

Lancashire County Council

Education Scrutiny Committee

Tuesday, 26th September, 2017 at 10.30 am in Cabinet Room 'C' - The Duke of Lancaster Room, County Hall, Preston

Agenda

Part I (Open to Press and Public)

No.	Item	
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1.	Apologies	
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2.	Constitution: Membership; Chair and Deputy Chair; and Terms of Reference of the Education Scrutiny Committee	(Pages 1 - 10)
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3.	Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests	
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Members are asked to consider any Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests they may have to disclose to the meeting in relation to matters under consideration on the Agenda.

4.	Minutes of the meeting held on 28 March 2017	(Pages 11 - 18)
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5.	Update from the Chair	(Verbal Report)
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6.	School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18- 2019/20	(Pages 19 - 178)
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7.	Report on School Appeals	(Pages 179 - 182)
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8.	Education Scrutiny Committee Work Plan 2017/18	(Pages 183 - 200)
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9.	Urgent Business	
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An item of urgent business may only be considered under this heading where, by reason of special circumstances to be recorded in the Minutes, the Chair of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered at the meeting as a matter of urgency. Wherever possible, the Chief Executive should be given advance warning of any Member's intention to raise a matter under this heading.

10. Date of the Next Meeting

The next scheduled meeting of the Committee is due to be held at 10.30am on Tuesday 28 November 2017 in Cabinet Room 'C' at County Hall, Preston.

County Hall
Preston

I Young
Director of Governance,
Finance and Public Services

Education Scrutiny Committee Meeting to be held on 26 July 2017

Electoral Division affected: None

Constitution: Membership; Chair and Deputy Chair; and Terms of Reference of the Education Scrutiny Committee (Appendix 'A' refers)

Contact for further information:
Samantha Parker, 01772 538221, Legal and Democratic Services
sam.parker@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

This report sets out the constitution, membership, chair and deputy chair and terms of reference of the Education Scrutiny Committee for the municipal year 2017/18.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to note:

- i. The appointment of County Councillors Christian Wakeford and Munsif Dad as Chair and Deputy Chair of the Committee for the remainder of the 2017/18 municipal year;
- ii. the new Membership of the Committee following the County Council's Annual Meeting on 25 May 2017; and
- iii. the updated Terms of Reference of the Committee

Background

- i) Constitution and Membership of the Education Scrutiny Committee

The Full Council, at its meeting on 25 May 2017, agreed that the Education Scrutiny Committee shall comprise 16 County Councillors (on the basis of 11 Conservative, 4 Labour and 1 Liberal Democrat) and 5 voting co-opted members.

It was also agreed that County Councillor nominations to serve on the Committee should be submitted to the Director of Governance, Finance and Public Services by the respective Political Groups. Accordingly, the membership of the Committee, as confirmed by the Political Group Secretaries is as follows:

County Councillors (16):

A Cheetham	J Molineux
S Clarke	E Nash
M Dad	J Potter
A Gardiner	J Rear
N Hennessy	D Smith
P Steen	D Stansfield
A Kay	C Towneley
S Malik	C Wakeford

Voting Co-Opted Members (5):
Mr I Beck – Representing RC Schools
Dr S Johnson - Representing CE Schools
Mr K Wales - Representing Free Church Schools
Mrs J Hamid - Representing Parent Governors (Secondary)
Mr J Withington - Representing Parent Governors (Primary)

The Full Council also appointed County Councillors Christian Wakeford and Munsif Dad as Chair and Deputy Chair of the Committee for the remainder of the 2017/18 municipal year.

ii) Terms of Reference

New Terms of Reference for all the Scrutiny Committees were approved under the County Council's urgent business procedure on 20 June 2017 and are set out at Appendix A to this report for information. The Committee will note that paragraphs one to 10 on the first two pages of the appendix apply to all Scrutiny Committees, with the subsequent paragraphs under each sub-heading relating to each Committee.

Consultations

N/A

Risk Management

There are no risk management implications arising from this item.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Directorate/Ext
Agenda and minutes of the meeting of Full Council	25 May 2017	Dave Gorman, Legal and Democratic Services 01772 534261
Constitutional Amendments	20 June 2017	Chris Mather, Legal and Democratic Services 01772 533559

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A.

Part 2 – Article 5 (Overview and Scrutiny)

The council has established the following Overview and Scrutiny Committees:

Committee	Responsibility	Membership
Internal Scrutiny Committee	Review and Scrutinise decisions, actions and work of the Council	12 County Councillors
Health Scrutiny Committee	Statutory responsibility for scrutiny of adult and universal health services	12 County Councillors, plus 12 non-voting co-opted members, nominated by the 12 district councils
Children’s Services Scrutiny Committee	Review and scrutinise children and young people's services including the statutory powers of a scrutiny committee as they relate to the NHS.	12 County Councillors, one non-voting co-opted youth council representative, and five non-voting district council members with one member being nominated by each Children's Partnership Board
Education Scrutiny Committee	Review and scrutinise issues around education services provided by the council including those education functions of a Children's Services authority.	16 County Councillors and 5 co-optees, (comprising three Church representatives and two parent governor representatives) who shall have voting rights in relation to any education functions which are the responsibility of the Executive
External Scrutiny Committee	Review and scrutinise issues, services and activities carried out by external organisations	12 County Councillors

All Overview and Scrutiny Committees have the following Terms of Reference:

1. To review decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge of any functions which are undertaken by the Cabinet collectively, or in the case of urgent decisions which cannot await a Cabinet meeting by the Leader of the Council (or in his/her absence the Deputy Leader) and the relevant Cabinet Member, or Cabinet committees.

2. To make reports or recommendations to the Full Council, the Cabinet, the Leader, Deputy Leader or other Cabinet Members as necessary or Cabinet committees with respect to the discharge of any functions which are undertaken by them or in respect of any functions which are not the responsibility of the Cabinet.
3. To hold general policy reviews and to assist in the development of future policies and strategies (whether requested by the Full Council or the Cabinet, individual Cabinet members, Cabinet committees, or decided by the Committee itself) and, after consulting with any appropriate interested parties, to make recommendations to the Cabinet, individual Cabinet members, Cabinet committees, Full Council or external organisations as appropriate.
4. To consider any matter brought to it following a request by a County Councillor or a Co-optee of the Committee who wishes the issue to be considered.
5. To consider requests for "Call In" in accordance with the Procedural Standing Orders – Overview and Scrutiny Rules at Appendix C – Appendix 3 of the Constitution
6. To request a report by the Cabinet to Full Council where a decision which was not treated as being a key decision has been made and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is of the opinion that the decision should have been treated as a key decision
7. To request the Internal Scrutiny Committee to establish task groups and other working groups and panels as necessary.
8. To request that the Internal Scrutiny Committee establish as necessary joint working arrangements with district councils and other neighbouring authorities
9. To invite to any meeting of the Committee and permit to participate in discussion and debate, but not to vote, any person not a County Councillor whom the Committee considers would assist it in carrying out its functions.
10. To require any Councillor, an Executive Director or a senior officer nominated by him/her to attend any meeting of the Committee to answer questions and discuss issues.

Internal Scrutiny Committee

1. To review and scrutinise all services provided by the authority, unless specifically covered by the Terms of Reference of another Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

2. To consider matters relating to the general effectiveness and development of Overview and Scrutiny in the authority including training for county councillors and co-optees.
3. To consider requests from the other Overview and Scrutiny Committees on the establishment of task groups, and to establish, task groups, and other working groups and panels as necessary, as well as joint working arrangements with District councils and other neighbouring authorities including joint committees to exercise the statutory function of joint health scrutiny committees under the NHS Act 2006.
4. To determine which Overview and Scrutiny Committee considers a particular matter where this is not clear.
5. To establish arrangements for the scrutiny of member development, and receive reports from the Member Development Working Group.
6. To recommend the Full Council to co-opt on to a Committee persons with appropriate expertise, without voting rights

Children's Services Scrutiny Committee

1. To scrutinise matters relating to services for Children and Young People delivered by the authority and other relevant partners.

The following provisions relating to scrutiny of health and social care relate to services for children and young people:

2. To review and scrutinise any matter relating to the planning, provision and operation of the health service in the area and make reports and recommendations to NHS bodies as appropriate,
3. In reviewing any matter relating to the planning, provision and operation of the health service in the area, to invite interested parties to comment on the matter and take account of relevant information available, particularly that provided by the Local Healthwatch
4. The review and scrutinise any local services planned or provided by other agencies which contribute towards the health improvement and the reduction of health inequalities in Lancashire and to make recommendations to those agencies, as appropriate
5. In the case of contested NHS proposals for substantial service changes, to take steps to reach agreement with the NHS body
6. In the case of contested NHS proposals for substantial service changes where agreement cannot be reached with the NHS, to refer the matter to the relevant Secretary of State.

7. To refer to the relevant Secretary of State any NHS proposal which the Committee feels has been the subject of inadequate consultation.
8. To scrutinise the social care services provided or commissioned by NHS bodies exercising local authority functions under Section 31 of the Health Act 1999.
9. To draw up a forward programme of health scrutiny in consultation with other local authorities, NHS partners, the Local Healthwatch and other key stakeholders.
10. To acknowledge within 20 working days to referrals on relevant matters from the Local Healthwatch or Local Healthwatch contractor, and to keep the referrer informed of any action taken in relation to the matter
11. To require the Chief Executives of local NHS bodies to attend before the Committee to answer questions, and to invite the chairs and non-executive directors of local NHS bodies to appear before the Committee to give evidence.
12. To invite any officer of any NHS body to attend before the Committee to answer questions or give evidence.

Education Scrutiny Committee

1. To scrutinise matters relating to education delivered by the authority and other relevant partners.
2. To fulfil all the statutory functions of an Overview and Scrutiny Committee as they relate to education functions of a Children's Services Authority.

Health Scrutiny Committee

1. To scrutinise matters relating to health and adult social care delivered by the authority, the National Health Service and other relevant partners.
2. In reviewing any matter relating to the planning, provision and operation of the health service in the area, to invite interested parties to comment on the matter and take account of relevant information available, particularly that provided by the Local Healthwatch
3. In the case of contested NHS proposals for substantial service changes, to take steps to reach agreement with the NHS body
4. In the case of contested NHS proposals for substantial service changes where agreement cannot be reached with the NHS, to refer the matter to the relevant Secretary of State.

5. To refer to the relevant Secretary of State any NHS proposal which the Committee feels has been the subject of inadequate consultation.
6. To scrutinise the social care services provided or commissioned by NHS bodies exercising local authority functions under the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
7. To request that the Internal Scrutiny Committee establish as necessary joint working arrangements with district councils and other neighbouring authorities.
8. To draw up a forward programme of health scrutiny in consultation with other local authorities, NHS partners, the Local Healthwatch and other key stakeholders.
9. To acknowledge within 20 working days to referrals on relevant matters from the Local Healthwatch or Local Healthwatch contractor, and to keep the referrer informed of any action taken in relation to the matter.
10. To require the Chief Executives of local NHS bodies to attend before the Committee to answer questions, and to invite the chairs and non-executive directors of local NHS bodies to appear before the Committee to give evidence.
11. To invite any officer of any NHS body to attend before the Committee to answer questions or give evidence.
12. To recommend the Full Council to co-opt on to the Committee persons with appropriate expertise in relevant health matters, without voting rights.
13. To establish and make arrangements for a Health Steering Group the main purpose of which to be to manage the workload of the full Committee more effectively in the light of the increasing number of changes to health services.

External Scrutiny Committee

1. To review and scrutinise issues, services or activities carried out by external organisations including public bodies, the voluntary and private sectors, partnerships and traded services which affect Lancashire or its inhabitants, and to make recommendations to the Full Council, Cabinet, Cabinet Members, Cabinet committees or external organisations as appropriate.
2. To review and scrutinise the operation of the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership in Lancashire in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 and make reports and recommendations to the responsible bodies as appropriate

3. In connection with 2. above, to require an officer or employee of any of the responsible bodies to attend before the Committee to answer questions
4. To co-opt additional members in accordance with the Police and Justice Act 2006 if required, and to determine whether those co-opted members should be voting or non-voting
5. To review and scrutinise the exercise by risk management authorities of flood risk management functions or coastal erosion risk management functions which may affect the local authority's area

Agenda Item 4

Lancashire County Council

Education Scrutiny Committee

Minutes of the Meeting held on Tuesday, 28th March, 2017 at 10.30 am in Cabinet Room 'C' - The Duke of Lancaster Room, County Hall, Preston

Present:

County Councillor Cynthia Dereli (Chair)

County Councillors

P Buckley	Ms L Collinge
I Brown	B Dawson
Mrs S Charles	C Henig
A Cheetham	D T Smith

Co-opted members

Mr Ian Beck, Representing RC Schools
Mr Kenvyn Wales, Representing Free Church Schools
Mr John Withington, Representing Parent Governors (Primary)

County Councillor I Brown replaced County Councillor A Kay for this meeting only.

Officers Present

Bob Stott, Director of Children's Services
Andrew Good, Head of Service Financial Management (Development and Schools)
Paul Bonser, Schools Forum Support Manager
Alison Kenny, Learning Improvement Support Team Leader, School Improvement
Lisa Moizer, LEP Skills Hub Coordinator

1. Apologies

Apologies were received from County Councillors Dorothy Lord and Sandra Perkins, and, Co-opted Member Mrs Janet Hamid.

2. Disclosure of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

There were no declarations of interest in relation to matters appearing on the agenda.

3. Minutes of the meeting held on 29 November 2016

County Councillor Chris Henig requested her apologies be noted on the minutes of the meeting held on 29 November 2016. In addition, County Councillor Lizzie Collinge informed the Committee that her name had been misspelt under item 1 – Apologies.

Resolved: That subject to the above amendments, the minutes from the meeting held on the 29 November 2016 be confirmed as an accurate record and signed by the Chair.

4. Schools National Funding Formula (SNFF)

A report was presented informing the Committee that the Department for Education (DfE) had launched stage 2 of their Schools National Funding Formula (SNFF) consultation in December 2016, with responses required by 22 March 2017. The report also set out possible implications for Lancashire.

The Committee was informed that should the SNFF be approved in its current form, it would have a significant impact on Lancashire's smaller schools. This concern had been picked up nationally and there had been a lobby back into central Government around this particularly from the Shire County areas. A response from the Department for Education was awaited on the feedback received for stage 2 of their consultation.

It was reported that the County Council, the Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools and the Chair of the Education Scrutiny Committee had all submitted consultation responses by the 22 March deadline. In addition, the Schools Forum had sent its response and encouraged Lancashire schools and academies to reply individually. Key themes in the responses related to the overall pressures on all school budgets and the risks to small schools. It was noted that school budgets had been flat since 2013 and had not increased in line with inflation whereupon it was felt that the SNFF, in its current form would not offer any alleviation on this point.

Questions and comments by the Committee in relation to the report were as follows:

- A question was asked in relation to the loss of money to Children Looked After and the impact this would have. It was pointed out that the Children Looked After funding that was part of the funding formula would move to the Pupil Premium Grant Funding and had not been lost to the system. Whilst officers were of the understanding that this should still be at the same level there was no guarantee that it would be like for like funding at this moment in time. It was confirmed that monies would come through a different funding stream. Members were assured that this issue had been highlighted in the consultation responses.

- There were widespread views that the current formula as it was now configured was unfair and a concern that school funding in the future would decrease.
- It was hoped that the Government's response to the consultation would be published before the summer 2017. However, the Committee was informed that publication could be delayed.
- It was clarified that the amount of funding per pupil had not changed, but that any increase in pupil numbers would be met with additional funding to support those additional pupils. Additional funding for new pupils was based upon the existing formula.

Resolved: That;

- i. The report be noted;
- ii. The Education Scrutiny Committee supported the consultation response as submitted by the Lancashire Schools Forum and summarised in the report; and
- iii. The response from the Department for Education's stage 2 consultation be added to the work plan, subject to the outcome of the work planning session for the relevant Scrutiny Committee held after the elections in May 2017.

5. 30 Hours Free Childcare

The Committee was informed that from September 2017 working parents would be able to access free childcare for their three and four year olds for up to 30 hours per week. The report provided set out some of the background to the entitlement, funding rates and what the County Council was currently doing to support the Childcare sector in preparing for the implementation.

It was reported that the County Council was consulting with the Childcare Sector through the Early Years Consultative Group to identify what support was needed. Part of the support already provided included a provider web page where practitioners could access guidance and useful links to other information. The link to the website was: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/education/childcare>. In addition to this, the County Council was holding a series of briefing sessions with Child Care Works – a partnership project supported by the Department for Education on the implementation of 30 hours free childcare.

Social media channels such as Twitter and Facebook were also being used to promote information for parents and a communication plan was in place to take this forward.

The Committee was informed that since the agenda had been produced the County Council had received confirmation from the Education Funding Agency

(EFA) that three out of the maximum six projects it was able to submit on behalf of childcare providers had been successful.

Questions and comments by the Committee in relation to the report were as follows:

- Concerns were raised in respect of the wide-ranging eligibility criteria and the offer meeting the need that was required throughout the County. It was noted that the criteria did not include awarding care to children on the basis of need.
- An eligibility checker was provided by central government for parents to check. Parents were also being directed to the childcare choices website which was: www.childcarechoices.gov.uk for further advice.
- It was noted that there were no exemptions from both parents needing to be working especially parents with disabilities or long term conditions. It was pointed out that the first point of eligibility criteria was that both parents needed to be working. It was felt that this was an oversight in establishing the eligibility criteria.
- It was felt there were fundamental issues that needed to be addressed within the system such as training. It was noted that a variety of qualifications would be open to staff to assist in the delivery of services.
- Lancashire had an outstanding record regarding child support. The Committee was reminded that the responsibility for the quality in this childcare system rested with Ofsted.
- It was noted that the 30 Hours Free Childcare offer could be a significant improvement for many working families. Ultimately, there remained an uncertainty on how the market would respond to the offer.
- Members were informed there was a 30 hours free childcare parent survey currently open on the County Council's website ending on 1 September 2017.

Resolved: That;

- i. The report be noted and the officers be thanked for their work in supporting the sector;
- ii. The Committee note the concerns raised for the future of the 30 Hour Free Childcare offer as a potential future topic for scrutiny; and
- iii. The link to the County Council's childcare website be circulated to all members of the Committee.

6. Designated Children's Centres and the Implementation of the Property Strategy

A report was presented on the implementation of the Property Strategy with particular reference to designated Children's Centres and transitional protection.

It was reported that as part of the Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help Service transformation the Children's Centres provision was being reconfigured resulting in the vacation of provision in 23 schools and a revised offer being retained within 21 schools.

Questions and comments by the Committee in relation to the report were as follows:

- Members hoped that the County Council would be working with local planning authorities on future housing development in the areas where children's centres were part of the school. Members were reassured that factors around housing and population growth were being considered in the revised offer.
- It was noted that each school had its own inherent issues that would require resolution. Some of the schools wished to expand when their children's centre had closed and in some cases the County Council had other plans for the children's centre sites. In addition to this there were complex issues with integrated nurse centres to ensure that they remained financially stable.

Resolved: That the report be noted.

7. Apprenticeship Reforms

A report was presented providing the Committee with an overview of the apprenticeship reforms including the apprenticeship levy, and the development of an Apprenticeship Growth Plan to support individuals, employers and providers.

In the spring of 2017 the Government introduced the Apprenticeship Levy for all employers with a pay bill over £3 million, this would impact 2% of businesses in England.

The Government had set a target to achieve 3 million apprenticeship starts by 2020 which was underpinned by a series of reforms in apprenticeship policy and funding. It was noted that a significant step change would be required in order to meet this target given the number of apprenticeship starts prior to the Levy. The money taken by HMRC through the PAYE system would only be used by employers for the purposes of training and assessment of apprenticeships. New standards of qualifications would be developed by groups of employers and expanded to include higher and degree level apprenticeships putting employers at the heart of the system. It was noted that the Levy was not just for young people starting their careers but would provide the opportunity for people of all ages and levels to change career path. The Levy could essentially allow any

person to obtain a degree without having to go to university in the traditional sense of attending university on a full time basis and paying tuition fees.

The purpose of the Apprenticeship Growth Plan was to make the apprenticeship system work for Lancashire, encompassing the areas supported by Lancashire County Council, Blackpool Borough Council and Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council. The Plan identified key priorities and actions to help deliver the growth targets, local needs and opportunities and skills gaps. It was noted that the Plan was a live document and would be continually updated. A glossary of acronyms would be incorporated.

The Lancashire Skills and Employment Strategic Framework identified growth in apprenticeships as a key priority in tackling replacement demand and skills shortages, as well as improving economic wellbeing in Lancashire. The framework was published on the LEP website. It was noted that the version supplied with the agenda papers was for 2017/18 and not 2016/17 as stipulated.

Questions and comments by the Committee in relation to the report were as follows:

- On skills gaps it was noted that apprenticeship standards could only be developed by a group of employers if there was a gap that needed to be addressed. It was also noted that this approach would be the most suitable way for employers to spend the Levy.
- The Committee was informed that there were now going to be nursing apprenticeships and apprenticeships in many different areas because employers would be paying the Apprenticeship Levy.
- The County Council was in the process of developing two 'trailblazer' apprenticeship standards to meet specific public sector needs. It was noted that the term trailblazer was a reference to the standard whilst it was being developed.
- On the definition of apprenticeship, it was highlighted that apprenticeships would not necessarily include a formal qualification, as this would depend on an employer's needs for the role.
- One of the key criticisms from the Ofsted inspection 2015 was the provision for care leavers and the tracking of them. It was confirmed that a greater emphasis on tracking care leavers after leaving Year 11 through to the age of 18 was taking place. In addition it was reported that if a care leaver was not in education or employment the default position would be that an offer of an apprenticeship would be given.
- The Government had put aside additional support for apprentices in certain circumstances. For 16 to 18 year olds the employer would be given £1000 per year and the training provider would be given £1000 per year to

recognise the additional support required for this cohort. Likewise, 19 to 24 year olds who were leaving care, or had an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) the employer and training provider would also receive £1000 each. Additional support mechanisms were also available for smaller employers to take on young people.

- There was European Social Fund money available to support young people who were at risk of disengaging from their curriculum in school. For pre-sixteen year olds mentoring support was available. Traineeships were available for young people who wanted to go on to apprenticeships but were not ready for them yet. For adults there were access to employment projects to help them gain additional skills. The Committee was informed that the European Social Fund was available until 2020.
- Regarding Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and apprenticeship schemes, it was reported the Government would fund 90% for apprentices and 10% for employers. If large employers did not spend their Apprenticeship Levy after two years, 10% of the Levy would go to SMEs.
- Concern was expressed around young people entering into an apprenticeship scheme "of the moment" but may well end up coming back through the system to be reemployed to do another skill along their career pathway. It was confirmed that there would be multiple entrants into the workplace with multiple changes in career patterns. Young people would therefore need appropriate access to information and guidance regarding pathways into employment.
- Concern was also expressed around employers using the Levy as a tool for obtaining basic labour doing basic skills and the affect this would have on people obtaining advanced and higher apprenticeships starts.

Resolved: That;

- i. The report be noted; and
- ii. The Apprenticeship Levy and careers advice topics be added to the work plan, subject to the outcome of the work planning session for the relevant Scrutiny Committee held after the elections in May 2017.

8. Work Plan

The Committee was informed that any outstanding items would be included in the work planning session for the relevant Scrutiny Committee held after the elections in May 2017.

It was agreed that Multi-Academy Trusts and the policy on summer born children be included for consideration at the work planning session also.

Resolved: That subject to the inclusion of the above topics for the work planning session to be held after the elections, the report be noted.

9. Urgent Business

There were no items of urgent business.

10. Date of the Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Education Scrutiny Committee is due to be held on Tuesday 18 July 2017 at 10.30am, Cabinet Room C, County Hall, Preston.

I Young
Director of Governance, Finance
and Public Services

County Hall
Preston

Education Scrutiny Committee

Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 26 September 2017

Electoral Division affected:
(All Divisions);

School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18- 2019/20

(Appendices 'A' to 'C' refer)

Contact for further information:

Mel Ormesher, Head of Service, Asset Management

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Executive Summary

The School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20, as set out at Appendix 'A', replaces the Strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools' Capital Investment 2015/16 to 2017/18, which was last published in 2015.

The Strategy, which was approved by Cabinet on 10 August 2017 sets out the framework for delivery of new places and school capital investment priorities. Further reports will be presented to Cabinet on individual projects and their associated costs as set out within the Capital Strategy for Schools 2017/18 – 2019/20, which was the subject of a separate report to Cabinet.

Recommendation

The Committee is recommended to:

- 1) Note the School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 – 2019/20 as set out at Appendix 'A'; and
- 2) Note that supporting data, as presented in Appendix 'B' will be updated within the timescale of the Strategy to reflect changes on an annual basis; and
- 3) Consider the challenges to providing school places contained within Section 6 of the Strategy, and offer any recommendations which may help the County Council as Education Authority to meet these challenges.

