

**GREATER ESSEX COUNTY  
DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD**

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**ANNUAL ACCOMMODATION  
PLANNING REPORT**

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June 2007

**Mary Jean Gallagher**  
Director of Education

<p><b>GREATER ESSEX COUNTY</b>  DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD  <b>2007 ACCOMMODATION PLANNING REPORT</b>  <b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b></p>
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# GREATER ESSEX COUNTY

## DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

### 2007 ACCOMMODATION PLANNING REPORT

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#### A. SYSTEM AND PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

For the 2007-2008 school year, the Greater Essex County District School Board will be serving a projected 35,605 students in 61 elementary schools, 15 secondary schools, several alternative programs, an extensive adult and continuing education program, and several agency schools.

The Board offers a wide variety of programs designed to address individual needs of students. These include compensatory education, French Immersion, various Pathways to Success approaches (including new High Skills Major Programs), 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 co-operative programs including the Ontario Youth Apprenticeship Programs, Design and Technology, English as a Second Language, and the Walkerville Center for the Creative Arts. Special or alternative programs increase the demands on classroom space as does the Primary Class Size reduction.

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. Previous 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 some areas. The expansion of daycare thus becomes an important component of our accommodation planning, and we must also continue to strengthen the linkages between elementary and secondary schools.

In contrast to the majority of school boards in Ontario, our Board, for several years, had been experiencing a steady increase in enrolment in both panels. This trend was reversed in both panels most recently. The drop in enrolment at the secondary level resulting from the graduation of the “double cohort” 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, intermediate, and senior divisions. This larger cadre moving into our secondary schools is reducing the decline we would otherwise be experiencing. At the elementary level we have experienced a drop in enrolment since 2003/2004 which is projected to continue in the 2007/2008 school year, primarily a result of the larger classes of grade 8 graduating and moving into secondary school, the opening of new religious based private schools, a reduction in immigration and a decline in new population growth. Our enrolment is being further impacted by two major factors: the migration of families to new employment opportunities in the west (particularly Alberta) and the economic challenges in our community caused by the downsizing and relocation of the local automotive industry. All of this makes enrolment projections much more volatile than in past years. Is our local economic shift permanent, will the population exodus decline or accelerate, when will a new and more diversified economy develop? All of these and the imminent DRIC decision will impact our enrolments at various schools.

We continue to have considerable excess space at the secondary level, compared to Ministry rated capacities. Space is in shorter supply in some of our elementary schools. A shortage of classroom space is becoming more pronounced with the government's new grants to reduce class size in the primary programs. This will create the need for additional classrooms for newly formed classes although the present migration of families has reduced the need for increased classroom space in most of our schools. 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, have occurred so rapidly that this has not always been possible. Some capacity relief has been provided to the Belle River and Massey Families of Schools with the opening of Lakeshore Discovery School and Talbot Trail Elementary School. The new growth of these families of schools communities has resulted in a quicker than anticipated rate of new enrolments, especially in the French Immersion schools, Lakeshore and Bellewood Schools.

In 2003 the Ministry of Education released a list of "Prohibitive to Repair" schools, including three of our older core city elementary schools (Begley, Benson, and Campbell). The new Begley School opened in Spring 2006. Benson and Campbell are expected to open in the 2008/2009 school year. During the past school year, a new site was pursued for the building of Benson School. It will be erected on Wilson Park as a result of a land exchange with the City of Windsor. This will also see a new parkette on the present Wyandotte Street Benson School site. Planning is well underway with its architects. Campbell School's design is being developed in consultation with the Architectural Heritage Society for possible preservation of some of its significant architectural components and support from the Campbell School community. These facilities will complement nicely the core revitalization which has taken place in the Dougall, General Brock, and King Edward school areas.

Over the past year, the Ministry of Education has continued to define the various components of its capital funding policies. Most old capital grant processes no longer exist for declining enrolment boards and new policies are in place. These have a large impact upon our planning as virtually the only source of funds for new or replacement student accommodation spaces is through these Ministry programs.

Land for new school sites can be purchased through Education Development Charges or Board Reserves. Our Board has an elementary Education Development Charge By-Law in place, and we are in the process of development of a similar By-Law for the secondary panel.

New pupil accommodation can be funded through two Ministry processes: New Pupil Place Grants or Growth School Funding. The first, NPPG, requires that the student population in a panel exceeds the total Ministry rated capacity of the schools. With our recent decline in enrolment, we do not qualify for significant funding in this area. Growth school funding allows school boards to apply for funds for a new school if it is in an area of growth for the Board and in which the school board has an inadequate number of pupil spaces, even if excess capacity exists in other areas of a board's jurisdiction. It is within this grant that we can develop business cases for our areas of need.

Replacement of all or part of older school buildings may qualify for Ministry Prohibitive to Repair Funding. In these cases, a careful analysis of a building is made and a forecast of all repairs, refurbishments, and maintenance costs over the next several years is developed. If these costs exceed a significant proportion of the costs to rebuild, grants will cover the cost of the rebuild. Given that our board recently had the second oldest facilities in the province, this grant is very helpful to our ability to regenerate.

An additional grant which has recently been very helpful with respect to school facilities is the Good Places To Learn Grant. Over three years, this grant is expected to be over \$48 million (we are currently in year 2). This has permitted us to complete an unprecedented number of upgrades to our buildings.

## **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. Over the 2006/2007 school year we have made significant changes in the following areas:

### French Immersion Schools

1. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning initiates a system review of French Immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues to more effectively accommodate the growing French Immersion population.

Presently, the dual track programs at Sandwich West and Kingsville elementary schools can accommodate their demands for French Immersion programs. McCallum French Immersion School is seeing a slow but steady increase in enrolment. In response to McCallum's capacity requirements an accommodation study was initiated this past year. Puce School has become part of the Lakeshore Discovery School. Bellewood School's growth has continued. Summer 2006 saw the development of design plans, by J. P. Thomson, Architects for a sixteen room addition to Bellewood School, increasing its capacity to 621 students. Opening of this addition is scheduled for September 2007. This past school year also saw the opening of Lakeshore Discovery School. This is a dual track school for both English and French Immersion programs. French Immersion enrolment at both Bellewood and Lakeshore Discovery schools exceeds anticipated projections. The present Lakeshore/South Windsor French Immersion schools are of such a size that they can not expand further. The need for further study in regards to another school offering French Immersion programming is required.

2. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning include in this study considerations of a secondary school French Immersion program possibly being included in considerations of a new secondary school in Tecumseh.

Projected development in the southern Tecumseh municipality suggests a future need for educational facilities in this area. Given the continuous increase in demands for elementary French Immersion programming in its neighbouring areas (South Windsor and Lakeshore) identifies the probable need for additional dual track facilities in Tecumseh. Presently, there is not a French Immersion secondary school program in geographical proximity to the growing Immersion elementary populations of Lakeshore and South Windsor. Coupled with Tecumseh's projected growth, the need for a secondary school that offers both English and French programming may be confirmed in further accommodation studies of these areas.

### Herman Family of Schools

3. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning review the Roseville population distribution for possible annexation to other schools to provide a more permanent long term solution to the capacity issues at Roseville Public School.

In Winter 2006, a capacity study of the Roseville/McCallum schools confirmed the need for a re-allocation of their student populations. Due to McCallum's continuous enrolment growth, it identified the need to recapture the student spaces temporarily accommodating the Roseville

School Intermediate students. Repatriation of all of these students to Roseville School was deemed not possible. An accommodation study of these schools and the surrounding schools occurred. September 2006 saw the opening of the Forest Glade Primary Learning Centre which provides additional student spaces that can help relieve the capacity issues of Roseville and McCallum schools. This will result in additional student spaces for McCallum School's French Immersion growth as well as alleviate possible additional capacity issues at Roseville School.

#### Belle River Family of Schools

4. That the Board identify and procure a site for a new elementary school in Tecumseh and that administration begin planning for the new school to be considered for opening in 2008.

Projected development in the southern Tecumseh municipality suggests a future need for educational facilities in this area. Given the continuous increase in demands for elementary French Immersion programming in its neighbouring areas (South Windsor and Lakeshore) there is a need for additional dual track facilities in Tecumseh. A business case has been developed and presented to the Ministry to secure funding. The Superintendent of Business is investigating possible land acquisition in southern Tecumseh.

#### Belle River/Massey/Riverside Families of Schools

5. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning review secondary enrolment and capacity in the Tecumseh area in consideration of construction of a new secondary school in Tecumseh in response to the ongoing capacity issues due to continued new development in the area.

