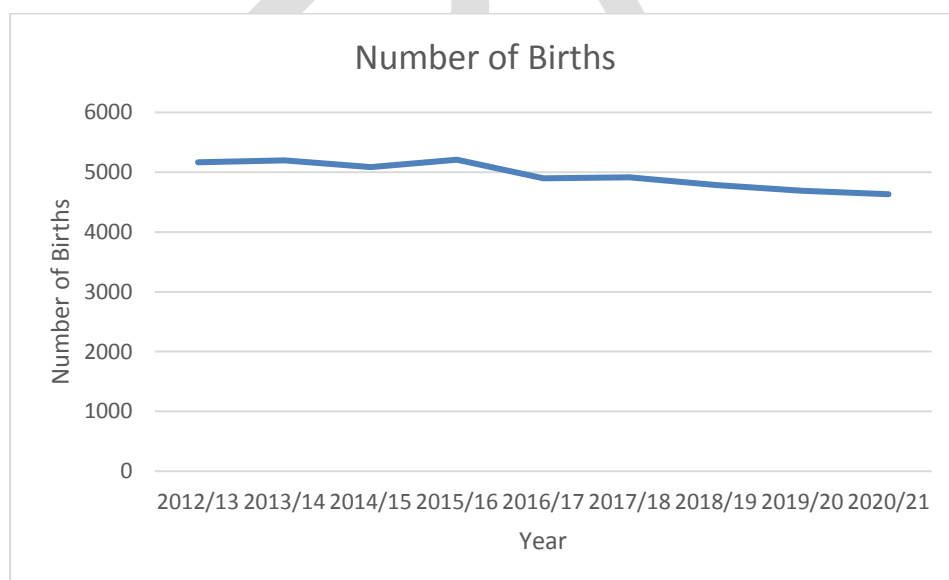
#### Birth rate

The demographic trend in the school population age range is largely driven by the birth rate. In line with national trends there has been an overall drop in the birth rate in the last few years across Wiltshire.

The pressure on primary school places from 2009 was significant, but now the lower birth rate is beginning to feed into primary schools. The oldest children from the peak years are now progressing to into secondary education.

Data is provided every year by the NHS as at 1<sup>st</sup> September for all children aged 0 to 4. It is therefore possible to track growth in cohorts from birth to when they start school. For instance, the 2017/2018 birth cohort had increased from 4914 to 5404 children by the time the cohort turned 4.

Year	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18	2018 /19	2019 /20	2020 /21
Number of Births	5165	5196	5087	5209	4898	4914	4785	4691	4632



#### Current cohort sizes

The number of pupils in Wiltshire schools, including special schools, as at January 2022, per cohort, were as follows:

Year Group	Rec	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Number of pupils	5156	5493	5380	5544	5485	5605	5758

Year Group	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Number of pupils	5624	5343	5433	5194	5001	2468	2322

The data above shows that the largest cohorts are now in key stage two and will be feeding into secondary schools over the next few years. As secondary schools will be admitting larger cohorts into year 7, whilst losing smaller numbers from the top of the school, the secondary sector will see significant growth.

### Housing development

The Wiltshire Core Strategy was formally adopted on 20 January 2015. The plan sets out the housing totals and phasing for each community area up to 2026 – it should be noted that some of these areas differ from the planning areas used in this School Places Strategy. The density of housing development varies considerably across the county as detailed in the tables below.

Wiltshire Council monitors housing completions annually in the Housing Land Supply Statement, the most recent version was published in April 2022. The data in this section has been taken from that document.

The number of housing completions from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2021 against the requirements of the Wiltshire Core Strategy is shown below. The developable commitments column shows the number of houses for which sites have already been identified and/or approved but are not yet completed. The remaining indicative requirement column shows the number of houses in each area for which sites have yet to be identified.

Community Area	Number of houses allocated in Core Strategy	Number of these houses completed 2006 to 2021	Developable Commitments 2021 -2026	Indicative Remaining Requirement
Amesbury, Bulford & Durrington	2785	2168	482	135
Bradford on Avon	780	747	132	0
Calne	1605	2008	374	0
Chippenham	5090	2432	1264	1394
Corsham	1395	1398	312	0
Devizes	2500	2253	271	0
Malmesbury	1395	1325	525	0
Marlborough	920	801	192	0
Melksham	2370	2235	594	0

Mere	285	260	110	0
Pewsey	600	525	102	0
Royal Wootton Bassett and Cricklade	1465	1708	274	0
Salisbury and Wilton	6315	4393	1717	206
Southern Wiltshire	615	677	131	0
Tidworth	1920	1284	413	223
Tisbury	420	244	29	147
Trowbridge	6975	3701	743	2531
Warminster	2060	960	428	672
Westbury	1615	1504	476	0
<b>Total number of houses</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>30,623</b>	<b>8,569</b>	<b>5,308</b>

The full Wiltshire Core Strategy document can be accessed here:

<https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planning-policy-core-strategy>

The current Local Plan is the Wiltshire Core Strategy. The Government requires every Local Plan to be reviewed at least once every five years. The Core Strategy was adopted in 2015 and is therefore now being reviewed. From January to March 2021, the Council undertook a consultation to inform the preparation of the Wiltshire Local Plan Review, with the publication of the plan for pre-submission consultation and preparation for submission following consultation due in late 2023 – 2024. The topics covered in the consultation carried out in 2021 included:

- How growth (additional new homes and employment land) is distributed around the County
- Levels of growth, potential locations for development and place shaping priorities for each of the county's main settlements
- Improving the framework for rural communities to meet housing needs

The consultation documents from early 2021, proposed a further number of houses in each community area. Again, it should be noted that these community areas do not completely align with the school planning areas used in this document. The full set of consultation documents can be accessed here:

[Local Plan Review consultation - Wiltshire Council](#)

### **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 was seen following the Army rebasing in 2019 and the development of a Super Garrison on Salisbury Plain. We work closely with the Army and Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to determine the numbers, locations and timing of troops movements in and out of Wiltshire.

### **Children from Overseas**

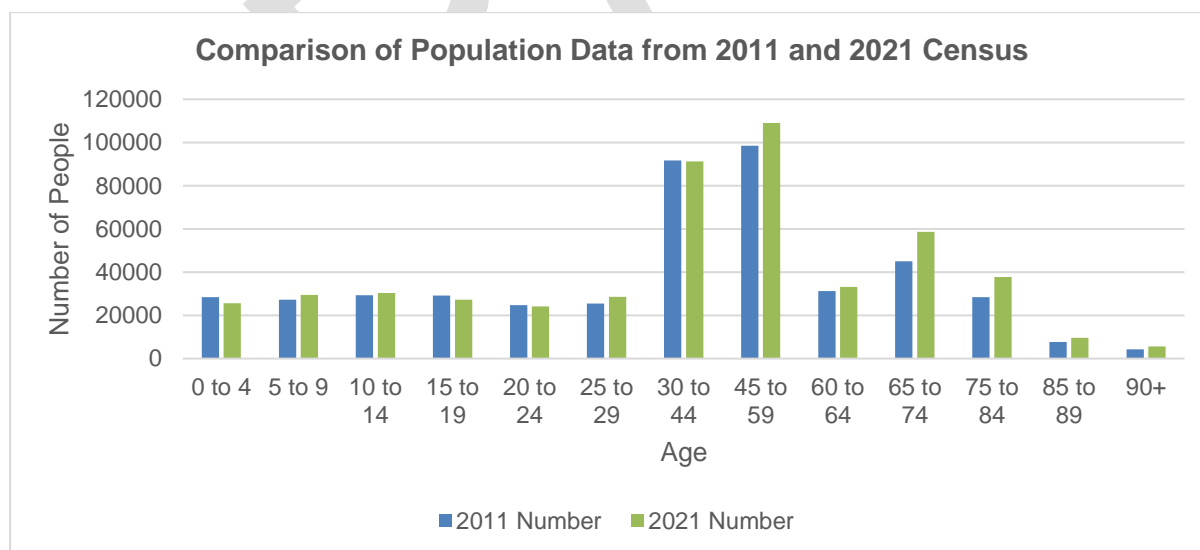
In the last year there has been a significant increase of children moving into Wiltshire from overseas, mainly arriving from Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Hong Kong. These currently total over 400 school age children who would not have been on roll as at January 2022 and are therefore not included in the NOR data in this document. In some areas, the number of pupils has been significant. The DfE have indicated that schools are able to admit over PAN if necessary to enable the admission of these children and where there is no reasonable alternative, schools are permitted to admit children above the infant class size limit of 30.

## D2 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 Country's economic position 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 there will be a need to expand secondary school places.

### Wiltshire total population overview (Source: ONS)

High level population data from the 2021 national census has recently been published. This enables a comparison to the previous 2011 census. At the 2011 Census, Wiltshire had a population of 470k, however the first release of population data from the 2021 Census now puts this at over 510k. A graph showing a comparison of the population, by age group, between the 2011 and 2021 census data is below.



It can be seen that the population of 0 to 4-year-olds has decreased by nearly 10%, whilst the numbers of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 year-olds have increased. These age brackets include our largest school cohorts due to the higher birth rate between 2010 and 2015. The post 16 cohort has also seen a decline in numbers. The significant increases in population are in the older age groups.

The 2021 census data is still only available at the Wiltshire level and therefore cannot currently be analysed by community area.

### Wiltshire school population data 2015 to 2022 (Source: January School Census data)

School Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Diff 2015-2022	% Diff 2015 - 2022
Primary (R to Y7)	36,059	37,101	37,921	38,182	38,315	38,547	38,478	38,131	+2,072	+6%
Secondary (Y7 to Y13)	29,008	28,675	28,830	28,809	29,251	29,834	30,383	30,813	+1805	+6%
Special	554	581	594	618	664	766	811	862	+308	+56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,621</b>	<b>66,357</b>	<b>67,345</b>	<b>67,609</b>	<b>68,230</b>	<b>69,147</b>	<b>69,672</b>	<b>69,806</b>	<b>+4,185</b>	<b>+6%</b>

### Primary school numbers by year group as at January 2022

Year Group	Rec	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Number of pupils	5130	5448	5338	5504	5434	5565	5712

This table shows the larger cohorts are currently in the older age ranges in primary schools and therefore these larger numbers are now feeding into the secondary schools.

### Secondary school numbers by year group as at January 2022

Year Group	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Number of pupils	5480	5239	5295	5104	4937	2452	2306

Numbers in secondary schools have begun to increase and will continue to do over the next few years as the largest cohorts feed through from primary schools.

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.

A summary analysis of the projections and issues in each planning areas is provided in section E below.

## E 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.

The planning of SEND school places in Wiltshire is driven by the needs of learners (also known as Primary Designation). Whilst learners with SEND fall into four broad geographical areas (North, West/Central, South and East), place planning analysis focuses on their primary designation. There isn't the same alignment to geographical areas, community areas and feeder schools.

The following sections consider each geographical area separately, providing information on the schools in the area, projected pupil numbers, current and proposed new housing and the implications of this data on primary and secondary provision.

### E1 Amesbury

There are 7 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at June 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Amesbury Archer Primary School	Academy	Urban
Amesbury CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled (became an Academy 1/12/22)	Urban
Christ the King Catholic School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
Kings Gate Primary School	Academy	Urban
Newton Tony CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Shrewton CofE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Woodford Valley CE Primary Academy	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
The Stonehenge School	Community	Urban

### Overview

In recent years there has been considerable housing growth in Amesbury, primarily on the Archers Gate and Kings Gate developments. By 2018, the town schools were already full in some year groups with over 1000 new houses still to be completed. Therefore, construction began on the new Kings Gate Primary School which opened in Sept 2019.

In the last few years, both Newton Tony Primary and Woodford Valley Primary have also reconfigured existing accommodation in order to increase their capacity.

In recent years the birth rate in this area has declined, please see data below. Until 2019, there had also historically been inward migration from the surrounding rural areas into the Amesbury town primary schools. However, since 2019 this trend has reversed, with around 90% of town resident children now attending a town (urban) school.

At secondary level, the opposite is true. Stonehenge School has become increasingly popular

and tends to attract most of its in-catchment pupils as well as some from out catchment, primarily from the Durrington area.

Stonehenge School has also been expanded by 300 places to provide sufficient space for the growing numbers of pupils transferring from primary schools and for families moving into the new housing.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Amesbury area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1365*	961*	+404 (29.5%)
Primary (Rural)	420	392	+28(7%)
Secondary	1120*	969*	+151 (13%)

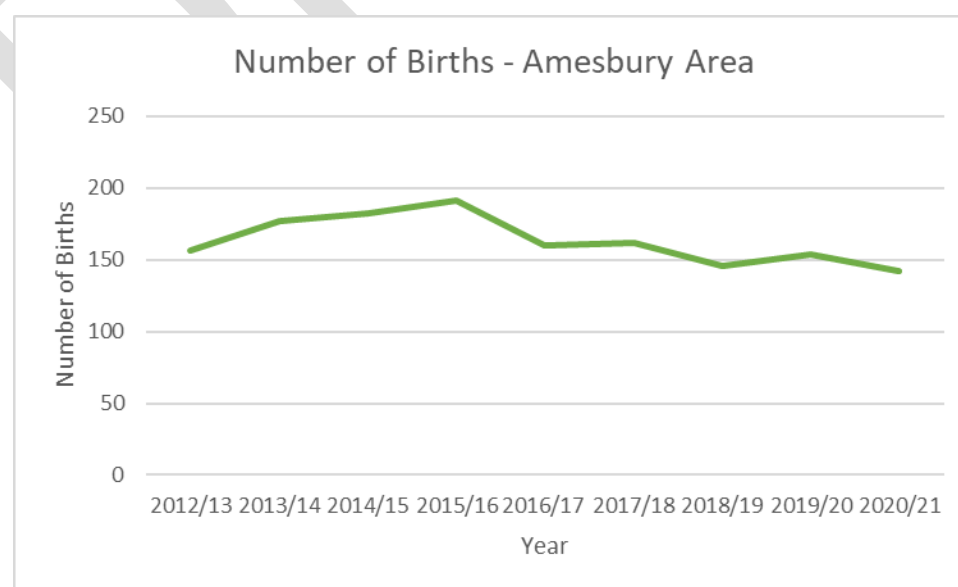
\*Kings Gate Primary is a new school and is still filling up from the bottom, hence the NOR will increase in future years.

\*The full capacity at Stonehenge school is provided, even though the Published Admissions Number (PAN) only increased from Sept 2020, therefore the school is growing from the bottom up.

### Births in Amesbury

The latest birth data shows a slight decrease on the previous year, but it is possible that this figure does not include all actual births due to delays with registrations as a result of Covid-19.

Birth year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	156	177	182	191	160	162	146	154	142

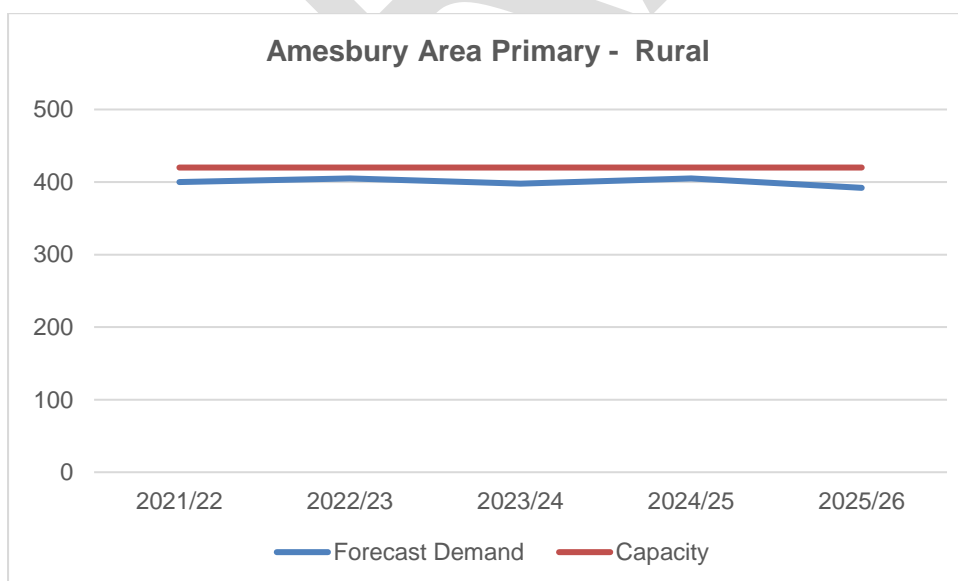
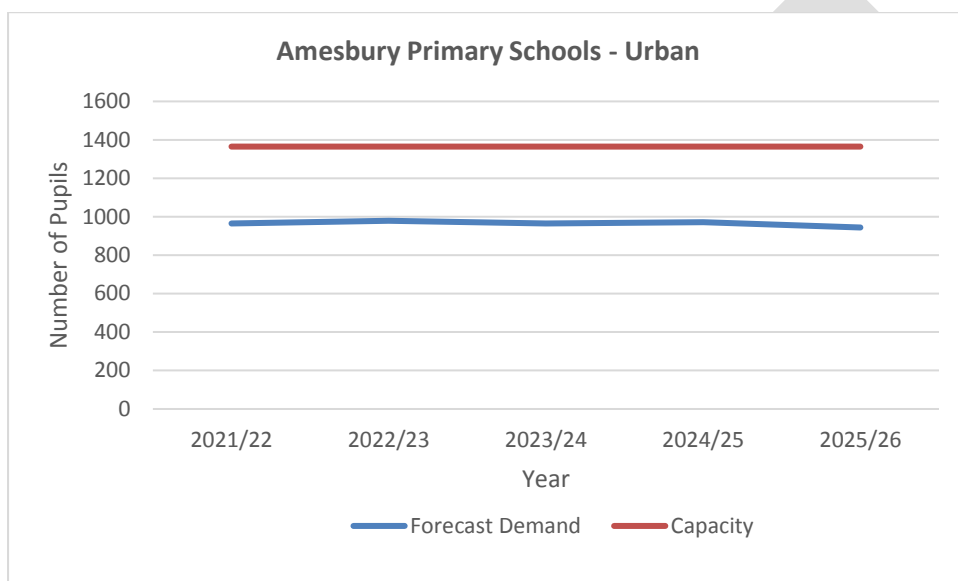


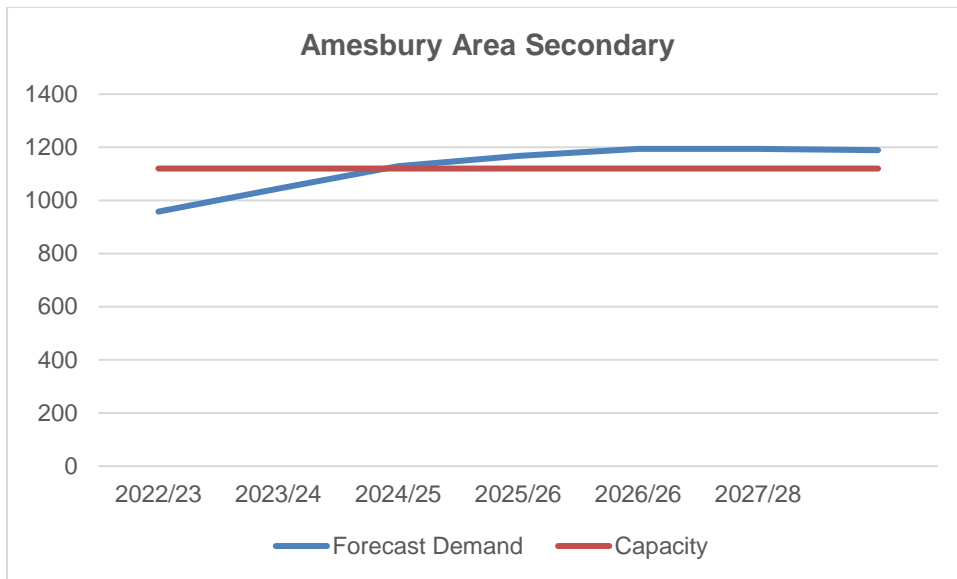


### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Amesbury Primary Urban, Primary Rural and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

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.





## Housing Development

The 1300 house development at Kings Gate in Amesbury is expected to complete over the next few years. The forecasts above include the expected pupil product of this development. The forecasts also include a number of small developments, as included in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 350 houses be completed in Amesbury area prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 100 new primary and 70 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed a further 55 houses in Shrewton.

## Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

At present there are surplus places in the town primary schools as a result of a decline in the birth rate and increased pupil migration from the town to the surrounding rural schools. The completion of the King's Gate housing development will fill some surplus places, but local schools may wish to consider reducing their PANs in line with expected demand over the next few years.

There would currently be sufficient existing primary places to meet the demand from an additional 350 houses in the town should that be figure be taken forward into the draft Local Plan.

In the rural area, there is currently a good match between the availability of places and demand. However, it should be noted that a significant proportion of the demand is coming in from outside of the individual school catchment areas.

If the proposed local plan housing in Shrewton is taken forward, it may be necessary to expand the school. This will largely depend on the birth rate and level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward.

### **Implications for secondary school provision from 2022/23**

Currently, the Stonehenge School admits a proportion of pupils from outside its designated area. As in-area numbers increase, there will be less availability for pupils from outside the area to secure places. The PAN will be maintained at 224 however forecasts suggest that the pupil product from housing will require the provision further places by 2026.

If the 350 additional houses proposed in the Local Plan are also brought forward, this would generate demand for a further 70 places. The main school site is very constrained, although the Council is currently funding a scheme to rebuild the Lower School block onto a smaller footprint. The completion of this project should enable up to 150 additional pupil places to be created, if required, on the main site. This would be the maximum number of places that could be created on the school site, thus limiting the potential for additional housing in the area.

### **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**

<b><i>Short term – 1 to 2 years</i></b> <b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2022/23 – 2023/24</i></b>	<b><i>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</i></b> <b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2024/25 – 2026/27</i></b>	<b><i>Long term – 5 to 10 years</i></b> <b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2027/28 – 2032/33</i></b>
		<i>Possible expansion to provide 150 additional places at The Stonehenge School</i>

## E2 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 and no resource bases, although both are available in nearby Trowbridge.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Christ Church CE Controlled Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
Fitzmaurice Primary School	Academy	Urban
Churchfields, The Village School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Winsley CEVC Primary School	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
St. Laurence School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

This is a relatively small planning area with only 4 primary schools and one secondary school. The birth rate has remained quite consistent in recent years, with local schools able to meet in area demand.

In the town there are two large primary schools, Christ Church Primary and Fitzmaurice Primary both of which are popular and full in some year groups.

Churchfields is a split site school, with full primary provision on sites at Monkton Farleigh and Atworth. In recent years the number of pupils taught on the Monkton Farleigh has been fairly low, although a nursery opened on the site in 2020 which is hoped will increase demand. Overall, the school has 127 on roll (across both sites).

Winsley Primary is a 6-class school, which currently has 136 on role which is sufficient to meet in catchment demand.

Therefore, there are currently no primary schools in this area classed as small or very small, although forecasts suggest that numbers at Churchfields will reduce to around 120 within the next 5 years.

St Laurence School is popular admits to PAN every year. A small expansion was completed in 2020 using funding secured from local housing developments. The school is able to accommodate all of the in-catchment demand as well as a number of pupils from outside of the area.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Bradford on Avon area.

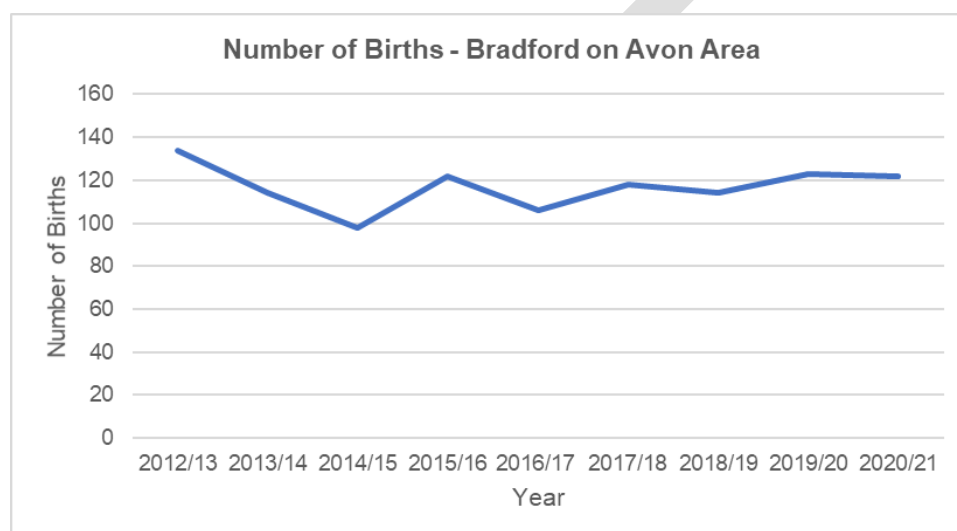
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	735	722	+13 (2%)
Primary (Rural)	352	263	+89 (25%)
Secondary (Yr 7 to Yr 11)	1160	1138	+22 (2%)

## Births in Bradford on Avon

Births in this area have remained fairly consistent since 2015/16. The latest birth data for 2019/20 and 2020/21 shows a slight increase on the previous years. Unlike some other areas in Wiltshire, there has not been a steep decline in the birth rate in Bradford on Avon overall.

In the Bradford on Avon area, there appears to be considerable growth in the cohort sizes between birth and starting school. For instance, the number of births in 2016/17 was 106, by the time this cohort reached school starting age in 2020/21, the cohort had increased to 148. In the last 4 years, the average growth has been around 40%. This is more than would be expected from just the provision of new housing in the area.

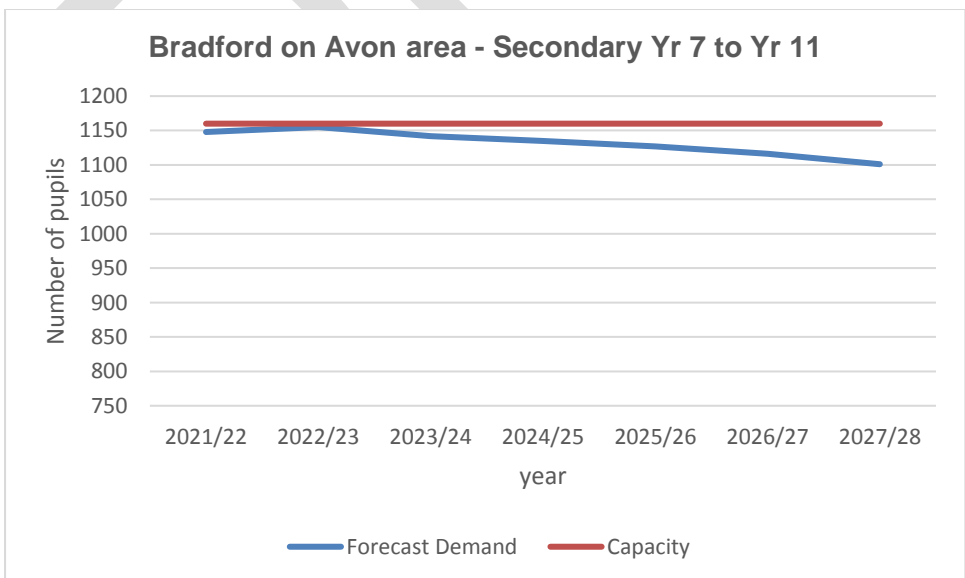
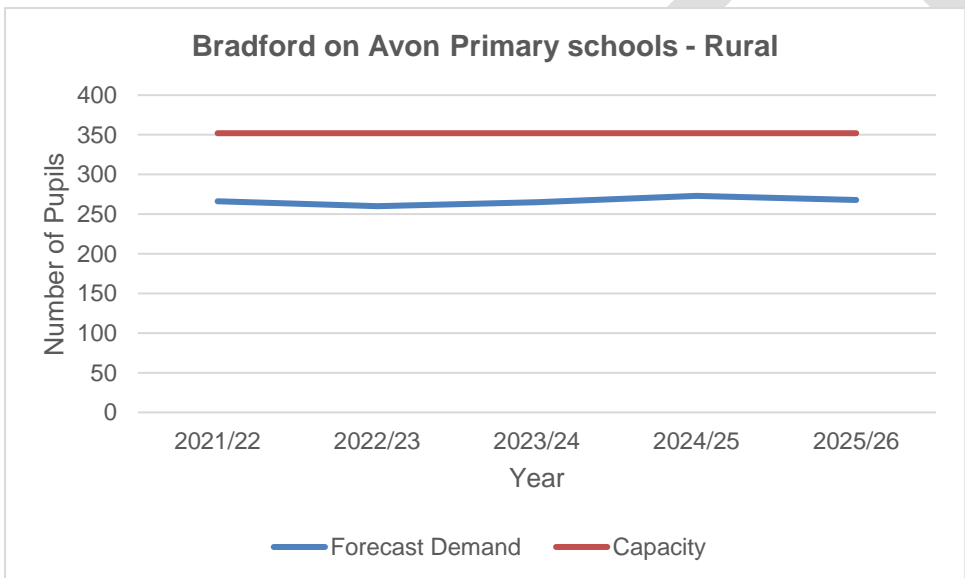
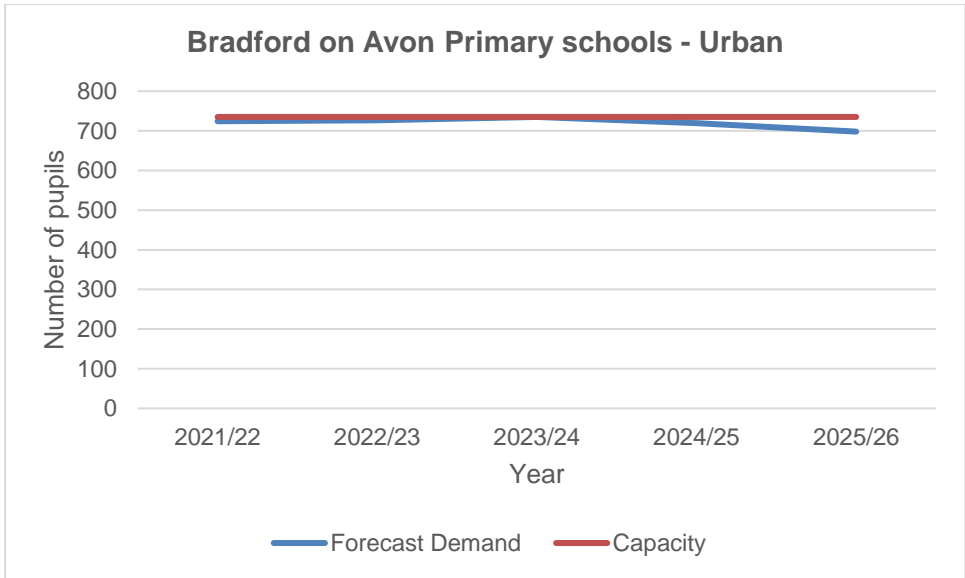
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	134	114	98	122	106	118	114	123	122



## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Bradford on Avon Primary Urban, Primary Rural and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

St Laurence School is the only secondary school serving the Bradford on Avon 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.



## **Housing Development**

There are less than 100 new houses due to complete by 2026 in this whole community area (Holt falls in the Trowbridge education planning area). This includes a number of small developments, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 80 houses be completed in Bradford on Avon prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 25 new primary and 18 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 80 houses in Atworth and 25 in Winsley by 2036.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are only 2% surplus places in the town primary schools, and this is expected to remain fairly consistent over the next few years. Historically, there has been pupil migration out of the town to the village schools, but this has reduced in recent years due the popularity of the town schools.

Christ Church Primary School is located on quite a large site and has previously admitted bulge year groups where it has been necessary to accommodate large cohorts. This could be considered again if appropriate.

The current birth rate suggests that the town schools will not require expansion in the next 5 years, however given the low level of existing surplus places this will be kept under review.

Should they be taken forward, the additional 80 houses in the town proposed through the Local Plan consultation may require the provision of additional primary places. This will largely depend on the birth rate and level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward.

In the rural primary schools, there are currently 25% surplus places, and this is expected to remain fairly stable over the next few years. The forecasts above however do not take into account the Local Plan proposals for 80 houses in Atworth and 25 in Winsley by 2036, which could produce 24 and 8 pupils respectively. The rural primary schools could consider reducing their PAN's or capacities in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand.

Overall, there are currently 9% surplus places in the whole community area which is within the 5 - 10% recommended level, however this will increase to just over 11% by the end of the plan period.

### **Implications for secondary school provision from 2022/23**

Currently, St Laurence School is popular and admits a proportion of pupils from outside its designated area, mainly from Trowbridge. The school tends to admit to its PAN of 232 and is forecast to continue to do so, remaining near capacity throughout most of the planning period. There are sufficient places to meet in-catchment demand.

A small expansion of the school completed last year, funded by housing developments which are either now completed or nearing completion. Section 106 contributions will be sought from any further housing developments in the school's catchment area, including those proposed through the local plan, for further expansion of the school if necessary. Further expansion would ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing.

## Post 16

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 in Years 11 and 12 at the school:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in years 12 and 13</b>	247	256	269	282	284	261
<b>Percentage uptake</b>	65%	61%	65%	65%	64%	56%

The lower stay on rate for 2021/22 is thought to be as a result of Covid-19 and its disruption to education in 2020 and 2021.