Background and Advice

The Strategy outlines the authority's statutory duties in relation to mainstream school place commissioning. This report should be read in conjunction with the report agreed by the Cabinet on 10 August 2017 (and attached as Appendix 'C'), specifically relating to Capital Strategy for Schools 2017/18 to 2019/20, which explains the authority's role in the appropriate allocation of capital resources to schools.

Since the last update of the Strategy, a Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) for Lancashire and West Yorkshire has been appointed, who will support the establishment of new free schools across the region. The County Council remains the commissioner for school places in Lancashire, and will work with the RSC where need is identified for a new school in an area. This Strategy will provide a basis for those discussions.

Consultations

The School Development Group comprises representatives from a range of services within Lancashire County Council, and has input to the various aspects relating to the provision and quality of school places.

The draft School Place Provision Strategy was then circulated for feedback to schools and relevant partners before School Development Group set out the final version submitted to Cabinet for approval.

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

Lancashire County Council's statutory obligations in relation to school place commissioning are set out in the School Place Provision Strategy which will inform the future planning of school places and set a framework for discussions with schools and other interested parties.

Financial

This document, in conjunction with the Capital Strategy for Schools 2017/18 to 2019/20 outlines the priorities for determining Capital Projects in the 2017/18 to 2019/20 period. Separate reports will be prepared for Cabinet in connection with specific projects to be delivered.

Equality and Cohesion

An Equality Impact Assessment has been produced as part of the original report to Cabinet and will be reviewed regularly.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
Strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools' Capital Investment 2015/16 – 2017/18	04/12/2014	School Planning Team Tel (01772) 536289

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A



School Place Provision Strategy

The right number of school places, in the right areas, at the right time to meet demand

2017/18 to 2019/20

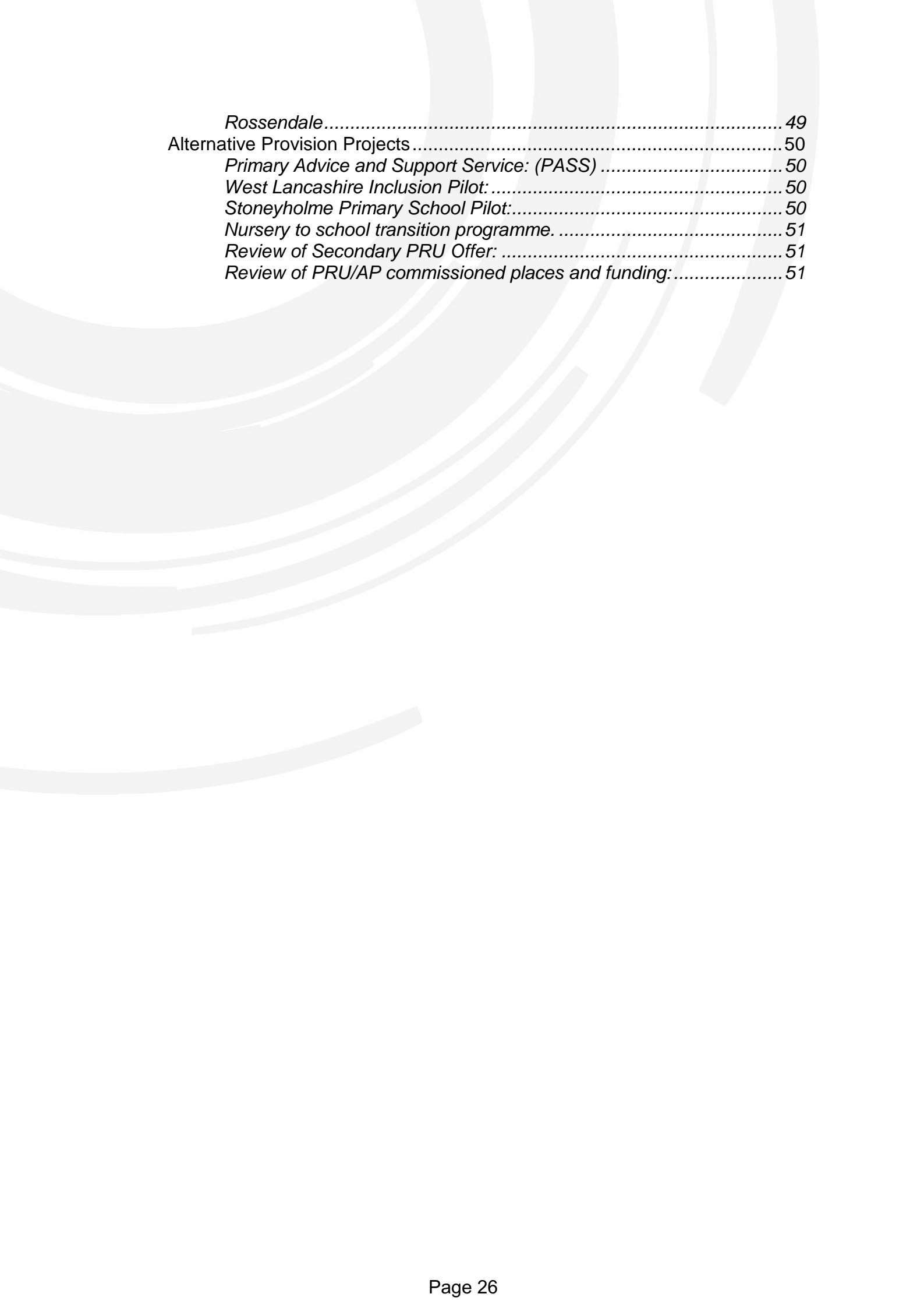
August 2017, Version 1.0



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<i>Numbers of new statutory alternative provision pupils in each academic year from 2013-14 to 2016-17:</i>	20
<i>Number of commissioned AP places for permanently excluded pupils and others, when local PRU commissioned places were at capacity:</i> 20	
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Executive Summary

Purpose of Document

The County Council is the Strategic Commissioner of Education Provision in Lancashire. The School Place Provision Strategy sets out how we will carry out our responsibility for ensuring there are the right number of school places, in the right areas, at the right time to meet demand. This Strategy should be read in conjunction with the Capital Strategy for Schools 17/18 to 19/20.

The School Place Provision Strategy is a live document which underpins our process of ensuring there are sufficient places for Lancashire children in Lancashire schools, for every child who wants a place; therefore the strategy will be updated when required.

Lancashire Context

Lancashire is a diverse county. Schools in Lancashire are varied, with different providers from faith and non-faith organisations, community and foundation schools, academies and free schools.

Parents have a choice of schools with high standards, with over 93% of schools rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted. A high proportion of parents receive an offer for either their first choice school or one of their three preferences for both primary and secondary schools, a higher proportion in Lancashire than both the national average and the North West average.

Projected Demand for Places

Lancashire County Council primary schools have been through a period of intense growth in pupil numbers since 2010, and the Council has responded by providing an additional 3449 places in primary schools and 300 places in secondary schools. The birth rate has now stabilised, but there will still be pockets of high demand largely due to unprecedented levels of house building in certain areas of Lancashire.

Generally, Lancashire County Council secondary schools have been experiencing falling pupil numbers between 2007 and 2015, but now the secondary aged population is expected to rise significantly over the next 7 years as the increased primary aged population works through to secondary schools. Across Lancashire up to 9000 additional pupils may need to be accommodated within 5 years. This rise in secondary pupil numbers is already being experienced in some areas of Lancashire.

Significant housing development is coming forward in Lancashire, especially in large schemes such as City Deal in Preston and South Ribble, and this is significantly increasing demand for school places across the County.

Strategy to meet demand

Demand for school places continues to rise at a time when there is significant financial challenge to Local Government. As capital available to local authorities reduces, there are a number of challenges which will affect how Lancashire County Council may deliver places going forward.

Lancashire County Council will aim to provide additional places at existing schools, wherever possible and appropriate, rather than commission new provision. The rationale for this approach is to maintain stability in the existing school system; to provide the places in the shortest timescale possible; and to achieve best value for money, within a reduced capital allocation.

As demand for places has continued to rise and places have been provided in numerous areas of the county, the options available for the Council to commission new places have reduced, meaning that alternative options must be considered.

To comply with the Section 77 of the 1998 Standards and Framework Act, schools must have sufficient site and playing field area to support physical expansion. In some areas there are limited options available due to Section 77 constraints, so it may be necessary to look further afield for solutions or to consider a new school, or to find alternative solutions such as exemption from Department for Education on the section 77 constraint for appropriate schools.

In some areas, there are schools which have the physical capacity to take more pupils, but maintain lower admission numbers or use rooms for alternative uses. In a time of financial constraints, officers will work with schools in areas of need to unlock existing capacity within these schools before committing to expansion projects.

Where new housing development creates a demand for school places in excess of those available, the Council will expect district councils to work with us to seek a financial contribution from the developers, which is proportionate to impact, in order to mitigate against the effect on education infrastructure. With reduced capital available to the Council, in areas where housing development contributions are secured from developers to mitigate the impact of their development, the authority will be able to be more responsive to emerging need and able to provide additional places more quickly than in areas where this is not the case.

Section 1 – Our Responsibility

The political, environmental and economic landscape has changed dramatically over recent years, affecting all areas of Lancashire County Council responsibility including its role in relation to school organisation. School organisation is integral to facilitating school improvement and striking the right balance between supporting schools and championing the interests of children and families is vital.

Education Act

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 placed a duty on local authorities to act as commissioners, rather than providers, of school places. Local authorities are under a statutory duty to:

- Ensure there are sufficient school places in their area
- Promote high educational standards
- Ensure fair access and equal opportunity
- Promote the fulfilment of every child's educational potential
- Promote diversity in provision
- Expand popular and successful schools
- Increase opportunities for parents to access schools of their choice

As commissioner of school places, Lancashire County Council will be the 'proposer' for the majority of proposals that address strategic need in an area. With the move toward academy and free schools, there is also a [Regional School Commissioner \(RSC\) for Lancashire and West Yorkshire](#). The Council remains the commissioner of school places, however where this involves a free school, we will work with the RSC. We will maintain open dialogue with academy trusts, including Dioceses and Church Authorities.

Mainstream schools may also make and determine their own proposals and the School Organisation Regulations 2013 provide measures for mainstream schools to expand or alter the age range (except for adding or removing a sixth form) without needing to undertake statutory consultation. The School Organisation Unit website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/school-organisation> contains full guidance on making changes to school organisation and provides links to relevant statutes.

The County Council has produced guidelines for schools wishing to make changes which include Lancashire County Councils position statement in terms of future impacts on accommodation and schools' capital. The guidelines can be found at:

https://schoolsportal.lancsngfl.ac.uk/security/login.asp?page=/view_sp.asp?siteid=4471&pageid=42022&e=e

Strategy to provide additional school places

The overall aim of this strategy is to ensure that the right number of school places are in the right areas, at the right time to meet demand. How we do this:

Expand popular and successful schools

Lancashire County Council will seek to provide additional places, when needed, at existing schools that provide outstanding or good standards of education, as judged by Ofsted. Particular attention will be paid to the effects of proposals on groups that tend to under-perform including children from certain ethnic groups, children from deprived backgrounds and children in care, with the aim of narrowing attainment gaps.

In addition to high education standards, we seek to expand schools that have high levels of parental first preferences for admission, in particular, schools that are regularly oversubscribed. This approach provides parents with increased opportunities for obtaining a preferred school place for their child.

New schools

If expansion of an existing school is not possible or not appropriate, and a high number of additional school places are still required, Lancashire County Council will propose to commission a new school. The Education Act 2011, and non-statutory guidance, contains a presumption that the new school will be an academy or free school. The process for establishing a new school has been amended by section 37 of the Education Act 2011 which can be found at the following link: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/21/pdfs/ukpga_20110021_en.pdf

Statutory Process

Proposals to significantly expand a school must follow a statutory process. Although informal consultation is not a stage in the statutory process, Lancashire County Council will conduct informal consultation before commencing the statutory process. Hence the four stages of statutory consultation are five stages in Lancashire:

- Informal Consultation (non-statutory)
- Stage 1: Publication
- Stage 2: Representation
- Stage 3: Decision
- Stage 4: Implementation

Further details on the statutory process are available on our website: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/performance-inspections-reviews/children-education-and-families/school-organisation-reviews/the-review-process.aspx>

Factors in School Provision Proposals

Sufficient school places

It is desirable for schools to be at the centre of the communities that they serve in order to provide easy and safe access to the facilities by children, young people and their families, and the wider community. Lancashire County Council will seek to commission school places in areas that provide easy access in terms of travelling distance, time and nature of the journey, and aiming to facilitate sustainable modes of transport such as cycling and walking. However, this is not always possible, especially in a large county such as Lancashire with many rural communities. Some children routinely make long journeys to school due to the nature of the community in which they live. The Council will aim to ensure that disadvantaged groups are not adversely impacted by changes to school locations. A further, important consideration is that the Council will seek to commission additional places, when needed, at schools with high levels of parental preference in the local area, in particular those schools that are regularly oversubscribed.

Education standards

Guidance on school organisation is clear that outcomes should lead to school improvement and increased attainment levels. The Government wishes to see a dynamic system in which weak schools that need to be closed are closed quickly and replaced by new ones where necessary; and the best schools are able to expand and spread their ethos and success.

Standards information used in planning school place provision includes:

- Ofsted evaluations
- Attainment at key stages 2 and 4

This information is coupled with information on deprivation, as measured by entitlement to free school meals and the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, and the amount of pupil progress between key stages in order to set attainment in context. Where a review of school provision proves necessary, the Council will seek to reshape provision or provide the additional places so that pupils are able to access schools that offer improved opportunities for achievement and attainment.

Fair access and equal opportunity

In making proposals to alter school provision, the Council will be mindful of its impacts on access to school places for different sections of the community. The aim will be to maintain a coherent education system where children are not disadvantaged in terms of education opportunity because of where they live or because of their individual circumstances.

Promote the fulfilment of every child's potential

Lancashire County Council has a role as children's champion in the widest sense. The implication for school organisation is that the Council must secure places at popular and successful schools, at the same time as supporting schools in challenging circumstances to improve. The Council must provide advocacy for parents and also hold schools to account for the use of public resources. In doing so, the relationship between schools, the Council and elected members needs to be maintained as a strong and positive one.

Lancashire's school improvement strategy is based upon the following principles:

- Raising achievement for all through supporting the development of effective self-managing schools
- Working in partnership with schools in Lancashire
- Promoting and developing school to school support
- Offering a traded school improvement service to all schools to support effective self-evaluation, innovation and development
- Providing intensive support and intervention where there is low attainment and/or underachievement

We challenge schools to have high expectations and provide a collective determination to do the best for every child. Rigorous and far-reaching self-evaluation should impact on pupil achievement as well as personal development and well-being. Schools are responsible for their own performance and the impact of initiatives designed to lead to these improvements. Lancashire County Council closely monitors the impact of school improvement support, and will support schools in improving pupil achievement and the leadership of teaching and learning. Where schools are not improving quickly enough, the Council (via the School Improvement Challenge Board) will firstly challenge school leadership teams, and if necessary, use the full range of statutory powers of intervention to bring about improvements.

The Council will consider the likely impact of school reorganisations on outcomes for children and young people. Schools will provide or have swift and easy access to a wide range of extended services, providing opportunities for personal development; academic and applied learning; training; addressing barriers to participation and supporting children and young people with particular needs, for example, looked after children or children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities.

Promote Diversity

Lancashire has always had a diverse pattern of school provision, owing largely to the significant proportion of voluntary aided schools in the county, and is accustomed to positive working relationships with the nine Diocesan/Church Authorities. Over

recent years new providers have been established, including Trust schools and Academies. The Council is working in partnership with an increasing number of providers in order to develop a school organisation and capital investment strategy that delivers optimal solutions for local areas. The policy of the Council is that all categories of school are of equal value and this principle will be applied when planning and delivering the strategy.

The Council seeks to maintain or increase levels of diversity and choice for parents wherever possible. However, due to the remoteness of some small communities it must be recognised that a choice of schools is not always possible and that, if parents seek a particular type of provision, it may involve travelling out of the local community. In addition, due to the fact that any new school will be a free school, with the final decision taken by the Regional School Commissioner (RSC) or Secretary of State, it would not always be possible for the Council to determine the type of new school.

In reorganising school provision, the aim will be to maintain the balance of denominational provision, unless parental preferences via the admissions process provide evidence that change is required. In considering places at voluntary aided schools, the Council works in partnership with the appropriate Diocesan and Church Authorities, from inception to completion of the review.

Surplus place removal

On the opposite end of the scale, when demand for school places falls significantly there can be surplus school places within the school provision. Too much surplus can cause problems, with financial issues becoming problematic for multiple schools. Where this occurs, the Council will seek to remove surplus places for the protection and security of all schools. However, surplus place removal bears a cost and in the current climate when demand is rising, there is likely to be less focus on surplus place removal for the duration of this strategy.

Closing a School

Section 68 of the 2006 Act enables the Secretary of State to direct a local authority to discontinue a maintained school, where that school is eligible for intervention, on a date specified in the direction. This will usually be done where there is no prospect of the maintained school making sufficient improvements. Before this power can be exercised the Secretary of State must consult various parties, but any such direction means that the statutory process does not need to be followed.

The Council can propose the closure of any category of maintained school. The governing body of a voluntary aided, foundation or foundation special school may

also publish proposals to close its own school. Reasons for closing a maintained mainstream school would normally be too many surplus places, amalgamation, standards, failure (and no viable sponsor to convert to academy status), to acquire or lose religious character or replacement by another school. The statutory process for proposing a school to be closed is as listed on page 7.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Within Lancashire (and nationally) there is an increasing number of pupils within special schools.

Within the SEND Code of Practice, it is clear that all children have a right to mainstream education and many pupils who previously would have attended SEND schools are attending mainstream schools, with relevant support. This will be taken into consideration when planning new mainstream provision and the School Place Provision Strategy will link closely with the emerging Strategy for SEND provision which will seek to find solutions to the lack of capacity, particularly for pupils with Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH) needs (and increasing pressure on Post 16 and Post 19 places within the 0 to 25 agenda.)

The S31 Special Provision Fund, which came into effect in January 2017, provides an opportunity for the authority to address some capacity issues within the SEND sector, creating new places (within good or outstanding settings) or improving facilities. This grant may be used at a range of settings, including:

- Mainstream schools or colleges
- Special unit or resourced provision
- Special school or academy
- Pupil Referral Units
- Nursery/Early Years
- Other provision

The authority is currently undertaking a series of site visits in order to fully understand the capacity issues and develop a more detailed strategy accordingly.

Alternative Provision (AP)

Local authorities are responsible for arranging suitable education for permanently excluded pupils, and for other pupils who – because of illness or other reasons – would not receive suitable education without such arrangements being made.

Under the Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities 2013 for Alternative Provision, the Local Authority has a statutory responsibility to:

- Provide education for pupils of statutory school age who are permanently excluded from their school. Provision is required to be in place by the 6th

school day following the permanent exclusion and be full time. Authorities must have regard to the statutory guidance "Promoting the Educational Achievement of Looked After Children: Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities" when carrying out their duties in relation to the education of looked after children. In addition, where a pupil has a statement of SEN, the local authority must ensure that an appropriate full-time placement is identified in consultation with the parents, who retain their rights to express a preference for a school that they wish their child to attend, or make representations for a placement in any other school. There is revised guidance being published in September 2017.

Under the Education Act 2002, as amended by the Education Act 2011; the School Discipline (Pupil Exclusions and Reviews) (England) Regulations 2012; the Education and Inspections Act 2006; and the Education (Provision of Full-Time Education for Excluded Pupils) (England) Regulations 2007, to:

- Provide education for pupils of statutory school age with medical conditions which prevent them from attending their home school, and when the school is unable to make the necessary adjustments to enable education to continue to be accessed on their site. Provision should be in place within 15 days of an appropriate referral. Provision should be full time unless the medical condition prevents the pupils from accessing full time and in these cases appropriate adjustments can be made.

Under Section 19 of the Education Act 1996 and the DfE Statutory Guidance 'Ensuring a good education for children who cannot attend school because of health needs' 2013 and the Equality Act 2010:

- Provision of alternative education for pupils who would not receive suitable education for other reasons than above.

Until April 2014-15 the demands for alternative provision places was met by a network of Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) across the county. Prior to April 2012, PRUs were managed by Local Authorities. From April 2012 PRUs ceased to be managed by LAs and became maintained schools. Consequently, the relationship between the LA and the PRUs changed from managing the provision to one of commissioning places to meet Lancashire County Council's continuing statutory duties. The majority of AP places continue to be commissioned from these maintained PRU/PRU academies. However, due to increased demand a growing number of AP places have been commissioned from other providers.

Indications are that the trend of increased demand will continue to rise. Options for the County Council are:

- To grow capacity in the existing PRUs/academy PRUs where possible.

- Increase the number of commissioned places from other existing providers with capacity to do so.
- Identify additional providers.
- Consider the establishment of additional PRUs- Free Schools and /or academies.

As the sector continues to develop rapidly, the County Council will progress the development of a strategic approach both to respond to a predicted growing demand and also, to align with, and support the County Council's wider strategy to prevent exclusions.

Proposed Strategy for Primary AP:

- Focus on high quality support to schools that increases knowledge, skills and confidence within the school, to enable staff to support pupils exhibiting emotional, social and behavioural needs.
- Local area models to provide outreach and in house intervention places that retain children in their community.
- Local models in which mainstream schools; PRUs; alternative providers; and special schools work together to provide an offer to meet needs and prevent exclusions.
- Increase in AP commissioned places to meet demand.
- Review of PRU/AP funding.

Proposed Strategy for Secondary AP:

- Focus on high quality support to schools that increases knowledge, skills and confidence within the school, to enable staff to support pupils exhibiting emotional, social and behavioural needs.
- Review of current PRU buildings to assess ability to provide requirements.
- Identify local solutions to capacity/building issues.
- Increase capacity to provide short term, in house intervention programmes- especially at Key Stage (KS)3.
- Identify area options to increase provision of KS4 alternative provision- full or part time- to support pupils at risk of exclusion through personalised curriculum and wrap around support.
- Increase commissioned places as required to meet demand.
- Review of PRU/AP funding.

Post-16 Education

With regard to young people over compulsory school age, the Education and Skills Act 2008 requires all young people in England to continue in education or training until at least their 18th birthday. As a result, the local authority has broad duties to encourage, enable and assist young people to participate in education or training and must promote the effective participation of 16 and 17 year olds in their area. Lancashire County Council has further statutory duties under the Education Act 1996 to secure sufficient and suitable education and training provision to meet the reasonable needs of all young people in their area by influencing and shaping provision through local partnerships and by identifying gaps, enabling new provision and developing the market. If it is determined that the market needs to be developed in the county, the local authority will work alongside the Regional Schools Commissioner and the Education and Skills Funding Agency to progress this.

Young people have a range of options in terms of continuing their education or training at a wide range of post 16 providers, such as at college; school sixth form; or following an Apprenticeship. Therefore, the local authority does not have a duty to ensure that a specific number of places are available at specific institutions but rather to have a strategic overview of the provision available in their area, hence the provision of post 16 school places is not within the remit of this strategy.

Early Years

Within many mainstream schools, there is associated early years provision, however the type of provision varies from independent providers co-located within the school or in adjacent buildings, to the school themselves offering early years education as part of an extended age range of the school. The arrangement of early year's provision within an individual school is usually outside of the County Council's responsibility and as such the provision of early year's education is not currently within the remit of this strategy.

Section 2 – Demographics

Profile of Lancashire

Lancashire County Council is a large, diverse local authority covering an area of [2,903 square kilometres](#). [1.18 million people](#) live within the Council's administrative boundaries, making it the fourth largest council in England and Wales. There are an estimated 277,000 children and young people aged up to 19 years living in the county (2011 Census data). Lancashire's defining characteristic is its size and diversity, with urban, rural and coastal communities spread across 12 districts. Within the broader 14-authority Lancashire area, there are also two unitary authorities, operating independently from Lancashire County Council. These are Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool.

Each district has its own unique demography and geography. Almost one quarter of Lancashire's population live in the districts of Lancaster (12%) and Preston (12%) whilst at the other end of the scale 5% live in Ribble Valley and almost 6% live in Rossendale. Approximately 19% of the population of Lancashire live in rural areas.

The components of [mid—year population estimate for 2015](#) revealed population rises in Chorley of 1350 or more, and more than 1000 in Lancaster and Wyre. All areas of Lancashire have been estimated to have had a population rise in 2015, although in Burnley this rise was estimated at 80 and Hyndburn was estimated to rise by 20.

As well as some of England's most prosperous communities, Lancashire also has pockets of very severe deprivation. The 2015 [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) indicates that Burnley falls into the 10% most deprived areas of England. The districts of Pendle and Hyndburn are within the top 20% of most deprived authority areas in the country. In contrast, Ribble Valley is in the top 20% least deprived authorities in the country.

The 2011 census revealed that 7.7% of the county council area's population were from [minority ethnic backgrounds](#), much lower than the national average of 14.0%. However, the four districts of Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Preston have ethnic minority proportions greater than 10%. The most significant ethnic group is "Asian or Asian British" who comprise 6.1% of the resident population in the county council area, a proportion lower than the national average of 7.5%.