A business case has been developed and presented to the Ministry to secure funding. The Superintendent of Business is investigating possible land acquisition in southern Tecumseh.

#### Portables

6. That the Board's capital plan include a strategy to reduce the reliance on portables over long periods of time, and to renew the portable stock we continue to use.

Portable classrooms are reviewed on a yearly basis by Facility Services. Ratings range from 50 to 130 points for each portable. Those portables rated lower than 70 have been identified for possible demolition. Each spring, Principals working with the Superintendent of Education in charge of staffing plan their projections and school classroom requirements. If the school can not provide classrooms, based upon their OTG (on the ground capacity), other options are considered by Facility Services and the Superintendent in charge of accommodations. Where viable, portables are considered as the solution. When a school requires portables, existing inventory is utilized. Purchasing of new portable classrooms is determined on a needs basis, although the one-time Primary Class Size Capital Funds have allowed us to upgrade our inventory of portables.

## **2. Enrolment and Accommodation Planning**

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

Enrolment in our schools moves up and down over time in accordance with a number of factors. Increases and decreases in birth rates, not surprisingly, are followed a few years later by expansions and contractions in enrolment, first in elementary and then in secondary schools. A similar ebb and flow of students accompanies the immigration cycles of newcomers to our country. An additional boom/bust cycle of enrolment moves in time with our local economy. When jobs are plentiful, families move to our area. When times are more difficult, they move elsewhere.

Consistent growth in our community leading up to the fall of 2002 was 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 now being reflected in our 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. A change in our area economy has further exacerbated student enrolment. Migration to the economically booming province of Alberta is negatively impacting our population and student enrolment. Distress is furthered by the relocation of some of our local automotive industry and its negative impact upon our local economy.

#### (a) Demographics

The tail end of the larger part of the “baby boom echo” is moving through the elementary system and now through our secondary schools. 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 birth years from 2000 to 2010, labeled the Millennium Kids, will see a sharp decline in the number of school age children. In fact, Ministry of Education data indicates Ontario school-aged population declined 50,000 students in the past few years, and they forecast an additional 50,000 decline before the next echo of the baby boom echo makes its way into our schools beginning in 2011. Ministry of Finance projections indicate a stabilizing and modest increase in the 0-4 and 5-13 age groups through to the end of the next decade as the baby boom echo, now in their 20’s and early 30’s, start to establish households and families. It is important to note that these projections do not include any calculation of enrolment shifts associated with the levels of in-migration or migration and immigration. These activities, locally, have tempered the effect of the birth rate pattern. These are, however, volatile and very difficult to predict. There is a general expectation, however, that diverse communities will experience greater immigration over the long term. 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 somewhat 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 2397 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 10 year period peaking in



2002 at just over 2900 units. Activity eased back to 2000-2001 levels for 2004 at 2622 new units (down marginally from 2647 in 2003). Initial indications for 2005 suggested a further drop in residential construction totals to below 2000 units for the region - the lowest levels since the early 1990's - a reflection of regional economic uncertainty. The City figures fell to 901 new residential units in 2005 and 621 units in 2006. Construction also continues to decline in Windsor, Lakeshore, LaSalle and Tecumseh but was up slightly in Amherstburg.

Tecumseh is rebounding in development, having concluded an agreement with the City of Windsor for added sewage treatment capacity. Development of large new serviced areas in the south Tecumseh area is expected to create a significant increase in development there. Given the current signs of a softening economy, this may well be at the expense of development in Lakeshore, where developers have experienced difficulty lately in proceeding with plans in a timely way.

(c) 15 Year Enrolment Projection

The following charts forecast the enrolments in our elementary and secondary schools, based upon 2006 enrolment data, retention rates and recent data on birth rates. Included for the first time this year are two charts, indicating the significant difference a small change in assumptions can make in our school system. The first chart, Figure 1A, applies predicted birth rate and other data based upon the normal assumptions one makes about community and its ongoing economic cycles. The second chart, Figure 1B, recognizes the past few years have seen a sharp decline in enrolment and assumes this is likely to moderate but continue for several years to come.

**Figure 1A**  
15 Year Enrolment Projection

Year	Elementary	% Change	Secondary	% Change	Total
2000	23,861	n/a	12,510	n/a	36,371
2001	24,959	4.6	12,705	1.56	37,664
2002	25,011	0.21	12,562	-1.13	37,573
2003	24,960	-0.2	11,951	-4.86	36,911
2004	24,501	-1.84	12,183	1.94	36,684
2005	24,097	-1.65	12,348	1.35	36,445
2006	23,605	-2.08	12,449	0.81	36,053
2007	23,829	0.95	12,817	2.96	36,646
2008	24,055	0.95	13,191	2.92	37,246
2009	24,279	0.93	13,566	2.84	37,845
2010	24,502	0.92	13,943	2.78	38,445
2011	24,941	1.79	14,074	0.94	39,015
2012	25,380	1.76	14,201	0.9	39,581
2013	25,819	1.73	14,327	0.89	40,146
2014	26,255	1.69	14,452	0.87	40,707
2015	26,694	1.67	14,576	0.86	41,270
2016	27,102	1.53	14,595	0.13	41,697
2017	27,579	1.76	14,616	0.14	42,195
2018	28,059	1.74	14,637	0.15	42,696
2019	28,542	1.72	14,661	0.16	43,202
2020	29,027	1.7	14,687	0.18	43,714

**Figure 1B**  
15 Year Enrolment Projection

Year	Elementary	% Change	Secondary	% Change	Total
2000	23,861	n/a	12,510	n/a	36,371
2001	24,959	4.6	12,705	1.56	37,664
2002	25,011	0.21	12,562	-1.13	37,573
2003	24,960	-0.2	11,951	-4.86	36,911
2004	24,501	-1.84	12,183	1.94	36,684
2005	24,097	-1.65	12,348	1.35	36,445
2006	23,605	-2.08	12,449	0.81	36,053
2007	23,304	-1.27	12,301	-1.19	35,605
2008	23,008	-1.27	12,155	-1.19	35,163
2009	22,716	-1.27	12,010	-1.19	34,726
2010	22,427	-1.27	11,867	-1.19	34,294
2011	22,829	1.79	11,979	0.94	34,807
2012	23,231	1.76	12,086	0.9	35,317
2013	23,632	1.73	12,194	0.89	35,826
2014	24,032	1.69	12,300	0.87	36,332
2015	24,433	1.67	12,406	0.86	36,839
2016	24,807	1.53	12,422	0.13	37,229
2017	25,244	1.76	12,439	0.14	37,683
2018	25,683	1.74	12,458	0.15	38,141
2019	26,125	1.72	12,478	0.16	38,603
2020	26,569	1.7	12,500	0.18	39,069

\*Note: 2007 projections are sourced from the 2007-08 GECDSD budget document.

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

2001 Census data compiled by Statistics Canada for the Windsor Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) confirms recent moderate 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. The 2006 census data will be studied in consultation with Community Planners, Inc. to update our data. 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.

#### 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, from a modest increase of 0.24% per annum between 1986 and 1996 to just over 1% in the past few years. This was a reflection of strong residential growth in the South Cameron, Roseland/new South Windsor Talbot Trail and East Riverside Planning Districts. The County's annual growth rate recently eased from 2.34% to 1.8% per annum. Both of these growth rates are being overtaken by decreases as our local economy falters. It is important to note that in general our existing population is moving south and east as new areas develop. We need to plan to meet these

needs by shifting our available school accommodations in the same direction. At the same time, if our economic adversity continues, we may well see a reversal of this migration. People may begin to move from the more expensive suburbs back into the core. Currently, it is premature to make any firm prediction.

## 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 area experienced the highest level of immigration ever recorded. Consider that from 1961 to 1990 there were 1,000 new immigrants per year, increasing to 2,000 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 in 2002. The expectation is that Canada's strong economic performance will likely lead to current or increased levels of immigration but our local economy may limit the degree to which we share in this growth in the immediate future. In addition, changes to our immigration policy have 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 truth, it is very difficult to estimate this factor and its impact at the present time. In terms of our student enrolment, the potential results are twofold:

- (a) our overall enrolment estimates may be achieved more quickly, or may be delayed.
- (b) as immigrants from particular regions initially 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 Brock school.

