

**GREATER ESSEX COUNTY
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD**

**ANNUAL ACCOMMODATION
PLANNING REPORT**

June 2004

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GREATER ESSEX COUNTY
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD
2004 Accommodation Planning Report
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GREATER ESSEX COUNTY

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

2004 Accommodation Planning Report

1

A. SYSTEM AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

For the 2004-2005 school year, the Greater Essex County District School Board will be serving approximately 36,861 students while operating sixty-one elementary schools, fifteen secondary schools, an alternative secondary school program, an extensive adult and continuing education program, and seven agency schools. In addition, new pilot alternative programs are being created to meet the needs of specific groups of students, particularly in the county.

The Board offers a wide variety of programs designed to address the individual needs of students. These include compensatory education, French Immersion, a variety of special education programs to meet a wide range of needs from gifted to developmentally challenged, alternative schools, and magnet programs such as Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Programs, Design and Technology, English as a Second Language, and the Center for the Creative Arts. Special or alternative programs increase the demands on classroom space. In some of our secondary schools, these alternative programs in fact use space which would otherwise be surplus to our needs. Yet other alternative pilots by their nature must be housed in sites away from the main campus of a school.

The sixty-one elementary and fifteen secondary schools are configured into thirteen families of schools. Each family consists of a secondary school and the elementary schools that feed into it. The family of schools concept is a well-established organizational component within our respective communities and provides program continuity from Junior Kindergarten to grade twelve. A recent study of enrolment patterns within the transition from elementary to secondary schools reveals that for the most part, once a student begins their education experience in our school system, they continue to choose our schools up to the end of their secondary school program. This pattern varies a bit between families of schools and is also affected by specific geographic factors in other areas, however we have gained more students into our grade 9 programs than we have lost. It will be important to continue to administer the school planning survey to our grade 7 and 8 students to permit more accurate planning for accommodation and other purposes in the future.

The Board has been experiencing a steady increase in enrolment in both panels over the past several years. This trend was reversed in both panels most recently. There has been a drop in enrolment at the secondary level in 2002/2003 and a further drop in 2003/2004. This shift was primarily the result of the graduation of the "double cohort" as secondary education in our province moved from a five to a four year program. However, the enrolment reduction was not as great as initially projected; it was ameliorated by the increased size of the grade 8 classes. The enrolment "bubble" commonly referred to as the "echo baby boom" is now in the junior and intermediate division. This trend of an increase in secondary enrolment is expected to continue over the next several years. At the elementary level we experienced a small drop in enrolment in 2003/04, primarily a result of the larger classes of grade 8 graduating and moving into secondary school. This may continue for the new school year, but is expected to begin to move up slowly after that.

We have considerable excess space at the secondary level (compared to Ministry rated capacities), and this problem has been exacerbated by the graduation of the double cohort. Space continues to be in short supply in many of our elementary schools. As increased numbers of our elementary schools become crowded, the need for decisions and changes to accommodate students is becoming more

acute. The Board prefers to give communities considerable time to adjust to boundary changes, schools closed to out of boundary admissions, and programs moved to new locations. Enrolment changes in some parts of our district, however, are occurring so rapidly this is not always possible.

In May and June of 2003, two events took place which have had and will continue to have a significant impact on our accommodation issues. First, the Ministry of Education released its list of "Prohibitive to Repair" schools, including three of our older core city elementary schools (Begley, Benson, and Campbell). Begley School has now been vacated and is being demolished. A new school has been approved for the site and will open in 2005. Benson and Campbell will follow in 2006 and 2007 respectively. These facilities will complement nicely the core revitalization which has taken place in the Dougall, General Brock, and King Edward school areas. The second significant event occurred when our application to begin the collection of Education Development Charges was finally approved. This provides us with the needed revenues to purchase and complete servicing of land for new schools. This enabled us to move forward with planning for the new north shore elementary school, also scheduled to open in 2005, and will permit us to make immediate progress on a new school for the South Windsor area.

Most recently, there has been a change in government and a number of subsequent funding announcements which will affect accommodation planning. These announcements add a considerable degree of uncertainty about funding sources and guidelines from the Ministry pertaining to rural schools, potential school closures, as well as funds available for new schools and for renewal of older buildings. Some of the funding information is known as a result of 2004 provincial budget considerations, other announcements will be made at the end of June, still others will not be made until early in the fall. A change in Ministry capacity ratings for elementary schools to reflect the newly proposed cap of 20 on primary classes may not yet be determined for a full year. This raises the probability that a subsequent part 2 of this report may be necessary once the announcements are completed by the province. For the purposes of this report, what may in fact be part 1 of the 2004 Accommodation Report, the system analysis will be based upon what is currently known, with some decisions intentionally delayed or modified while we await Ministry of Education announcements which are critical to the specific issue at hand. If subsequent announcements significantly change the wisdom of some recommendations, the Board may also be asked to reconsider them. At this point in time, we need to move on with some actions in order to provide appropriate space for our students. Provincial announcements are often delayed and change is a constant, however this is a particularly volatile time to be making long term decisions.

1. A Glance Back

Meeting accommodation needs in areas experiencing enrolment growth has created unique challenges and sparked some creative solutions by community study groups. There is no doubt that we have made significant progress on a number of accommodation issues as a result of staff, parent and community collaboration and hard work. Over this past year we have made significant changes in the following areas:

- ***Belle River Family of Schools:*** The Superintendent responsible for the Belle River Family of Schools explored with parents, students, and appropriate principals in the Tecumseh/St. Clair Beach area the feasibility, preference and impact in the option of attending, with transportation provided, Riverside Secondary School. The special arrangements for Belle River DHS students to attend Riverside did not go forward in 2003 due to the double cohort and subsequent difficulties in projecting secondary enrolments. Tecumseh and St. Clair Beach students are

being advised that they may attend Riverside as out of district, however, transportation is not at present being provided. A survey of parents will be undertaken to determine whether busing would be warranted based on the number of students who elect to attend Riverside. The issue should be reexamined in subsequent years, particularly in light of the changes in transportation funding which are taking place.

- In previous accommodation reports, the need for a new elementary school in the north shore area of the county was identified as the board's first priority. The board has purchased the land east of Puce and a new state of the art school is being constructed to include some pupils from Belle River Public School and all of Puce Public School. Occupancy is anticipated for the 2005/06 school year.
- **Forster Family of Schools:** The Forster Family of Schools Accommodation Study Committee was established as part of the 2002 Accommodation Report to further examine the feasibility of moving elementary students to the surplus spaces at Forster. Also, the boundaries between schools in the Forster family of schools were adjusted in order to solve capacity issues at Dougall and Brock. This has been very successful in adjusting enrolments between schools and in easing the crowding at Dougall. Under the leadership of Superintendent Stephen Snider, the committee continued to meet in the fall of 2003 to consider further the placement of intermediate students at Forster as well as some other enrolment issues. The Committee submitted its report to the Operations and Finance Committee in January of 2004. The following actions were subsequently approved by the Board on February 4, 2004:
 - That an alternative site for the construction of the new Benson School be considered.
 - That the future location of the new Benson School be reviewed by the Administrative Accommodation Committee, in consultation with the Benson School community and its School Council.
 - That further monitoring of Brock's school population continue during the 2004-05 school year to determine if the Kindergarten program can return in September 2005, without further interruption.
 - That elementary programs not relocate to Forster, at this time.
- **General Amherst Family of Schools:** Each January, the Superintendent, the Principals, and the School Council Chairs review the enrolment data and the projections and make a recommendation to the Board, should overcrowding be projected for the following September in any of the elementary schools. In January 2004, the Board received a report that indicated that the enrolment data and projections had been reviewed and there was no need for alternate accommodations within the General Amherst Family of Schools for September 2004.
- **Harrow Family of Schools:** In last year's accommodation report, a Community Study Group was established to consider options regarding the possible closure of Harrow District High School. On the day in late 2003 in which the Community Study Group report and administrative recommendations regarding potential closure of the school was to be considered by the Board, the new Minister of Education called for school boards to cooperate in a one year moratorium on school closures. The Board subsequently approved a one year deferral of the decision regarding the future of the school. At the same time, the Board made the decision to return the grade 8 students to Harrow Senior School effective September 2004.
- **Herman Family of Schools:** A number of changes came about in September 2003 as a result of a study during 2001-02. Boundaries were adjusted between Davis and McGregor schools to relieve crowding at Davis and to provide for more effective use of McGregor's space. A small adjustment to boundaries was implemented between Coronation and Princess Elizabeth schools to reduce student traffic across railway tracks as well. Effective September 2002, Roseville grades 7 and 8 students were accommodated at McCallum to make use of the excess space at

McCallum, although it was acknowledged that this was not a long term solution because of expected growth at McCallum. This reduced the need for students to be in portables at Roseville. However, three portables were maintained and in use at Roseville in September 2002. Under the leadership of Superintendent Stephen Snider, the Committee continued to meet in the fall of 2003 to plan for the successful integration of elementary students into Herman in accordance with the defined implementation date. After many meetings and much deliberation, the committee forwarded its recommendations to the Operations and Finance Committee in January 2004. The following actions were subsequently approved by the Board:

- That the surplus space be reviewed at McGregor school as a possible resource for solution to capacity issues in other east side schools.
 - To provide for a more permanent long term solution to the capacity issues at Roseville Public School, that the population grouping of Roseville be reviewed for possible annexation to other schools.
 - That a Roseville School Study Group be established to consider issues specific to Roseville School's capacity issues.
- **Massey Family of Schools:** Massey Secondary School is now a combined school with grades 7 to 12 students in attendance. It includes the grades 7 and 8 students from Roseland, Southwood, and Northwood in a very successful school within a school program. Of all the accommodation issues, Massey is the most complex. Eight room permapaks were added to Roseland and Northwood schools for September 2003. This was clearly seen as a short term solution which took into account the long term needs of those two schools even after a new South Windsor elementary school was brought on line. Graduation of the double cohort was expected to provide additional space at Massey Secondary School to permit the new school to be planned for 2007. However, Massey students opted to stay for a fifth year of secondary school in unexpectedly high numbers, making an adjustment in timelines for the new school an urgent necessity.
 - **Riverside Family of Schools:** Growth and new development in the east Riverside area necessitated the potential planning in the long term for a new elementary school in this large subdivision. The Riverside Family of Schools Accommodation Study Committee, under the leadership of seconded elementary principal Clara Howitt, submitted a report to the Education Committee in May, 2003. The following recommendations were subsequently supported by the Board:
 - That the Greater Essex County District School Board pursue the transfer of H. B. McManus school from the Windsor-Essex Catholic District School Board in time for possible occupancy in the 2004-05 school year, and that decisions regarding the operations of the twinned Forest Glade/McManus school site be made by administration in consultation with the school community.
 - That the Board examine the feasibility and timing of building a new school in the Clover Street area.
 - Concord has been closed to out-of-district students. Present out-of-district students will be grandfathered to remain at Concord but no additional out-of-district students will be accepted.

2. Enrolment and Accommodation Planning

Enrolment is the primary driver of financial resources available to the Board. For operational purposes, the province has benchmarked 100 square feet of space for elementary pupils and 130 square feet per pupil in the secondary panel. With the exception of a "top-up" grant for any space in a school over 80% (that is, available spaces from 80% to 100% capacity do attract operational

funding), Boards which have space in excess of the provincial benchmark do not receive funds for the maintenance of that excess space. In addition, Boards only qualify for funding for a 25 year new pupil place grant when their enrolment, by panel, exceeds their capacity (and any subsequent drop in enrolment over a 25 year period endangers the flow of these grant dollars).

In addition to the capital and maintenance issues driving the need for efficiency in all of our schools, the funding formula itself establishes staffing level benchmarks with respect to schools. For example, for a full time principal to be funded for a school, the school must have a minimum size of 364 elementary or 909 secondary students. To attract funding for one full time secretary, the requirements are 272 elementary or 188 secondary students. And these provisions are based on salary benchmarks per full time position which are significantly lower than the reality of salary levels in school boards today (while increases have been allocated for the 2002-03 through 2004-05 school years, and partially for 2001-02, the gap from 1997 to 2000 has yet to be addressed). This results in significant pressure for school boards to consolidate their schools into larger ones, in order to be able to provide a full complement of support and administrative staff to adequately meet student needs. Special small school grants only apply to schools which are significant distances from each other, but these have increased substantially over the past year. This is one area in which the new government has specifically promised new guidelines and funding, referred to as the "Keeping Good Schools Open" initiative. The details of this new funding and the attached guidelines are to be announced in September.

Finally, the implementation of the new curriculum provides additional pressure to consolidate small schools. At the elementary level, both provincial testing through the EQAO and the increased emphasis on curriculum content make split classes more difficult to schedule and to teach. At the secondary level, the course options available and diversity of program required in most communities to adequately support student learning today make small schools increasingly difficult to maintain.

All of this means that it is imperative for long term planning and decision making that past, current, and future demographic trends be examined and analyzed. The Board's accommodation policy, regulations and administrative procedures requires that the Director annually examine all schools to endeavour to ensure that all of our facilities are used to maintain effectiveness. In particular, the Director is required to identify and consider for a change in accommodation status and present options with respect to schools in consideration of the following five criteria:

- (a) provision of viable programs;
- (b) effective deployment of support staff;
- (c) schools with current enrolment and five year projected enrolment in adjacent families of schools in excess of 20% of the school's capacity
- (d) schools with current enrolment and five year projected enrolments in adjacent families of schools less than 80% of the school capacity;
- (e) schools that require major repairs to restore safe, operable conditions.