The 2011 Census usual resident population figure for the county council area shows an [increase of 3.2%](#) since the last census in 2001. That was well below the England and Wales increase of 7.8%. Preston recorded the largest numeric increase in usual residents of more than 10,000 people since the last census. It also had by far the highest growth rate within the county of over 8%.

Future population projections reveal that the county council area's population is expected to grow by [5.8% between 2012 and 2037](#) to 1.24 million. This rate of growth is expected to be well below the average for England of 16.5%. At the district level, Burnley and Hyndburn are expected to see minor population decreases while in contrast, rates of above 18.2% are predicted for Chorley.

In the Lancashire County Council area, the [number of households](#) is expected to increase by 11.7% between 2011 and 2037, which compares to a national increase of 23.1%. The highest growth rates in household numbers are projected to occur in the districts of Chorley (24.6%), Lancaster (15.2%) and Fylde (16.6%) and the lowest in Hyndburn (3.6%) and Burnley (3.4%).

The [UK fertility rate](#) has risen from an average of 1.7 children per woman of child-bearing age in 2002 to 1.82 in 2015. Patterns of fertility in the Lancashire sub-region have largely followed those nationally with a fertility rate of 1.85 for the county council area in 2015. There are, however, marked variations between districts. For example in 2015, the fertility rate for Ribble Valley was 1.57 whilst in Pendle it was 2.18.

Review of School Planning Areas

The School Planning process currently operates with 68 primary planning areas and 12 secondary districts, as agreed with the Department for Education (DfE). In their present format, these school planning areas provide fairly rigid barriers that are tied to district boundaries and which do not reflect parental preference and choice in making school place applications.

We will take the opportunity to consider school place provision within the wider context of Lancashire taking into account the characteristics and needs of communities in order to establish natural catchment areas based on population and enabling access to good schools.

Following the outcome of this review of the school planning process, the County Council will then consult with stakeholders on the proposed pattern of School Planning Areas.

School Organisation

The education provision in Lancashire exhibits many strengths, but there are two key features which parents value when seeking a school place for their child:

- the ability to secure a place at a school with high education standards
- the diversity in the types of schools available.

In September 2016, the Ofsted grades of Lancashire County Council maintained schools were as follows:

	Schools	Outstanding	Good	% Outstanding or Good
Nursery	24	18	6	100.0%
Primary	474	96	357	95.6%
Secondary	60	8	39	78.3%
Special	30	13	16	96.7%
Alternative Provision	9	2	3	55.6%

Overall, over 93% of schools are graded either good or outstanding by Ofsted compared to 85% two years previously. There has been significant improvement in the Primary and Secondary sector, with over 95% of primary schools now good or outstanding compared to 86% two years previously and almost 80% of secondary schools now good or outstanding compared to 72% two years previously.

At September 2016 there were 29 academies and 5 free schools in Lancashire. Lancashire County Council will continue to work closely with academies and free schools in terms of planning for the provision of school places.

There are a wide range of school categories in Lancashire providing parents with an element of choice, depending on place availability, in most areas of the County. There are: 206 (36.3%) community schools, 269 (47.4%) voluntary aided, 49 (8.6%) voluntary controlled, 34 (6.0%) Academy and Free schools and 10 (1.8%) foundation schools. Ten Dioceses and Church Authorities are important partners in the provision of schools in Lancashire. These are:

- Blackburn Church of England Diocese
- Bradford, Ripon & Leeds Church of England Diocese
- Lancaster Catholic Diocese
- Leeds Catholic Diocese
- Liverpool Catholic Diocese
- Liverpool Church of England Diocese
- Manchester Church of England Diocese
- Salford Catholic Diocese
- The Methodist Districts of Lancashire & Liverpool
- United Reformed Church

A full breakdown of the types of mainstream schools is provided in the table below:

School Category	Primary	Secondary	Total
Academy - Sponsor led	3	4	7
Academy – Converters	5	17	22
Free	2	3	5

Community	176	30	206
Foundation	2	5	7
Foundation (Trust)	2	1	3
Voluntary Aided	1	1	2
Voluntary Aided (C)	103	18	121
Voluntary Aided (CE)	138	3	141
Voluntary Aided (CE/Methodist)	3		3
Voluntary Aided (Methodist)	1		1
Voluntary Aided (Muslim)		1	1
Voluntary Controlled	6	1	7
Voluntary Controlled (CE)	33		33
Voluntary Controlled (Methodist)	8		8
Voluntary Controlled (CE/Methodist)	1		1
All Schools	484	84	568

Source –LCC Internal Records September 2016

For further information on the different types of schools please see <https://www.gov.uk/types-of-school/overview>

The diversity across Lancashire is further demonstrated by the varying school sizes. Primary schools currently range in size from under 20 pupils to 630. Secondary schools currently range in size from 66 to 1,710. Many, but not all, of the small schools serve rural areas, with 158 primary schools currently designated as rural by the Department for Education. Of these schools 15 are over 2 miles from their nearest neighbour, 37 are over 2 miles from the nearest school of the same denomination/type and 106 are within 2 miles of a school of the same denomination.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

In the year to January 2016 just over 5,200 (2.9%) of young people aged 0-25 years had a statement of special educational needs or Education Health and Care Plan. 9.1% of children and young people received SEN support. Educational achievement of those with SEND in Lancashire is better than the national and regional figures, rating the county council as 'outstanding' for this indicator. The authority is also ranked as 'good' for the percentage of young people with a SEND not in employment, education or training (NEET).

Lancashire County Council provides a flexible range of provision and support for pupils with additional needs that can respond to the special educational needs (SEN) of individual pupils and parental preferences.

The County Council will help to ensure that children and young people with additional needs are able to access mainstream provision, wherever this is preferred and practicable. In addition, there are 30 Special Schools across Lancashire, each are able to provide for a wide range of additional needs:

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/children-education-families/special-educational-needs-and-disabilities/education/schools/special-schools-and-short-stay-schools.aspx>

Alternative Provision (AP)

The County Council maintains nine short stay schools across Lancashire:

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/children-education-families/special-educational-needs-and-disabilities/education/schools/special-schools-and-short-stay-schools.aspx>

Serving Primary aged pupils, are three Pupil Referral Units or Short Stay Schools providing 114 places across Lancashire in:

- Lancaster: serving Lancaster, Fylde and Wyre.
- Leyland: serving Preston, South Ribble and Chorley
- Burnley: serving Burnley, Pendle, Rossendale and Ribble Valley.
- One unit within a primary special school serving West Lancashire district.

Serving Secondary aged pupils are six maintained Secondary Pupil Referral units across Lancashire, situated in:

- Lancaster
- Poulton le Fylde
- Preston
- Chorley
- Ormskirk
- Oswaldtwistle

This secondary provision is supplemented by one academy short stay school at Coal Clough in Burnley: <http://www.coalclough.org/>, which brings the available secondary places up to 750 places across Lancashire.

The **Lancashire Hospital Education Service** is a centrally run service to provide education to pupils of statutory school age who are inpatients in hospitals in Lancashire (namely Royal Preston and Lancaster), day assessment patients at Burnley Hospital ELCAS (child and adolescent mental health) unit and inpatients at the Cove, Heysham (a Tier three Child and Adolescent mental health- age 13-18).

The service also provides home teaching for pupils too ill to attend any educational provision.

There are also additional providers that are currently commissioned based on user demand:

- One Independent Alternative Provision School providing places to Lancashire pupils.
- Four Further Education colleges, who are commissioned to provide places via year 11 programmes.

Access to these services is dependent on current vacant places.

Numbers of new statutory alternative provision pupils in each academic year from 2013-14 to 2016-17:

Statutory group	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (to date)
Permanently excluded	335	414	473	541
Medical Needs	155	238	194	155
'Other' reasons	137	215	204	149
Above referred to Non-PRU providers i.e. college	No data	No data	80	111
TOTAL	627	867	951	956 (to May 15th 2017)

Number of commissioned AP places for permanently excluded pupils and others, when local PRU commissioned places were at capacity:

Provision	2015-16	2016-17 (to date)
One to One Tuition	5	21
Independent AP school.	0	15 (inc 10 primary in East)
		5 Secondary in East

Post-16

Young people have a range of options in terms of continuing their education or training at a wide range of post 16 providers, such as at college, school sixth form or following an Apprenticeship. As at June 2017, in terms of Lancashire based institutions, 30 academies and maintained schools with sixth form provision or Further Education (FE) colleges were available to residents of Lancashire:

	Institutions	Outstanding	Good	% Outstanding or Good
Academies with Sixth Form Provision	7	5	2	100.0%
Maintained School Sixth Forms	14	0	10	71.4%
Further Education (FE) Colleges	9	4	2	66.7%

The table below shows the number of Lancashire residents aged 16-18 and 19-24 with high needs who are participating in provision which is funded by the Education and Skills Funding Agency:

		Lancashire	National
2013/14	Further Education 16-18	21,916	790,600
	Further Education 19-24 LLDD	178	
	SSF and Academies	5,444	429,500
	16-18 Apprenticeships	3,307	119,800
	Total 2013/14	30,845	1,339,960
2014/15	Further Education 16-18	21,218	765,740
	Further Education 19-24 High Needs	201	
	SSF and Academies	5,281	429,410
	16-18 Apprenticeships	3,301	125,900
	Total 2014/15	30,001	1,321,050
2015/16	Further Education 16-18	21,150	748,696
	Further Education 19-24 High Needs	238	
	SSF and Academies	5,015	437,207
	16-18 Apprenticeships	3,641	131,400
	Total 2015/16	30,044	1,317,303
% change from 2014/15 to 2015/16		0.14%	-0.28%

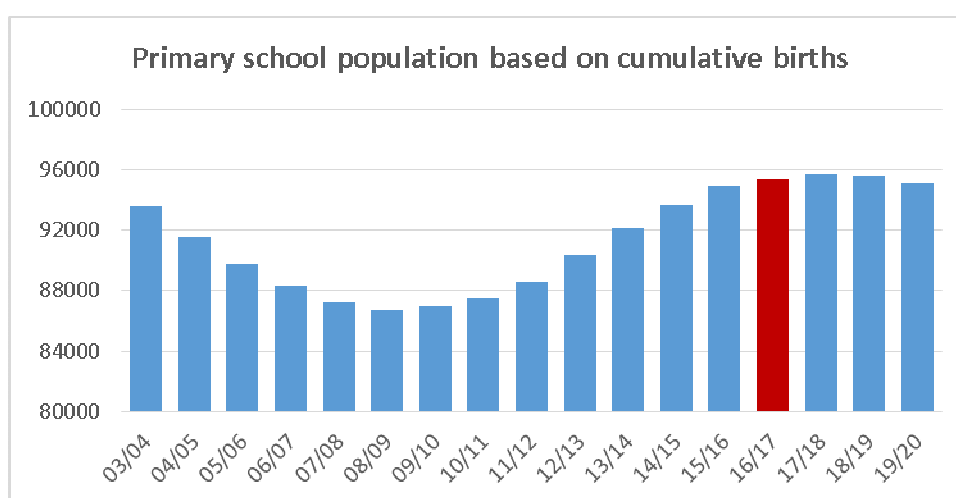
Pupil Demographics

Live Births

Since 2001/02, there has been a rising birth rate in Lancashire which peaked in 2010/11. This peak number of births started primary school in 2015/16.

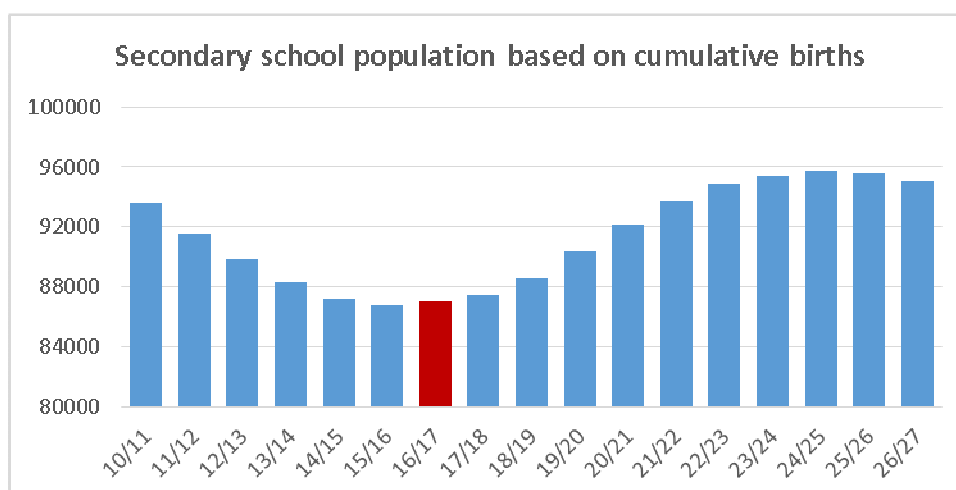
Primary

Based on the rising birth rate between 2001/02 and its peak in 2010/11, the primary school population in Lancashire is currently at its highest level for over 10 years. There are up to 9000 additional children putting pressure on primary school places compared with 9 years ago; this represents a 10% rise in demand for places from births alone:



Secondary

The secondary school population is currently low due to a low number of births in 2001/02. However, based on the rising birth rate between from 2001/02 to its peak in 2010/11 and the subsequent increasing primary school population, the secondary school population is due to rise significantly over the coming years:



School Preferences

In 2016, 90% of primary school pupils and 86% of secondary school pupils received offers for their first preference school. Overall, 95% of pupils received offers for one of their preferred schools.

Lancashire County Council maintains a high percentage of parents whose children attend their first choice school. Although this percentage is now lower than 6 years previous, this is more a reflection on significantly increased pressure for places as detailed above. Without the additional places provided up to now, this percentage of first preference offers would be much lower.

Section 3 – Projected Demand for Places

Pupil Projection Methodology

Lancashire County Council publishes a guide to our Pupil Projection Methodology on our planning obligations website, which explains the forecasting methodology in more detail: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/planning-obligations-for-developers.aspx>

Primary schools are forecast in 68 groups known as Primary Planning Areas; which are agreed with the Department for Education (DfE). For primary school projections, the Council combines live birth information from Office of National Statistics (ONS); migration derived from past pupil on roll numbers; and housing yield from future housing to be built within the next five years. The main outputs being monitored are projected reception year intake numbers vs published admission numbers to identify shortfall, and the overall school population in the area vs net capacity in the area to ensure there are enough places in all year groups.

Secondary schools are forecast within their relevant district authority boundaries. For secondary schools projections, the Council combines primary school number on roll from the catchment area, migration derived from past pupil on roll numbers and housing yield from future housing to be built within the next five years. The main outputs being monitored are:

- The projected year 7 intake numbers vs published admission numbers (PAN) to ensure there are enough places for primary school leavers.
- The overall school population aged 11-16 in the area vs net capacity for 11-16 year olds in the area, to ensure there are enough places in year groups 7 to 11.

Forecasts are updated twice a year, with the first forecast produced in December based on the October School Census information, latest live birth numbers and new housing land supply information. The forecasts are then updated in April, based on the January School Census information and updated live birth information.

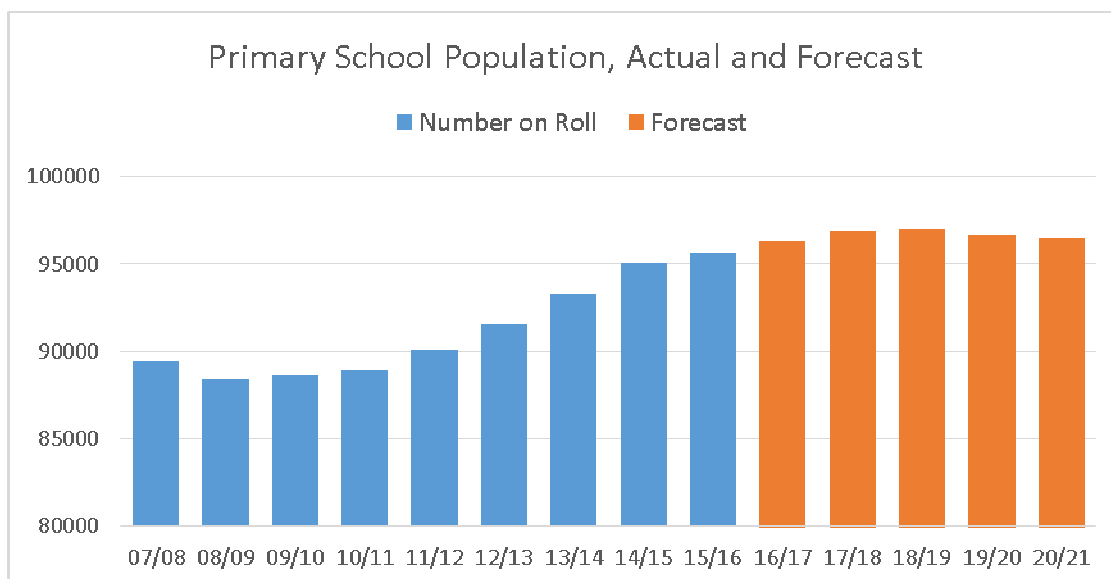
Forecast Primary Demand

Birth Led Demand

Based on the rising birth rate between 2001/02 and its peak in 2010/11, the primary school population in Lancashire is currently at its highest level for over 10 years. In response to the recent high number of births in particular, Lancashire County Council has already commissioned 3449 additional primary school places since 2010.

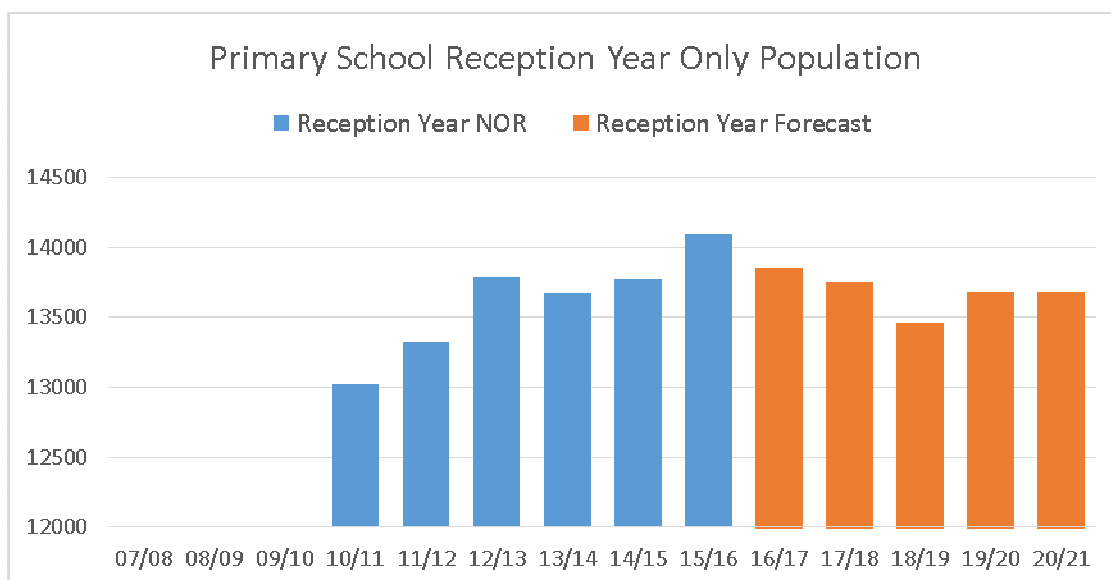
Unprecedented levels of house building is also putting pressure on primary schools with additional children entering an area, There is also inward migration to

Lancashire from outside its borders, which is bringing more pressure. Forecasts show that overall the Primary School population is due to continue to rise:



This chart shows a high level of demand on primary school places over the coming five years. The rise in primary school population is forecast to continue to rise until 2018/19, before dropping slightly in 2019/20 and 2020/21. Forecasts will be constantly reviewed and updated as described above.

At present, the peak in reception year intake into Primary Schools, based on birth data alone was in 2015/16. The total reception intake across Lancashire is expected to be lower in 2016/17 and the subsequent four years.



However, this chart represents Lancashire as a whole, which is a large and diverse county, and trends are not uniform across the county. While birth rates overall have currently stabilised leading to a net total forecast fall in reception year intake, in reality, some areas still face real challenges with continual birth rate rises creating pockets of high demand.

Net forecast demand by area

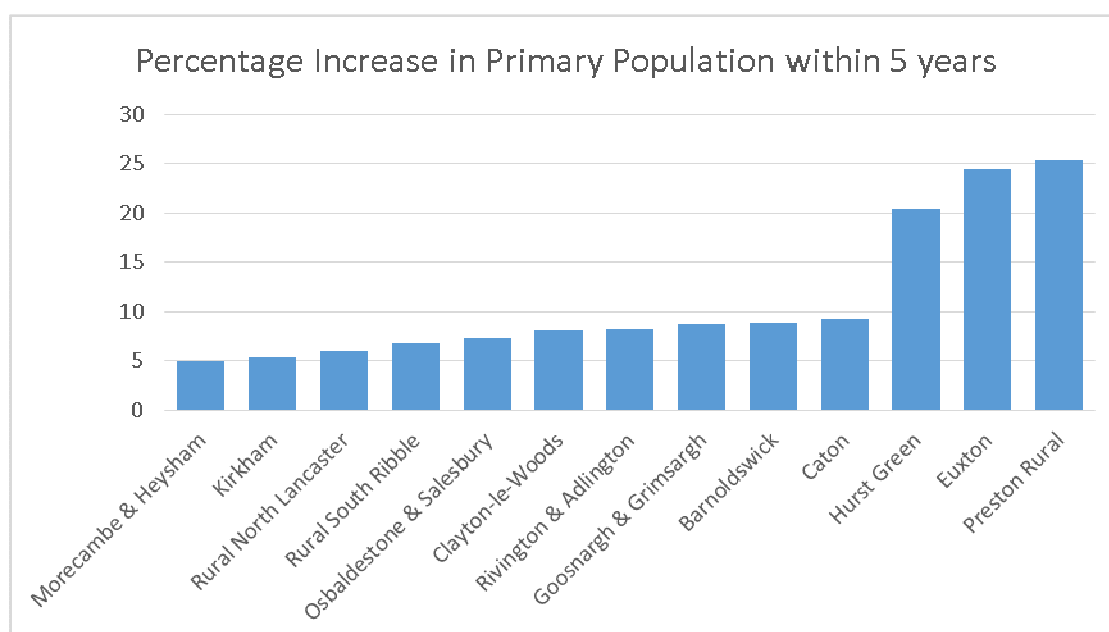
Whilst births may have stabilised or fallen in some areas, this needs to be considered alongside the fact that planned housing is expected to bring forward additional pupils in many areas. For example, in Pendle, total birth figures have fallen but this must be put into context with significant housing development planned for the area, at the same time as there is inward migration into the Pendle primary schools due to a number of factors.

With the addition of housing yield and migration, the main growth is still in Chorley, Fylde and Lancaster but also includes Pendle, where we are closely monitoring demand.

Yet, within districts, there are stark contrasts. There may be areas where housing development is creating significant pressure whilst, at the same time, more outlying or rural areas may be seeing falling numbers.

As the authority seeks to ensure that pupils have access to a quality primary school within reasonable access to their home, the authority uses 68 primary planning areas to reflect groups of schools which reflect patterns of parental preference and travel to school movement in a district. When we consider growth within these planning areas, as opposed to districts as a whole, there are a number of specific planning areas which show levels of significant growth, particularly as a result of planned housing, which would be otherwise masked by the district level figures.

Examples where this is more acute are:

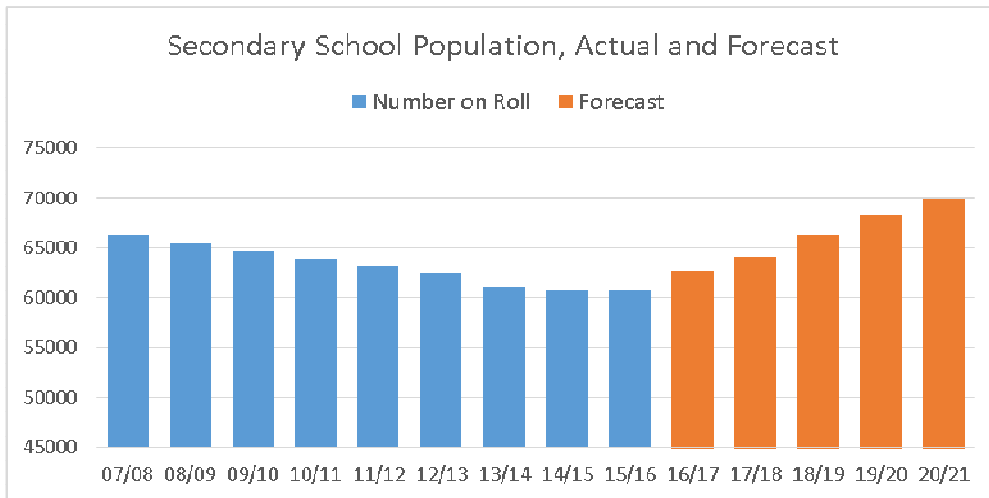


Forecast Secondary Demand

The number of secondary aged pupils is currently at its lowest level for some years and the latest Year 7 intake is based upon the lowest Lancashire birth rate for 20 years.