This was the case in the west end of the city at General Brock Elementary School during the start of this decade. Immigration has been high from areas such as the Sudan and Iraq. Recent immigrants were predominantly non-Catholic. This led to a large growth of young children in the Brock area. Most recently immigration from the Sudan has reduced. This has resulted in easing of the population in Brock's area. Dougall School enrolment has been particularly volatile. Previously single unit dwellings have been replaced by small three storey apartment units which are especially attractive to new immigrant families. The area itself is particularly attractive to immigrants from Asian and eastern European countries. As these levels of immigration change, so does the population in the nearby schools. Some school boundary adjustments have eased related capacity issues. In many of these areas, our best plan is to provide an acceptable amount of school space to meet long term needs, recognizing that these core city school enrolments will fluctuate rapidly from year to year. Recently, a pattern of relocating, especially to Alberta where employment opportunities are greater, has been occurring especially with the Afghani community. This has had a negative impact on the enrolment at Begley. The new Begley School was designed to accommodate any future influx of immigrants into the central part of the city. In the past year, a more diverse migration from our school system area to Alberta is negatively impacting various schools. Most recently, the eastern part of Windsor has seen increasing numbers of families new to the city, as reflected in enrolments at Roseville and Forest Glade

schools. Leamington continues to be a point of settlement, especially for the Central and South American Mennonite community.

## 7. Conclusion – Future Enrolment Trends

Our 2007 projected student population is lower than predicted in the 15 year enrolment charts a few years ago. The steady annual increases in elementary enrolment experienced early in the decade have leveled off through mid-decade as the “baby boom echo” makes its way through elementary school age. Based on provincial trends we expect to see modest increases in the next decade (2011 and beyond) as children of the “baby boom echo” start to show up at our schools.

It is important to note the fact that 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, was the only exception to this trend. This is no longer the case as we join the rest of Ontario’s “non GTA” boards. Windsor continually experiences ups and downs in its economic cycle and our enrolments follow suit. Thus, while we are currently seeing enrolment decline overall, in the long term, the growth should continue.

## B. ENROLMENT AND SPACE REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Ministry Capacity Model

According to the Ministry of Education, classrooms are multiplied by the maximum mandated system aggregate average class size factor. This determines the number of pupil spaces available for instruction at any given time. With the Good Places to Learn report, Boards must strive to schedule for an average of 23 students in a class for elementary and 21 students per class for secondary. These numbers have been adjusted to reflect the Primary Class Size (PCS) cap of 20 for primary division classes (Kindergarten to grade three). The Ministry rating presently 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
OTG Cap (New Pupil Place Capacity)	24,462
Less "Prohibitive to Repair"	0
Plus New Capacity for "Prohibitive to Repair"	834
Adjusted OTG Cap	25,296
Portables	1,426
Portapak	667
Locally funded	0
Interschool Capacity	0
<b>TOTAL CAPACITY</b>	<b>27,389</b>

According to this method of calculating accommodation capacities, there are approximately 25,296 permanent elementary student spaces. In addition to these, there are approximately 1,426 student spaces in portables and 667 student spaces in portapaks. In the past, due to accommodation needs, we had provided spaces for elementary students located in secondary schools. With the construction of Talbot Trail and Lakeshore Discovery elementary schools,

these students have been able to return to elementary schools and the spaces returned to secondary school use.

(a) Elementary Enrolment

With an expected 23,303.5 students for 2007/2008, Figure 3 indicates that approximately 95% of Ministry capacity will be utilized.

As stated earlier in this report, accommodation pressures in many areas of our board have eased. Crowding in our schools is now a more localized phenomenon, best addressed through our growth schools business cases.

**Fig. 3**

<b>Enrolment FTE</b>	<b>Elementary</b>
Proj. 2003	25,083
2003	24,956
Proj. 2004	24,914
2004	24,501
Proj. 2005	24,403
2005	24,097
Proj. 2006	23,838
2006	23,604.5
Proj 2007	23,303.5
<i>% of OTG Capacity</i>	95.25%
<i>% of Total Capacity</i>	85%

(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 steadily increased over fourteen years from 20,795 in 1988 to 25,011 in 2002. Since then, there has been a decrease in successive years. There is expected to be a resumption of our increases after 2010. All of this is subject, however, to issues with our local economy and to the ebb and flow of the immigration factor.

(c) Conclusion – Elementary

Normally, as enrolment reduces somewhat in our elementary schools, one would expect the accommodation pressures to do likewise. Our government and our school board have made a commitment to a class size of 20 in our JK to grade 3 classes. This resulted in continued accommodation pressure in a number of our schools. Also, as the total elementary enrolment levels off for the system or grows in subsequent years, the enrolment will not be evenly distributed geographically. In the long term, there will still be high growth areas for elementary schools in the fringes and outskirts of the city, and in shoreline communities.

New schools will need to be constructed to accommodate the rapidly expanding outlying communities. Replacement of the two additional prohibitive to repair schools in the city core is presently underway. We are also moving on to consider the needs of additional older schools. Ministry announcements to come may assist or impede this planning. Our current plans include construction of an additional four new elementary schools within the next four years, which is exciting for our school system and our community. The new Begley

School has reminded us of the impact a new school can have in its community. After a period of thirty years in which both predecessor boards combined to build only three new facilities, these are opportunities 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 an on the ground capacity of 15,306 spaces. This excludes the closed unused spaces at W. D. Lowe and Ada C. Richards.

*Fig 4*

<b>Student Spaces</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
OTG Cap (New Pupil Place Capacity)	15,306
Portables	105
Portapak	0
Interschool Cap	0
Total Cap	15,321

(a) Secondary Enrolment

Secondary enrolment has decreased as the double cohort graduated, although not as much as had been predicted. It increased for a period of time and has now experienced a decrease, although less than that experienced in the elementary panel.

*Fig. 5*

<b>Enrolment FTE</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
Proj. 2003	11,491
2003	11,710
Proj. 2004	11,913
2004	12,182
Proj. 2005	12,626
2005	12,348
Proj. 2006	12,883
2006	12,661
Proj. 2007	12,210
% of OTG Capacity	78.25%
% of Total Capacity	78.69%

(b) Future Growth in the Secondary Panel

Secondary enrolment growth is leveling off and will grow by only a small amount in the long term. Accommodation pressures will be localized, with growth school business cases and prohibitive to repair replacements providing our best opportunity to meet the needs of our community.

(c) Conclusion - Secondary

It is clear that we will continue to have excess capacity spaces at the secondary level.

The issue we will need to resolve at the secondary level is the continued movement of population to areas in the southern and eastern areas of or near the city. All of our high schools with the exception of Massey are located in the northern half of the city or in single school rural communities. The developing areas on the south part of our city and in Tecumseh are not adequately served by public secondary schools.

### **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) Rented Space for Community Uses:
    - Sandwich Community Health Center at Forster
    - Day Care at General Amherst
    - Day Care at Forster

#### **Overcrowding in the Elementary schools has been reduced by:**

3. Building new schools/additions and maximizing Ministry capital grants:
  - (a) Financing the new school in LaSalle from Facility Services operating budgets;
  - (b) Constructed a 10 classroom addition to create Mount Carmel-Blytheswood School (opened in September 2002);
  - (c) Constructed an 8 room addition to Northwood school (opened in September 2003);
  - (d) Constructed an 8 room addition to Roseland school (opened in September 2003);
  - (e) Lakeshore Discovery School in Lakeshore opened in February 2007;
  - (f) Talbot Trail School in South Windsor opened in September 2006;
  - (g) Construction of an addition to Bellewood French Immersion School in South Windsor (to open phase one in September 2007);
  - (h) Construction of an addition to Northwood School in South Windsor (to open phases one and two in September 2007);
  - (i) Opening of the Forest Glade Primary Learning Center (September 2006);
  - (j) 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 and building demolished);
  - Civic Center (declared surplus to needs and leased out);
  - Richards (declared surplus to needs, available for sale 2007);
  - Lowe (declared surplus to needs, currently used to accommodate elementary students displaced by school replacement construction projects);
  - Blytheswood School (declared surplus to needs).
- (k) Closing and future disposal of the former Puce School site;
- (l) 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.
- (j) Boundary adjustments between Roseville and Forest Glade schools (to be implemented in September 2007).
6. Using surplus secondary space:
- (a) A policy had been adopted to examine the possibility of using surplus secondary space where feasible as a solution to elementary overcrowding. Secondary projections data does not currently support this as an alternative solution to elementary capacity issues.
- (b) Elementary students had been accommodated in Massey, beginning in September 2001, in an attempt to address the overcrowding problem in South Windsor, making the use of Massey more efficient. Due to secondary enrolment growth, Massey required the use of portables. When Talbot Trail Elementary School opened, the continued need for portable classrooms at Massey ended.
- (c) The JK/SK students formerly accommodated at Belle River District High School in an attempt to address the overcrowding problem at Belle River Public School have been repatriated to their appropriate elementary schools with the opening of Lakeshore Discovery School in January 2007. This space was needed for secondary enrolment at Belle River District High School.