## Bradford-on-Avon implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
		<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places at St Laurence School to meet the needs of new housing</i>



### E3 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 complex needs resource base at Marden Vale Primary School

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Cherhill CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Derry Hill CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Fynamore Primary School	Community	Urban
Heddington CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Hilmarton Primary School	Community	Rural
Holy Trinity CE School, Calne	Academy	Urban
Marden Vale CofE Academy	Academy	Urban
Priestley Primary School	Community	Urban
St. Nicholas CEVC Primary School, Bromham	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Saint Edmund's Catholic Academy	Academy	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
Kingsbury Green Academy	Academy	Urban
<b>Special</b>		
The Springfields Academy	Academy	Urban

#### Overview

Numbers in the Calne area primary schools have been rising since 2012 as a result of a higher birth rate between 2011/12 and 2015/16 and considerable housing development. Between 2006 and 2019 there were nearly 1700 new houses completed in this community area. There are a further 640 homes still to complete by 2026.

In the town (urban area) there are five primary schools, all of which are full or have less than 7% surplus places, with the exception of Marden Vale Academy which has around 50% of its places free at present. Whilst this school has a capacity of 420 places, the trust has been setting a lower published admissions number (PAN) in recent years which has been sufficient to meet demand.

Around 66% of children who live in the town attend a town (urban) school, with the majority of the remainder attending the surrounding rural schools.

The rural schools in this area are all popular and take on average 45% of their collective intake from outside of their catchment areas, primarily from the town. When parents apply for reception places, each of the rural schools has sufficient places to cater for the number of 4 and 5-year-olds living in their catchment areas. However, there may be occasions when somebody might move into an area outside of this main admissions intake and be unable to access a local place if the school is already full. The Council then has a statutory duty to provide an alternative place and fund transport if this place is not within a 2-mile safe walking route from the home address.

Kingsbury Green Academy is the only secondary school in this planning area, The school joined the Royal Wootton Bassett Academy Trust in 2019 and has been increasing in popularity ever since. Prior to 2019, the school admitted approximately 50% of the pupils who attended one of the Calne primary area schools (urban and rural). This has now increased to over 60%, with the remainder mainly attending secondary schools in other community areas, particularly in Chippenham.

## Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Calne area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1575*	1275	+300 (19%)
Primary (Rural)	684	679	+5 (1%)
Secondary (Yr 7 to Yr 11)	1175	776	+ 399 (34%)

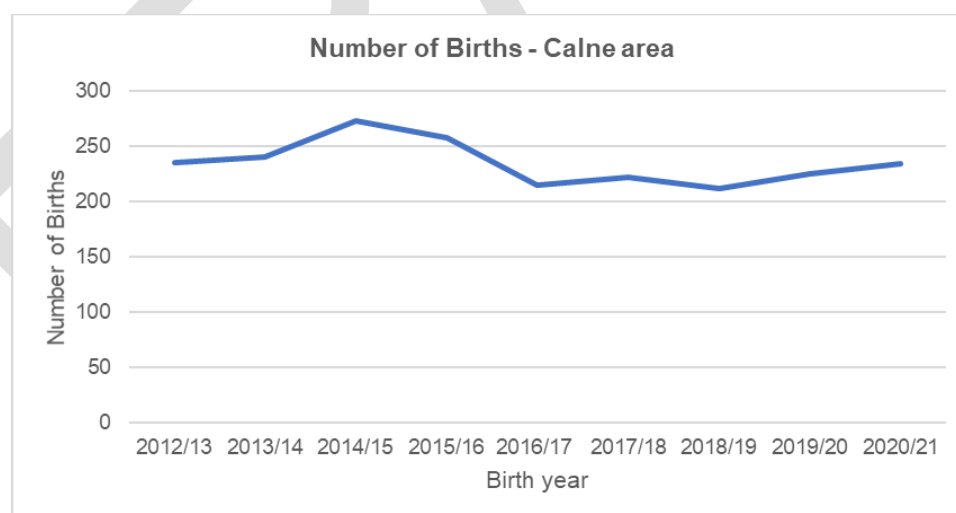
\*Includes the full 420 place capacity at Marden Vale

## Births in Calne

Births in this area have remained fairly consistent since 2016/17. The latest birth data however shows an increase on the previous year.

In recent years in this area, there appears to be considerable growth in the cohort sizes between birth and starting school. For instance, the number of births in 2016/17 was 215, by the time this cohort reached school starting age in 2020/21, the cohort had increased to 273. This level of growth is to be expected given the number of housing completions in this time period.

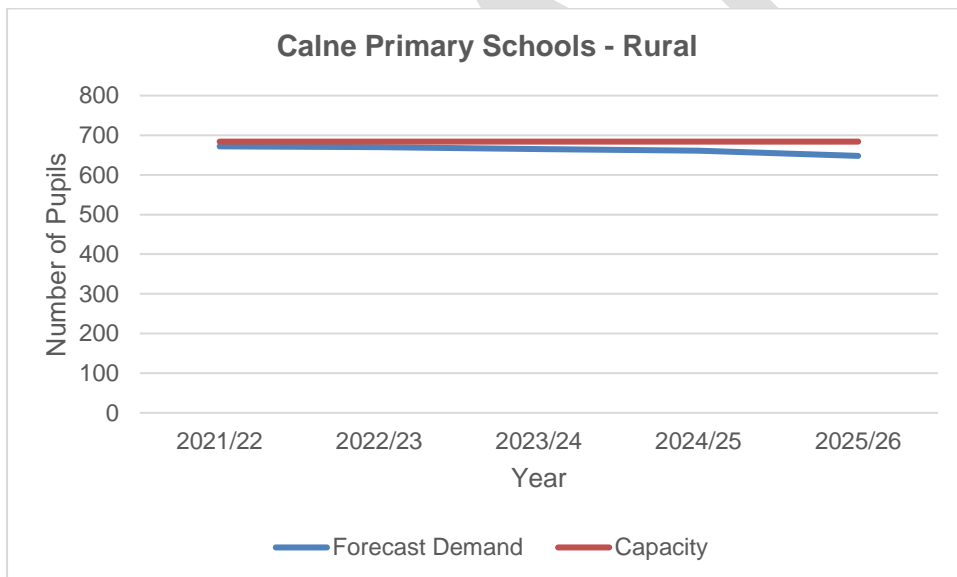
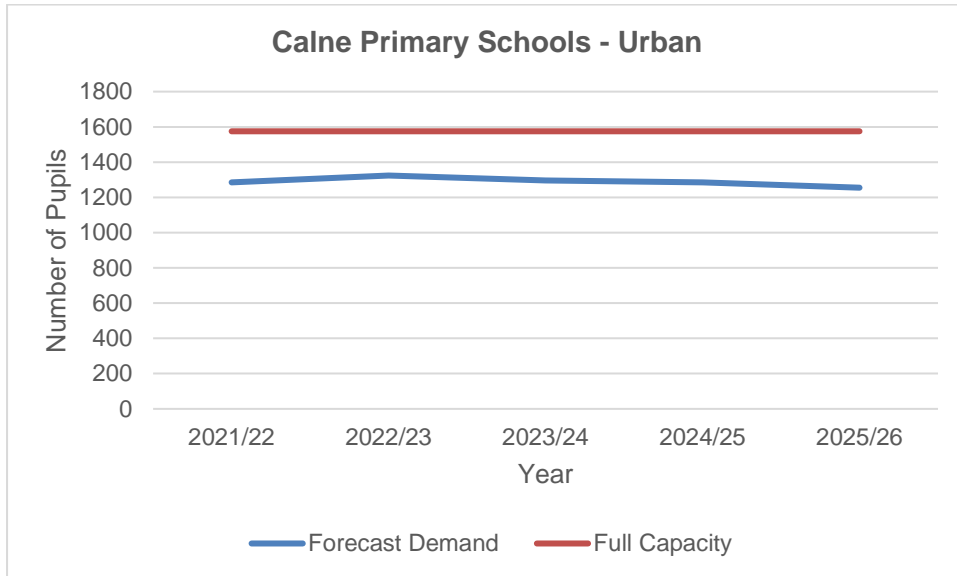
Birth year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	236	241	273	258	215	222	212	225	235

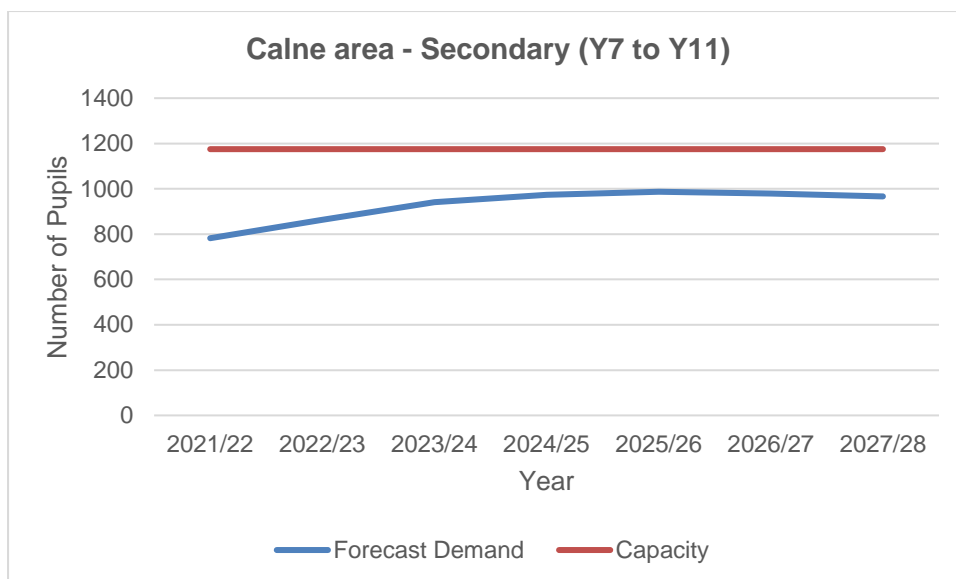


## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Calne Primary Urban, Primary Rural and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Kingsbury Green Academy is the only secondary school serving the Calne 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.





## Housing Development

There are approximately 600 new houses due to complete by 2026 in this community area. This includes development of several sites, as listed in the December 2020 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above. The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 360 houses be completed in Calne prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 110 new primary and 80 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 80 houses in Bromham and a further 80 in Derry Hill/Studley by 2036. This would generate approximately 25 primary and 16 secondary pupils in each location.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the town to cater for projected demand and the product of the proposed local plan housing. There is scope for Marden Vale to raise its PAN back to previous levels to meet the demand for pupil places.

In the rural area, the schools are nearly full. Should the proposed Local Plan housing in Derry Hill/Studley and Bromham be taken forward, this may require the provision of additional primary places at those local schools. This will largely depend on the birth rate in the school catchment areas and the level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward.

Overall, there are currently 13.5% surplus places in the whole community area which will drop to around 11% over the next couple of years. In the longer term, the level of housing proposed in the local plan would reduce this closer to the 5% recommended level if the birth rate remains consistent with current levels.

### Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23

Kingsbury Green Academy is the only secondary school serving the Calne community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places suggests that there will be sufficient places at the school to cater for the remainder of the core strategy housing and the levels of housing currently proposed in the local plan.

However, given the increasing popularity of the school with Calne residents, the level of surplus places and demand will be closely monitored over the coming years.

### **Post 16**

Kingsbury Green has on site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The following table shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	137	114	125	120	102	103
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	45%	44%	47%	43%	39%	50%

The number of sixth form students is likely to increase from 2024, as larger year groups feed through the school. The school should however have sufficient capacity to cater for this, depending on the percentage uptake.

### **Calne implementation plan**

No specific projects to add mainstream places are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review. In respect of the countywide demand for increase specialist places, commissioners are in discussion with Springfields special school to increase the number of places available.

## E4 Chippenham

There are 18 primary age schools and 3 secondary schools offering 11 to 19 education in the Chippenham area. The Chippenham campus of Silverwood school is located in this area and there are also specialist resource bases at Frogwell Primary School and Charter Primary School.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
By Brook Valley CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Charter Primary School	Community	Urban
Christian Malford CofE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Frogwell Primary School	Foundation	Urban
Ivy Lane Primary School	Academy	Urban
Kings Lodge School	Community	Urban
Kington St. Michael CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Lacock CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Langley Fitzurse CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Monkton Park Primary School	Community	Urban
Queen's Crescent Primary School	Academy	Urban
Redland Primary School	Community	Urban
Seagry CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
St. Mary's RC Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
St. Paul's Primary School	Community	Urban
St. Peter's C of E Academy	Academy	Urban
Stanton St. Quintin Primary School	Community	Rural
Sutton Benger CE Aided Primary School	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Abbeyfield School	Community	Urban
Hardenhuish School	Academy	Urban
Sheldon School	Academy	Urban
<b>Special</b>		
Silverwood School, Chippenham Campus	Community	

### Overview

There are 10 primary schools located in the town, with a further 8 in the surrounding villages. In recent years there has been housing growth in the town but there is still significant housing with planning consent to complete. Several large sites are now underway across the town.

Queens Crescent school expanded to 2FE a few years ago and has recently extended their catchment area to include the Hunters Moon housing site.

In the Chippenham rural area, there are 5 primary schools classed as small but none that are smaller than 60 pupils on roll.

At secondary level, there are 3 schools whose catchment areas all cover the urban area. The Sheldon and Hardenhuish catchments also cover the wider rural area. The percentage of surplus places is currently 7% and due to decrease as larger cohorts feed through from the primary schools and new housing completes.

### Current Provision

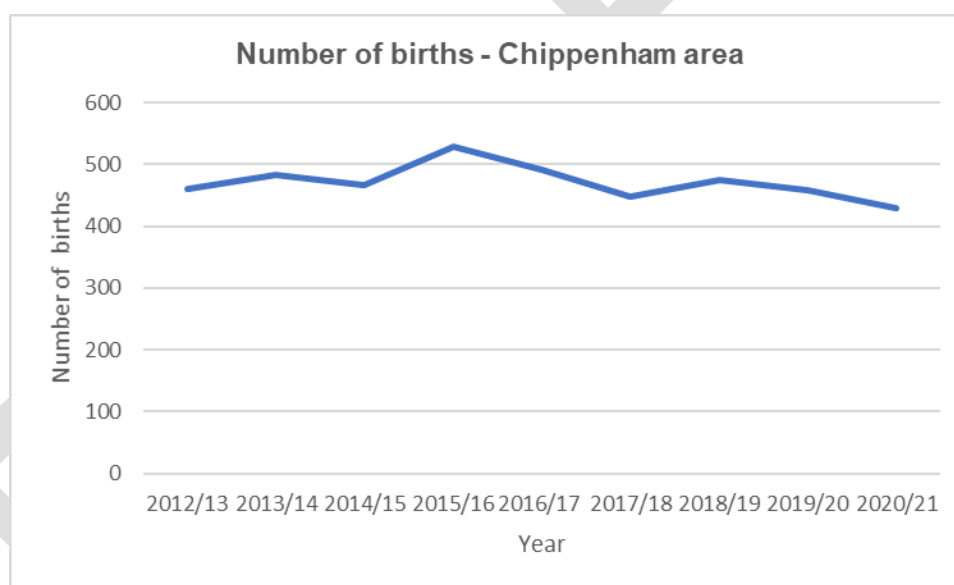
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Chippenham area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	3147	2547	+600 (19%)
Primary (Rural)	1099	859	+240 (22%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	3515	3266	+249 (7%)

## Births in Chippenham

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Chippenham area shows the birth rate has, on average, remained fairly consistent but the area does experience peaks and troughs which can be seen in the table and graph below.

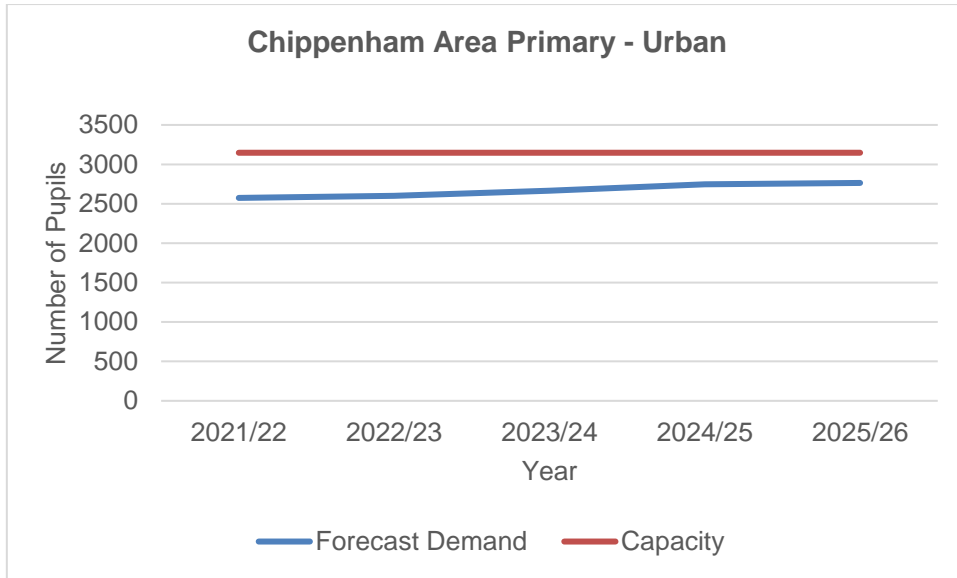
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	461	484	467	529	492	448	475	458	430



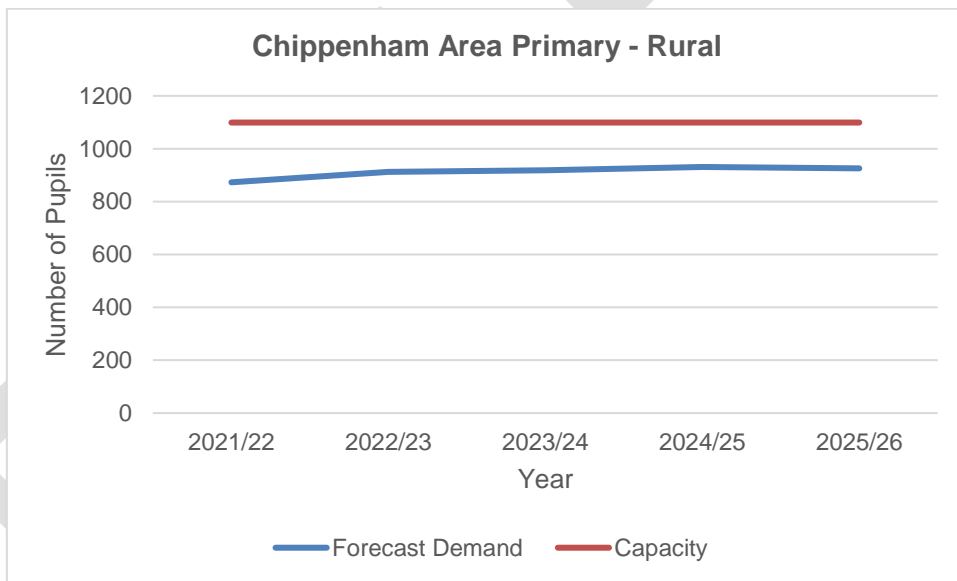
## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Chippenham urban primary schools, rural schools and secondary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

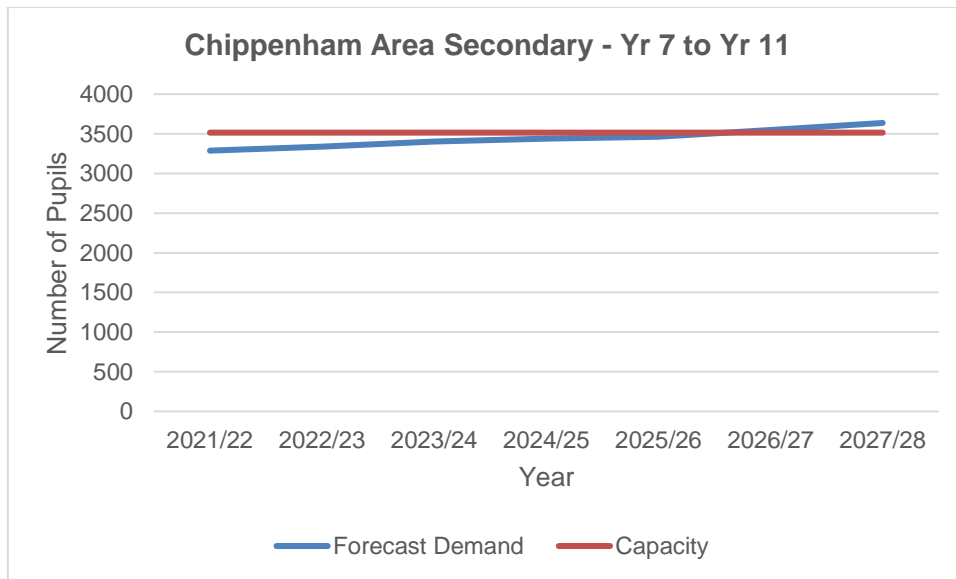
Estimates of the future need for secondary places are based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.



At the end of this forecast period, there will still be over 1300 houses scheduled to complete by 2030 on sites included in the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022). This level of housing is expected to generate a need for over 400 primary school places. There is also further housing to complete post 2030.







At the end of this forecast period, there will still be around 800 houses scheduled to complete by 2030 on sites included in the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022). This level of housing is expected to generate a need for around 200 secondary school places. There is also further housing to complete post 2030.

### Housing Development

There are approximately 1500 new houses due to complete by 2026/27 in this community area. This includes development of several sites, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to be completed within the forecast period. Please also see references above to housing that is still to complete beyond the forecast period, which will create significant need for additional pupil places.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 5100 houses be completed in Chippenham prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 1580 new primary and 1120 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 7 houses in Christian Malford, 31 in Kington St Michael, 3 in Sutton Benger and 1 in Yatton Keynell. This would collectively generate approximately 13 primary and 9 secondary pupils.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

For the next few years there are sufficient places in the town to cater for projected demand and the product of the housing due to completed in that period. However, post 2025/26 there is unlikely to be sufficient places to meet demand as families move into completed housing.

Section 106 Agreements have been signed to secure additional primary school sites on the Bird's Marsh Wood (1FE), Rawlings Green (2FE) and Rowden Park (2FE) developments. The Council would prefer not to bring forward new 1FE schools for viability reasons and is therefore more likely to progress with the sites at Rowden Park and Rawlings Green in the first instance.

The timescale for these new schools will depend on the ongoing birth rate, numbers moving into housing, housing build out rates and the remaining level of surplus places. These factors

will be closely monitored over the next couple of years. The new schools, starting with the one at Rowden Park, will be designed and planning permission secured to enable them to be brought forward as and when required.

At present, there are clearly insufficient primary school places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. Several further new primary schools would also be required, should the level of housing be taken forward as proposed in the Local Plan consultation. School sites and financial contributions would be sought from the developers for any further new primary schools.

With current demand for SEND education – taken together with predicted growth in student numbers in Chippenham – there will be the requirement for a 2 classroom Primary Resource Base, included within a new Primary School.

In the rural schools, the forecasts suggest that the number of pupils attending will rise slightly. The level of surplus places will therefore reduce to around 16%, with some schools having more surplus places than others. The local plan housing proposed in the rural communities would fill some of these spaces. Should the proposed housing in Kington St Michael be taken forward, this may require the provision of additional primary places as the local school is already full.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

At present Hardenhuish School is full and Sheldon has very few places available. Over the next few years, as larger cohorts feed through from primary schools and significant housing is completed, the remaining surplus places in the secondary schools will fill.

Community Infrastructure Levy funding has been secured for a first phase of expansion at Abbeyfield School. This will provide 150 new places and will be delivered for September 2025. Planning permission will also be sought for a further 300 places to ensure that the school can be expanded again when required.

At present, there are clearly insufficient secondary school places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. Depending on the final housing numbers taken forward, there will either need to be further expansion of existing schools (where possible) or the creation of a new secondary school. To make a new secondary school viable would, however, require a substantial number of new houses.

There is the need to provide a Secondary Resource Base for learners with SEND in the Chippenham area. The Special School Transformation team will continue to explore opportunities for co-location with existing secondary schools in the area.

### **Post 16**

There are three secondary schools which serve the Chippenham area with all three offering post 16 provision. Across the three schools there is a wide variety of courses available including A-Levels and vocational qualifications.

In addition to the sixth form provision in the schools, Wiltshire College has campuses in Chippenham and Lackham.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Abbeyfield School</b>	119	144	141	124	139	151
<b>Hardenhuish School</b>	270	239	253	314	322	302

<b>Sheldon School</b>	377	354	353	346	343	334
<b>Total Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	766	737	747	784	804	787
<b>Average Percentage stay on rate</b>	56%	62%	65%	59%	60%	57%

### Chippenham implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>
<b>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
	<i>Expansion of Abbeyfield School to provide 150 new places</i>	
	<i>Provision of a new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the Rowden Park site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>	<i>Provision of a new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the Rawlings Green site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>
		<i>Potential further new schools/expansions to meet the needs of local plan housing – to be determined once housing numbers are confirmed.</i>

## E5 Corsham

There are 6 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Box C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Colerne C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Corsham Primary School (Broadwood and Pound Pill sites)	Academy	Urban
Neston Primary School	Community	Rural
St. Patrick's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
The Corsham Regis Primary School	Academy	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
The Corsham School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

In recent years there has been considerable housing growth in Corsham, primarily in the Corsham Primary School catchment area. Expansions to Corsham Primary School, Broadwood site, and The Corsham School have already been completed using section 106 funds secured from housing developers. This has created additional places in all year groups in the town.

Since 2015 the birth rate in this area has remained fairly consistent. There are still around 350 houses with planning permission to be built, however the existing primary places should be sufficient to meet this additional demand.

At secondary level, the Corsham School is forecast to grow in size as larger cohorts feed through from the primary schools. The recent expansion has created new places in all years, which are forecast to be sufficient to meet demand over the next few years. The school has seen a significant increase in their in-catchment applications in 2021 and 2022.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Corsham area.

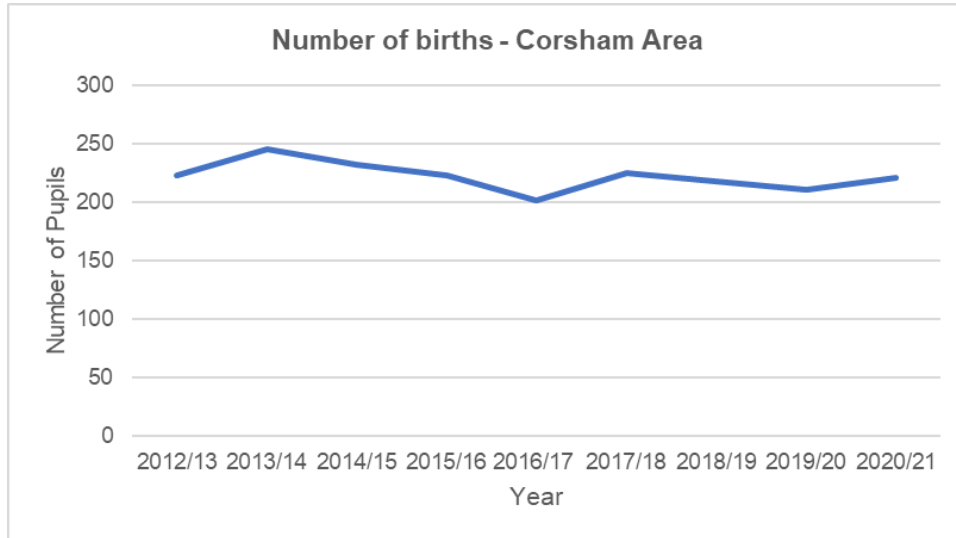
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1215	1012	+203 (17%)
Primary (Rural)	659	620	+39 (6%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1300	978	+ 322 (25%)

### Births in Corsham

Births in this area have remained fairly consistent since 2015/16 but have declined from pre-2015 levels. The latest birth data below shows a slight increase on the previous year.

In recent years, there appears to be considerable growth in the cohort sizes between birth and starting school, which is to be expected given the number of housing completions in this time period.

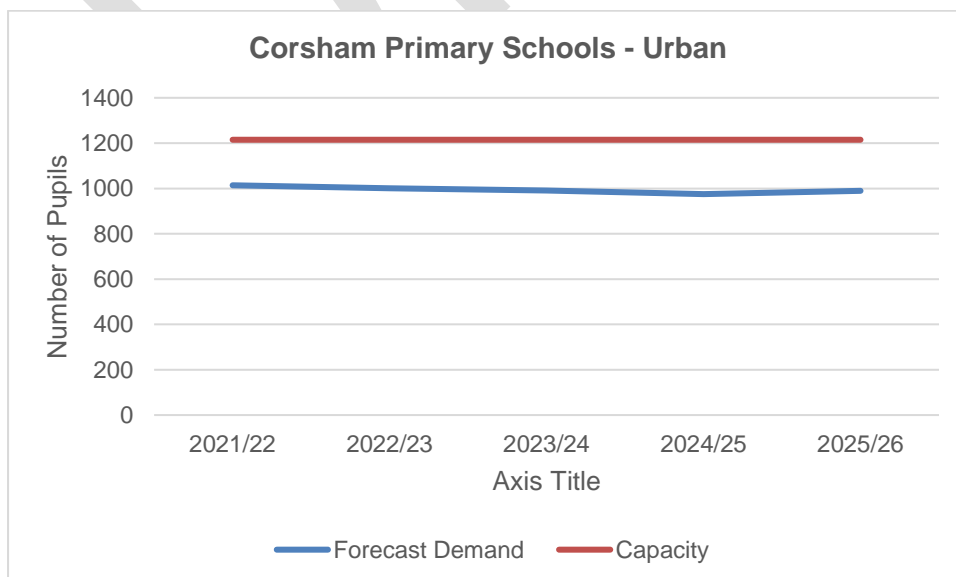
Birth year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	223	245	232	223	201	225	218	211	221



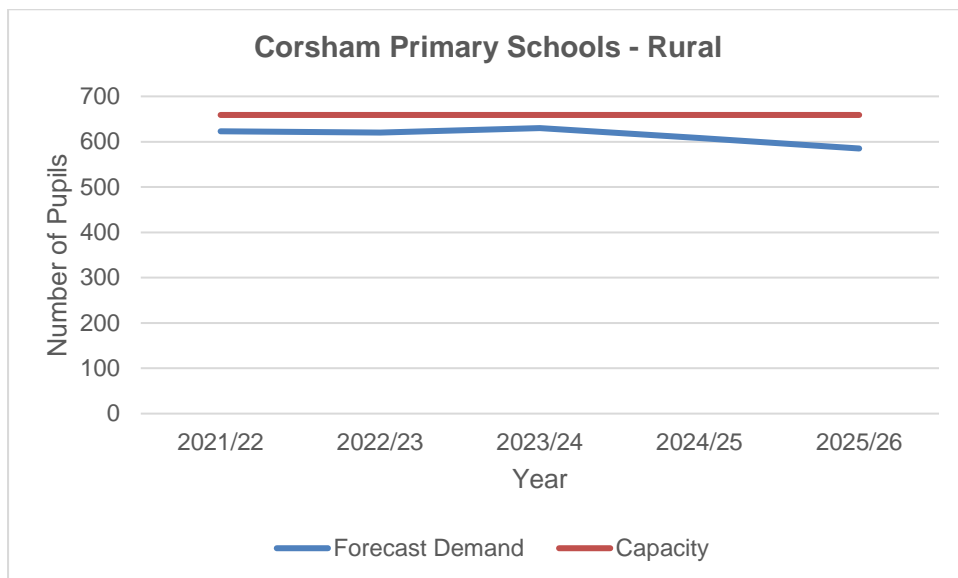
**Current forecasts**

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Corsham urban primary schools, rural schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

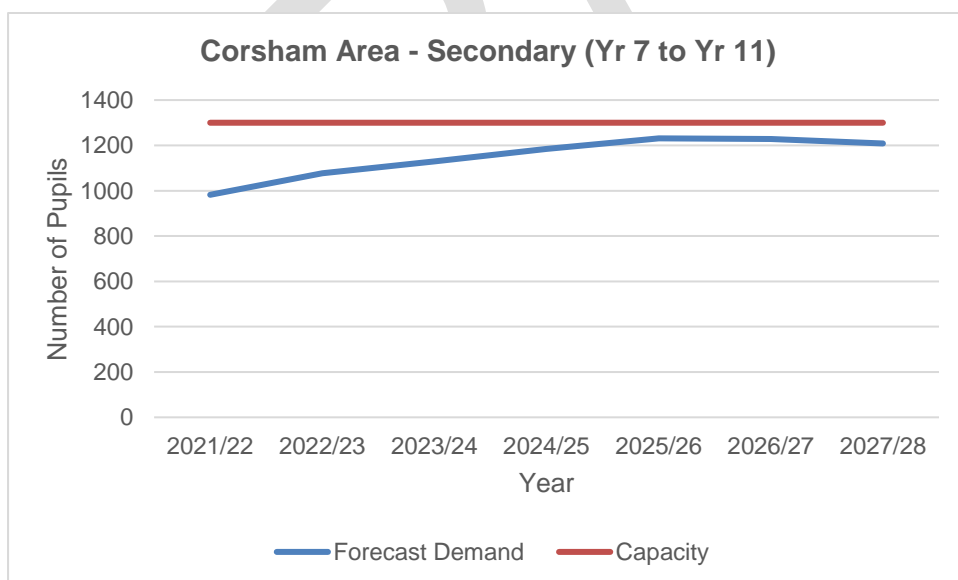
The Corsham School is the only secondary school serving the Corsham community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils moving to independent schools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



At the end of this forecast period, there will still be around 100 houses to complete on the approved housing site at MOD Rudloe No 2 Westwells, which will generate approximately 31 additional primary pupils in the town. No pupil product has been included for the Land North of Bath Road site following the unsuccessful appeal last year.