However, this is set to change, as total intakes are expected to rise for the next 9 years, in line with the increases we have experienced in the primary sector.

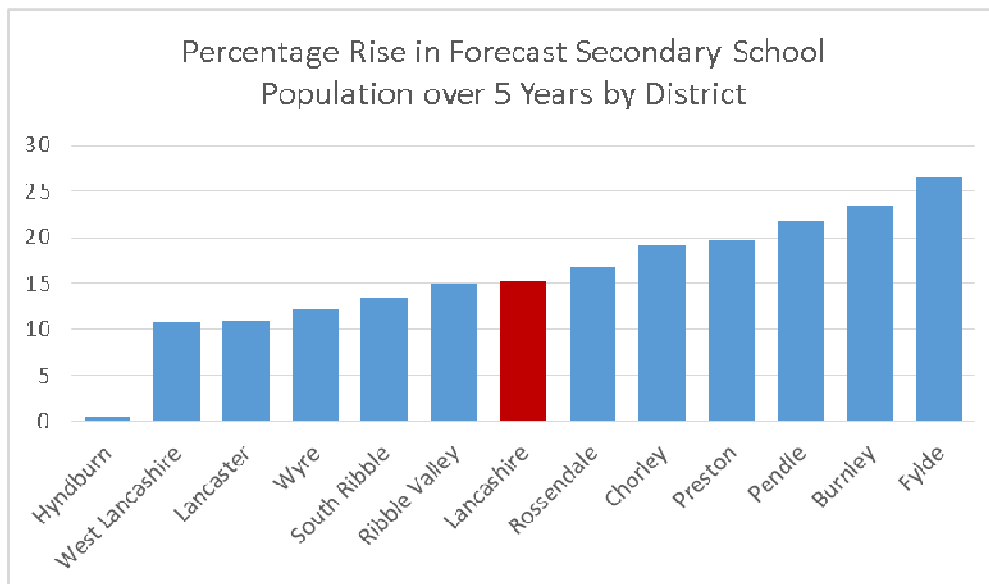
When the additional yield from planned new housing is factored in, the overall secondary population could rise by over 9,000 pupils over the next 5 years, an increase of between 10 and 15%.



This shows that secondary numbers are on an upward trajectory for the next 5 years and this is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

However, the chart shows Lancashire as a whole and, again, the growth is not uniform across the county.

The following graph shows the position by district:



This shows the scale of the issue facing secondary school provision over the next 5 years in Lancashire. Only one district, Hyndburn, has a low level of pupil growth; all other districts are forecast for the secondary school population to grow by over 10%, with over 25% growth forecast for Fylde.

However, this needs to be considered against the fact that some schools are carrying surplus capacity.

Alternative Provision

The trend in recent years has indicated that demand for places in alternative provision will increase in the following groups:

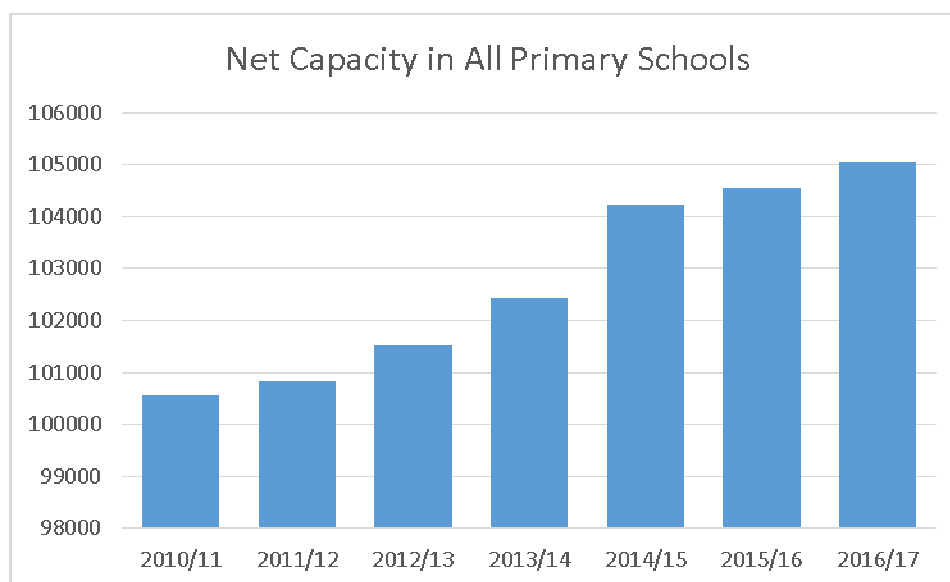
- **Permanent exclusions.** These are increasing nationally and growing pressure on school budgets, potential impact of poor pupil attainment and progress data and Ofsted judgements, and the apparent increasing complexity of pupil's needs, suggest strongly that this trend will continue. Even if we are able to prevent exclusion through increasing intervention support and places, in the short term demand on places will continue to grow.
- **Medical Needs:** Numbers fluctuate more than permanent exclusions but the complex nature of the young people referred with mental and emotional health conditions result in pupils staying longer in AP.
- **'Other ' referrals.** This group has grown significantly in recent years. Although the numbers referred to the PRUs have decreased, this is sometimes as a consequence of PRU's being at capacity or because a PRU would not be the appropriate placement for a young person and college would better meet needs. There has been an increase in this group from 80 in 2015-16 to 111, to date in 2016-17.
- Through numbers for Home Teaching has increased each year, in part due to a growing number of children and young people with significant mental health needs which prevents them from leaving their home for a period.
- Growing pupil numbers in the general population will also have an impact on demand for AP- as a percentage of pupils will require alternative provision at some point in their school life.
- Intervention support placements. Requests from schools- in all phases, for access to short term intervention places and longer term KS4 personalised curriculum placements, has increased significantly, with a high proportion not being met due to PRUs being at capacity. In a number of cases this results in a permanent exclusion at a later date.

Section 4 – Existing School Capacity

When assessing a need for additional places, projected demand for places is compared with the existing capacity of the local schools, measured by the Net Capacity process (as determined by the Department for Education).

Primary Capacity

Since 2010/11, there has been a significant rise in demand for Primary school places, and in some Primary planning areas, the Council has taken action to increase capacity and address shortfall. Since 2010/11, the Council has added 3,449 primary school places across the County, specifically focussed on areas of need including 995 places in Lancaster, 870 places in Chorley and 743 places in Pendle. The following chart shows the rise in net capacity since 2010/11:



At the same time as places have been put into Primary schools, there has been an additional challenge to school capacity as some schools have lowered their age range to meet the Government's call for additional early years places, and include pre-school aged children. The Council will advise maintained schools where a demand for statutory places should be considered before taking this step, especially where this can impact on the available capacity for statutory aged children.

Secondary Capacity

As stated above, secondary demand for places across Lancashire as a whole has been in a trough, but is due to rise significantly over the next 8 years. However in some districts increased demand has already started to materialise, especially where significant housing development has occurred. Where it is not possible to accommodate additional pupils by expanding existing schools, consideration may be given to the commissioning of a new school.

Schools' use of capacity

In addition to the Council's commissioning of additional places via expansions, the schools themselves can alter their intake, capacity and undertake building works themselves, using their own finances if they choose. This means that there will have been many additional schemes renovating, expanding or changing schools buildings across the county which will have also had an impact on the overall net capacity available in Lancashire. Asset management team conducts an annual update of the schools' net capacity and encourages all schools to inform the team when they are considering schemes and to inform on completion of such schemes, in order that the capacity available within an area can be monitored.

Future Capacity

Where expansions schemes are certain to proceed, in other words have final cabinet member approval, the future net capacity* is included within our forecasts rather than the current. The same is true of reductions in capacity; where a school may be lowering their admission number or lowering the age range, the resultant capacity after these changes have occurred will be used in the forecasts.

**The net capacity assessment only applies to mainstream schools*

Section 5 – Areas of Need

Using the evidence above, the forecasts consider the births, intake, migration and housing development against the future capacity of the schools on a primary planning area or secondary district basis, and identify areas of shortfall. In areas where there is a significant and sustained shortfall in available places or capacity, these areas are identified as "hotspots".

For each hotspot there is a continually updated plan to monitor or address the shortfall.

Current Hotspots - Primary

It should be noted that while this list represents the actual hotspots at the time of writing; this list is likely to change over the course of this strategy as new information becomes available:

District	Primary Planning Area
Lancaster	Rural North Lancaster
Lancaster	Morecambe & Heysham
Wyre	Poulton-le-Fylde & Staining
Wyre	Over Wyre
Fylde	Kirkham
Fylde	Lytham St Annes
Ribble Valley	Longridge
Preston	Preston Rural
Preston	Preston West
South Ribble	Leyland
Chorley	Rivington & Adlington
Chorley	Chorley Rural West
Chorley	Chorley Rural North
Chorley	Clayton-le-Woods
Ribble Valley	Clitheroe Town
Ribble Valley	Langho & Whalley
Pendle	Colne
Pendle	Barrowford & Rural
Rossendale	Ramsbottom
Rossendale	Rawtenstall

Inclusion in this list is an indication that an area is being monitored, rather than an intent of future action.

Current Hotspots - Secondary

At the time of writing there are five hotspots in secondary districts:

- Ribble Valley

- Fylde
- Chorley
- Pendle
- Rossendale

As with primary hotspots, inclusion in this list is an indication that an area is being monitored, rather than an intent of future action.

Long Term Planning

The list of hotspots covers areas where the need for additional places is expected to occur within 5 years. However, the authority is engaged in ongoing dialogue with the district councils in relation to more long term planning across the county.

District councils have either adopted or are working towards the completion and adoption of Local Plans, which set out the longer term aims for housing and employment growth within their areas.

An intrinsic part of this longer term planning is the need for supporting infrastructure to be provided to enable the growth to take place. Education places are a major element of this infrastructure planning.

In addition to individual district plans, Lancashire County Council, South Ribble District Council and Preston City Council are currently working together on an Infrastructure Delivery Plan for City Deal, which will take into account the impact of the scale and accelerated delivery of new housing in accordance with the City Deal programme. This work will help to inform where there may be a need for new school place provision sooner than the normal forecast methodology might suggest.

In accordance with the latest information from City Deal, the accelerated rate of development proposed for the City Deal area will add the following hotspots to the previous list, where shortfalls may start to emerge over the next five years:

District	Primary Planning Area
Preston	Preston North
Preston	Preston West **
Preston	Preston Rural
Preston	Goosnargh & Grimsargh **
South Ribble	Penwortham **
South Ribble	Rural South Ribble

*** Indicates a possible need for one or more new schools within the period of City Deal.*

In addition, the City Deal is expected to bring forward a scale of development which could require the provision of a new secondary school in the Preston area over the period of the City Deal.

Given the challenges around school place provision, in comparison with the delivery of other types of infrastructure, the need for school places will be assessed on an annual basis and adjusted accordingly.

The timing of the commissioning of new school places within the City Deal area will be crucial; the addition of places too soon can destabilise existing schools and, in the case of a new school, could fail to attract a sponsor because of viability issues. However, the Council must be mindful to commission sufficient places in a timely fashion, to ensure new housing is suitable for families with school aged children. Balancing this situation will be challenging.

Currently, there is a difference between the need for school places based upon the current district 5 Year Housing Land Supply (HLS) for each of the Preston and South Ribble districts, and the need for places based upon the planned delivery schedule of City Deal developments. The differences are below:

Primary Planning Area	Need for places within 5 Years:			Need for places within 10 Years:		
	based upon HLS	based upon City Deal delivery profile	Difference	based upon HLS	based upon City Deal delivery profile	Difference
Goosnargh & Grimsargh	23	40	17	192	211	20
Preston Rural	76	77	1	201	202	1
Preston West	23	272	249	198	722	524
Preston North	26	27	1	183	170	-13
Rural South Ribble	95	132	36	138	178	40
Penwortham	-1	51	50	-51	183	233
Leyland	160	140	-20	105	382	277

In some instances, the difference is quite significant and, in the case of Preston West, is a difference between a need for one and 3.5 forms of entry by year 10. Therefore, it is crucial that the timing of housing delivery is monitored very closely.

Alternative Provision

Primary: Based on numbers of permanent exclusions in recent years, the two areas where demand is consistently greater than capacity has been the South (Preston, South Ribble, Chorley) and the East of the county (all districts). A number of factors can impact on the pupil referral unit or provider's ability to offer intervention:

- A reluctance of some mainstream schools to re-admit or re-integrate pupils from the pupil referral unit. This can be affected by the changing demands on schools in relation to progress and attainment measures.
- The number of pupils in the pupil referral units who require a statutory assessment. The needs of pupils appear to be becoming more complex; this is a national observation. A number of pupils required EHCP (Education Health and Care Plans) and may need special school provision. This process increases the amount of time a pupil remains in the pupil referral unit.

Secondary: Permanent exclusions have increased across the county, and in the East area significantly resulting in the pupil referral unit and Academy alternative provision School that serve the east reaching capacity on a number of occasions. The County Council has commissioned a small number of places, as available, from an independent alternative provision school

Other areas which have experienced pressure on places for excluded pupils in 2015-16 and 2016-17 are Lancaster, Fylde and Wyre and Preston.

Medical Places: Referrals for medical places increased in some areas in recent years. There appears to be a reduction in some areas in 2016-17. Medical referrals are primarily related to mental health conditions and this has increased each year. There are a small number related to physical medical conditions. Main stream schools find it more challenging to adapt their provision to meet the needs of pupils with a mental/emotional health diagnosis. These may often be long term conditions and subsequently the County Council is under pressure to maintain these places for significant periods.

'Other' referrals: Pupils requiring the local authority to commission alternative provision places for reasons other than exclusion or medical needs have increased over several years. There are a number of factors impacting this:

- Numbers of looked after children from other local authorities who are placed in independent care homes in Lancashire.
- Number of young people who were previously home educated whose parents wish to return to school, and a lesser number of children found to be previously missing from education.

- Number of unaccompanied refugees and those with little or no English language skills, who require specialist programmes delivered in some further education colleges.

The capacity of the majority of pupil referral units to provide fully for commissioned places and to increase that capacity, is often restricted by the nature of their buildings.

Areas of provision that require increase/review.

- In house primary places
- Medical places for significant mental health needs.
- Increased secondary capacity in Preston/South Preston, North and East.

Section 6 – Strategy to meet demand

Commissioning New Places

In areas which have been assessed as requiring additional places, the commissioned school places will be selected according to the following criteria:

- Pupil attainment levels as determined by:
 - Latest judgement by Ofsted is Outstanding or Good*
 - Pupil attainment and progress scores at Key Stages 2 and 4
- High levels of parental first preferences ** (in particular, oversubscribed schools)
- The current size of the school
- Location of the school relative to population
- Practicalities of expansion on the existing or nearby site
- Costs of expansion
- The governing body's wishes***
- Access for pupils by public transport and other sustainable modes with the aim of reducing travel by private car and commissioned transport

* Where there is a shortage of schools meeting both these criteria in an area of increased demand for places, a 'direction of travel' report will be assessed by the authority's School Improvement Team to determine if any schools with a category of 'Requires Improvement' may be suitable candidates for expansion, subject to current DfE guidance.

** It should be noted that meeting parental preference comes at a significant cost. Therefore, where pupils are able to access a reasonable alternative, it may not always be seen necessary to provide additional places in a more popular school. Consideration will also be given to whether additional places would provide places for Lancashire children or whether the quality of Lancashire places may be drawing pupils in from other areas.

*** Lancashire County Council will always seek to arrive at a negotiated solution with governing bodies. However, on occasion, Lancashire County Council may need to utilise its school place commissioning powers if an alternative solution is either not available or not considered to offer the same quality of educational opportunity to local children.

It is sometimes not possible to arrive at a proposal which directly matches all of the commissioning criteria and in these circumstances, Lancashire County Council will either seek best fit; commission new provision; or invoke its commissioning powers.

New School Challenges

Where a new school is required, section 6A of the Education Inspections Act 2006 places a local authority under a duty to seek proposals to commission a free school.

Where a new primary school is required, (normally as a result of a significant new housing development) the preference will be for school sizes of one form of entry (30 pupils per year group) and above.

Where there is an identified need for a new school to be commissioned, the commissioning process for a new free school (which any new school would be under current Regulations) means that a longer lead-in period is required before places can be made available. In areas of significant housing development and where a new school is required, the commissioning process may start when only one year's evidence of increased demand is available. By taking this action, it will enable the authority to have more influence over the size and type of provision which may be provided by a new free school.

Challenges to delivery of places

Local Authority Challenges – Budgetary Challenges

Lancashire County Council has a proven record of ensuring that sufficient, good quality places are provided for the children of Lancashire (illustrated by the high proportion of Good and Outstanding schools in Lancashire as rated by Ofsted and the high levels of satisfied parental preference in comparison with other authorities). However, the level of financial challenge facing all Local Authorities over the next three years means that the Council must seriously consider what can be delivered within the resources available. As the demand for school places continues to rise at the same time as capital available to local authorities reduces, there are a number of challenges which will affect how the Council may deliver places going forward.

Lancashire County Council will aim to provide additional places at existing schools, wherever possible and appropriate, rather than commission new provision. The rationale for this approach is to maintain stability in the existing school system; to provide the places in the shortest timescale possible; and to achieve best value for money, within a reduced capital allocation.

However, as the demand for places has continued to rise and places have been provided in a number of areas around the county, the options available for LCC to commission new places have reduced, meaning that alternative options must be considered.

Section 77 / Site Size Constraints

Significant constraints to providing places in existing schools are the requirements to secure planning permission and also to comply with the Section 77 of the 1998 Standards and Framework Act. Many schools have insufficient site and playing field area to support physical expansion under section 77. However it is possible to apply for exemption from section 77 constraints from the Secretary of State, and with limited options in some areas, this exemption may need to be sought where appropriate. In some areas where expansions have already taken place and limited options remain, it may be necessary to consider the establishment of new schools or

look further afield for solutions. This would always be undertaken in consultation with the existing schools in the area.

Specific Primary School Challenges

Whilst Lancashire County Council would not normally seek to expand primary schools beyond two forms of entry (60 pupils into reception year forming two classes), the increased pressure and reducing solutions over recent years has led to a number of schools being expanded to 3 forms of entry. This will only be undertaken where this is the most realistic option in the area; school leadership is strong and good practice is embedded; standards are high; and there are few or no significant challenges in the local area served by the school.

The planning window for additional primary places is short, so birth information and planning applications are constantly monitored in order to plan ahead effectively. Lancashire County Council will normally wait until at least two, or preferably three years, of increased demand in the area is evident before it makes proposals to permanently expand a school, to ensure that permanent places are not created where temporary places would be sufficient. This helps to maintain stability of provision in neighbouring schools and reduces the risk around unnecessary capital expenditure. Therefore, schools that are commissioned to provide additional places will sometimes have a temporary expansion followed by a permanent expansion once statutory consultation has been completed.

Where the need for places is significant but not sustained the authority may provide an expansion or remodel of existing accommodation that can then be converted to other purposes once the large year group has left school. Alternatively there may be the provision of a temporary classroom on site.

The provision of the required additional places must take top priority in terms of strategic delivery and expenditure from the schools' capital allocation. Therefore, the vast majority of the schools' capital allocation over this three year period will need to be used for additional place provision, leaving very little for projects that address the suitability of premises. The authority will apply standardised design solutions wherever possible, to minimise timescales of delivery and costs.

In taking previous steps to provide additional places in primary schools, in some instances places have been made available by bringing back into general teaching use. For example, rooms which had been previously utilised for other purposes such as community rooms or used by a private nursery provider, are re-designated class bases. Some schools have also reclassified rooms used specifically for Art or music or ICT rooms for general teaching. This, and other flexible use of space, are options which we may need more schools to consider going forward.

Lowering the age range

Statutory places are being put under pressure where schools are extending their age range to include two and three year olds. Therefore, when schools are considering such proposals, feedback will be given on the impact of the proposal on future provision of statutory places in the area, so that the head teacher and Governors can make an informed decision. Should a need for statutory aged places emerge in the future, the Council reserves the right to request that the age range be returned to statutory school age only.

School led changes

Schools adding or removing capacity should be aware of the implications on both the level of surplus places and the admission number of the school, and **must** inform the authority of any changes to their accommodation which may affect the net capacity. A net capacity survey will be undertaken annually to ensure that schools report all changes to the Council.

Specific Secondary School Challenges

As the demand for additional places moves into the secondary sector, the authority needs to ensure that use of existing building capacity is optimised. However, when secondary pupil numbers were low, many schools reduced their admission numbers to a level below the number which the building can reasonably accommodate (as determined in the Net Capacity assessment as the 'Indicated Admission Number'.)

As places are required in an area, officers will undertake initial discussions with schools which already have the physical capacity to take more pupils before any major building projects can be undertaken in an area, thus 'unlocking' capacity. In such cases, it may be possible to address minor suitability issues which directly enable this to happen. By providing additional places, it is anticipated that this will also assist schools struggling to meet their own increased costs going forward.

In a move to make school places locally accessible to all Lancashire residents, Geographical Priority Areas (GPAs) for secondary schools were introduced by Lancashire in 2008, in response to the 'Equal Preference' rules introduced by the government. This ensured that the authority could fulfil its statutory obligations and to reflect the diverse nature of the Lancashire county area. However, a number of areas of Lancashire are going through unprecedented levels of growth and change which means that the GPAs require regular review, particularly in areas where major housing developments have changed the geography of an area. For this reason, the GPAs will be considered as part of the wider School Planning Areas review and so may be subject to future change.

School led changes

Schools adding or removing capacity should be aware of the implications on both the level of surplus places and the admission number of the school, and **must** inform the authority of any changes to their accommodation which may affect the net capacity. A net capacity survey will be undertaken annually to ensure that schools report all changes to the Council.

Small Schools

Small Primary Schools

In urban areas, Lancashire County Council preference is for primary school sizes of one form of entry (210 pupils) and above. There are currently 100 primary schools in Lancashire that are below half a form of entry (105 pupils) in terms of pupil numbers, the majority of these being designated rural schools. It is acknowledged that many of these schools provide good or outstanding standards of education and are a vital part of the community they serve.

Where school size is significantly below one form of entry (210 pupils) Lancashire County Council will promote collaboration through to setting up a federation with other appropriate local schools. When a head teacher vacancy occurs or there is already an executive headship, a move towards hard federation with a single governing body and opportunities for pooling budgets and streamlined management structures will be encouraged.

Collaboration and federation provides opportunities to improve standards and parental preferences. Where pupil numbers in the area are expected to increase in the future, collaboration and federation can help to sustain viability until any upturn in numbers occurs and increases the opportunity for schools to capture first preference applications.

If, ultimately, a school becomes either educationally or financially unviable and a move to reorganisation remains the only option, an established collaboration or federation with another local school can facilitate continuity in governance and staffing, with the reshaped provision being representative of both schools where appropriate.

Other sustainability solutions for small primary schools include collaboration or federation with secondary or special schools which may or may not include colocation; or foundation status with a Trust shared amongst other schools (primary, secondary or special).

Infant / Junior Schools

There are a number of separate infant and junior schools in Lancashire and we believe that primary schools offer better opportunities for the continuity of learning for

pupils. When the opportunity arises we will seek to open up discussions with schools and partners with a view to reorganising provision to make one all through primary school.

Small Secondary Schools being supported

Lancashire County Council's preference is for secondary schools of 4 forms of entry - 600 pupils and above. It is recognised that in some exceptional circumstances small secondary schools are a necessity, due to factors such as geographical isolation, and a small number of small secondary schools successfully deliver high quality education and are popular with parents. However, pupil numbers across the secondary sector have fallen significantly over recent years and the effects have not been experienced evenly. The general pattern on an area basis is that the most popular schools have maintained their pupil numbers, whilst the majority of schools have experienced and managed some decline. However, there is a small proportion of schools that have had far higher pupil numbers in the past but are currently experiencing low and declining pupil numbers because many of the available pupils are able to obtain places at other preferred schools. Many of these schools are experiencing difficulties in maintaining and improving education standards whilst, at the same time, managing a declining budget.

Overall pupil numbers at secondary schools are not expected to begin to rise until at least 2018, though intakes are expected to begin to increase in some areas with effect from 2015. In the meantime, strategies are being developed and action plans are being formulated around the small number of secondary schools that are in challenging circumstances. The solution will be different in each case, including supporting the leadership in developing a different curriculum model which is deliverable within a smaller staffing structure; exploring possibilities around partnerships with other high quality education providers; co-location with a local primary school or special school, where appropriate; and collaboration, federation, and foundation status with shared Trusts may offer a suitable solution.

In brokering viable solutions with schools and Diocesan/Church Authorities Lancashire County Council will consider the balance between the need to maintain an educational presence in the area, including the need for particular categories of school, against the need for sustainable and high quality provision.

In circumstances where a robust and sustainable solution cannot be identified, the County Council may have to move towards a structural solution, such as closure. This option will only be taken after all other options have been explored and discounted.