#### **D. ACCOMMODATION ISSUES FOR 2007/2008**

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. Revised class size with the twenty student cap on Primary classes has reduced the capacity of our school buildings, requiring a careful review of school utilization. Where some schools once had excess space, they now are nearing capacity levels. However, enrolment is declining in many areas, although it is particularly difficult to



predict accurately at this point how many students we will lose and for how many years this will continue.

### 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 building rates have increased, particularly in the previous 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. Lakeshore Discovery School opened this school year, relieving capacity pressures on Belle River Public School. Lakeshore Discovery is a dual track school, including the French Immersion students from Puce Public School. Puce School has closed. It is usual to see a newly constructed school's population increase significantly, especially for its first years of operation. French Immersion enrolments beyond expectations coupled with a higher than anticipated new housing growth in the Lakeshore area, has resulted in Lakeshore Discovery School requiring eight portable classrooms to be placed for September 2007. Study is necessary to determine strategies to accommodate this unanticipated rate of growth. This will result in a more directed review of the French Immersion programs of our system coupled with a study of growth related school needs for the future planned development of Tecumseh.

Tecumseh, which enjoyed a growth of at least 200 new homes annually from 1985 to 1999, slowed down for several years, primarily because of a shortage of serviced land. There are two new developments in the Banwell Road area which have been included in the future housing development data for 2010, 2015, and 2020. All of this leaves the former Sandwich South Township as the next 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. It is expected that growth will resume soon. This new growth and the overcrowding at Lakeshore Discovery has resulted in the immediate need for new elementary and secondary schools in the area.

The adjacent town of Lakeshore has benefited from the shortage of land in Tecumseh and has been 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. Ultimately, the local economy and the availability of developed land in south Tecumseh is likely to slow down the rate of growth in Lakeshore.

From the data, it is clear that this family of schools will continue to experience significant change due to continued growth spread through all of its schools with the exception of Centennial Central. D.M. Eagle's growth is leveling off but will continue to increase gradually over the decade, requiring additional portables in the future.

A.V. Graham has been above its capacity for some time with relief occurring by the use of two portables. 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 from its enrolment pressures. This is not expected to continue however now that new areas will come under development. Some of the enrolment increase that had been expected by 2006 has been delayed but it will accelerate when the

economy experiences an upswing. The school will once again face significant accommodation pressure requiring additional portables or the alternate solution of a new school in Tecumseh.

Belle River Public School, as acknowledged earlier in this report, was oversubscribed. With the opening of the new Lakeshore Discovery dual track school, pressures have been relieved to the point that day care can now be considered to serve the Belle River community. New construction in Belle River has not materialized as quickly as was originally forecast due to municipal delays, but the need for student spaces will accelerate as the new subdivisions in the area come on line. The opening of Lakeshore Discovery School has relieved the capacity issues at Belle River Public School, making it a possible source for short term relief for the capacity issues at Lakeshore Discovery School.

Centennial Central is underutilized, quite small and expected to experience a further 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 but will be able to contain its population within its building.

As identified earlier, Puce School was in a facility and location no longer viable. Its French Immersion enrolment continues to grow as the large primary classes move into the more senior grades and Kindergarten enrolments continue to increase at a high rate. This is an area where French Immersion programming is in great demand and continues to increase in population. It is now part of Lakeshore Discovery School. French Immersion interest is a contributor to the capacity issues at Lakeshore Discovery School. This requires study to determine alternative accommodation for the increasing French Immersion population. The new school in Tecumseh may be part of the solution as well as also possibly utilizing excess space at Belle River Public School.

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. As in the past, it may be necessary to adjust grade levels between Eagle, Graham and Victoria in the short term to balance accommodations and enrolments between the schools. Further solutions may be identified with a new Tecumseh school.

It is very clear that as the new development in south Tecumseh comes on line, we will not have adequate student space. Construction of a new elementary school in south Tecumseh, accompanied by the resultant boundary adjustments to our existing Tecumseh schools, will need to be included in the Capital Planning process.

Belle River District 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 reclaimed the space temporarily converted to house the JK/SK students from Belle River Public. These students have been able to return to Belle River Public and to Lakeshore Discovery schools. Projections suggest Belle River District High School is likely to require additional space, although this may be affected to some degree when the coterminous board opens St. Anne's at its new location. This will need to be monitored so that appropriate accommodation decisions can be made in a timely way.

Continued growth is anticipated in the Tecumseh and Belle River communities which will increase the demands on Belle River District High School. Likewise, Massey Secondary

School will experience increasing capacity issues developing from the continued growth in the South Windsor area feeding the Talbot Trail School. Both communities also have very successful French Immersion programs. A new dual track secondary school in the new growth area of Tecumseh may provide a solution to these capacity issues.

## 2. Essex Family of Schools

The recent years have seen a decline in the populations of schools in this area. Some projected enrolment increases, as a consequence of a small amount of new housing spread throughout the area, is predicted but seems to be developing very slowly. There is now a forecast of some new development in the area, with slow steady growth, primarily affecting Sun Parlor and Maplewood schools in the future. 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 presently well below 200 students with projected 2007 enrolments of 143 and 157 students, respectively, showing a continued slight declining pattern.

Sun Parlor Junior School is a JK to grade 2 school located in the town of Essex. Its enrolment has been recently decreasing but is expected to increase within a few years due to the new development projected along the Highway 3 bypass. 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 immediate enrolment. The school building itself is very small. Clearly it falls below the enrolment levels which generate adequate resources in the areas of secretarial support, and general overhead. Also, the relatively small staff results in a very small number of people to provide supervision.

The 2004/2005 accommodation study of Maplewood, Sun Parlor and Maidstone schools resulted in a decision to consolidate two schools located in the town of Essex (Maplewood and Sun Parlor). In Spring 2006, Ministry of Education announced a grant for the consolidation of Sun Parlor and Maplewood schools. Plans are well underway for construction of the new school to begin in Fall 2007 with an expected opening of the new school in the 2008/2009 school year.

Colchester North's enrolment is relatively low with a projected enrolment of 227 students which follows the decline of the past few years. Its enrolment projections show a possible slight growth over time.

Gosfield North is a large school. Some enrolment growth, due to slightly larger primary numbers, is reflected in projections although no new development plans are confirmed for the future.

As identified in the 2003 Accommodation Planning Report, Maidstone is a very small school. Its 2007/2008 projected enrolment is 157 students from the 187 students registered during the year of the accommodation study. This is spread over 10 grades, JK to grade 8. A student population forecast to be 157 students distributed among 10 grades sets up not only double but possibly triple combined (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. If the Maidstone boundaries are examined, students are bused 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 District High School, not Essex. Maidstone's main building has a (revised) capacity of 158 students. Two portables remain on site from previous years when the population was considerably higher. While Maidstone will experience a small amount of growth due to new development, this will remain one of our system's smallest schools with the other one being a part of the Maplewood/Sun Parlor consolidation and the other being located on Pelee Island. Given the financial and programming restrictions of such a small school, the community recognized in its report to the Board at the February 16, 2005 Board meeting that it is a school to be considered in future accommodation studies of adjacent areas.

Maplewood is a grade 3 to 8 school in the town of Essex. Its enrolment has decreased recently. It is expected to experience some slow growth over the next 15 years due to the new development projected along the Highway 3 bypass. In the 2004/2005 accommodation study, it was decided to consolidate Sun Parlor and Maplewood schools to a new facility. Plans are underway for the new school with construction anticipated to begin in Fall 2007 for opening in the 2008/2009 school year.

Essex District High School has considerable excess capacity at present (79.1%). Planned development in the area, combined with the enrolment bubble moving into secondary school, is expected to move the school gradually to 100% capacity over the next decade but this depends upon the economy as well. Issues of building refurbishment and facilities to better accommodate programs, including those for special needs students, will become part of future capital planning activities.

### 3. Forster Family of Schools

There is virtually no new home development within the Forster area. In past years, the west end of Windsor has been 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 and political turmoil in other parts of the world, and our country's immigration policies. Most recently, every school in the west end has experienced significant declines in enrolment. Some of this is the result of immigration changes. To a greater extent this is a reflection of the DRIC issue. The longer this issue remains undecided, the greater the impact on enrolment in schools.