In addition, because we qualify for new pupil place grants in the elementary panel under the funding formula, we have opportunities to consider revitalization of our facilities and our system in different ways. It is clear that we do not need to await a declaration that a building is prohibitive to repair in order to consider its replacement. There may also be opportunities to identify some smaller facilities for consolidation or mergers, in order to improve program, take advantage of some economies of scale and also to permit the board to replace or significantly refurbish and enhance the facilities. Finally, enrolment drives funding which in turn affects our ability to continue to offer the range and quality of

programs and supports we provide to students; also our analysis of survey and enrolment data from our intermediate students suggests that once students are enrolled in our elementary schools they stay with us for their secondary years. This means we should also take on revitalization of our schools as part of a long term strategic process, maximizing our access to grants and our appeal to the community at the same time.

3. Future Enrolment Trends

(a) Demographics

Consistent growth in our community leading up to the fall of 2002 has been fueled by a vibrant economy and strong in-migration into the region focused in our high growth communities. However, the countervailing effects of a steadily declining birth rate are beginning to become evident in our elementary enrolments, particularly in the older subdivisions and central neighbourhoods of the city and with the recent trend of declining enrolments in the rural based schools.

The tail end of the larger part of the “baby boom echo” is moving through the elementary system and into and through our secondary schools. This will result in increases to our secondary enrolments for the next seven years and then enrolment should level off. This corresponds with provincial and national trends as documented in the book “*Boom, Bust and Echo*” (Foot and Stoffman, 1996). Noted demographer David Foot defines the birth period 1980-1995 as the Baby Boom Echo when large numbers of school age children have been moving through the school systems. However, the next ten birth years (2000-2010), labeled the Millennium Kids, will see a sharp decline in the number of school age children. These projections do not include any calculation of enrolment shifts associated with the levels of in-migration and immigration. These activities locally will temper the effect of this birthrate pattern and, given the trends of the past several years will likely increase our enrolment projections over the long term. Also, our local economy will temper or exacerbate the enrolment swings in our communities, while a booming economy brings more people to our community in search of jobs, a slow economy boosts secondary enrolment in particular as students return to or stay in school when jobs are scarce. Planning major accommodation expansions in those areas where we have the greatest confidence in our long term needs and employing flexible accommodation arrangements where possible elsewhere would therefore continue to be a prudent approach.

(b) Annual Residential Construction Activity

Reflecting a strong economy in the region, there has been an annual average of 2371 dwelling units constructed in both the city and county over the last fifteen years. Annual construction totals have been at or above this average for the last 10 years – peaking in 2002 at just over 2900 units. However activity eased back to 2000-2001 levels for 2003 at 2647 new units. The split of new residential units constructed remains almost equal between the city and the remaining county municipalities (1388/1259), with Lakeshore (477) and LaSalle (247) predominating due to proximity to city amenities. Tecumseh is expected to rejoin this lead group (235 estimated) having concluded an agreement with the city for added sewage treatment capacity.

There is a general expectation that this level of new home construction will continue – fuelled by record low mortgage rates and continued strong immigration. While some easing of annual construction rates may occur towards the end of the decade it should remain over 2000 units a year, close to long term averages.

(c) 15 Year Enrolment Projection

The following chart forecasts the enrolments in our elementary and secondary schools, based upon 2003 enrolment data, retention rates and the impact of the declining birth rate.

Figure 1
15 Year Enrolment Projection

Year	Elementary	% Change	Secondary	% Change	Total
2000	23,869		12,510		36,379
2001	24,959	4.57	12,705	1.56	37,664
2002	25,155	0.79	12,274	-3.39	37,429
2003	24,956	-0.79	11,710	-4.59	36,666
2004	24,914	-0.17	11,913	1.73	36,827
2005	25,061	0.59%	12,136	1.87%	37,197
2006	25,317	1.02%	12,363	1.87%	37,679
2007	25,491	0.69%	12,552	1.53%	38,043
2008	25,667	0.69%	12,740	1.50%	38,407
2009	25,842	0.68%	12,929	1.48%	38,770
2010	26,017	0.68%	13,119	1.47%	39,136
2011	26,322	1.17%	13,133	0.11%	39,455
2012	26,580	0.98%	13,117	-0.12%	39,697
2013	26,840	0.98%	13,107	-0.08%	39,947
2014	27,122	1.05%	13,096	-0.08%	40,219
2015	27,404	1.04%	13,090	-0.05%	40,494
2016	27,686	1.03%	13,085	-0.04%	40,771

A more specific forecast, based upon an analysis of school area retention rates and predicted new housing development, results in a somewhat higher enrolment estimate. This would suggest that our estimates above are in fact conservative. Given the financial stakes this is prudent.

4. **Preschool and School Age Population Changes**

2001 Census data compiled by Statistics Canada for the Windsor Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) confirms recent declines in entry enrolments at the elementary level. The age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 represent 6.4%, 6.9%, 6.8% and 6.6% of the total population respectively. In the urban areas this decline has been moderated by immigration and migration from city to town. However enrolment declines due to the effect of declining birth rates have been more significant in rural based schools. It is projected that this decline will stabilize towards the end of the decade when enrolment declines will shift once again to the secondary panel.

5. **Local Migration**

For the past few decades, there has been a general population movement from the city core and older suburban areas to newer residential subdivisions along either side of the city boundary as well as out into the smaller urban centers in the county. However, after years of steady population loss, the city has recently begun to experience growth, growing from a modest increase of 0.24% per annum between 1986 and 1996 to just over 1% (1.08% in the past year). This is a reflection of strong residential growth in the South Cameron, Roseland and East Riverside Planning Districts. This is projected to continue at just under 1% (0.87%) through to 2021. The County's annual growth rate has eased from 2.34% to 1.8% per annum and is projected to continue at 1.7% to 2021.

6. Immigration

Immigration trends in our school district move up and down in accordance with various changes in federal immigration policy. After Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, Windsor is the fourth most culturally diverse community in Ontario. The latest census data identifies Windsor and Essex County as experiencing some of the highest per capita levels of immigration in the province. For the period 1996-2001 the Windsor CMA experienced the highest level of immigration ever recorded. Consider that from 1961 to 1990 there were 1,000 new immigrants per year, increasing to 2,00 per year for the period 1991-1995 and 3,000 per year for 1996-2001. This represents about 1% of the total population of 307,877 – the majority of the annual growth rate.

This results in our community experiencing the impact of immigration shifts very rapidly. While immigration was reduced somewhat in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 9/11, rates rebounded by 2002. The expectation is that Canada's strong economic performance will lead to current or increased levels of immigration, although changes to our immigration policy has resulted in shifts in countries of origin (away from countries with larger family size toward those with fewer children and higher levels of parental education). In terms of our student enrolment, the potential results are twofold:

- (a) our overall enrolment estimates may be somewhat conservative, and
- (b) as immigrants from particular regions tend to locate in proximity to each other, enrolments in individual schools may spike rapidly and somewhat unpredictably. We have seen this in the past few years in particular with easing of the enrolment growth at Begley School and a dramatic increase at Dougall.

Such has been the case in the west end of the city at General Brock Elementary School. Immigration has been high from areas such as the Sudan, and recent immigrants are predominantly non-Catholic. This led to a large growth of young children in the Brock area. Most recently immigration from the Sudan has reduced and Iraq has become one of our top areas for new immigrants. This has resulted in easing of the population in Brock's area and increases in enrolment at Begley. Dougall School enrolment has been particularly volatile. Previously single unit dwellings are gradually being replaced by small three story apartment units which are especially attractive to new immigrant families. The area itself is particularly attractive to immigrants from China and eastern Europe, as these levels of immigration change, so does the population in the nearby school.

In order to qualify for new pupil place grants, we have successfully reduced any excess capacity. This provides grants and more flexible decision-making for new schools and additions, but also has the impact of reducing our flexibility in accommodating additional students in many of our schools. As a result, while our board has preferred to follow an open boundary policy, providing choice of school attendance to parents and students, the reality is that a large proportion of our schools are closed to out of boundary enrolment because they are themselves at or above capacity.

7. Conclusion – Future Enrolment Trends

Our 2004 projected student population of 36,861 students is slightly higher than predicted within the 15 year enrolment charts a few years ago. The steady annual increases in elementary enrolment experienced over the past few years can be expected to level off for the rest of this

decade as the “baby boom echo” makes its way through elementary school age. By 2011 and beyond we can anticipate steady increases of approximately 1% per year. In the secondary panel, our 2003 enrolment is likely to be the smallest at any time in the ten years before or after, as the double cohort graduates. This will be followed by increased enrolments for the rest of this decade as the “baby boom echo” moves from elementary through secondary school. By 2011 secondary enrolment can be expected to level off for a period of time. Given that the chart is more likely to be conservative in its projections and that Canada (and the Windsor area) will continue to attract new immigrants, our enrolment can be expected to exceed 40,000 by 2012.

It is important to note that the fact that we are experiencing, and expect to continue to experience, increases in enrolment places us in the definite minority of Ontario school boards over the next decade or more. While Ontario’s overall school population has been increasing, the vast majority of the province’s school boards are experiencing significant drops in enrolment. Our board, along with those in the Greater Toronto area, is the only exception to this trend. In both areas it is primarily the result of the attractiveness of our urban areas and the general health of our economy which makes us a highly desirable location for new immigrants to our country.

B. ENROLMENT AND SPACE REQUIREMENTS

1. Ministry Capacity Model

According to the Ministry of Education, all classrooms which can accommodate a class are multiplied by the maximum mandated system aggregate average class size factor to determine the number of pupil spaces available for instruction at any given time. This is known as the “capacity” rating of a school or a school system. According to Bill 74, Boards must strive to schedule for an average of 24.5 students in a class for elementary and 21 students per class for secondary. These numbers have not yet been adjusted to reflect the newly proposed cap of 20 for primary division classes, and in fact there seems to be some discussion within the Ministry of Education about whether and how to make this adjustment. Also, the Ministry rating sets aside 10% of the rooms in the system for special education purposes and loads them at a weighted average of 9 students per classroom. Local provisions are made for an individual school that may have more than 10% of its classes delivering special education.

2. Elementary Student Spaces

Fig 2

Capacity FTE	Elementary
Min Cap (New Pupil Place Capacity)	23,529
Less "Prohibitive to Repair"	1,705
Plus New Capacity for "Prohibitive to Repair"	1,452
Adjusted Min Cap	23,276
Portables	1,715
Portapak	1,421
Locally funded	600
Interschool Capacity	416.5
TOTAL CAPACITY	27,428.5

According to this method of calculating accommodation capacities, there are approximately 23,300 permanent elementary student spaces. (Exclusive of the spaces in the new LaSalle School. These spaces are locally funded and therefore excluded from Ministry capacities.) In

addition to these, there are approximately 1,700 student spaces (or about 6.2% of our students) in portables. Included in available accommodation but not in Ministry capacities are the 2 new portapak additions at Northwood and Roseland schools. Also, we have provided a total of 416.5 spaces for elementary students located in secondary schools.

The calculations in Figure 2 regarding the prohibitive to repair schools are worthy of special mention. In identifying Begley, Benson and Campbell schools as prohibitive to repair, the Ministry allows the board to eliminate these student spaces from our capacity effective September of 2003. Because the Ministry provides direct grants for the replacement of these schools (to a size which reflects the average of their enrolment for the past two years), we are required to add back to our capacity the student spaces paid for by direct grant. In our case, this results in a net reduction to our rated capacity, which in turn provides additional grants. This is a very good thing, as actual construction costs for new schools are significantly higher than the construction cost benchmarks within the provincial funding formula.

(a) Elementary Enrolment

With an expected 24,914 students for 2004-2005, Figure 3 indicates that approximately 107% of Ministry capacity will be utilized. This means that we now qualify for and receive additional pupil place grants. With the use of portables and other measures, the utilization rate drops to 91%.

Fig. 3

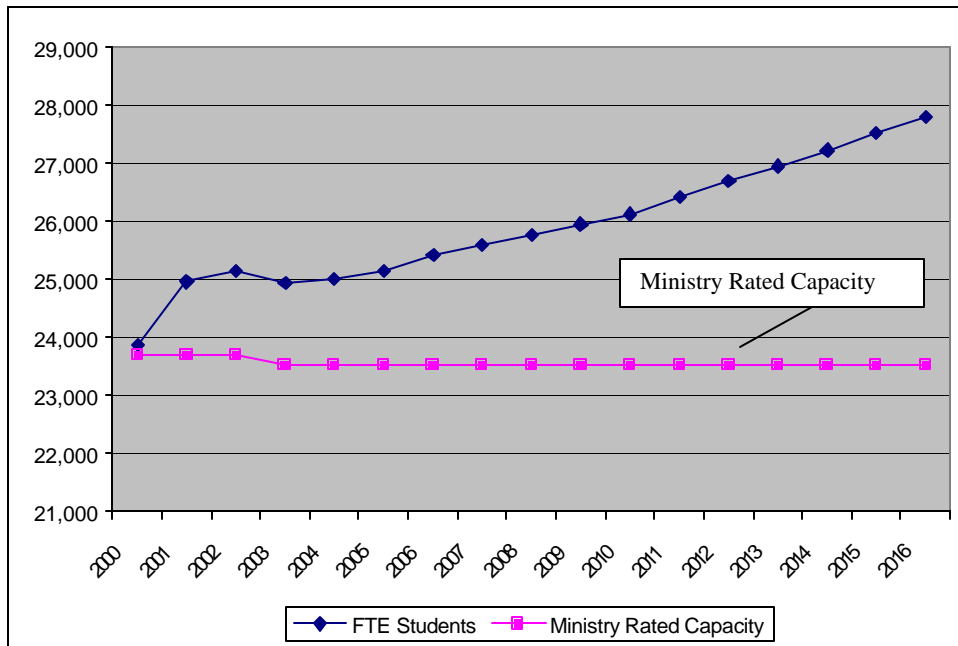
Enrolment FTE	Elementary
Proj. 2000	23,659
2000	23861
Proj. 2001	24372.5
2001	24,959
Proj. 2002	25,324.5
2002	25,011
Proj. 2003	25,083
2003	24,956
Proj. 2004	24,914
<i>% of Min Capacity</i>	107%
<i>% of Total Capacity</i>	91%

(b) Future Growth in the Elementary Panel

With the exception of a slight dip in 1999 as a result of the change in the SK delivery, elementary enrolment has steadily increased over the last ten years from 20,795 in 1988 to more than 24,950 in 2001 and an expected 24,914 for 2004-2005.

