

**Proposed Decision to be made by the Portfolio Holder  
Decision for Education and Learning on or after  
17 March 2017**

**Education and Learning Sufficiency Strategy 2016-2020**

**Recommendation**

The Portfolio Holder agrees to undertake a public consultation on the updated Education and Learning Sufficiency Strategy

**1.0 Background**

- 1.1 Warwickshire County Council has a statutory responsibility to secure sufficient school places.
- 1.2 Large areas of Warwickshire have seen a significant increase in the birth rate over recent years and this has resulted in pressure on existing primary school places. Although the birth rate has levelled off, Primary cohorts are moving through to Secondary and this will require further expansion.
- 1.3 Future housing developments outlined in Borough and District Local Plans are forecast to put pressure on primary and secondary places in specific areas across the county. Funding for the capital programme is reliant upon securing S106/CIL contributions from housing developers.
- 1.4 Alongside the additional places required to meet future forecasts, we are also committed to ensuring we achieve 4% surplus of places to enable movement and midyear in-migration to the county.
- 1.5 Officers are working closely with the Education Funding Agency (EFA) to open Free Schools through the Traditional Free School route in areas of basic need where the county do not have the funds required to build the provision.

**2.0 The Proposals**

- 2.1 Any specific school expansions or school organisation changes will be subject to cabinet approval.

**3.0 Consultation**

- 3.1 Consultation is scheduled to take place between 27<sup>th</sup> March to 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2017. There will be 6 events across the county in order that Councillors, School Governors, Head teachers and colleagues from the District and Borough Councils can have their say.

- 3.2 Presentation to Children and Young People Overview and Scrutiny will take place on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017.
- 3.3 The sufficiency strategy and a report containing consultation responses will be made available to cabinet on 15<sup>th</sup> June, before presentation to Council on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2017.
- 3.4 The costs of the consultation will be met by the Education and Learning Business Unit

## 4.0 Summary

- 4.1 Forecasts show there is a need to increase both primary and secondary provision in areas across Warwickshire. The increase in provision is likely to be provided by a mixture of school extensions and new schools opening.
- 4.3 Early Years are tackling the forthcoming introduction of 30 hours free childcare and ensuring sufficiency across Warwickshire
- 4.4 Using a basic assumption that the prevalence of Special Educational Needs will remain fairly static up to September 2018, the number of pupils requiring additional support is expected to grow by around 9% in that time.

## 5.0 Timescales Associated with Next Steps

- 5.1 Presentation to Overview and Scrutiny on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017.
- 5.2 Public consultation 27<sup>th</sup> March to 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2017
- 5.3 Report to County Cabinet 15<sup>th</sup> June 2017
- 5.4 Report to County Cabinet 18<sup>th</sup> July 2017

## Background papers

None

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This report was circulated to the following elected members prior to publication.

Councillors A.Webb, Holland, Perry, Caborn, Rolfe

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**Warwickshire County Council**

**Education and Learning**

**Sufficiency Strategy 2016 – 2021**



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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Warwickshire's Education and Learning Vision

This Sufficiency Strategy is designed to help deliver the vision for Education and Learning across Warwickshire that **every child and young person in Warwickshire will:**

- attend a good or outstanding school or setting;
- achieve well whatever their starting point or circumstances; and
- go on to a positive destination

In this context, the Sufficiency Strategy will help schools, parents, council staff, local partners and stakeholders understand how Warwickshire County Council plans and provides school places to ensure that all children and young people thrive in sustainably good or outstanding schools and settings throughout their education, wherever they live.

It sets out the principles underpinning school place planning; the ways in which places will be delivered, the information which will be used and the way we work with people to deliver high quality, accessible school and early years places for all learners.

### 1.2. Statutory Context

Warwickshire County Council (WCC) has a legal duty to:

- ensure sufficient schools and places in a locality;
- secure sufficient early years & childcare places;
- ensure sufficient post 16 provision;
- provide appropriate education provision for children with special educational needs and disabilities;
- promote high education standards;
- ensure fair access to educational opportunity;
- promote the fulfilment of every child's education potential;
- promote diversity and parental choice.



These responsibilities still remain despite the recent direction of government policy towards giving schools more autonomy. As a result, all schools, including Academies and Free Schools, are considered equally in the County Council's planning of school places.

It is the Council's role to plan, commission and organise school places in a way that raises standards, manages supply and demand and creates a diverse infrastructure.

This strategy provides for the longest possible planning horizon to ensure that need is anticipated and met in a transparent, objective, cost effective and sustainable way.

### **1.3. Coordinated Strategic approach**

The strategy supports the coordinated approach to Warwickshire County Council's estates and assets, set out in the Council's property strategy. The Council is committed to providing accommodation, whether permanent or temporary, that is high quality, fit for purpose, provides value for money and ensures flexibility to respond to changes in need and curriculum.

The focus of this strategy is the provision of places for age 0-19; this strategy also links with a number of other key Council strategies:

- [Early Years and Childcare Sufficiency Assessment](#)
- [Vulnerable Learners strategy](#)
- [Post 16 – Raising the Participation Age Strategy](#)
- [WCC One Organisational Plan for 2014 – 2018](#)

## 2. Methodology and Planning Considerations

### 2.1. Pupil Forecasts

School-level forecasts of future pupil numbers are produced each year on the receipt of the latest population data from the health authorities and the latest data on parental preferences and housing numbers. The following process is followed:

#### **Reception Intakes:**

Data is provided at postcode level from health authorities on all Warwickshire resident children aged 0-4; this is then aggregated to match the LA's SCAP (School Capacity) planning areas. This data is provided annually, which allows patterns to be found in families moving in and out of each area with pre-school children. Once these have been taken into account, it is possible to compare recent numbers of pre-school children with the number that then arrived in Warwickshire School Reception classes. A percentage is generated for each planning area (e.g. 95% of the number of children resident in Bedworth will enter a Reception class at a Warwickshire school); these percentages are then applied to the most recent data to give a forecast of the number of pupils living in each planning area likely to start in Reception in a Warwickshire school over the next few years. Once this has been established the Reception class numbers in each planning area are distributed across the County's schools in line with recent patterns, e.g. 5% of pupils living in Warwick go to Westgate Primary school. Numbers are increased to account for the likely movement into Warwickshire of pupils living out of county but choosing a school within Warwickshire. Individual rates of increase are applied to individual schools as this is more of a factor for schools near the county boundaries. Those rates are based on recent trends.

#### **Year 7 Intakes:**

The process is identical to the one explained above for Reception intakes except that the expected number of Year 7 pupils living in each planning area is arrived at by comparing the size of recent Year 7 cohorts with the size of that cohort when they were in Year 6. This generates a percentage for each planning area and these are applied to all younger year groups to generate Year 7 number for future years for each planning area.

#### **In-year Movement:**

In most cases the numbers are rolled forwards with adjustments only made where a specific need has been identified or where there are irregular points of transfer such as with the county's remaining infant and junior schools. Adjustments are made to

account for pupils finding alternative routes at post-16 by looking at previous rates of transfer from Year 11 to Year 12.

### **Housing development:**

The County Council maintains a database of housing developments with their likely pupil yields, which are calculated using formulae that are sensitive to the part of the County the development falls in. Pupil yields are added to the forecasts where appropriate – in most cases assumptions are made as to the rate the houses will be built and occupied unless specific information is available. Adjustments are made as new pupil-level data becomes available.

## **2.2 Maintaining Available Capacity**

The DfE previously recommended that Local Authorities should retain between 5 and 10% capacity as surplus to accommodate 'In Year' applications/growth.

The level of surplus capacity available in Warwickshire schools varies from area to area, with extremely low levels of surplus capacity available in urban areas, particularly across the primary phase of education. In contrast to this, higher levels of surplus capacity are recorded in the county's rural areas.

There is a need to maintain a certain amount of capacity within a given area to allow for flexibility to meet parental preference as much as possible, enable in-year transfers and allow families moving to an area to be able to secure a place at a local school or for each of their children at the same school.

The target for Warwickshire is for the supply of places to exceed demand by approximately 4%, with as even a spread across the County as possible. For the most part this 4% capacity will be measured within a planning area, however we recognise that where there are single school planning areas, 4% capacity may be unattainable or lead to issues with financial viability in the school. In these situations we will work with and support schools to allow for flexibility to admit pupils over the admission number as exceptions if no reasonable alternative school is available. This has been factored in all of the planning and analysis set out further on in this strategy.

Current and forecast capacity is available within Appendix 4 (primary) and Appendix 5 (secondary).

## 2.3 School Admissions

All aspects of school admissions are based on the School Admissions Code. It governs the way all schools set their admissions oversubscription criteria, ensures compliance with local co-ordinated schemes, makes offers of places and allows for school admissions appeals. It also places the local authority as a regulator for all other admission authorities within its boundaries, with the expectation of the local authority reporting those admission authorities whose admission arrangements are not in line with the School Admissions Code to the schools adjudicator.

The School Admissions Code places a requirement on all local authorities to publish a 'co-ordinated scheme' and manage the admissions process for; entry into Reception, the transfer from Infant to Junior school (Years 2 to 3) and the transfer from primary to secondary school (Years 6 to 7).

## 2.4 Home to School transport

WCC provides home to school transport to pupils in accordance with national legislation. In instances where a place at a school named as a parental preference, cannot be offered to a pupil and the alternative place offered is above the distance criteria set out below (or use of a walking route that is deemed 'unsafe' is required), WCC will provide transport to the alternative school.

Pupils up until the age of 8: 2 miles

Pupils aged 8 and over: 3 miles

[Warwickshire Home to School transport Policy](#)

It is the intention of WCC to provide 'local places for local children', reducing the need for pupils to access home to school transport services.

## 2.5 Key strategic priorities

Where possible, we will consult with all schools in the area and decide upon the most cost effective way forward.

We are committed to ensuring all schools are kept informed with regards to long term school planning. We will, where possible, design buildings which enable schools to be flexible in the longer term regarding use of buildings and grounds.

Each year we will communicate to all schools our proposals for new schools, expansions and the long term demand by area. Schools will be invited to comment and declare an interest in expansion.

We are committed, where expansions and funds allow\*, to address the following areas

- **Local places for local children**

*We are committed to providing school places for children in their local community whenever possible.*

- **Removal of half forms of entry**

*In order to provide schools with stability when organising classes we will look to remove half forms of entry.*

- **Increase 1 form of entry (FE) to 2 forms of entry (FE)**

*Where it is possible and appropriate we will look to expand schools to 2 (FE) to provide better financial stability.*

- **Amalgamate Infant and Junior schools**

*We will support and expect Infant and Junior schools to amalgamate where appropriate, particularly when both schools are located on a shared site or when one of the Head teachers leaves.*

- **Address safeguarding issues relating to buildings and grounds**

*We are committed to addressing any safeguarding within schools relating to the school building or grounds and will address any issues identified in a timely manner to ensure the safety of children in Warwickshire schools*

- **Address buildings defects and Equality Act noncompliance**

*Where funds allow we will address any identified defects. All school buildings in Warwickshire should be accessible to all and up to an equal standard.*

- **Incorporate SEND facilities within mainstream schools**

*To make best use of education facilities, and increase inclusion for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, we are developing schemes to include SEND facilities within mainstream schools and expand capacity.*

## 2.6 Funding

- Basic Need Grant funding – The Education Funding Agency (EFA) allocate basic need funding to Local Authorities annually. This funding is required to help fulfil their duty to make sure there are enough school places for children in their local area. The level of funding is determined by the demand for school places in the county.

### [Breakdown of funding received](#)

- Section 106 (S106) funding /Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding – The EFA expect the infrastructure required as a result of housing developments to be mitigated by S106 funding/ CIL funding.
- Centrally funded new schools via the Government's Free School programme.
- Capital Receipts – the sale of former education settings deemed surplus to requirements.
- Capital contributions from individual school budgets and/or bids by Academies for 'Capital Infrastructure Funding' (CIF).
- Capital funding allocations for 'Voluntary Aided' schools (LCVAP funding).

## Basic Need

Capital allocations to meet projected shortfalls in provision are provided by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) to all local authorities based on the data provided in the annual School Capacity return (SCAP). This return informs the EFA of the expected change in pupil numbers over the next few years, the current capacity of schools to meet those numbers and the planned changes to that capacity. There is pressure on capital budgets for new school places across the country and it is likely that allocations will continue to be limited for the foreseeable future. It is important, therefore, to consider value for money in the process of commissioning school places.