At the end of this forecast period, there will still housing to complete on the Land South of Westwells site in the Neston catchment area, which will generate approximately 25 additional primary pupils not included in the forecasts.



### Housing Development

There are approximately 340 new houses due to complete in this community area. This includes completion of several sites, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is

expected to complete within the forecast period. Please see the notes under the primary forecast graphs above for further information.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 120 houses be completed in Corsham prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 34 new primary and 26 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 15 additional houses in Box and a further 35 in Colerne by 2036. This would generate approximately 15 primary and 11 secondary pupils overall.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the town to cater for projected demand and potentially also the product of the proposed local plan housing. This assumes that the housing at Land North of Bath Road (13/05188/OUT) is not taken forward. If this site did progress, this would fill the remaining places in the town and school expansions would be required to cater for any additional housing identified through the local plan.

In the rural area, the schools have fewer surplus places but will be able to accommodate the housing already included in the Core Strategy. Both Box Primary and Neston Primary are on very restricted sites with no expansion potential, this will potentially limit further housing growth in both villages.

If the birth rate increases in the town, or if additional housing is proposed which would fill the existing surplus places, then there is scope to provide a 0.5FE expansion at Corsham Primary School, Broadwood, when required.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

The Corsham School is the only secondary school serving the Corsham community area and has been recently expanded using section 106 funding from local housing developments. This expansion has increased the PAN to 260, providing new places in all year groups.

Historically the school has admitted around 87% of those who have been attending one of the primary schools in the catchment area, however this has increased to over 100% for year 7 admissions in September 2021 and September 2022. This suggests that the school is increasing in popularity and now takes most of its catchment children as well as some from elsewhere. The current forecasts assume the intake will continue at this level and therefore the school will grow over the next few years.

The current forecasts suggest that following the recent expansion, there should now be sufficient places in the school to meet the additional demand from the proposed local plan housing. However, given the recent levels of growth, this would need to be assessed when future planning applications are received. If required, the school can be further expanded to meet demand.

### **Post 16**

The Corsham School has on site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The following table shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	230	236	198	203	198	198
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	56%	61%	56%	56%	54%	55%

The number of sixth form students is likely to increase from 2024, as larger year groups feed through the school. The school should however have sufficient capacity to cater for this, assuming a continuance of the average percentage uptake.

### **Corsham implementation plan**

No specific projects are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review.

DRAFT



## E6 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at June 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
All Cannings CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Bishops Cannings CEVA Primary School	Academy	Rural
Chirton CEVC Primary School	Academy	Rural
Southbroom Infants School	Academy	Urban
Five Lanes Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Nursted Community Primary School	Community	Urban
Rowde CE Primary Academy	Academy	Rural
Southbroom St. James' Academy	Academy	Urban
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School Devizes	Academy	Urban
The Trinity CE Primary Academy, Devizes	Academy	Urban
Wansdyke Community School	Academy	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
Devizes School	Academy	Urban
<b>Special</b>		
Downland School	Community	
Silverwood School (Rowde Campus)	Community	

### Overview

Since 2006 there has been significant housing in the town, but a continued decline in the birth rate means that there are currently around 27% surplus places in the town. The majority of these surplus places are in Southbroom Infants and Southbroom St James which has led to both schools reducing their PANs in recent years. Even taking into account the lowered PAN's, the level of surplus places is currently 18%.

Around 86% of children who live in the town attend a town (urban) school, with the majority of the remainder attending the surrounding rural schools.

Devizes School is the only secondary school in this planning area. The school currently admits around 76% of the in-catchment secondary population, this has increased over the last three years from around 65%. The majority of the remaining pupils attend Lavington School.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Devizes area.

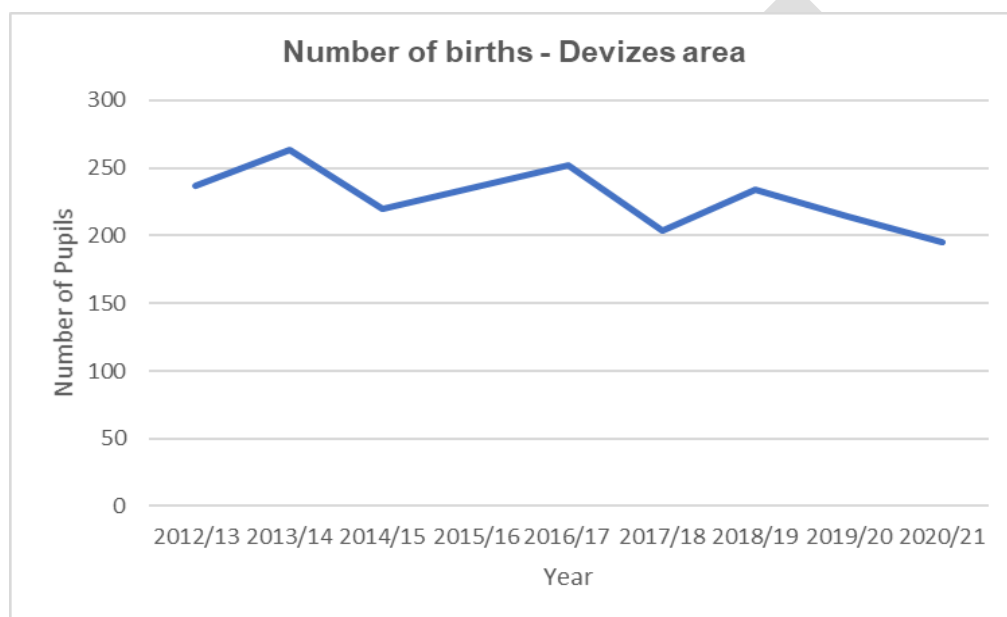
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1460*	1066	+394 (27%)
Primary (Rural)	742	633	+109 (15%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1135	967	+ 168 (15%)

\*This includes the full capacities of Southbroom Infants and Southbroom St James even though both schools have lowered their PANs in recent years.

## Births in Devizes

As can be seen from the data below there are quite large annual fluctuations in the birth rate in the Devizes community area. The birth data for 2020/21 shows a decrease below 200 children for the first time in ten years.

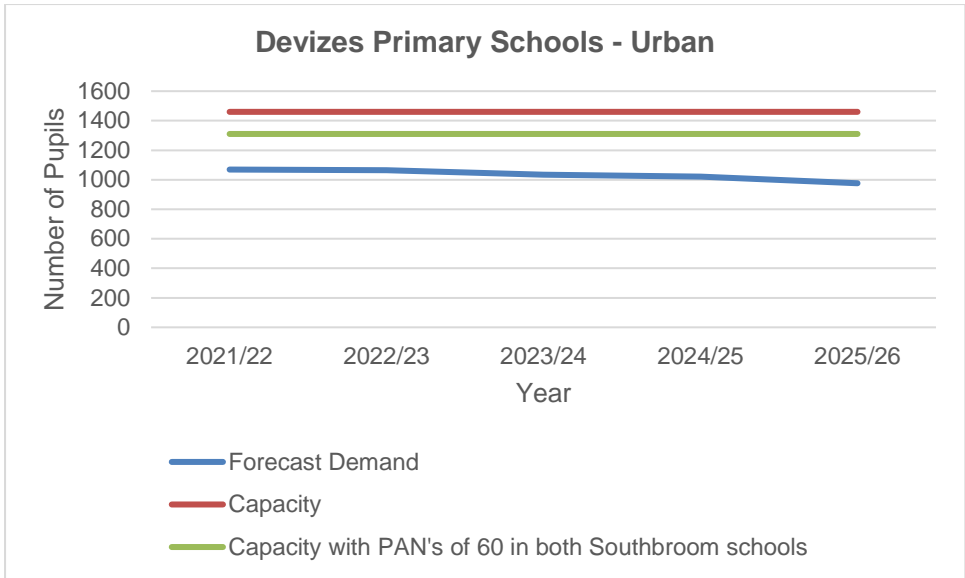
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	237	263	220	236	252	204	234	214	195



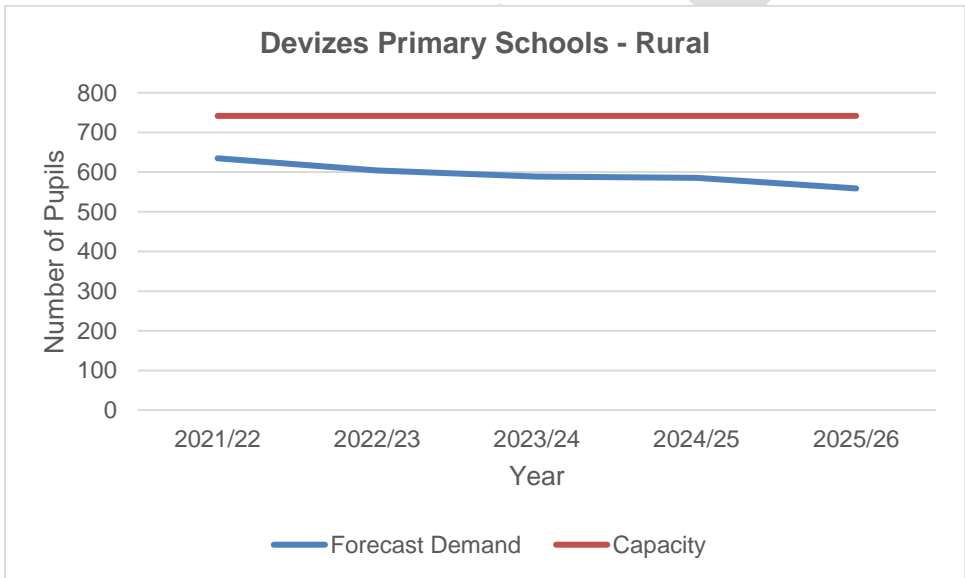
## Current forecasts

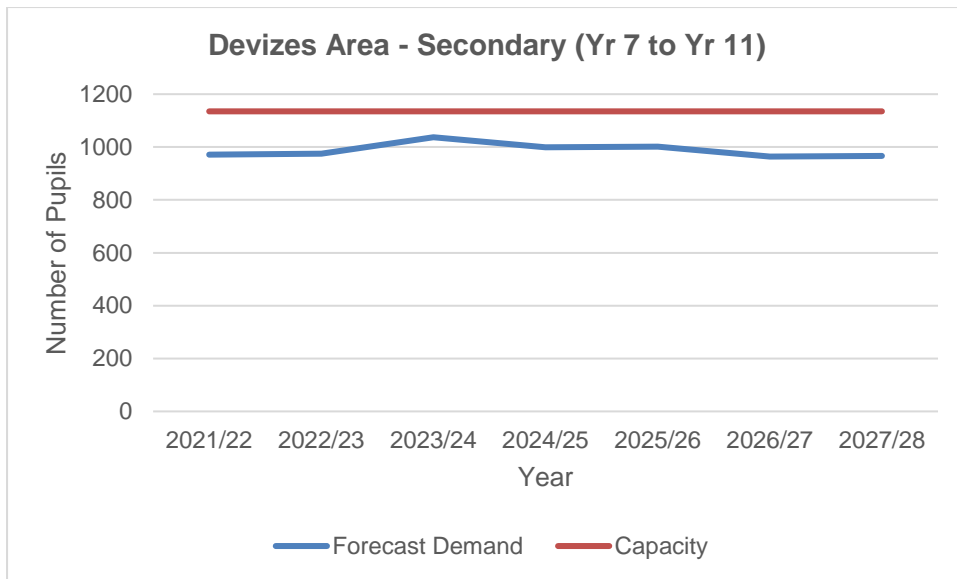
The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Devizes urban primary schools, rural schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Devizes School is the only secondary school serving the Devizes community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



At the end of this forecast period, there will still be around 200 houses listed in the Housing Land Supply Statement to complete on various sites. These are expected to generate approximately 62 additional primary pupils in the town.





At the end of this forecast period, there will still be 80 houses listed in the Housing Land Supply Statement to complete on various sites. These are expected to generate approximately 18 additional secondary pupils.

### Housing Development

There are approximately 450 new houses in this community area as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period. Please see the notes under the graphs above for further information.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 330 houses be completed in Devizes prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 102 new primary and 73 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 61 additional houses in Potterne, 39 in Worton and 57 in Rowde.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the town to cater for projected demand and the product of the proposed local plan housing. There is scope for Southbroom Infants and Southbroom St James to raise their PAN's back to previous levels to meet the demand for pupil places.

In both the rural and urban primary forecasts above, the number of pupils drops in 2022/23. This is due to particularly large cohorts of pupils feeding out of the primary schools and into the secondary school from 2021 onwards.

The local plan proposed housing in Potterne and Worton would both fall into the catchment area of Five Lanes Primary School, which may require expansion to cater for the additional pupils. Currently Rowde Primary School would have sufficient places for those generated by the 57 proposed additional houses.

Overall, there are currently 23% surplus primary places in the whole community area which will increase in the short term, before reducing if the proposed local plan housing is taken

forward. The primary schools in this area could therefore consider reducing their PAN's or capacities in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand.

Primary, secondary and post 16 Special School places are offered by Silverwood Rowde campus. There are plans to increase capacity through the new building (opening September 2023) and refurbishment and remodelling of the Main House.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

The Devizes School is the only secondary school serving the Devizes community area and converted to an Academy in September 2012. If the school continues to admit around 76% of the in-catchment secondary pupils, then it has sufficient places to meet current demand and the housing included in the Housing Land Supply Statement 2022.

However, expansion may be required to provide some of the places needed for the proposed local plan housing. The total housing, including that proposed for the villages in the Devizes School catchment area, is nearly 500 homes. This would require around 105 places. A detailed assessment of the available places would need to be carried out upon receipt of planning applications. There is scope to expand the school if required.

### **Post 16**

Devizes School has on site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

In recent years, Devizes School has worked closely with Lavington School which does not have its own sixth form on site. Instead, Lavington has a satellite sixth form centre which forms part of the Devizes School sixth form. The numbers below include all pupils.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	150	147	164	191	207	239

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
		<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places at Devizes School to meet the needs of new housing</i>

## E7 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 or resource bases in the area however both are available in Salisbury.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Alderbury & West Grimstead CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Coombe Bissett CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Downton CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Longford CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Morgan's Vale and Woodfalls CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
The New Forest CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Whiteparish All Saints CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
The Trafalgar School at Downton	Academy	Rural

### Overview

There are no towns in this area, so all schools are classed as rural for the purposes of this document. Downton is the largest settlement and is deemed a Local Service Centre in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Local Service centres are defined as smaller towns and larger villages which serve a surrounding rural hinterland and possess a level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the Market Towns for greater self-containment. There is one primary school and one secondary school in Downton, the remaining primary schools are located across several villages.

Longford Primary School is located in Britford, on the outskirts of Salisbury. In the Core Strategy and Local Plan consultation, this area is deemed as Salisbury. The school catchment area is quite large and at present 68% of the primary age pupils living in the catchment area and attending a Wiltshire school, are taught at schools in Salisbury. The remaining 32% attend either Longford Primary or schools in the Downton community area. Therefore, housing in this area needs to also be considered as part of the wider Salisbury picture.

At secondary level, the Longford catchment is split between The Trafalgar School at Downton and Wyvern and St Edmund's in Salisbury.

New Forest Primary is a 1FE split site school, with key stage one pupils taught at Landlord and key stage two pupils at Nomansland.

Downton Primary School was expanded from 1FE to 1.5FE a few years ago in order to accommodate families moving into new housing sites in the village. Numbers at the school have been growing since.

The birth rate across the area has decreased from pre-2016 levels but has been stable over recent years.

As well as housing underway in Downton, included in the current core strategy is housing in Alderbury and on the fringes of Salisbury at Rowbarrow, Odstock Road. The Rowbarrow housing falls within the catchment area of Longford Primary School.

The Trafalgar School at Downton was expanded several years ago and has recently increased its PAN to 150. The school has grown from around 550 pupils in 2015/16 to 775 pupils in Jan 2021. The school is popular and attracts pupils from Salisbury and from out of the County. In 2018 the school admitted above the PAN, as requested by the school, which has meant that it is currently over the capacity of 750.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Downton area.

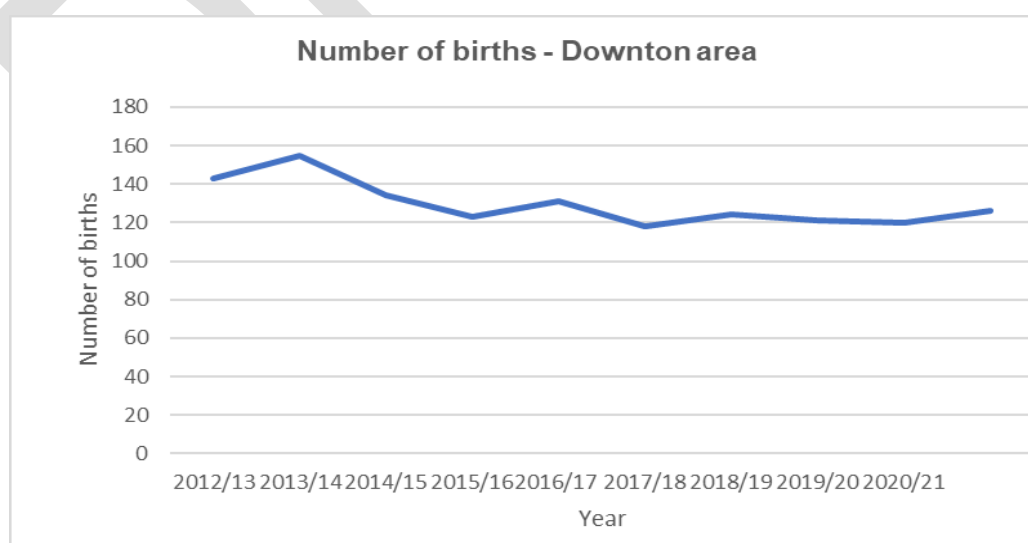
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Rural)	1215	979	+236 (19%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	745	764	-19 (-2.5%)

### Births in Downton

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Downton area shows the birth rate has been stable since 2016/17 but has declined from pre-2016 levels. The latest birth data below shows a slight increase on the previous year.

In the Downton area, there appears to be considerable growth in the resident cohort sizes between birth and starting school. For instance, the number of births in 2016/17 was 118, by the time this cohort reached school starting age, the cohort had increased to 158. In the last 4 years, the average growth has been around 25%. This is more than would be expected from just the provision of new housing in the area.

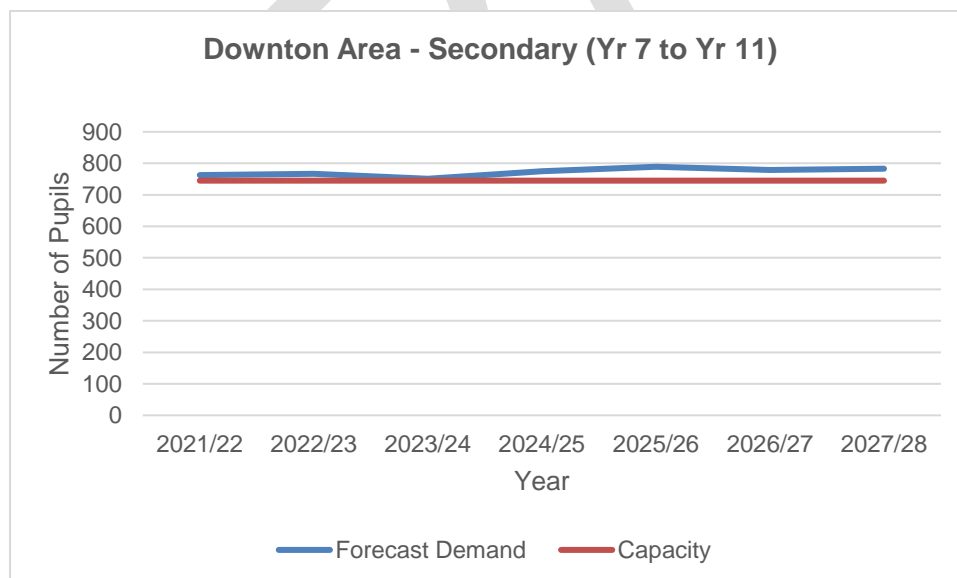
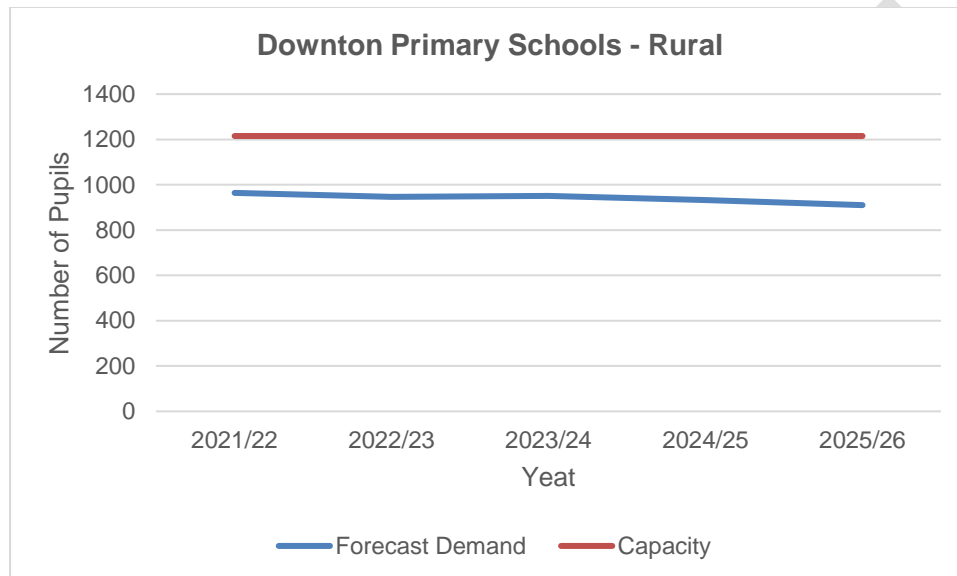
Birth year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	143	155	134	123	131	118	124	121	120	126



## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Downton primary schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

The Trafalgar School at Downton is the only secondary school serving the Downton community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



## Housing Development

There are approximately 200 new houses in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.



The Local Plan consultation paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed a further 108 additional houses in Downton, 3 in Alderbury, 19 in Coombe Bissett, 56 in Morgans Vale/Woodfalls and 31 in Whiteparish. These sites, if taken forward, would collectively require 67 primary school places and 47 secondary school places.

In the Longford Primary School catchment, there are 335 houses proposed on sites to the north and south of Downton Road. Longford Primary itself has little expansion potential as it is on a restricted site.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the Downton community area schools to cater for housing included in the current core strategy. Current forecasts suggest that there would also be sufficient places to accommodate the pupil product of the proposed local plan housing in Downton itself, Alderbury and Whiteparish. Both Coombe Bissett and Morgan's Vale Primary Schools are however currently almost full and may not have sufficient places without expansion. However, assessments of available places for all sites would be undertaken upon the receipt of planning applications.

Longford Primary School could not be expanded sufficiently to accommodate the pupil product of the proposed local plan housing in its catchment area. As previously mentioned, a significant proportion of primary aged children resident in this catchment area attend schools in Salisbury and therefore it is likely that additional school provision in Salisbury would be required to meet the place shortfall. Please refer to the Salisbury section of this document for further information.

Overall, there are currently 19% surplus primary places in the whole community area which will increase in the short term, before reducing if the proposed local plan housing is taken forward. The primary schools in this area with surplus places could therefore consider reducing their PANs for a few years in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

The Trafalgar School at Downton is the only secondary school serving the Downton community area. It is a popular school and admits a proportion of pupils from outside its designated area, mainly from Salisbury. The school tends to admit to its PAN of 150 and is forecast to continue to do so, remaining full throughout the planning period. There are currently sufficient places to meet in-catchment demand.

Section 106 contributions will however be sought from housing developments in the school's catchment area, including those proposed through the local plan, for expansion of the school. Such expansion would ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing in the community area.

### **Post 16 provision**

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

**Downton implementation plan**

<p><b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b></p> <p><b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b></p>	<p><b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b></p> <p><b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b></p>	<p><b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b></p> <p><b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b></p>
		<p><i>Possible expansion to provide additional places The Trafalgar School at Downton to meet the needs of new housing</i></p>

**DRAFT**

## E8 Durrington

There are 7 primary age schools in the Durrington area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 16 age range. There are no special schools in the area however, a resource base was opened at Kiwi Primary School in September 2022 in respect of growing demand for SEN school places.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Bulford St Leonard's CofE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Durrington All Saints CE Infant School	Academy	Rural
Durrington CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
St Michael's CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Kiwi School	Community	Rural
Larkhill Primary School	Academy	Rural
Netheravon All Saints CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Avon Valley College	Academy	Rural

### Overview

There are no towns in this area, so all schools are classed as rural for the purposes of this document. The large villages in this area include Bulford, Durrington, Netheravon and Larkhill.

This community area has high levels of resident service personnel and their families. St Michael's CE Primary, Bulford St Leonard's and Bulford Kiwi Primary Schools were all expanded as part of the Rebasing Programme where service personnel were relocated to Wiltshire from Germany. The final numbers of personnel who returned to Wiltshire were less than originally advised which has unfortunately created surplus places across the area. Whilst Bulford St Leonard's has a capacity of 315 places, the trust has been setting a lower published admissions number (PAN) which has been sufficient to meet demand to date.

As is usual in schools with military families, there is a higher level of surplus places in Key Stage 2 than Key Stage 1. This occurs as serving personnel leave the military after their agreed term, the likelihood of this increases as the children age.

At secondary level, Avon Valley College was also expanded for the Army Rebasing Programme. The sixth form at the school closed in July 2020. The physical capacity of the school is 947 places, with the PAN currently set at 185.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Durrington area.

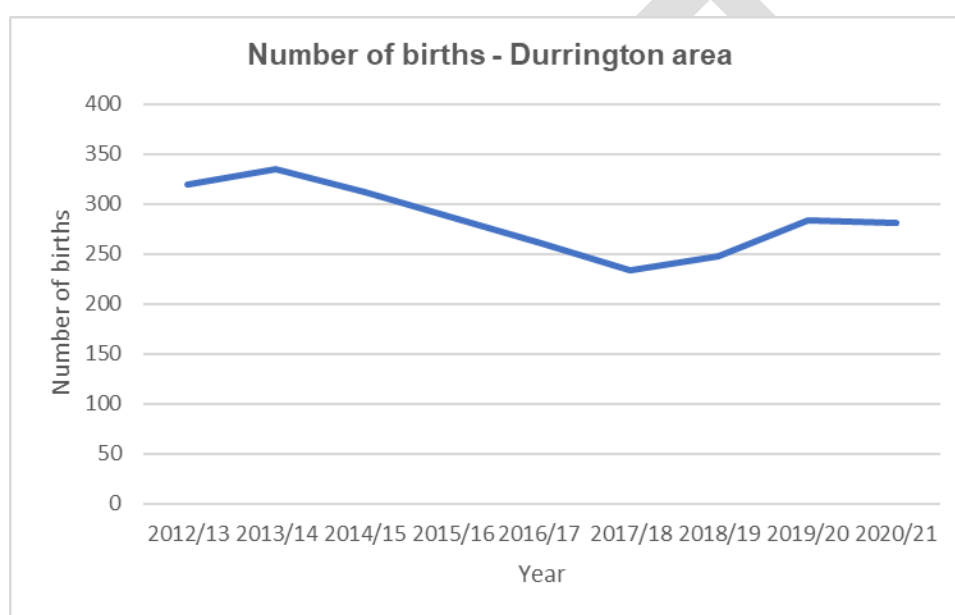
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Rural)	2199	1611	+588 (27%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	947	403	+544 (57%)

\*Includes the full 315 place capacity at Bulford St Leonard's

## Births in Durrington

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Durrington area shows the birth rate has increased over the past two years but not yet back to the pre 2014/15 level. The increase seen in the last two years is probably as a result of the additional military families now living in this area due to the army basing programme. It is likely that the 2019/20 figure does not include all actual births due to delays with registrations as a result of Covid-19.

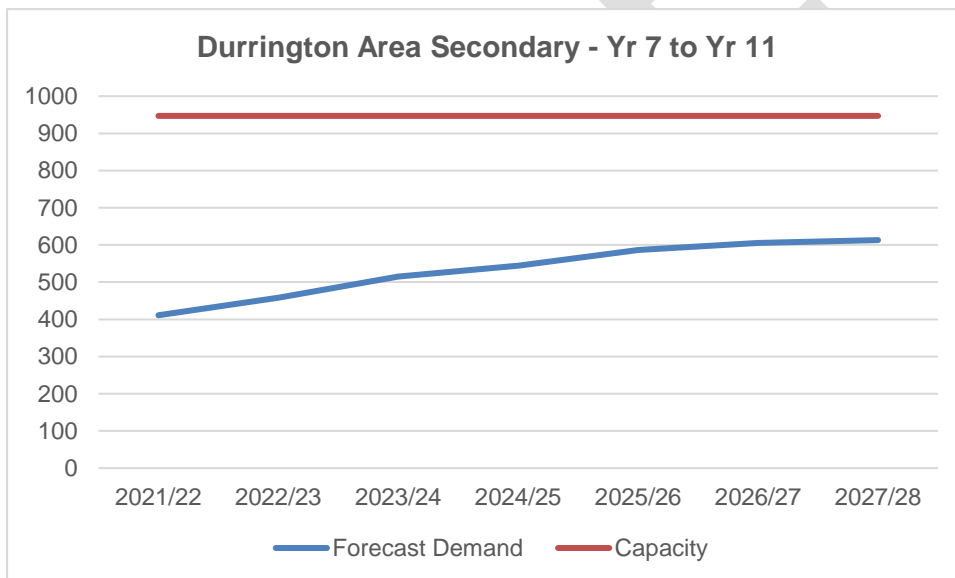
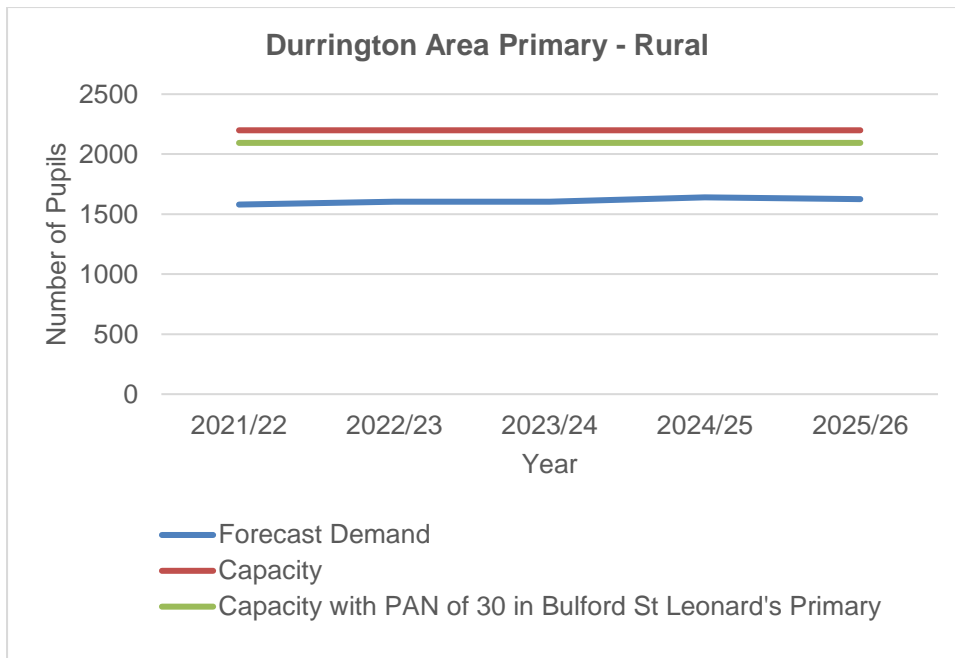
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	319	335	312	286	260	234	247	283	281



## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Durrington primary schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Avon Valley College is the only secondary school serving the Durrington community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



**Housing Development**

There are approximately 100 new houses in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation paper on Empowering Rural Communities, proposed a further 20 additional houses in Bulford, 1 in Durrington and 32 in Netheravon. These sites, if taken forward, would collectively require 16 primary school places and 12 secondary school places.

**Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the primary schools in this area to cater for projected demand and the product of the proposed local plan housing.

In the primary forecast graph above, it can be seen that the number of pupils is projected to increase over the next few years however there will still be around 22% surplus places by the end of the forecast period. This assumes that the PAN capacity at Bulford St Leonard's remains at 210.

The primary schools with surplus places in this area could therefore consider reducing their PAN's or capacities in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand. Larkhill Primary School has already published a reduction in the PAN to 45 for September 2023.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Avon Valley College is the only secondary school serving the Durrington community area. Due to a legacy of surplus places, the projected increase in secondary numbers can be easily managed within the existing capacity.

Around half of the secondary age pupils resident in this community area attend secondary schools in other community areas, primarily The Stonehenge School in Amesbury. However, with rising demand from within its own catchment area, the number of Durrington resident pupils able to access places in The Stonehenge School will reduce over the next few years.

Assuming the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on Avon Valley College.

### **Post 16**

Avon Valley College ceased providing post 16 education in July 2020 due to lack of demand making it financially unviable. For post 16 education pupils now attend provision outside of the Durrington community area.

### **Durrington implementation plan**

No specific projects are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review.