The largest enrolment increases have occurred in the rapidly urbanizing areas in the eastern neighbourhoods of the city, extending into the northshore communities of Tecumseh, and Lakeshore; the south and southwestern neighbourhoods in Windsor and the bordering burgeoning community of LaSalle. If the nearly 1 % growth rate materializes as predicted by 2006 then the elementary population should approach the 26,000 levels by the year 2010; and close to 28,000 by 2016.

Fig. 4 - Elementary Projections



(c) Conclusion - Elementary

If the total elementary enrolment levels off for the system or grows with an expanding economy and immigration changes, the leveling off or growth will not be evenly distributed geographically. There will still be high growth areas for elementary schools in the fringes and outskirts of the city, and in shoreline communities while the city core areas may hold steady due to immigration and more rural areas will be experiencing a decline. The challenge for the future will be to address the overcrowding at some elementary schools in the growth areas with limited funds to build expansions or new schools.

New schools will need to be built to accommodate the rapidly expanding outlying communities. New schools will also be built to replace the three prohibitive to repair schools in the city core, and we must now move on to consider the replacement of additional older schools. Our current plan to construct five new elementary schools within three years is taxing our system’s capacity to manage these events, but it is also providing us with the necessary learning opportunities to position us to build more new facilities shortly thereafter. Changes taking place in the organization of our Plant and Facilities Department, coupled with the addition of Superintendent Snider with an accommodation portfolio are adding to our capacity to manage this well. And finally, after a period of thirty years in which both predecessor boards combined to build only three new facilities, this is a problem we have been dreaming of for a long, long time.

3. Secondary Student Spaces

Using the same assumptions as in the elementary schools and applying the mandated 21:1 student average class size to the secondary schools, produces a Ministry rated capacity of 16,977 spaces. (This is inclusive of 1593 closed unused spaces at W. D. Lowe and Richards. If the capacities at the closed facilities could be removed from the ledgers, then the actual spaces would be reduced to 15,384.)

Fig 5

Student Spaces	Secondary
Min Cap (New Pupil Place Capacity)	16,977
Portables	84
Portapak	0
Interschool Cap	-357
Eliminated Buildings	-1593
Total Cap	15,111

(a) Secondary Enrolment

Secondary enrolment is decreased as the double cohort graduated, although not as much as had been predicted. It is now expected to increase at a rate of 1.5 to 2.0% per year for the remainder of this decade, leveling off beyond 2011. In fact, secondary enrolments are forecast to exceed the pre-double cohort graduation levels within three years. By the time we lose the last of the declining enrolment grants in the secondary panel, we will have brought the enrolment back up to the previous levels.

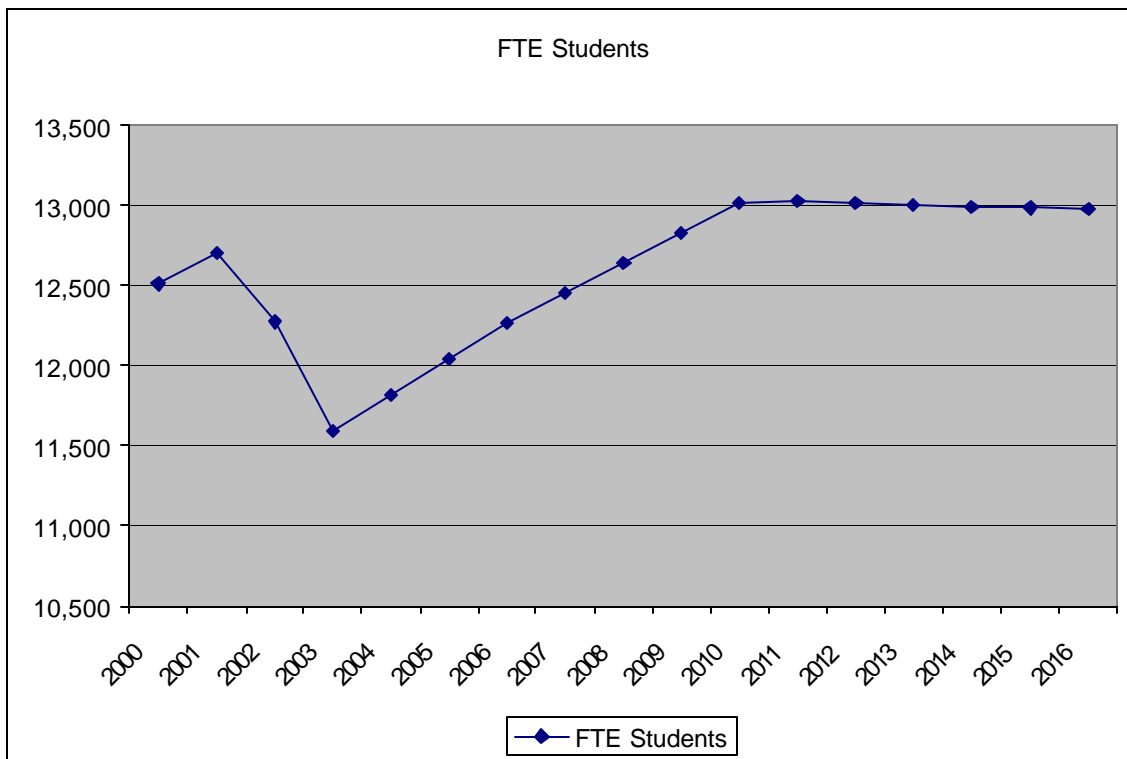
Fig. 6

Enrolment FTE	Secondary
1999	12,482
Proj. 2000	12,475
2000	12,508.50
Proj. 2001	12,600
2001	12,699
Proj. 2002	12,691.0
2002	12,561
Proj. 2003	11,491
2003	11,710
Proj. 2004	11,913
<i>% of Min Capacity</i>	70.2%
<i>% of Total Capacity</i>	78.8%

This will result in a 70.9 % utilization rate. If we factor in the impact of closing Lowe and Richards (1593 spaces fewer unused because of closures) the utilization rate increases to 79.6 %.

(b) Future Growth in the Secondary Panel

In 2003, our secondary enrolment will have bottomed out. Enrolments will begin to increase somewhat before beginning a very slow decline in 2012.

Fig. 7 – Secondary Projections

(c) Conclusion - Secondary

The loss of some students who leave in four years will be offset over the next few years by the modest gains predicted as a result of the baby boom echo cohort working their way through the secondary system. It is clear however that we still have a great deal of excess capacity.

Even with the planned disposal of W. D. Lowe and Richards and the use of surplus space at Massey and Belle River to relieve overcrowding in elementary schools, we will have over 2000 excess secondary school spaces which we do not need. It is important to note too that within a few short years both Belle River and Massey will need to reclaim the space currently dedicated to elementary programs as both schools are in high growth areas. None of that however will solve the excess capacity issues we are experiencing at a number of our other secondary schools. What may affect this however are potential changes to how the Ministry may count these spaces, particularly in those communities in the county where the school is in a single school community. We will have to wait for the fall to see what impact this may have.

C. ACTIONS TO DATE

Previous accommodation studies have identified two major accommodation issues that need to be resolved: excess secondary school space and overcrowding in several elementary schools. In an effort to resolve these issues the following strategies have been implemented:

Surplus secondary space has been reduced by:

1. Closing schools and redirecting students to other schools:
 - (a) W.D. Lowe closed in June 2000. Students were moved to Forster, Walkerville, Kennedy, Massey and Herman, thus utilizing surplus space and making the other schools more cost efficient;
 - (b) Ridge Campus was closed Sept 2000 and sold;
 - (c) Adult Learning Center was transferred to French Public Board.

2. Finding alternative use for surplus secondary space:
 - (a) Ridge ESL programs moved to Leamington;
 - (b) Adult ESL programs moved to Herman, Mason, and Leamington DSS;
 - (c) Adult Program moved to Mason effective September 2001;
 - (d) will use secondary school space to solve elementary overcrowding (e.g. Belle River and Massey)
 - (e) Rented Space for Community Uses:
 - Sandwich Community Health Center at Forster
 - Day Care at General Amherst

Overcrowding in the Elementary schools has been reduced by:

3. Building new schools/additions and maximizing Ministry new pupil place grants:
 - (a) Finance new school in LaSalle from Plant operating budgets;
 - (b) Construct a 10 classroom addition to Mount Carmel school (open September 2002)
 - (c) Construct an 8 room addition to Northwood school (open September 2003)
 - (d) Construct an 8 room addition to Roseland school (open September 2003)
 - (e) Sale of Surplus properties to finance new projects;
 - Dowswell (sold)
 - Edith Cavell (sold)
 - SS #4 (sold)
 - Ridge Campus (sold)
 - Inman warehouse (declared surplus to needs)
 - Civic Center (declared surplus to needs and leased out)
 - Richards (declared surplus to needs, available for sale 2003)
 - Lowe (declared surplus to needs, currently used to accommodate elementary students displaced by school replacements)
 - Blytheswood School (declared surplus to needs)
 - (f) Explore feasibility of severing surplus lands and selling them to finance new projects.

4. Moving portables as necessary.

5. Making boundary adjustments:
 - (a) Boundary Adjustments implemented for new areas in South Windsor: Roseland, Southwood and Central.
 - (b) The boundary adjustment between Hetherington and Forest Glade was implemented and Forest Glade has absorbed the new growth.
 - (c) Boundary adjustment was made between Gore Hill and Mill Street.
 - (d) Boundary adjustments were implemented in the Amherstburg area schools.
 - (e) Boundary adjustments made between Marlborough and Brock.
 - (f) Boundary adjustments made between Davis and McGregor.
 - (g) Boundary adjustments made between Dougall and Begley.

- (h) Boundary adjustments made between Dougall and Benson.
 - (i) Boundary adjustments made between Coronation and Princess Elizabeth.
6. Using surplus secondary space:
- (a) A policy has been adopted to examine the possibility of using surplus secondary space where feasible as a solution to elementary overcrowding.
 - (b) Since September 1999, approximately 96 Grade 8 students (86.5 in 2003) attend Harrow District High School making the use of Harrow District High School more efficient (and Harrow Senior Elementary less efficient). For 2004, the grade 8 students will return to the elementary school, as there is room to accommodate them in that building.
 - (c) Approximately 260 elementary students moved into Massey in September 2001 in an attempt to address the overcrowding problem in South Windsor and make the use of Massey more efficient. Elementary enrolment has grown to 374 students while the secondary enrolment has increased to 1251 students. Massey will require the use of portables and the new elementary school in South Windsor will need to be expedited.
 - (d) Approximately 48 FTE JK/SK students (45 in 2003) moved into Belle River District High School in September 2001 in an attempt to address the overcrowding problem at Belle River Public School. These students can be repatriated to their appropriate elementary school when the new north shore school opens. This will be well timed with respect to the need for that space for secondary classrooms as the enrolment in the school expands.

D. LOOMING ACCOMMODATION ISSUES FOR 2004-05

Relevant data for student spaces, five year enrolment patterns, and future growth have been organized and presented by family of schools in the appendices that follow.

1. Belle River Families of Schools

This area of the county has been experiencing rapid growth as a consequence of an ongoing housing boom. There was a pause in housing starts in this area beginning in the fall of 2001, but recently building rates have increased, particularly in the Belle River Public School boundary areas. An extension of a sewer trunk line into a new area has opened up more rapid expansion than has been seen of late. When our new north shore elementary school opens in 2005 it will relieve pressure on Belle River Public School and will function as a dual track school, to include the French immersion students from Puce Public School. This year we will need to go through the formal process to close Puce Elementary School in order to remove the old school from our Ministry rated capacities. This was forecast in earlier Accommodation Reports. The Puce school community has been involved, with the Belle River Public School community, in the planning for the new school so the closure of Puce should primarily be a formality at this point in time.

Tecumseh, which enjoyed a growth of at least 200 new homes annually from 1985 to 1999, has slowed down considerably (112 in each of 2001 and 2002), primarily because of a shortage of serviced land. Its established urban areas (St. Clair Beach and Tecumseh) are for the most part filled in. There are two new developments in the Banwell Road area which have been included in the future housing development data for 2010 and 2015 for the first time. All of this leaves the former Sandwich South Township as the area of new growth. While this area needs

servicing before subdivisions can be built, the town has now concluded negotiations with the city to add sewage treatment capacity. This will provide services to an area north of County Road 42, therefore, it is expected growth will resume not too far into the future.

The adjacent town of Lakeshore is benefiting from the shortage of land in Tecumseh and is experiencing significant growth due to a large supply of serviced lots. The River Ridge subdivision has room for 1100 lots, with St. Clair Shores adding a potential of 400 more. Wallace Woods appears to be the next area to be developed, although it is a bit too early to be able to predict accurately the timing or student yield of this area. The municipality is still going through zoning and planning changes dealing with the proportions which will be residential, commercial and industrial.