The SCAP return asks local authorities to provide forecasts of pupil numbers that exclude pupils brought to the area by new housing development: there is an expectation that provision for these pupils will be funded through contributions provided by the developers.

It is vital that all Net Capacity assessments are completed and maintained in order to inform the SCAP return. We will liaise with schools to ensure all plans and Net Capacity assessments are accurate.

## **Developer contributions**

When planning with the district and borough councils we are mindful of their need to meet the housing demand, versus our need to provide the infrastructure. The County is committed to ensuring we maximize our income to provide the best quality school buildings we are able to.

The Local Authority will seek to access capital funding from developers towards providing additional education provision, through the expansion of existing schools or the opening of new schools, when the predicted impact of a new housing development creates a shortfall.

Where new housing development creates a demand for school places in excess of those available, the LA will work with District/Borough Councils and developers to ensure that the appropriate contributions for the provision of additional school places are given. This will continue to be achieved through Section 106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy. We will seek the maximum contribution from developers to support the provision of additional places that we believe is proportionate to the impact of the development. It is critical that developers make a financial contribution to school places as, without it, the LA will be unable to deliver the required provision.

## **Pupil increase funding**

Warwickshire's Schools Forum has agreed to retain centrally a level of revenue funding for schools that have been asked to expand. This growth fund is to support those schools that the local authority has specifically asked to take on additional pupils: the usual payment is £32,930 to support the initial cost of employing staff and purchasing resources.

The amount was based on 7/12 of the cost of a main scale teacher and a teaching assistant (estimated total £27,500), with an additional sum of £5,000 to fund additional costs such as resources.

In line with the regulations above, this figure is increased proportionately for academies which are funded on an academic year and thus have a 12 month 'lagged' period.

## **2.7 School expansions**

Where a predicted shortfall of places has been identified, the most common solution is to expand an existing school. Where possible, we will consult with all schools in the area and decide upon the most cost effective way forward after considering expansion opportunities available within various school sites and costs.

There are a number of factors taken into consideration as set out below:

Criteria	How is this Measured	Source	
<b>1</b>	<b>Access – Serving Area of Need</b>	Pupil number forecasts.	Education & Learning
		Locality of schools in relation to demand.	Education & Learning
		Long term planning applications in the adjoining area.	Education & Learning
		Proposed admission arrangements.	Education & Learning
<b>2</b>	<b>Suitability of site and buildings for expansion</b>	Net capacity of schools.	Education & Learning
		Size of site.	Physical Assets
		Capacity of existing M&E to accommodate expansion requirements.	Physical Assets / School
		Planning issues including highways and transport impact.	Highways / Other
		Potential for the site to bring investment that would support the development.	Education & Learning / Physical Assets
		Barriers to expansion including listed buildings, grant funding conditions, third-party impact.	Physical Assets
		Demonstrable commitment to making maximum use of the existing school buildings.	School
<b>3</b>	<b>Leadership capacity &amp; Quality of provision</b>	OFSTED reports.	Education & Learning
		School position in terms of pupil attainment.	Education & Learning
		Capacity to maintain standards and manage change during build programme.	Education & Learning / School
<b>4</b>	<b>Consequential impact of project</b>	Impact on pupil numbers at other local provision.	Education & Learning
		Potential for expansion project to improve condition need of existing buildings within funding envelope.	Physical Assets
		Current number of forms of entry.	Education & Learning
		Infant/junior split and location of sites to each other	Education & Learning
		Early Years provision.	Education & Learning

## 2.8 New schools



The need for new schools often arises when there are no opportunities to expand existing local schools or where new housing developments are expected to bring large numbers of new families to an area. It is the responsibility of the local authority to seek sponsors for these new schools so the County will be looking to engage with potential suitable organisations over the next few years including existing high-quality providers within Warwickshire.

When the need to establish a new school arises, there is a presumption in law that these schools will be Free Schools. The role of the local authority is to identify a site for the school and to seek applications to run the new school from potential sponsors. The final decision on who should sponsor a new school is taken by the Regional Schools Commissioner and is outside of local authority control.

There are currently 3 Free Schools operating in Warwickshire; The Priors School, Rugby Free Primary School and Rugby Free Secondary School. There are a further 3 Free Schools planned to open in September 2017; MacIntyre Special Free School, Heathcote Primary School and St Gabriel's CofE Academy. (Correct at time of going to press)

WCC has worked in partnership with Academy Trusts already operating within the county to support their Free School applications, this support has taken the form of providing demographic information to strengthen the Trust's application, liaising with the EFA regarding the need for the free school in question and also assisting the external providers in finding sites for their proposed schools.

The beginning of the current parliament saw the Government's announce a target of opening 500 new free schools across the country over the course of this parliament. This represents a unique opportunity for WCC in terms of providing a number of the new schools that are required across the county by 2021.

The council intends to work collaboratively with the EFA and office of the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) and other external providers to open a number of new free schools across Warwickshire over the lifespan of this Sufficiency Strategy.

The council has initiated discussions over the acquisition of number of sites on which new schools will be located and is also engaging the office of the RSC regarding sponsors for these proposed new schools.

WCC will actively seek to encourage 'good' and 'outstanding' education providers from other areas of the country to begin operating within Warwickshire. This will not only help ensure that the WCC continues to fulfil its statutory obligation of providing sufficiency of school places within the county over the coming years but also provide increased choice and diversity of education provision for parents.

In order to provide sufficient Early Years places across Warwickshire, where existing provision is at capacity all new build primary schools will include facilities for Early Years provision.

## **2.9 Viability and Sustainability**

### **Partnership working**

There is an expectation that small schools or schools with known budget pressures will work in partnership or collaborate with suitable partner schools whenever possible, to achieve economies of scale, for example: through federation and shared staffing/resources. This may help to maintain financial viability and remain sustainable longer term.

Further to this governing bodies are expected to consider forming / joining a Multi Academy Trust as part of plans to provide a strong and sustainable infrastructure.

### **Size**

The minimum size for a primary school will vary across the county; however, it is an important consideration when looking to ensure the long-term viability of schools. In the County's urban centres, primary schools smaller than one form of entry (i.e. one class per year group) are likely to struggle financially. When looking at expanding primary school provision, the local authority will look to expand primary schools from 1FE to 2FE where possible to help with the financial viability of those schools. Where new schools are required, the preferred model will be for 2FE primaries, although specific context may require smaller or larger schools to be provided. The largest primary school in Warwickshire is 4FE.

Similarly, the appropriate size for a secondary school will vary depending on where it is in the county; smaller secondary schools may be appropriate in more rural areas but may not be viable financially. It is unlikely that any new secondary school would be built at less than 6 forms of entry (180 places per year group).

## Organisation

Warwickshire has a number of separate infant and junior schools but is committed to creating all-through primary schools where the opportunities allow; as this is considered a more effective and efficient way to organise provision. There is no overall requirement for infant and junior schools to amalgamate but we will expect and support Infant and Junior schools to amalgamate where and when appropriate. Particularly when both schools are located on a shared site or when a natural change in leadership opportunity arises.

A number of schools in the County are operating with half forms of entry (e.g. admit 45 or 15 pupils per year group) this often requires the school to organise into mixed age classes in order to provide financial viability towards covering the cost of a full time teacher. Whilst it is possible to operate in this manner, it is more challenging for teachers and can be unpopular with parents. The local authority will look to remove half forms of entry where possible, particularly through expansion programmes.

A small number of schools are based on split sites that are a significant distance from each other, this ultimately results in duplication of costs relating to administration staffing etc. The local authority will look to address this through expansion and/or relocation where possible and appropriate.

Warwickshire currently has one mainstream all-through school from age 4 to age 18 following the expansion of an existing secondary school. This model is seen as an effective way of creating new primary age places in areas of high demand. Where new housing developments justify a new primary and secondary school, the LA will look to open all-through schools to attain economies of scale.

## Rural schools

Warwickshire has a number of schools serving predominantly rural areas; many of these schools operate with small admission numbers and/or small numbers on roll. Due to the rural nature of much of the county it is often the case that the next nearest alternative school is a significant distance away. We recognise that it is important to support these schools in ensuring they remain viable as they fill a particular need within the rural parts of the county in providing local school places. We aim to ensure children are able to gain a place at their local school; this may not always be the priority school where the family reside and could be the closest school by distance.

## Schools on borders

It is essential that all factors are considered when planning for schools on borders with other local authorities, and not only the numbers on roll from out of county or numbers from within Warwickshire.

As planning takes account of pupil preference, and there is a need to ensure support for rural and border schools, it is essential that when growth in a particular area is forecast or taking place a school is not penalised in terms of budget pressures whilst growing to accommodate forecast need.

## 3. Warwickshire

### 3.1. Warwickshire County

Warwickshire County covers an area of 1,975km<sup>2</sup> and is a geographically diverse county with both large urban areas and several smaller rural settlements. The county is made up of five District/Borough Councils, North Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth, Rugby, Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon. Each of these authorities has their own unique population and demographic make-up.

In terms of planning for sufficient school places, Warwickshire is divided into five education areas, roughly following the five District/Borough areas with a few exceptions based on parental preference.

## Warwickshire Education Planning Areas

DRAFT

## 3.2. Characteristics of Warwickshire schools

### Early Years and Pre-School

Early years' education and childcare is provided in nursery schools, school nursery classes and in private, voluntary and independent settings, including child minders. There are currently 6 maintained nursery schools, 59 maintained nursery classes (including those making provision for children with SEND) and 346 private, voluntary and independent (PVI) providers registered to provide early education places for funded 2, 3 and 4 year olds. PVI providers can be categorized as follows:

Type of Provision	Number
Child-minder	92
Day Nursery	144
Exempt	1
Nursery Units of Independent Schools	7
Nurture Nursery	6
Other Exceptional	1
Pre-School	94
Private Nursery School	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>

[Warwickshire's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016/17](#) sets out the gap analysis and action plan for ensuring that sufficient places are made available, and it closely aligns to the Schools Sufficiency Strategy.

### Primary Schools

There are currently 192 primary phase schools and one all-through school in Warwickshire. This includes two new free primary schools due to open from September 2017.

Type	Infant	Junior	Primary	All-Through	Total
Academy	2	5	30	1	38
Community	19	8	49	0	76
Voluntary Controlled	1	3	36	0	40
Voluntary Aided	0	1	30	0	31
Foundation	1	1	2	0	4
Free School	0	0	4	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>193</b>

## Secondary Schools

There are currently 35 secondary schools and 1 all-through school in Warwickshire.