## E9 Lavington

There are 5 primary schools in the Lavington area and 1 secondary school. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at July 2022	Urban/Rural
The Holy Trinity CE Primary Academy	Academy	Rural
Dauntsey Academy Primary School	Academy	Rural
St. Barnabas CE School, Market Lavington	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
St. Thomas a' Becket CE (Aided) Primary School	Voluntary Aided (became an Academy 1/1/23)	Rural
Urchfont CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Secondary		
Lavington School	Academy	Rural

### Overview

There are no towns in this area, so all schools are classed as rural for the purposes of this document. Lavington is the largest settlement and is deemed a Local Service Centre in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Local Service centres are defined as smaller towns and larger villages which serve a surrounding rural hinterland and possess a level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the Market Towns for greater self-containment.

Based on January 2022 numbers of roll, St Barnabas and Urchfont are small schools and St. Thomas a' Becket is a very small school.

The primary schools in this area take pupils from neighbouring community areas. Overall, approximately 35% of the joint reception intake reside outside of this community area, primarily in the Devizes community area.

Lavington School is popular and oversubscribed. The school admits a significant proportion of their intake from outside of the catchment area. There are sufficient places to meet in-catchment demand for those applying on time for year 7 places. A small expansion of the school completed 2 years ago, funded by Section 106 contributions from housing developments which are either now completed or nearing completion.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Lavington area.

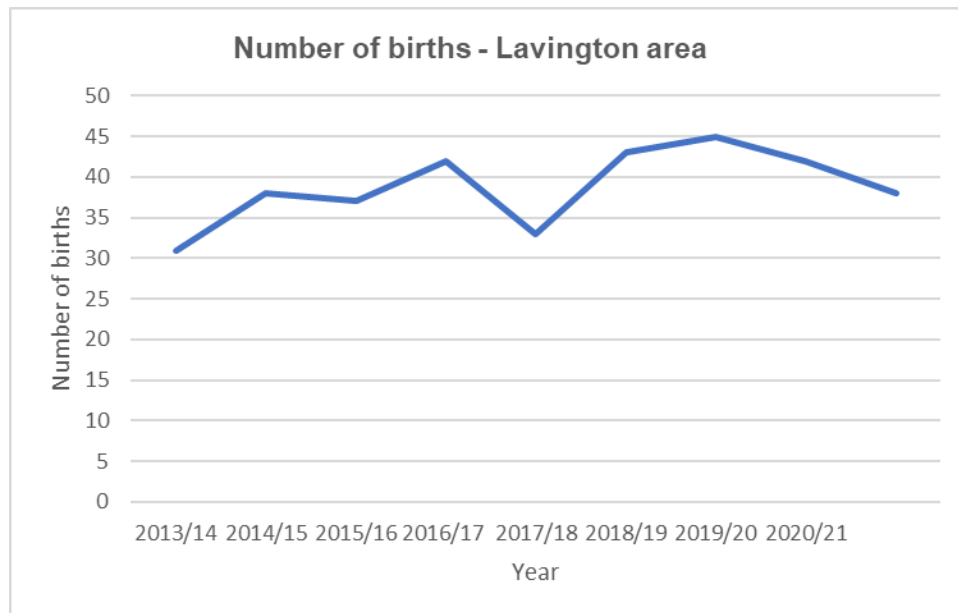
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Rural)	689	551	+138 (20%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	795	837	-24 (-3%)

### Births in Lavington

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Lavington area has increased in recent years, which can be seen in the table and graph below. However, in real terms it is a

modest level of growth. The latest birth data below shows a small decline from the previous year.

Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	31	38	37	42	33	43	45	42	38

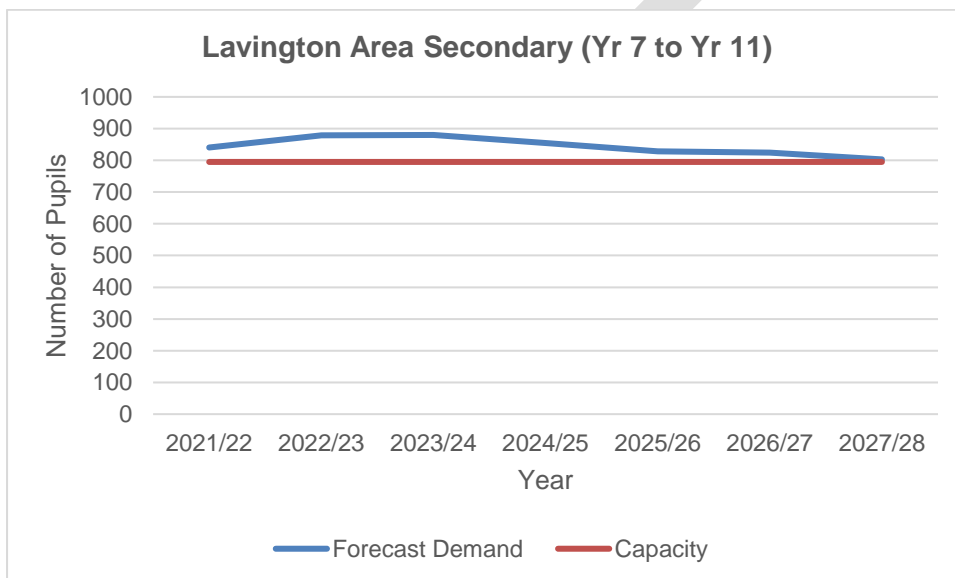
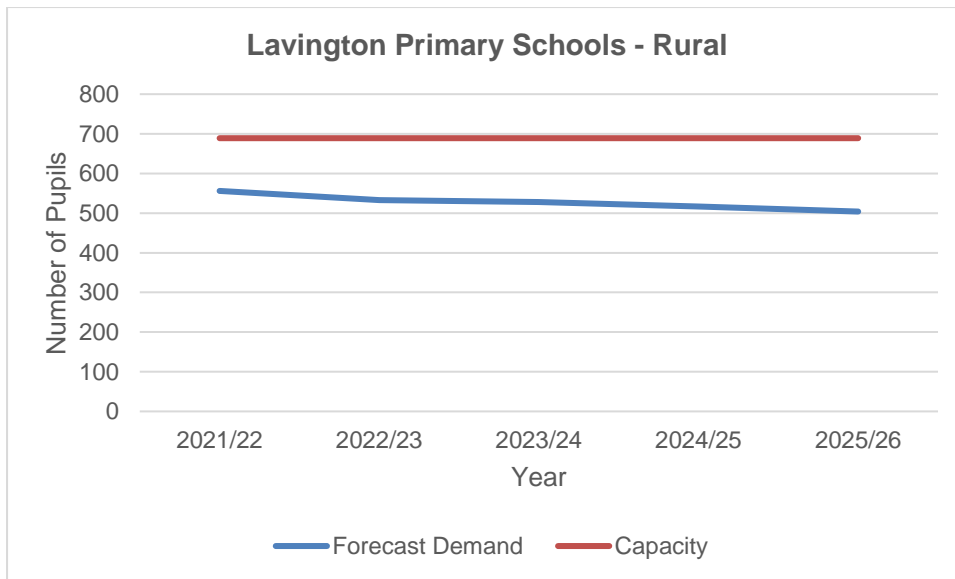


### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Lavington primary schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Lavington School is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.





## Housing Development

There are approximately 200 new houses due to be built in this community area, as included in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period. At primary level, there are 157 homes still to complete after 2025/26 and at secondary level there are 52 homes still to complete after 2027/28. These will generate 49 primary pupils and 11 secondary pupils which are not included in the forecasts above.

The Local Plan consultation paper on Empowering Rural Communities, proposes a requirement for 32 additional homes in Market Lavington, 36 in West Lavington/Littleton Pannell, 5 in Urchfont and 22 in Tilshead. These sites, if taken forward, would collectively require 28 primary school places and 20 secondary school places.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the primary schools in this area to cater for projected demand and the product of the proposed local plan housing.

In the primary forecast graph above, the number of pupils drops in 2022/23. This is due to particularly large cohort of pupils feeding out of the primary schools and into the secondary school in 2022/23.

Overall, there are currently 20% surplus primary places in the whole community area which will increase in the short term, before reducing if the proposed local plan housing is taken forward. The primary schools with surplus places in this area could therefore consider reducing their PAN's or capacities in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand.

The reception intake at St. Thomas a' Becket CE Primary has been below 5 pupils in each of the last three years. This is due to the very low numbers of children living in the school's catchment area which is very rural and on Salisbury Plain. If future intakes continue at below 5 pupils per year, the number on roll at the school will decline to around 30 pupils by 2024. If the 22 proposed local plan houses in the village go ahead, then this would generate approximately 6 primary aged pupils.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Lavington School is popular and oversubscribed. The academy has admitted above PAN since 2019 which has meant that they are currently over capacity and will remain so until these large intakes feed out of the school.

The school admits a significant proportion of their intake from outside of the catchment area. However, there are sufficient places to meet in-catchment demand for those applying on time for year 7 places.

A small expansion of the school completed 2 years ago, funded by Section 106 contributions from housing developments which are either now completed or nearing completion. Section 106 contributions are being sought from any further housing developments in the school's catchment area, including those proposed through the local plan, for further expansion of the school. Further expansion would ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing.

### **Post 16**

In recent years Lavington has operated a satellite sixth form centre as part of the Devizes School sixth form. The Lavington sixth form students are technically dual registered, with Devizes as the main registration and Lavington as the subsidiary registration. The number of subsidiary registered pupils as at January 2021 was 87. In January 2023 the school advised that this arrangement would cease from September 2023, whilst students currently in year 12 would be able to continue and complete year 13, they would be unable to admit new students into year 12.

### **Lavington implementation plan**

<b><i>Short term – 1 to 2 years</i></b>	<b><i>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</i></b>	<b><i>Long term – 5 to 10 years</i></b>
<b><i>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</i></b>	<b><i>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</i></b>	<b><i>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</i></b>

	<i>Expansion to provide additional places at Lavington School to meet the needs of new housing</i>	

DRAFT

## E10 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 or resource bases in the area.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Brinkworth Earl Danby's C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Crudwell CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Hullavington CofE Primary and Nursery School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Lea and Garsdon CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Luckington Community School	Community	Rural
Malmesbury CE Primary School	Academy	Urban
Minety CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Oaksey CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Sherston CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
Somerford's Walter Powell CofE Academy	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Malmesbury School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

There are two primary schools classed as urban in this area, with the remaining primary schools located in villages across the wider area. Of these rural schools, Lea and Garsdon CE Primary School is the closest to the town and admits a number of town pupils for whom there is a daily school bus service. Lea and Garsdon CE Primary has been expanded to 1FE to create the additional places needed to meet demand from the town.

Recently a section 106 agreement has also been signed to secure additional land adjacent to Malmesbury Primary School. This will now enable future expansion of the school when required.

In the Malmesbury rural area, of the nine primary schools, three are classed as small and two as very small.

Malmesbury School is the only secondary school in this community area and recently been expanded to increase the PAN to 270 using secured section 106 funding.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Malmesbury area.

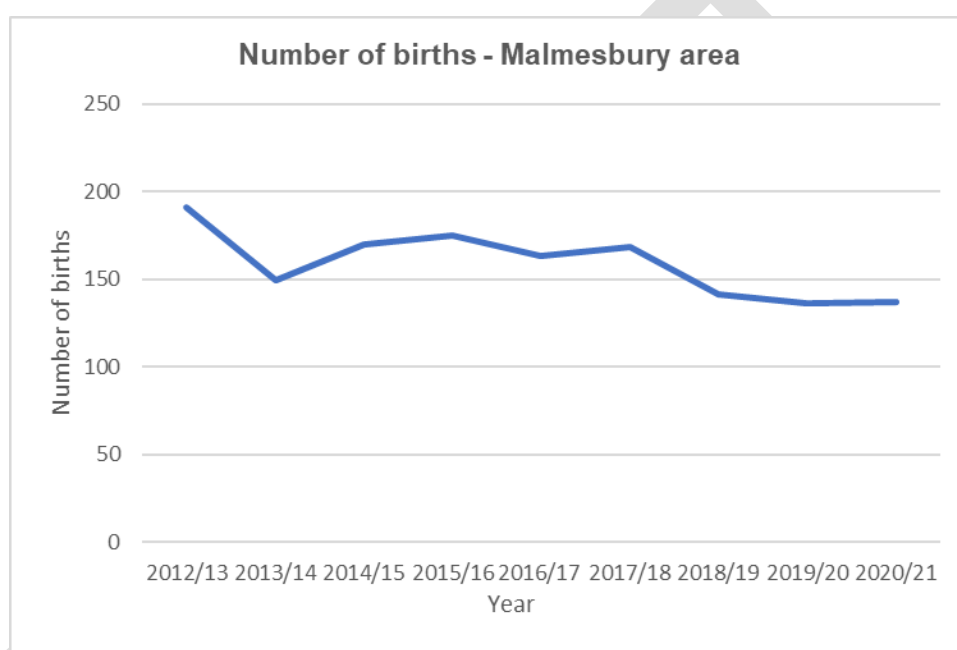
Phase	Net Capacity (May 2022)	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	569	575	-6 (-1%)
Primary (Rural)	1254	992	+262 (20%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1350	1222	+128 (9%)

## Births in Malmesbury

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Malmesbury area shows the birth rate peaked in 2012/13 and after a drop in 2013/14 was then fairly constant until 2017/18. The figures reported from 2018/19 show a marked decline.

In the rural area, the birth rate decline in the last couple of years has been particularly steep, with a 25% reduction in births.

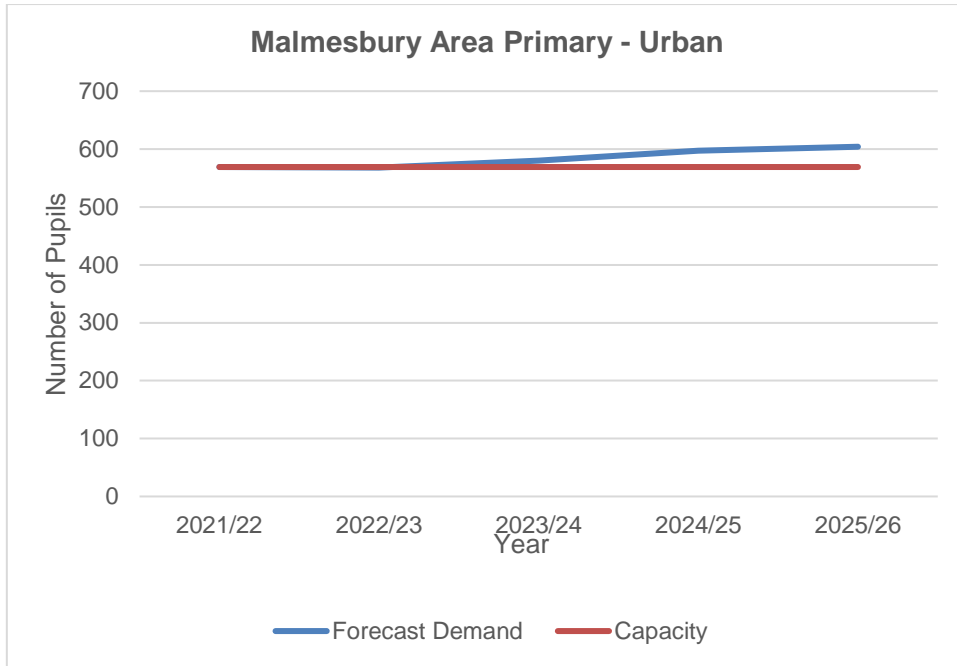
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	191	149	170	175	163	168	141	136	137



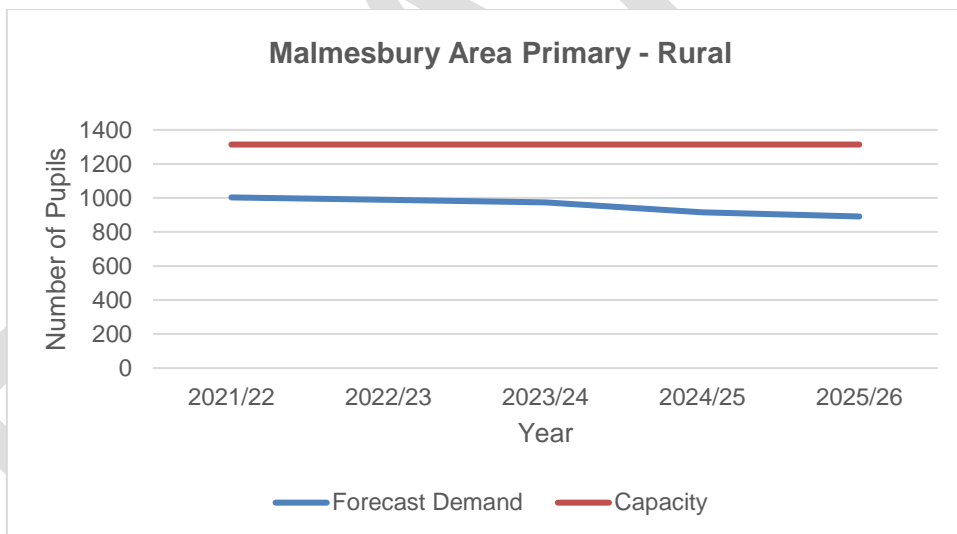
## Current forecasts

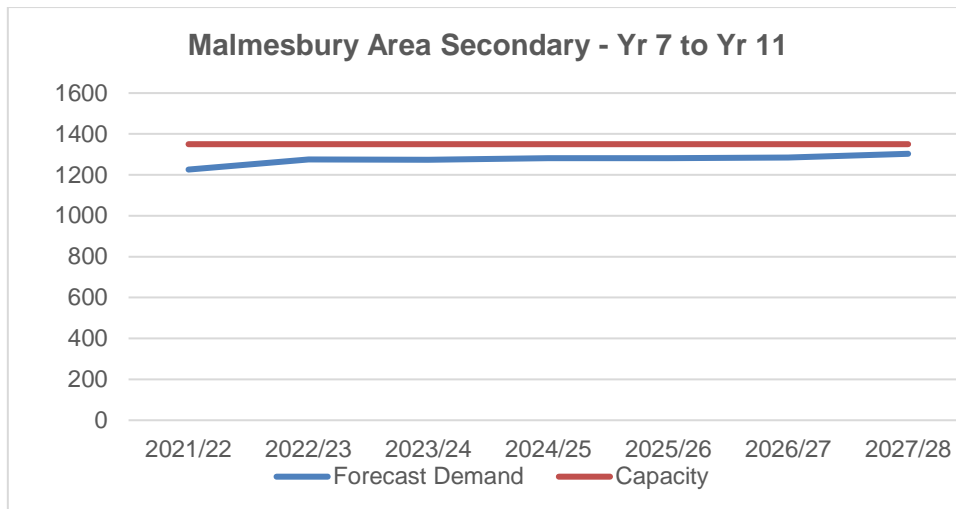
The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Malmesbury urban and rural primary schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Malmesbury School is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



At the end of this forecast period, there will still be houses to complete on sites included in the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022). In addition, these forecasts do not include any pupils from housing sites that were still being appealed at the time of writing.





At the end of this forecast period, there will still be housing to complete on sites included in the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022). In addition, these forecasts do not include any pupils from housing sites that were still being appealed at the time of writing.

### Housing Development

There are approximately 700 new houses due to be built in this community area, as included in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 24 houses be completed in Malmesbury prior to 2036. However, this need has already been met following the approval of the site at Filands/Jenner Lane.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed a further 3 homes in Crudwell, 1 in Hullavington and 20 in Oaksey. Collectively these homes would generate approximately 7 new primary and 5 secondary pupils.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

The permanent expansion of Lea and Garsdon has recently been completed and the school is now a 1FE primary school. A bus service runs from the town to this school and therefore there will now be sufficient places in the primary schools in this area to cater for the projected urban demand over the next few years. In the short term the additional demand from new housing in Malmesbury is also expected to be partially offset by the declining birth rate.

In the longer term, land has now been secured adjacent to Malmesbury Primary School to enable expansion, for the rising urban area demand, when required. This will be kept under close review as housing is town in completed. Section 106 contributions will be sought from any new developments towards this project.

In the rural area, the declining birth rate will lead to lower intakes over the coming years. By the end of the forecast period, surplus places are expected to rise to over 30%. The primary schools with surplus places could consider reducing their PANs in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand.

## Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23

Malmesbury School is popular and tends to attract it's in-catchment pupils as well as a small number from neighbouring areas. The school has recently been expanded to cater for the larger cohorts now feeding through from the primary schools and additional demand from local housing.

Numbers at the school are therefore expected to rise over the next few years. Section 106 contributions will be sought from any further housing developments in the school's catchment area, for further expansion of the school. Further expansion would ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing.

### Post 16

Malmesbury School has a large on-site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	199	173	165	201	230	206
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	51%	38%	41%	46%	53%	37%

### Malmesbury implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <i>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</i>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <i>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</i>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <i>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</i>
<i>Expansion of Lea and Garsdon Primary School to 1FE</i>		
	<i>Potential expansion of Malmesbury Primary to meet the needs of new housing in the town</i>	
		<i>Potential expansion of Malmesbury School to meet the needs of new housing in the town</i>



## E11 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 resource base at Marlborough St. Mary's CE Primary School.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Baydon St. Nicholas CE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Chilton Foliat CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Great Bedwyn CE School	Academy	Rural
Kennet Valley CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Ogbourne CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Preshute CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban (as catchment includes part of town)
Ramsbury Primary School	Community	Rural
St. Katharine's CofE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Marlborough St. Mary's CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
St. Michael's CE Aided Primary School, Aldbourne	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Shalbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
St. John's Marlborough	Academy	Urban

### Overview

There are two primary schools classed as urban in this area, with the remaining primary schools located in villages across the wider area.

Marlborough St Mary's moved into a new primary school building in 2017 and there has also been significant investment to improve the accommodation at Preshute Primary recently.

In the Marlborough rural area, there are 5 primary schools classed as small and one as very small. The rural schools in this area collectively admit approximately 30% of their intake from outside of the community area, primarily from outside Wiltshire.

St John's Marlborough is the only secondary school in this community area and is currently almost full, with only a small number of places available in some year groups. The school usually admits to PAN in year 7 and only has places where students have subsequently left or moved away from the area.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Marlborough area.

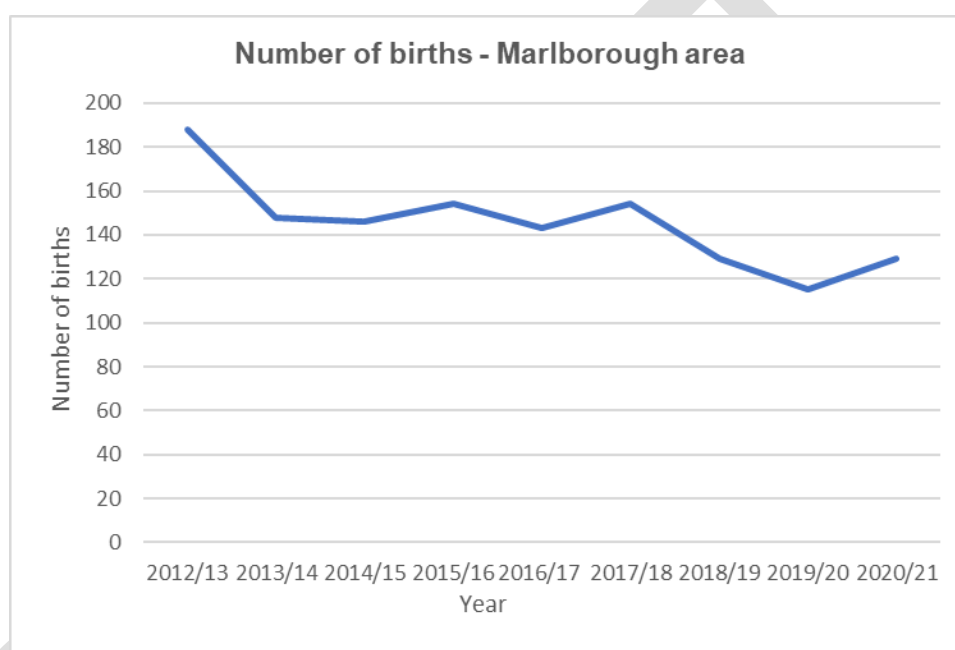
Phase	Net Capacity (Jan 2022)	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	630	588	+42 (7%)
Primary (Rural)	1279	1103	+176 (14%)

Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1315	1297	+18 (1%)
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### Births in Marlborough

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Marlborough area shows the birth rate peaked in 2012/13 and was then fairly constant until 2017/18. The figures reported since 2018/19 show a decline.

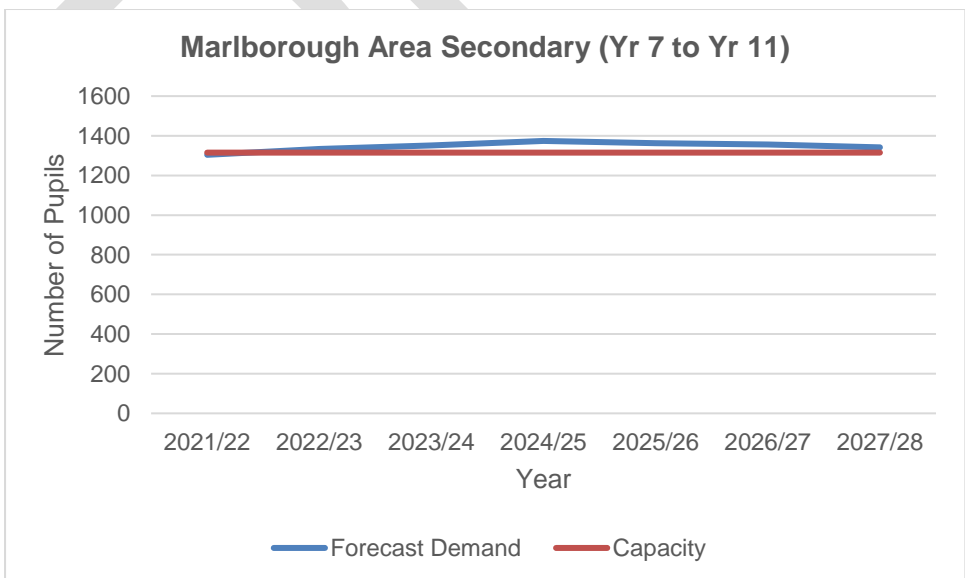
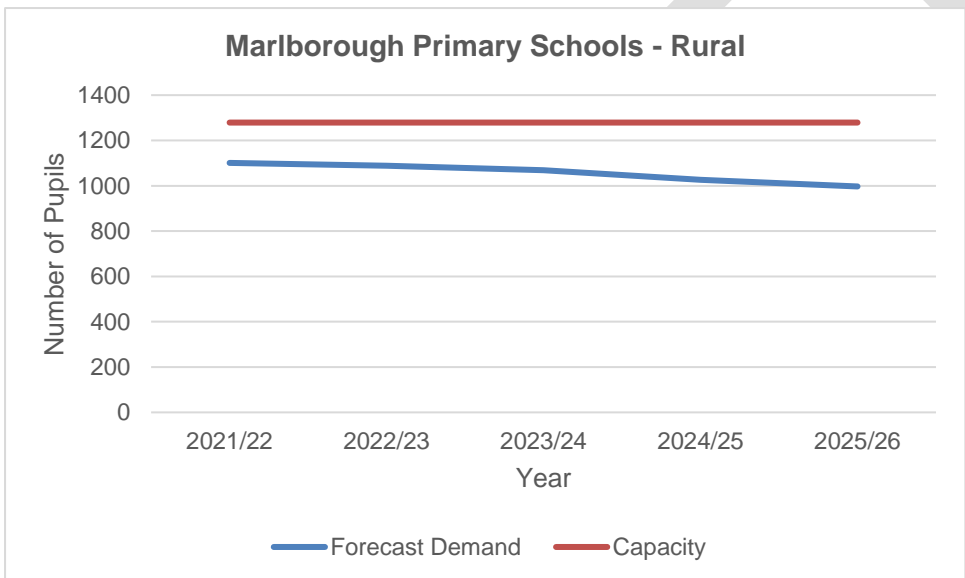
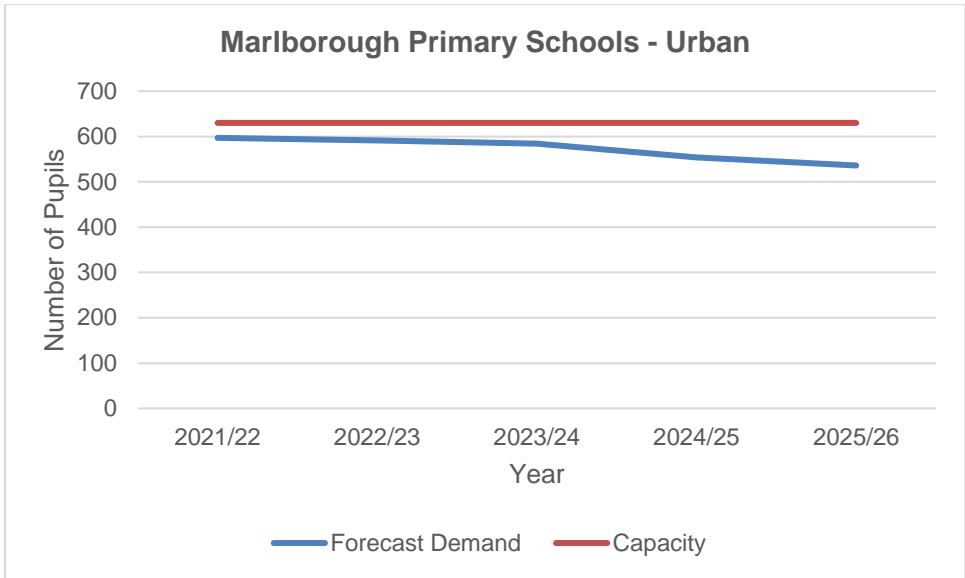
Birth year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	188	148	146	154	143	154	129	115	129



### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Marlborough urban and rural primary schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

St John's School is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 200 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 245 houses be completed in Marlborough prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 70 new primary and 50 new secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed a further 36 homes in Aldbourne, 26 in Baydon, 22 in Great Bedwyn, 27 in Ramsbury and 24 in Shalbourne. Collectively these homes would generate approximately 40 new primary and 28 secondary pupils.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the town and rural primary schools to cater for projected demand and the product of the proposed local plan housing. This is only possible in the town due to the reduction in the birth rate and will therefore need to be kept under close review. As neither Marlborough St Mary's Primary nor Preshute Primary can be expanded on their current sites it is important that the level of proposed housing in the town does not exceed the available school capacity. It may also be sensible to delay housing until later in the local plan period when the schools will have more available capacity.

In both the rural and urban primary forecasts above, the number of anticipated pupils drops from 2023 onwards as a result of the recent reduction in the birth rate. The proposed housing, if taken forward, would help to fill places that would otherwise become surplus.

Overall, there are currently 11% surplus primary places in the whole community area which will increase in the short term, before reducing if the proposed local plan housing is taken forward. In the meantime, the rural primary schools with surplus places could consider reducing their PANs in line with the recommendations on page 20 in order to match the supply of places to demand.

The reception intake at Shalbourne CE Primary has been below 5 pupils in each of the last three years. This is due to the very low numbers of children living in the school's catchment area. The latest data received from the NHS suggests that the birth rate has reduced to an average of 4 births per year, from over 11 per year prior to 2016. If future intakes continue at below 5 pupils per year, the number on roll at the school will decline to under 30 pupils from 2022. If the proposed local plan houses in the village go ahead, then this would generate approximately 6 primary aged pupils.

The significant recent decline in the birth rate and its impact on the local schools will be kept under review.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

St John's Marlborough is popular and oversubscribed. The school admits a number of pupils from outside of the catchment area but has sufficient places to meet in-catchment demand for those applying on time for year 7 places.

A small expansion has just been completed, funded by Section 106 contributions from local housing developments. This has added a small number of places to the school from September 2022 and has created places in all year groups to accommodate those moving into the new housing. Section 106 contributions will be sought from any further housing developments in the school's catchment area, including those proposed through the local plan, for further expansion of the school. Further expansion would ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing.

## Post 16

St John's Marlborough has a large on-site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school. The sixth form was expanded in 2015 and admits students from across a wide geographical area.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	379	369	355	393	418	414
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	78%	74%	68%	85%	80%	84%

## Marlborough implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>
<b>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
		<i>Potential further expansion of St John's Marlborough to meet the needs of new housing.</i>

## E12 Melksham

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

Primary	Status as at July 2022	Urban/Rural
Aloeric Primary School	Academy	Urban
Bowerhill Primary School	Academy	Urban
Forest & Sandridge CE Primary School	Academy	Urban
River Mead School	Academy	Urban
The Manor CofE School	Academy	Urban
Seend CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Shaw CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
St. George's CE Primary School, Semington	Academy	Rural
St. Mary's Broughton CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Melksham Oak Community School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

In this community area there are 5 primary schools located in the town and a further four schools in the surrounding villages. Of the four rural schools, three are classed as small schools.

Forest and Sandridge CE Primary School was relocated and enlarged onto its current site in 2015. The school now has a capacity of 420 and is full. A section 106 contribution has been secured to expand the school to 2.5FE.

In recent years The Manor CofE School have published a reduced PAN of 30. This is currently being formalised through a business case submission to the RSC. This document therefore assumes an ongoing capacity of 210 for the school.

Melksham Oak Community School is the only secondary school in this community area and has been recently expanded, increasing the PAN to 300 from September 2022.