On the longer term horizon, a study which is currently in progress, and expected to be completed within 2005, forecasts some significant new areas being added to the area available for development. Initial development will occur south of E.C. Row, between Lauzon Parkway and Banwell Road and will be serviced by the Little River Sewage Treatment Plant. Development of areas further south and closer to Walker Road serviced by the west end Lou Romano Sewage Treatment Plant will be delayed due to trunk sewage constraints. Ultimately, the development will occur moving westward from the east end of the area. Significant development activity in this area is not likely until well into the decade beginning with 2010 and extending into the decade beyond. However, early indications are that this could include 12,000 residential units, yielding 1920 elementary and 960 secondary students for our system over a 20 year development time frame.

From the data, it is clear that this family of schools will continue to experience significant change. D.M. Eagle's growth seems to be leveling off but it is at its capacity. It is forecast to reduce in enrolment somewhat, but the original forecast for 2005 is clearly going to be exceeded. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the school will continue to be at or slightly above capacity.

A.V. Graham has been slightly above its capacity for some time. Because new construction in the area has been slowed for the past few years and because of the existence of a larger cadre of students in the latter years of elementary, A. V. Graham has been experiencing some relief of its enrolment pressures. This is not expected to continue however now that new areas will come under development. Some of the enrolment increase expected by 2005 has been delayed but will now accelerate. The school will once again face significant accommodation pressure.

Belle River Public School, as acknowledged earlier in this report, is oversubscribed but will have these issues resolved with the opening of the new north shore dual track school. Belle River Public's new construction has not materialized as quickly as was originally forecast, but is now accelerating as the new subdivisions in the area come on line.

Comber Centennial is underutilized, quite small and is expected to experience a slight reduction in its enrolment. It is a considerable distance away from any other schools and so benefits from specific rural school grants. It is also expected to increase somewhat in the longer term.

As has been identified earlier, Puce School is in a facility and location which is no longer viable. Also, its enrolment will continue to grow as the large primary classes move into the

more senior grades. It will be moving to the new north shore school in 2005. It is now time to formally decide to close the school upon the move to the new facility.

Victoria Public School enrolment is currently easing somewhat. However its enrolment will increase once again beyond 2010 when the new areas of Tecumseh develop further to the south. Just as has happened in the past, it may be necessary to adjust grade levels between Eagle, Graham and Victoria within the short term to balance accommodations and enrolments between the schools.

Belle River High School will continue to grow, not only because of the new construction in the area but also because of the larger cohort of elementary students moving on to secondary school. It will therefore soon need to reclaim the space temporarily converted to house the JK/SK students from Belle River Public, and these students in fact will be moving back to Belle River Public and to the new north shore school when the school opens. In addition, Belle River is likely to require additional space, although this may be affected to some degree when the coterminous board opens St. Anne's at a new location. This will need to be monitored so that appropriate accommodation decisions can be made in a timely way.

All of this change leads to the need for the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning to become involved in a more detailed study of enrolment patterns and forecasts in the Belle River family of schools.

2. Essex Family of Schools

The schools in this area are experiencing relatively stable or slightly declining enrolments as a consequence of a slight decline in their traditional school age population combined with a small amount of new housing spread throughout the area. This area is home to our two smallest elementary schools (with the exception of Pelee Island), with both Sun Parlor and Maidstone at enrolment levels below 200 students.

Sun Parlour Junior School is a JK to grade 2 school located in the town of Essex. Its enrolment has decreased recently but is expected to return to its 190 to 210 students within a few years, although its 2004 projection suggests that the longer term numbers may be optimistic. Several large classrooms in the school are used for the special education program located in the building. This special education program accommodates several high needs students, many of whom are much older than the rest of the school population. This in fact operates in contrast to the overall special education philosophy in our board in which we attempt to accommodate all special education students in an age appropriate environment. Yet to move these special education program students into another school will further deplete Sun Parlor's enrolment. While 99 students distributed over grades 1 and 2 does result in reasonable class sizes, the school itself is very small. Clearly it falls below the enrolment which generates adequate resources in the areas of administration, secretarial support, and general overhead. Also, the relatively small staff results in a very small number of people to provide supervision.

Colchester North's enrolment is relatively low but should be relatively stable over time.

Gosfield North is a large school with stable or slightly declining enrolment.

As identified in the Accommodation Planning Report last year, Maidstone is a very small school with 178 students spread over 10 grades, JK to grade 8, making it our smallest school.

Moreover, its primary and junior classes are smaller than its intermediate ones, meaning the school's enrolment will decrease over the next few years. A student population forecast to be 150 students distributed among 10 grades sets up not only double but possibly triple split classes. This also puts real pressure on the Board's ability to staff the school effectively, putting constraints on the program and supports we are able to offer. Also, if the Maidstone school boundaries are examined, students are bussed a considerable distance to attend Maidstone. For some students in the northern half of the school's boundaries, Belle River, and especially the new north shore school, is much closer. In fact, some of the school's graduates attend Belle River High School, not Essex. There have been rumours in the past of new subdivisions coming to fruition in the area but no major plans for development have been announced or are pending.

Maplewood is a grade 3 to 8 school in the town of Essex. It has an enrolment of approximately 400 students and so has excess capacity. It will experience a very slow rate of growth but will eventually move to 90% capacity.

The combination of two very small schools (Sun Parlor and Maidstone) in close proximity to each other (13 km) and to a larger school (Maplewood) with excess capacity leads naturally to the potential of merging these three school communities into one, with the option of building a new state of the art school facility to accommodate them. At the very least it is time to explore the possibilities.

Essex District High School has considerable excess capacity (76% capacity at present). With room for another 270 students, a central location and a shared community recreational center, Essex has room for additional programs or alternative uses. This will no doubt be part of the discussions associated with any magnet program possibilities in the county.

3. Forster Family of Schools

With the exception of a small amount of anticipated new development within the Marlborough boundaries, there is virtually no new home development within the Forster area. Yet two schools in particular have experienced steady enrolment increases in past years. The west end of Windsor is home to a large number of new immigrants to our country and our community. This makes enrolment very difficult to predict as the influx of new immigrants from any particular community is quite volatile, influenced largely by living conditions in a number of other parts of the world. This has created crowding, particularly at Brock, in the past.

Taylor School has been slightly over capacity in the past, a decision to close the school to out of boundary applicants appears to have resolved this. Its enrolment should remain relatively consistent over the next several years and it is operating at 97% capacity.

Brock has in the past experienced considerable crowding, largely as a result of two phenomena: the age distribution of children (larger primary and junior classes than intermediate) is resulting in a larger population "bubble" moving through the school, and there is a shift occurring in the proportion of the population in Brock's area that is public rather than catholic. It would appear that the west end still has approximately the same population and the same number of children, but fewer of them are attending the local catholic school and more are attending Brock, a logical consequence of the countries of origin of many of the new immigrants in that area.

Benson is one of two schools in the area which is significantly under capacity (80.4%, 114 excess spaces) and is expected to remain so. This problem has been ameliorated somewhat last year when the board implemented a boundary change between Dougall and Benson. The greater solution will be achieved when Benson is replaced by a new facility, currently scheduled for September of 2006. When we replace the facility, we will have the opportunity to reduce the size of the school to meet the needs of the community. The most immediate need for Benson School is to identify a site. It can be rebuilt on its current site, but the property is quite small (although a new school could be designed to make much better use of the available space). A number of potential alternatives are being pursued.

Marlborough School is the other facility which has significant excess capacity. Present utilization is 86.6% and enrolment is expected to remain relatively stable. Site utilization will decrease to less than 80% when Brock's JK/SK population is returned to the Brock site. Marlborough is also a very old school building and is identified in the provincial Facility Condition Index as one of our five worst buildings in terms of its physical plant. It is time to replace the building, and doing so with a smaller facility will not only reduce operating costs but will also generate greater new pupil place grants.

There is another more general issue which needs to be examined with respect to a potential new Marlborough School. The school's attendance district extends well to the south of the school's location. Up to the present time there has been very slow growth in these areas. However, included in the Future Housing Developments inventory in the Forster and Massey appendices to this report just this year is an area which is being included in the Armanda/Yawkey Secondary Plan. This is an area between Matchette and Malden Roads, south of E.C. Row Expressway which is proceeding to approval in 2004. Parts of the area already have full services and it seems to be becoming more attractive as the South Cameron Planning District builds out. This property adjoins the expressway however, so the city must resolve the zoning as business park or residential or some combination of both. As this area proceeds it will yield between 115 to 259 elementary students and 58 to 130 secondary depending on the amount of residential land approved. In addition, the Spring Garden area is accelerating in its development. This is adjacent to the Armanda/Yawkey area and is included in Oakwood School's boundaries. This will result in increased enrolment pressure and crowding in that school. As the replacement of Marlborough School proceeds, consideration should be given to a potential new location further south and near these new areas of development. All of this ties the new school enrolment not only to Marlborough numbers, but also to Oakwood, which is also tied to boundary adjustments necessitated by the new South Windsor elementary school. All of these options need to be examined, therefore a Community Study Group of a slightly different composition, incorporating some schools from both Forster and Massey families will be needed. It should also be noted that this study should not proceed until it can parallel the timing of the overall boundary work that the Superintendent for Accommodations will be doing for the new south Windsor elementary school. This will mean that the work will proceed over more than one year, which will also allow for the city to complete its zoning decisions and the Ministry of Education to release grant information for school renewal monies.

Dougall School has been experiencing a relatively unpredicted and ongoing enrolment surge over the past few years. There is no new development in the area, but the immigrant population in the city core area has increased dramatically in the neighbourhood surrounding the school, and a significant number of small apartment complexes have replaced single family dwellings. The shift of approximately 100 students last year as boundary changes were effected between

Dougall and Benson and between Dougall and Begley has provided much needed relief to the crowding.

Forster Secondary School continues to be underutilized (over 200 excess spaces although many are special purpose areas).

4. General Amherst Family of Schools

After a hiatus in new home construction in Amherstburg following several plant closures, new home starts are increasing again (106 in 2000 compared to 165 in 1998 and 170 in 2002). In the short term the expansion is likely to take place in Anderdon's area, followed by Malden in the longer time period. All of this, however, continues to develop relatively slowly and the schools are able to accommodate the changes.

Amherstburg and Anderdon Public Schools are both operating over capacity with additional growth expected. General Amherst has considerable excess capacity (65% capacity or 374 spaces, 79% or 234 spaces even when the new growth reaches the secondary panel). Some boundary changes were implemented to balance enrolments between elementary schools two years ago, and a Community Implementation Team met to consider the issues in the 2000-2001 school year. They established, and the Board agreed to, a formula which would result in an annual review process in the fall, triggering the move of grade 8 students to General Amherst when required. It would seem that this process will lead to a move of grade 8 classes, potentially from all three schools, within a few years.

5. Harrow Family of Schools

The elementary schools in the Harrow area are operating at 84% and 95% of their rated capacities, as effective September 2004, the grade 8 students are remaining in the elementary school. As a result of a successful campaign led by the Harrow 2000 Community Study Group, Harrow District High School's space usage was increased by moving the grade 8 students into the school (this moved Harrow High's utilization rate from 84.6% when considering only the grade 9 to 12 students in September 2003 to an occupancy rate over 100%). One of the driving reasons behind the decision to relocate the grade 8 students into the high school was that a Daycare was to be located in the Harrow Elementary School. For several reasons, this did not materialize and so a decision was made to have the grade 8 students return to the elementary school as of September 2004. This is due to the fact that secondary capacity issues related to funding are not affected by the grade 8 program being in the secondary building. There has been some residential construction in the past few years but this will not result in any large increase in enrolments.

As a result of a recommendation approved by the board in June of 2003, and in accordance with Board policy, a community study group was formed to consider options regarding the possible closure of Harrow District High School and the accommodation of Harrow students in Kingsville, Essex or General Amherst High Schools. This study group reported back to the Education Committee of the Board at a special meeting held in November, 2003. At that time the Board's decision-making process was overtaken by a request by the new Minister of Education that school boards implement a one year moratorium on school closures. Consequently, the Board voted to defer a decision on the closure of Harrow District High School for one year. This motion will therefore come back before the board in November of

2004. At the present time, we are awaiting the announcement and details from the provincial government on their "Keeping Good Schools Open" initiative. This will include guidelines intended to apply to schools slated for potential closure, particularly when they exist in single school rural communities. The government initiative will have funding attached. It is likely that this initiative and the funding may well have an impact on the Harrow decision. The November timeline appears to be appropriate therefore for the board to consider the closure recommendation.

6. Herman Family of Schools

For the 2003/04 school year, a number of boundary changes were implemented within the Herman family of schools. These changes were designed to more effectively balance enrolments between schools to relieve some of the enrolment pressure and dependence on portables, particularly at Roseville, in the schools in this area. During the most recent school year the Community Study Group continued to meet to consider the accommodation of some elementary students from some feeder schools at Herman Secondary School. As mentioned earlier, their report primarily suggested that the decisions with respect to this issue be delayed pending changes to come from the Secondary School Task Force. This group also identified that the most pressing issue facing the family was the longer term accommodation of the grade 7 and 8 students from Roseville.

Herman is home to the city's secondary Immersion French program and so both Bellewood and McCallum are considered feeder schools to Herman. Over the past several years parents have been particularly effective in promoting Immersion French as a program of choice at the elementary level at least. This has resulted in an extraordinarily large intake into primary division classes at Bellewood and McCallum. As classes of 15 to 19 graduate from grade 8 and are replaced by classes of 50 to 87 at grade 1, it is easy to see why these two schools may be experiencing enrolment pressures. At Bellewood these students tend to stay for the rest of their elementary school career, at McCallum more tend to leave so the enrolment pressure is not as acute.