Type	Age 11-16	Age 11-18	Grammar	All through	Total
Academy	9	15	5	1	30
Community	0	1	0	0	1
Catholic Voluntary Aided	0	2	0	0	2
Foundation	1	1	0	0	2
Free School	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>

## Special Schools

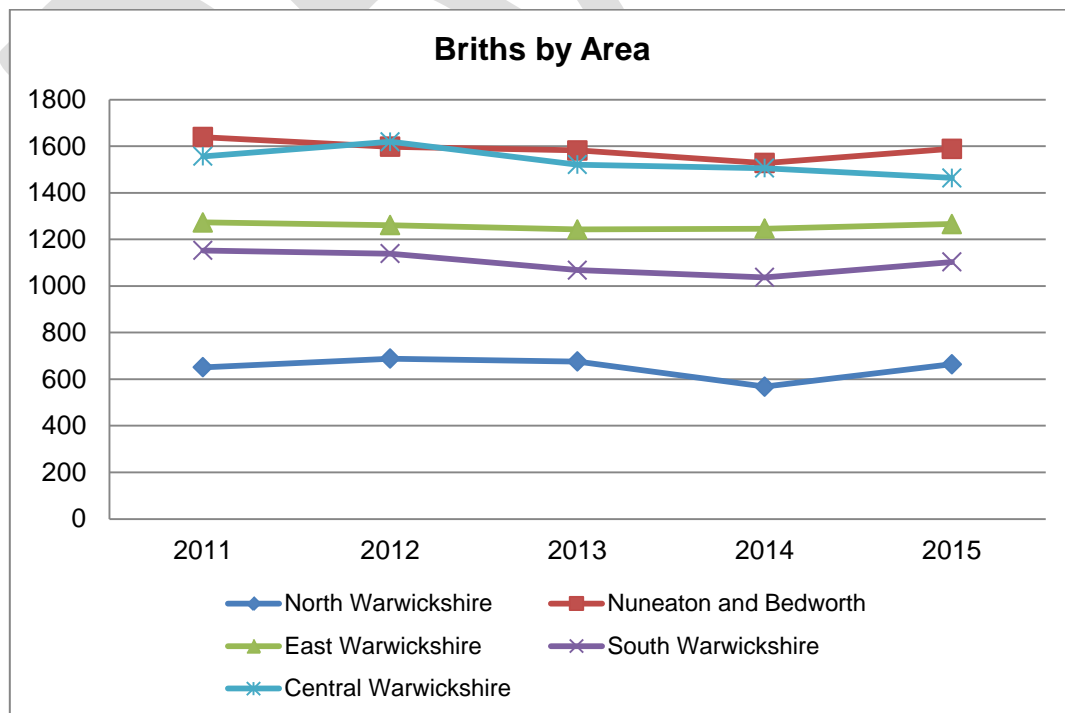
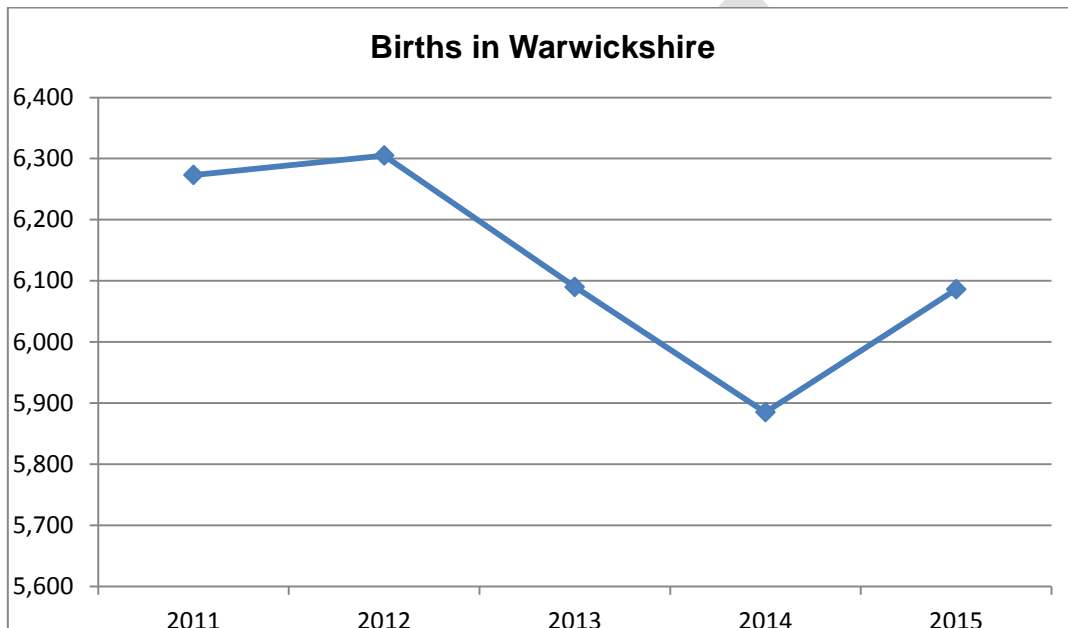
Warwickshire currently has 10 special schools, including the recently opened new special school in Nuneaton.

Type	Primary	Secondary	All-Through	Total
Academy	1	1	1	3
Community	1	2	4	7
Foundation	0	0	0	0
Free school	0	0	0	0
Voluntary aided	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>

### 3.3. Population Context

The 2011 census shows that 545,000 people live within the county boundaries. This number is only expected to continue to increase, with Warwickshire Observatory estimates showing the population at 554,000 by 2015. The latest data shows that across the County of Warwickshire the overall population grew by 9% from 2001 to 2011, with a further 7% growth expected by 2021.

The increase in population varied considerably by district with North Warwickshire growing by just 1% but Rugby by 17%.





Where that population growth has been driven by an increase in births or migration families with school age children, clearly there will be an impact on the level of school places required. The number of births in Warwickshire increased between 2001 and a peak in 2010 by 21%, which has required the County to create additional primary school places.

The latest data from the health authorities gives us some key headlines:

- The number of children entering Reception (shown in chart above as 2011 birth year) classes peaked for entry into September 2015 and, with no further housing development, will begin to stabilize from September 2016 and in some areas start to decrease.
- The overall numbers of Primary school children will continue to grow until September 2018, as larger year groups work their way through, then overall numbers will begin to stabilise for the year groups entering Reception from September 2016 onwards although the impact of planned new housing will offset this.
- Overall numbers in secondary schools will grow from September 2015 onwards as larger cohorts transfer from primary schools, currently expecting to peak in September 2022 to correspond with the Reception peak seven years earlier.

### **3.4. Housing Development**

New housing developments create additional demand for existing and new education facilities. Each District/ Borough Council produces a Local Plan which sets out development policies and sites over a fifteen year period. In total, there are proposals plans to build circa 63,000 additional homes across the five areas. These are likely to lead to over 25,000 additional children. Growth is not uniform across the County; for example Rugby is already one of the fastest growing towns outside London while there has been little to no growth in North Warwickshire. However, the delay in the adoption of Local Plans is adding to the uncertainty about when and where development will take place. There are also significant numbers of housing developments receiving planning permission outside the local plan process, which are already beginning to impact on local schools.

### **3.5. Movement of pupils**

The WCC Admissions Service started to monitor In Year movements both into the county and within the county. Data is indicating significant movements between schools with no house move and in some areas such as Rugby significant movement into the county. All these factors need to be taken into account when planning in particular areas

## **4. North Warwickshire**

### **4.1. North Warwickshire population data**

The increase in population has varied considerably across the County with North Warwickshire growing by just 1% between 2001 and 2011. However North Warwickshire's major urban centres are expected to receive a large influx of housing over the next few years as part of the borough's draft Local Plan; if adopted this will place increased pressure on schools in this area.

### **4.2. Future development**

The current draft Local Plan outlines 5280 new homes over the next 15 years; however this is the minimum the Borough Council expects to build. There is a further 3790 new homes which are noted as being potential delivery for Greater Birmingham & Black Country Housing Market Area, these are not currently included within the Local Plan or subsequent analysis as there is no indication as yet of sites for these extra homes.

These new homes will be primarily distributed across the main market towns and local population centres and allocations include close to 2000 dwellings in the Atherstone and Mancetter area and over 3200 dwellings allocated to the area around Polesworth and Dordon. There are also over 1000 homes outlined for the Hartshill and Ansley Common area, however in terms of education planning areas this will fall within Nuneaton and Bedworth.

## **Early Years**

### **4.3. Children's Centre Group Demographic Data**

Warwickshire analyses its Early Years provision by Children's Centre reach area, because of the need to join up early years services for families with young children. Detailed information is available in Warwickshire's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016/17.

Over 70% of early years provision in Warwickshire is provided by the private and voluntary sector, and therefore where a need for additional places is identified, the local authority works in partnership with the sector to increase places to meet demand.

5 Children's Centre reach areas cover the North Warwickshire district – Coleshill, Mancetter, Atherstone, Polesworth and Kingsbury.

### **Coleshill:**

This is centred around the town of Coleshill and includes a large rural reach with limited childcare provision. It is expected that the current level of provision in the town will be sufficient to meet demand, including for the new 30 Hours offer. Families living in the rural villages including Fillongley and Curdworth travel to access full daycare to meet working needs, although they have local term time only pre-schools.

Water Orton is close to Coleshill and has its own cluster of providers offering early years places. It is expected to be affected by the HS2 rail link, and the nursery on the school site will then be relocated together with the primary school.

### **Mancetter:**

The reach covers a large rural area incorporating villages and hamlets, and borders the outskirts of Nuneaton and Atherstone.

Significant growth in housing will put pressure on places in some areas, particularly Hartshill, where we expect a substantial increase in places to be needed. We anticipate sufficient places across the reach as a whole, but only if parents are able to travel.

Mancetter is at the northern edge of the reach, close to Atherstone, and projected housing growth may affect the sufficiency of places here.

### **Atherstone:**

Atherstone reach is clustered around the town centre and spreads into the rural areas between the reaches of Polesworth and Mancetter Children's Centres.

Current occupancy levels indicate there may be a shortage of places within Atherstone itself when the 30 Hours offer is introduced in September 2017. There will be substantial levels of new housing in the town which will add a further need for childcare places.

There is sufficient provision in the rural areas at present, although in the longer term all providers are expected to become short of space once new housing is completed.

### **Kingsbury:**

The area includes a large expanse of industrial site leaving the majority of the residential areas clustered around the large commuter village of Kingsbury.

There are sufficient places available within the reach area and local demand is not expected to increase significantly, although there is considerable cross border traffic, due to the proximity of the motorways. Demand from families outside Warwickshire may affect sufficiency of places.

### **Polesworth:**

The reach is clustered around the large village of Polesworth and spreads to cover a large rural reach with three main smaller villages – Warton, Austrey and Newton Regis. The area borders Staffordshire and Leicestershire, and families travel to access childcare in these areas if it meets their needs, with other families travelling in to Warwickshire from outside the county.

Overall, the area is expected to have sufficient places to meet the increased demand once 30 Hours becomes available. Housing development may see a limited increase in need for places once completed.

## **Primary**

### **4.4. Context of North Primary schools**

There are 20 primary schools in North Warwickshire and one infant school that feeds into a primary at KS2. The schools are mainly centred on the larger town and village settlements while still serving large surrounding rural areas. Several of the schools in the area attract pupils from outside of the county due to their location near to county borders.

Coleshill C of E Primary took a bulge class for Reception 2016 to accommodate increased demand within the area. Numbers are expected to drop back down to allow all pupils to be accommodated within the local schools from September 2017. This area is experiencing increased in year pressure, particularly within Coleshill Town as a result of a small amount of housing development and movement of pupils within the County.

#### **4.5. Pupil forecasts**

Current pupil forecasts for North Warwickshire show the majority of planning areas are predicted to have available capacity in excess of the 4% target. However the Coleshill Primary planning area is currently forecast to have a deficit of reception places each year and is currently experiencing pressure for in year applications in the majority of year groups. The Curdworth and Water Orton planning area is predicted to have no available capacity for reception September 2017 and September 2019. In addition to this several planning areas are currently predicted to have less than 4% capacity across all year groups in total, this may lead to pressure for in year applications in the Polesworth and Curdworth and Water Orton planning areas.

#### **4.6. Capital programme**

As part of the HS2 project, plans have been outlined to relocate Water Orton Primary School. The school will be rebuilt as a 1.5FE (315 places) primary and accommodate nursery and SEND resourced provision. The sale of the current school site will top up the funding from HS2 to build the new school building.

The age range of High Meadow Infant School will be expanded to create a 1FE primary school, increasing capacity by an additional 120 places across the school, in order to build available capacity back into the area and to address the pressure from in-year movement.

#### **4.7. Future need**

While current pupil forecasts and existing numbers on roll show available capacity in the majority of primary schools in the North Warwickshire education planning areas, this capacity will accommodate any natural increase in pupils as well as any potential in year movement into the area. Any significant increase in need in this area will likely require additional primary provision, either as expansions of existing school or new primary schools depending on where and when the need arises.

The North Warwickshire Borough Council Draft Local Plan outlines an additional 5280 new dwellings over the plan period. It is expected that there will be a total of 800 additional primary age children generated by proposed development equating to the need for an additional 3-4 forms of entry across the borough. These additional forms of entry will be required mainly as a result of development in Atherstone and Mancetter, Polesworth and Dordon, and the area bordering Tamworth. Development within the Hartshill and Ansley Common area may also require additional provision

given the relation to developments across the border in Nuneaton and Bedworth and the existing schools within that area already being at capacity and forecast to remain so.

There are currently plans to build a 1-2 form(s) of entry primary at the Robey's Lane site, dependent upon developments going ahead, which is expected to be required by September 2023. This is evidently in a pre-planning stage but may be crucial to providing sufficient school places long term in the area. The Tamworth border and the ongoing development there, despite the meaningful gap, will need increasing scrutiny in regards to Out of County students attending schools in the Polesworth area.

## Secondary

### 4.8. Context of North Secondary schools

There are four secondary schools in North Warwickshire located in each of the main towns and also serving the surrounding large rural areas.