Small Schools Summary

Not all small schools present challenges or are a cause for concern. Indeed, many of Lancashire's small primary schools and some small secondary schools provide good

or outstanding standards of education and are a vital part of the community they serve. The commonly held factor for such schools is that they are intended to be small – they occupy small premises and serve small, often rural, communities. However, there is another group of small schools that face significant challenges.

The Audit Commission, in its publication 'Trading Places' states the following:

Such schools can be grouped under the heading 'schools in difficulty' and can be identified with reference to a basket of measures, such as the near-failure of an Ofsted inspection, declining admissions, high levels of unfilled places, poor and unimproving performance in GCSE exams and high levels of absence by both pupils and staff.Many such schools enter financial, social or educational spirals of decline –or a combination of all three.....The reduced funding that accompanies the loss of pupils makes it harder for a school to address its failingsThis fate compounds the problems of poor intake, poor staff morale and performance, and poor educational quality. Until such schools close or recover, their pupils suffer an unacceptably low quality of education.

Such schools are of concern not merely because of the poor education they offer. They have an adverse impact on an LEA's ability to manage the supply of places and school admissions effectively, since the majority of parents become desperate to avoid sending their children to such schools. This lack of popularity leads to high levels of unfilled places in the schools in difficulty, with a few such schools often accounting for a significant proportion of the LEA-wide problem of unfilled places. It also creates problems of oversubscription and possible overcrowding at other more highly regarded schools, where parents seek sanctuary.

Contributory factors to the 'spiral of decline' described by Ofsted, with particular reference to education standards, are difficulties in attracting and retaining high quality staff; increased staff workloads; and the ability to deliver a broad and balanced curriculum. It can be particularly difficult for small schools to attract and retain the right calibre of individual to lead a school in these challenging circumstances, particularly if it faces additional complexities such as high levels of deprivation, high rates of pupil transience or a disproportionate number of children with English as an additional language.

As schools face their own challenges to manage a budget and to continually raise standards, where feasible the authority will consider ways of supporting small schools via access to intervention support, particularly where pupil numbers may be temporarily low so that the places already in the system are not lost.

Capital Investment Programme

The current Strategy for the Provision of School Places and Schools' Capital Investment 17/18 to 19/20 contains three main strands for capital investment:

- Supporting growth in pupil places
- Targeted investment in mainstream and special schools
- Strategic maintenance of the building stock

These priorities remain relevant for the foreseeable future. As in previous years, it is anticipated that the majority of the capital allocation will need to be utilised to provide additional primary school places, though in the forthcoming period, additional secondary school places will also be needed. Targeted investment is intended for special schools, mainstream and short stay provision with an emphasis on additional provision.

It is proposed that the emphasis for local authority expenditure over the next three years will be as follows:

- Provision of additional mainstream primary and secondary school places, including regularising (by increasing) admission numbers at primary schools in areas of high future demand to make them compatible with class size 30 requirements;
- Targeted investment on identified projects in special and alternative provision schools, including the provision of additional places and addressing serious suitability and condition issues.
- Projects in community schools to improve access for pupils with disabilities in and around the school buildings. These are generally brought forward on a needs led ad hoc basis and authority is requested for the Director of Corporate Commissioning to approve these individual projects.
- Targeted investment to replace time limited temporary buildings with permanent, build where their deteriorating condition could jeopardise the schools ability to maintain current numbers on roll in an area of increasing demand. This could also include the refurbishment of RoSLA buildings on secondary school sites.
- Condition led projects that address serious condition issues at community, voluntary controlled and foundation schools
- To develop a managed programme of localised repairs and treatments to High Alumina Concrete (HAC) frame buildings, based upon specialist condition survey information.
- To develop a managed programme of repairs and maintenance of bridges and retaining structures on County Council owned land and premises, which fall outside of the remit of the Highways Asset Management responsibility.

Housing demand and education contributions

Where new housing development creates a demand for school places in excess of those available, Lancashire County Council will expect district councils to work with the Council in seeking a financial contribution from the developers that is proportionate to impact, in order to mitigate against the effect of any new development on education infrastructure. This is an approach endorsed by the Minister of State for Housing and Planning and the Under Secretary of State for Schools.

Further details on Lancashire County Council's planning obligations are available on our website: <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/council/planning/planning-obligations-for-developers.aspx>

Statutory proposals to alter school provision cannot be published without the necessary capital funding being identified and secured. Therefore, with reduced capital available to the authority, in areas where housing development contributions are secured from developers to mitigate the impact of their development, the authority will be able to be more responsive to emerging need and able to provide additional places more quickly than in areas where this is not the case.

Statutory Process

As the commissioner, Lancashire County Council will make the final decision on the majority of school organisation proposals; with the exception of new academy schools (see section on Diversity). In doing so Lancashire County Council will consider the views of all those affected by the proposals or who have an interest in them including: pupils; families of pupils; staff; other schools and colleges; local residents; diocesan bodies and other providers; neighbouring local authorities; any other relevant local partnership or group that exists in the area. This includes the consideration of comments submitted during the statutory representation period.

Lancashire County Council will not simply take account of the numbers of people expressing a particular view when considering representations made on proposals but will give the greatest weight to representations from those stakeholders likely to be most directly affected by the proposals, for example the parents of children who might be eligible to attend proposed new or expanded provision.

Alternative Provision Strategy

The Alternative Provision Strategy for Primary aged pupils is to develop local areas models that promote and support inclusion.

Schools report a growing number of younger pupils with significant emotional or complex needs at a time of increasing pressure on budgets. Reducing budgets can impact on those resources that traditionally are used to support more challenging pupils, such as additional support staff and the commissioning of external services to support assessment or support programmes for groups or individuals.

The proposed strategy for primary inclusion is to develop local models where there is a clear and consistent system of support, based on partnership with schools (mainstream, pupil referral unit and special), the providers of specialist advice and support, local authority services and third sector services. Areas could be based on one or more Lancashire districts depending on size and number of schools.

Key elements of this model are access to:

- High quality training for schools.
- Advice and sign posting that is responsive to requests and ensures early intervention.
- Staged offer of outreach support to schools.
- Time limited, part or full time intervention programmes away from the school site, to support assessment, identify strategies and deliver specific programmes.
- Family Support.
- System to support managed moves.
- Systems to develop and monitor the model – i.e. a local panel or strategy group.
- Support for re integrations into main stream school from alternative provision and when required, for admissions under fair access when there are identified risks of exclusion.

The West Lancashire pilot based on the above elements has implemented this model successfully and will continue. Other areas are to be identified to develop their own area model based on these principles.

The strategy is funded currently through School Forum from the High Needs budget. Future sustainability will be dependent on the continuation of this funding, on the grounds that it prevents exclusion and meets needs of children, or there may be the need to have a part funding arrangement with schools at some point.

The Alternative Provision Strategy for Secondary aged pupils is to develop local areas model or offer that promote and support inclusion; and to identify and support development of good quality alternative provision that can be commissioned by schools and/or the local authority.

Schools report a growing number of pupils with complex needs, often related to emotional and mental health. Growing pressure on school budgets may have particular impact on those pupils who require additional support, if support staff are reduced and the ability to commission external services or alternative provision reduces. A number of secondary schools have developed alternative provision budgets over recent years, however this may be one budget area that is at risk in order to continue to provide their core provision. This together with changes to measure of attainment is predicted to increase the risk of the number of permanent exclusions continuing to rise.

Key elements of the strategy:

- Review of capacity numbers in existing Pupil Referral Units/Short Stay School- to include building capacity issues and needs.
- Review of Local Authority commissioned places from pupil referral units and other providers.
- Review of pupil referral unit funding, in particular top up rates and how adjustments could be made to increase use of intervention support by school and reduce exclusion, and how pupils with the most complex needs can be supported.
- Increase access to intervention programmes, especially for Key Stage 3 (11-14 years) by adjustments to commissioning and funding arrangements if appropriate and approved.
- Review of alternative providers other than pupil referral units to encourage , where appropriate, registration as schools and to go through the Personalised Education Curriculum Standard process If not registered as a school.(Quality Assurance Tool)
- Review of current PRU buildings to assess ability to provide requirements.

Section 7 – Projects completed or in progress

Mainstream School Place Provision

Lancaster

There has been significant demand in Lancaster due to population rises and the impact of significant housing development, and Lancashire County Council has responded to the rising demand in primary schools in the area.

Since 2010, an additional 995 places have been provided in Lancaster district primary schools. Following an additional 140 places provided at Bowerham Community Primary School from 2011, nearby Moorside Primary School underwent an expansion to provide an additional 210 places from 2014 onwards. North of the river Lune in Morecambe, Lancashire County Council has opened its new building at Lancaster Road Primary School which provided an additional 210 pupils from 2015:

Fylde

365 additional primary school places have already been created in Fylde by Lancashire County Council, including significant construction at Heyhouses Endowed Church of England Primary School and Lytham Hall Park Primary School. There is expected to be significant demand pressures on secondary schools in Fylde and the Council is monitoring the situation carefully and working with Fylde Borough Council to seek solutions. It is anticipated that new primary schools will be commissioned on a number of significant housing sites in the future.

Wyre

In Wyre, 25 additional places were provided at The Breck Primary School in Poulton-Le-Fylde in 2014. However there is significant housing development across Fylde and the Council are seeking housing developer contributions to mitigate the impact of these developments and there is likely to be expansion planned in Wyre as a result of these developments.

Ribble Valley

Ribble Valley has had 15 places commissioned by the Council in primary schools in 2013, but there is significant demand coming due to population rises and significant housing development. The Council is working closely with Ribble Valley Borough Council to secure housing developer contributions to address the impact of their housing developments on education provision, and continue to monitor the area closely in relation to both Primary and Secondary places.

Three projects were approved in 2017 to create an additional 105 places in Langho and Whalley, by 2019. Approval has been given to consult on additional 70 places at Barrow Primary School in 2019, subject to outcome of the consultation.

Preston

The Council has already provided an additional 65 primary school places in Preston prior to 2017. In 2016, the Olive School, Preston opened as a new free school, which will provide an additional 420 places when fully open. The most significant project in Preston for some years is the City Deal (which also includes the South Ribble area) and the Council is working closely with strategic partners on City Deal in respect of future education provision.

South Ribble

The Council has already provided an additional 94 places in primary schools in South Ribble prior to 2017. The most significant project in South Ribble for some years is the City Deal (which also includes the Preston area) and the Council is working closely with strategic partners on City Deal in respect of future education provision.

Chorley

There has been significant demand in Chorley due to population rises and housing development, and Lancashire County Council has responded to the rising demand in both primary and secondary schools in the area.

In response to the development at Buckshaw village, a new school was provided in Buckshaw Village in 2010 and this school has been expanded to 3 forms of entry since. A further 210 places have been commissioned at Primrose Hill Primary School in 2016 and an additional 140 places at Balshaw Lane Primary by 2018. By 2018, the Council will have created an additional 1080 primary places in the last 10 years in Chorley. This represents almost a third of the primary places provided across the county.

In Chorley secondary schools, an additional 150 places were created at Southlands High School in 2015, and an additional 150 places have been approved at Holy Cross for 2017 with works ongoing at present. We will continue to closely monitor secondary provision in Chorley as further demand is expected within 5 years.

West Lancashire

A decline in pupil numbers in parts of West Lancashire means that no additional places have been required since 2010.

Hyndburn

The Council has already provided an additional 127 places by providing small increases across a number of Hyndburn primary schools since 2010.

Burnley

The Council has already provided an additional 135 primary places in Burnley prior to 2017.

Pendle

Demand for primary school places in Pendle has risen significantly over the last ten years. An additional 799 places were created in primary schools between 2009 and 2012 to meet this rising demand. This included the re-siting and complete rebuild of Whitefield Infants' and Nelson St. Paul's CE Primary. However we continue to monitor this area closely in light of significant future demand.

Rossendale

15 places have already been provided via a temporary expansion in Bacup, Rossendale in 2014. We continue to monitor these areas closely in light of new housing development generating significant future demand

Alternative Provision Projects

Primary Advice and Support Service: (PASS)

Launched in June 2016, funded by School Forum and managed by LA Alternative Provision, this is an advice and support service available to all Lancashire primary mainstream school. Requests for support are allocated to a range of providers, including primary PRUs, special schools, other schools, LA services and private providers. A staged model ranging from telephone advice (Stage 1) to intensive in school support or off site intervention programmes (Stage 4). Providers meet with Lancashire AP lead regularly to monitor progress and discuss issues and developments. Outcomes are:

- Quick response to requests- phone call within 2 working days.
- Growing number of providers identified.
- Accessed by over one third of primary schools.
- Reduced permanent exclusions to date:

Area	Primary Exclusions 2015-16 (3 Terms)	Permanent Exclusions 2016-17 (2 Terms)
NORTH	8	3
EAST	31	21
SOUTH	36	17
TOTAL	85	41

West Lancashire Inclusion Pilot:

A pilot in West Lancashire established in September 2016, funded through commissioned alternative provision places (in house places) and Primary Advice and Support Service: (PASS) funding for outreach work (see above).

Outreach support and a number of in house intervention places based from Elm Tree Primary Special School. All primary schools in West Lancashire involved, and the outcome is no permanent exclusions in district 8 in academic year 2016-17 9 to date). The service is to continue in 2017/18 academic year.

Stoneyholme Primary School Pilot:

This project started in April 2017, as a pilot funded by School Improvement. It is a Forest School / Nurture programme to modify behaviour and increase resilience. Which is part time programme, run every afternoon for 6 weeks. 6 places have been made available. Referrals direct from schools or through PASS. The project is to be evaluated end of summer 2017 term.

Nursery to school transition programme.

Joint project between Lancashire Early Years, Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) and Golden Hill pupil referral unit in the Preston area, to support pre-school pupils with apparent behaviour issues to transition successfully into reception.

Review of Secondary PRU Offer:

Advisor consultancy time funded to lead on review via meetings with all pupil referral unit head teachers and Secondary head teachers in all districts. Current provision is being explored and gaps or needs identified. Working groups are being set up in each area: for pupil referral units, mainstream schools and special schools, to develop a local model based on needs.

Review of PRU/AP commissioned places and funding:

A review of capacity numbers of PRUs and commissioned numbers is underway including a review of proposed funding adjustments with modelling to follow.

DRAFT

School Place Provision Strategy

Appendices

2017/18 to 2019/20

Draft v0.1

Appendix 1 – Map of Schools in Lancashire



For further mapping of schools in Lancashire, please refer to the interactive map:
<http://lancashirecc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7d27aefb85ca4758aa501386637c5de8>

Details of all schools in Lancashire are available via the webpage:
<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/schools>

Appendix 2 – Primary Planning Areas

Lancaster District – Carnforth Primary Planning Area

Carnforth Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and is centred around the town of Carnforth.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR* Jan 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01019	Over Kellet Wilson's Endowed CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	126	114	12
01028	Carnforth Christ Church. CofE. VA	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	94	46
01031	Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	119	97	22
01032	Warton Archbishop Hutton's	Voluntary Controlled	177	118	59
01044	Carnforth North Road Community	Community	208	180	28
	Carnforth Primary Planning Area		770	603	167

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Carnforth Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2020/21	Forecast NOR in January 2021	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2021
Carnforth Primary Planning Area	770	660	110

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Lancaster District – Caton Primary Planning Area

Caton Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and is centred around the village of Caton.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01014	Caton St Paul's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	150	174	-24
01025	Caton Community Primary	Community	70	42	28
Caton Primary Planning Area			220	216	4

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Caton Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Caton Primary Planning Area	220	280	-60

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Lancaster District – Lunesdale Primary Planning Area

Lunesdale Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and is a rural area to the north east of the district covering several smaller villages and communities, spread across a wide area.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01013	Arkholme CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	100	57	43
01017	Hornby St Margaret's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	70	57	13
01020	Leck St Peter's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	37	19
01021	Melling St Wilfrid CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	38	18
01023	Tatham Fells CofE VC	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	60	44	16
01027	Wray with Botton (Endowed)	Voluntary Controlled	52	42	10
	Lunesdale Primary Planning Area		394	275	119

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Lunesdale Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Lunesdale Primary Planning Area	394	302	92

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Lancaster District – Lancaster City Primary Planning Area

Lancaster City Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and is centred around the city of Lancaster, from Ryelands, in the north of the city, to Hala in the south of the city and to the east of the city to Quernmore.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01001	Bowerham Community	Community	420	398	22
01002	Dallas Road Community	Community	413	416	-3
01003	Willow Lane Community	Community	210	195	15
01005	Christ Church CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	208	2
01006	Scotforth St Pauls CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	208	208	0
01008	St. Joseph's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	193	17
01009	St Lukes CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	208	203	5
01010	Cathedral Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	202	8
01011	Ridge Primary	Community	210	190	20
01012	Ryelands	Community	420	349	71
01015	Moorside	Community	630	492	138
01022	Quernmore CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	105	102	3
01024	St. Bernadette's RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	209	207	2
Lancaster City Primary Planning Area			3663	3363	300

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Carnforth Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
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Lancaster City Primary Planning Area	3663	3588	75
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** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which will alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Lancaster District – Morecambe and Heysham Primary Planning Area

Morecambe and Heysham Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and is centred around the towns of Heysham and Morecambe, including Torrisholme and Overton.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01046	Overton St Helens CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	175	170	5
01049	Great Wood	Community	420	391	29
01050	Torrisholme Community	Community	420	419	1
01051	Morecambe Bay Community	Community	315	298	17
01052	West End	Community	210	198	12
01053	Sandylands	Community	420	399	21
01054	Lancaster Road	Community	436	464	-28
01055	Poulton Le Sands	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	181	29
01056	Heysham St Peter's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	245	243	2
01057	St Mary's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	240	181	59
01058	Trumacar Community	Community	345	335	10
01059	St Patrick's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	197	13
01060	Westgate	Community	630	556	74
01061	Grosvenor Park	Community	315	285	30
01062	Mossgate Primary	Community	210	207	3
Morecambe & Heysham Primary Planning Area			4801	4524	277

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Morecambe and Heysham Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Morecambe & Heysham Primary Planning Area	4995	4719	276

** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which will alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Lancaster District – Rural South Lancaster Primary Planning Area

Rural South Lancaster Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and covers Ellel, Dolphinholme, Cockerham, Glasson and surrounding areas.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01036	Thurnham Glasson CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	42	28	14
01038	Cockerham CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	102	82	20
01039	Dolphinholme CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	98	80	18
01041	Ellel St John's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	199	11
01042	Abbeystead Endowed	Voluntary Aided	52	42	10
Rural South Lancaster Primary Planning Area			504	431	73

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rural South Lancaster Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rural South Lancaster Primary Planning Area	504	423	81

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Lancaster District – Rural North Lancaster Primary Planning Area

Rural North Lancaster Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and includes Bolton-Le-Sands, Slyne-with-Hest, Halton and Nether Kellet, and surrounding areas.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01016	Halton St. Wilfred's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	240	237	3
01018	Nether Kellet Community	Community	105	106	-1
01029	Slyne with Hest	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	235	-25
01030	Bolton-le-Sands CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	300	302	-2
Rural North Lancaster Primary Planning Area			855	880	-25

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rural North Lancaster Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rural North Lancaster Primary Planning Area	884	979	-95

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Lancaster District – Silverdale and Yealand Primary Planning Area

Silverdale and Yealand Primary Planning Area is within the district of Lancaster, and covers largely rural areas around the villages of Silverdale and Yealand.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01034	Yealand CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	49	26	23
01035	Silverdale St John's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	105	81	24
Silverdale & Yealand Primary Planning Area			154	107	47

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Silverdale and Yealand Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Silverdale & Yealand Primary Planning Area	154	97	57

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District – Bleasdale, Calder Vale & Claughton Primary Planning Area

Bleasdale, Calder Vale & Claughton Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, and covers largely rural areas around the villages of Bleasdale, Calder Vale & Claughton.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02041	Bleasdale CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	12	44
02042	St Mary's Catholic, Claughton-on-Brock	Voluntary Aided (C)	52	40	12
02044	Calder Vale St John CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	53	20	33
Bleasdale Calder Vale & Claughton Primary Planning Area			161	72	89

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Bleasdale, Calder Vale & Claughton Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Bleasdale Calder Vale & Claughton Primary Planning Area	161	99	62

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District – Fleetwood Primary Planning Area

Fleetwood Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, and covering the town of Fleetwood.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02008	Fleetwood Chaucer Community	Community	315	258	57
02009	St Mary's Catholic, Fleetwood	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	152	23
02013	Larkholme	Community	315	301	14
02014	Fleetwood Charles Saer Community	Community	351	291	60
02016	Shakespeare	Community	420	413	7
02017	St Wulstan's & St Edmund's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	314	303	11
02018	Fleetwood Flakefleet	Community	420	397	23
Fleetwood Primary Planning Area			2310	2115	195

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Fleetwood Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Fleetwood Primary Planning Area	2310	2207	103

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District – Garstang and Surrounding Primary Planning Area

Garstang and Surrounding Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, and covers large area from Forton in the north down to Bilsborrow in the south, centred around the town of Garstang.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02037	Kirkland & Catterall St Helen's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	147	150	-3
02038	Nateby	Community	90	74	16
02039	Forton	Community	105	80	25
02040	St Michael's-on-Wyre CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	120	119	1
02043	Bilsborrow John Cross CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	70	42	28
02045	Inskip St Peter's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	70	53	17
02046	Garstang St Thomas' CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	186	24
02047	Winmarleigh CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	30	25	5
02048	Scorton CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	54	2
02049	Garstang Community	Community	210	205	5
02050	SS Mary and Michael Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	161	14
Garstang & Surrounding Primary Planning Area			1283	1149	134

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Garstang and Surrounding Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022

Garstang & Surrounding Primary Planning Area	1283	1318	-35
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** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Wyre District – Great Eccleston Primary Planning Area

Great Eccleston Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, a small distinct area covering the village of Great Eccleston and the surrounding area.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02024	Great Eccleston Copp CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	205	130	75
02025	St Mary's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	56	34	22
Great Eccleston Primary Planning Area			261	164	97

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Great Eccleston Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Great Eccleston Primary Planning Area	261	148	113

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District – Over Wyre Primary Planning Area

Over Wyre Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, and covering a wide area bordered by the sea and the River Wyre, covering villages of Pilling, Knott End, Pressall, Stalmine and Hambleton.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02019	Preesall Carter's Charity	Voluntary Controlled	210	168	42
02020	Preesall Fleetwood's Charity CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	128	12
02022	Pilling St John's CofE VA	Voluntary Aided (CE)	90	102	-12
02023	St William's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	84	23	61
02501	Hambleton	Community	210	224	-24
02027	Stalmine	Academy	105	81	24
Over Wyre Primary Planning Area			839	726	113

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Over Wyre Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Over Wyre Primary Planning Area	839	813	26

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District – Poulton-Le-Fylde Primary Planning Area

Poulton-Le-Fylde Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, and covering the town of Poulton-Le-Fylde, and including Carleton Green and Staining.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02001	Carr Head	Community	210	224	-14
02002	Breck Primary	Community	269	280	-11
02003	Carleton Green Community	Community	315	310	5
02005	Poulton Le Fylde St Chad's	Voluntary Aided (CE)	240	242	-2
02006	St John's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	207	3
02007	Carleton CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	202	8
02051	Staining CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	236	229	7
Poulton-Le-Fylde Primary Planning Area			1690	1694	-4

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Poulton-Le-Fylde Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Poulton-Le-Fylde Primary Planning Area	1694	1854	-160

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District – Thornton Cleveleys Primary Planning Area

Thornton Cleveleys Primary Planning Area is within the district of Wyre, and covering from Thornton across to Cleveleys.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02030	Stanah	Community	420	387	33
02031	Northfold Community	Community	210	201	9
02032	Sacred Heart Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	205	5
02033	Baines Endowed	Voluntary Controlled	210	211	-1
02035	Thornton	Community	157	111	46
02036	Royles Brook	Community	315	259	56
02052	Manor Beach	Community	378	236	142
Thornton Cleveleys Primary Planning Area			1900	1610	290

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Thornton Cleveleys Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Thornton Cleveleys Primary Planning Area	1900	1751	149

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Bowland Primary Planning Area

Bowland Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a wide rural area north east of Clitheroe, covering from Waddington and Chatburn up to Bolton-by-Bowland and Gisburn.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11052	Bolton By Bowland CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	52	39	13
11054	Chatburn CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	112	108	4
11061	Gisburn	Community	140	133	7
11063	Grindleton CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	35	21
11068	Waddington & W Bradford	Voluntary Aided (CE)	189	140	49
Bowland Primary Planning Area			492	455	94

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Bowland Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Bowland Primary Planning Area	549	492	57

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Chipping and Ribchester Primary Planning Area

Chipping and Ribchester Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a rural area east of Longridge, covering Chipping, Knowle Green and Ribchester.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06064	Brabins Endowed	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	105	77	28
06065	Chipping St Marys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	52	33	19
06070	Ribchester St Wilfrids CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	112	87	25
Chipping & Ribchester Primary Planning Area			269	197	72

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Chipping and Ribchester Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Chipping & Ribchester Primary Planning Area	287	176	111

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Clitheroe Town Primary Planning Area