Bellewood School is above its effective capacity as some of its rooms were small and special purpose. For September 2004, 2 portables are being moved onto the site. During this school year it will be necessary to develop a longer term solution to this crowding as the school will continue to grow. Part of this solution may be linked to the boundary planning for the new South Windsor school, or it may be influenced by any decisions about the secondary Immersion program which may follow from the Secondary School Task Force. It is also possible that an entirely different solution may be found. In any case it will be important for the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning to lead a process to generate these options, gather community responses and make recommendations to the Board.

With this same enrolment phenomenon occurring at McCallum it was expected that an alternative placement for the Roseville grade 7's and 8's would be needed shortly. However, as mentioned above, while the Immersion enrolment in the primary division is strong at McCallum, it has historically had a significant reduction in enrolment at subsequent grades. If this pattern continues, Roseville intermediate students may continue to be accommodated at McCallum for several more years.

Coronation's population appears to be leveling off. The school will continue to operate slightly above capacity but is able to accommodate its population.

Maxwell School has hovered around the 400 student mark for a number of years and can accommodate its population.

Grade 7 and 8 students from Roseville were moved effective September 2002 to McCallum. This reduced the need for as many students to be in portables at Roseville (more than half the school was previously housed in portables) and made use of excess space at McCallum. As was acknowledged by the Community Study Group last year, this solution will need to be replaced with a more permanent arrangement. They recommended that a Roseville Study Group be formed to consider issues specific to Roseville School's capacity issues. It is very difficult for the grade 7's and 8's to be accommodated at Roseville as it is a compensatory education school with a special literacy program in place. This places additional demands for space on the school. The long term solution here may come about as a result of implementation of elementary programs within Herman Secondary School, or there may be an opportunity for a boundary adjustment between Roseville and Forest Glade schools when the crowding at Forest Glade is resolved in the near future, or there may be some other solution to be developed. In the interim, this school requires an ongoing review of enrolment projections and school utilization planning for both the short and long terms. It is appropriate for this to be undertaken by the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning and for him to work with the appropriate Roseville representatives to bring this to closure.

Davis School is able to accommodate its population.

McGregor School historically has had a population which ranges between 490 and 535, housed in a school which has a capacity of 663. In addition, McGregor is another one of our older schools, with a Facility Condition Index which identifies it as one of our five worst. Plans should be made to replace the building.

Herman Secondary School has one of the lowest utilization rates of any of our schools (67.3%). Many areas at Herman are special purpose but there is excess space available. This can be used to accommodate an elementary program as needed, or to accommodate additional specialized secondary programs if appropriate.

7. Kennedy Family of Schools

All elementary schools in this area are at or slightly above capacity. Growth at McWilliam seems to be slowing as the new subdivisions in its geographical area are becoming filled in. Campbell's enrolment is stable. Queen Victoria's enrolment is predicted to decline somewhat based on normal demographic data, however the school actually experienced a gradual increase in enrolment up until the last school year.

Campbell is one of the schools for which we have received special funding from the Ministry for replacement. It is the third of our priorities in this category so is currently slated to have a new facility in place by September of 2007. Campbell is the site for our segregated elementary gifted program. Gifted education in our board has recently undergone a review. This will result in a reorganization of the gifted program which will in turn impact upon the enrolment which will need to be accommodated at the new Campbell School.

Kennedy Collegiate (97% utilization) experienced a significant reduction in its enrolment as a result of several factors, including the double cohort graduation, and now has excess capacity for the first time in decades. Its projected enrolment for 2004/05 however shows an increase, largely as a result of larger grade 9 and 10 classes. This bodes well for the future.

8. Kingsville Family of Schools

The Kingsville family of schools is operating significantly under capacity, and while there will be some growth, particularly at Jack Miner, most of the schools will continue to have excess space. Development is taking place in town in areas north of the high school and south of the golf course, both within Jack Miner school's boundaries.

Ruthven Public School is under capacity (81% utilization) and has been experiencing a decline in enrolment. It is smaller than the 350 required to garner full funding within the provincial funding formula. In addition, the building itself is older and not in great condition. At a projected enrolment of 252, it should be monitored. This enrolment is fairly stable and no new housing starts in this area are foreseen.

Jack Miner is under capacity, has slightly declining enrolment at present, but is forecast to have considerable increases in the future due to new housing projected. Much of this housing however seems to be becoming home to retired "empty nesters", it remains to be seen whether the pupil yield forecast will materialize.

Kingsville Public continues to operate at 78% utilization with a stable enrolment base. Kingsville continues to operate with significant excess capacity, and includes a part of their building which is very old indeed. There may be an opportunity in the future to consider refurbishment and/or replacement of part of Kingsville Public and a possible combination with all or part of Ruthven in the future. This would result in economies of scale and significantly improved facilities for the pupils from both schools. This is probably a priority however best left for a subsequent year when the new funding for school renewal is known in greater detail.

Pelee Island will drop to 20 students this September and will continue to decline. In its projections for next year it will have no JK, SK or grade 1 students, as well as no grade 8's. Its location requires us to maintain this isolated school. Thankfully the new government funding formula for small schools provides considerable special funding in recognition of its isolation and size.

Kingsville District High School enrolment has dropped in the past few years, but should increase as grade 9 and 10 classes are larger and as the new housing starts come on line. The school will, however, continue to have considerable excess space available; it is expected to reach an 83% utilization rate by 2010.

9. Leamington Family of Schools

The town of Leamington has come through several years where there were no new housing development plans announced. There are now some signs of new construction and it is expected that school enrolment in the area will remain relatively stable.

Gore Hill has excess space but this will be needed to accommodate expected growth from new housing starts in its area, although these are not forecast to occur until 2015 for the most part.

Margaret D. Bennie is increasing and will approach capacity within the next few years. There is a small anomaly in boundaries for the secondary school some of these students attend which should be reviewed by the Superintendent responsible for accommodation issues. This includes the small geographical area near Fraser Road, Seacliff and Albuna where Margaret D. Bennie students are within the boundaries of Kingsville DHS and so must apply as out of district in order to attend Leamington DSS.

East Mersea is small but its geographic location makes it difficult to consider for any consolidation with any other facilities. Its enrolment is stable, and exceeds the forecasts, largely due to several students from the Wheatley area in Kent County who find East Mersea a closer school to attend than those operated by the Lambton Kent Board. This school also attracts additional small schools grants which assist in keeping it financially viable.

Mill Street, with the addition of the portapak relocated from Colonel Bishop, has excess capacity, and will continue to do so for a considerable length of time

Mount Carmel-Blytheswood will also have excess capacity available. However, the short term growth in the area seems to be shifting to the north end of the town, which would be Mount Carmel-Blytheswood's catchment area.

Queen Elizabeth is expected to maintain relatively stable enrolments.

Schools in this area are generally under Ministry capacity. Current year projections indicate a decline at almost every Leamington family elementary school. This is quite representative of the enrolment patterns many other rural areas and rural school boards are experiencing.

Leamington District Secondary School has experienced some enrolment growth in many of the past five years (except for the double cohort graduation year) but will continue to have some excess capacity. Three to five classrooms are used for adult programs formerly located at the Ridge Campus. The school is expected to climb from its current 75% capacity usage to over 90% by the end of the decade.

10. Massey Family of Schools

The South Windsor schools are experiencing a culture shift as many of the neighbourhoods of "empty nesters" who first owned the homes in the area are being replaced with young families. Houses in South Windsor are quite affordable when compared to the areas a bit further out (LaSalle, Tecumseh and Saint Clair Beach). In addition, development in various areas of South Windsor is continuing (2002 was a new record year of housing starts in the city) with most of these taking place in the Forest Glade, Roseland and Northwood areas, followed closely by Central and Southwood (particularly in the discontinuous areas of their boundaries which are south of Roseland school). Many of these new homes are geared to people with young families. Consequently, South Windsor schools, which a decade ago were being considered for closure, are now bursting at the seams.

As an interim measure, grade 7 and 8 students from Northwood, Southwood and Roseland were accommodated in Massey Secondary School. The number of grade 7 and 8 students included in

Massey Elementary has grown considerably, and Massey Secondary School is also increasing in enrolment. Also, the number of students leaving secondary school after only four years is lower at Massey than was originally predicted. All of this results in a very crowded school and the need to expedite the construction of the new South Windsor Elementary School. The Board needs to approve this school now, ideally for construction for an opening in September, 2006 (as was identified as a potential in last year's Accommodation Report). Concurrently with this, the Superintendent for Accommodations Planning needs to initiate a major boundary study to determine both the size of the new school and the areas which will feed it. There will also need to be boundary readjustments in a number of the South Windsor elementary schools as in many areas the current boundaries do not make sense – there are a number of discontinuous boundary areas attached to various schools. This same boundary analysis will need to include some adjacent school areas as identified elsewhere in this report. Finally, the boundary review will also have to deal with the issue of identifying the feeder secondary school for the new elementary school, as Massey Secondary cannot continue to accommodate all of the growth in the southern half of Windsor.

Central school is currently over capacity but its projected enrolment suggests it may be stabilizing somewhat in the current year. Central will gain some relief when boundaries for the new South Windsor school are established. Also, most of the construction in new subdivisions currently assigned to Central will be completed in the next five to seven years, and some of these areas may be reassigned to the new school's area. One portable will be placed on site this September.

Glenwood School is the one school in the area that currently has some excess space and is expected to remain so. Glenwood has a very small boundary area. This could be used to relieve some of the capacity problems in neighbouring schools, either through relocation of special education programs in accordance with the Board's normal special education planning processes, or through potential boundary changes between schools in the future.

Northwood School has experienced a great deal of growth over the past few years. Northwood opened an eight room permapak in September 2003. Grade 7 and 8 students were moved to Massey Elementary, but the closure of St. Patrick's school by our coterminous catholic board resulted in an influx of 61 additional students a few years ago. Future housing developments in the area are coming on line over the next several years and will add approximately 200 students in total to the mix. At the same time, changes in the birth rate should reduce the current enrolment stresses as the student population ages. Northwood School will be able to support the several new housing developments in its area, including South Windsor Gardens. As the boundary study takes place for the new South Windsor school, the area in Wine River Estates which is currently bussed to Northwood could be considered for realignment to another school if needed as the grade 7 and grade 8 students are repatriated.

Oakwood School is a relatively small school which is currently above capacity and was expected to grow a small amount over the next several years. Overcrowding would have been resolved when the new South Windsor elementary school opened as an area which is likely to be included in the new school boundaries currently attends Oakwood. The short term placement of a portable will take the school through to the opening of the new school. This has changed most dramatically however within the last few weeks. Two new areas have been identified by the city for development much earlier than had been identified previously, and both of these are currently within the Oakwood boundaries. These are part of the Armanda/Yawkey area

previously discussed within the Forster family area (expected to yield an additional 57 students potentially for Oakwood), and the larger Spring Garden Area (Official Plan Amendment #5). This area is located between Malden and Huron Church Line, South of E.C. Row Expressway and includes areas which now have services. This is expected to yield an additional 324 elementary students and 162 secondary between now and 2020. Clearly this presents a significant challenge to Oakwood. This issue must be included in the boundary study and that study must include a potential relocation of the new replacement for Marlborough School as discussed earlier in this report.

Southwood School has been experiencing considerable growth pressure over the past few years. The grades 7 and 8 students now attend Massey Elementary. This has been successful in providing the needed additional space within the school. Projected new housing growth in the area has slowed but will continue for several years to come. As the new school is being developed, consideration should be given to which parts of the current Southwood boundaries which are south of Roseland School should be included in the new school's area. This will permit repatriation of Roseland's grade 7 and 8 students to Southwood.

Roseland School is another South Windsor school which is experiencing unprecedented growth, primarily as a result of new housing developments in its area. Growth in this part of the city is not only immediate and proceeding more quickly than originally estimated by planners, but will also be sustained. This is one area where considerable additional space is available for development. Roseland School opened an eight room addition in September 2003 and has two portables on site. With the anticipated continued growth, the present two portables will be required in the near future. We anticipate that its enrolment will have grown to 542 this year. When the new school is built and boundaries are adjusted, Roseland should be accommodated nicely in its current facility.

Massey is now a combined school with grades 7 to twelve students in attendance. It includes the grades 7 and 8 students from Roseland, Southwood, and Northwood in a very successful school within a school program. The graduation of the double cohort from Massey Secondary has provided some additional space for Massey Elementary but not as much relief as was originally predicted so space is once more at a premium. There will be 14 classrooms dedicated fulltime and others part time to the elementary school by this September. Massey Secondary however needs some of that space back. All of this requires the opening of the new elementary school and a major readjustment of boundaries. The issue of which secondary school the new elementary school should feed and the degree to which this will provide the space needed by Massey should be examined as the boundary options for the new school are being developed.

11. Riverside Family of Schools

All of the elementary schools in the Riverside family are operating at high utilization rates (89 to 120%) and a huge new subdivision is currently developing in East Riverside which will put additional enrolment pressure on Forest Glade and to a lesser degree Hetherington schools.

Concord School has operated at and above capacity for a number of years. It was recently closed to out of boundary students and this has resulted in relief from the overcrowding. It is projected to climb back up to its full capacity as the last few remaining lots build out. At its full capacity, Concord is a relatively small school (361) and is located on a particularly small school site when compared to others.

Eastwood's enrolment is expected to ease somewhat as its neighbourhood continues to mature. It can accommodate its population quite nicely.