The Polesworth School have admitted above PAN to 270 for the past two years to accommodate demand for the school, the school are unable to sustain admitting 270 pupils beyond September 2016 due to lack of physical capacity in the school.

A rebuild of The Queen Elizabeth Academy was completed as part of phase one of the priority schools building programme and the school are now operating at a reduced pan of 120 from September 2016.

### 4.9. Pupil forecasts

Current forecasts for North Warwickshire show that in contrast to the primary, the majority of secondary planning areas are predicted to be over capacity. The Coleshill Secondary planning area is expected to be overcapacity, for both Year 7 and overall, although the Year 7 intake is expected to drop in 2019/2020 to be in line with published admission number. Polesworth planning area is similar in that Year 7 intake fluctuates between being over capacity and at capacity. However the overall capacity is expected to be continually oversubscribed. In contrast to this, Kingsbury planning area is expected to be over capacity in some years reaching as high as 12% over total capacity but the Year 7 is expected to have excess of 4% available surplus.

#### **4.10. Capital programme**

The Coleshill School will be increasing its PAN to 210 from September 2018, increasing capacity by an additional 150 places across the school over the next 5 years, to accommodate current demand, from both in and out of county children, and address the predicted shortfalls currently forecast in this area.

#### **4.11. Future need**

The new housing development outlined in the North Warwickshire Borough Council Draft Local Plan is expected to yield an additional 570 Secondary age children, which equates to approximately a further 2-4 forms of entry; although this may rise to due to windfall sites, expected demographic shift and general population growth. The additional housing is expected to yield 110 post-16 pupils and additional provision will be required.

The additional forms of entry will need to be distributed broadly along the same lines as the Primary schools. An additional form of entry will be needed at each of The Queen Elizabeth School, Polesworth School and possibly at the Kingsbury Academy. As these schools are academies and therefore are their own admissions authority, the LA will need to engage as early as possible to ensure appropriate planning in line with the increased demand. Increasing provision might be more difficult at the Queen Elizabeth School as it has recently re-opened with a reduced Published Admission Number.

## **5. Nuneaton and Bedworth**

### **5.1. Nuneaton and Bedworth population data**

The borough of Nuneaton and Bedworth is concentrated on these two urban areas, as well as being located on the Coventry border, Nuneaton is currently the largest town in the county with a population of 81,000.

### **5.2. Future development**

Nuneaton and Bedworth borough council's draft Borough Plan outlines proposals for 10,040 new homes across the district. The majority of these new dwellings will be within or as extensions to the existing town boundaries.

It is also important to note that there are over 1000 homes currently proposed for the Hartshill and Ansley Common area in the North Warwickshire Local Plan which will fall within the Nuneaton and Bedworth education planning area.

## Early Years

### 5.3. Children's Centre Group Demographic Data

Warwickshire examines its Early Years provision by Children's Centre reach area, because of the need to join up early years services for families with young children. Detailed information is available in Warwickshire's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016/17.

Over 70% of early years provision in Warwickshire is provided by the private and voluntary sector, and therefore where a need for additional places is identified, the local authority works in partnership with the sector to increase places to meet demand.

Six Children's Centre reach areas cover the Nuneaton area – Abbey, Camp Hill, Ladybrook, Park Lane, Riversley and Stockingford. There are ten reach area across the whole of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough.

#### **Abbey:**

The reach area covers Nuneaton town centre, bounded by the railway line to the north/north east. It is densely populated and unlikely to have significant housing development because of this. There is currently no sufficiency issue in this area, although the impact of the 30 Hours childcare offer may incentivise parents to increase working hours and so put some pressure on vacancy rates.

#### **Camp Hill:**

The reach area is almost entirely urban and has expanded in recent years due to new housing, which continues to be developed. Only a small proportion of parents will be entitled to 30 Hours childcare, and there is not expected to be a sufficiency gap here.

#### **Ladybrook:**

This reach is mainly urban and encompasses a high a number of working families who use full day care. The area is likely to see significant sufficiency issues once the 30 Hours entitlement is implemented, as most settings are close to full capacity. Large scale housing development will exacerbate this.



**Park Lane:**

The reach area is urban and densely populated to the east, and rural to the west. It will be affected by housing developments which will increase demand for places. Nurseries in the reach area are close to capacity, as are those in the neighbouring Mancetter reach area. There may be a sufficiency issue once parents take up their 30 Hours entitlement.

**Riversley:**

The reach area is situated to the south east of Nuneaton and is mainly urban with a small rural area to the south. Settings are not currently operating at full capacity and there is unlikely to be a sufficiency issue across the reach as a whole, although this will need to be monitored as proposed housing is not located close to the majority of existing settings.

**Stockingford:**

This reach covers the south west part of Nuneaton which is densely populated, plus a rural area with scattered housing. There is a large industrial estate to the south east of the reach area.

Nurseries are either full with waiting lists or close to capacity. Parents are likely to be finding it difficult to access a nursery place. Data shows that the impact of the 30 Hours will be significant, with a large proportion of eligible parents not currently purchasing these hours (which they will be able to receive free of charge). Housing development will also increase local demand.

Four Children's Centre reach areas cover the Bedworth area – Bedworth Heath, Bulkington, Rainbow and St Michael's.

**Bedworth Heath:**

The reach area includes a significant part of Bedworth town (west side) and some rural locations. Two thirds of the settings operate close to full capacity, so there is no immediate concern. Housing plans will affect sufficiency in the longer term and would create significant pressure on places.

**Bulkington:**

The reach covers a geographically large area to the east of Bedworth and Nuneaton, including six villages plus Bulkington town. All the villages have relatively easy access to childcare places, although all are running at close to full capacity.

There may be a moderate sufficiency issue if planned housing goes ahead in nearby areas.

### **Rainbow:**

The reach includes Keresley End, Ash Green, and the western part of Bedworth Heath. Much of the area is rural with scattered housing.

In the south of the reach area, there will be a relatively high take up of 30 Hour childcare places, and this combined with the future housing development is likely to create a sufficiency issue in the medium term.

In the north of the reach area, take up of 30 Hours places is expected to be lower, but settings are operating at high capacity meaning there is likely to be a shortage of places from September 2017. This could lead to a significant shortage of places if housing is developed.

### **St Michael's:**

This reach area is completely urban and situated to the east side of Bedworth, bounded by the M6 to the south and the A444 to the west. Settings operate at near maximum capacity and the impact of the 30 Hours will determine whether or not there is a sufficiency issue here.

## **Primary**

### **5.4. Context of Nuneaton and Bedworth Primary schools**

There are currently twenty primary, ten infant and nine junior schools in Nuneaton and Bedworth with the majority of these schools located within the towns. Increased need within this area has led to several expansions in recent years.

All Saints Bedworth C of E Primary School increased its age range from September 2015 and is currently growing organically in KS2 from an infant school to a primary school.

Nathaniel Newton infant school has taken bulge classes for the both September 2015 and 2016 with a further expected for September 2017; following this the school's PAN will permanently increase to 90 from September 2018.

Canon Evans C of E Infant and Canon Maggs C of E Junior Schools amalgamated to form The Canons C of E Primary School from September 2015.

Our Lady of the Angels Catholic Infant and St Joseph's Catholic Junior Schools are amalgamating from January 2017 to form Our Lady and St Joseph Catholic Primary Academy.

### **5.5. Pupil forecasts**

Current pupil forecasts for Nuneaton and Bedworth show overall the district is predicted to have surplus capacity less than the 4% target. However the planning areas of Nuneaton North West, Nuneaton North East, Nuneaton East, and Keresley and Ash Green are all forecast to have no surplus or a deficit of reception places each year from September 2017.

Nuneaton North East in particular is forecast to have a deficit in excess of -20% capacity by September 2019. Several other planning areas are forecast no surplus capacity. In addition to this several planning areas are also currently predicted to have less than 4% surplus places across all year groups in total, this may lead to pressure for in year applications in the Nuneaton North West, Nuneaton North East, Nuneaton East, Keresley and Ash Green, and Bedworth South West planning areas.

### **5.6. Capital programme**

Newdigate Primary School is increasing capacity from 1.5FE to 2FE from September 2018, increasing capacity by an additional 105 places across the school over the next 7 years. This is to meet the demand from pupils living within the planning area and pupils arising from already approved housing developments in the locality.

Michael Drayton Junior School will need to increase capacity to 5 FE, increasing capacity by an additional 120 places across the school over the next 4 years, from September 2018 as a result of the bulge classes at Nathaniel Newton Infant School rolling through to Junior.

### **5.7. Future need**

Nuneaton and Bedworth's draft borough plan outlines plans for 10,040 new homes; this is expected to produce an estimated additional 2052 primary age children which equates to an additional 9-10 forms of entry. The delivery of these additional places will vary and depend on the location of the main development sites. While there will be capacity to extend several schools to accommodate some of the additional need certain proposed development sites are large enough to require new primary schools.

The REAch2 Academy Trust has been granted permission to open a new free primary school in the Nuneaton area, there is currently no indication of a site for the new school or an opening date. (Correct at time of going to press)

## Secondary

### 5.8. Context of Nuneaton and Bedworth Secondary schools

There are currently 8 Secondary schools in this area, two in Bedworth and six in Nuneaton, all schools are located within the towns. Parental preference in recent years in this area has led to a division between oversubscribed school and schools with significant capacity.

### 5.9. Pupil forecasts

The Bedworth planning area contains Ash Green School and Nicholas Chamberlaine Technology College, is currently predicted to be under capacity in both Year 7 and overall, the 4% surplus the Council expects will also be maintained throughout the period until 2020/2021 when the surplus falls to 1%. Both Hartshill and Nuneaton however are either already or predicted to be soon overcapacity both in terms of Year 7 intake and overall. This situation will get progressively worse due to housing growth with Hartshill expected to be 28% overcapacity in Year 7 intake by September 2020.

### 5.10. Future need

Nuneaton and Bedworth's draft borough plan outlines plans for 10,040 new homes; this is expected to produce an additional 2,248 secondary age children and a further 314 post 16 students which equates to an additional 11-12 forms of entry (inc 6th). From September 2018 there is limited capacity available in the existing schools and none are able to expand to sufficiently accommodate the additional need arising from these developments, it is proposed that a new secondary school will be required in the north of Nuneaton as well as expansions at several of the existing schools

## 6. East Warwickshire

### 6.1. East Warwickshire population data

East Warwickshire consists of the Rugby town and the surrounding rural villages. Rugby is going to face increasing pressure over the coming years as it is one of the fastest growing towns in the country, with a population of 71,000 currently. The population growth over the District was 17%. There is an anticipated 15,000 homes being built in the Rugby area which are largely concentrated on the periphery of the town significantly expanding the existing boundary. This means that the population here will continue to expand rapidly thus increasing the need for further school provision.

### 6.2. Future Development

Rugby Borough Council are currently consulting on further residential allocations for their local plan which will require education infrastructure: 5000 dwellings in South West Rugby, 955 dwellings to the North of Rugby Town (Coton House/Coton Park East), 1500 dwelling Garden Village at Lodge Farm Daventry Road, and over 500 dwellings across various rural settlements.

## Early Years

### 6.3. Children's Centre Group Demographic Data

Warwickshire analyses its Early Years provision by Children's Centre reach area, because of the need to join up early years services for families with young children. Detailed information is available in Warwickshire's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016/17.

Over 70% of early years provision in Warwickshire is provided by the private and voluntary sector, and therefore where a need for additional places is identified, the local authority works in partnership with the sector to increase places to meet demand.

Rugby Group covers the town itself plus rural village communities. Eight Children's Centre reach areas cover the district - Hillmorton, Newbold & Riverside, Boughton Leigh, Cawston, Dunchurch, Wolston, Oakfield, Claremont.

Overall, there is limited early years' provision in the villages, whether by the number of providers or the type of provision available. In contrast, Rugby town has a large number of providers who can accommodate different childcare needs in this densely populated area. Despite the high number of providers, data identifies that many are struggling to meet existing demand, coupled with the rapidly expanding development of Rugby.

Brief details are given for each Children's Centre reach area, but parents frequently travel between the areas and do not distinguish between them.

### **Hillmorton:**

The reach is mainly urban, with rural areas towards the southern part and close to the Northamptonshire border. The reach borders with Clifton upon Dunsmore and will be affected by the large building developments. There is a lack of sufficiency currently, with most providers at capacity and operating waiting lists. There is a severe lack of full daycare provision. The lack of places will become more critical as the 30 Hours free childcare is introduced and the new housing comes on stream.