### Current Provision

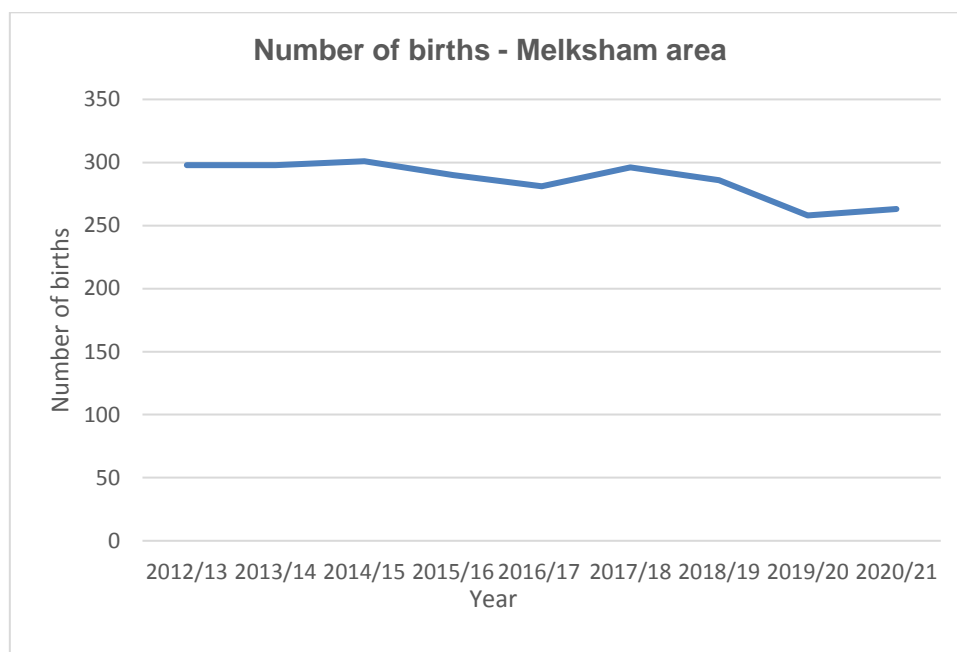
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Melksham area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1680	1596	+84 (5%)
Primary (Rural)	540	477	+63 (11.5%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1500	1140	+360 (24%)

## Births in Melksham

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Melksham area shows the birth rate has been relatively stable throughout the entire period until a decline in 2019/20. There was then a slight increase again in 2020/21.

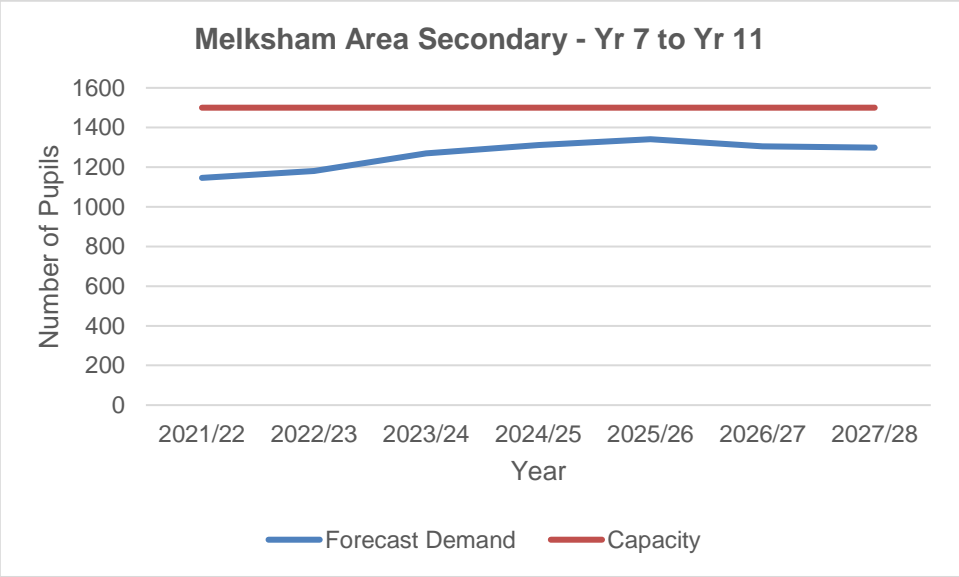
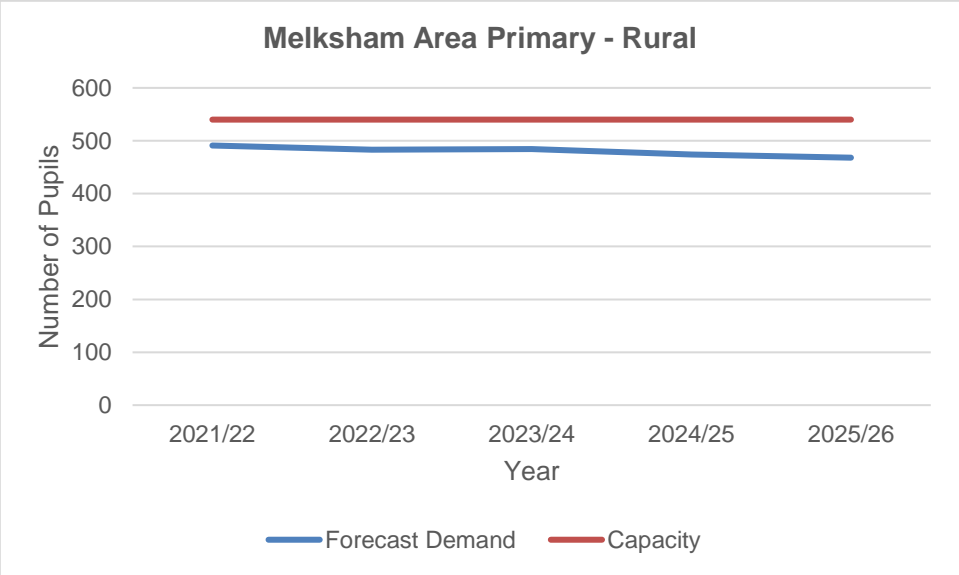
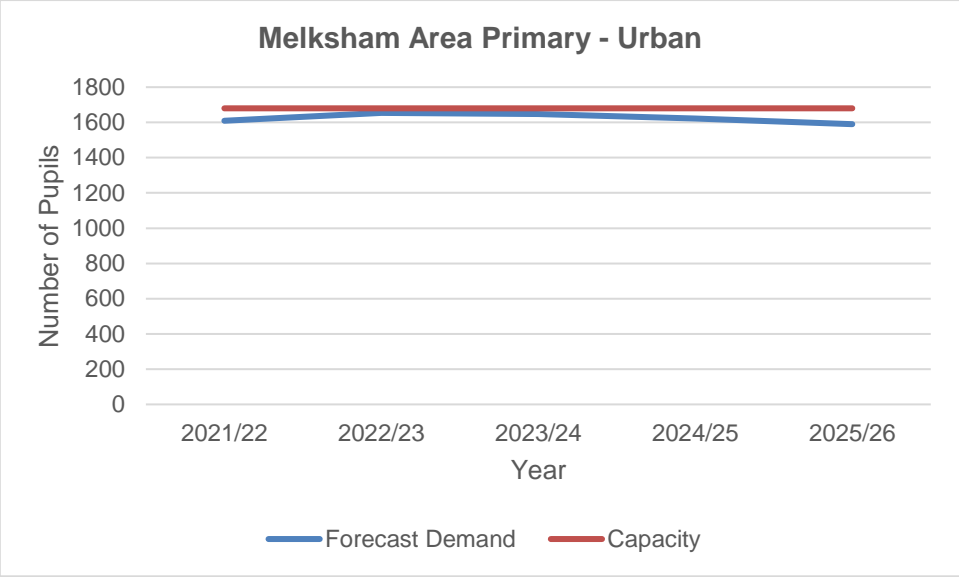
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	298	298	301	290	281	296	286	258	263



## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Melksham urban and rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Melksham Oak is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.





## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 800 new houses still to complete in this community area. This includes completion of several sites, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 2585 houses be completed in Melksham prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 801 new primary and 568 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 28 additional houses in Seend, 89 in Shaw/Whitley and a further 10 in Semington by 2036. This would collectively generate approximately 39 primary and 28 secondary pupils overall.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

As the level of surplus places in the urban area is only 5% and there are still a considerable number of new homes to complete, additional places will be required in the town. In recent years there has also been significant growth in cohort sizes between birth to school starting age.

A Section 106 Agreement was signed in 2016, securing the funding to expand Forest and Sandridge Primary School to 2.5FE. This project commenced on site during 2022.

A site has also been secured on the Pathfinder Way development for a new primary school and nursery. In the short term the expansion of Forest and Sandridge will provide sufficient places. However, the birth rate, numbers moving into new housing and the uptake of places in the town will continue to be closely monitored. The new Pathfinder Way school and nursery will be designed and planning permission secured to enable it to be brought forward as and when required.

At present, there are clearly insufficient primary school places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. The new primary school at Pathfinder Way, could provide some, but not all, of the new places required. A further new primary school would also be required, should the level of housing be taken forward as proposed in the Local Plan consultation. A site and financial contributions would be sought from the developers for a further new primary school.

With current demand for SEND education – taken together with predicted growth in student numbers in Melksham – there will be the requirement for a 2 classroom Primary Resource Base, included within a new Primary School.

In the rural schools, the forecasts suggest that the number of pupils attending will slightly reduce. This is based on current application numbers and birth rates in the rural areas. The level of surplus places is projected to increase slightly, with some schools having more places available than others. The local plan housing proposed in the rural communities would fill some of these spaces, however Shaw Primary school is already full and cannot be expanded further to meet the needs of the proposed local plan housing.

## Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23

The number of pupils attending Melksham Oak is forecast to grow significantly over the next few years as larger cohorts begin to feed through from primary schools and as new housing is completed. The recent expansion means that the school now has a PAN of 300, which will be sufficient to meet the needs of current housing.

If the proposed 2712 local plan houses are taken forward, there would be a significant shortfall of secondary places. Whilst the school site is large, expanding the school to over 12FE would probably be considered too large to operate from one site. If the level of proposed housing reduces to a level that can be met by a 12FE school, then such an expansion would require additional land adjacent to the school which would be secured through the Local Plan process.

The number of additional places required would not be sufficient to make a whole new secondary school viable. As the Local Plan process moves forward and the final number of houses is determined, the provision of secondary places in the town will need to be given careful consideration by the Local Authority and Academy Trust.

Demand for resource base provision in West Wiltshire is high and consideration needs to be given for the creation of 2 additional secondary resource base classes, based on current and predicted demand. The Special School Transformation Team are exploring opportunities to expand resource base provision with existing secondary schools in Melksham and the surrounding areas.

### Post 16

Melksham Oak Community School has on-site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	186	122	98	108	126	129
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	39%	26%	23%	30%	28%	33%

### Melksham implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>
<b>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
<i>Expansion of Forest and Sandridge CE Primary School by 0.5FE to provide additional places to meet the needs of new housing</i>		
	<i>New Primary School at Pathfinder Place when required to meet the needs of new housing.</i>	
		<i>Secure site and financial contributions for new</i>

		<i>primary school, if needed, to support new Local Plan housing</i>
		<i>Potential further expansion of Melksham Oak to meet the needs of new housing.</i>

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## E13 Mere

There are 3 primary schools in the Mere area. For secondary school and post 16 education, the catchment school for this area is Gillingham School in Dorset. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at July 2022	Urban/Rural
Hindon CEVA Primary School St. Mary's and St. John's	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Mere School	Community	Urban
Whitesheet CE Primary Academy	Academy	Rural

### Overview

Mere is the largest settlement in this community area and is deemed a Local Service Centre in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Local Service centres are defined as smaller towns and larger villages which serve a surrounding rural hinterland and possess a level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the Market Towns for greater self-containment. There is one primary school in Mere itself.

The other two primary schools are located in small villages in the area. Based on the January 2022 pupil numbers on roll, both Hindon Primary and Whitesheet Primary are classed as very small schools.

Mere Primary, whilst a 1FE school with PAN of 30, has seen growth in recent years and has admitted beyond 30 in several year groups in order to accommodate in area children.

### Current Provision

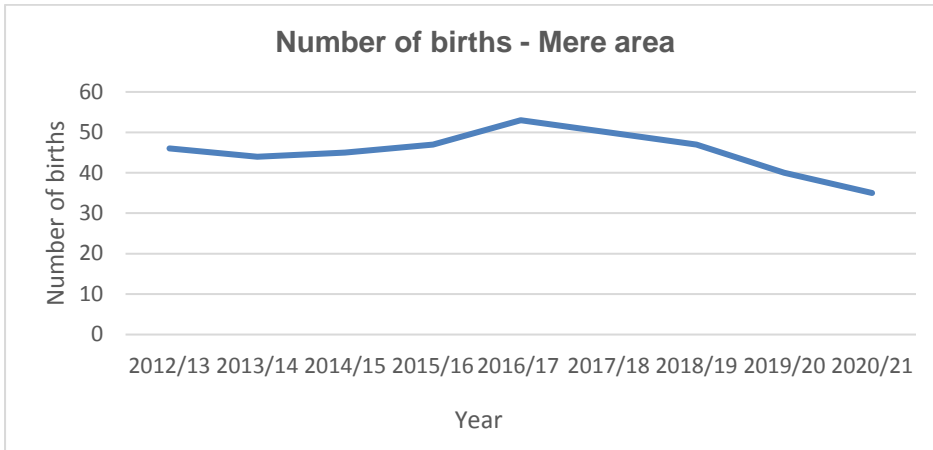
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Mere area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	210	209	+1 (0.4%)
Primary (Rural)	150	103	+47 (31%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	N/A	N/A	N/A

### Births in Mere

The birth rate has on average, was fairly consistent between 2012/13 and 2018/19. The latest data suggests a reduction in 2020/21, however this may be an isolated drop due to the impact of Covid-19. There is usually at least a 10% growth in the size of cohorts between birth and starting school.

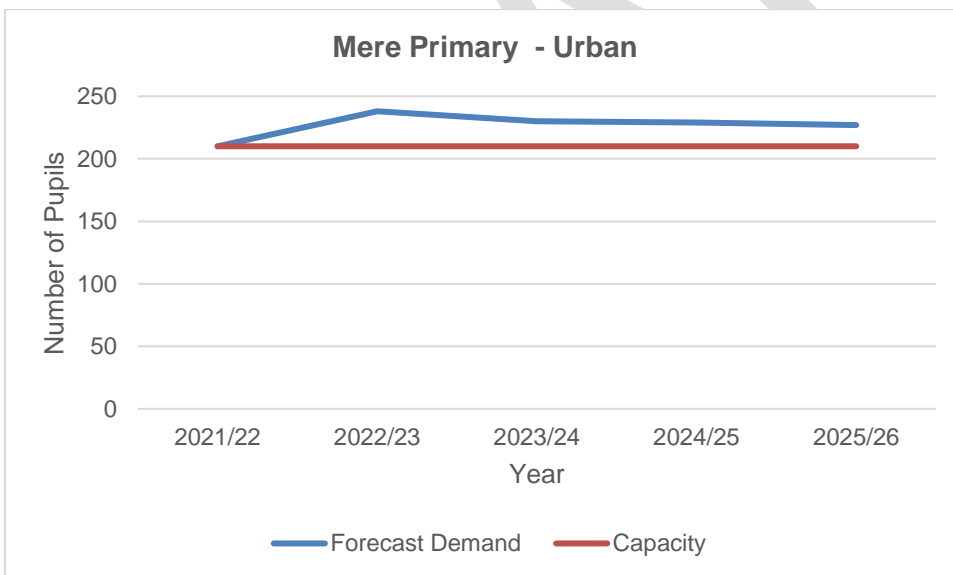
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	46	44	45	47	53	50	47	40	35

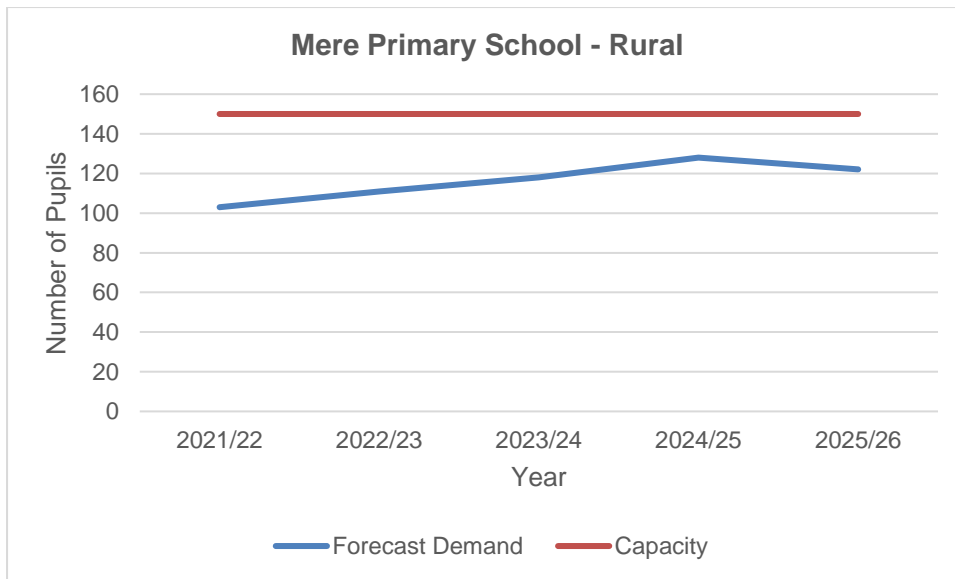


**Current forecasts**

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Mere urban and rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

As the secondary catchment school for this area is not in Wiltshire, we do not forecast the overall demand for places at Gillingham school.





### Housing Development

There are approximately 140 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. Over half of these are within Mere itself. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 144 houses be completed in Mere prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 45 new primary and 32 new secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed a further 30 homes in Hindon. This would generate approximately 9 new primary pupils.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

Mere Primary School has been operating above capacity in several year groups and has therefore been running additional mixed year classes. There are still houses with planning consent to complete in the town and further 144 homes proposed in the local plan.

Mere Primary School is located in a large two storey building, which also housed the Children's Centre. This Children's Centre has now closed leaving part of the first floor of the building unoccupied. Therefore, this upstairs accommodation has been refurbished for the school's use. This has increased the school from 1FE to 1.5FE from September 2022 and created sufficient places for the current and proposed housing.

In the rural area, both Hindon Primary school and Whitesheet Primary are classed as very small schools. Both however are forecast to grow over the next few years based on recent applications. Hindon is forecast to be full by 2024, therefore Section 106 contributions will be sought from housing developments in the catchment area to create places in all year groups for families moving into the new housing.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Historically, all 'on-time' year 6 applicants from children resident in this community area have been offered places at the catchment school in Gillingham (Dorset). The school also has a sixth form offering both A Level and vocational provision.

Dorset Council is responsible for school place planning in Gillingham. The draft Dorset Local Plan suggests that an expansion of Gillingham School will be required to meet the needs of significant levels of new housing in that area and that they intend to seek developer contributions for this purpose.

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.

#### **Mere implementation plan**

No specific projects are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review.

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## E14 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Burbage Primary School	Academy	Rural
Easton Royal Academy	Academy	Rural
Oare CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Pewsey Primary School	Academy	Urban
Rushall CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Woodborough CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Pewsey Vale School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

Pewsey is the largest settlement in this community area and is deemed a Local Service Centre in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Local Service centres are defined as smaller towns and larger villages which serve a surrounding rural hinterland and possess a level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the Market Towns for greater self-containment. There is one primary school in Pewsey itself which is treated as urban for the purposes of this document.

The other primary schools are located in villages across the area. Based on the January 2022 pupil numbers on roll, both Easton Royal and Oare Primary Schools are classed as very small schools and Rushall as a small school.

With the exception of Woodborough Primary School, all the schools in this community area have seen declining numbers in the last few years. Surplus places across the area are currently high and forecast to increase.

Given the rural nature of this community area, there is little migration of primary pupils inwards or outwards from neighbouring areas.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Pewsey area.

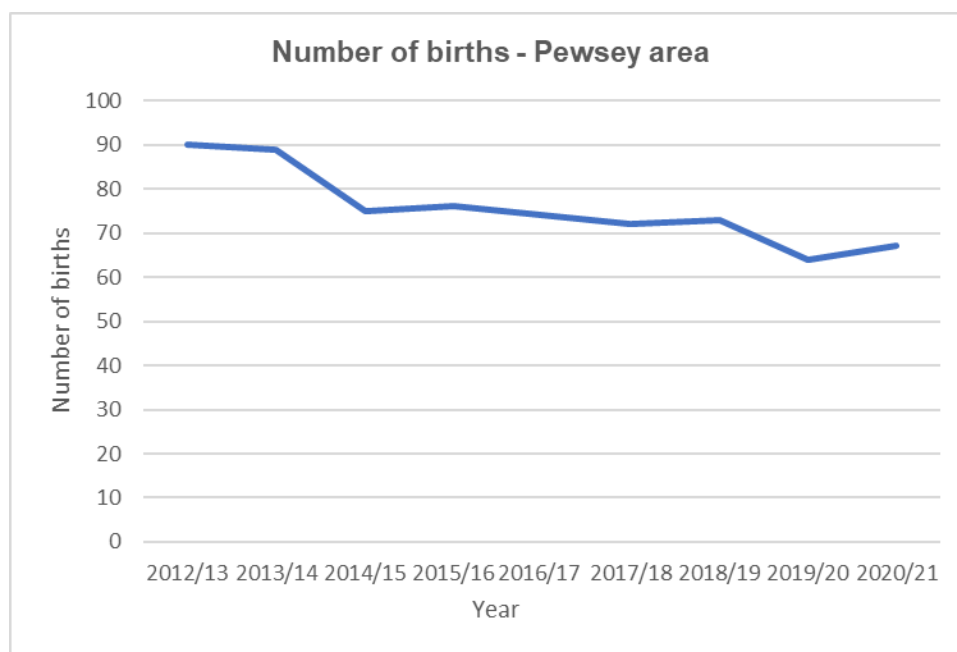
Phase	Net Capacity (Jan 2022)	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	210	187	+23 (11%)
Primary (Rural)	746	509	+237 (32%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	535	353	+182 (34%)

### 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 latest data suggests a slight increase from the previous year.



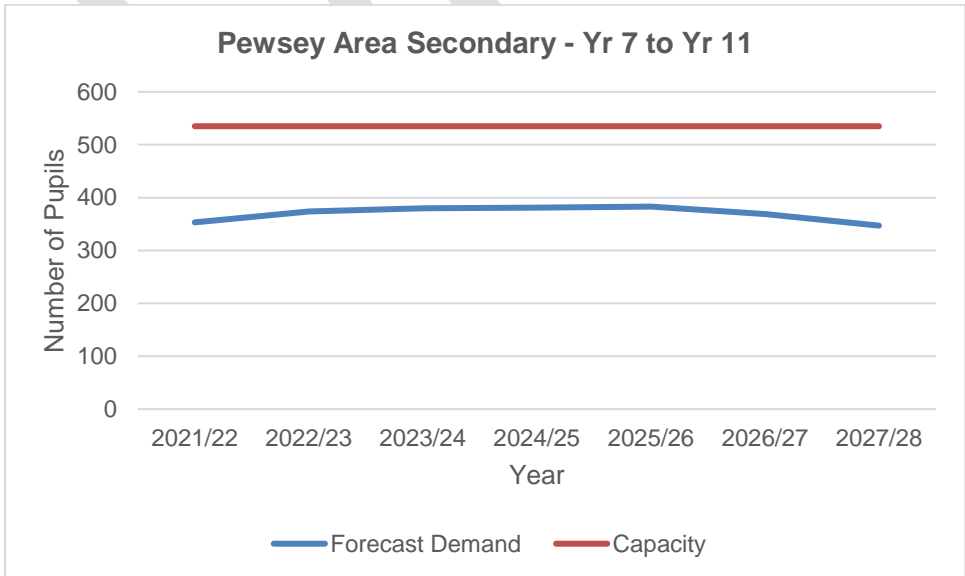
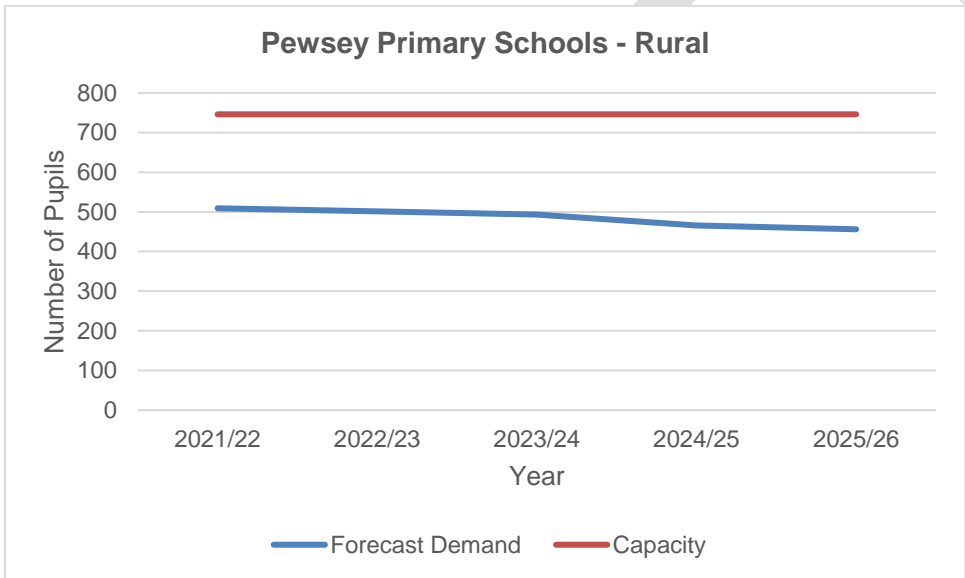
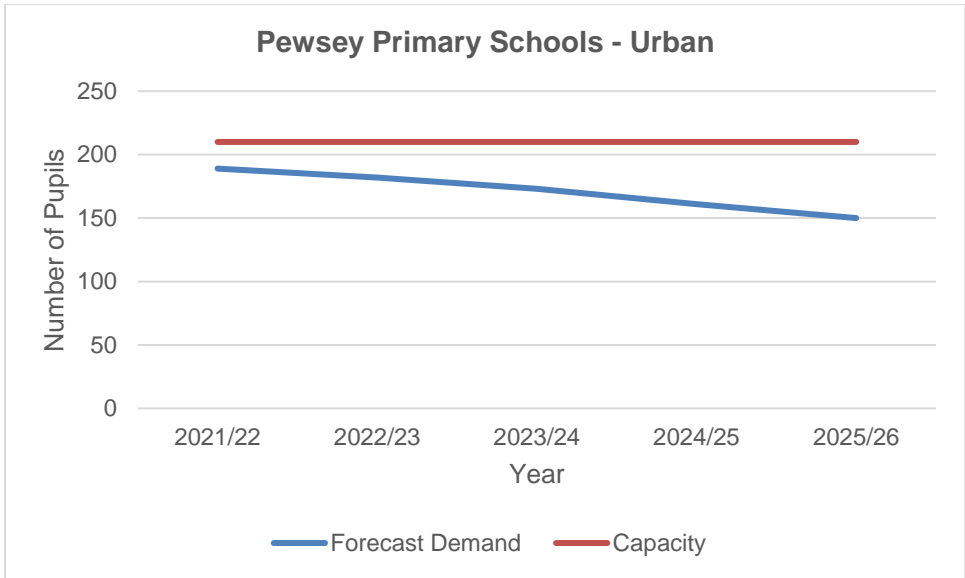
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	90	89	75	76	74	72	73	64	67



### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Pewsey urban and rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Pewsey Vale is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 120 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. This includes 2 neighbourhood plan sites that are not expected to come forward until post 2026/27. The pupil product of this housing is only included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 34 homes are built in Pewsey prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 10 new primary and 7 new secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed a further 3 homes in Burbage and Upavon. This would generate only 1 additional primary pupil.

## **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

Across the whole area, the level of surplus places stands at 27% which is high. The declining birth rate coupled with the impact of only modest housing development is unlikely to increase overall demand for primary school places over the coming 10 years. In fact, projections suggest that the percentage of surplus places will increase to 36% over the next 5 years. This level of surplus places is concerning and suggests that the supply of places significantly exceeds demand.

Many of the schools in this area will see their rolls decline further over the next few years which from a purely financial point of view will require them to organise into fewer classes to remain viable. The Local Authority will therefore work with the Academy Trusts in this area to consider how to reduce the level of surplus places in accordance with the policy set out on page 20.

## **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Pewsey Vale School is a small secondary school catering for years 7 to 11. Due to a legacy of surplus places, the projected small increase in secondary numbers can be easily managed within the existing capacity. Within five years, forecasts suggest the numbers on roll will return to its current level.

Around half of the secondary age pupils resident in this community area attend St John's Marlborough. However, approximately 40% of the pupils on roll at Pewsey Vale live in neighbouring community areas including Tidworth and Durrington. There are clearly significant levels of both inward and outward migration.

Assuming the housing in the town is delivered as planned there is unlikely to be significant impact on Pewsey Vale School.

There is demand for secondary resource base provision within East Wiltshire. The Special School Transformation Team will continue to explore co-location options with existing schools in Pewsey and the surrounding areas.

## **Post 16**

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

## **Pewsey implementation plan**

No specific projects are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review.

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## E15 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Ashton Keynes CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Ridgeway Farm CofE Academy	Academy	Urban
St. Mary's CE Primary School, Purton	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
St. Sampson's CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Bradon Forest School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

The only school deemed as urban in this document is Ridgeway Farm Primary School, which lies on the outskirts of Southwest Swindon but within the Wiltshire Council boundary.

Purton is classed as a large village whilst Cricklade is deemed a Local Service Centre in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Local Service centres are defined as smaller towns and larger villages which serve a surrounding rural hinterland and possess a level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the Market Towns for greater self-containment.

In recent years, the new housing estates on the edge of Swindon, but within the Wiltshire boundary, have created a large growth in pupil numbers. Ridgeway Farm Primary School opened in 2016 to cater for this growth but has been consistently oversubscribed. Parents often name schools in Swindon as their second and third preferences and therefore not all pupils who are unable to secure places at Ridgeway Farm Primary School end up in the other Purton area schools.

In 2019, a new secondary school opened in South-West Swindon. Historically a significant number of pupils living in Swindon applied for places at Bradon Forest. This has reduced since the new Swindon school opened.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Purton area.

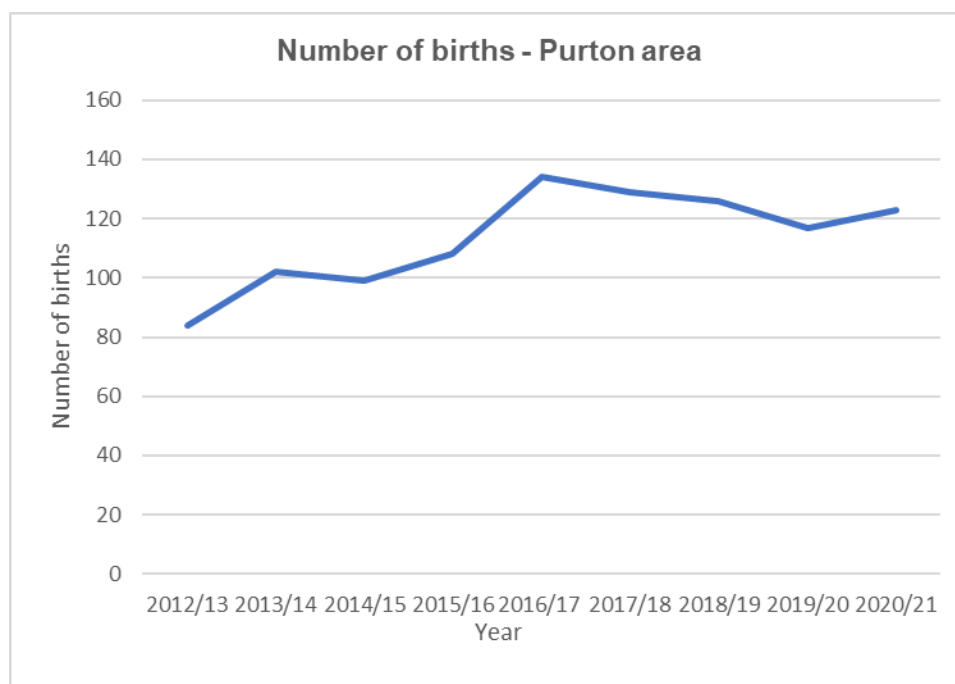
Phase	Net Capacity (Jan 2022)	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	210	208	+ 2 (1%)
Primary (Rural)	1047	886	+161 (15%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1345	915	+430 (32%)

### Births in Purton

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Purton area has increased in recent years, which can be seen in the table and graph below. This growth is mainly from

housing on the edge of Swindon which falls within the Wiltshire boundary. The latest birth data below shows a slight increase on the previous year.