Forest Glade School currently accommodates the student population now coming from the new developments in the East Riverside subdivisions. Construction in this area is expected to continue, particularly with the Wyandotte corridor being extended into the new area. This will expand the enrolment at Forest Glade by up to 50 to 60 students per year over the next few years. For September 2004 Forest Glade School will exceed capacity, requiring its FSL program and Early Literacy programs to be "a la carte" and some classes to be housed in the library. In anticipation of this need, H.B. McManus School has been purchased from the separate board. As stated in the Accommodation Report last year, this school is located adjacent to Forest Glade School and can be used to provide space for the overflow from the Forest Glade site. This will clearly be needed in the very near future; accordingly the Superintendent for Accommodations should work with the Forest Glade school community to develop an implementation plan, including determining the date as well as the numbers and grades of students who should begin to attend the McManus site. It is important to note here that it is desirable to minimize our use of the McManus site. Each student housed in that building will add to our Ministry rated capacity and reduce our new pupil place grants accordingly. Ultimately, the long term solution to the burgeoning population in the east Riverside area is likely to be a new elementary school, at which time we may be able to vacate the McManus site.

Hetherington School is currently experiencing some relief from its enrolment highs of 475 students, however its enrolment is expected to exceed that 10 to 15 years into the future as new homes come on line. As a new school is built in the east Riverside area, some boundary adjustment can provide for a reduction in attendance at Hetherington.

Parkview School is a relatively small elementary school (287 capacity) in the Forest Glade subdivision. Recently a small new area has come under development, the Royal Timber subdivision, adding an additional 24 students to the school in the short term. This may be joined by 22 more coming from the Banwell area to the north. This will create some significant enrolment growth and pressure by 2010 to 2015.

Princess Anne is small school (capacity 253.5) with an enrolment of 226 which is expected to decline to less than 200 in the near future. There is no new development expected in the area as the neighbourhood is built out. The school's population is small enough to be problematic for our board and the school is built very close to Concord (a few blocks separate the two). Princess Anne's school site however is much larger than Concord. It is time to establish a small Community Study Committee for the two schools to consider the merger of the two onto the Princess Anne site. Twinning of Princess Anne and Concord schools would provide a combined population of 550 students, making both schools viable in program offerings while expanding program opportunities for Princess Anne School. Presently, Princess Anne School has a population of 226 students which creates a situation where funding does not support the requirements of a school's operation. The proximity of these two schools can allow an amalgamation that would be economically feasible while providing a new enhanced facility for the combined school community.

Princess Elizabeth School is a school which can accommodate 351 students but which is expected to be under capacity. It may be possible to consider a boundary adjustment to increase this school's population, thereby reducing the size of the construction project required for the merger of Concord and Princess Anne.

Riverside Secondary School has considerable excess space (now at 72% occupancy) but will experience enrolment growth as the east Riverside subdivision develops (the school should be at 80% plus capacity by 2007, growing to 85%+by 2010). In addition, Belle River District High School will become crowded over the next several years, and in fact several students in the Tecumseh/St. Clair Beach area do not attend our system as they do not wish to travel to Belle River. The area superintendent will continue to explore with parents and students whether they may prefer the option of attending, with transportation provided, Riverside Secondary.

12. Sandwich Family of Schools

LaSalle has been one of the fastest growing communities in Canada over the past decade or so. New housing starts slowed considerably in 2002 (240 compared to 342 in 2001), as development was limited by the town's capacity to service new lots. This issue has now been resolved through an agreement between LaSalle and the City of Windsor. There is considerable open land in a very desirable area. It is now anticipated that additional subdivisions will come on line. It is probable that another new school will be needed in this community in the future, however additional building in LaSalle has been somewhat slow to rebound, a result of the combination of servicing needs, increased taxes and the need for more municipal planning. In the meantime, we know that most of the area in LaSalle Public's area is built in, with the exception of some small areas identified in old development plans (these tend to be small pockets of up to 40 homes, not the large scale developments one sees elsewhere). The biggest new growth areas in LaSalle will fall in the Prince Andrew catchment area where we do have some excess capacity.

Our new LaSalle Public School opened in September of 2001 and was expected to relieve overcrowding of schools in the area. This lasted only two years, although the rate of growth in this area has slowed a bit. The enrolment tables in the appendix represent the latest data from the planning departments in our community. This indicates that LaSalle Public will experience continued, but slower, growth for the next few years and then should stabilize.

Sandwich West is experiencing a drop in enrolment which is significant in the English program (a normal process as new subdivisions age), while the Immersion French is taking in more students in the primary grades than are graduating from grade 8. There is still some growth in new homes expected over the next few years. Overall the school enrolment should drop a bit and then be relatively stable up to 2010. There is some indication that development may begin in the area south and slightly east of Sandwich West, which may move the projected increases in enrolment to an earlier date. There may also be an opportunity for Sandwich West to provide some relief to the crowding at Bellewood or, in the longer term, Oakwood.

In the meantime, Prince Andrew has some space available, thanks to a portapak which was added to the school a few years ago. The timing of the new development areas will need to be monitored closely however, as Prince Andrew will become crowded quickly once the area begins to fill in.

Sandwich Secondary School currently has excess space. Forecasts indicate however that as the large number of elementary children in the area move into secondary school, the school will reach capacity around 2008. Fortunately, this coincides with the beginning of a slower growth period, so the school should be able to accommodate its population in the longer term.

13. Walkerville Family of Schools

The elementary schools in this area, with the exception of Begley, are operating within acceptable limits of Ministry capacity. Enrolments are relatively stable, although longer term predictions indicate a gradual small decline in enrolment is likely to occur.

Hugh Beaton School would appear likely to experience the largest drop over time, although remaining at over 90% of capacity. King Edward is expected to remain relatively stable. Prince Edward's enrolment has increased about 30 students within the past two years, largely as a result of immigration to our community.

Begley construction is due to begin soon, students are currently being housed in W. D. Lowe. Boundary adjustments between Begley and Dougall schools have increased Begley's population from 412 to 495 (October 31 statistics).

Begley is the only school in the area which for one year was operating below 80% capacity, and it experienced a significant drop of about 45 students two years ago. This was a direct result of a change in Canada's immigration policies in the wake of 9-11. This policy change had the effect of reducing immigration from the Middle East and increasing the proportion of new arrivals from Europe and Asia. This in turn reduced the enrolment of Begley and increased the pressure on Dougall, reflecting the makeup of the communities around these schools. A boundary change between Dougall and Begley schools resulted in approximately 70 students moving to Begley, it is also now experiencing its own growth as well (a good example of the impact of immigration). Begley School is currently being replaced with a new, wonderful facility which will serve its community well.

Walkerville Collegiate's enrolment increased upon the closure of W. D. Lowe. The grade 9 and 10 enrolments are in fact higher than those in the senior grades which should result in some upward trend. The school cannot be sustained on the basis of intake from its feeder schools alone, making the Expanded Arts Program not only a high profile and vibrant offering but also a vital part of the school.

14. Vocational Schools

Vocational schools, so designated because they have been built with specialized facilities (kitchens, hair dressing salons, auto body shops, greenhouses, etc.) to serve students who are primarily interested in moving from high school to the world of work, are concepts that both the Essex and Windsor Boards strongly supported in the past because they provide unique opportunities for students to develop the skills needed to enter the workplace. Currently two schools with a Board rated capacity of just over 1350 spaces are serving a projected enrolment of nearly 1150 students. It is worth noting however that this 1350 capacity is based on an average class size of 21 students, not a very realistic scenario given the special nature of the programs in this school and the smaller class sizes which are appropriate for most of the programs.

Both schools are “magnet schools” in the sense that they draw students from the entire county in the case of Western or from the entire city in the case of Century. Students usually attend by choice and are formally screened and identified through Identification, Placement and Review Committees in order to attend. There are usually waiting lists for students to be admitted. For a variety of reasons it is generally accepted that for these schools to serve students most effectively, the enrolment should not exceed the 500-600 range.

There will be a continued demand for efficient and effective vocational programs. Although the new funding formula discourages Boards from maintaining small schools through the administrative and support staff envelopes, it does provide some additional funds to subsidize the delivery of special education programs by means of the Special Education grants and the Learning Opportunities grant.

E. PREVIOUS DECISIONS OF THE BOARD FOR 2004-05:

1. ***Forster Family of Schools (February 4, 2004 Board Meeting)***

- That alternate construction sites for the new Benson Public School be considered.
- That the discussion surrounding location of the new Benson Public School be referred to the Administrative Accommodation Committee, and that this be determined in consultation with the Benson Public School community and its school council.
- That further monitoring of General Brock Public School’s population continue during the 2004-05 school year to determine if the Kindergarten program can return in September 2005, without further interruption.
- That elementary programs not relocate to Forster Secondary School, at this time.

2. ***Herman Family of Schools (February 4, 2004 Board Meeting)***

- That surplus space be reviewed at McGregor Public School as a possible resource for solution to capacity issues in other east side schools.
- That a population grouping of Roseville Public School be reviewed for possible annexation to other schools to provide a more permanent long term solution to the capacity issues at Roseville Public School.
- That a Roseville School Study Group be established to consider issues specific to Roseville School’s capacity issues.

3. ***Harrow Family of Schools (November 19, 2003 Board Meeting)***

At the November 19, 2003 Board Meeting, the Director reviewed the timelines for the decision regarding the possible closure of Harrow District High School. An extension in the timelines was previously requested by the Harrow Community Study Group and approved by the Board. The revised timelines were to be: the special meeting of the Education Committee to receive input from the Harrow Community Study Group: November 26, 2003; the meeting of the Education Committee where the input from the Community Study Group and the administrative report and the recommendations would be debated: December 10, 2003; and a final decision with regard to the possible closure of Harrow District High School: January 21, 2003. The Harrow Community Study Group requested so as not to disrupt the students’ study and preparation for exams that the meeting be deferred to February 4, 2004.

At the December 10, 2003 meeting of the Standing Committee on Education, the following motion was carried: *“To defer the decision regarding the possible closure of Harrow District High School to November 2004, and further that Administration report to the Board in February 2004 on options to minimize subsidies from the Board’s budget to operate the school.”*

The Board approved the following at the February 4, 2004 Board Meeting:

- That the grade 8 students return to Harrow Senior Elementary School for September 2004.
- That capital expenditures and projects at Harrow District High School be frozen until November 2004, except for emergency needs.
- That Harrow District High School be staffed for the 2004-05 school year to reflect its enrolment where possible, so that:
 - (a) the administrative team continues as one full-time principal and a vice-principal with .66 administrative time;
 - (b) the clerical staffing level be referred to the secretarial staffing committee for review;
 - (c) the LST allotment is reviewed for possible revision to better reflect the school’s population;
 - (d) the guidance allotment continues as one teacher;
 - (e) the teacher staffing allotment be reduced, if possible, while ensuring programming continues to meet student needs.
- That transportation be provided for the Harrow District High School area to Kingsville District High School and/or General Amherst High School for those students who express a desire for a program not offered at Harrow.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2004-05:

Belle River Family of Schools

1. That Puce Public School close effective September 2005, when students move to the new elementary school in Lakeshore, and be declared surplus to the Board’s needs.
2. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning undertake a more detailed study of enrolment patterns and forecasts in the Belle River family of schools.

Essex Family of Schools

3. That a Community Study Group be established to examine the potential of merging Sun Parlor Junior, Maidstone and Maplewood Public Schools with the option of building a new school facility to accommodate students from these schools.

Forster Family of Schools

4. That the Board plan to replace Marlborough Public School with a new school facility.
5. That a Community Study Group, incorporating some schools from both Forster and Massey families be established to consider the location and boundaries for the new Marlborough Public School.

Herman Family of Schools

6. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning lead a process to generate options, gather community responses and make recommendations with respect to a longer term solution to the overcrowding at Bellewood.
7. That the Board plan to replace McGregor Public School with a new school facility.

Leamington Family of Schools

8. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to secondary school boundaries for Margaret D. Bennie students who are currently within the boundaries of Kingsville District High School and must apply as out of district to attend Leamington District Secondary School.

Massey Family of Schools

9. That the Board identify and procure a site for a new elementary school in South Windsor, and that the Board approve the construction of the new elementary school to be opened effective September, 2006.
10. Concurrently, that the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning initiate a major boundary study to determine both the size of the new school in South Windsor and the areas which will feed it. The boundary review will also identify the feeder secondary school for this new elementary school.

Riverside Family of Schools

11. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodation planning work with the Forest Glade school community to develop an implementation plan, including determining the effective date as well as the numbers and grades of students who should begin to attend the McManus site.
12. That a Community Study Group be established to consider the merger of Concord and Princess Anne Public Schools onto the Princess Anne site.