### **Newbold & Riverside**

The reach is extensive, covering Brownsover, Long Lawford and Clifton upon Dunsmore. There are very limited numbers of providers and many rural villages where access to provision is further than 2 miles. There will be significant impact from the large housing developments, and combined with the lack of existing early years' provision this area is a severe sufficiency concern.

### **Boughton Leigh:**

The reach is located towards the north of Rugby, in an area of concentrated housing and industrial estates with no rural areas. It borders Newbold & Riverside and Claremont reach areas, with close links to the town centre. There are only a limited number of early years' providers and most operate at capacity with waiting lists. There will be increased demand from the large scale housing developments taking place in neighbouring Newbold & Riverside.

### **Cawston:**

The reach is situated to the south east of Rugby and has expanded rapidly due to extensive housing development. It has a large concentration of family housing on new estates. The area of Cawston Grange is a significant concern as demand for places cannot be met locally and families are travelling to neighbouring Oakfield and Hillmorton reach areas. (Hillmorton is also an area of sufficiency concern). Providers continue to investigate options for expansion, but suitable premises are very hard to find.

There is less pressure in the Bilton area of the reach, although this may change with the introduction of the 30 Hours free childcare.

#### **Dunchurch:**

The reach is located between Leamington and Rugby – it has many hamlets and villages, Dunchurch being the largest. Due to its proximity to Coventry, Leamington and Rugby, there are key road networks and many families commute in and out of the area. Some settings have capacity, but the geographical spread impacts on accessibility for some local families. Further work is needed to investigate the take up of 30 Hours places, and whether commuter families absorb these at the expense of local families.

#### **Wolston:**

The reach covers a large area on the outskirts of Rugby Borough, bordering Coventry, Bedworth and Leicester. There are no concentrated urban areas, but strong road links, and so providers capture a wide market from the local area and further afield.

There are current spaces and the impact of 30 Hours should be absorbed within the current capacity, although families must travel to access any provision.

#### **Oakfield:**

The reach is a densely populated area on the western outskirts of the town centre. There are key road networks through the reach, which neighbours with Cawston, Claremont, Dunchurch, Newbold & Riverside. Despite the large population, there are a limited number of early years' providers, particularly for the north and centre of the reach. There are opportunities for existing providers to consider expanding to offer full daycare or additional hours.

#### **Claremont:**

The reach predominantly covers the town centre, leading south towards Dunchurch. It borders with all the other reach areas of Rugby Town, and is therefore impacted by the availability of provision in these other areas.

The area is well served by early years provision, most of this being located towards the town centre. There is less choice for families located towards the Oakfield side of the reach.

There is current availability, but this is limited to sessional care, and this reach area needs to be monitored to see if it becomes an area of concern as the 30 Hours entitlement comes on stream.

## Primary

### 6.4. Context of East Primary schools

East Warwickshire comprises of the town of Rugby and the surrounding rural area including several village settlements. There are 22 Primary, 8 Infant and 5 Junior schools in East Warwickshire, the majority of these schools are within the town itself with 6 Primary schools, 2 Infant and 1 Junior school located in the surrounding rural villages. From September 2017 a new primary school, St Gabriel's C of E Academy, will open as part of the Houlton development on the former Radio Mast site in the east of Rugby.

Pressure on primary places in recent years has seen the expansion of a number of schools across Rugby town and several bulge classes being added as well as the opening of Rugby Free Primary School in September 2015 to accommodate increasing pupil numbers within the town.

The more rural areas of East Warwickshire have not seen the same level of pressure and the existing schools have until now accommodated the existing pupil numbers.

### 6.5. Pupil forecasts

As a result of increased housing development and migration into Rugby town current forecasts show several areas of pressure from September 2018 where the number of surplus places are below the 4% capacity for both reception places and overall capacity. The Long Lawford planning area in particular is forecasting significant pressure from September 2017 onwards. The housing pressure in Rugby (see below) means that existing provision, where there are currently spaces, is expected to fill quickly over the coming years. This is particularly true in Rugby West and Dunchurch planning areas.

### 6.6. Housing development

There has been significant housing development across Rugby in recent years with currently permitted development of 11500 new homes predicted to produce an additional 4000 Primary age children. This includes two strategic sites; Mast and Gateway both of which have new primary schools planned.

The Mast Site (Houlton) primary school, St Gabriel's C of E Academy, is due to open September 2017 to eventually meet the need arising from this development.



The primary school on the Gateway site has been delayed due to ongoing discussions between the developer and the landowner – opening could be delayed until September 2019.

The Draft Local plan currently outlines an additional 3000 homes proposed in South West Rugby in with a further 2000 in the north of the town.

### **6.7. Capital programme**

St Gabriel's C of E Academy is due to open from September 2017, initially the school will open at 1FE (210 places) growing organically from Reception with the option to expand to 2FE (420 places) as the housing development at Houlton progresses, with capacity on site for further expansion to 3FE (630 places) if required.

Long Lawford Primary school is currently in the process of further expansion to take the school to 3FE from September 2018, increasing capacity by an additional 210 places across the school over the next 7 years. This is to address the shortfall identified in the pupil forecast as a result of increasing pupil numbers within the school's priority due to housing development within Long Lawford village and to provide some surplus capacity for pupils moving into the area midyear.

### **6.8. Future need**

The proposed development in the Draft Local plan highlights a need for new primary provision in the North of the Town (2 FE plus 2 FE from the delayed Gateway development), in South West Rugby (8 to 9 FE) and the Garden Village (2 to 3 FE). It is proposed that these additional forms of entry will be provided by new free schools, opening in line with development phasing.

Some additional capacity may be required across the rural village settlements as a cumulative result of proposed small-scale developments.

The REAch2 Academy Trust has been granted permission to open a new free primary school in the Rugby area, there is currently no indication of a site for the new school or an opening date. (Correct at time of going to press)

## **Secondary**

### **6.9. Context of East Secondary schools**

There are 7 secondary schools in East Warwickshire, including 2 grammar schools and 1 bilateral school, all of which are situated within Rugby town.

The Rugby Free Secondary School opened from September 2016 towards the South of the town providing an additional 6 FE to address an existing short fall of places within the area as a result of permitted housing development and migration into the town.

#### **6.10. Pupil forecasts**

Current forecasts show secondary schools in Rugby are expected to be overcapacity in the coming years due to increasing pressure across the town; this is particularly true in the North of the town where there is currently only one secondary school. Avon Valley is already over capacity in both Year 7 and overall and is forecast to continue to be oversubscribed for the coming years. There is further pressure in the south of the town as this area not only takes students from developments in the north but is also dealing with significant the growth in pupil numbers as a result of existing permitted housing developments. By 2021 it is expected an extra 100 places will be needed in Year 7 intake in Rugby South.

#### **6.11. Capital programme**

With the opening of Rugby Free Secondary School (6FE/ 180 places) in September 2016 there is currently sufficient capacity forecast to meet the existing need within East Warwickshire.

#### **6.12. Future need**

The secondary provision being made on the Radio Mast Site (10 to 11 FE) is self-sustaining and will serve the Houlton development. Given the current expected housing trajectory it is likely this will not be needed until approximately September 2019.

The South West Rugby development will require a new secondary school (8 to 9 FE). It is estimated the remaining new allocations would create the need to provide new secondary school provision for at least an additional 5 forms of entry, plus the further provision required as a result of The Gateway development (2-3 FE). This takes the required increase in secondary provision to an additional 8-9 FE across Rugby Town as a result of the proposed developments.

The majority of the pressure is in the north of Rugby; therefore, a site for a new secondary school would be required in the North of the town. Taking into account the large amount of already committed developments still to be constructed in the town, the already limited scope for increasing capacity in existing schools is likely to

utilised, and therefore new provision will be needed to accommodate the new allocations.

Considering the location of current and future provision, the need is going to be predominantly in the North of the Town where there is currently one secondary school with limited scope for expansion. The Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide free transport for pupils (5-16) if their nearest school is beyond a 2 mile walking distance for primary age children and beyond 3 miles for secondary age children. Current and proposed development for the North of the Town has seen and will continue to see the demand for school places in the local area rise but the supply of secondary school places within a 3 mile walking distance of this demand cannot currently be increased. Failure to provide additional school places in the North of Rugby will leave a gap in pupil place sufficiency, impact on the promotion of sustainable travel and places further pressure on the school transport/transport infrastructure and budget. Also placing too much provision in an area can impact on the viability of the existing provision in that area.

Ashlawn Secondary School has recently received approval of their application to open a Free School in September 2019. The location of this school has yet to be confirmed. (Correct at time of going to press)

If this new Free School were to open on a site in the north of Rugby this could address the shortfall in places arising from permitted development and that would be created by the new residential allocations in the short term. However additional secondary school places will still be required over the next 5 years.

## 7. Central Warwickshire

### 7.1. Central Warwickshire population data

Central Warwickshire is comprised of the main towns of Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth and Southam. This area has seen existing birth rates begin to decrease in recent years; however the large scale development already permitted in the area will likely lead to a rising birth rate over the next few years.

### 7.2. Future development

Warwick District Council's Draft local plan proposes an additional 14500 homes over the next 15 years across the district. 3694 of these will form an urban extension to south of Leamington and Warwick and have already begun building. There are 2415 homes proposed within Kenilworth town with an additional 2260 at Kings Hill to the north of the town.

It is also important to note that there are over 3500 homes currently outlined for the Southam area in the Stratford District core strategy which will fall within the Central education planning area.

## Early Years

### 7.3. Children's Centre Group Demographic Data

Warwickshire analyses its Early Years provision by Children's Centre reach area, because of the need to join up early years services for families with young children. Detailed information is available in Warwickshire's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016/17.

Over 70% of early years provision in Warwickshire is provided by the private and voluntary sector, and therefore where a need for additional places is identified, the local authority works in partnership with the sector to increase places to meet demand.

There are four Children's Centres covering the central Leamington district – Kingsway, Sydenham, Lillington and Whitnash. There is a total of nine Children's Centres across Warwick District. Families tend not to distinguish between them, as they are in close proximity to each other and there are no natural boundaries to separate them. Overall, there is a shortage of early years' provision across the reach areas and providers cannot meet current demand. This shortage will become more acute as the significant housing expansion proceeds, as this will create an increased demand for new early years' places.

#### **Lillington:**

The reach covers the urban areas close to Leamington town centre and rural areas including Weston under Wetherley and Bubbenhall. Some rural areas have no provision within 2 miles and families need to travel to access places. Providers in the town centre have capacity to meet current and anticipated future demand.

#### **Kingsway:**

The reach covers a large area on the south side of Leamington, including Warwick Gates and the village of Bishops Tachbrook. It also includes part of North Leamington and the town centre which caters for working and commuter families.

This area already has a shortage of places, and the need will rise significantly with the extensive building developments taking place. There are a large number of providers, but this remains an area where demand will outstrip supply. Providers

have expressed an interest in opening new provision, but it remains very difficult to locate suitable premises here.

**Whitnash:**

The reach borders both Kingsway and Sydenham. There are very low numbers of providers here, and there is a need for further provision just to accommodate current demand. The reach will be impacted further by the extensive building development within Kingsway area. Due to the limited availability of provision, many working parents have to access childcare in alternative areas.

**Sydenham:**

The reach area is extensive, covering a concentrated urban area and rural villages which neighbour with Lillington, Whitnash and Southam. There is a lack of early years' provision to accommodate existing demand for places, and the reach will be impacted by the building developments in the village of Radford Semele as well as those in Kingsway/Whitnash, increasing the need for early years' provision.

**Warwick:**

The reach area covers the town, except for its northern tip which is rural. Nurseries have high levels of occupancy, mainly due to the high percentages of working parents. The introduction of the 30 Hours entitlement is likely to put further pressure on the sufficiency of places.

**Westgate & Newburgh:**

This reach is mainly rural, covering the villages of Sherbourne, Barford, Hampton Magna and Hatton, as well as the south west tip of Warwick town. Most settings are at capacity and demand for places will increase in these areas when 30 Hours childcare is introduced, due to the high number of working parents, leaving a sufficiency gap.

**Kenilworth:**

This reach area includes the north west of Kenilworth, including the villages of Baginton and Stoneleigh. It borders but does not include Warwick University to the north east.