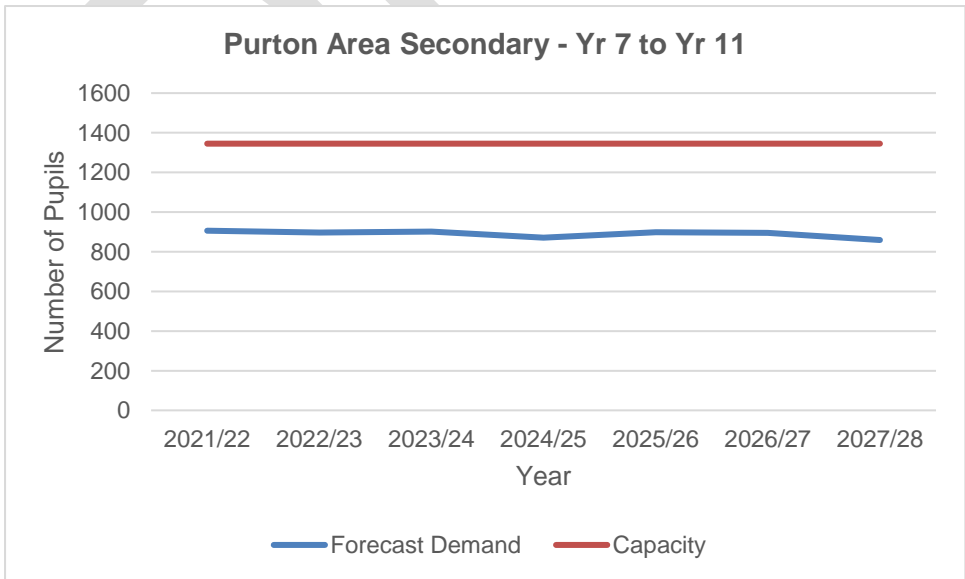
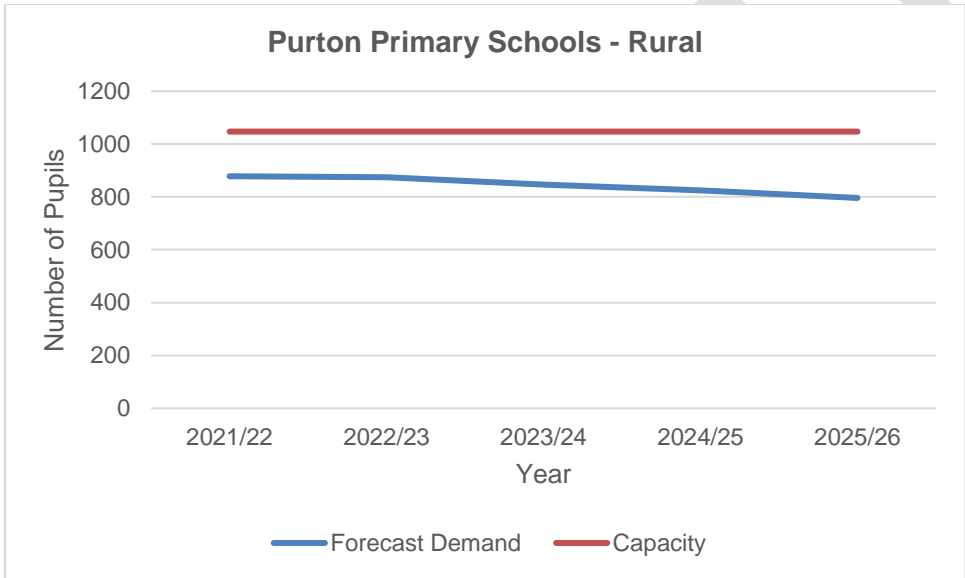
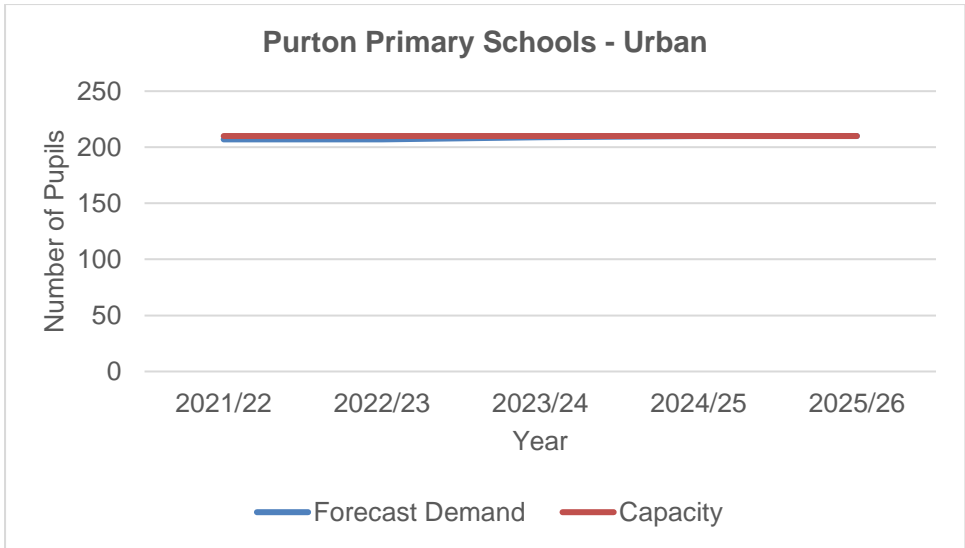
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	84	102	99	108	134	129	126	117	123



### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Purton urban and rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Bradon Forest is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 220 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. This includes some neighbourhood plan sites that are not expected to come forward until post 2026. The pupil product of this housing is only included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 4 homes are built in Ashton Keynes and 236 in Cricklade prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 75 new primary and 53 new secondary pupils.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in this community area to cater for projected demand. As neither Purton St Mary's Primary nor Ridgeway Farm Primary can be expanded on their current sites it is important that the level of proposed housing in these catchment areas does not exceed the available places.

The majority of the local plan housing is proposed to be located in Cricklade. Numbers at St Sampson's Primary School have increased in the last three years as a result of housing developments in the catchment area. At present, the school forecast suggests that there should be sufficient places to accommodate the pupil product of the proposed local plan housing. However, this would need to be reassessed at the time of any planning applications to consider the most recent birth data and intake rate.

Overall, there are currently 13% surplus primary places in the whole community area which will increase in the short term, before reducing if the proposed local plan housing is taken forward. Ridgeway Farm Primary School is expected to continue to be oversubscribed but cannot be expanded on its current site. Most parents name schools in Swindon as their second and third preferences rather than applying to other Wiltshire schools. However, home to school transport is provided by the Council to St Mary's Primary School in Purton for those unable to secure a school place within a safe 2-mile walking distance from their home. There are sufficient places in St Mary's Primary School to continue to meet this demand.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

In 2019, a new secondary school opened in Southwest Swindon. Historically a significant number of pupils living in Swindon applied for places at Bradon Forest. This has reduced since the new Swindon school opened. However, with pressure on places in Swindon and some parents being unable to secure their school of choice, Bradon Forest has seen a number of late applications for September 2022.

Bradon Forest School has sufficient places to meet the current and forecast demand, including the pupil product of the proposed local plan housing.

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.



**Post 16**

Bradon Forest School does not currently offer post 16 education therefore pupils attend provision outside of the Purton community area, mostly in Swindon.

**Purton implementation plan**

No specific projects are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review.

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## E16 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 coming onstream at Lyneham Primary School from January 2023.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Broad Town CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Longleaze Primary School	Foundation	Urban
Lydiard Millicent CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Lyneham Primary School	Foundation	Rural
Noremarsh Junior School	Academy	Urban
St. Bartholomew's Primary Academy	Academy	Urban
Wootton Bassett Infants School	Community	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	Academy	Urban

### Overview

In this community area, there are four primary schools in the town and 3 in the surrounding rural areas. Broad Town CE Primary School is the only school classed as small.

In recent years there has been moderate housing growth in this area. An expansion to St Bartholomew's Primary Academy was completed in 2020 which created additional places in all year groups. To accommodate a particularly large cohort of pupils, a bulge class also started in Wootton Bassett Infants School in 2018 which transferred through to Noremarsh Junior School in September 2021. Without this bulge class there would not have been sufficient places in the town for resident pupils in that cohort.

In Lyneham, the primary school was expanded to create additional pupils for military families as part of the Army Basing Programme, however actual growth was much less than anticipated. Two primary resource base classrooms have been commissioned from January 2023.

At secondary level, Royal Wootton Bassett Academy is very popular and oversubscribed. A small expansion was recently completed to add additional places in all year groups. The table below only shows surplus places at this school because of the recently added capacity. For year 7 applications, the school always admits to PAN and has appeals.

### Current Provision

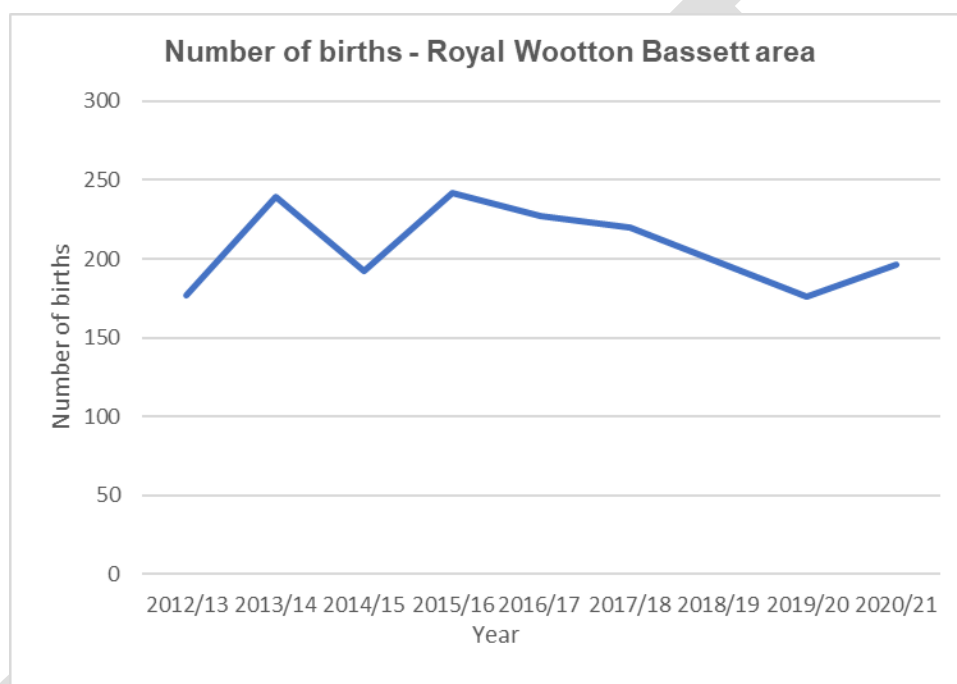
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Royal Wootton Bassett area.

Phase	Net Capacity (Jan 2022)	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1099	998	+101 (9%)
Primary (Rural)	810	558	+252 (31%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1435	1419	+16 (1%)

## 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 latest birth data below shows an increase on the previous year.

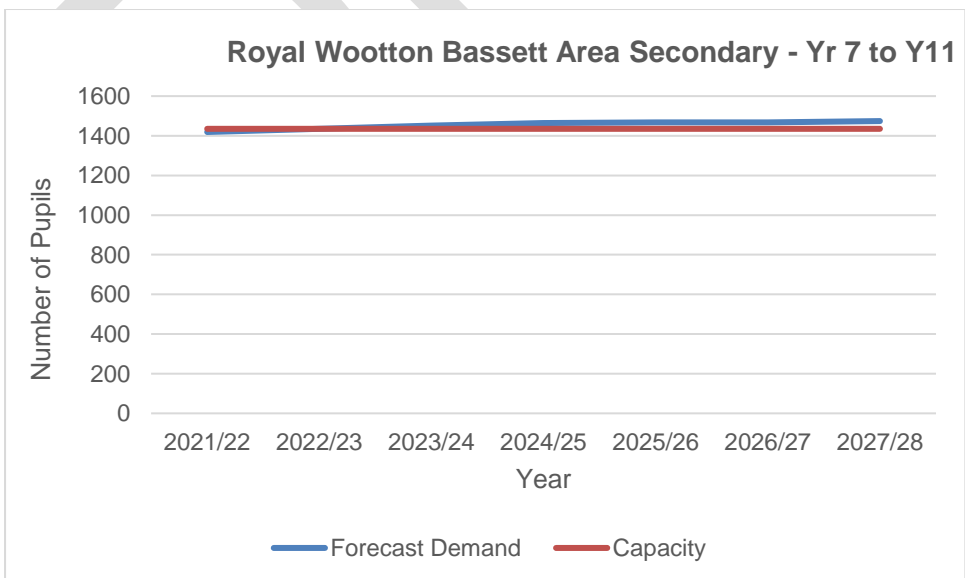
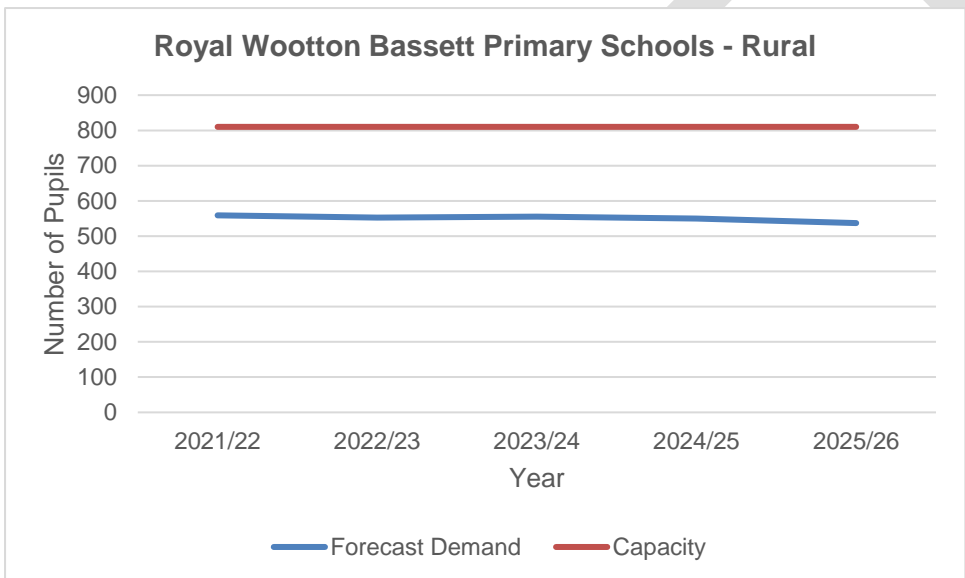
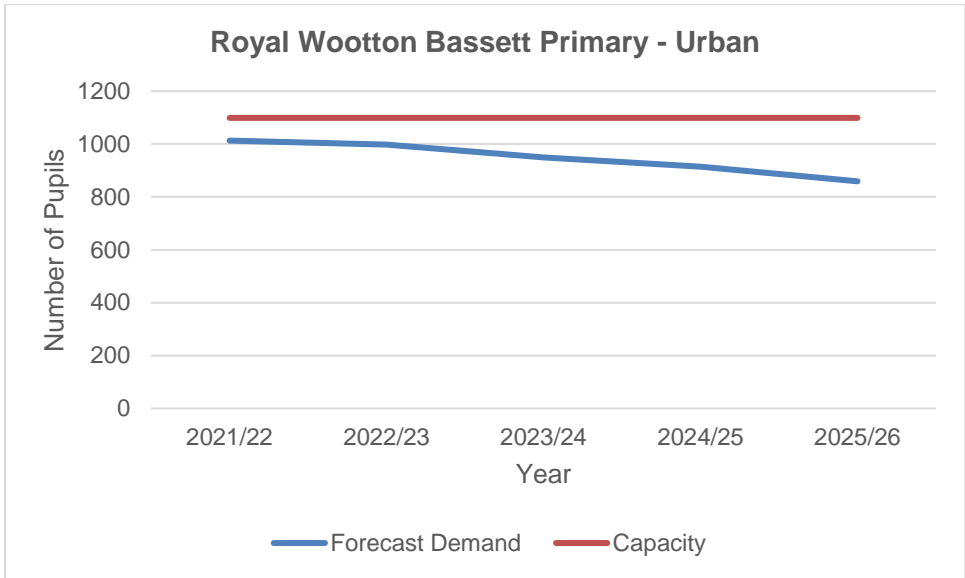
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	177	239	192	242	227	220	198	176	196



## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Wootton Bassett urban and rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Royal Wootton Bassett Academy is the only secondary school serving this community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.



## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 340 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is only included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period. Therefore, the pupil product from the Green Farm site in Lyneham is not yet included in the primary forecasts.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 29 homes are built in Lyneham and 990 in Royal Wootton Bassett prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 9 new primary pupils in Lyneham and 300 in Royal Wootton Bassett. At secondary level, this would create a total requirement for 220 secondary places.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in this community area to cater for current demand. However, there would be insufficient places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. The existing schools in the town have limited expansion potential. Whilst Noremarsch Junior is on a large site and could be expanded, Wootton Bassett Infants could not. There would be potential to expand Longleaze Primary from PAN 37 to PAN 45, adding 56 places overall. However, this small expansion alone would be insufficient to provide all the places needed for the level of local plan housing currently proposed. This would need to be reassessed at the time of any future planning applications to consider the most recent birth data and intake rates. If further places are required, a site and financial contributions would be sought from the developers for a new primary school.

There are currently a significant number of surplus places in Lyneham Primary School. The military population in the area did not increase as significantly as original MOD estimates suggested. However, a site of 200 homes has recently been approved following a planning appeal within the school's catchment area. In the medium term this should grow the numbers in the school.

The number of pupils on roll at Broad Town Primary School is approximately 70 pupils, however forecasts indicate that numbers will drop to below 60 from September 2023 once a large cohort at the school has fed out. However, for September 2022, the number of reception places offered is higher than in recent years.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Currently, Royal Wootton Bassett Academy is popular and admits a proportion of pupils from outside its designated area. The school tends to admit to its PAN of 287 and is forecast to continue to do so, remaining full throughout the planning period. There are sufficient places to meet in-catchment demand.

A small expansion of the school completed last year, funded by housing developments which are either now completed or nearing completion. Section 106 contributions will continue to be sought from housing developments in the school's catchment area for further expansion of the school. Future expansion would ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing.

If the proposed 990 local plan houses are taken forward, this would require a significant expansion of the school. Whilst the site is large, such an expansion would take the school over 11FE, making it one of the largest schools in the Country. This would require careful consideration with the Academy Trust.

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.

## Post 16

Royal Wootton Bassett Academy has a large on-site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	235	321	368	256	363	329
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	56%	74%	59%	64%	64%	57%

## Royal Wootton Bassett implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
	<i>Possible expansion of Royal Wootton Bassett Academy to meet the needs of approved housing</i>	<i>Possible expansion to provide further additional places at Royal Wootton Bassett Academy, if required to meet the needs of new Local Plan housing</i>
		<i>Potential expansion of Longleaze Primary School to take the school to 1.5FE if required to meet the needs of new Local Plan housing</i>
		<i>Secure site and financial contributions for new primary school, if needed, to support new Local Plan housing</i>

## E17 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 with another due to open in September 2023 (Salisbury Academy of Inspirational Learning). There are also specialist resource bases at Manor Fields School, Sarum St. Paul's CE Primary School, Wilton CofE Primary School, Wyndham Infants, St Mark's Junior and Greentrees Primary School.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Bemerton St. John CE Aided Primary School	Academy	Urban
Broad Chalke CofE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Dinton CofE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Gomeldon Primary School	Community	Rural
Great Wishford CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Greentrees Primary School	Academy	Urban
Harnham Infants School	Community	Urban
Harnham CE Controlled Junior School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
Manor Fields Primary School	Community	Urban
Old Sarum Primary School	Community (became an Academy on 1/9/22)	Urban
Pembroke Park Primary School	Academy	Urban
Pitton CEVA Primary School	Academy	Rural
Sarum St. Paul's CofE (VA) Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
St. Andrew's CEVA Primary School, Laverstock	Voluntary Aided	Urban
St. Mark's CE Junior School, Salisbury	Academy	Urban
St. Martin's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
St. Nicholas CE Primary School, Porton	Voluntary Aided	Rural
St. Osmund's Catholic Primary School, Salisbury	Voluntary Aided	Urban
St. Peter's CE Primary Academy	Academy	Urban
Stratford-sub-Castle CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban (as catchment covers part of City)
Wilton CofE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Winterbourne Earls CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Winterslow CE Aided Primary School	Academy	Rural
Woodlands Primary School	Community	Urban
Wyndham Park Infants' School	Academy	Urban
<b>Special</b>		
Exeter House Special School	Special Academy	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
St. Joseph's Catholic School, Salisbury	Voluntary Aided	Urban
Wyvern College	Academy	Urban
St. Edmund's Girls' School	Academy	Urban
Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School	Academy	Urban
South Wilts Grammar School	Academy	Urban
Sarum Academy	Academy	Urban

## Overview

The Salisbury community area is large and includes a large number of rural schools located in surrounding villages. There are two village schools classed as small but only one which is classed as very small.

In recent years there has been significant housing growth in Salisbury. The largest development is called Fugglestone Red. On this development, the new St Peter's Primary School opened in 2018 and will be full by September 2023.

A one class extension was also completed at Wilton C of E Primary School taking their PAN to 30 from 2017. This was funded with section 106 contributions from local housing developments.

At secondary level, Salisbury has 6 secondary schools, including the only two grammar schools in the County. There is also a Sixth Form College and Wiltshire College offering post 16 education. In the secondary schools in years 7 to 11, there has been significant growth in recent years with the collective number on roll increasing by over 700 pupils (21.5%) since 2016.

The Council has also successfully applied to the DfE for a new Special Free School to offer 150 places for pupils with ASD and SEMH. This new school is expected to open in September 2023.

## Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Salisbury area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	4453	3896*	+557 (12.5%)
Primary (Rural)	1486	1232	+254 (17%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	4525	4003	+522 (11.5%)

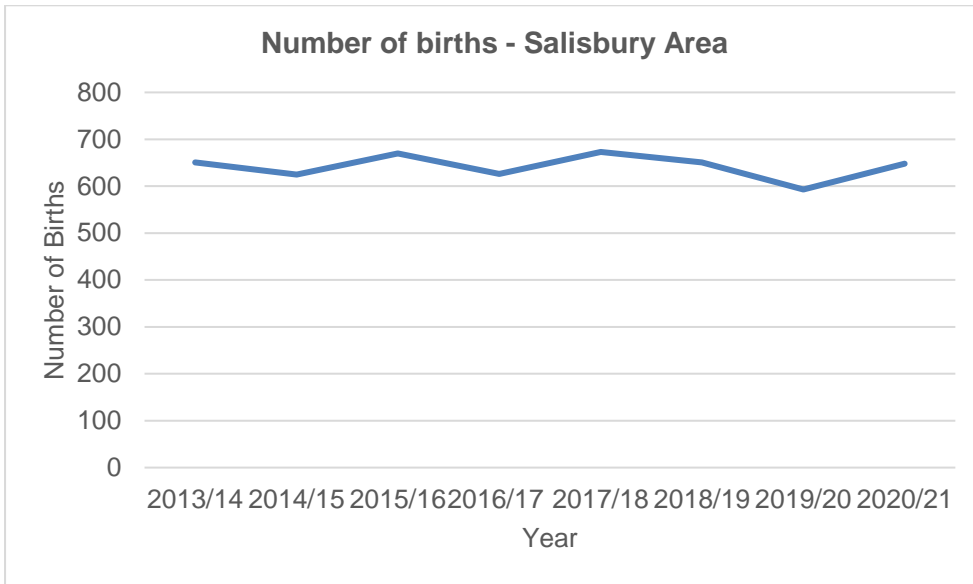
- Includes full capacity of St Peter's CE Primary Academy although the school is still filling to its full PAN from the bottom since opening in 2018

## 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. Whilst there was a drop in births in 2019/20, the 2020/21 rate has returned to previous levels. Overall, this area has not seen the marked decline in the birth rate evident in some other areas. This is likely to be due, in part, to the large number of new houses completed in the area.

Birth year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	651	625	670	626	673	651	593	648

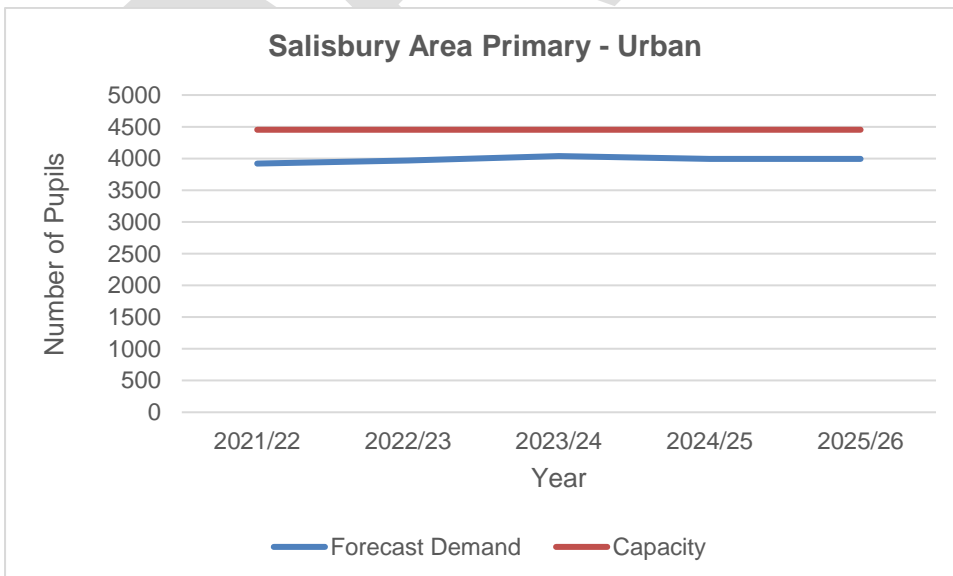


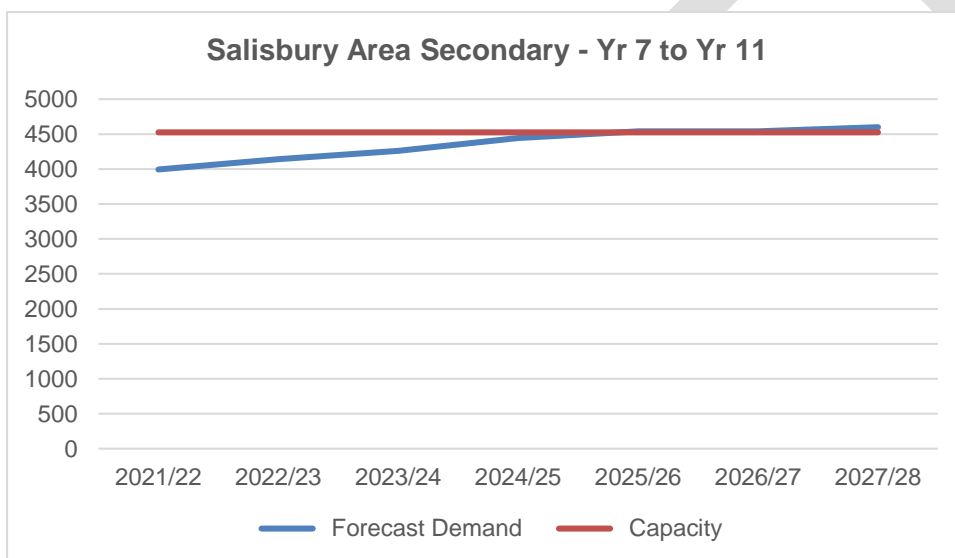
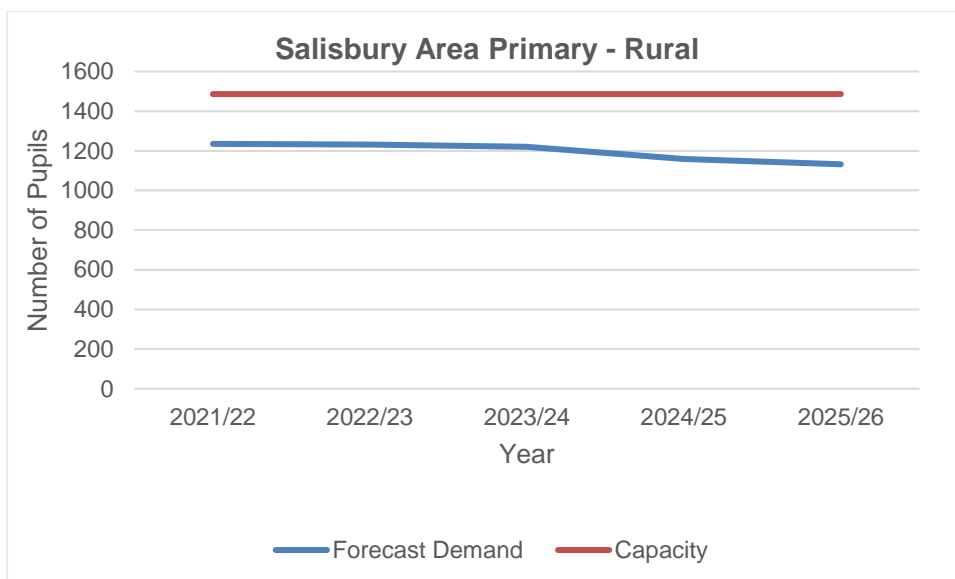


### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Salisbury urban and rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Estimates of the future need for secondary places are based on the number of pupils leaving primary schools at the age of 11+, applying historic transfer ratios to take account of pupils admitted from outside of the community area to the grammar schools, those moving to independent schools and schools in other areas.





## Housing Development

There are approximately 3000 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is only included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period. A significant proportion of the housing will not complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 940 houses be completed in Salisbury City prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 291 new primary and 207 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 12 houses in Broad Chalke, 27 in Dinton, 25 in Great Wishford, 24 in Pitton, 1 in Porton, 15 in The Winterbournes and 58 in Winterslow/Middle Winterslow. This would collectively generate approximately 50 primary and 36 secondary pupils.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

In the short term there are sufficient places in most of the town to cater for projected demand and the product of the housing due to be completed in that period. However, in west Salisbury the demand for places is high and with a significant number of new homes still to be completed at St Peter's Place the pressure on places will increase. St Peter's CE Primary Academy opened as a 1.5FE school, but already has planning consent to be expanded to 2FE. This expansion will need to be completed in the next couple of years to ensure there are sufficient places in this part of the City.

With approximately 3000 homes yet to be built in this area (as detailed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement), post 2025 there is unlikely to be sufficient places to meet demand across the whole City.

Section 106 Agreements have been signed to secure additional primary school sites on the Longhedge (1.5FE), and Netherhampton Road (2FE) housing developments. The Longhedge housing site is already partially complete. At present this housing is located in the catchment area of Old Sarum Primary School which still has sufficient places to meet the demand. Therefore, currently there is not a requirement to open the new school at Longhedge. However, this will remain under review in the coming years.

In Harnham, the Netherhampton Road housing site has yet to commence and there are also other large housing sites both approved and under consideration in the area. Harnham Infant and Junior Schools have some surplus places but insufficient places to meet the needs of all the new housing. There could also be further housing in this area brought forward through the Local Plan.

The proposed opening date for a new school in Harnham, will depend on the ongoing birth rate, numbers moving into housing, housing build out rates and the remaining level of surplus places across the area. These factors will be closely monitored over the next couple of years.

At present, there would be insufficient primary school places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. Additional school places would be required, should the level of housing be taken forward as proposed. Financial contribution and potentially a primary school site would be sought from the developers for the new places.

With current demand for SEND education – taken together with predicted growth in student numbers in the Salisbury area – there is the requirement to continue to grow Primary Resource Base for SEND learners at existing schools and within any new Primary School.

In the rural schools, the forecasts suggest that the number of pupils attending will fall over the next few years. Some schools are still projected to have very few surplus places whilst others will have more. The local plan housing proposed in the rural communities would fill some of these spaces where they exist. Should the proposed housing be taken forward, this may require the additional provision in some schools, however this will depend on the birth rate and numbers on roll at the time of any planning applications.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

As mentioned previously, the secondary schools have seen significant growth in recent years. The numbers of roll collectively have risen by over 700 pupils, or 21.5%. This growth is set to continue as houses with planning permission are completed and larger cohorts feed through from the primary schools.

At present, with the exception of Sarum Academy, the schools are almost full. Sarum Academy was built to accommodate a PAN of 180 but has been publishing a PAN of 150 in recent years. In September 2022, the school had to admit over the PAN of 150 to ensure that all pupils resident in the town could access a secondary school place. The full PAN capacity of 180 has been included in the graphs and figures above.

As can be seen in the forecast above, all schools are projected to be full by 2025/26. In recent years we have been securing section 106 contributions for the expansion of Sarum Academy. The first phase of expansion will be required in the next few years to meet the needs of approved housing. It is likely that further phased expansion of the school will be required at a later date. The exact date and size of expansion will depend on the rate of housing completions and numbers on roll in the feeder primary schools. Both will continue to be kept under close review.

At present, there are clearly insufficient secondary school places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. Depending on the final housing numbers taken forward, there will need to be further expansion of existing schools (where possible) to meet the demand. Discussions will be held with all of the secondary schools in due course to ensure that we have sufficient places available in the area. We will continue to seek section 106 contributions from housing developers as sites come forward.

The demand for Secondary SEND places is also high. The Special School Transformation team will continue to explore options for the co-location of secondary resource bases within existing secondary schools.

## Post 16

Three of the secondary schools offer post 16 provision, these are Bishop Wordsworth Grammar School, South Wilts Grammar School and Sarum Academy. The Grammar schools have both seen growth in their sixth form numbers over the last two years. Both recruit significant numbers of students into their sixth form who have attended other schools up to year 11.