Historically, Taylor School had been over capacity. A Community Study Group recommendation 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 allowing it to operate with a 92% to 108% capacity.

In the past, Brock experienced considerable crowding, largely as a result of two phenomena: the age distribution of children (larger primary and junior classes than intermediate), resulting in a larger population "bubble" moving through the school, and a shift occurring in the proportion of the population in Brock's area that is public rather than Catholic. The past capacity impact upon Brock resulted in the Kindergarten programs being located to Marlborough School beginning September 2002. Subsequently, a total of three portable classrooms were located at Brock School. While this process was being put in place to accommodate Brock's capacity issues, the school's population trends reversed. This reversal

was due to a few reasons: a boundary readjustment between Marlborough and Brock; an increased housing vacancy rate in the area; and, the choice of incoming immigration to locate in other areas of the city, most notably to the east side of the city. In 2005, the JK and SK students living in Brock's area returned to the school.

Benson is one of two schools in the area which is significantly under capacity, with a projected enrolment of 366 students (62.5%, 218.5 excess spaces). Although larger primary classes will result in a projected 453 students by 2020, this will still result in excess space (77.4%, 132.5 excess student spaces). A more serious number of excess spaces were ameliorated somewhat in 2002, when the board implemented a boundary change between Dougall and Benson schools. The greater solution will be achieved when Benson is replaced by the new facility whose initial planning is near completion. The new school will be designed based on current and projected student population which will eliminate excess space. The new school will be funded by the 2003 Prohibitive to Repair (PTR) grants. In collaboration with the City of Windsor, a land exchange is being finalized. This will result in the new Benson School being constructed at the rear of the Adie Know complex on the present Wilson Park land. A new parkette, on Wyandotte Street West, will replace the present Benson school building. Construction will begin in Summer 2007 with opening of the new school anticipated during the 2008/2009 school year.

Marlborough School is the other facility which has significant excess capacity. Next year's projected utilization is 55.1% which continues a decrease of the past five years. Site utilization has decreased due to Brock's JK/SK population returning to the Brock site in September 2005. Marlborough is also a very old school building and has been identified in the 2007 provincial Facility Condition Index as one of our ten worst buildings in terms of its physical plant. It is a school in need of future replacement. Whether or not this is advisable may depend upon the overall enrolment in west end schools and the outcome of the DRIC process.

There is another more general issue which needs to be examined with respect to 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 there 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 was to proceed to planning approval in 2005. Parts of the area already have full services and might become 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. Also, previous development plans have been delayed, pending resolution of the issues of the DRIC (Detroit River International Crossing). In fact, this area may not proceed in the foreseeable future, or its use could change dramatically. If this area does proceed, 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 was also accelerating in its development and may now be delayed. This is adjacent to the Armanda/Yawkey area and is included in Oakwood School's boundaries. This could result in increased enrolment pressure and crowding in that school, all of which hinges on the DRIC decision. All of this ties school enrolment not only to Marlborough numbers, but also to Oakwood and Sandwich West schools. All of these options need to be examined in the future. Development in these areas, including implications of the DRIC outcome, will have to be closely monitored so that appropriate accommodations planning can take place.

In past years, Dougall School experienced a relatively unpredicted and ongoing enrolment surge. There is no new development in the area, but the immigrant population in the city core area has increased 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 two years ago as boundary changes were effected between Dougall and Benson and between Dougall and Begley has provided much needed relief to crowding at Dougall. More recently, the student population has decreased slightly, relieving its capacity pressures which should allow for the future's slight population increase to be accommodated.

Forster Secondary School continues to be underutilized (413 excess spaces although many are special purpose areas). The enrolment is projected to decline, again, this year. Some space is utilized by the Sandwich Community Health Center and Sundowners Day Care. Student population is bolstered by Forster housing the city's ESL (English as a Second Language) program. This concentration of all ESL students from across the city may bolster Forster's population at the expense of enrolment in the program and loss of students to our co-terminus board due to geographical conveniences. As population shifts continue, these issues will require further study. It is difficult at the present time, however, to come to any conclusions as the DRIC decision may precipitate large changes in the area.

#### 4. General Amherst Family of Schools

After a hiatus in new home construction in Amherstburg following several plant closures, new home starts again increased in 2004. In the short term the expansion took place in Anderdon's area, followed by Malden. This has continued to develop but, recently, fell off due to a local declining economy. The schools will be able to accommodate the changes in the immediate future. The most recent five year span shows a slight population decrease in these three schools, relieving the need for additional space.

Amherstburg Public School is expected to have stable or slightly increasing enrolment for the next decade. No new development is projected within its area. While it is slightly over its rated capacity, presently it can accommodate its enrolment. Anderdon Public School continues experiencing an increase. When the rate of new development increases, the need for additional space will likewise increase. New development coming back on line may result in increased enrolment pressures on Malden School over the next few years as well, although again the timing will depend upon the local economy.

In accordance with the recommendations of a community study group in 2000/2001, and a subsequent Board motion, enrolment has been reviewed each Fall, by the area Superintendent of Schools, to determine whether or not it is time to move a segment of these three schools into a school within a school at General Amherst. At the end of the 2006/2007 review of these schools, it was recommended to fold the reviews into the annual Accommodation Planning Report studies. At the February 21, 2007 Board meeting, it was approved, "That the accommodation process for Amherstburg area schools be referred to the Board's normal accommodation process as a subject of an accommodation study during the 2007/2008 school year ..."

General Amherst High School, like some of our other secondary schools, is experiencing some enrolment growth. This will be increased as new development comes on line over the next 15 years. Its current excess space (presently 260 projected spaces) will decrease over the next fifteen years so it will be operating at a projected 90.6% of its capacity. With the projected

growth at General Amherst Secondary School, the possibility of a “school within a school” is less likely to be a viable solution to capacity issues at the three elementary schools. An accommodation study will help determine the direction for dealing with capacity issues in this family.

#### 5. Harrow Family of Schools

Harrow District High School was the subject of a prolonged accommodation study from June 2003 to November 2005. During this time a decision with respect to potential closure was deferred repeatedly as a result of requests and a moratorium by the Minister of Education, as well as promised new funding and capital announcements. In the spring of 2006 the Ministry of Education provided “Lighthouse” funding to provide the refurbishment of a science lab at the school in support of new “Pathways to Success” programming. Harrow’s enrolment will experience a projected decline in all three schools for the 2007/2008 school year. Harrow High School’s rated capacity is 429 students. Projected enrolment for the coming year is 312.5. Its enrolment was expected to range up to 409 over the next 15 years, although recent enrolment trends in our Harrow elementary schools suggest this may not materialize. It is the only high school within the town of Harrow and is ardently supported by members of the community. It is, however, the Board’s smallest high school, located near larger schools with excess capacity. Its continued viability will depend to a considerable degree on ongoing adequacy of Ministry resources to secondary education in our board. Over the past five years, Harrow Junior School has experienced an ongoing population decline. It is projected to have an excess of 70 student spaces (30% excess space) with a projected population of 169.5 students. Harrow Senior Public School’s population has experienced a similar three year decline with a projected excess of 91 spaces (18% excess space) with a projected population of 426 students. With the possibility of future building grants for Prohibitive to Repair (PTR) schools, there may be opportunities for a JK to grade eight elementary school with improved facilities for all students.

#### 6. Herman Family of Schools

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. This has resulted in an extraordinarily large intake into primary division classes at McCallum and especially at Bellewood. As classes of 29 graduate from grade 8 and are replaced by classes of 80 to 100 at grade 1, it is easy to see why Bellewood especially, and McCallum to a lesser extent, are experiencing enrolment pressures. At Bellewood, students tend to stay for their entire elementary school career. At McCallum, more students tend to leave so the enrolment pressure is not as acute. For the past several years McCallum School has been a dual track program (English and French students) for its Intermediate grades, providing Roseville School some relief from its capacity issues. Due to increasing enrolments and a reduced capacity, 2006/2007 was the final year of McCallum’s ability to maintain this dual track program. In Winter 2006-2007, an accommodation study resulted in a re-organizing of Forest Glade/Roseville school boundaries. This will allow the Roseville students at McCallum to return to their local school settings. The result will be necessary space at McCallum School for its French Immersion program without capacity pressures. Without the dual track component, McCallum’s population will not decrease for 2006/2007, confirming its French Immersion enrolment growth. Preliminary projections predict this trend will continue, creating capacity pressures at the school.