There is no sufficiency issue at present, although families may find it difficult to find available hours that match their needs. A large proportion of families will be eligible for the 30 Hours entitlement, and this will have some impact on current settings.

**St John's:**

The reach area is mainly rural and includes Leek Wootton, Burton Green, Lapworth and small villages including Rowington and Shrewley. It also covers the eastern side of Kenilworth.

There are no immediate sufficiency issues in Kenilworth. We expect there to be pressure in Burton Green which is on a busy commuter route to Solihull, Birmingham and Coventry, and which has some new housing.

The impact of the introduction of 30 Hours is likely to vary from village to village in the rural areas.

### **Southam:**

This is a large mainly rural area centring on the town of Southam. Numbers of places across the reach area are generally sufficient at present, and it would be expected that if housing numbers remained unchanged, the increased demand for places generated by the introduction of 30 Hours childcare would be met by the present number of registered providers.

Significant amounts of new housing for Southam town and some outlying villages including Bishops Itchington and Long Itchington will put a strain on current provision and more places will be required to meet demand. Impact will also be felt from the large developments at Lighthorne Heath which will generate significant new demand for childcare places.

## **Primary**

### **7.4. Context of Central Primary schools**

Central Warwickshire comprises of the towns of Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth and Southam and the surrounding rural areas including several village settlements. There are 32 Primary, 8 Infant, 8 Junior and 1 all through school in Central Warwickshire, the majority of these schools are within the towns.

Kingsway Primary has taken a bulge class for September 2016 to accommodate increased demand in the area increasing from 1 FE to 2 FE (30 to 60 places). Whitnash Primary has also taken a 0.5 FE (15 places) bulge to accommodate increased demand in the area.

Lapworth C of E Primary and The Ferncumbe Primary have both increased their PAN to 30. This is following completion of a two classroom extension at Lapworth and the addition of a temporary classroom at The Ferncumbe, with a permanent solution now to be explored.

## **7.5. Pupil forecasts**

The pupil forecasts for the Warwick area look very good in terms of both overall capacity and reception entry. The exception to this is the Leamington area which is facing significant pressure over the coming years. By 2020 it is expected that South Leamington will be a form of entry over capacity. The more rural areas of Central Warwickshire with their smaller school sizes can be more accurately reflected with these new planning areas which show the schools to have a healthy surplus.

## **7.6. Housing development**

Housing developments within the area have now begun building and Heathcote Primary School will open in September 2017 within the development site. This will add additional provision across primary age groups to address the current short fall and expected rise in pupil number from the development sites.

There is still significant development planned within the South Leamington area, with possibly a further three new primary schools being built to accommodate children generated as a result of these housing developments.

## **7.7. Capital programme**

Heathcote Primary School is currently being built in South Leamington to accommodate need forecast from the housing development, this school will initially open as 1FE (210 places) growing organically from Reception with the option to expand to 2FE (420 places) as housing development requires.

It is proposed to expand Whitnash Primary school to 2 FE, increasing capacity by an additional 105 places across the school over the next 5 years, in order to accommodate need arising from new development and ensure the school is supported and grows alongside the proposed new schools in South Leamington and remains financially viable.

## **7.8. Future need**

Proposed development with the Leamington and Warwick area is likely to generate need for an additional 3-4 FE in excess of that already provided with the new Heathcote Primary School. These additional primary school places will be delivered by new free schools, opening in line with development phasing.

Kenilworth town is likely to need an additional 3-4 FE provided by new free schools in combination with expansion of existing schools where possible. The Kings Hill Development included proposals for two new primary schools to meet the expected 4FE of need generated by development.

Development around Southam will be accommodated through expansion of existing schools.

## Secondary

### 7.9. Context of Central Secondary schools

There are currently 7 secondary schools in Central Warwickshire, four of which are situated in Leamington and Warwick towns and with the other two schools located in and serving the towns of Southam and Kenilworth.

Southam College has increased by 1 FE from September 2016 to accommodate increased demand, increasing capacity by an additional 150 places across the school over the next 5 years.

Aylesford School extended their age range from September 2015 to become the first mainstream all through school in Warwickshire.

### 7.10. Pupil forecasts

In contrast to the Primary, the Central areas Secondary Schools do not have a surplus in any planning area, in either Year 7 entry or in overall capacity. In some years the schools are suggested to be over capacity by 15% of total pupils. Although Warwick and Leamington currently (September 2017) have a healthy surplus this is soon going to disappear due to ongoing housing developments.

### 7.11. Housing development

There are significant housing developments planned around South Leamington and building work has commenced on several sites. Providing the build rate continues as assumed there may be a pressure on secondary school places by September 2019.

A considerable amount of planning has taken place to develop solutions around secondary school provision in this area including engagement with the two schools – Myton and Campion – likely to be most affected by the new housing.



Given the scale of the new housing developments it is likely a new secondary school will be required in this area, with expansion of both existing schools also required.

There are several permitted housing developments within the Southam area as well as others still pending, this existing capacity at Southam College is expected to accommodate the extra children generated by these developments, but there may still be the need to add further capacity within Southam town.

### **7.12. Capital programme**

Proposals are currently being drawn up to expand Champion School by 1FE and are forecast to take these additional pupils from September 2018, increasing capacity by an additional 150 places across the school over the next 5 years.

### **7.13. Future need**

Development in south Leamington and Warwick will generate the need for an additional 6 FE and will be provided by a new free secondary school.

Kenilworth town is likely to need an additional 5FE provided through the relocation and expansion of the existing Kenilworth School or the opening of a new Free School. The Kings Hill development includes proposals for a new 7FE Secondary school to meet the expected need generated by the development.

## **8. South Warwickshire**

### **8.1. South Warwickshire population data**

Stratford is a largely rural area and with an upturn in birth data in 2014/15 to 2011 levels, however the majority of these more recent births are not in similar areas to the 2011 births. Due to the rural nature of the county and the large amount of smaller schools, this will place pressure of these areas.

### **8.2. Future development**

Stratford District Council adopted their Core Strategy in July 2016 which outlines proposals for an additional 7,200 new homes across the district. A large proportion of these homes will be delivered through large 'garden village' style developments in existing rural areas. This includes 1500 homes on the Long Marston Airfield development, 1200 at Meon Vale and 2100 homes at Gaydon Lighthorne Heath.

There are an additional 5500 homes proposed in the area in and around Southam which will fall within the Central education planning area.

## Early Years

### 8.3. Children's Centre Group Demographic Data

Warwickshire analyses its Early Years provision by Children's Centre reach area, because of the need to join up early years services for families with young children. Detailed information is available in Warwickshire's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2016/17.

Over 70% of early years provision in Warwickshire is provided by the private and voluntary sector, and therefore where a need for additional places is identified, the local authority works in partnership with the sector to increase places to meet demand.

There are seven Children's Centres operating within the district, covering a mainly very rural area.

#### **Alcester:**

The reach is clustered around Alcester town with a significant rural area and the large village of Bidford on Avon. The main commuter routes cross the reach giving easy access to other towns for work and childcare for some families. The road network also fragments smaller villages and makes them difficult to access on foot or by public transport, limiting families' childcare options here.

Statistically there are sufficient childcare places overall, however due to the distribution of providers, rural nature of the reach, and clusters of housing development, there is likely to be a need for more provision, particularly in the Bidford on Avon area.

#### **Studley:**

The reach is clustered around Studley and covers the rural areas reaching out to the Solihull border, including the town of Henley in Arden. It borders Worcestershire and Solihull and has the main commuter routes of the M40 and M42. The childcare market is therefore not based simply on local demand as families will travel. The majority of childcare providers in the reach report capacity, and it is expected that increased demand for places will be met by current provision.

#### **Badger Valley:**

The reach covers a large rural area of South Warwickshire, with the majority of childcare providers spread among small communities.

The area is expecting significant housing developments, with large expansions at Lower Quinton (Meon Vale) and around Shipston on Stour. There will need to be an increase in childcare places to accommodate demand.

### **Stratford Upon Avon Town and Clopton:**

These two reach areas cover the town of Stratford upon Avon and some of the outlying villages circling the town - Welford on Avon, Claverdon, Snitterfield, Hampton Lucy. The town is well served by several main commuter routes and this makes childcare accessible to many families who do not live in the immediate area but travel into or through Stratford for work.

Childcare businesses can struggle to identify suitable premises in the town itself – costs are high and road congestion at peak times means some locations are not appropriate.

We expect an imminent shortage of places in Stratford as there will be a high demand for 30 Hours childcare, and this will use up any spare capacity. Housing growth will add a significant amount of pressure for places.

Much of the rural area on the outskirts of the reach has no childcare places, and demand in smaller hamlets would not be sufficient to establish standalone childcare provision. Many families travel to access services in nearby villages or the town centre.

### **Wellies:**

This reach centres on the large village of Wellesbourne, and incorporates a mainly rural area, covering the very outer edges of Stratford upon Avon and close to Warwick. There is easy access to the main commuter links and many local families travel out to other locations to access childcare, linked to the availability of suitable places and work commitments.

There will be a shortage of places within Wellesbourne itself once the 30 Hours entitlement is introduced in September 2017. Substantial numbers of new houses will put further pressure on provision, and the demand for childcare places will not be met unless further places are created.

### **Lighthorne Heath:**

This reach includes a substantial rural area and the villages of Lighthorne Heath, Gaydon, Kineton, Tysoe and Temple Herdewyke. There are large employers at Gaydon and these bring high numbers of employees to the area from other districts,

adding to the pressures for childcare from local families. Marlborough Barracks and MoD Kineton mean that there are fluctuations in demand and this can be challenging for providers.

There will be a need for more childcare places within the Kineton and Gaydon areas, to accommodate the increased demand created by the introduction of the 30 Hours entitlement – this demand will be increased by the large number of families coming in to the Jaguar Land Rover and Aston Martin sites. Demand will be intensified by the substantial number of new homes under construction for Kineton, Gaydon and Lighthorne Heath.

## Primary

### 8.4. Context of South Primary schools

South Warwickshire education planning area covers a very large and predominantly rural area. There are 47 primaries, 1 infant and 1 junior school in south Warwickshire, given the rural nature of this area the location of these schools varies from clusters of schools in towns to single schools in villages and small rural settlements. Several primary schools in this area are very small with admission numbers less than 1 form of entry.

Quinton Primary School has recently been expanded to increase the PAN to 30. This has met the demand from pupils arising from the Meon Vale housing development.

### 8.5. Pupil forecasts

With the splitting up of these planning areas into more distinct localities it is possible to make more accurate assessments of where the areas of pressure will be. With the larger planning areas of Alcester, Stratford and Henley-in-Arden varying in terms of how close or over capacity they are. Stratford has a small surplus in each year but not as high as the 4% the Council wishes for, whereas Alcester is repeatedly over capacity. Henley in contrast has a very high surplus.

### 8.6. Capital programme

A new primary school is planned for the Meon Vale development; initial forecasts suggest this will be required from September 2018.

Refurbishment of an existing mobile will allow Ettington Primary to increase its PAN to 30, increasing capacity by an additional 35 places across the school over the next 7 years. This will help provide stability by removing the need to mix classes and ensure all pupils living within the priority area for Ettington Primary School can gain a place at their local school.

### **8.7. Future need**

The 7200 homes proposed in the Core Strategy equates to approximately 2000 additional primary age children or an additional 9-10 forms of entry.

These additional primary school places will be delivered by new free schools, opening in line with development phasing. The Long Marston Airfield development and Meon Vale developments will both include new primary schools, with the planned relocation and expansion of the existing Lighthorne Primary onto the Gaydon Lighthorne Heath development.

In Stratford Town it is proposed to relocate and expand Shottery St Andrew's primary school on to the development to the east of the town, there is also a site for a new primary school on development to the north of the town.

## **Secondary**

### **8.8. Context of South Secondary schools**

There are 7 secondary schools in South Warwickshire, including 3 grammar schools all located in the main towns and also serving the surrounding large rural areas, with the 3 Grammar schools also serving a much wider area extending into Central Warwickshire and out of the county.

### **8.9. Pupil forecasts**

With the exception of Studley and Alcester schools, all the planning areas in the South are predicted to either go above capacity or fluctuate around the capacity mark. Shipston is currently the planning area which is going to experience the most pressure on places and is expected to be 150 pupils over capacity across all year groups by September 2021.