Appendix A: Belle River Family of Schools

capacity fte	D M Eagle	A V Graham	Belle River PS	B River Elem	Centennial	Puce	Victoria	total elem	BELLE RIVER DHS
STUDENT SPACES									
Min Cap	252.5	553.5	509		360	171.5	376.5	2223	1101
Portables	49	49	122.5			98		318.5	
PortaPak						147		147	
Interschool Cap				73.5				73.5	-63
Total Cap	301.5	602.5	631.5	73.5	360	416.5	376.5	2762	1038
ENROLMENT PATTERNS									
Enrolment FTE	D M Eagle*	A V Graham*	Belle River PS	B River Elem	Centennial	Puce	Victoria*	total elem	BRDHS
1999	255	605	561		357	266	375.5	2419.5	971
Proj 2000	251	609	604		345.5	276	360	2445.5	964
2000	257	631	606.5		335	271.5	382	2483	951.5
Proj 2001	266.5	625	577	48	341	273	392	2522.5	941
2001	277.5	642	553	40	321.5	283	386.5	2503.5	995.5
Proj 2002	276	654	570	47	322	301	363	2533	1040
2002	280.5	650	576	45	316.5	316.5	344	2528.5	1033.8
Proj 2003	281	626	564	45	290	344	329	2479	940
2003	298	637	579	45	298.5	343.5	348.5	2549.5	941.74
Proj 2004	306	613	577	50.5	291	379	331	2547.5	1010
% Min Cap	121.2%	110.7%	113.4%		80.8%	221.0%	87.9%	114.6%	91.7%
% Tot Cap	101.5%	101.7%	91.4%	68.7%	80.8%	91.0%	87.9%	92.2%	97.3%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)									
2005	221	633	565		292	314	371	2396	760
2010	215	614	548		283	307	360	2327	763
2015	216	619	553		286	309	363	2346	709
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS									
2005	28	14	125		19	-	44	230	141
2010	49	108	281		42	-	147	627	385
2015	68	261	438		66	-	212	1045	618
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS									
2005	249	647	690		311	314	415	2626	901
% Min Cap	98.6%	116.9%	135.6%		86.4%	183.1%	110.2%	118.1%	81.8%
2010	264	722	829		325	307	507	2954	1148
% Min Cap	104.6%	130.4%	162.9%		90.3%	179.0%	134.7%	132.9%	104.3%
2015	284	880	991		352	309	575	3391	1327
% Min Cap	112.5%	159.0%	194.7%		97.8%	180.2%	152.7%	152.5%	120.5%

*D. M. Eagle: Grades JK-6

A. V. Graham: Grades 4-8

Victoria: Grades JK-3

Appendix B: Essex Family of Schools

capacity fte	Sun Parlor	Colchester North	Gosfield North	Maidstone	Maplewood	Total Elementary	Essex DHS
STUDENT SPACES							
Min Cap	206	277.5	400	156	485.5	1525	1143
Portables	49	24.5		98		171.5	
PortaPak			196			196	
Total Cap	255	302	596	254	485.5	1892.5	1143
ENROLMENT PATTERNS							
Enrolment FTE	Sun Parlor*	Colchester North	Gosfield North	Maidstone	Maplewood*	Total Elementary	Essex DHS
1999	197	246.5	538	191.5	366	1539	898
Proj 2000	188.5	253	569	184.5	386	1581	898
2000	190.5	263	572.5	182.5	403	1611.5	867.75
Proj 2001	195	272.5	614	177.5	406	1665	895
2001	200.5	292.5	609.5	169	397	1668.5	936.75
Proj 2002	196	293	624	166.5	407	1686.5	923
2002	185	290	613	173.5	410	1671.5	925
Proj 2003	178.5	286	606	179	400	1649.5	900
2003	183	292	588	187.5	386	1636.5	908.5
Proj 2004	171	275	561	178	402	1587	873
% Min Cap	83.0%	99.1%	140.3%	114.1%	82.8%	104.1%	76.4%
% Tot Cap	67.1%	91.1%	94.1%	70.1%	82.8%	83.9%	76.4%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)							
2005	183	246	596	145	381	1551	768
2010	179	240	581	142	372	1514	771
2015	180	242	586	143	375	1526	717
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS							
2005	7	10	17	6	6	46	26
2010	40	30	21	13	39	143	81
2015	73	34	21	21	72	221	126
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS							
2005	190	256	613	151	387	1597	794
% Min Cap	92.2%	92.3%	153.3%	96.8%	79.7%	104.7%	69.5%
2010	219	270	602	155	411	1657	852
% Min Cap	106.3%	97.3%	150.5%	99.4%	84.7%	108.7%	74.5%
2015	253	276	607	164	447	1747	843
% Min Cap	122.8%	99.5%	151.8%	105.1%	92.1%	114.6%	73.8%

*Sun Parlor: Grades JK-2 Maplewood: Grades 3-8

Note: Elementary Design and Technology Centre for the county schools is housed at Essex DHS.

Appendix C: Forster Family of Schools

capacity fte	Taylor	Brock	Benson	Marlborough	Dougall	Total Elementary	Forster
STUDENT SPACES							
Min Cap	339	384.5	585.5	554	424.5	2287.5	924
Portables		73.5				73.5	
PortaPak						0	
Total Cap	339	458	585.5	554	424.5	2361	924
ENROLMENT PATTERNS							
Enrolment FTE	Taylor	Brock*	Benson	Marlborough*	Dougall	Total Elementary	Forster
1999	303	352.5	440	431.5	489	2016	440
Proj 2000	302.5	413.5	466	435	473	2090	664
2000	312	426	461.5	409.5	461.5	2070.5	693
Proj 2001	324.5	465.5	476.5	448	462	2176.5	697
2001	323	462	492.5	466	486.5	2230	730.25
Proj 2002	320	420.5	506	543	492	2281.5	729
2002	335	435	453	490.5	509.5	2223	776.8
Proj 2003	344	429	458	500	527	2258	711
2003	330	402	478	469	402.5	2081.5	660.75
Proj 2004	328	384	471	480	421	2084	650
% Min Cap	96.8%	99.9%	80.4%	86.6%	99.2%	91.1%	70.3%
% Tot Cap	96.8%	83.8%	80.4%	86.6%	99.2%	88.3%	70.3%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)							
2005	317	460	482	420	440	2119	692
2010	310	449	470	410	431	2070	696
2015	312	452	474	413	434	2085	647
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS							
2005	0	0	0	26	0	26	14
2010	0	0	0	90	0	90	46
2015	0	0	0	90	0	90	46
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS							
2005	317	460	482	446	440	2145	706
% Min Cap	93.5%	119.6%	82.3%	80.5%	103.7%	93.8%	76.4%
2010	310	449	470	500	431	2160	742
% Min Cap	91.4%	116.8%	80.3%	90.3%	101.5%	94.4%	80.3%
2015	312	452	474	503	434	2175	689
% Min Cap	92.0%	117.6%	81.0%	90.8%	102.2%	95.1%	74.6%

*The school enrolments for 2002 reflect the movement of JK/SK pupils from Brock to Marlborough.
(58 in 2002, 2005; 48 in 2010, 2015)

Appendix D: General Amherst Family of Schools

capacity fte	Amherstburg	Anderdon	Malden	Total Elementary	General Amherst
STUDENT SPACES					
Min Cap	467.5	443	278	1188.5	1092
Portables			73.5	73.5	
PortaPak					
Total Cap	467.5	443	351.5	1262	1092
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	Amherstburg	Anderdon	Malden	Total Elementary	General Amherst
1999	523.5	441	264.5	1229	739
Proj 2000	536	478	271.5	1285.5	752
2000	527.5	459	285	1271.5	791
Proj 2001	521	470	303	1294	805
2001	526.5	443	305.5	1275	776
Proj 2002	538	446.5	320	1304.5	749
2002	518.5	430.5	306	1255	774.5
Proj 2003	515.5	455.5	282	1253	718
2003	551.5	436	289.5	1277	744.5
Proj 2004	530.5	441	281	1252.5	718
% Min Cap	113.5%	99.5%	101.1%	105.4%	65.8%
% Tot Cap	113.5%	99.5%	79.9%	99.2%	65.8%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)					
2005	539	419	281	1239	716
2010	526	409	274	1208	720
2015	530	412	276	1218	669
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS					
2005	21	70	31	122	61
2010	24	101	75	200	127
2015	28	144	127	299	189
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2005	560	479	312	1351	777
% Min Cap	119.8%	108.1%	112.2%	113.7%	71.2%
2010	550	510	349	1409	847
% Min Cap	117.6%	115.1%	125.5%	118.6%	77.6%
2015	558	556	403	1517	858
% Min Cap	119.4%	125.5%	145.0%	127.6%	78.6%

Appendix E: Harrow Family of Schools

capacity fte	Harrow Junior	Harrow Senior	Harrow DHS Elem	Total Elementary	Harrow DHS
STUDENT SPACES					
Min Cap	264	541.5		805.5	429
Portables					
PortaPak					
Interschool Cap					
Total Cap	264	541.5		805.5	429
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	Harrow Junior*	Harrow Senior*	Harrow DHS Elem	Total Elementary	Harrow DHS
1999	243.5	512		755.5	391
Proj 2000	246	519		765	406
2000	247.5	446	87	780.5	387.75
Proj 2001	252	433.5	95.5	781	408
2001	243.5	429	97	769.5	383
Proj 2002	236	440	69	745	394
2002	235	453	74	762	394
Proj 2003	220	454.5	86.5	761	363
2003	222	446	83	751	359.5
Proj 2004	222	514.5		736.5	365
% Min Cap	84.1%	95.0%		91.4%	85.1%
% Tot Cap	84.1%	95.0%		91.4%	85.1%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)					
2005	167	533		700	350
2010	163	520		683	351
2015	164	524		688	327
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS					
2005	24	0		24	13
2010	42	12		54	31
2015	56	27		83	47
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2005	191	533		724	363
% Min Cap	72.3%	98.4%		89.9%	84.6%
2010	205	532		737	382
% Min Cap	77.7%	98.2%		91.5%	89.0%
2015	220	551		771	374
% Min Cap	83.3%	101.8%		95.7%	87.2%

*Harrow Junior: Grades JK-2 Harrow Senior: Grades 3-8
Grade 8 students are accommodated at Harrow DHS Elementary.

Appendix F: Herman Family of Schools

capacity fte	Bellewood	Coronation	Maxwell	McCallum	Roseville	Davis	McGregor	Total Elementary	Herman
STUDENT SPACES									
Min Cap	375.5	296.5	351	376	399.5	424	662.5	2885	1353
Portables			49		147	73.5		269.5	
PortaPak								0	
Total Cap	375.5	296.5	400	376	546.5	497.5	662.5	3154.5	1353
ENROLMENT PATTERNS									
Enrolment FTE	Bellewood	Coronation	Maxwell	McCallum*	Roseville*	Davis**	McGregor**	Total Elementary	Herman
1999	265.5	326	411	240.5	440.5	426	562	2671.5	809
Proj 2000	255	329	404	245	467	446	555	2701	970
2000	249.5	318	388	228.5	456	457.5	532	2629.5	951.25
Proj 2001	258.5	342	395	239	478	487	519.5	2719	1011
2001	271.5	356	401	239	468.5	498	494.5	2728.5	983
Proj 2002	291	347.5	421	361	394	481	500	2795.5	970
2002	276.5	337.5	409.5	335	377.5	456	530	2722	938.3
Proj 2003	300.5	347	405	367.5	383	479.5	510	2792.5	922
2003	318.5	318	405	344.5	365.5	457.5	494	2703	906
Proj 2004	378.5	311	403	365.5	358.5	463	523	2802.5	911
% Min Cap	100.8%	104.9%	114.8%	97.2%	89.7%	109.2%	78.9%	97.1%	67.3%
% Tot Cap	100.8%	104.9%	100.8%	97.2%	65.6%	93.1%	78.9%	88.8%	67.3%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)									
2005	276	324	386	383	360	456	511	2696	920
2010	276	316	377	368	356	445	499	2637	924
2015	278	319	379	370	360	448	503	2657	859
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS									
2005	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2
2010	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2
2015	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS									
2005	276	324	386	383	360	459	511	2699	922
% Min Cap	73.5%	109.3%	110.0%	101.9%	90.1%	108.3%	77.1%	93.6%	68.1%
2010	276	316	377	368	356	448	499	2640	926
% Min Cap		106.6%	107.4%	97.9%	89.1%	105.7%	75.3%	91.5%	68.4%
2015	278	319	379	370	360	448	503	2657	861
% Min Cap	74.0%	107.6%	108.0%	98.4%	90.1%	105.7%	75.9%	92.1%	63.6%

Note: Elementary Design and Technology Centre for the city schools is housed at Herman.

*Beginning in September 2002, Roseville Grades 7 and 8 students have been accommodated at McCallum.