Bellewood School is above its effective capacity as some of its rooms were designed small as special purpose areas rather than as full classroom settings. For September 2004, two portables were moved onto the site with an additional two portables required for September 2005 and an additional four being required for September 2006. A longer term solution to these capacity issues was determined during the past school year. The result is a sixteen classroom Phase One addition currently under construction for September 2007 occupancy, creating 621 student spaces. The second phase that will expand the Kindergarten, music and gym areas and day care area are contingent upon further provincial funding.

Likewise, pronounced growth is also occurring in the Lakeshore French Immersion program. (This is part of the reason for eight portables being placed there for September 2007.) Further decisions regarding the secondary French Immersion program may follow as a result of a system review of our Immersion French programs. 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. It has become increasingly clear that an overall review of accommodation for French Immersion programs is required.

With the small boundary adjustments of the past few years, and no further new development, Coronation's population appears to be leveling off in the short term. Projections will be contained within the building without experiencing capacity pressures.

Maxwell School hovered around the 400 student mark for a number of years although experiencing a decline over the most recent four years. A move towards the 400 student enrolment level is anticipated over the fifteen year period, if present trends reverse. It can presently accommodate its population. This is an older building with a Facilities Condition Index which is relatively high. In its 5 and 10 year Capital Plan, potential replacement needs to be considered. Its proximity to its neighbour, McGregor School, which has considerable excess space and similar facility issues suggest possibilities for consolidation to be considered at some point in the future.

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, at one time, housed in portables.) This also made use of excess space at McCallum. As was acknowledged by the 2003 Community Study Group, this solution was to be replaced with a more permanent arrangement in the future. A Roseville Study Group formed this past school year to consider issues specific to Roseville School's capacity issues. It has been 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 Ministry of Education "Turnaround" literacy program in place which places additional demands for space on the school. The long term solution here was a boundary adjustment with Forest Glade School for the 2007-2008 school year. This boundary change will allow Roseville School to return to a JK to grade eight school. No additional portables will be required.

Davis School is able to accommodate its population due to boundary adjustments in previous years. There are currently three portables on site which are not presently in use.

McGregor School historically has had a population which ranges between 490 and 535, housed in a school which has an adjusted capacity of 630 student spaces. McGregor boundaries were



previously adjusted to assist Davis School's capacity issues. Although there is a projected drop in population for the coming year, long term projections return it to its usual population over the following fifteen year projection. McGregor is another one of our older schools, with a Facility Condition Index which identifies it as one of our four worst buildings. Plans should be made to replace the building when our five year capital plans are developed. Its proximity to its neighbour, Maxwell School, which has similar facility issues suggest possibilities for consolidation to be considered if the opportunity to build a new school materializes.

Herman Secondary School has the third lowest utilization rate (59.3%) next to Forster (55.4%) and Century (58.5%). Although many areas at Herman are special purpose areas, there is excess space available. This has allowed an additional Special Education secondary site to develop for our Community Living program students, serving the secondary students of east Windsor. It is presently also home to the secondary French Immersion program for the city. The French Immersion program is well subscribed by the McCallum students, but for a number of reasons, Bellewood students do not pursue secondary studies here.

#### 7. Kennedy Family of Schools

While McWilliam School's enrolment continues to require accommodation via the use of portables, Kennedy, Campbell and Queen Victoria do not project future capacity issues.

McWilliam is seeing a decline in enrolment as the area's developments near completion and the neighbourhoods "age." It will, however, continue to utilize the four portables on site and possibly require additional space over the next ten to fifteen years. A result of the approved South Windsor Boundary study was the addition of an area formerly tied to Northwood School joining McWilliam. As larger classes proceed to secondary school, the addition of these students did not impact negatively on the school's capacity issues. However, with no projected decrease in the school's population, it may be necessary to consider an addition to McWilliam to reduce its dependency on portables.

Campbell has been the site of 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, impacting upon the school's enrolment. This will return it to a neighbourhood school also housing a Developmental Special Education program. This population change will be accommodated in the new Campbell School plans. Campbell is one of the schools for which we have received special funding for replacement from the Ministry's 2003 Prohibitive to Repair grants. It is the third of our priorities in this category. In consultation with the city of Windsor and its heritage committee, our architects are exploring preservation of its exterior facade. The proposed plans preserve the historically significant architectural exterior while creating a new school within this frame that will provide a state of the art learning environment for the students. Preliminary planning also includes day care facilities. Completion of the Campbell School project is anticipated in the 2008-2009 school year.

Queen Victoria's enrolment is experiencing a slight decline somewhat based on normal demographic data. Projections show this excess capacity will be utilized over the years as the population returns to its earlier size. Projected population can be accommodated within its building. Given the age and condition of the school, potential replacement will need to be considered as we develop our five year capital plan.

Kennedy Collegiate had experienced a significant reduction in its enrolment as a result of several factors, including the double cohort graduation, and had excess capacity for the first time in decades. Its projected enrolment for 2007/2008 (99% utilization) however continues the return to earlier population numbers. In fact, it has reached capacity, again, and will slightly exceed capacity or hover at capacity in its future projections.

#### 8. Kingsville Family of Schools

The Kingsville family of schools continues to operate significantly under capacity but there is some growth forecast 5 to 15 years into the future. As we have seen in the past, much can happen to delay expected development: economic changes and plant closures have considerable impact, mostly within Jack Miner School's boundaries.

Ruthven Public School is under capacity (80.2% utilization) with relatively stable enrolment until next year's projection. Some modest development growth is being forecast over the longer term. With the current capacity rating, this will eventually result in 100% capacity. Whether at reduced or a full capacity of 288 students, this is a small school. The building itself is older and not in great condition. At a projected enrolment of 231, it should continue to be monitored.

Jack Miner is considerably under capacity (56.6% projected capacity), with a continued declining enrolment projection. It is forecast to have considerable increases in the future due to new housing projected bringing it near capacity (98.6%) over time. Much of this housing seems to be becoming home to retired "empty nesters." It remains to be seen whether the full pupil yield forecast will materialize.

Kingsville Public is a dual track school with both English and French Immersion programs. It operates at 92.9% without use of its three portables. The revised Ministry capacity, coupled with a slight population increase projected over fifteen years, predicts future capacity use just over 100% (104.4%). Part of the building is very old indeed. There may be an opportunity in the future to consider refurbishment and/or replacement of parts of Kingsville Public.

In the Kingsville Family, two of the three schools, (Ruthven and Jack Miner) have capacities not comparable with some newer schools. A possible consolidation of some Kingsville Family schools may be considered in the future. This would result in economies of scale and significantly improved facilities for the pupils from both schools.

Pelee Island will drop to a projected 12.5 students this September. In its projections for next year it will have 1 (0.5 FTE) JK student and 2 (1.0 FTE) student in SK, but no students in grades 1, 3 or 4 and only 1 student in grade 2. 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. This is an older building with a Facilities Condition Index which is relatively poor.

Kingsville District High School enrolment is again approaching 600 students reflecting numbers of the past with the double cohort. Projections, taking into consideration the whole areas future development plans show increasing enrolments that will bring it to capacity levels. Without the new development actualizing, the school will continue to have excess space available for a considerable length of time. (Presently the school is projected to operate at 70.% capacity.) It is expected to reach an 88% utilization rate by 2010. If the new housing generates the pupil yield predicted, the school would reach capacity by 2020 (101.8%).

### 9. Leamington Family of Schools

The town of Leamington has come through several years where there was no new housing development plans announced. There are now signs of new construction, particularly in the area surrounding Gore Hill. It is expected that school enrolment in the area will remain relatively stable.

Gore Hill has excess space at the present time but this will be needed to accommodate expected growth from new housing starts in its area as they materialize. Gore Hill is projected to begin exceeding capacity by 2010 (109.5%) and significantly over its capacity in the 10 years beyond that time (154%). Whether or not this construction proceeds on schedule will need to be monitored. In the future on a short term basis, portable classrooms will be able to deal with capacity issues until it can be determined if development warrants consideration of an addition.

With the current on the ground capacity rating, Margaret D. Bennie has reached its capacity requiring full utilization of its portables. If the projected future growth actualizes there will be a need for additional portables. There was a small anomaly in boundaries for the secondary school some of these students attend. This included the small geographical area near Fraser Road, Seacliff and Albuna. It was reviewed by the Superintendent responsible for accommodation issues. With the support of the school community and its school council, at the May 18, 2005 Board meeting, it was approved that this area's students also continue their school studies at Leamington District Secondary School.