### **8.10. Capital programme**

Phase 1 of the Master Plan for Kineton High School is currently underway with the building of a new eight classroom science block and internal refurbishments of existing classrooms. While phase 1 does not add additional capacity to the school, as it replaces temporary accommodation removed in 2016, it seeks to begin to address the building condition issues identified at the school.

Shipston High School is currently undergoing building work to increase their pan to 150 from September 2017, increasing capacity by an additional 150 places across the school over the next 5 years.

### **8.11. Future need**

The 7200 homes proposed in the Core Strategy equated to approximately 1500 additional Secondary age children, the majority of these children will be accommodated through expansion of existing Secondary provision with the development at Long Marston Airfield will including the provision of a new 10 FE Secondary school.

Existing forecasts show Kineton High School to be at capacity, or just over, for the foreseeable future. These figures do not include future planned development in the area. Current proposed development in the area is predicted to generate in excess of an additional 800 Secondary age children over the next 15 years.

New provision at Kineton High school will be needed to address increasing pupil numbers generated as a result of development in the local area. Developer contributions will be requested towards providing this provision and will be delivered at part of phase 2.

## **9. Special Educational Needs (SEN) Provision**

Analysis of current services and demand has identified remaining gaps in Warwickshire's SEN provision across the County. These gaps in provision were driving historical increases in the placement of pupils in costly out-of-authority provision that led to significant overspends of £4.6m on the High Needs Block (HNB) in 2014-15 as well as driving unsustainable levels of spend on school transport.

Development of new SEN provision over the last 18 months has made significant headway in addressing these overspends, but further work remains to be done to address gaps. It is therefore proposed to continue the development of a range of provision as follows:

## 9.1 Resourced Provision Attached to Mainstream Schools / Academies

New specialist provision attached to mainstream schools has proved able to meet the needs of many complex learners with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Communication and Interaction needs whilst remaining in their own communities. Warwickshire has developed a model of provision based on best practice and refined by local experience that can accommodate up to 10 learners in secondary and up to 8 learners in primary on a mainstream school or academy site. The priority is to develop such provision on 3 - 4 school / academy sites across the County as follows:

- In Southern Warwickshire at primary-phase schools in the Studley and Shipston areas
- In the Rugby area on a primary school site
- In North Warwickshire at a secondary school site

Negotiations are at an advanced stage with head teachers and governing bodies of schools in each of these areas and the developments and are likely to cost between £50,000 to £75,000 each. The total cost of this proposal for 3/4 new provisions is **£250,000**.

## 9.2 Specialist Inclusion Support Groups (SISG)

Specialist Inclusion Support Groups (SISG) are designed to support primary pupils at risk of exclusion to be re-integrated into mainstream education. There has been a programme of development of a number of these bases across the County over the past 2 years.

In July 2015 Cabinet approved the development of a Specialist Inclusion Support Group (SISG) at Boughton Leigh Junior School, in Rugby. Following extensive options appraisal, analysis and consultation with respective Governing Bodies, a preferable location has been identified at Paddox Primary School in Rugby. This will support the same range of learners and has a number of advantages over the earlier proposal. This request is simply to seek permission from WCC Cabinet for the alternative location for this provision.

At this stage there are no further proposals for additional SISG's elsewhere.

### **9.3 Learning Pod – Satellite Provision for learners with complex mental health needs**

Learning Pods provide a model of educational provision for learners in key stages 3 & 4 with acute mental health needs either who have been in-patients in psychiatric hospital and / or who are at a high risk of self-harm. These learners cannot be readily absorbed back into mainstream education, but are capable of achieving academic success and positive life outcomes given the right support.

An assessment of the current pilot Coleshill Learning Pod (a satellite of Exhall Grange School) has been commissioned to consolidate learning from the pilot scheme and to inform design of progression routes for these extremely vulnerable learners. This is expected to inform a request for further development in Autumn 2017 but at this stage there is no capital requirement.

### **9.4 Special School Sufficiency**

The vast majority of Warwickshire's Special Schools are at or approaching capacity and there is a recognised shift in the profile of the needs presenting in the pupil population. A fine-grained needs analysis of individual Special Schools is being undertaken in the Spring term 2017 in order to plan the required developments. There is no capital request at this stage but this work will inform capital proposals that will be presented in the Autumn of 2017

### **9.4 Specialist Nurture Provision – 'The Nest'**

A very successful and effective model of nurture provision has been developed by Brooke Special School and is well embedded there. The Nest provides a time limited assessment placements for primary-aged learners with complex needs and is effective both at developing a better understanding of learners with complex learning needs accompanied by social emotional and mental health needs that obscure the assessment process until the learner is settled in an appropriate environment. This process provides a more comprehensive understanding of the learner's needs to enable appropriate placement decisions to be made, either in mainstream schools with appropriate support or into specialist provision.

This model has proved so successful at Brooke School that the Council has plans to develop four more 'Nest' bases led by special schools across the County.

The cost of developing these bases with appropriate environments and equipment is expected to be in the order of £50,000 each amounting to a total cost of **£200,000**.



## 15. Appendix 1 – Capital Programme

Add once Cabinet approval given

## 16. Appendix 2 – Primary Planning Areas

[Awaiting confirmation from EFA]

## 17. Appendix 3 – Secondary Planning Areas

[Awaiting confirmation from EFA]

## 18. Appendix 4 – Primary Forecasts

### North Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Reception NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
Arley	2017/18	40	65	38%	337	455	26%
	2018/19	50	65	23%	344	455	24%
	2019/20	44	65	32%	343	455	25%
Atherstone	2017/18	132	150	12%	874	1050	17%
	2018/19	132	150	12%	924	1050	12%
	2019/20	118	150	21%	931	1050	11%
Baddersley Grendon	2017/18	35	40	13%	205	280	27%
	2018/19	28	40	30%	212	280	24%
	2019/20	28	40	30%	212	280	24%
Coleshill	2017/18	123	120	-3%	850	939	9%
	2018/19	122	120	-2%	857	939	9%
	2019/20	123	120	-3%	871	939	7%
Curdworth and Water Orton	2017/18	62	62	0%	435	434	0%
	2018/19	57	62	8%	434	434	0%
	2019/20	62	62	0%	431	434	1%
Kingsbury	2017/18	74	100	26%	612	700	13%
	2018/19	87	100	13%	612	700	13%
	2019/20	62	100	38%	585	700	16%
Polesworth	2017/18	137	157	13%	1070	1099	3%
	2018/19	133	157	15%	1090	1099	1%
	2019/20	133	157	15%	1087	1099	1%
North Polesworth	2017/18	21	32	34%	144	224	36%
	2018/19	23	32	28%	145	224	35%
	2019/20	23	32	28%	145	224	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>5181</b>	<b>13%</b>

<b>2018/19</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>4618</b>	<b>5181</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>2019/20</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>4605</b>	<b>5181</b>	<b>11%</b>

### Nuneaton and Bedworth

Planning Area	Year	Reception NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
Bedworth South West	2017/18	162	165	2%	1091	1155	6%
	2018/19	151	165	8%	1111	1155	4%
	2019/20	158	165	4%	1116	1155	3%
Keresley and Ash Green	2017/18	60	60	0%	409	420	3%
	2018/19	60	60	0%	413	420	2%
	2019/20	61	60	-2%	412	420	2%
Wolvey	2017/18	25	30	17%	203	210	3%
	2018/19	30	30	0%	199	210	5%
	2019/20	27	30	10%	192	210	9%
Bulkington	2017/18	52	60	13%	374	420	11%
	2018/19	62	60	-3%	376	420	10%
	2019/20	53	60	12%	374	420	11%
Bedworth North East	2017/18	251	280	10%	1756	1960	10%
	2018/19	272	280	3%	1807	1960	8%
	2019/20	263	280	6%	1824	1960	7%
Nuneaton North West	2017/18	227	225	-1%	1688	1652	-2%
	2018/19	239	225	-6%	1723	1652	-4%
	2019/20	232	225	-3%	1750	1652	-6%
Nuneaton West	2017/18	210	210	0%	1494	1590	6%
	2018/19	199	210	5%	1491	1590	6%
	2019/20	207	210	1%	1500	1590	6%
Stockingford	2017/18	207	230	10%	1488	1610	8%
	2018/19	211	230	8%	1503	1610	7%
	2019/20	192	230	17%	1476	1610	8%
Nuneaton East	2017/18	299	280	-7%	1979	1952	-1%
	2018/19	280	280	0%	1967	1952	-1%
	2019/20	271	280	3%	1965	1952	-1%
Nuneaton North East	2017/18	183	180	-2%	1321	1260	-5%
	2018/19	185	180	-3%	1347	1260	-7%
	2019/20	219	180	-22%	1405	1260	-12%
Total	2017/18	1676	1720	3%	11803	12229	3%
	2018/19	1689	1720	2%	11937	12229	2%
	2019/20	1683	1720	2%	12014	12229	2%

### East Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Reception NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
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<b>Rugby North Central</b>	2017/18	126	135	7%	1011	945	-7%
	2018/19	137	135	-1%	1015	945	-7%
	2019/20	133	135	1%	1007	945	-7%
<b>Hillmorton</b>	2017/18	202	240	16%	1416	1704	17%
	2018/19	245	240	-2%	1502	1704	12%
	2019/20	223	240	7%	1574	1704	8%
<b>Rugby North of the Railway</b>	2017/18	209	240	13%	1354	1560	13%
	2018/19	238	240	1%	1486	1560	5%
	2019/20	238	240	1%	1597	1560	-2%
<b>The Revel</b>	2017/18	41	45	9%	317	280	-13%
	2018/19	40	45	11%	316	280	-13%
	2019/20	42	45	7%	317	280	-13%
<b>Dunchurch</b>	2017/18	74	78	5%	487	500	3%
	2018/19	79	78	-1%	499	500	0%
	2019/20	72	78	8%	520	500	-4%
<b>Rugby Rural</b>	2017/18	111	137	19%	939	924	-2%
	2018/19	123	137	10%	942	924	-2%
	2019/20	111	137	19%	917	924	1%
<b>Rugby South Central</b>	2017/18	185	210	12%	1432	1470	3%
	2018/19	190	210	10%	1448	1470	1%
	2019/20	191	210	9%	1451	1470	1%
<b>Rugby West</b>	2017/18	225	237	5%	1590	1651	4%
	2018/19	244	237	-3%	1613	1651	2%
	2019/20	235	237	1%	1652	1651	0%
<b>Long Lawford</b>	2017/18	70	60	-17%	448	420	-7%
	2018/19	72	60	-20%	502	420	-20%
	2019/20	85	60	-42%	545	420	-30%
<b>Total</b>	2017/18	1243	1412	12%	8994	9484	5%
	2018/19	1368	1412	3%	9323	9484	2%
	2019/20	1330	1412	6%	9580	9484	-1%

## Central Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Reception NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
<b>Kenilworth</b>	2017/18	253	275	8%	1948	1997	2%
	2018/19	250	275	9%	1933	1997	3%
	2019/20	231	275	16%	1880	1997	6%
<b>North Leamington</b>	2017/18	168	210	20%	1317	1470	10%
	2018/19	209	210	0%	1369	1470	7%
	2019/20	190	210	10%	1387	1470	6%
<b>Central Leamington</b>	2017/18	165	165	0%	1155	1155	0%
	2018/19	168	165	-2%	1155	1155	0%