Clitheroe Town Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a small urban area covering Clitheroe Town and suburbs only.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11055	Brookside	Community	210	181	29
11056	Edisford	Community	210	223	-13
11057	Pendle	Community	321	344	-23
11058	St James CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	327	281	46
11059	St Michael & St John	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	178	32
Clitheroe Town Primary Planning Area			1278	1207	71

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Clitheroe Town Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Clitheroe Town Primary Planning Area	1278	1346	-68

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Dunsop Bridge & Slaidburn Primary Planning Area

Dunsop Bridge & Slaidburn Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a rural area in the north of Ribble Valley, covering Dunsop Bridge, Newton and Slaidburn.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11053	Thorneyholme RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	70	27	43
11067	Brennands Endowed	Voluntary Aided (CE)	60	42	18
Dunsop Bridge & Slaidburn Primary Planning Area			130	69	61

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Dunsop Bridge & Slaidburn Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Dunsop Bridge & Slaidburn Primary Planning Area	130	50	80

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Hurst Green Primary Planning Area

Hurst Green Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a single school planning area, covering Hurst Green and the surrounding rural area. St Joseph's Hurst Green Primary School is isolated by geographical features, thus has very little preferences to attend from outside the immediate area, hence it is treated within its own planning area.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11048	St Josephs Hurst Green	Voluntary Aided (C)	97	67	30
Hurst Green Primary Planning Area			97	67	30

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Hurst Green Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Hurst Green Primary Planning Area	< 1 School	< 1 School	< 1 School

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

** as there is only a single school within this planning area, it is Council policy not to release a single school's forecasts, so as to not prejudice the school

Ribble Valley District – Langho and Whalley Primary Planning Area

Langho and Whalley Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a small area south west of Clitheroe, covering from Barrow, through Whalley and Billington, down to Langho.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11050	Langho & Bill St Leonards CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	270	282	-12
11051	St Marys RC Langho	Voluntary Aided (C)	280	243	37
11069	Whalley CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	280	261	19
11070	Barrow	Voluntary Controlled	140	145	-5
Langho & Whalley Primary Planning Area			970	931	39

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Langho and Whalley Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Langho & Whalley Primary Planning Area	970	1092	-122

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Longridge Primary Planning Area

Longridge Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, an urban area centred around Longridge and including Alston Lane to the south, but not including any area across the border in Preston district.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06066	Alston Lane Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	196	202	-6
06067	Longridge CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	208	192	16
06068	Barnacre Road	Foundation	210	195	15
06069	St Wilfreds RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	190	20
Longridge Primary Planning Area			824	779	45

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Longridge Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Longridge Primary Planning Area	824	867	-43

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Osbaldeston & Salesbury Primary Planning Area

Osbaldeston & Salesbury Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, an area to the south of the river Ribble in the south of the district, covering Balderstone, Osbaldeston, Mellor and Salesbury.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11071	Balderstone St Leonard CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	105	100	5
11072	Mellor St Mary CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	157	142	15
11073	Osbaldeston St Mary RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	70	73	-3
11074	Salesbury	Voluntary Aided (CE)	280	258	22
Osbaldeston & Salesbury Primary Planning Area			612	573	39

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Osbaldeston & Salesbury Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Osbaldeston & Salesbury Primary Planning Area	612	630	-18

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District – Simonstone, Read and Sabden Primary Planning Area

Simonstone Read and Sabden Primary Planning Area is within the district of Ribble Valley, a rural area south of Clitheroe, covering from Sabden down to Simonstone and Read.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11060	Simonstone St Peters CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	126	126	0
11064	Read St Johns CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	210	190	20
11065	Sabden	Community	105	75	30
11066	St Mary's Sabden	Voluntary Aided (C)	84	81	3
Simonstone, Read & Sabden Primary Planning Area			525	472	53

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Simonstone Read & Sabden Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Simonstone, Read & Sabden Primary Planning Area	525	434	91

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Fylde District – Freckleton, Warton and Wray Green Primary Planning Area

Freckleton, Warton and Wray Green Primary Planning Area is within the district of Fylde, an eponymous area covering Freckleton, Warton and Wray Green.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
04030	Ribby with Wrea Endowed CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	150	154	-4
04031	Bryning with Warton St Paul's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	111	99
04032	Freckleton CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	202	176	26
04035	Holy Family Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	119	102	17
04036	Freckleton Strike Lane	Community	210	190	20
Freckleton Warton & Wray Green Primary Planning Area			891	733	158

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Freckleton, Warton and Wray Green Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Freckleton Warton & Wray Green Primary Planning Area	891	905	-14

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Fylde District – Kirkham Primary Planning Area

Kirkham Primary Planning Area is within the district of Fylde, an urban area covering Kirkham and Wesham which also stretches north and east covering a largely rural area across to the district border to include Newton with Scales and Wharles.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
04034	Newton Bluecoat CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	183	27
04037	Kirkham St Michaels CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	240	147	93
04038	The Willows Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	196	179	17
04039	Kirkham and Wesham	Community	210	199	11
04040	St Joseph's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	105	95	10
04041	Medlar-with-Wesham CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	205	162	43
04042	Treales CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	63	56	7
Kirkham Primary Planning Area			1229	1021	208

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Freckleton, Warton and Wray Green Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Kirkham Primary Planning Area	1199	1212	-13

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Fylde District – Lytham St Annes Primary Planning Area

Lytham St Annes Primary Planning Area is within the district of Fylde, an eponymous urban area covering the coastal areas around Lytham and St Annes.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
04044	Lytham St.Annes Mayfield	Community	420	365	55
04045	Lytham St.Annes Clifton	Community	270	247	23
04046	Lytham St.Annes Ansdell	Community	240	243	-3
04047	Heyhouses Endowed CE.	Voluntary Aided (CE)	630	593	37
04048	Our Lady Star of the Sea Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	208	2
04049	Lytham CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	245	234	11
04050	St.Peter's Catholic, Lytham	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	212	-2
04051	St.Annes on Sea St.Thomas CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	203	7
04052	Lytham Hall Park	Community	432	391	41
Lytham St Annes Primary Planning Area			2867	2696	171

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Lytham St Annes Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Lytham St Annes Primary Planning Area	2867	2930	-63

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Fylde District – Singleton and Weeton Primary Planning Area

Singleton and Weeton Primary Planning Area is within the district of Fylde, a rural area covering Weeton and Singleton, and surrounding areas to the district border.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
04029	Weeton St Michael's CofE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	44	12
04033	Singleton CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	105	101	4
04043	Weeton	Community	210	155	55
Singleton & Weeton Primary Planning Area			371	300	71

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Singleton and Weeton Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Singleton & Weeton Primary Planning Area	371	329	42

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Preston District – Preston East Primary Planning Area

Preston East Primary Planning Area is within the district of Preston, covering the east of the City of Preston covering the areas of Holme Slack, Ribbleton and Brookfield down to the district border with South Ribble.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06001	The Blessed Sacrament Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	409	394	15
06002	Brookfield Community	Community	180	173	7
06604	Deepdale	Community	611	611	0
06008	Brockholes Wood Community	Community	245	236	9
06009	Frenchwood Community	Community	315	328	-13
06010	Preston Grange	Community	180	154	26
06011	Preston Greenlands Community	Community	210	194	16
06012	Holme Slack Community	Community	210	188	22
06016	Moor Nook Community	Community	210	196	14
06019 / 06020	Ribbleton Avenue Infant / Juniors	Voluntary Controlled (M)	477	445	32
06024	St Augustine's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	266	272	-6
06026	St Gregory's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	206	208	-2
06027	St Ignatius Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	189	186	3
06028	St Joseph's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	313	286	27
06029	St Maria Goretti Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	199	11
06030	Preston St Matthew's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	419	427	-8
06035	Preston Fishwick	Community	105	101	4
06036	St Teresa's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	152	23
06503	Olive School Preston	Free	420	121	299

Preston East Primary Planning Area		5350	4871	479
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* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Preston East Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Preston East Primary Planning Area	5396	5067	329

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Preston District – Preston North Primary Planning Area

Preston North Primary Planning Area is within the district of Preston, covering the north of the City of Preston covering the areas of Fulwood, Cadley, Sherwood and Sharoe Green up to the M55 motorway.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06041	Sherwood	Community	420	415	5
06044	Broughton CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	244	244	0
06052	Our Ladys and St Edwards RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	212	-2
06053	St Anthonys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	315	316	-1
06054	St Clares RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	252	251	1
06055	Kennington	Community	240	237	3
06056	St Peter's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	204	213	-9
06057	Fulwood and Cadley	Community	315	314	1
06058	Harris	Community	210	213	-3
06060	Queens Drive	Community	450	436	14
06071	Longsands	Community	210	207	3
Preston North Primary Planning Area			3070	3058	12

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Preston North Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Preston North Primary Planning Area	3040	3066	-26

** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Preston District – Preston Rural Primary Planning Area

Preston Rural Primary Planning Area is within the district of Preston, to the north of the M55 motorway covering the areas of Catforth, Woodplumpton, Barton and Broughton.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06040	Catforth	Community	70	68	2
06043	Woodplumpton St Annes CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	105	97	8
06046	St Lawrence CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	175	153	22
06047	St Mary and St Andrew RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	116	121	-5
Preston Rural Primary Planning Area			466	439	27

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Preston Rural Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Preston Rural Primary Planning Area	462	538	-76

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Preston District – Preston West Primary Planning Area

Preston West Primary Planning Area is within the district of Preston, covering the west of the City of Preston including the areas of Cottam, Ingol, Tanterton and Larches down to the district border with South Ribble.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06005	Eldon	Community	203	194	9
06007	English Martyrs Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	202	8
06013	Holy Family Catholic, Ingol	Voluntary Aided (C)	177	152	25
06014	Ingol Community	Community	150	131	19
06021	The Roebuck School	Community	388	337	51
06022	Sacred Heart Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	195	168	27
06023	Ashton-on-Ribble St Andrew's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	417	422	-5
06025	St Bernard's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	206	4
06031	Preston St Stephen's CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	300	265	35
06033	Ashton	Community	210	202	8
06037	Lea Community	Community	203	200	3
06038	Lea Neelds Endowed CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	141	-1
06039	Lea St Mary RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	105	100	5
06042	Cottam	Community	210	208	2
06062	Pool House Community	Community	175	130	45
Preston West Primary Planning Area			3293	3058	235

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Preston East Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Preston West Primary Planning Area	3287	3310	-23

** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Preston District – Goosnargh and Grimsargh Primary Planning Area

Goosnargh and Grimsargh Primary Planning Area is within the district of Preston, covering the north east of the district, to the east of the M6 motorway across to the districts borders with Lancaster and Ribble Valley.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06048	Goosnargh Oliverson's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	209	171	38
06049	St Francis Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	104	68	36
06050	Whitechapel	Community	88	91	-3
06051	Grimsargh St Michael CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	202	8
Goosnargh & Grimsargh Primary Planning Area			611	532	79

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Goosnargh and Grimsargh Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Goosnargh & Grimsargh Primary Planning Area	611	634	-23

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

South Ribble District – Leyland Primary Planning Area

Leyland Primary Planning Area is within the district of South Ribble, centred around the town of Leyland, but also includes an area in the north west of Buckshaw Village which lies within South Ribble.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
07015 / 07019	St Andrew's CE Infant / Woodlea Junior	Voluntary Controlled (CE) & Community	437	411	26
07016 / 07616	Leyland Methodist Infant & Junior	Voluntary Controlled (M)	453	482	-29
07017	Leyland St James CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	240	236	4
07018	St Mary's RC, Leyland	Voluntary Aided (C)	315	298	17
07020	Lever House	Community	315	283	32
07021	St Catherine's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	243	220	23
07022	St Anne's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	216	-6
07024	Northbrook	Community	210	162	48
07025	Seven Stars	Community	264	175	89
07026	Moss Side	Community	259	251	8
07029	Farington	Community	208	188	20
Leyland Primary Planning Area			3154	2922	232

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Leyland Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
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Leyland Primary Planning Area	3124	3284	-160
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** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

South Ribble District – Penwortham Primary Planning Area

Penwortham Primary Planning Area is within the district of South Ribble, centred around the town of Penwortham up to the border with Preston.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
07039	Cop Lane CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	208	2
07040	Middleforth CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	201	211	-10
07041	Howick CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	105	105	0
07042	St Mary Magdalen RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	180	203	-23
07043	Penwortham	Community	210	203	7
07044	Whitefield	Community	420	360	60
07045	St Teresas RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	315	279	36
07046	Kingsfold	Community	180	150	30
07047	Broad Oak	Community	210	198	12
Penwortham Primary Planning Area			2031	1917	114

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Penwortham Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Penwortham Primary Planning Area	2061	2062	-1

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

South Ribble District – Rural South Ribble Primary Planning Area

Rural South Ribble Primary Planning Area is within the district of South Ribble, a largely rural area to the south west of Penwortham covering New Longton, Walmer Bridge and Hoole.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
07030	Longton	Community	210	213	-3
07032	Longton St Oswald RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	236	-26
07033	New Longton All Sts CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	208	2
07036	Hoole St Michael CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	119	108	11
07037	Little Hoole	Community	210	189	21
Rural South Ribble Primary Planning Area			959	954	5

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rural South Ribble Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rural South Ribble Primary Planning Area	959	1054	-95

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which will alter the net capacity within 5 years.

South Ribble District – Walton-Le-Dale Primary Planning Area

Walton-Le-Dale Primary Planning Area is within the district of South Ribble, covering the north east of the district which covers Walton-Le-Dale, Lostock Hall and Bamber Bridge.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
07001	Cuerden Church	Voluntary Aided (CE/Methodist)	210	182	28
07004	Our Lady and St Gerard RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	350	297	53
07005	Higher Walton CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	119	108	11
07006	St Patrick RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	202	203	-1
07007	St Aidans CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	168	131	37
07008	St Leonards CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	268	275	-7
07009	Lostock Hall	Community	420	403	17
07012	Walton Le Dale	Community	420	419	1
07013	Coupe Green	Community	140	128	12
07014	St Mary and St Benedicts RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	315	299	16
07028	Farington St Paul's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	198	191	7
07051	Salmesbury CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	70	68	2
Walton-Le-Dale, Bamber Bridge & Salmesbury Primary Planning Area			2880	2704	176

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Walton-Le-Dale Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022

Walton-Le-Dale, Bamber Bridge & Salmesbury Primary Planning Area	2880	2810	70
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* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which will alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District – Burscough Primary Planning Area

Burscough Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, a small area which covers the town of Burscough and immediate surrounding areas only.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08001	St John's CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	209	175	34
08002	Burscough Methodist	Voluntary Controlled (M)	84	55	29
08003	Burscough St Johns Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	83	92
08004	Lathom Park CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	39	23	16
08007	Lordsgate Township	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	204	6
08016	Burscough	Community	195	203	-8
Burscough Primary Planning Area			912	743	169

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Burscough Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Burscough Primary Planning Area	912	746	166

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District – Ormskirk Primary Planning Area

Ormskirk Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, which covers the town of Ormskirk and south to the district border, covering Aughton and Bickerstaff too.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08006	Westhead Lathom St James' CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	97	86	11
08009	Ormskirk Asmall	Community	175	145	30
08011	Ormskirk CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	420	344	76
08012	Ormskirk St Anne's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	452	424	28
08014	Ormskirk West End	Community	210	112	98
08018	Bickerstaffe VC CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	105	75	30
08019	Aughton Town Green	Community	350	325	25
08020	Aughton Christ Church CoE VC	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	210	213	-3
08021	Aughton St Michael's CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	209	192	17
Ormskirk Primary Planning Area			2228	1916	312

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Ormskirk Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Ormskirk Primary Planning Area	2210	1941	269

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District – Parbold and Wrightington Primary Planning Area

Parbold and Wrightington Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, which covers the north east of the district including Parbold, Appleby Bridge and Wrightington.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08005	Newburgh CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	120	113	7
08024	Bispham Durnings	Voluntary Controlled	105	75	30
08064	Wrightington Mossy Lea	Community	52	43	9
08066	Appley Bridge All Saints CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	182	28
08067	Wright'n St Josephs RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	115	25
08069	Our Lady & All Saints RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	105	35
08070	Dalton CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	70	59	11
08139	Maharishi Free School	Free	105	122	-17
08501	Parbold Douglas CE	Academy	210	218	-8
Parbold & Wrightington Primary Planning Area			1152	1032	120

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Parbold and Wrightington Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Parbold & Wrightington Primary Planning Area	1186	1045	141

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District – Scarisbrick and Downholland Primary Planning Area

Scarisbrick and Downholland Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, which covers a large rural area to the west of the district, including Scarisbrick, Halsall and Downholland

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08025	Haskayne CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	39	17
08026	Halsall CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	153	-13
08027	Scarisbrick St Marks	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	105	63	42
08028	Scarisbrick St Mary's RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	105	102	3
08029	Pinfold	Community	51	33	18
Scarisbrick & Downholland Primary Planning Area			457	390	67

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Scarisbrick and Downholland Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Scarisbrick & Downholland Primary Planning Area	453	423	30

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District – Skelmersdale Primary Planning Area

Skelmersdale Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, which covers the town of Skelmersdale only.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08031	St Richards RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	220	-10
08033	Holland Moor	Community	445	472	-27
08034	Cobbs Brow	Community	284	278	6
08036	St James RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	147	63
08038	Trinity	Voluntary Controlled (CE/Methodist)	210	197	13
08040	Crow Orchard	Community	179	153	26
08503	Moorside	Community	202	187	15
08043	Little Digmaor	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	82	58
08045	Bishop Martin CE	Community	300	189	111
08046	Hillside	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	177	33
08050	St Edmunds RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	147	101	46
08051	St John's RC	Community	210	195	15
08054	Delphside	Community	210	156	54
08078	Brookfield Park	Community	207	171	36
08079	Woodlands	Voluntary Aided (C)	378	328	50
08080	St Francis of Assisi RC	Academy	360	218	142
Skelmersdale Primary Planning Area			3902	3271	631

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Skelmersdale Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Skelmersdale Primary Planning Area	3902	3049	853

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District – Tarleton, Banks and Rufford Primary Planning Area

Tarleton, Banks and Rufford Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, which covers the north of the district, including Rufford, Holmeswood, Tarleton, Beconsall, Hesketh Bank and Banks.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08022	Rufford CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	132	8
08023	Holmeswood Methodist	Voluntary Controlled (M)	52	30	22
08071	Tarleton Community	Community	330	277	53
08072	Tarleton Mere Brow CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	98	63	35
08073	Tarleton Holy Trinity CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	170	40
08074	Hesketh with Beconsall All Saints CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	209	209	0
08076	Banks Methodist	Voluntary Controlled (M)	70	39	31
08077	Banks St Stephen's CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	203	154	49
Tarleton Banks & Rufford Primary Planning Area			1312	1074	238

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Tarleton, Banks and Rufford Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Tarleton Banks & Rufford Primary Planning Area	1312	1168	144

** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

West Lancashire District – Upholland and Crawford Village Primary Planning Area

Upholland and Crawford Village Primary Planning Area is within the district of West Lancashire, a small area to the east of Skelmersdale covering Roby Mill, Upholland and Crawford Village.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08060	Upholland St Teresa RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	201	9
08061	Roby Mill CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	11	45
08062	St Thomas the Martyr	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	156	54
08063	Crawford Village	Community	64	44	20
Upholland & Crawford Village Primary Planning Area			540	412	128

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Upholland and Crawford Village Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Upholland & Crawford Village Primary Planning Area	540	404	136

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District – Chorley Central Primary Planning Area

Chorley Central Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, which covers the centre of the town of Chorley only.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09001	All Saints CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	205	5
09002	Duke Street	Community	367	320	47
09003	Highfield	Community	282	254	28
09005	The Parish of St Laurence	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	208	2
09006	Sacred Heart RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	194	16
09007	St Georges CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	237	256	-19
09008	St James CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	209	200	9
09009	St Josephs RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	210	0
09010	Gillibrand	Community	210	207	3
09011	St Marys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	214	-4
09012	St Peters CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	330	331	-1
09014	St Gregorys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	218	-8
Chorley Central Primary Planning Area			2895	2817	78

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Chorley Central Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022

Chorley Central Primary Planning Area	2973	2923	50
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** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Chorley District – Chorley Rural North Primary Planning Area

Chorley Rural North Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, a large rural area to the north of the district, covering Hoghton, Brindle, Wheelton, Brinscall, Withnell and Abbey Village.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09023	St Joseph's Catholic, Withnell	Voluntary Aided (C)	84	74	10
09030	Brindle St James' CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	70	67	3
09031	Brindle Gregson Lane	Community	210	201	9
09032	St Joseph's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	120	89	31
09054	St Chad's Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	155	138	17
09060	Brinscall St John's CoE/Methodist	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	206	4
09062	Abbey Village	Community	105	78	27
09063	Withnell Fold	Community	68	95	-27
Chorley Rural North Primary Planning Area			1022	948	74

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Chorley Rural North Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Chorley Rural North Primary Planning Area	1022	982	40

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District – Chorley Rural West Primary Planning Area

Chorley Rural West Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, a large rural area to the west of the district, covering Bretherton, Croston and Eccleston.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09029	Bretherton Endowed CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	105	110	-5
09040	Croston Trinity & St Michaels	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	215	-5
09042	Eccleston St Mary CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	206	4
09046	Heskin Pembertons CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	105	99	6
09048	Mawdlesey	Voluntary Aided (CE)	90	104	-14
09049	Mawdlesley RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	90	44	46
09052	Eccleston	Community	210	200	10
Chorley Rural West Primary Planning Area			1020	978	42

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Chorley Rural West Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Chorley Rural West Primary Planning Area	1020	1060	-40

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District – Clayton-Le-Woods Primary Planning Area

Clayton-Le-Woods Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, which covers Clayton Brook, Clayton Green, Clayton-Le-Woods and Whittle-Le-Woods.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09024	Lancaster Lane Community	Community	210	208	2
09025	Clayton-le-Woods Manor Road	Community	240	245	-5
09026	Clayton-le-Woods Westwood	Community	210	190	20
09034	St Bede's Roman Catholic	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	205	5
09035	Clayton-le-Woods CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	184	26
09053	Clayton Brook	Community	209	173	36
09055	Whittle-le-Woods CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	239	241	-2
Clayton-Le-Woods Primary Planning Area			1528	1446	82

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Clayton-Le-Woods Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Clayton-Le-Woods Primary Planning Area	1528	1763	-235

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District – Coppull Primary Planning Area

Coppull Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, which covers an area to the south west of Chorley including Coppull, Coppull Green and Charnock Richard.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09033	Charnock Richard CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	175	185	-10
09036	Coppull St John's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	115	106	9
09037	Coppull Parish CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	195	15
09038	St Oswald's RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	125	15
09039	Coppull Primary	Community	288	264	24
Coppull Primary Planning Area			928	875	53

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Coppull Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Coppull Primary Planning Area	928	882	46

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District – Euxton Primary Planning Area

Euxton Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, which covers Euxton, Abbey Village and most of Buckshaw Village that lies within Chorley district boundaries.