East Mersea is small but its geographic location makes it difficult to consider for any consolidation with any other facilities. Its enrolment is relatively stable although slight growth has occurred this past year. This is 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 over the fifteen year projections.

Mount Carmel-Blytheswood presently has excess capacity with 51 student spaces 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. It is anticipated that Mount Carmel-Blytheswood student spaces will be more fully utilized with future area development.

With the projected development in the area continuing over the long term, coupled with the new OTG (on the ground) capacity rating, Queen Elizabeth will experience continued capacity challenges. In the short term utilizing the present portables on site will relieve capacity needs. Monitoring of this area is required as continued growth may result in considerations of a small addition to the school.

Leamington District Secondary School had maintained stable enrolment over the past five years (except for the double cohort graduation year). Next year's projections identify a declining population, from 901 to 831 students. This will create some excess capacity in the short term. Future projections identify increased enrolments which will result in nearly full use of the facilities (87.2%). Presently, three to five classrooms are used for adult programs formerly located at the Ridge Campus. The school is expected to climb from its current 73.9% capacity

usage to 90% by the end of the decade. The long term expectation for housing growth in this area bodes well for the school. This is an older building with a high Facilities Condition Index. The 5 and 10 year Capital Plan identifies that its potential replacement needs to be considered.

#### 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 Lakeshore). In addition, development in various areas of South Windsor is continuing with most of it taking place in the Northwood and Talbot Trail school areas. In fact, these subdivisions continue to grow at a faster rate than city planners first predicted. 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, have been bursting at the seams. The opening of Talbot Trail School, a realignment of boundaries, and the planned addition at Northwood School have resulted in most schools being able to contain their student population within their schools. This has also allowed Massey Secondary School to return to a grades nine to twelve school.

Central does not have the capacity issues of the past since boundaries were adjusted. Its population is better served by its building. Portables are no longer required. With development within its boundary area nearly complete, longer term projections show the school should be able to continue to house its population within its school.

Glenwood School is experiencing a slight decline. However, with the revised capacity rating, excess space is not as great as in the past. Based on the longer range projections, that space will be required in the future. With the revised Ministry capacity numbers, its utilization will move from its projected 79.6% to 99.5% utilization over the longer term.

Northwood School has experienced a great deal of growth over the past few years due to the closing of a neighbouring school by the co-terminus board and continuous development of the adjacent subdivisions. The South Windsor Boundary Study re-aligned boundaries that removed a segment of its student body, attaching it to Roseland School. However, as reviewed in the Spring 2006 Northwood Accommodation Study, future housing developments in the area are coming on line over the next several years, continuously increasing its population. Additional portables were required to accommodate this growth. The Spring 2006 Northwood Accommodation Study recommended another addition is necessary to accommodate its burgeoning population. At the June 21, 2006, Board meeting, plans were approved for an addition to include classrooms, double gym, music room, and library in phase one and two, to open in the 2007/2008 school year, with the additional classrooms to be ready for September 2007. Phase three would include specialized kindergarten rooms and daycare facilities, contingent upon further provincial funding.

Oakwood School had experienced capacity issues due to its inclusion of discontinuous areas that are now served by the new Talbot Trail School. Immediate over-capacity issues were resolved with the opening of Talbot Trail School this past September. It is projected to be a small school (185.5 students) for September 2007. Four years ago, two new areas were identified by the city for development much earlier than previously, and both of these are currently within the Oakwood boundaries. These are part of the Armanda/Yawkey area family 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. In total, this area is expected to yield an additional 182 elementary students and 95 secondary between now and 2020. Clearly this would present a significant challenge to Oakwood. The DRIC (Detroit River International Crossing) study has resulted in putting development of these areas on hold in the short term. The long term implications are as yet unknown. Once decisions related to the DRIC are made, long term planning to accommodate new students and the impact upon Oakwood will be more fruitful. Other alternatives may be considered for these demands, changing the viability in reference to Oakwood School.

Southwood School had been experiencing considerable growth pressure over the past few years due to its inclusion of students from the new areas of development. The new South Windsor boundaries with the opening of Talbot Trail School were to provide relief to Southwood's capacity issues. In September 2006 it returned to being a Junior Kindergarten to grade eight school. It was anticipated that over the next years these changes would develop excess space within its building. In fact, present regeneration of the community, at a high rate, has seen a reverse result with a portable required for September 2007. This is not congruent with long term projections which will require further study and analysis.

Roseland School is another South Windsor school which had experienced unprecedented growth, primarily as a result of new housing developments. This growth had been mainly in its area south of Cabana Road. 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. Roseland School opened an eight room addition in September 2003 and has two portables on site. With the September 2006 opening of the new Talbot Trail School and the approved re-alignment of South Windsor boundaries, Roseland is able to accommodate its student body without the previous levels of capacity stresses. In fact, some decline in its population is forecast with longer term projections which should result in the portables not being required.

Talbot Trail Public School opened this past September 2006, one year ahead of the original schedule. This was due to capacity issues at both the South Windsor elementary schools and its secondary school. Its revised capacity is 716 student spaces. In its first year, Talbot Trail's student population was 683 students. Projected enrolment for September 2007 is 729 students, putting it at 101.8% capacity, ahead of original anticipated projections. As new development continues in this area, the school's population is projected to reach 979 students by 2020 (136.7% capacity). Talbot Trail is one of the two largest schools in our system. Accommodation of the student population will require careful tracking of enrolment trends and considerations for an alternative location for the balance of students in excess of the school's capacity. With the proximity of a possible new school in the southern area of Tecumseh, this may provide the solution to Talbot Trail's impending capacity issues. There is also the issue of identifying the feeder secondary school for Talbot Trail as Massey Secondary cannot continue to accommodate all of the growth in the entire southern half of Windsor. This is to be considered with reference to the possibility of a new secondary school in Tecumseh.

A recent study forecasts some significant new areas for development being added from 2010 to 2020. 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 up to 12,000 residential units, yielding 1920 elementary and 960 secondary students for our system over a 20 year development time frame. Our present schools in the Massey and Belle River families will not be able to accommodate this new growth, pointing to the need for consideration of new elementary and secondary schools in the southern Tecumseh area.

With the opening of the new Talbot Trail School, Massey has returned to a traditional grades nine to twelve secondary school. The graduation of the double cohort from Massey Secondary has provided some space but not as much relief as was originally predicted. Space will eventually, again, be at a premium. Long term projections identify capacity issues as its enrolment is predicted to reach 1845 students (112.2% capacity). 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 requires examination.

#### 11. Riverside Family of Schools

A large new subdivision is currently developing in East Riverside and the eastern edge of Forest Glade. Otherwise, the Riverside area is a community without new development. This is impacting upon enrolment numbers at some of its schools.

Concord School has operated above capacity for a number of years. It was recently closed to out of boundary students and this resulted in some relief from overcrowding. With the revised capacity number of 311 it is operating at capacity. Projections show an increasing student population to 2020. Concord is a relatively small school (projected 313 students) and is located on a particularly small school site when compared to others.

Princess Anne is a small school (revised capacity 236) with a projected enrolment of 181.5 students with very little projected change in population. No new development is expected in the area as the neighbourhood is built out. The school's population is small enough to be problematic for our board. The school is built very close to Concord. (A few blocks separate the two). Princess Anne's school site however is much larger than the Concord site. During the 2004-2005 school year, a Community Study Committee for the two schools formed to consider the consolidation of the two schools onto the Princess Anne site. Combining Princess Anne and Concord schools would provide a projected combined population of 514 students for the forthcoming year, making a viable school in program offerings while expanding opportunities for Princess Anne School. Presently, Princess Anne School has a population of less than 200 students which creates a number of combined (split) classes and a situation where funding does not support the requirements of the 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 in a new, state of the art school. The two communities have strongly endorsed this merger which was approved by the Trustees at the February 2, 2005 Board meeting. A Ministry grant has allowed this project to commence. Initial planning is underway with a possible partnership pending with the Ministry of Energy being explored. Completion of the new consolidated school is anticipated in the 2008/2009 school year.

A recent slight decline in enrolment at Eastwood has eased capacity demands, somewhat, in the short term as its neighbourhood continues to mature. Presently, it can accommodate its population quite nicely although its reduced capacity may necessitate an additional portable in

the future depending on the degree of accuracy for long term projections. To that end, the present double portable remains on the school site.