	2019/20	160	165	3%	1151	1155	0%
<b>South Leamington</b>	2017/18	205	208	1%	1431	1470	3%
	2018/19	198	208	5%	1484	1470	-1%
	2019/20	204	208	2%	1495	1470	-2%
<b>Whitnash and Heathcote</b>	2017/18	201	205	2%	1335	1575	15%
	2018/19	201	205	2%	1483	1575	6%
	2019/20	238	205	-16%	1648	1575	-5%
<b>Radford Semele</b>	2017/18	32	30	-7%	214	210	-2%
	2018/19	30	30	0%	232	210	-10%
	2019/20	33	30	-10%	246	210	-17%
<b>Southam</b>	2017/18	77	100	23%	597	703	15%
	2018/19	87	100	13%	659	703	6%
	2019/20	90	100	10%	697	703	1%
<b>Long Itchington and Stockton</b>	2017/18	41	46	11%	294	322	9%
	2018/19	40	46	13%	295	322	8%
	2019/20	39	46	15%	320	322	1%
<b>Napton</b>	2017/18	33	36	8%	266	252	-6%
	2018/19	32	36	11%	262	252	-4%
	2019/20	26	36	28%	260	252	-3%
<b>Bishops Itchington</b>	2017/18	19	30	37%	170	210	19%
	2018/19	20	30	33%	177	210	16%
	2019/20	24	30	20%	184	210	12%
<b>Harbury</b>	2017/18	26	30	13%	189	210	10%
	2018/19	25	30	17%	190	210	10%
	2019/20	29	30	3%	190	210	10%
<b>Warwick</b>	2017/18	360	395	9%	2447	2720	10%
	2018/19	370	395	6%	2530	2750	8%
	2019/20	391	395	1%	2605	2780	6%
<b>Warwick Rural</b>	2017/18	24	30	20%	187	210	11%
	2018/19	27	30	10%	190	210	10%
	2019/20	24	30	20%	188	210	10%
<b>Lapworth</b>	2017/18	16	30	47%	153	210	27%
	2018/19	18	30	40%	148	210	30%
	2019/20	21	30	30%	150	210	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>11703</b>	<b>12714</b>	<b>8%</b>
	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>1675</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>12107</b>	<b>12744</b>	<b>5%</b>
	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>1790</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>12401</b>	<b>12774</b>	<b>3%</b>

### South Warwickshire

Planning	Year	Reception	PAN	Available	Total	Overall	Available
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Area		NOR		Capacity	NOR	Capacity	Capacity
South Stratford	2017/18	87	90	3%	601	630	5%
	2018/19	73	90	19%	610	630	3%
	2019/20	80	90	11%	619	630	2%
Stratford Town	2017/18	217	250	13%	1490	1750	15%
	2018/19	194	250	22%	1520	1750	13%
	2019/20	192	250	23%	1556	1750	11%
Alcester	2017/18	105	95	-11%	697	665	-5%
	2018/19	106	95	-12%	726	665	-9%
	2019/20	92	95	3%	736	665	-11%
Alcester Rural	2017/18	14	31	55%	145	217	33%
	2018/19	16	31	48%	140	217	35%
	2019/20	13	31	58%	124	217	43%
Bidford	2017/18	45	45	0%	310	315	2%
	2018/19	45	45	0%	322	315	-2%
	2019/20	47	45	-4%	329	315	-4%
Salford Priors and Dunnington	2017/18	17	30	43%	157	210	25%
	2018/19	17	30	43%	152	210	28%
	2019/20	19	30	37%	149	210	29%
Temple Grafton	2017/18	11	15	27%	97	105	8%
	2018/19	12	15	20%	97	105	8%
	2019/20	16	15	-7%	97	105	8%
Henley	2017/18	48	66	27%	420	448	6%
	2018/19	54	66	18%	425	448	5%
	2019/20	37	66	44%	403	448	10%
Tanworth	2017/18	31	30	-3%	212	215	1%
	2018/19	27	30	10%	209	215	3%
	2019/20	22	30	27%	199	215	7%
Claverdon	2017/18	30	30	0%	193	210	8%
	2018/19	25	30	17%	193	210	8%
	2019/20	19	30	37%	180	210	14%
Wolverton	2017/18	15	15	0%	104	105	1%
	2018/19	11	15	27%	104	105	1%
	2019/20	13	15	13%	99	105	6%
Kineton	2017/18	19	30	37%	165	210	21%
	2018/19	19	30	37%	165	210	21%
	2019/20	20	30	33%	154	210	27%
Wellesbourne	2017/18	40	60	33%	379	420	10%
	2018/19	43	60	28%	403	420	4%
	2019/20	51	60	15%	417	420	1%
The Dassett	2017/18	48	45	-7%	253	315	20%
	2018/19	42	45	7%	259	315	18%
	2019/20	40	45	11%	258	315	18%
Ettington	2017/18	23	25	8%	168	175	4%
	2018/19	25	25	0%	174	175	1%
	2019/20	26	25	-4%	175	175	0%
Lighthorne	2017/18	14	13	-8%	70	81	14%
	2018/19	13	13	0%	80	81	1%
	2019/20	10	13	23%	88	81	-9%
Moreton	2017/18	12	15	20%	99	105	6%

<b>Morrell</b>	2018/19	8	15	47%	101	105	4%
	2019/20	12	15	20%	96	105	9%
<b>Tysoe</b>	2017/18	20	30	33%	113	210	46%
	2018/19	27	30	10%	123	210	41%
	2019/20	30	30	0%	130	210	38%
<b>Studley</b>	2017/18	100	167	40%	711	755	6%
	2018/19	104	167	38%	713	755	6%
	2019/20	104	167	38%	708	755	6%
<b>Total</b>	2017/18	896	1082	17%	6384	7141	11%
	2018/19	861	1082	20%	6516	7141	9%
	2019/20	843	1082	22%	6517	7141	9%

## 19. Appendix 5 – Secondary Forecasts

### North Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Year 7 NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
<b>Atherstone</b>	2017/18	97	120	19%	548	600	9%
	2018/19	95	120	21%	546	600	9%
	2019/20	117	120	3%	565	600	6%
	2020/21	102	120	15%	561	600	6%
	2021/22	114	120	5%	548	600	9%
<b>Coleshill</b>	2017/18	182	180	-1%	903	900	0%
	2018/19	181	180	-1%	929	900	-3%
	2019/20	180	180	0%	954	900	-6%
	2020/21	180	180	0%	952	900	-6%
	2021/22	180	180	0%	911	900	-1%
<b>Kingsbury</b>	2017/18	127	145	12%	689	630	-9%
	2018/19	126	145	13%	703	630	-12%
	2019/20	127	145	12%	689	630	-9%
	2020/21	126	145	13%	670	630	-6%
	2021/22	126	145	13%	643	630	-2%
<b>Polesworth;</b>	2017/18	224	224	0%	1248	1120	-11%
	2018/19	226	224	-1%	1260	1120	-13%
	2019/20	225	224	0%	1252	1120	-12%
	2020/21	225	224	0%	1209	1120	-8%
	2021/22	234	224	-4%	1165	1120	-4%
<b>Total</b>	2017/18	630	669	6%	3388	3250	-4%

	2018/19	628	669	6%	3438	3250	-6%
	2019/20	649	669	3%	3460	3250	-6%
	2020/21	633	669	5%	3392	3250	-4%
	2021/22	654	669	2%	3267	3250	-1%

### Nuneaton and Bedworth

Planning Area	Year	Year 7 NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
Hartshill	2017/18	215	210	-2%	1050	1050	0%
	2018/19	222	210	-6%	1068	1050	-2%
	2019/20	220	210	-5%	1084	1050	-3%
	2020/21	242	210	-15%	1117	1050	-6%
	2021/22	268	210	-28%	1174	1050	-12%
Bedworth	2017/18	404	470	14%	1851	2650	30%
	2018/19	436	470	7%	1946	2650	27%
	2019/20	402	470	14%	1995	2650	25%
	2020/21	467	470	1%	2066	2650	22%
	2021/22	466	470	1%	2128	2650	20%
Nuneaton	2017/18	989	922	-7%	4201	4610	9%
	2018/19	995	922	-8%	4407	4610	4%
	2019/20	987	922	-7%	4602	4610	0%
	2020/21	1023	922	-11%	4796	4610	-4%
	2021/22	1056	922	-15%	5042	4610	-9%
Total	2017/18	1608	1602	0%	7102	8310	15%
	2018/19	1653	1602	-3%	7421	8310	11%
	2019/20	1609	1602	0%	7681	8310	8%
	2020/21	1732	1602	-8%	7979	8310	4%
	2021/22	1790	1602	-12%	8344	8310	0%

### East Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Year 7 NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
Rugby South	2017/18	996	1086	8%	4545	4800	15%
	2018/19	1024	1086	6%	4812	4980	10%
	2019/20	1124	1086	-3%	5159	5160	3%
	2020/21	1093	1086	-1%	5426	5340	-2%
	2021/22	1171	1086	-8%	5539	5340	-4%
	2017/18	231	220	-5%	1186	1100	-8%

<b>Rugby North</b>	2018/19	235	220	-7%	1240	1100	-13%
	2019/20	253	220	-15%	1284	1100	-17%
	2020/21	257	220	-17%	1310	1100	-19%
	2021/22	287	220	-30%	1347	1100	-22%
<b>Total</b>							
	2017/18	1227	1306	6%	5731	5900	3%
	2018/19	1259	1306	4%	6052	6080	0%
	2019/20	1377	1306	-5%	6443	6260	-3%
	2020/21	1350	1306	-3%	6736	6440	-5%
	2021/22	1458	1306	-12%	6886	6440	-7%

### Central Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Year 7 NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
<b>Leamington</b>	2017/18	803	880	9%	3804	4400	14%
	2018/19	873	880	1%	4035	4400	8%
	2019/20	885	880	-1%	4297	4400	2%
	2020/21	948	880	-8%	4557	4400	-4%
	2021/22	985	880	-12%	4759	4400	-8%
<b>Warwick</b>	2017/18	154	206	25%	749	1030	27%
	2018/19	209	206	-1%	840	1030	18%
	2019/20	208	206	-1%	926	1030	10%
	2020/21	208	206	-1%	986	1030	4%
	2021/22	206	206	0%	1004	1030	2%
<b>Kenilworth</b>	2017/18	271	270	0%	1388	1350	-3%
	2018/19	288	270	-7%	1432	1350	-6%
	2019/20	271	270	0%	1416	1350	-5%
	2020/21	287	270	-6%	1429	1350	-6%
	2021/22	277	270	-3%	1429	1350	-6%
<b>Southam</b>	2017/18	279	270	-3%	1427	1350	-6%
	2018/19	283	270	-5%	1512	1350	-12%
	2019/20	288	270	-7%	1553	1350	-15%
	2020/21	276	270	-2%	1499	1350	-11%
	2021/22	283	270	-3%	1481	1350	-6%
<b>Total</b>							
	2017/18	1507	1626	7%	7368	8130	9%
	2018/19	1653	1626	-2%	7819	8130	4%
	2019/20	1652	1626	-2%	8192	8130	-1%
	2020/21	1719	1626	-6%	8471	8130	-4%



	2021/22	1751	1626	-8%	8673	8130	-7%
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### South Warwickshire

Planning Area	Year	Year 7 NOR	PAN	Available Capacity	Total NOR	Overall Capacity	Available Capacity
Alcester	2017/18	380	420	10%	1820	2100	13%
	2018/19	390	420	7%	1873	2100	11%
	2019/20	375	420	11%	1934	2100	8%
	2020/21	381	420	9%	1929	2100	8%
	2021/22	382	420	9%	1890	2100	10%
Studley	2017/18	127	150	15%	625	750	17%
	2018/19	126	150	16%	611	750	18%
	2019/20	137	150	9%	634	750	15%
	2020/21	126	150	16%	625	750	17%
	2021/22	120	150	20%	640	750	15%
Henley	2017/18	123	123	0%	602	615	2%
	2018/19	131	123	-7%	630	615	-2%
	2019/20	127	123	-3%	643	615	-5%
	2020/21	123	123	0%	641	615	-4%
	2021/22	130	123	-6%	650	615	-6%
Kineton	2017/18	155	150	-3%	792	750	-6%
	2018/19	157	150	-5%	834	750	-11%
	2019/20	156	150	-4%	845	750	-13%
	2020/21	157	150	-5%	871	750	-16%
	2021/22	157	150	-5%	852	750	-14%
Shipston	2017/18	125	120	-4%	542	600	10%
	2018/19	121	120	-1%	600	600	0%
	2019/20	140	120	-17%	675	600	-13%
	2020/21	140	120	-17%	718	600	-20%
	2021/22	151	120	-26%	745	600	-24%
Stratford	2017/18	497	491	-1%	2268	2455	8%
	2018/19	519	491	-6%	2406	2455	2%
	2019/20	534	491	-9%	2527	2455	-3%
	2020/21	508	491	-3%	2607	2455	-6%
	2021/22	534	491	-9%	2681	2455	-9%
Total	2017/18	1407	1454	3%	6649	7270	9%
	2018/19	1444	1454	1%	6954	7270	4%
	2019/20	1469	1454	-1%	7258	7270	0%

	2020/21	1435	1454	1%	7391	7270	-2%
	2021/22	1474	1454	-1%	7458	7270	-3%

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