Summary of latest information for the primary planning area is:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09015	Buckshaw	Community	210	200	10
09043	Euxton CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	212	-2
09044	Euxton St Marys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	216	-6
09045	Primrose Hill	Community	226	275	-49
09050	Balshaw Lane	Community	257	277	-20
09064	Trinity CE/Methodist	Voluntary Aided (CE/Methodist)	480	441	39
Euxton Primary Planning Area			1593	1621	-28

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Chorley Central Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Euxton Primary Planning Area	1962	2163	-201

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District – Rivington and Adlington Primary Planning Area

Rivington and Adlington Primary Planning Area is within the district of Chorley, which covers the eponymous villages of Rivington and Adlington:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09019	Rivington	Foundation	105	102	3
09021	Adlington St Paul CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	197	185	12
09022	Adlington	Community	148	128	20
09027	St Joseph's Catholic, Anderton	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	193	-18
09028	Anderton	Community	205	202	3
Rivington & Adlington Primary Planning Area			830	810	20

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rivington and Adlington Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rivington & Adlington Primary Planning Area	835	898	-63

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Hyndburn District – Accrington Primary Planning Area

Accrington Primary Planning Area is within the district of Hyndburn, which is centred around the town of Accrington, from Huncoat in the north east, down to Baxenden and Bedlam:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11001	Baxenden St John CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	196	14
11002	Benjamin Hargreaves CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	161	161	0
11003	Green Howarth CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	84	80	4
11004	Huncoat	Community	210	187	23
11005	Hyndburn Park	Community	525	434	91
11006	Peel Park	Foundation (Trust)	630	618	12
11008	St Annes and St Josephs RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	315	293	22
11010	St John with St Augustines CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	197	13
11011	St Mary Magdalen CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	199	11
11012	St Oswalds RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	133	7
11013	St Peters CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	210	189	21
11014	Spring Hill	Community	420	392	28
11015	Woodnook	Community	285	201	84
11031	St Nicholas CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	186	24
11033	Sacred Heart RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	196	182	14
Accrington Primary Planning Area			4016	3648	368

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Accrington Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Accrington Primary Planning Area	4006	3642	364

** Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.*

Hyndburn District – Clayton-Le-Moors Primary Planning Area

Clayton-Le-Moors Primary Planning Area is within the district of Hyndburn, a small area which covers Clayton-Le-Moors only:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11506	All Saints CE	Academy	280	269	11
11029	Mount Pleasant	Community	400	382	18
11030	C-L-M St Mary's RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	119	122	-3
11036	Altham St James CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	60	57	3
Clayton-Le-Moors Primary Planning Area			859	830	29

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Clayton-Le-Moors Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Clayton-Le-Moors Primary Planning Area	859	802	57

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which will alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Hyndburn District – Great Harwood Primary Planning Area

Great Harwood Primary Planning Area is within the district of Hyndburn, which covers the north west of the district, including Great Harwood, Rishton, and rural areas north west up to the district border:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11038	St Bartholomews Parish CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	199	196	3
11039	St Johns CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	175	142	33
11040	St Hubert's with St Wulstan's Federation	Voluntary Aided (C)	161	174	-13
11041	St Wulstan's RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	166	9
11042	Great Harwood	Community	315	173	142
11045	Rishton Methodist	Voluntary Controlled (M)	210	172	38
11046	St Peter and Paul CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	208	189	19
11047	St Charles RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	189	21
Great Harwood Primary Planning Area			1653	1401	252

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Great Harwood Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Great Harwood Primary Planning Area	1667	1330	337

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Hyndburn District – Oswaldtwistle Primary Planning Area

Oswaldtwistle Primary Planning Area is within the district of Hyndburn, which is centred around the town of Oswaldtwistle, but also covering to the west of Oswaldtwistle up to the district border:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11018	Hippings Methodist	Voluntary Controlled (M)	210	207	3
11020	St Andrews CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	299	272	27
11021	Knuzden St Oswalds CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	207	206	1
11023	Oswaldtwistle St Mary RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	270	254	16
11024	West End	Community	205	202	3
11025	Moor End	Community	204	198	6
11026	St Pauls CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	204	129	75
11504	Belthorn Academy	Academy	207	192	15
Oswaldtwistle Primary Planning Area			1806	1660	146

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Oswaldtwistle Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Oswaldtwistle Primary Planning Area	1806	1689	117

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Burnley District – Burnley Primary Planning Area

Burnley Primary Planning Area is within the district of Burnley, which is a large urban area centred around the town of Burnley, but excluding Padiham which has its own area:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
12001	Briercliffe	Community	315	318	-3
12012	Barden Primary	Community	420	428	-8
12013	Brunshaw	Community	420	426	-6
12015	Christ the King RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	216	-6
12020	Heasandford	Community	630	640	-10
12021	Holy Trinity CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	206	4
12022	Ightenhill	Community	405	314	91
12025 / 12023	Rosegrove Infant / Lowerhouse Junior	Community	347	349	-2
12028	St Augustine of Canterbury RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	215	-5
12029	St James Lanehead CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	270	270	0
12031	St Mary RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	252	216	36
12032	St Mary Magdalen RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	214	-4
12033	St Peters CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	199	11
12034	St Stephen's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	206	4
12035	Stoneyholme	Community	420	413	7
12037	Whittlefield	Community	210	196	14
12039	Casterton	Community	280	288	-8
12040	Wellfield CE Methodist	Voluntary Aided (CE/Methodist)	210	209	1
12041	Rosewood	Community	420	396	24
12042	Cherry Fold	Community	420	363	57

12043	Springfield	Community	311	181	130
12044	St John The Baptist RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	270	271	-1
Burnley Primary Planning Area			6860	6534	326

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Burnley Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Burnley Primary Planning Area	6816	6808	8

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Burnley District – Rural Burnley Primary Planning Area

Rural Burnley Primary Planning Area is within the district of Burnley, covering a large rural area to the east of Burnley, including Worsthorne, Mereclough and Holme Chapel:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
12002	Worsthorne	Community	210	212	-2
12003	Cliviger Holme CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	202	8
Rural Burnley Primary Planning Area			420	414	6

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rural Burnley Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rural Burnley Primary Planning Area	420	344	76

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Burnley District – Padiham Primary Planning Area

Padiham Primary Planning Area is within the district of Burnley, covering the town of Padiham but also including Hapton to the south:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
12005	Padiham Green	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	210	210	0
12006	Padiham	Community	315	288	27
12007	St John the Baptist	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	209	1
12008	St Leonard's CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	315	262	53
12011	Hapton CE/Methodist	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	117	128	-11
Padiham Primary Planning Area			1167	1097	70

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Padiham Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Padiham Primary Planning Area	1167	1066	101

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Pendle District – Barnoldswick Primary Planning Area

Barnoldswick Primary Planning Area is within the district of Pendle, an area to the north of the district covering the town of Barnoldswick, but also Earby, Salterforth and Kelbrook:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
13040	Barnoldswick CE VC	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	420	330	90
13041	Coates Lane	Community	205	210	-5
13042	Gisburn Road Community	Community	252	187	65
13044	St Josephs RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	133	7
13046	Kelbrook	Community	105	99	6
13048	Salterforth	Community	105	98	7
13049	Earby Springfield	Community	210	146	64
Barnoldswick Primary Planning Area			1437	1203	234

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Barnoldswick Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Barnoldswick Primary Planning Area	1437	1351	86

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Pendle District – Barrowford and Rural Primary Planning Area

Barrowford and Rural Primary Planning Area is within the district of Pendle, a wide area covering to the north and west of the motorway including Barrowford, Blacko, Roughlee, Newchurch-in-Pendle, Fence, Higham and surrounding rural areas:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
13014	Barrowford St Thomas CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	119	123	-4
13016	Barrowford	Community	420	395	25
13019	Blacko	Community	105	104	1
13020	Newchurch-in-Pendle St Mary's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	56	52	4
13022	Wheatley Lane Methodist VA	Voluntary Aided (M)	210	208	2
13023	Roughlee CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	27	39	-12
13024	Higham St John's CoE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	140	144	-4
Barrowford & Rural Primary Planning Area			1077	1065	12

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Barrowford and Rural Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Barrowford & Rural Primary Planning Area	1077	996	81

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Pendle District – Brierfield Primary Planning Area

Brierfield Primary Planning Area is within the district of Pendle, a small area covering Brierfield and south to the district border:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
13017	Holy Trinity RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	105	103	2
13501	Pendle Primary Academy	Academy	420	415	5
13036	Reedley	Community	420	380	40
Brierfield Primary Planning Area			945	898	47

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Brierfield Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Brierfield Primary Planning Area	945	938	7

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Pendle District – Colne Primary Planning Area

Colne Primary Planning Area is within the district of Pendle, covering the town of Colne but also east towards Foulridge, Laneshaw Bridge, Trawden and to the district border:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
13027	Christ Church CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	175	185	-10
13028	Laneshawbridge	Community	210	216	-6
13029	Lord Street	Community	420	357	63
13030	Colne Park	Community	408	356	52
13031	Colne Primet	Community	210	197	13
13032	Sacred Heart RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	215	-5
13033	West Street Community	Community	243	188	55
13034	Trawden Forest	Community	202	196	6
13035	St Michael & All Angels CoE VA	Voluntary Aided (CE)	210	201	9
Colne Primary Planning Area			2288	2111	177

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Colne Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Colne Primary Planning Area	2288	2317	-29

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Pendle District – Nelson Primary Planning Area

Nelson Primary Planning Area is within the district of Pendle, a concise area covering the town of Nelson only; all surrounding areas are covered by other planning areas:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
13001	Bradley	Community	415	411	4
13503	Great Marsden St John's CoE	Academy	210	209	1
13004	Holy Saviour RC, Nelson	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	208	2
13005	Nelson St Philip's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	148	139	9
13006	Nelson St Paul's CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	420	357	63
13011 / 13007	Nelson Whitefield Infant & Lomeshaye Junior	Community	640	623	17
13009	St John Southworth RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	209	1
13010	Nelson Walverden	Community	420	415	5
13012	Marsden Community	Community	420	422	-2
13504	Castercliff Primary Academy	Academy	300	300	0
Nelson Primary Planning Area			3393	3293	100

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Nelson Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Nelson Primary Planning Area	3363	3439	-76

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Rossendale District – Bacup Primary Planning Area

Bacup Primary Planning Area is within the district of Rossendale, an area to the east of the district, centred on Bacup from Stacksteads across to Trough Gate and north to Weir on the district border:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
14001	Bacup Britannia Community	Community	225	222	3
14002	Bacup Thorn	Community	315	274	41
14003	Northern	Community	203	189	14
14005	Sharneyford	Community	59	70	-11
14006	St Josephs RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	120	125	-5
14007	Bacup St Marys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	210	128	82
14008	St Saviours Community	Community	105	91	14
14011	Holy Trinity CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	261	259	2
Bacup Primary Planning Area			1498	1358	140

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Bacup Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Bacup Primary Planning Area	1483	1308	175

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Rossendale District – Haslingden Primary Planning Area

Haslingden Primary Planning Area is within the district of Rossendale, an area to the west of the district, centred on Haslingden from Ewood Bridge and Helmcroft, up to Rising Bridge and west to the district border:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
14028	Haslingden St James CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	200	153	47
14029	Haslingden	Foundation (Trust)	540	416	124
14030	Broadway	Community	210	213	-3
14031	Helmshore	Community	405	408	-3
14032	Haslingden St Marys RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	138	2
14033	Stonefold St Johns CE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	140	127	13
14034	St Veronicas RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	175	175	0
Haslingden Primary Planning Area			1810	1630	180

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Haslingden Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Haslingden Primary Planning Area	1756	1611	145

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Rossendale District – Ramsbottom Primary Planning Area

Ramsbottom Primary Planning Area is within the district of Rossendale, a small area covering the villages of Edenfield and Stubbins, but not including Ramsbottom itself which lies outside of Council borders:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
14038	Edenfield CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	175	182	-7
14039	Stubbins	Community	210	208	2
Ramsbottom Primary Planning Area			385	390	-5

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Ramsbottom Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Ramsbottom Primary Planning Area	385	425	-40

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Rossendale District – Rawtenstall Primary Planning Area

Rawtenstall Primary Planning Area is within the district of Rossendale, an area in the centre of the district covering Rawtenstall and Waterfoot to the south of the area up to Loveclough and Water in the north of the area:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
14015	St Pauls Constable Lee CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	270	278	-8
14016	St James the Less	Voluntary Aided (C)	206	211	-5
14018	St Marys CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	199	193	6
14019	Crawshawbooth	Community	315	315	0
14022	Waterfoot	Community	315	313	2
14023	St Peters RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	140	145	-5
14024	Newchurch CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	180	120	60
14025	Edgeside St Annes	Voluntary Aided (CE)	204	145	59
14026	Balladen Community	Community	210	205	5
14027	Water	Community	115	117	-2
Rawtenstall Primary Planning Area			2154	2042	112

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rawtenstall Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rawtenstall Primary Planning Area	2154	2196	-42

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Rossendale District – Whitworth Primary Planning Area

Whitworth Primary Planning Area is within the district of Rossendale, a concise area covering the town of Whitworth and immediate surrounding area only:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
14040	St Bartholomew CE	Voluntary Controlled (CE)	189	161	28
14042	Tonacliffe	Community	315	315	0
14044	Our Lady & St Anselm RC	Voluntary Aided (C)	163	182	-19
14045	St John with St Michael CoE	Voluntary Aided (CE)	119	114	5
Whitworth Primary Planning Area			786	772	14

* NOR is number on roll for reception year to Year 6 only (excluding nursery aged pupils or early years)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Whitworth Primary Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Whitworth Primary Planning Area	786	770	16

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Appendix 3 – Secondary Planning Areas

Lancaster District

Lancaster District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Lancaster:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
01108	Heysham High School Sports College	Community	1100	736	364
01109	Morecambe Community High School	Community	1300	1235	65
01110	Carnforth High School	Community	660	579	81
01112	Our Lady's Catholic College. Lancaster	Voluntary Aided (C)	980	564	416
01113	Lancaster Central Lancaster High School	Community	750	618	132
01501	Lancaster Girls' Grammar School	Academy	700	602	98
01502	Lancaster Royal Grammar School	Academy	815	727	88
01503	Ripley St Thomas CE Academy	Academy	1280	1343	-63
Lancaster District Planning Area			7585	6404	1181

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Lancaster District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Lancaster District Planning Area	7585	7141	444

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Wyre District

Wyre District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Wyre:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
02101	Millfield Science and Performing Arts College	Community	909	822	87
02103	Baines School Poulton-le-Fylde	Voluntary Aided	930	914	16
02104	Saint Aidan's Church of England High School	Voluntary Aided (CE)	840	790	50
02105	Fleetwood High School	Foundation	1326	720	606
02106	Cardinal Allen Catholic High School. Fleetwood	Voluntary Aided (C)	841	810	31
02502	Hodgson Academy	Academy	1125	1095	30
02503	Garstang Community Academy	Academy	851	732	119
Wyre District Planning Area			6822	5883	939

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Wyre District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Wyre District Planning Area	6822	6654	168

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Ribble Valley District

Ribble Valley District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Ribble Valley:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06115	Longridge High School - A Maths and Computing College	Community	825	763	62
06116	St Cecilia's Roman Catholic Technology College. Longridge	Voluntary Aided (C)	499	313	186
11109	St Augustine's Roman Catholic High School. Billington	Voluntary Aided (C)	1025	1029	-4
11113	Ribblesdale High School	Community	1275	1206	69
11502	Clitheroe Royal Grammar School	Academy	599	624	-25
11503	Bowland High School	Academy	525	561	-36
Ribble Valley District Planning Area			4748	4496	252

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Ribble Valley District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Ribble Valley District Planning Area	4748	5222	-474

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Fylde District

Fylde District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Fylde:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
04114	Lytham St Anne's Technology and Performing Arts College	Foundation	1515	1340	175
04115	Carr Hill High School & 6th Form Centre	Community	1180	1057	123
04116	St Bede's Catholic High Sch, Lytham	Voluntary Aided (C)	781	807	-26
Fylde District Planning Area			3476	3204	272

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Fylde District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Fylde District Planning Area	3476	3798	-322

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Preston District

Preston District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Preston:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
06112	Archbishop Temple CofE High School & Technology College. Preston	Voluntary Aided (CE)	750	761	-11
06117	Christ the King Catholic High School	Voluntary Aided (C)	628	275	353
06118	Our Lady's Catholic High School. Preston	Voluntary Aided (C)	900	888	12
06121	Corpus Christi Catholic High School	Voluntary Aided (C)	1009	653	356
06122	Preston Muslim Girls' High School	Voluntary Aided (Muslim)	465	432	33
06501	Fulwood Academy	Academy	1000	726	274
06502	Eden Boy's School	Free	500	264	236
Preston District Planning Area			5252	3999	1253

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Preston District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Preston District Planning Area	7662	7187	475

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

South Ribble District

South Ribble District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of South Ribble:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
07101	Balshaw's Church of England High School	Voluntary Controlled	925	924	1
07102	St Mary's Catholic High School, Leyland	Voluntary Aided (C)	860	549	311
07104	Wellfield Business and Enterprise College	Community	813	380	433
07105	St Mary's RC High School & Sports College, Brownedge	Voluntary Aided (C)	800	699	101
07106	All Hallows Catholic High School. Penwortham	Voluntary Aided (C)	894	892	2
07107	Walton-le-Dale Arts College and High School	Community	785	710	75
07109	Hutton Church of England Grammar School	Voluntary Aided (CE)	790	726	64
07111	Penwortham Girls' High School	Community	762	721	41
07501	Lostock Hall Academy	Academy	850	550	300
07502	Penwortham Priory Academy	Academy	1152	650	502
07503	Academy@Worden	Academy	590	451	139
South Ribble District Planning Area			9221	7252	1969

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for South Ribble District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
South Ribble District Planning Area	9221	8289	932

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

West Lancashire District

West Lancashire District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of West Lancashire:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
08103	St Bede's Catholic High School, Ormskirk - A Spec Arts College	Voluntary Aided (C)	729	693	36
08104	Burscough Priory Science College	Community	770	695	75
08105	Up Holland High School-Specialist Music, Maths & Computing Coll	Community	900	708	192
08113	Lathom High School - A Technology College	Foundation (Trust)	872	633	239
08114	Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic High Sch_an Engineering Coll	Voluntary Aided (C)	1026	880	146
08115	Ormskirk School	Community	1355	1229	126
08139	Maharishi Free School	Free	75	72	3
08502	Tarleton Academy	Academy	750	545	205
West Lancashire District Planning Area			6477	5455	1022

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for West Lancashire District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
West Lancashire District Planning Area	6477	5932	545

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Chorley District

Chorley District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Chorley:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
09101	Southlands High School a Specialist Technology College	Community	1168	788	380
09103	Holy Cross Catholic High School	Voluntary Aided (C)	825	788	37
09501	St Michael's Church of England High School	Academy	1129	1126	3
09502	Bishop Rawstone Church of England Academy	Academy	930	913	17
09504	Albany Academy	Academy	756	642	114
09505	Parklands Academy	Academy	1116	1070	46
Chorley District Planning Area			5924	5327	597

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Chorley District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Chorley District Planning Area	6074	6324	-250

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Hyndburn District

Hyndburn District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Hyndburn:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
11101	Norden High School And Sports College	Community	728	466	262
11102	The Hollins Technology College	Community	800	797	3
11103	Mount Carmel RC High School A Specialist Science College	Voluntary Aided (C)	810	753	57
11105	Rhyddings Business and Enterprise School	Community	1150	571	579
11501	Accrington Academy	Academy	900	940	-40
11505	Accrington St Christopher's Church of England High School	Academy	1010	1028	-18
Hyndburn District Planning Area			5398	4555	843

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Hyndburn District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Hyndburn District Planning Area	5398	4576	822

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Burnley District

Burnley District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Burnley:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
12110	Shuttleworth College	Foundation	1050	685	365
12111	Hameldon Community College	Community	750	301	449
12112	Unity College	Foundation	1166	1056	110
12113	Sir John Thursby Community College	Foundation	1050	1063	-13
12114	Blessed Trinity RC College	Voluntary Aided (C)	1290	1272	18
12503	Burnley High School	Free	450	228	222
Burnley District Planning Area			5756	4605	1151

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Burnley District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Burnley District Planning Area	5756	5583	173

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Pendle District

Pendle District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Pendle:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
13505	West Craven High School	Academy	845	563	282
13107	Colne Park High School	Community	930	1005	-75
13108	SS John Fisher and Thomas More Roman Catholic High School. Colne	Voluntary Aided (C)	750	750	0
13110	Marsden Heights Community College	Community	1050	974	76
13111	Pendle Vale College	Community	1050	1029	21
13502	Colne Primet Academy	Academy	950	297	653
Pendle District Planning Area			5575	4618	957

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Pendle District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Pendle District Planning Area	5575	5639	-64

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Rossendale District

Rossendale District Planning Area is solely within the district boundaries of Rossendale:

LCC No	School	Status	Net Capacity	NOR Oct 16	Surplus / Shortfall
14101	Alder Grange School	Community	725	726	-1
14105	All Saints Catholic High School	Voluntary Aided (C)	588	451	137
14107	Whitworth Community High School	Community	650	609	41
14108	Fearn Community Sports College	Community	1034	318	716
14109	Haslingden High School & Sixth Form	Community	1265	1334	-69
14501	Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School	Academy	671	840	-169
Rossendale District Planning Area			4933	4278	655

* NOR is number on roll for Year 7 to Year 11 only (excluding sixth form pupils)

5 Year Forecast Summary for Rossendale District Planning Area

Primary Planning Area	Future Net Capacity* by 2021/22	Forecast NOR in January 2022	Surplus / Shortfall in January 2022
Rossendale District Planning Area	4933	4975	-42

* Future Net Capacity takes account of any school expansion works or other schemes will which alter the net capacity within 5 years.

Capital Strategy for Schools 2017/18 to 2019/20

Basic Need

On 3 April 2017, the Department for Education confirmed details of the local authority's schools capital grant allocation for Basic Need for 2017/18 to 2019/20 to support local authorities with their strategic school place planning responsibilities.

Special provision fund

On 4 March 2017, the Department for Education confirmed details of the special provision fund 2018-19 to 2020-21 to support local authorities to make capital investments in provision for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities. Local authorities can invest in new places and improvements to facilities for pupils with education, health and care plans in mainstream and special schools, nurseries, colleges and other provision.

Schools' Capital Funding Available 2017/18 to 2020/21 (Excluding Condition)

Available Funding	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
Basic Need (all state maintained schools)	29,006,239	2,580,101	12,005,314	tba	43,591,654
Special Provision Fund	nil	683,200	683,200	683,200	2,049,600
S106 Contributions Received	1,382,499				1,382,499
Total					47,023,753

1. Capital Investment Strategy for Schools

The current School Place Provision Strategy 2017/18 to 2019/20 contains three main strands for capital investment:

- Supporting growth in pupil places
- Targeted investment in mainstream and special schools
- Strategic maintenance of the building stock

These priorities remain relevant for the foreseeable future. As in previous years, it is anticipated that the majority of the capital allocation will need to be utilised to provide additional primary school places, though in the forthcoming period, additional secondary school places will also be needed. Targeted investment is intended for special schools, mainstream and short stay provision with an emphasis on additional provision.

It is proposed that the emphasis for local authority expenditure over the next three years will be as follows:

- Provision of additional mainstream primary and secondary school places, including regularising (by increasing) planned admission numbers (PAN) at primary schools in areas of high future demand to make them compatible with class size 30 requirements.
- Targeted investment on identified projects in special and alternative provision schools, including the provision of additional places and addressing serious suitability and condition issues.
- Projects in community schools to improve access for pupils with disabilities in and around the school buildings. These are generally brought forward on a needs led ad hoc basis
- Targeted investment to replace time limited temporary buildings with permanent, build where their deteriorating condition could jeopardise the schools' ability to maintain current numbers on roll in an area of increasing demand. This could also include the refurbishment of RoSLA buildings (Raising of School Leaving Age – a series of buildings constructed in the 1960's and 1970's to meet the demand for pupils remaining in full time education) on secondary school sites.
- Condition led projects that address serious condition issues at community, voluntary controlled and foundation schools
- To develop a managed programme of localised repairs and treatments to High Alumina Concrete (HAC) frame buildings, based upon specialist condition survey information.

2 Proposed expenditure priorities

On 6 October 2016 Cabinet approved the county council's re-profiled Capital Programme for 2016/17 to 2018/19 and later years. Within that report Appendix 1 relates to the Schools Capital Programme, which includes the Basic Need and School **Condition grant allocations. A proportion of those allocations remain un-programmed.** The purpose of this report is to approve the strategy for programming the remaining balance.

a) **BASIC NEED**

The following table shows the Basic Need Allocations for 2017/18 – 2019/20 and the balance available for further programming along with Special Provision funding allocations and S106 contributions received.

Updated Phasing June 2017 Schools Programme					
	17/18 £	18/19 £	19/20 £	Future Years £	Total £
Basic Need Annual Allocations 17/18 – 19/20	29,000,239	2,580,101	12,005,314	tbc	43,591,654
S106 Contributions received	1,382,499				1,382,499
Special Provision Funding		683,200	683,200	683,200	2,049,600
Total Funding	30,388,738	3,263,301	12,688,514	683,200	47,023,753
Projects committed per 6 th October Report	9,006,000	1,169,070			10,175,070
Programmed per Cabinet since October 2016	5,040,588				5,040,588
Additional funding to existing projects	390,586	747,524			1,138,109
Contributions to Building Design and Construction , School Planning Team and feasibility studies	485,839	486,897	487,966		1,460,702
Committed at June 17	14,923,013	2,403,491	487,966	-	17,814,470
Uncommitted Annual Allocation	15,420,386	859,810	12,200,548	683,200	29,163,943
Adjusted Phasing June 17	14,923,013	2,403,491	487,966	29,163,943	*46,978,413
Remaining to allocate	-	-	-	29,163,943	29,163,943

* Of the £47,023,753 total funding available, £45,340 of the 17/18 Basic Need allocation was reprofiled to 16/17 as part of the October 2016 re-profiling report, revising the total funding available to £46,978,413.

Proposed Strategy for use of the balance of the Basic Need funding available.

All proposed projects will be subject to feasibility; statutory consultation where necessary; approvals and school / Regional Schools Commissioner led changes and proposals.

Where there is an allocation against a school planning area, individual reports will be brought forward detailing specific projects subject to statutory consultation.

*The fees shown below are an average based upon the range of fees applied by the Design and Construction Service and will be subject to adjustment according to project value.