Appendix G: Kennedy Family of Schools

capacity fte	McWilliam	Campbell	Queen Victoria	Total Elementary	Kennedy
STUDENT SPACES					
Min Cap	326.5	549.5	607	1483	846
Portables	98			98	
PortaPak				0	
Total Cap	424.5	549.5	607	1581	846
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	McWilliam	Campbell	Queen Victoria	Total Elementary	Kennedy
1999	423	505	517.5	1445.5	971
Proj 2000	445	511.5	519	1475.5	944
2000	469.5	527.5	538	1535	952
Proj 2001	460	528	555	1543	948
2001	471	550.5	589	1610.5	927
Proj 2002	476	544	600	1620	944
2002	465	545	591	1601	880.1
Proj 2003	441	540.5	610	1591.5	737
2003	451	545.5	567	1563.5	787
Proj 2004	437	551	561	1549	817
% Min Cap	133.8%	100.3%	92.4%	104.5%	96.6%
% Tot Cap	102.9%	100.3%	92.4%	98.0%	96.6%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)					
2005	456	525	534	1515	771
2010	445	512	521	1478	774
2015	448	516	525	1489	719
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS					
2005	18	2	0	20	10
2010	29	2	0	31	17
2015	31	2	0	33	17
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2005	474	527	534	1535	781
% Min Cap	145.2%	95.9%	88.0%	103.5%	92.3%
2010	474	514	521	1509	791
% Min Cap	145.2%	93.5%	85.8%	101.8%	93.5%
2015	479	518	525	1522	736
% Min Cap	146.7%	94.3%	86.5%	102.6%	87.0%

Appendix H: Kingsville Family of Schools

capacity fte	Ruthven	Jack Miner	Kingsville	Pelee Island (satellite of Jack Miner)	Total Elementary	Kingsville DHS
STUDENT SPACES						
Min Cap	311	613	679.5	73.5	1677	840
Portables			49		49	
PortaPak					0	
Total Cap	311	613	728.5	73.5	1726	840
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	Ruthven	Jack Miner	Kingsville	Pelee	Total Elementary	Kingsville DHS
1999	291.5	407.5	585.5	25.5	1284.5	684
Proj 2000	282.5	406	582	28	1270.5	679
2000	276	424.5	598.5	24.5	1299	661.75
Proj 2001	247	414.5	590	30.5	1251.5	685
2001	265	407	601	29.5	1302.5	666.25
Proj. 2002	251	403	578	29.5	1261.5	658
2002	251	410.5	571	27.5	2493.5	609.3
Proj 2003	253	404.5	551	25	1233.5	625
2003	252	395	560.5	23	1230.5	600.88
Proj 2004	252.5	370	567	20	1209.5	623
% Min Cap	81.2%	60.4%	83.4%	27.2%	72.1%	74.2%
% Tot Cap	81.2%	60.4%	77.8%	27.2%	70.1%	74.2%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)						
2005	258	389	582	22	1251	543
2010	251	380	568	21	1220	546
2015	253	382	572	22	1229	507
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS						
2005	0	61	8	0	69	86
2010	0	142	10	0	152	152
2015	0	225	10	0	235	235
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2005	258	450	590	22	1320	629
% Min Cap	83.0%	73.4%	86.8%	29.9%	78.7%	74.9%
2010	251	522	578	21	1372	698
% Min Cap	80.7%	85.2%	85.1%	28.6%	81.8%	83.1%
2015	253	607	582	22	1485	742
% Min Cap	81.4%	99.0%	85.7%	29.9%	88.6%	88.3%

Appendix I: Leamington Family of Schools

capacity fte	Gore Hill	MD Bennie	East Mersea	Mill Street	Mount Carmel-Blythes	Queen Eliz	Total Elementary	LDSS
STUDENT SPACES								
Min Cap	350.5	335	196	310.5	146.5	492.5	1831	1134
Portables		24.5	73.5			122.5	220.5	
PortaPak				245	245		490	
Total Cap	350.5	359.5	269.5	555.5	391.5	615	2541.5	1134
ENROLMENT PATTERNS								
Enrolment FTE	Gore Hill	MD Bennie	East Mersea	Mill Street	Mount Carmel/Blythes	Queen Eliz	Total Elementary	LDSS
1999	272	316.5	176	388	161	517.5	2066	901
Proj 2000	277	328.5	188	392	146.5	532	2100	920
2000	276.5	338.5	186.5	386	152	523.5	3863	943.5
Proj 2001	287	352	183.5	389	144	556	1911.5	950
2001	295	345	179.5	374.5	154.5	572	2015.5	943.5
Proj. 2002	307.5	334.5	178	387	327.5	572	2106.5	969
2002	303	333	181.5	372.5	295.5	564.5	2050	938
Proj 2003	303.5	323.5	180.5	381	291	580	2059.5	879
2003	309.5	330	177.5	374.5	302	549.5	2043	893.1
Proj 2004	298	320.5	185	357.5	295	561.5	2017.5	851
% Min Cap	85.0%	95.7%	94.4%	115.1%	201.4%	114.0%	110.2%	75.0%
% Tot Cap	85.0%	89.2%	68.6%	64.4%	75.4%	91.3%	79.4%	75.0%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)								
2005	264	327	167	322	312	509	1901	905
2010	257	319	163	314	305	497	1855	909
2015	259	322	164	317	307	501	1870	845
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS								
2005	14	33	0	24	0	59	130	79
2010	50	50	0	55	41	85	281	171
2015	114	59	0	61	82	88	404	248
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS								
2005	276	360	167	346	312	568	2029	984
% Min Cap	78.7%	107.5%	85.2%	111.4%	213.0%	115.3%	110.8%	86.8%
2010	307	369	163	369	346	582	2136	1080
% Min Cap	87.6%	110.1%	83.2%	118.8%	236.2%	118.2%	116.7%	95.2%
2015	373	381	164	378	389	589	2274	1093
% Min Cap	106.4%	113.7%	83.7%	121.7%	265.5%	119.6%	124.2%	96.4%

Appendix J: Massey Family of Schools

capacity fte	Central	Glenwood	Northwood	Oakwood	Southwood	Roseland	Massey Elementary	Total Elementary	Massey
STUDENT SPACES									
Min Cap	378	384.5	369.5	253	403.5	351		2139.5	1602
Portables			73.5			49		122.5	
PortaPak			196			196		392	
Interschool cap							343	343	-294
Total Cap	378	384.5	639	253	403.5	596	343	2997	1308
ENROLMENT PATTERNS									
Enrolment FTE	Central	Glenwood	Northwood	Oakwood	Southwood	Roseland	Massey Elementary	Total Elementary	Massey
1999	340	395.5	405.5	232.5	439.5	369		2182	1060
Proj 2000	357.5	393.5	437.5	232.5	461	384		2266	1152
2000	386	380.5	456	244.5	456.5	389		2312.5	1221
Proj 2001	409.5	349.5	405	232	374	344	264	2378	1200
2001	401.5	359	485	244.5	378	378.5	285	2531.5	1225
Proj. 2002	424.5	343	501	246.5	366	425.5	310	2616.5	1259
2002	442	351	493	267.5	375.5	464	336	2729	1261.2
Proj 2003	448.5	335	532	277.5	378.5	510	366	2847.5	1202
2003	462.5	335.5	537	287.5	396.5	503.5	374	2896.5	1251.2
Proj 2004	456	315.5	549	293	402.5	542	390.5	2948.5	1324
% Min Cap	120.6%	82.1%	148.6%	115.8%	99.8%	154.4%		137.8%	82.6%
% Tot Cap	120.6%	82.1%	85.9%	115.8%	99.8%	90.9%	113.8%	98.4%	101.2%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)									
2005	421	326	460	257	352	440	348	2604	1074
2010	411	318	448	250	394	429	340	2590	1080
2015	414	321	452	252	346	432	342	2559	1003
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS									
2005	53	4	130	17	42	146	-	392	209
2010	102	7	204	195	88	395	-	991	504
2015	111	7	257	317	97	573	-	1362	612
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS									
2005	474	330	590	274	394	586	-	2648	1283
% Min Cap	125.4%	85.8%	159.7%	108.3%	97.6%	167.0%		123.8%	80.1%
2010	513	325	652	445	432	824	-	3191	1584
% Min Cap	135.7%	84.5%	176.5%	175.9%	107.1%	234.8%		149.1%	98.9%
2015	525	328	709	569	443	1005	-	3579	1615
% Min Cap	138.9%	85.3%	191.9%	224.9%	109.8%	286.3%		167.3%	100.8%

*Massey Elementary includes grades 7 and 8 students from
Northwood
Roseland
Southwood

Appendix K: Riverside Family of Schools

capacity fte	Concord	Eastwood	Forest Glade	Hetherington	Parkview	Princess Anne	Princess Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Riverside
STUDENT SPACES									
Min Cap	361	416.5	442.5	394	287	253.5	351.5	2506	1395
Portables		49		73.5				122.5	
PortaPak								0	
Total Cap	361	465.5	442.5	467.5	287	253.5	351.5	2628.5	1395
ENROLMENT PATTERNS									
Enrolment FTE	Concord	Eastwood	Forest Glade	Hetherington	Parkview	Princess Anne	Princess Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Riverside
1999	374	465.5	333	427.5	282.5	217.5	293.5	2393.5	1064
Proj 2000	380	467	374	462	286.5	211	283	2463.5	1093
2000	401.5	453	380.5	472	297.5	217	286.5	2508	1111
Proj 2001	405.5	455	401	456	297.5	216.5	299.5	2531	1100
2001	356	479	404.5	471.5	312.5	225	355.5	2404	1161
Proj. 2002	347.5	481.5	442	476	321.5	221.5	347.5	2637.5	1093
2002	393	465	465.5	475	309	228	339	2674.5	1100
Proj 2003	375.5	466.5	501	483.5	318	226	333	2703.5	993
2003	352	430	524.5	458	300.5	220.5	335.5	2621	1026
Proj 2004	324	440.5	534	447	294.5	226	328	2594	1002
% Min Cap	89.8%	105.8%	120.7%	113.5%	102.6%	89.2%	93.3%	103.5%	71.8%
% Tot Cap	89.8%	94.6%	120.7%	95.6%	102.6%	89.2%	93.3%	98.7%	71.8%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)									
2005	368	427	344	449	273	189	285	2334	950
2010	359	416	336	438	266	184	278	2278	964
2015	362	420	338	441	268	186	280	2295	895
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS									
2005	6	5	183	21	16	0	0	231	123
2010	11	7	309	44	79	0	0	450	226
2015	12	7	410	67	87	0	0	583	296
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS									
2005	374	432	527	470	289	189	285	2566	1082
% Min Cap	103.6%	103.7%	119.1%	119.3%	100.7%	74.6%	81.1%	102.4%	77.6%
2010	370	424	645	482	345	184	278	2728	1190
% Min Cap	102.5%	101.8%	145.8%	122.3%	120.2%	72.6%	79.1%	108.9%	85.3%
2015	374	427	748	508	355	186	280	2878	1191
% Min Cap	103.6%	102.5%	169.0%	128.9%	123.7%	73.4%	79.7%	114.8%	85.4%

Appendix L: Sandwich Family of Schools

capacity fte	LaSalle	Prince Andrew	Sandwich West	Total Elementary	Sandwich SS
STUDENT SPACES					
Min Cap	600	243.5	654	1497.5	1011
Portables	73.5		122.5	196	
PortaPak		196		196	
Total Cap	673.5	439.5	776.5	1889.5	1011
ENROLMENT PATTERNS					
Enrolment FTE	LaSalle	Prince Andrew	Sandwich West	Total Elementary	Sandwich SS
1999	0	390	784	1406	915
Proj 2000	449	325	668.5	1442.5	946
2000	486	353	661.5	1500.5	949
Proj 2001	525.5	378.5	683.5	1587.5	973
2001	552	386	681.5	1619.5	948
Proj. 2002	647	407	674	1728	935
2002	623	394	650	1667	953
Proj 2003	633	396.5	618	1647.5	910
2003	645	385.5	643	1673.5	945
Proj 2004	660	378	619	1657	934.5
% Min Cap	110.0%	155.2%	94.6%	110.7%	92.4%
% Tot Cap	98.0%	86.0%	79.7%	87.7%	92.4%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)					
2005	618	349	615	1582	842
2010	603	341	600	1544	846
2015	608	343	604	1555	786
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS					
2005	68	77	38	183	101
2010	112	186	57	355	214
2015	119	299	120	538	324
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS					
2005	686	390	653	1729	943
% Min Cap	114.3%	160.2%	99.8%	115.5%	93.3%
2010	715	456	657	1828	1064
% Min Cap	119.2%	187.3%	100.5%	122.1%	105.2%
2015	727	642	724	2093	1110
% Min Cap	121.2%	263.7%	110.7%	139.8%	109.8%

Appendix M: Walkerville Family of Schools

capacity fte	Beaton	King Edward	Begley	Prince Edward	Total Elementary	Walkerville
STUDENT SPACES						
Min Cap	369	485	570	656.5	2080.5	837
Portables					0	
PortaPak					0	
Total Cap	369	485	570	656.5	2080.5	837
ENROLMENT PATTERNS						
Enrolment FTE	Beaton	King Edward	Begley	Prince Edward	Total Elementary	Walkerville
1999	368.5	434.5	403.5	585.5	1792	675
Proj 2000	369	421	409	574	1773	782
2000	347	422	435.5	563	1767.5	753
Proj 2001	348.5	425.5	448	557.5	1779.5	703
2001	438.5	442	456	627	1963.5	724
Proj. 2002	430.5	455.5	464	600	1950	755
2002	420.5	425.5	412.5	609	1867.5	761
Proj 2003	381.5	423	412	590.5	1807	724
2003	388	429.5	495	617	1929.5	754.49
Proj 2004	378	437	515	598.5	1928.5	712
% Min Cap	102.4%	90.1%	90.4%	91.2%	92.7%	85.1%
% Tot Cap	102.4%	90.1%	90.4%	91.2%	92.7%	85.1%
ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)						
2005	344	443	434	560	1781	712
2010	336	432	423	546	1737	716
2015	338	435	427	551	1751	665
FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS						
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS						
2005	344	443	434	560	1781	712
% Min Cap	93.2%	91.3%	76.1%	85.3%	85.6%	85.1%
2010	336	432	423	546	1737	716
% Min Cap	91.1%	89.1%	74.2%	83.2%	83.5%	85.5%
2015	338	435	427	551	1751	665
% Min Cap	91.6%	89.7%	74.9%	83.9%	84.2%	79.5%

Appendix N: The Vocational Schools

capacity fte	Century	Western	Total Vocational
STUDENT SPACES			
Min Cap	741	528	1269
Portables		84	84
PortaPak			0
Total Cap	741	633	1374
ENROLMENT PATTERNS			
Enrolment FTE	Century	Western	Total Vocational
Proj 1999	576	643	1219
1999	557	637	1194
Proj 2000	578	632	1210
2000	570	615	1185
Proj 2001	589	600	1189
2001	574	615	1189
Proj. 2002	618	560	1178
2002	563.7	549	1112.7
Proj. 2003	584	560	1144
2003	582.76	548	1130.76
Proj. 2004	591.8	555	1146.8
% Min Cap	79.9%	105.1%	90.1%
% Tot Cap	79.9%	87.7%	83.3%