In addition to the sixth form provision in the schools, Salisbury Sixth form college has offered 400 places since 2014. The South-West University Technical College based in Salisbury closed in 2020.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Bishop Wordsworth Grammar</b>	287	283	258	252	297	361
<b>South Wilts Grammar</b>	325	329	316	308	350	367
<b>Sarum Academy</b>	90	98	83	90	95	87
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	702	710	657	650	742	815
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	59%	61%	54%	55%	59%	61%

## Salisbury implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>
<b>Academic Years 2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Academic Years 2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Academic Years 2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
	<i>Expansion of St Peter's CE Primary Academy to 2FE</i>	
	<i>Expansion of Sarum Academy, size of expansion and timing to be determined, dependant on housing completions</i>	
	<i>Provision of new Primary School/s, date(s) will depend upon housing completions and local birth rate.</i>	
		<i>Potential provision of additional primary and secondary places to meet the needs of local plan housing – to be determined once housing numbers and sites are confirmed.</i>

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## E18 Tidworth

There are 6 primary age schools in the Tidworth area and 1 secondary school catering for the 11 to 19 age range. A resource base opened at Clarendon Infants School in September 2022 in response to growing demand for SEN places in the area.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Clarendon Infants School	Foundation	Urban
Clarendon Junior School	Foundation	Urban
Collingbourne CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Ludgershall Castle Primary School	Foundation	Urban
Wellington Eagles Primary School - Ludgershall	Academy	Urban
Wellington Lions Primary Academy	Academy	Urban
Zouch Primary Academy	Academy	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
The Wellington Academy	Academy	Urban

### Overview

There are six primary age schools classed as urban in this area, with the remaining primary school is located in a village in the wider community area. In the last 5 years, the number of children attending primary schools in this area has grown by around 20%.

Wellington Eagles is a new school opened in 2019 to support the army rebasing programme, specifically the additional military housing in Ludgershall. It opened with sufficient capacity to accommodate new housing with planning consent in Ludgershall, as a result numbers at the school will grow steadily in future years as this housing is completed.

In Tidworth, Clarendon Infant School has proposed a reduction in PAN from 105 to 90 from September 2022, with Clarendon Junior doing the same from 2024.

Clarendon Infant School opened a 2-class resource base in September 2022. There are ambitions to open a resource base in Clarendon Junior School by September 2024.

Wellington Academy is the only secondary school in this community area and has been expanded in recent years to provide additional places for the army rebasing programme and new housing with planning consent in the area. Numbers in the school have risen by 32% over the last five years and are projected to continue rising.

### Current Provision

The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Tidworth area.

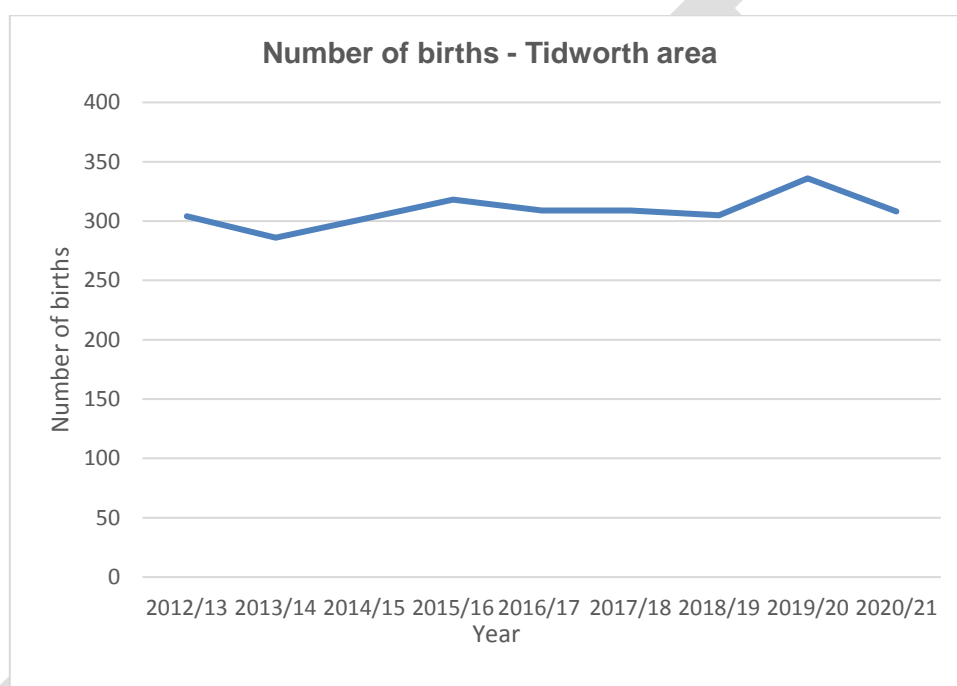
Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban) *	2415	1685	+730 (30%)
Primary (Rural)	120	101	+19 (16%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1350	923	+427 (32%)

\*This includes the full 315 place capacity at Clarendon Infants School and 420 places at Clarendon Junior School

## Births in Tidworth

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Tidworth area shows the birth rate remained relatively stable until an increase in 2019/20. Numbers have stabilised in 2020/21 as shown in the table and graph below.

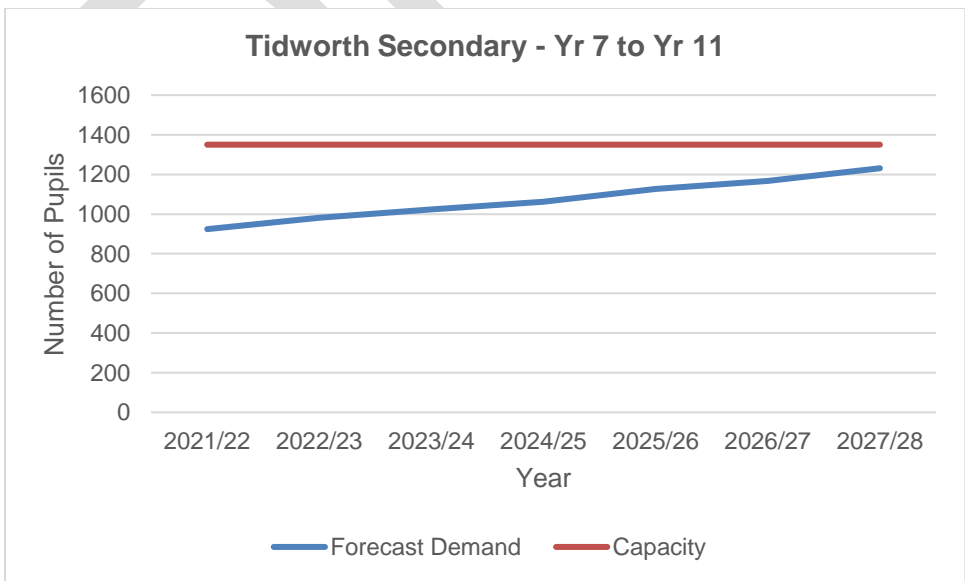
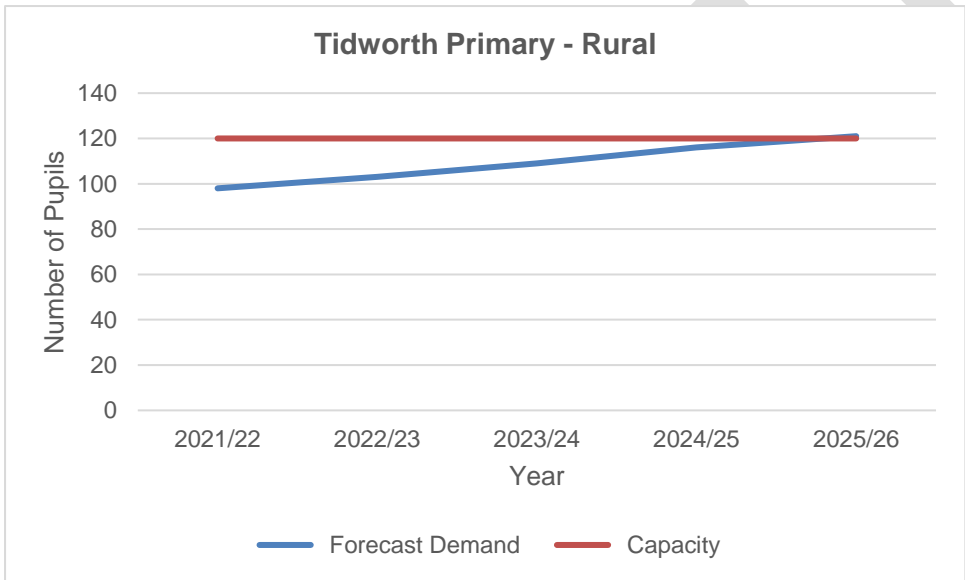
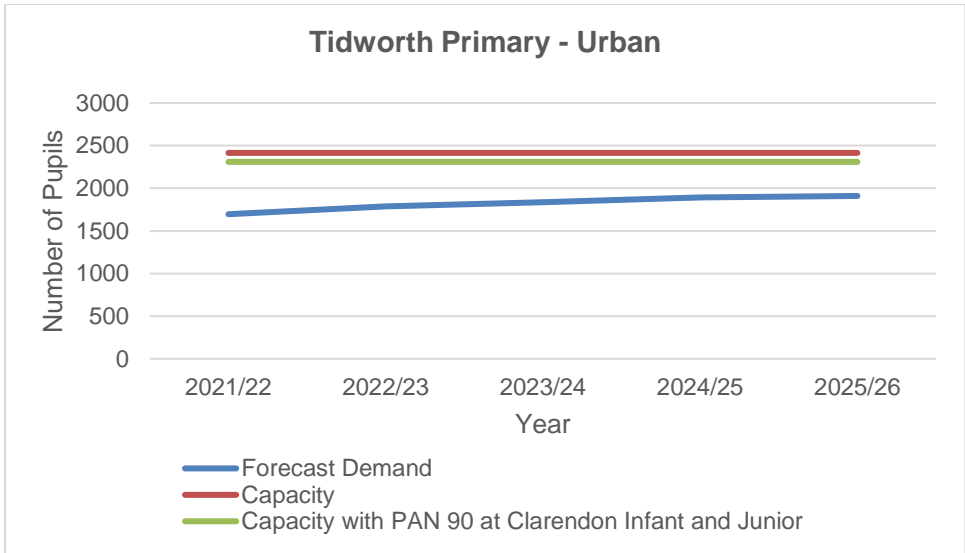
Birth year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	304	286	302	318	309	309	305	336	308



## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Tidworth area primary schools and secondary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Wellington Academy is the only secondary school serving the Tidworth community area. Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.





## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 800 new houses with planning permission in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. Of these just over half are expected to be complete by 2026. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation papers proposed a further 165 additional houses in Tidworth and Ludgershall plus a further 24 in Collingbourne. These sites, if taken forward, would collectively require 58 primary school places and 42 secondary school places.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

The number of primary aged children attending the schools in this area have risen by around 20% over the last five years. This has been as a result of new local housing, including military housing, and the army rebasing programme. The birth rate in this area has also remained stable unlike some other area which have seen a decline.

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the primary schools in the urban area to cater for projected demand and the product of the local plan housing. This will continue to be kept under review as numbers in military areas can fluctuate quite significantly.

In the rural area, Collingbourne Primary School is expected to be full from 2024. Therefore, should the proposed local plan housing be taken forward there may be a requirement to expand the school. However, this would need to be reassessed at the time of any planning applications to consider the most recent birth data and intake rate. There are no other schools within a 2-mile safe walking route of the school.

Overall, the numbers in the primary schools in this area are expected to increase over the next few years, reducing the number of surplus places. There are plans to increase primary resource base provision for SEND learners at Clarendon Juniors by September 2024.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Wellington Academy has recently been expanded to provide sufficient places for the army basing programme and new housing in the area. Numbers at the school have grown by 32% over the last five years and are projected to continue growing as larger cohorts feed up from the primary schools and new housing is completed.

As the school has already been expanded, there are currently sufficient places to accommodate the rising numbers from housing until approximately 2029. At this point the school is projected to be at capacity and may need to be expanded further for any additional housing. Section 106 funding has already been secured from one development to enable a small expansion to take place in the meantime.

Numbers in the military communities can fluctuate significantly and therefore projections will continue to be kept under review.

### **Post 16**

Wellington Academy has on site post 16 provision and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	142	120	98	102	143	160
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	57%	42%	29%	51%	61%	59%

**Tidworth implementation plan**

<b><i>Short term – 1 to 2 years</i></b>  <b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2022/23 – 2023/24</i></b>	<b><i>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</i></b>  <b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2024/25 – 2026/27</i></b>	<b><i>Long term – 5 to 10 years</i></b>  <b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2027/28 – 2032/33</i></b>
	<i>Small expansion of Wellington Academy funded by Section 106</i>	<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places at Wellington Academy, if required to meet the needs of new Local Plan housing</i>

DRAFT

## E19 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, although Dorset Council opened a new special school just inside the Wiltshire border (Combe House) in September 2022.

Primary	Status as at July 2022	Urban/Rural
Chilmark & Fonthill Bishop CE Aided Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Ludwell Primary School	Academy	Rural
Semley CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
St. John's CE Primary School, Tisbury	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Wardour Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural

### Overview

There are no towns in this area, so all schools are classed as rural for the purposes of this document. Tisbury is the largest settlement and is deemed a Local Service Centre in the Wiltshire Core Strategy. Local Service centres are defined as smaller towns and larger villages which serve a surrounding rural hinterland and possess a level of facilities and services that, together with improved local employment, provide the best opportunities outside the Market Towns for greater self-containment.

Based on January 2022 numbers of roll classed four of the five schools in this area are classed as small schools with fewer than 120 pupils on roll.

Some of the primary schools in this area take pupils from neighbouring community areas or from out of the County. Overall, approximately 20% of the joint reception intake reside outside of this community area.

### Current Provision

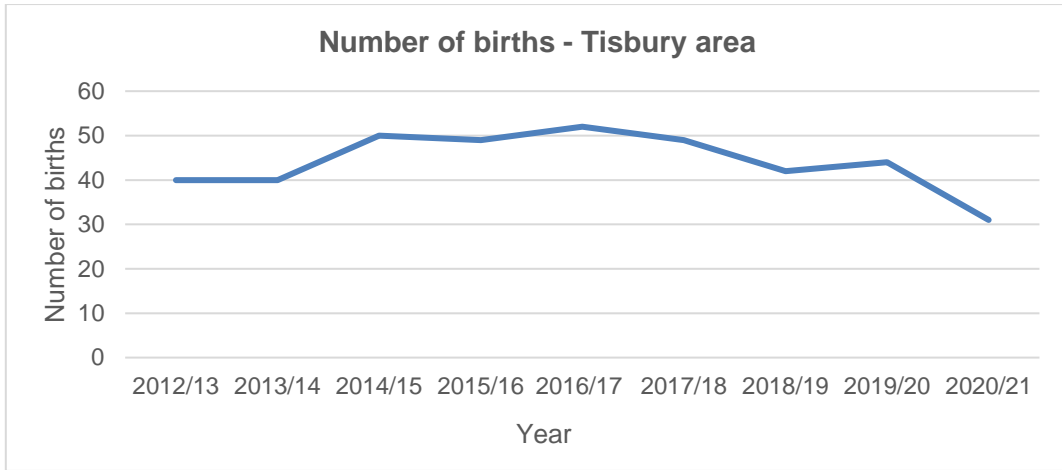
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Tisbury area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Rural)	633	496	+137 (22%)

### Births in Tisbury

Since 2012 the birth rate increased for a few years before declining again since 2017/18.

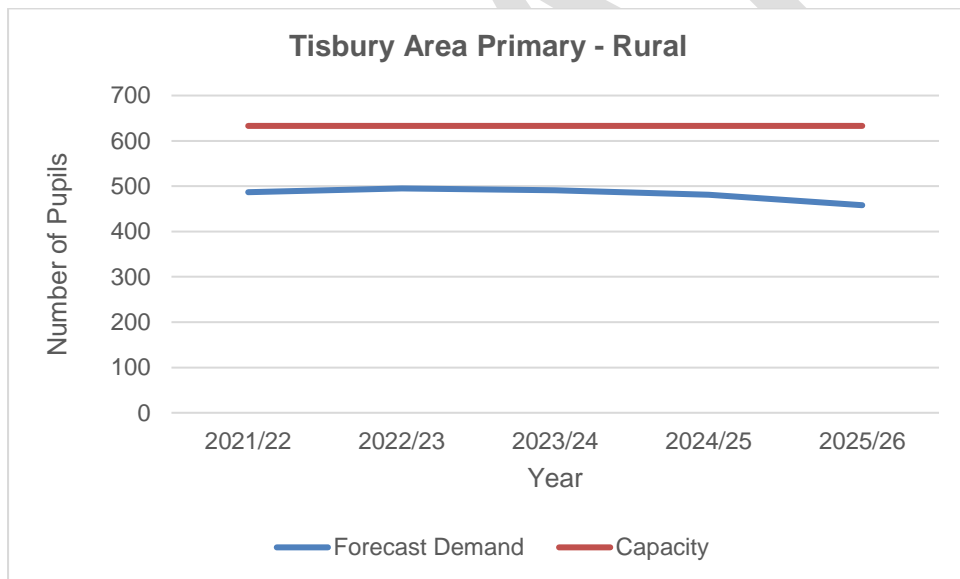
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	40	40	50	49	52	49	42	44	31



### Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Tisbury area rural primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

As the secondary catchment school for this area is not in Wiltshire, we do not forecast the overall demand for places at Shaftesbury School.



### Housing Development

There are approximately 85 new houses due to be built in this community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. However, the majority of these are post 2026 and therefore not yet included in the primary forecasts.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 65 houses be completed in Tisbury and 30 in Ludwell prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not

yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 20 new primary pupils in Tisbury and 9 in Ludwell. Overall, this housing would also require 20 secondary places.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient places in the local schools to meet forecast demand from pre-approved housing, however this will need to be kept under review as the low birth rate seen in 2020/21 may not be sustained.

Forecasts suggest there may not be sufficient places in either Ludwell or St John’s primary Schools to accommodate the pupil product of the proposed local plan housing. Both of these schools are close to capacity but could be expanded using section 106 contributions from the housing developers. However, this would need to be reassessed at the time of any planning applications to consider the most recent birth data and intake rate. There are no other schools within 2-mile safe walking routes of either school.

From 2024 the number on roll at Chilmark and Fonthill Bishop CE Aided Primary is predicted to fall below 60 pupils, making this a very small school.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Shaftesbury School in Dorset is the catchment school for this community area. Historically, all ‘on-time’ year 6 applicants from children resident in this community area have been offered places at the catchment school in Shaftesbury (Dorset). Gillingham School is also a popular choice. Both schools also offer post 16 provision.

Dorset Council is responsible for school place planning in Shaftesbury. The draft Dorset Local Plan suggests that only moderate housing is expected in the town. 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.

### **Tisbury Implementation Plan**

<p><b><i>Short term – 1 to 2 years</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2022/23 – 2023/24</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2024/25 – 2026/27</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Long term – 5 to 10 years</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Academic Years</i></b> <b><i>2027/28 – 2032/33</i></b></p>
		<p><i>Possible extensions to provide additional places at St John’s Primary and Ludwell Primary if required to meet the needs of new housing</i></p>

## E20 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 Castle Mead Academy, Studley Green Primary School and Grove Primary School. Bellefield Schools hosts a satellite of Silverwood School through 2022/23.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Bellefield Primary and Nursery School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
Castle Mead Primary Academy	Academy	Urban
Grove Primary School	Community	Urban
Hilperton CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Holbrook Primary School	Community	Urban
Holt VC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Keevil C of E Primary School	Academy	Rural
Newtown Community Primary School	Community	Urban
North Bradley C of E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Paxcroft Primary School	Foundation	Urban
Southwick C E Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
St. John's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
Staverton CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
Studley Green Primary School	Foundation	Urban
The Mead Community Primary School	Academy	Urban
Oasis Academy Longmeadow	Academy	Urban
Walwayne Court School	Community	Urban
West Ashton CE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Westwood-with-Iford School	Academy	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
The Clarendon Academy	Academy	Urban
The John of Gaunt School	Academy	Urban
St. Augustine's Catholic College	Academy	Urban
<b>Special</b>		
Silverwood School (Trowbridge campus)	Community	Urban

### Overview

There are 11 primary schools located in the town, with a further 8 in the surrounding villages. In recent years there has been housing growth in the town but there is still significant housing due to complete in the coming years.

Castle Mead Primary Academy expanded to 2FE in September 2017 and Bellefield Primary School expanded to 1.5FE in September 2019.

In the Trowbridge rural area, there are 4 primary schools classed as small but none that are smaller than 60 pupils on roll.

At secondary level, there are 3 schools in the town. The catchment areas of John of Gaunt School and Clarendon Academy cover the whole community area including the wider rural area. St Augustine's Catholic College is the only Catholic secondary school in Wiltshire outside of Salisbury and its catchment area is far wider than just Trowbridge and includes the Catholic Parishes in Melksham, Calne; Warminster; Devizes, Westbury, Bradford-on-Avon and Frome in Somerset.

## Current Provision

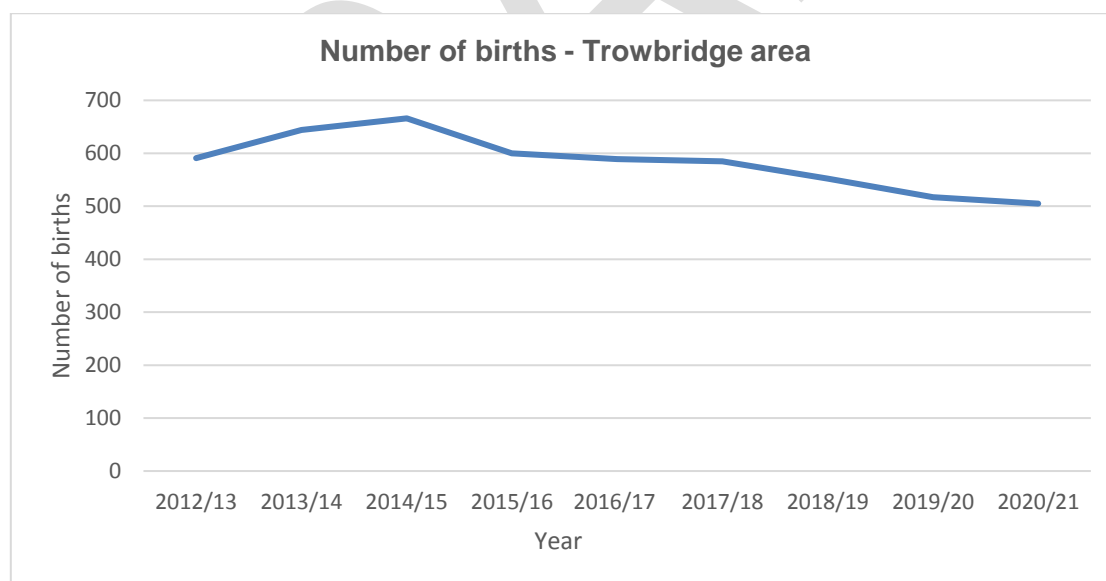
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Trowbridge area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	3555	3112	+443 (12%)
Primary (Rural)	1445	1206	+239 (16.5%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	3375	2673	+702 (21%)

## Births in Trowbridge

The birth rate has seen a decline in recent years, however, the impact of significant housing development is predicted to increase the demand for primary school places in Trowbridge over the coming years.

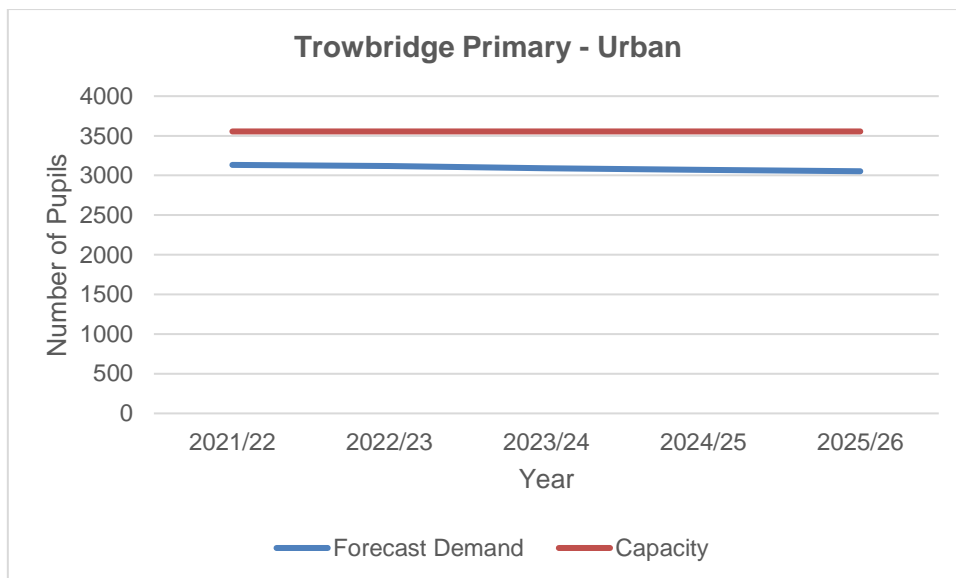
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019 /20	2020/ 21
Number	591	644	666	600	589	585	552	517	505



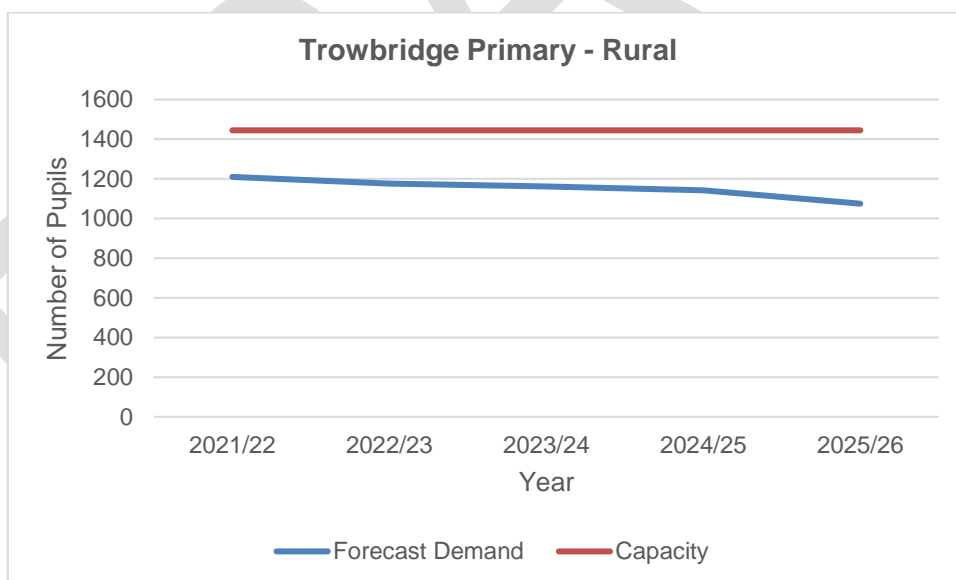
## Current forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Trowbridge urban primary schools, rural schools and secondary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Estimates of the future need for secondary places are 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.

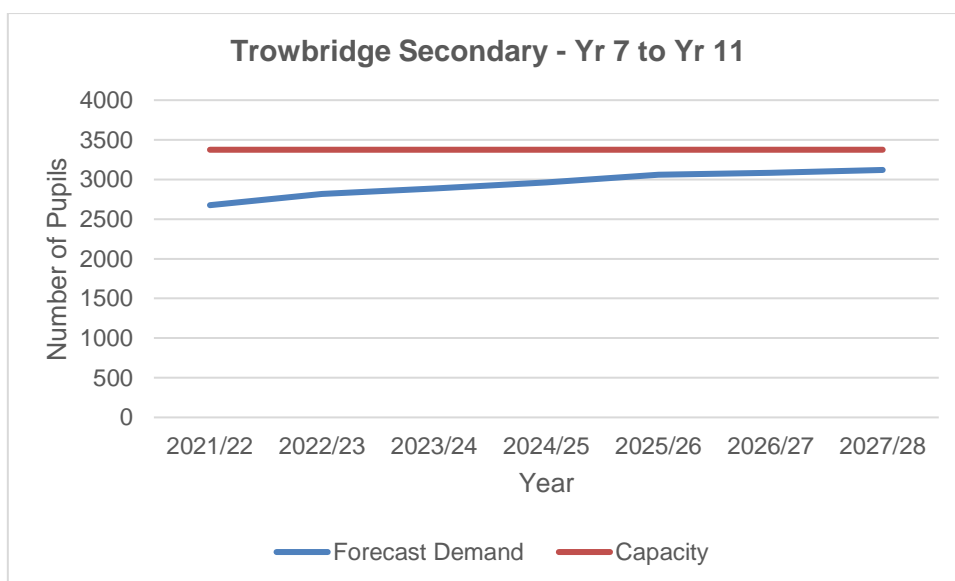


During this forecast period, the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022) includes less than 300 houses in the urban area. However, the document also shows that there will still be nearly 3500 homes to complete after that date, this level of housing is expected to generate a need for a further 1000 primary school places. There are also several other planning applications under consideration which may increase this need further.



After this forecast period there will still be housing to complete in both Southwick and Hilperton on sites listed in the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).





During this forecast period, the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022) includes around 1200 houses in the urban area. However, the document also shows that there will still be over 2600 homes to complete after that date, this level of housing is expected to generate a need for a further 580 secondary school places. There are also several other planning applications under consideration which may increase this need further.

### Housing Development

The Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022) shows that there are over 3800 new homes to be built in Trowbridge over the coming years. This includes a very large development at Ashton Park in east Trowbridge. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above only where it is expected to be completed within the forecast periods. Please also see references above to housing that is still to complete beyond the forecast period, which will create significant need for additional pupil places.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 2600 houses be completed in Trowbridge prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 810 new primary and 580 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 1 house in Hilperton, 18 in Holt, 39 in North Bradley, 77 in Southwick and 27 in Westwood. This would collectively generate approximately 50 primary and 36 secondary pupils.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

For the next few years there are sufficient places in the town to cater for projected demand and the product of the housing due to completed in that period. However, post 2025/26 there is unlikely to be sufficient places to meet demand as the large developments, including Ashton Park, start to become occupied. The housing is largely located in east Trowbridge and will also not be within a safe 2-mile walking route from some of the Trowbridge urban schools with surplus places.

Section 106 Agreements have been signed to secure financial contributions towards additional primary school places. The Ashton Park agreement, once signed, will also secure two sites for new primary schools. One of these new schools will be funded solely by the Ashton Park

development, the second will be funded by pooling contributions secured from other housing sites across the town.

The timescale for these new schools will depend on the ongoing birth rate, numbers moving into housing, housing build out rates and the remaining level of surplus places. These factors will be closely monitored over the next couple of years.

At present, there are clearly insufficient primary school places available in the town to cater for the proposed Local Plan housing. Two further new primary schools would also be required, should the level of housing be taken forward as proposed in the Local Plan consultation. School sites and financial contributions would be sought from the developers for any future new primary schools.

With current demand for SEND education – taken together with predicted growth in student numbers in Trowbridge – there will be the requirement for a 2 classroom Primary Resource Base, included within a new Primary School. In addition, the demand for SEND education in Trowbridge is high. We will continue to explore options to build primary resource base provision with existing primary schools in the Trowbridge area.

Our current forecasts suggest that, in the short term, the number of pupils attending schools in the rural area will decrease in line with the reducing birth rate thereby increasing the level of surplus places in some of these schools for a time. However, post 2025/26 there are housing developments planned in the catchment areas of some of the rural schools, for instance in Southwick and Hilperton, which will increase pupil numbers as families move into the new housing and seek places at their local school. Whilst it will be possible to expand Hilperton Primary to 1FE it will not be possible to expand Southwick Primary given the restricted size of the school site.

The proposed housing developments in the rural areas immediately adjacent to Trowbridge are already close to existing town schools, some of which are located within a safe walking distance. The two proposed new schools discussed above will also increase primary provision overall in Trowbridge, providing additional choice.

The local plan housing proposed in the rural communities would also reduce remaining surplus places at some of the rural schools.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Pupil numbers in the three secondary schools have risen by more than 300 pupils over the last few years. This trend is set to continue as larger cohorts feed through from the primary schools and as families move into new housing. By 2027/28 the level of surplus places is projected to fall to around 7% with approximately 2600 new homes still to complete at that point.

Whilst a site for a new secondary school has been secured at Ashton Park, a new school will only become financially viable if significant additional housing comes forward through the Local Plan. The Ashton Park secondary school site could accommodate up to 750 pupils, which is unlikely to be sustainable as a standalone school, however, could operate as a satellite of an existing provision. If this site is not large enough to cater for all pupils who may be generated by significant local plan housing, a larger secondary school site would be sought on those proposed development/s instead.

The Local Plan consultation carried out in 2021 proposed a further 2600 new homes by 2036. If these are not taken forward, then the housing listed in the Housing Land Supply Statement 2022 alone may not be sufficient to make a new school viable. In this instance, all three of the

existing schools have sufficient land to enable expansion where appropriate. However, all three schools are located in west Trowbridge which has highways implications that would need to be carefully considered.

In the coming years, once the Local Plan is approved and the resultant number of proposed homes is clarified, it will be necessary to work with local stakeholders to plan appropriate and efficient future secondary provision. In the meantime, numbers will continue to be closely monitored and assessed.

There is high demand for SEND secondary places in Trowbridge. The Special School Transformation Team will continue to explore options to create at least one secondary resource base in the Trowbridge area.