Proposed strategy for use of balance of basic need available	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>	<u>£000's</u>
<u>Supporting growth in pupil places (Basic Need) (all maintained schools)</u>			
Projects identified to provide additional permanent and temporary Primary School places in:			
Preston North		2,000	
Poulton-le-Fylde		2,400	
Rivington and Adlington		400	
Design and Construction Service Fees*		1,200	
Projects identified to provide additional permanent and temporary Secondary School places in:			
Fylde			400
Pendle		1,600	3200
Ribble Valley		2,400	
Preston			400
Design and Construction Service Fees*		1,000	1,000
Total Basic Need		11,000	5,000
<u>Targeted Investment (Community, Voluntary Controlled, Special and Local Authority maintained Alternative Provision schools)</u>			
Projects in special and alternative provision schools, including the provision of additional places.		2,400	4,000
Design and Construction Service Fees*		600	1,000
Projects to regularise Published Admission Numbers (PAN) or to release			

additional places by addressing suitability issues to unlock existing capacity in:		
Preston West		2,400
Chorley Rural North		200
Leyland		1,400
Design and Construction Service Fees*		1,000
Access projects at mainstream schools for pupils with disabilities	65	65
Design and Construction Service Fees*	17	17
Total Targeted Investment	3,082	10,082
Grand Total proposed programming of remaining Basic Need allocation	14,082	15,082

b) **CONDITION**

CONDITION FUNDING AVAILABLE	<u>£000</u>
Condition Allocation 2016/17	11,209
Condition Allocation 2017/18	10,956
Total available	22,165

PROPOSED USE OF AVAILABLE CONDITION FUNDING

Approval to a condition led capital investment programme of £15.950m was given in the report to the Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools on the 5th April 2017. It is proposed to adjust the phasing of the allocation as follows:

Strategic maintenance of the building stock Priority 1 projects at community and VC schools to be delivered in 2017/18 (previously approved in Cabinet Report dated 5 th April 2017 as part of the £15.950m to have been delivered in 2017/18)	10,000
Further Phase: Strategic maintenance of the building stock plus £5.950m balance of Priority 1 projects (see above) at community and voluntary controlled (VC) schools , both to be delivered in 2018/19	10,665
Ongoing un-programmed dry rot remedial works at Colne Lord St PS	1,500
Total proposed use	22,165

c) DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

Housing developers, as a part of the conditions made upon a successful planning application, are frequently asked to make a contribution to community schemes through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or Section 106 agreement. These capital contributions have recently begun to materialise and are not currently reflected in the schools capital programme forecast. On receipt, they will be added to the programme and used to deliver school places in the areas where housing is being delivered. As these receipts are linked to the occupation of properties and, within a S106 agreement, are usually paid in more than one phased payment, the timing of receipt may be later than the actual provision of school places.

When providing additional school places, the scoping process will take into account whether developer contributions in the form of S106 or CIL payments are available to supplement Basic Need funding in the area. The requirements of CIL Regulations to name a 'project' where contributions may be spent at the point when planning consent is given and the agreement sealed means that some schools will be named at this stage 'at risk'. This is because it is impossible to guarantee at such an early stage which schools will comply with the criteria for expansion (as set out in the School Place Provision Strategy) at the point that they are needed. These criteria include levels of parental preference; standards; and the will of the Governing Body to expand. Therefore, even if a school is deemed suitable for expansion at the point when it is named, by the time the places are needed circumstances may have changed.

The School Place Provision Strategy states that, where feasible, additional places will be provided in existing schools. If such an expansion is deemed as 'significant' (as defined by the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013), a final decision cannot be made by the Decision Maker without Capital funding being guaranteed. Therefore, it may be necessary in such instances for Basic Need funding to front fund places for which developer contributions pay for later.

d) "HEALTHY SCHOOLS" CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR FACILITIES TO SUPPORT PHYSICAL EDUCATION (PE), AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AND HEALTHY EATING

In late February 2017, the Secretary of State for Education announced a £415m capital programme to provide facilities to support physical education, after-school activities and healthy eating. The intention is to improve facilities for children with physical conditions or support young people struggling with mental health issues. The funding will be available in 2018/19 and local authorities and larger multi-academy trusts will receive an allocation for schools and will make decisions locally on how this money is invested.

This will be the subject of a further report.

e) SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CAPITAL

A school may wish to enhance a capital project further, by including their own funds into an authority led scheme. Where this is the case it is proposed that the Asset

Management Service Capital Programme Team identifies the level of funding to be added to the capital programme. Due to volume of instances where funding of this nature would be added to the capital programme it is proposed that the Director of Resources be approved to add this funding to the capital programme and to report on the level of funding received to Cabinet in quarterly 'Money matters' reports.

Education Scrutiny Committee

Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 26 September 2017

Electoral Division affected: All

Report on School Appeals

Contact for further information:

Angela Esslinger, Tel: 01772 533950 Complaints and Appeals Manager
angela.esslinger@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

This report gives an update on the current position of school appeals activity and issues.

Recommendation

The Internal Scrutiny Committee is requested to:

- i. Note the report presented.
- ii. Discuss and agree potential recommendations in relation to matters for consideration outlined in the report.

Background and Advice

If a person with parental responsibility is unhappy with a place that they have been given for their child at a school or they have been refused a place, they can appeal to the County Council who must arrange for an appeal to be heard by an independent panel in accordance with the School Admissions Appeals Code (2012). Generally hearings are informal and last around 20 -30 minutes.

The School Appeals team at the County Council liaise with all internal colleagues from the Pupil Access Team, with the families concerned and the schools who buy into the service. The team arranges for the appeal to be heard in front of a panel of three people acting independently of the Local Authority and a clerk who advises and records the decision and communicates with the families. The panel makes the decision about the appeal and must act in accordance with the law.

1. Annual Statistics for School Admissions Appeals

Figure 1 below shows the total of school appeals undertaken over the last four complete financial years. It shows a trend going broadly up.

Figure 1 Appeals for financial year 2013/14 – 2016/17			
2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
1817	2460	2630	2399

The total for the financial year 2015/16 was 2630 compared to 2016/17 of 2399 which shows a -9% decrease compared to the previous year. However it shows there has been a steady increase prior to this in previous years.

2. Dealing with appeals in an effective manner

When there are a large number of appeals for the very popular schools, a new process of Group Appeal hearings has been adopted. These consist of all parents being invited to the presentation outlining the schools case by the presenter.

The parents are then allocated time slots on that or another day inviting them to come and present their reasons to the Panel why they wish their child to attend that particular school.

This is more cost effective as the process is considerably shorter for all concerned, for the following reasons.

- The time of the officer presenting the appeal considerably cuts the amount of time that they have to be away from the normal place of work
- The booking of rooms are considerably reduced and as such venue costs are reduced.
- The time of the clerk required to attend the hearings is also reduced.
- The travel and subsistence for Volunteer Panel members are reduced
- Parents are all told the same thing by the presenter at the same time and they can then see the number of appeals being heard for the school appealed for so this manages expectations.
- The parents also benefit as the time slots are more manageable for the clerk to make sure that there is limited waiting time for parents.

3. Education Scrutiny Committee – matters for consideration

The Committee are requested to discuss and agree potential recommendations in relation to the matters for consideration outlined below:

- a. The Appeals Team will need further suitable volunteers to come forward and be trained as panel members, as we have recently had some long standing and experienced volunteers retire.
- b. A number of casual clerks were recruited for the 15/16 financial year to reduce dependency on legal staff being called upon during busy times of year. This has resulted in the service being able to operate independently, without impacting upon other council functions. However the appointment of further additional casual clerks for the busy periods between April and July 2018 will need to be addressed as again two casual clerks who have undertaken much

of this work over the years have stated that they are retiring or need to cut back on the volume of appeals that they do due to personal reasons.

- c. The Appeals Team tries to secure the cheapest method of holding appeals, this can be by booking free rooms at County Hall or securing reduced rates at other establishments such as Burnley Football Ground when booking appeals. However the team struggles with venue availability in the Ormskirk area and the County Council simply cannot find suitable facilities to hear appeals. This means that we are required to hold these appeals at County Hall meaning that parents and presenters have to travel from Ormskirk to attend which is not ideal.
- d. The Appeals Team are currently using the appeals module in Impulse for administering appeals. As you may be already aware, improvements from moving from version 9 to 14 have already being taken forward by BTLS. We are expecting improvements to be made to the system in relation to the appeals administrative and reporting functions. The on line application process for admissions for Reception and year 7 is already in operation. The team has highlighted the desire for an on-line appeals process in the future, to move away from paper systems which are more expensive to administer.
- e. Last but not least the County Council raises £180k every financial year by charging all voluntary aided schools, foundation schools or academies for administering their school appeals. This income helps to cover the costs of administering those appeals. However the Department for Education has just released school funding guidance which includes clarification about the issues of school charging for different categories. The guidance, that is effective from 2018/19, states that local authorities should not be treating these schools any differently from community and voluntarily controlled schools. As a consequence, officers are currently assessing the guidance and will brief the relevant cabinet member before consulting with the Schools Forum on the preferred way forward.

Consultations

The School Appeals Team and Head of Legal and Democratic Services have been consulted in the production of this report.

Implications:

None

Risk management

The recruitment of extra casual clerks and panel members as outlined in Section 3 above needs to be undertaken in the near future, otherwise it is probable that the County Council will not be able to meet its statutory obligations to arrange school appeals. The development of more efficient ways of working will improve the cost

effectiveness of the team. A reformed charging process will ensure that the County Council acts within the new guidance as issued by the Department for Education.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985
List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Tel
School Admissions Appeals Code (2012)	2012	Angela Esslinger 01772 533950

Education Scrutiny Committee

Meeting to be held on Tuesday, 26 September 2017

Electoral Divisions affected: All

Education Scrutiny Committee Work Plan 2017/18

(Appendices A, B, C, D and E refer)

Contact for further information:

Samantha Parker, 01772 538221, Senior Democratic Services Officer (Overview and Scrutiny), sam.parker@lancashire.gov.uk

Executive Summary

The Plan at Appendix 'A' is the work plan for the Education Scrutiny Committee for the 2017/18 municipal year.

The topics included were identified at the work planning workshop held on 21 June 2017.

Recommendation

The Education Scrutiny Committee is asked to:

- i. Note and comment on the report;
- ii. Confirm the topic(s) to be considered at the next scheduled meeting; and
- iii. Discuss and identify information required for each topic to be considered at the next scheduled meeting

Background and Advice

A statement of the work to be undertaken and considered by the Education Scrutiny Committee for the remainder of the 2017/18 municipal year is set out at Appendix A. The work plan is presented to each meeting for information.

The Committee is asked to confirm the topic(s) to be considered at the next scheduled meeting on 28 November 2017. The Committee is also asked to make suggestions on the information they would like to receive as part of the report.

In addition, the Committee are requested to note and comment on the work plans included for all other Scrutiny Committees as set out in Appendices B through to E (Children's Services, External Services and Health and Internal).

Consultations

N/A

Implications:

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

Risk management

This report has no significant risk implications.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact/Directorate/Tel
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N/A

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A

Education Scrutiny – Work plan 2017/18

Date to Committee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
26 September 2017	Implementation of the School Places Provision Strategy (Basic Need funding and S106 funding)	Mel Ormesher	Overview and update on basic need funding and the allocation of S106 funding
	School Admissions Appeals	Angela Esslinger and Debbie Ormerod	Report on the effectiveness of the service for parents and schools
28 November 2017	Foundation Stage Standards and level of progress through each Key Stage	Steve Belbin	Tracking progression of pupil attainment through the key stages
	GCSE Performance	Steve Belbin	Data report
	LAC Attainment	Audrey Swann	Narrowing the gap of attainment
	Elective Home Education	Frances Molloy	Overview report on the service, attainment and take up
27 March 2018	Personal Education Plans	Audrey Swann	Overview of the process, how they are being progressed and risk management

Potential topics for the Committee:

- TA to teacher career path initiatives
- Recruitment and retention of teachers (support and strategy)

Education Scrutiny – Work plan 2017/18

- School attendance – missing from home and education
- SEND Transport Policy 2013/14 – David Graham
- Summer Born Policy – Debbie Ormerod

Children's Services Scrutiny Committee – Work Plan 2017/18

Date to Committee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
26 July 2017	Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help Service (WPEHs) – Overview	Debbie Duffell	Overview of WPEHs offers in particular – the early offer and universal services accessibility - identification of any gaps in provision around the Continuum of Need, CAF, children's centres, partnership and integrated working challenges, CAMHS, MASH
6 September 2017	New SEND Pathway	David Graham	Overview of changes /referral process/journey of a child/case studies/transition timescales and managing parents expectations
	Medicine management in schools	David Graham	Reviewing the impact of withdrawing School nurses from special schools
	Ofsted feedback	Amanda Hatton	Following monitoring visit in July
18 October 2017	Homelessness of young people	Tracy Poole-Nandy	District level data – who do we pay? Who do we work with? What's the accommodation offer? And links with CAMHS
	Tracking of Care Leavers	Audrey Swann	Overview of new process
	Youth Accommodation for LAC	Tracy Poole-Nandy	Care leavers and accommodation issues – what's the offer? Is it up to standard?
6 December 2017	Children in secure accommodation – out of area	Sally Allen/David Hynes	Exit strategies and update on Audit exercise National picture – placing child nearer to families
	Children's social worker	Amanda Hatton/Tracy	Update on the ongoing challenges

Children's Services Scrutiny Committee – Work Plan 2017/18

Date to Committee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
	recruitment and retention challenges (strategy and support)	Poole-Nandy	
	Buildings and accommodation for social workers	Tracy Poole-Nandy	Overcrowding, access to IT equipment and lack of desk space for social workers
31 January 2018	New models of delivery (overspend on children's social care)	Amanda Hatton Neil Kissock	Overview of New Models of Delivery in response to overspend on Children's Services
	Budget proposals	Neil Kissock	Budget Proposals from Susie Charles – Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Schools
14 March 2018	Criteria for EHCP and the role of Local Moderating Panels	David Graham	Overview of the criteria and the role of Local Moderating Panels
	EHCP progress update	David Graham	Update on progressing with conversions
11 April 2018	Children's Partnership Boards	Amanda Hatton	Review of the Boards effectiveness and their future
22 May 2018	tbc		

Children's Services Scrutiny Committee – Work Plan 2017/18

Potential topics for the Committee:

- LSCB annual report

External Services Scrutiny – Work plan 2017/18

Date to C'ttee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
25 July 2017	Safer Lancashire – Community Safety Partnerships (CSP)	Clare Platt, Debbie Thompson, Angela Harrison, Robert Ruston	Overview report of CSPs across Lancashire and their priority areas for 2017/18
10 October	Prevent	Pam Smith, LCC Robert Rushton, OPCC	Update on the implementation of the Prevent Duty
	Hate Crime	Saeed Sidat, LCC, Robert Rushton, OPCC	Update on the Lancashire Hate Crime Strategy
16 January 2018	Lancashire Enterprise Partnership (LEP)*	Martin Kelly/Kathryn Molloy, LCC	Report on the LEP.
	Flood Risk Management – working together	Rachel Crompton, LCC, United Utilities plc, Yorkshire Water plc, Environment Agency.	Report on flood risk management authorities and partnership arrangements.
	United Utilities investments and delivery*	United Utilities	Opportunity to formulate recommendations on UUs 6 year asset investment programme
24 April	Franklaw Event – Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI)	Sue Pennison, DWI Dr Sakthi Karunanithi, Director of Public Health, United Utilities?	Report on the Franklaw Water Treatment Works Summer 2015 water contamination event
	tbc		

*= Provisional/subject to change/may require special meeting

Statutory requirements:

- Community Safety Partnerships
- Flooding (flood risk management functions or coastal erosion risk management functions)

External Services Scrutiny – Work plan 2017/18

Requested topics for the Committee:

Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
United Utilities – investments and delivery	UU – tbc	capacity of sewers, new housing developments, flooding, investments and proactive delivery, reservoir capacity and chalk streams, water outage in Fylde
Flood Risk Management – working together	Rachel Crompton, LCC EA, UU and C&RT - tbc	An overview of how work is co-ordinated between LCC, EA, UU, Canal & River Trust (Districts, Parishes and Communities?)
Community Policing in rural Lancashire	PCC and Angela Harrison, OPCC	Access to police services and rural areas – front desks, 111 service
Community Safety Agreement – priorities and/or emerging initiatives/issues	Public Health/ LCFT/LCC Policy	Either; exploitation of vulnerable people/poor mental health determinant/Hate Crime Strategy/Prevent/Serious Harm Reduction Strategy/Pan-Lancashire Domestic Abuse Strategy/Alcohol Harm Reduction Action Plan
Transport for the North – Sub-national Transport Body	Dave Colbert, LCC Transport for the North – awaiting appointment of replacement Chief Executive	Update on Strategic Transport Plan in relation to Lancashire – combine with the LEP report for January 2018?

Potential external organisations/topics for the Committee:

- Electricity North West
- Arriva/Northern Rail – transforming rail in the north
- Lancashire's Universities
- Third sector – One Lancashire
- Local Member Grants
- Bus services
- Partnerships – BTLS, Road Safety, Resilience Forum
- Fire Authority
- Traded services – Travelcare, school catering, Lancashire Teaching Agency, Outdoor Education

Health Scrutiny – Work plan 2017/18

Date to C'ttee	Report	STP Governance Meeting Workstream*/Priority area**	Lead Officers (including STP SRO)	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
24 July	STP Workforce – Scrutiny Inquiry Day Report	Workforce*	CC Steve Holgate, former Chair of the Health Scrutiny Committee	To formulate recommendations from the report and to determine who to circulate to.
	Update on the Local Workforce Action Board	Workforce*	Heather Tierney-Moore and Damian Gallagher, LCFT	Update on the work of the Board.
	Chorley Hospital Emergency Department mobilisation	Workforce*/Hospitals** and Urgent Care**	Karen Partington, Mark Pugh, LTHFT	Update on the mobilisation of the Emergency Department and recruitment issues
19 Sept	Next Steps on the NHS Five Year Forward View – Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships; Accountable Care Systems and Local Delivery Plans	-	NHSE North, Healthier Lancashire and South Cumbria, Fylde and Wyre CCG, Morecambe Bay CCG,	Overview of the next steps on the NHS five year forward view and update on the Accountable Care System.
31 Oct	Winter pressures and preparations (A&E)	All	Heather Tierney-Moore (AEDB), Derek Cartwright, NWAS, Paul Simic, LCA, LTHFT? Tony Pounder, LCC	Overview of pressures and preparations (adults/acute trusts/mental health)

Date to C'ttee	Report	STP Governance Meeting Workstream*/Priority area**	Lead Officers (including STP SRO)	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
12 Dec	Mental Health	Care Professional Board* Mental Health**	i. Steve Winterson, LCFT ii. Chris Lee, Public Health	Focus on i. In-patient provision across Lancashire ii. Community mental health; early intervention and prevention
	Suicide Prevention	Care Professional Board* Mental Health**	Dr Sakthi Karunanithi and Chris Lee, Public Health	To ensure effective implementation of the (local authority) suicide prevention plan
23 Jan 2018	Adult Social Care – and Public Health Budget Proposals – to go to Steering Group?	-	Tony Pounder, Dr Sakthi Karunanithi and Neil Kissock	Budget proposals from the following Cabinet Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graham Gooch – Adult Services • Vivien Taylor – Health and Wellbeing
	Delayed Transfers of Care	Care Professional Board*	Tony Pounder, Sue Lott, Mike Kirby, LCC (All Trusts? – LTHFT, ELHT etc; & BwD Borough Council, Blackpool Council and Cumbria CC) Paul Simic, LCA	i. Overview and update on DTOC and discharge policies - Development of joint approach to DToC with NHS providers across the STP footprint. Health and Wellbeing Board to receive update on 14 November 2017; or ii. Review of Supporting Patients to Avoid Long Hospital Stays Policy and Funding Framework

Date to C'ttee	Report	STP Governance Meeting Workstream*/Priority area**	Lead Officers (including STP SRO)	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
5 March	Public Health - Life expectancy	Care Professional Board* Prevention**	Dr Sakthi Karunanithi	Overview of Life Expectancy, causes, prevention and self-help work, key service issues, challenges and opportunities
	Learning disabilities (Calderstones)	Care Professional Board* Health and social care**, Mental Health**	Mersey Care NHS Foundation Trust, NHS England	Update on Specialist Learning Disability Services
17 April	Skin cancer awareness	Care Professional Board* Prevention**	Sofiane Rimouche, LTHFT, Dr Sakthi Karunanithi CCGs	Raising awareness, prevention

Potential topics for the Committee and its Steering Group:

- Data sharing
- Dementia awareness
- Care Home Quality
- Lancashire Safeguarding Adults Board – Annual Report (Sept/Oct).

Heath Scrutiny Steering Group – Work plan 2017/18

Date to C'ttee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
4 July 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Royal Preston Hospital – bid for new primary care front end at Emergency Department and Urgent Care Centre (A&E) ii. WLCCG – Termination of single handed GP contract iii. FWCCG – Improving health services in Kirkham and Wesham 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stephen Gough and David Armstrong, NHS England – Lancashire ii. Jackie Moran, WLCCG iii. Kate Hurry and Andrew Harrison, FWCCG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unique bid for capital – need to identify appropriate funding stream to expedite and assist with overall A&E function ii. To receive updates on progress – wider concerns around single handed GPs in Lancashire iii. Overview of the proposals – concerns also raised by local councillor
27 Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proposal for a Central Lancashire Mental Health Inpatient Unit ii. NHS England – 'Childhood Immunisation Performance Report for Lancashire, and Associated Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Steve Winterson, LCFT ii. Jane Cass, NHS England, Sakthi Karunanithi, Director of Public Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Overview of proposals ii. To receive a report on Childhood Immunisation Performance for Lancashire and associated action plan to identify and address reasons for the downward trend of low uptake for screening, vaccinations and immunisations across Lancashire, how this will be monitored, targets met and timescales.
11 Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. VirginCare – Community Health and Urgent Care Services Contract ii. Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) – Update iii. Update on the completion of the new primary care front-end at Royal Preston 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jackie Moran, WLCCG ii. Sakthi Karunanithi, LCC iii. Stephen Gough and David Armstrong, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Update on contract awarded to private provider ii. Update on HWB Partnerships/Lancashire Health and Wellbeing Strategy iii. Update – briefing note/attendance at meeting

Date to C'ttee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
	Hospital	NHS England – Lancashire	
15 Nov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. General service updates on Adult Social Care ii. Your Care, Our Priority; or iii. Together A Healthier Future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tony Pounder, LCC and Paul Simic, LCA ii. Peter Tinson, Fylde and Wyre CCG iii. Mark Youlton, East Lancashire CCG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To receive general service updates including the work of the Health and Social Care Partnership Steering Group and Registered Care Managers Network (RCMN) meetings ii. Update on the Your Care, Our Priority LDP and Multi-speciality Community Providers (MCP) iii. Update on the Pennine Lancashire LDP
6 Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Better Care Together ii. Your Care, Our Priority; or iii. Together A Healthier Future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Morecambe Bay CCG ii. Peter Tinson, Fylde and Wyre CCG iii. Mark Youlton, East Lancashire CCG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Update on the Bay Health and Care Partners LDP and outcomes of Trust Boards in relation to integrated hospital community and primary care services (Integrated Care Communities ICC). ii. Update on the Your Care, Our Priority LDP and Multi-speciality Community Providers (MCP) iii. Update on the Pennine Lancashire LDP
10 Jan 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Quality Accounts for Trusts ii. Our Health, Our Care Local Delivery Plan (LDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Steering Group and Healthwatch Lancashire ii. Jan Ledward, Mark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To formulate responses to requests from Trusts on their Quality Accounts ii. Outcome of clinical process mapping work from the Solution Design Events and the

Date to C'ttee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
		Pugh and Sarah James GPCCG + CSRCCG	LDP programme
7 Feb			
14 Mar			
11 Apr			
16 May			

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Potential topics for Steering Group:

- Chorley Hospital Emergency Department mobilisation and Urgent Care Centre Performance (GTD)
- West Lancashire LDP
- Pharmacies and prescriptions – volume of returned medicines and disposal of same, failure to collect, patient medicine reviews, change to current practice
- Low priority prescribing – consultations across CCGs - update
- Update from NWAS
- Capital investments across Lancashire
- Delegation - To formulate objectives and intended outcomes for a delegation to lobby central government on the inequity of funding to address recruitment and retention issues in Lancashire

Internal Scrutiny Committee Work Plan 2017/18

28.6.17

Date to Committee	Report	Lead Officers	Outline reasons for scrutiny/scrutiny method
21 July 2017	LA funding	Steve Browne	To ascertain the funding streams and mechanisms that the County Council is subject to
	RIPA	Ian Young	Annual report of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 activities
22 September 2017	Statutory and non-statutory services	Neil Kissock	To also include what the council currently doesn't do but if it did could potentially save money in the future
	Income generation	Neil Kissock	Report on the current and potential income streams of the county council
17 November 2017	TAMP	Mel Ormesher	Update following TAMP briefing in Sept
	Highways	Lisa Kitto	New Highways System
	Winter gritting	Phil Durnell	Preparedness
	Highway verges	Phil Durnell	Grass cutting/street scapes/weeding contract
	Street lighting	TBC	Energy spend

19 January 2018	Council budget	tbc	Budget proposals from the following Cabinet Members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michael Green – Economic Development & Planning • Keith Iddon – Highways and Transport • Peter Buckley – Community & Cultural Services • Leader & Deputy Leader
16 March 2018	Civil Contingencies	Alan Wilton	Information relating to risk
	Emergency resilience	Alan Wilton	Update on the preparedness of the county council
	Libraries	Julie Bell	Update on the progress of the re-opening of libraries
18 May 2018	Economic Development	Martin Kelly	Skills and apprenticeships – gaps post 18
	Household Waste Recycling Centres	Steve Scott	Changes and risks Recycling
Other topics not yet scheduled	Enforcement of planning controls		
	Risk management – risk register		
	Countryside matters		
	Update on planning matters		