## Post 16

There are three secondary schools which serve the Trowbridge area with all three offering post 16 provision. Across the three schools there is a wide variety of courses available including A-Levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

In addition to the sixth form provision in the schools, Wiltshire College a campus in Trowbridge.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>The Clarendon Academy</b>	148	104	98	97	112	124
<b>The John of Gaunt School</b>	171	140	123	98	106	121
<b>St. Augustine's Catholic School</b>	178	187	202	156	195	159
<b>Total Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	497	431	423	351	413	404
<b>Average Percentage stay on rate</b>	46%	49%	43%	44%	44%	42%

## Trowbridge implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
	<i>Expansion of Hilperton School to 1FE</i>	
	<i>Provision of first new Primary School (2FE) on the Ashton Park site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>	<i>Provision of a second new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the Ashton Park site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>
	<i>Work with local stakeholders to identify and assess options for additional secondary provision in the town</i>	<i>Provision of additional secondary places - to follow stakeholder engagement when necessary to meet demand.</i>

## E21 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Crockerton CofE Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Heytesbury CofE Primary School	Academy	Rural
Horningsham Primary School	Community	Rural
New Close Primary School	Academy	Urban
Princecroft Primary School	Community	Urban
St. George's Catholic Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Urban
St. John's CofE School	Academy	Urban
Sutton Veny CofE School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural
The Avenue Primary School & Children's Centre	Academy	Urban
The Minster CofE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
Warminster Sambourne CEVC Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
Wylve Valley CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
<b>Secondary</b>		
Kingdown School	Academy	Urban

### Overview

There has been relatively minimal housing development in Warminster in recent years. However, the West Warminster Urban Expansion has now commenced and will see significant housing growth in West Warminster over the coming years.

Princecroft Primary School has been expanded from 5 classes to 7 classes in order to accommodate additional children from housing in the catchment area. Numbers in the school have grown by over 40% in the last five years.

There is a large military population in the town. Recently, two regiments moved out which were only replaced with one. Therefore, the primary schools in the east of the town and Kingdown experienced a net loss of pupils.

### Current Provision

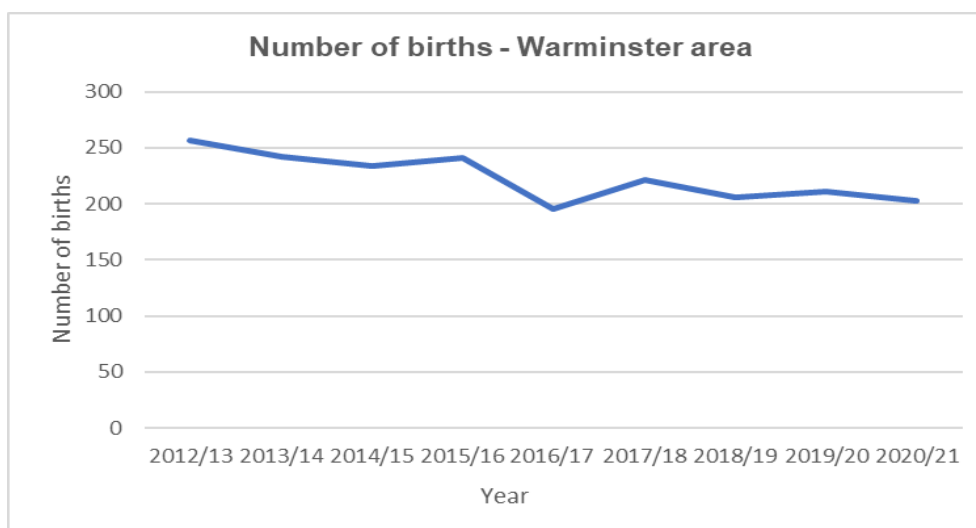
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Warminster area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1455	1076	+379 (26%)
Primary (Rural)	622	499	+123 (20%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1385	1270	+115 (8%)

### Births in Warminster

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Warminster area shows that the birth rate has generally declined since a peak in 2012/13. It has been relatively consistent in the last few years.

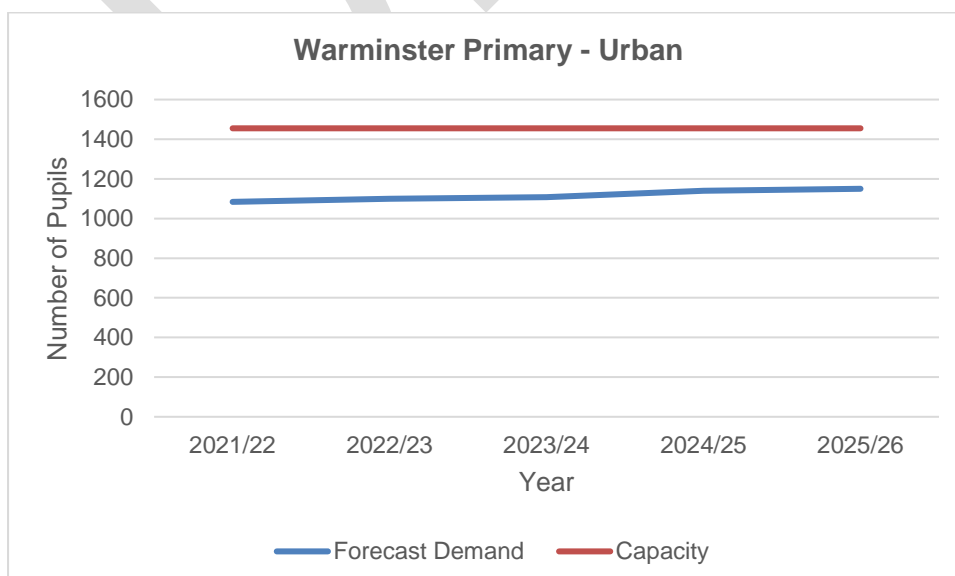
Birth year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number	257	242	234	241	195	221	206	211	203

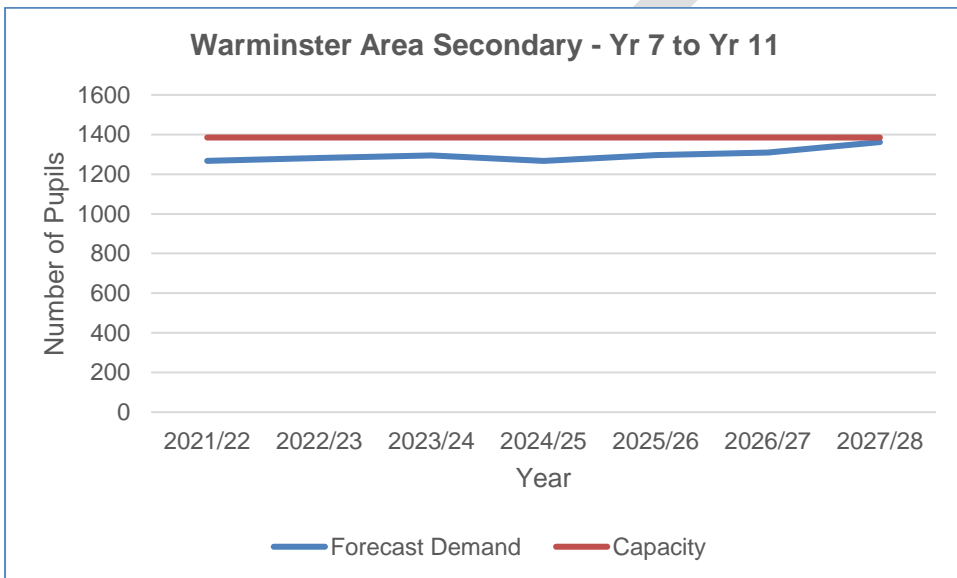
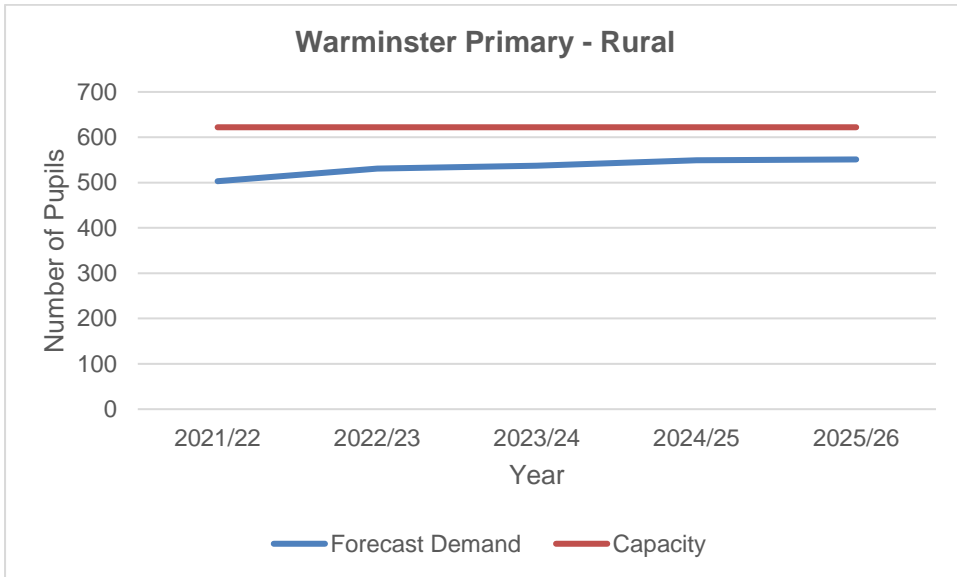


### Current Forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Warminster area primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Kingdown School is the only secondary school serving the Warminster 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.





## **Housing Development**

There are approximately 1400 new houses due to be built in this community area. This includes continuing development of the West Warminster Urban Expansion as well as other sites across the community area, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete in the forecast period.

Post 2026 there will still be around 1000 homes to complete on the West Warminster Urban Expansion. The pupil product of these homes is not included in the forecasts above.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 70 houses be completed in Warminster prior to 2036. The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 20 houses in Codford, 14 in Corsley, 22 in Heytesbury and 13 in Sutton Veny by 2036. Collectively, these houses would generate approximately 43 primary and 30 secondary pupils and are not included in the forecasts above.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the town to cater for the projected demand from current housing, however as the West Warminster Expansion is built out there will be insufficient places in West Warminster to accommodate the rising population. Schools in East Warminster are largely not within a 2-mile walking distance of the new housing and it is these which predominantly have spare capacity.

A site for a new 2FE primary school has been secured on the West Warminster Urban Expansion site. However, it may be initially built smaller, expanding to the full 2FE in line with housing completions. The timing of the new school will depend upon when the site becomes available which is linked to housing completions, and the availability of places in schools within 2 miles.

Should the proposed Local Plan housing in Warminster be taken forward, the new primary school along with remaining surplus places in the east is likely to mean that further additional places will not be required. This will largely depend on the birth rate in the school catchment areas and the level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward.

In the rural area, the numbers in the primary schools are projected to rise slightly, with the level of surplus places falling to 11%. Should the proposed Local Plan housing in the villages be taken forward, there should be sufficient surplus places to accommodate the additional pupils however this will largely depend on the birth rate in the school catchment areas and the level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Kingdown School is the only secondary school serving the Warminster community area. The school is popular and admits a small proportion of pupils from outside its designated area, mainly from Westbury. The school tends to admit close to its PAN of 277 and is forecast to continue to do so, with numbers then projected to increase beyond PAN in line with local housing completions.

An expansion of the school by 300 places will be required in order to accommodate the forecast population growth in the area. This will largely be funded by Section 106 contributions from housing developers. This expansion will ideally be located on the existing school site and plans are already in development for this. Should this prove not possible, then an expansion

site for 300 pupils has been secured on the West Warminster Urban Extension however this would create a split site school which is operationally challenging and not the preferred solution.

The expansion of Kingdown School will ensure that places can be created in all year groups for families moving into new housing.

### Post 16

Kingdown School has post 16 provision on site and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	269	229	245	251	278	268
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	56%	47%	54%	53%	54%	57%

### Warminster implementation plan

<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
	<i>Provision of a new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the West Warminster Urban Extension site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>	
	<i>Expansion of Kingdown School by 300 places</i>	



## E22 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.

<b>Primary</b>	<b>Status as at July 2022</b>	<b>Urban/Rural</b>
Bitham Brook Primary School	Community	Urban
Bratton Primary School	Community	Rural
Chapmanslade CEVA Primary School	Voluntary Aided	Rural
Dilton Marsh C of E Primary School	Academy	Rural
Westbury Infants School	Community	Urban
Westbury CE Junior School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
Westbury Leigh CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Urban
<b>Secondary</b>		
Matravers School	Foundation	Urban

### Overview

There has been considerable housing development in Westbury with several sites still under construction. Two large housing developments in the Bitham Brook Primary School catchment have funded the expansion of the school, with the second phase of expansion recently completed taking the school to 2FE.

The other housing developments primarily fall in the catchment areas of Westbury Infant and Westbury CE Junior Schools.

Matravers School has recently benefitted from DFE funding to replace an old block with new accommodation, this did not create any additional places. Numbers at the school have been stable in recent years but are projected to grow as larger cohorts feed through from the primary sector.

### Current Provision

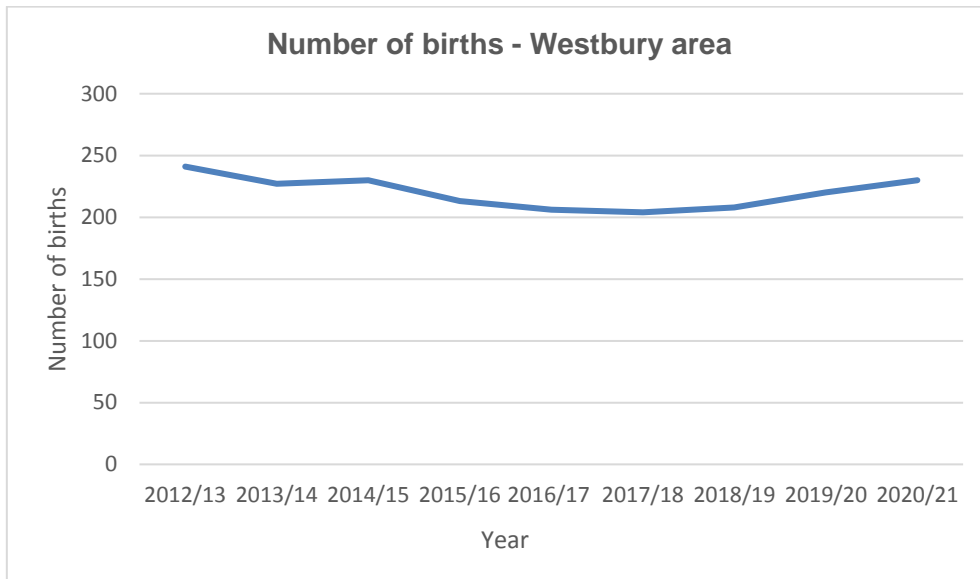
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Westbury area.

Phase	Net Capacity (Jan 2022)	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Urban)	1410	1150	+260 (18%)
Primary (Rural)	540	443	+97 (18%)
Secondary (Y7 to Y11)	1090	743	+347 (32%)

### Births in Westbury

The number of births reported by the Health Authority in the Westbury area shows the birth rate declined until 2017/18 but has been steadily increasing since. This is probably as a result of the recent housing developments in the town.

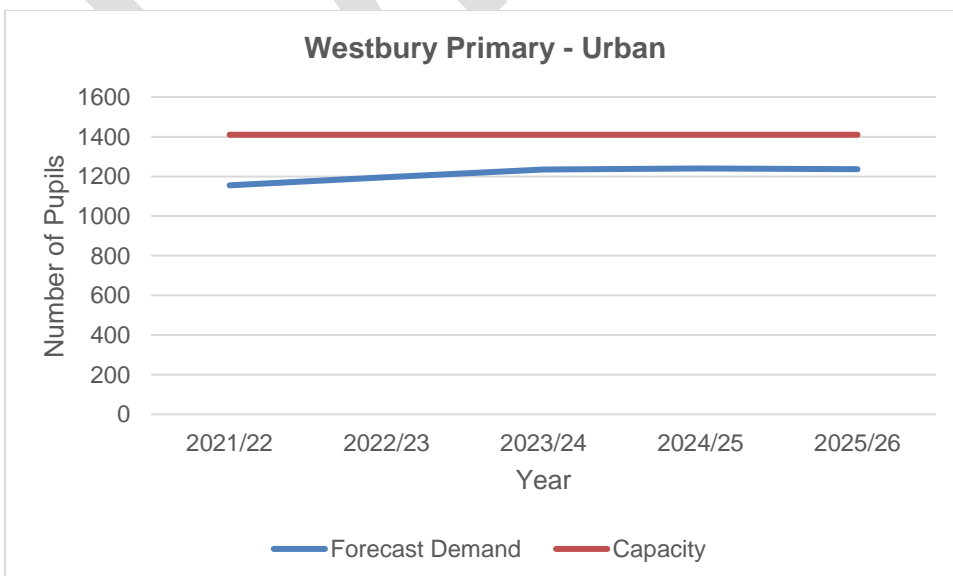
Birth year	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21
Number	241	227	230	213	206	204	208	220	230

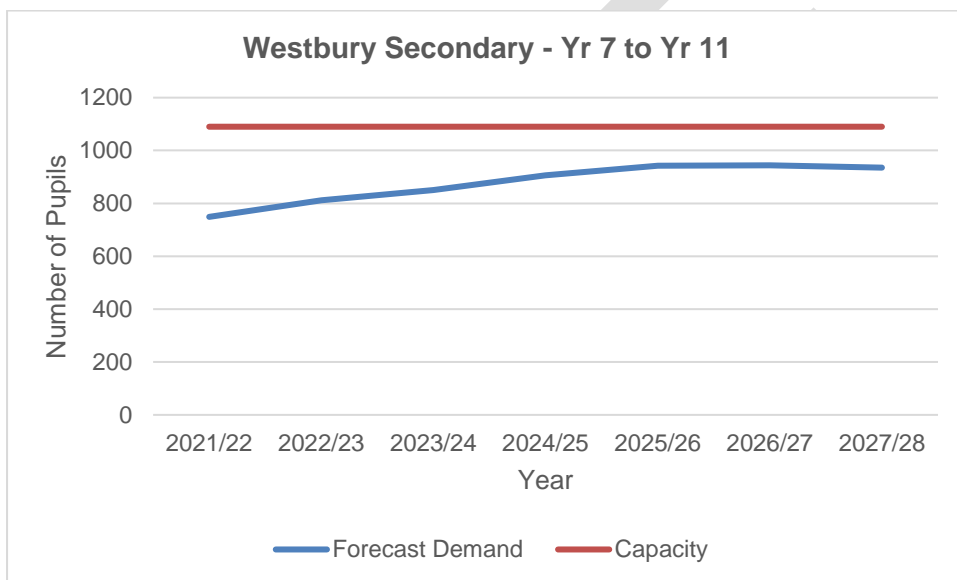
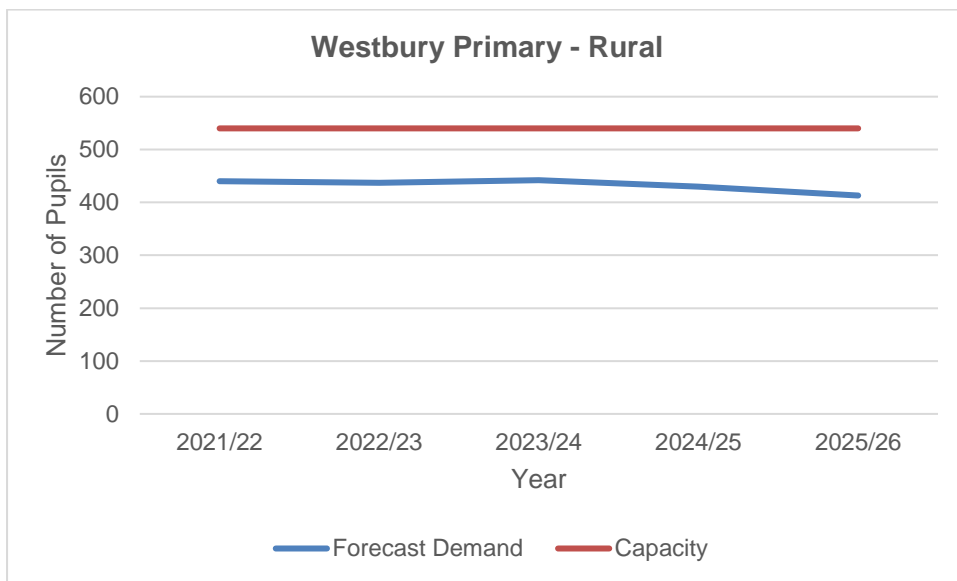


### Current Forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Westbury area primary schools. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

Matravers School is the only secondary school serving the Westbury 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.





## Housing Development

There are approximately 700 new houses due to be built in this community area. This includes development of several sites, as listed in the April 2022 Housing Land Supply Statement. The pupil product of this housing is included in the forecasts above where it is expected to complete within the forecast period.

The Local Plan consultation undertaken early in 2021, proposed that a further 710 houses be completed in the Westbury area prior to 2036. The pupil product of these houses is not yet included in the forecasts but would generate approximately 220 new primary and 156 secondary pupils.

The Local Plan consultation also included a paper on Empowering Rural Communities, which proposed 71 houses in Dilton Marsh and a further 2 in Chapmanslade by 2036. This would generate approximately 23 primary and 16 secondary pupils.

### **Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23**

At present there are sufficient surplus places in the town to cater for the projected demand from current housing. Should the proposed Local Plan housing in Westbury be taken forward, this may require the provision of additional primary places in local schools. This will largely depend on the birth rate in the school catchment areas and the level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward. Providing additional places may be challenging as the schools in the town have all reached maximum capacity on their current sites. However, a significant increase in the proposed number of new houses would be required to make an additional school viable.

In the rural area, the numbers in the primary schools are projected to fall slightly, with the level of surplus places rising to 23%. This is largely due to a declining birth rate in the rural communities. Should the proposed Local Plan housing in Dilton Marsh be taken forward, there should be sufficient surplus places to accommodate the additional pupils however this will largely depend on the birth rate in the school catchment area and the level of surplus places at the time any planning applications are brought forward. It would not be possible to expand the school further on the present site.

Overall, there are currently 18% surplus places in the whole community area which will drop to around 15% over the next couple of years. In the longer term, the level of housing proposed in the local plan would reduce this below the 5% recommended level if the birth rate remains consistent with current levels.

### **Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23**

Matravers School is the only secondary school serving the Westbury community area. The percentage of in-catchment pupils seeking a place at the school has been growing in recent year, increasing from 70% to around 79% for the September 2022 intake. The schools are currently projected to have sufficient places to meet current demand and the housing included in the Housing Land Supply Statement 2022.

However, expansion may be required to provide some of the additional places needed for the proposed local plan housing. The total housing, including that proposed for the villages in the Matravers School catchment area, is nearly 800 homes. This would require around 170 places. A detailed assessment of the available places would need to be carried out upon receipt of planning applications. There is scope to expand the school if required.

### **Post 16**

Matravers School has post 16 provision on site and offers both A-levels and vocational qualifications. The table below shows the historical number of learners in years 12 and 13 at the school.

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
<b>Number of students in Years 12 and 13</b>	145	132	141	121	120	120
<b>Percentage stay on rate</b>	49%	48%	58%	39%	52%	44%

**Westbury implementation plan**

<p><b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b></p> <p><b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b></p>	<p><b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b></p> <p><b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b></p>	<p><b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b></p> <p><b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b></p>
		<p><i>Potential expansion Matrovers School to meet needs of new housing.</i></p>
		<p><i>Possible provision of new primary school places if required to meet the needs of new housing</i></p>

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## E23 Wroughton

There is 1 primary school in the Wroughton area. The catchment secondary school for this area is The Ridgeway School in Wroughton, there is no Wiltshire secondary school in this community area. There are no special schools in the area.

Primary	Status as at July 2022	Urban/Rural
Broad Hinton CE Primary School	Voluntary Controlled	Rural

### Overview

Broad Hinton Primary is the only primary school in this community area. At secondary level the catchment school is outside of Wiltshire.

Broad Hinton Primary is a popular school whose numbers on roll have grown to around 110 over the past few years. The school is classed as a small rural school.

### Current Provision

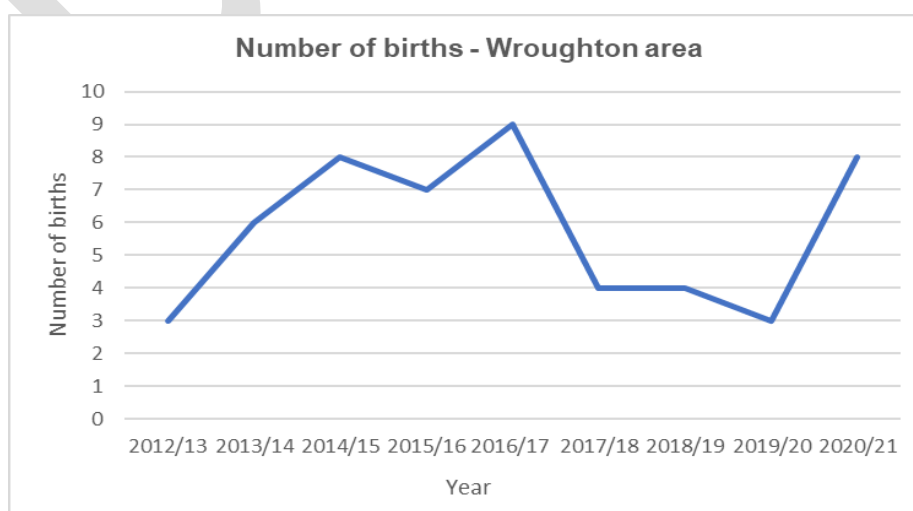
The following table provides a breakdown of the net (pupil) capacity and number on roll for schools in the Wroughton area.

Phase	Net Capacity	Number on Roll (Jan 2022)	Surplus Capacity + / -
Primary (Rural)	120	111	+9 (7.5%)

### Births in Wroughton

The birth rate in this area averages around 6 births per year. The 2020/21 figure was above this with 8 births.

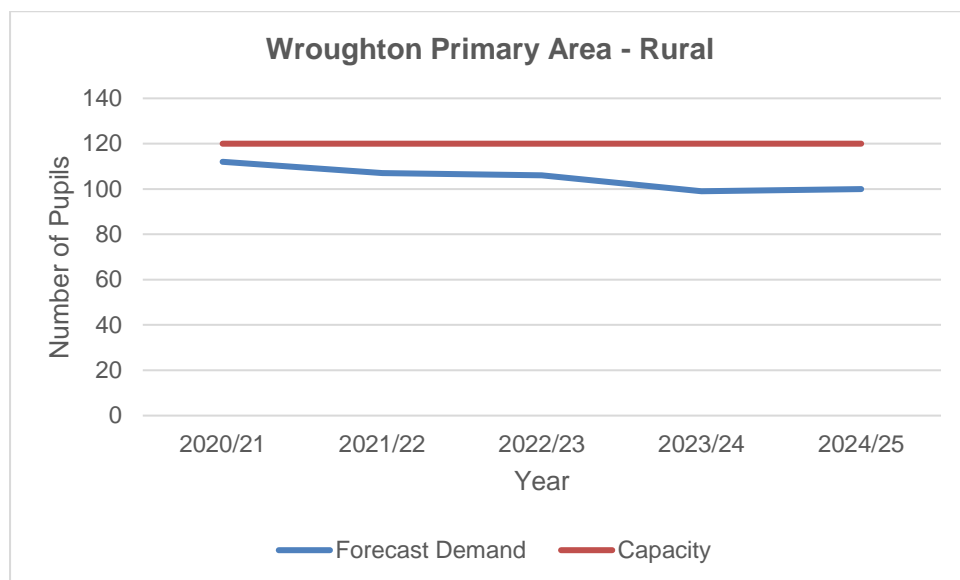
Birth year	2012/1	2013/1	2014/1	2015/1	2016/1	2017/1	2018/1	2019/2	2020/2
Number	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
	3	6	8	7	9	4	4	3	8



## Current Forecasts

The following graphs show the forecast demand for school places in the Wroughton area rural primary school. At primary level these take into account the birth rate, inward/outward migration and housing expected to be completed during the planning period, taken from the Wiltshire Housing Land Supply Statement (April 2022).

As the secondary catchment school for this area is not in Wiltshire, we do not forecast the overall demand for places at The Ridgeway School.



## Housing Development

The local plan consultation proposed 24 houses in this community area which would generate a need for 7 primary school places.

### Implications for Primary Provision from 2022/23

The number of pupils at Broad Hinton CE Primary School is forecast to reduce slightly over the next few years in line with the local birth rate. Therefore, at present there would appear to be sufficient places in the school to meet forecast demand and the places required for the proposed local plan housing. However, this would need to be reassessed at the time of any planning applications to consider the most recent birth data and intake rate. There are no other schools within 2-mile safe walking route of the school.

### Implications for Secondary Provision from 2022/23

The Ridgeway School in Wroughton is the catchment school for this community area. Historically, all 'on-time' year 6 applicants from children resident in this community area have been offered places at the catchment school. However, both Marlborough St John's and Royal Wootton Bassett Academy are popular choices for those living in this area.

Swindon Borough Council is responsible for school place planning in Wroughton. Wiltshire Council will maintain effective communications with Swindon to ensure the pupil situation is kept under review and cross-border admissions continue to operate smoothly.

## **Wroughton Implementation Plan**

No specific projects are deemed necessary at this stage, available places and demand to be kept under review.

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**F School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027: Implementation Plan**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
<b>Amesbury</b>			<i>Possible expansion to provide 150 additional places at The Stonehenge School</i>
<b>Bradford-on-Avon</b>			<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places at St Laurence School to meet the needs of new housing</i>
<b>Chippenham</b>		<i>Expansion of Abbeyfield School to provide 150 new places</i>	
		<i>Provision of a new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the Rowden Park site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>	
			<i>Provision of a new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the Rawlings Green site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>
			<i>Potential further new schools/expansions to meet the needs of local plan housing – to</i>

**F School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027: Implementation Plan**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
			<i>be determined once housing numbers are confirmed.</i>
<b>Devizes</b>			<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places at Devizes School to meet the needs of new housing</i>
<b>Downton</b>			<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places The Trafalgar School at Downton to meet the needs of new housing</i>
<b>Lavington</b>		<i>Expansion to provide additional places at Lavington School to meet the needs of new housing</i>	
<b>Malmesbury</b>		<i>Potential expansion of Malmesbury Primary to meet the needs of new housing in the town</i>	
			<i>Potential expansion of Malmesbury School to meet the needs of new housing in the town</i>

**F School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027: Implementation Plan**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
<b>Marlborough</b>			<i>Potential further expansion of St John’s Marlborough to meet the needs of new housing.</i>
<b>Melksham</b>	<i>Expansion of Forest and Sandridge CE Primary School by 0.5FE to provide additional places to meet the needs of new housing</i>		
		<i>New Primary School at Pathfinder Place when required to meet the needs of new housing.</i>	
			<i>Secure site and financial contributions for a further new primary school, if needed, to support new Local Plan housing</i>
			<i>Potential further expansion of Melksham Oak to meet the needs of new housing.</i>
<b>Royal Wootton Bassett</b>		<i>Possible expansion of Royal Wootton Bassett Academy to meet the needs of approved housing</i>	<i>Possible expansion to provide further additional places at Royal Wootton Bassett Academy, if required to meet the needs of new Local Plan housing</i>
			<i>Potential expansion of Longleaze Primary School to take the school</i>

**F School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027: Implementation Plan**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
			to 1.5FE if required to meet the needs of new Local Plan housing
			Secure site and financial contributions for new primary school, if needed, to support new Local Plan housing
<b>Salisbury</b>		Expansion of St Peter’s CE Primary Academy to 2FE	
		Expansion of Sarum Academy, size of expansion and timing to be determined, dependant on housing completions	
		Provision of new Primary School/s, date(s) will depend upon housing completions and local birth rate.	
			Potential provision of additional primary and secondary places to meet the needs of local plan housing – to be determined once housing numbers and sites are confirmed.

**F School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027: Implementation Plan**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
<b>Tidworth</b>		<i>Small expansion of Wellington Academy funded by Section 106</i>	<i>Possible expansion to provide additional places at Wellington Academy, if required to meet the needs of new Local Plan housing</i>
<b>Tisbury</b>			<i>Possible extensions to provide additional places at St John’s Primary and Ludwell Primary if required to meet the needs of new housing</i>
<b>Trowbridge</b>		<i>Expansion of Hilperton School to 1FE</i>	
		<i>Provision of first new Primary School (2FE) on the Ashton Park site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>	<i>Provision of a second new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the Ashton Park site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>
		<i>Work with local stakeholders to identify and assess options for additional secondary provision in the town</i>	<i>Provision of additional secondary places - to follow stakeholder engagement when necessary to meet demand.</i>
<b>Warminster</b>		<i>Provision of a new Primary School (up to 2FE) on the West Warminster Urban Extension site, date will depend upon housing completions.</i>	

**F School Places Strategy 2023 – 2027: Implementation Plan**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Short term – 1 to 2 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2022/23 – 2023/24</b>	<b>Medium term – 3 to 5 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2024/25 – 2026/27</b>	<b>Long term – 5 to 10 years</b>  <b>Academic Years</b> <b>2027/28 – 2032/33</b>
<b>Westbury</b>		<i>Expansion of Kingdown School by 300 places</i>	<i>Potential expansion Matravers School to meet needs of new housing.</i>
			<i>Possible provision of new primary school places if required to meet the needs of new housing</i>

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by textphone 01225 712500,  
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如果有需要我們可以使用其他形式（例如：大字體版本或者錄音帶）或其他語言版本向您提供有關威爾特郡政務會各項服務的資訊，敬請與政務會聯繫，電話：0300 456 0100，文本電話：(01225) 712500，或者發電子郵件至：[customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk](mailto:customerservices@wiltshire.gov.uk)

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