As described earlier in this report, on the longer term horizon (2011 to 2020), a study which is currently in progress, 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. School allocation for these new students could impact Forest Glade Public and Riverside Secondary, and Roseland Public and Massey Secondary and other schools in Tecumseh and Lakeshore. This results in the need for both a new elementary and secondary school in the Tecumseh area under planned development (south of the EC. Row expressway and County Road 42).

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. The rate of expansion however has slowed unexpectedly these past three years. This may have been due to predicted increases in interest rates and a downturn in the local economy. However, these areas will eventually develop, with new roads already built and some new residential construction underway. In anticipation of this need, H.B. McManus School was purchased from the separate school board. Last year, the Superintendent of Accommodations worked with the Forest Glade School community to develop an implementation plan for utilization of the McManus site. Based on student enrolment projections, the committee determined that the McManus site be opened in September 2006 as the Forest Glade Primary Learning Centre. It houses the Junior Kindergarten to grade two programs as well as the Primary Developmental program. The Forest Glade Primary Learning Centre also includes provision of child care space for this area of the city. Ultimately, the long term solution to the burgeoning population in the east Riverside area is likely to be new elementary schools in the new East Riverside and Tecumseh areas.

Hetherington School is currently experiencing some relief from its enrolment highs of 475 students. It is expected to operate at or near capacity for the foreseeable future, able to accommodate its student body with the three portables presently on site. Additional portables or a reduction of portables will be determined by decisions around construction of new schools in East Riverside and Tecumseh.

Parkview School is a relatively small elementary school in the Forest Glade subdivision. While the revised capacity is 291 student spaces, the projected student enrolment is 242 students. Recently, new areas have come under development. This will result in the school being somewhat over capacity by 2010, and in need of relief and alternative accommodation arrangements thereafter. Development plans and changes in this area will have to be monitored closely.

Princess Elizabeth School can accommodate 305 students but is not expected to exceed capacity in future enrolment projections. Previously, Princess Elizabeth had received an influx of students when its neighbouring school was closed by our co-terminus board. Since then, it has been in a declining pattern from 339 students in 2002, to the projected 279 students for September 2007.

Riverside Secondary School has considerable excess space (now at 77.1% occupancy) but should experience enrolment growth as the east Riverside subdivision develops. The school should reach 95.3% capacity by 2020. In accordance with past Board decisions, students in the St. Clair Beach/Tecumseh area are now eligible to receive transportation should they wish to attend Riverside Secondary. This is resulting in a small number of students taking advantage of this. Riverside Secondary has also begun offering enriched programming to its students.

## 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 likely 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, the need for more municipal planning and the economy. In the meantime, we know that most of LaSalle Public School's area is built out, 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 elsewhere. The biggest new growth areas in LaSalle will fall in the Prince Andrew catchment area where we do have some excess capacity. Considerable growth will also occur in areas within Sandwich West's boundaries, although the bulk of this will occur after 2010. These developments will bring Sandwich West beyond its 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. It has three portables on site which allow it to meet its current capacity needs. As the housing industry springs back in LaSalle, capacity issues will further develop at LaSalle Public School.

Sandwich West is experiencing a drop in enrolment which is significant in the English program (a normal process as new subdivisions age), while the French Immersion program 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. Growth will pick up thereafter, requiring additional accommodation in the area.

The greatest growth in LaSalle is now expected to take place within the Prince Andrew school boundaries. While this is within what is now designated for Prince Andrew, the growth will be in the northern end of the school's jurisdiction. This development should be monitored closely. The new growth in LaSalle, proceeding west from the Windsor Crossings Mall and eventually



over to the areas surrounding the new recreation centre, will significantly overload our existing schools. Depending on the confirmed rate of housing development, it will be necessary to consider new elementary school accommodation in this area within 5 to 8 years.

Sandwich Secondary School is projected to operate just above capacity (109.2%). This is due to the large number of elementary children in the area moving into secondary school. As construction continues, the school will exceed its capacity within the next few years. We will need to monitor its growth and plan appropriately to accommodate growth, first through the use of some portables as we confirm the rate of development, but eventually through a potential addition.

13. Walkerville Family of Schools

This area is located in an older section of the city. Student enrolment does not depend upon new development. The various neighbourhoods bring in population based upon a variety of factors that include: levels of attractiveness to home buyers, housing choices that range from entry level to luxury level locations, immigration patterns and their choices of areas to settle.

Hugh Beaton School is experiencing some growth, with its enrolment somewhat above its rated capacity (355 student spaces). King Edward presently has some excess space which is projected to be mostly filled by 2020. Prince Edward's enrolment has declined yearly over the last few years. It is hard hit by shifts in immigration patterns and by competition with private schools. Prince Edward and Hugh Beaton are facilities that will need to be considered for replacement with our Board's five year capital plan.

Construction of the new Begley School was completed with its reopening in March 2006. It is now a new, wonderful facility serving its community well. Begley's enrolment over the past five years has been quite volatile. 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. With Begley's return to its neighbourhood, its population is returning towards its previous numbers.

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 1350 spaces are serving a projected enrolment of 1030 students.

Both schools are “magnet schools” in the sense that they draw students from the entire county in the case of Western and 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. For a variety of reasons it is generally accepted that for these schools to serve students most effectively, the enrolment should not exceed the 500-650 range. Enrolment at these schools is softening somewhat as locally developed courses become available in our other community schools.

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.

#### **D. PREVIOUS DECISIONS OF THE BOARD FOR 2006/2007:**

##### French Immersion Schools

1. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning initiate a system review of French Immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues to more effectively accommodate the growing French Immersion population.
2. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning include in this study considerations of a secondary school French Immersion program possibly being included in considerations of a new secondary school in Tecumseh.

##### Herman Family of Schools

3. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning review the Roseville population distribution for possible annexation to other schools to provide a more permanent long term solution to the capacity issues at Roseville Public School.

##### Belle River Family of Schools

4. That the Board identify and procure a site for a new elementary school in Tecumseh and that administration begin planning for the new school to be considered for opening in 2008.

##### Belle River/Massey/Riverside Families of Schools

5. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning review secondary enrolment and capacity in the Tecumseh area in consideration of construction of a new secondary school in Tecumseh in response to the ongoing capacity issues due to continued new development in the area.

##### Portables

6. That the Board’s capital plan include a strategy to reduce the reliance on portables over long periods of time, and to renew the portable stock we continue to use.

**F. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2007/2008:**General Amherst Family of Schools

1. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning conduct an accommodation study of the General Amherst Family of Schools (General Amherst Secondary, Anderdon, Amherstburg, and Malden schools), to identify capacity issues and develop recommendations for resolution of identified issues.

Harrow Family of Schools

2. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning conduct an accommodation study to consider consolidation of Harrow Junior and Harrow Senior public schools.

Belle River Family of Schools

3. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning conducts an accommodation study to make recommendations in regards to the student population for a new elementary school in Tecumseh.
4. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning conducts an accommodation study to make recommendations in regards to capacity issues at Lakeshore Discovery School.

Belle River/Massey/Riverside Families of Schools

5. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning review planned development, secondary enrolments, capacity, and programming needs in the Belle River/Massey/Riverside Families of Schools areas in consideration of construction of a new secondary school in Tecumseh.

French Immersion Schools

6. That the Superintendent responsible for accommodations planning continues review of the elementary and secondary French Immersion programs in consideration of capacity issues to more effectively accommodate the growing French Immersion population.

**GREATER ESSEX COUNTY**  
**DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD**  
**2007 ACCOMMODATION PLANNING REPORT**

**PREFACE**

Development of student enrolment projections and school capacities has been developed with the following assumptions:

- **MINISTRY CAPACITY** represents the Ministry Rated Capacity as of June 2006, including the primary class size cap.
- **OTG** is the “On the Ground” capacity for each school. It is a realistic, current use capacity for permanent student space. This includes the primary class size cap revisions and all new classroom construction as it opens for student use, but excludes portables and portapaks.
- **Portables** identify the portable classrooms on a school site for the 2007-2008 school year. They are rated at 23 student spaces.
- **Portapaks** represent non-permanent classrooms attached/linked to a school building.
- **Total Cap** is the total of the school’s classrooms including portables and portapaks.
- **ENROLMENT PATTERNS** provides a five year summary of projected enrolments based upon the previous year’s enrolment numbers anticipated for September 2007 (left hand column). Exact enrolments for previous school years are shown in the right hand column.
- **% OTG CAP** identifies the per centage of student spaces in relation to its on the ground capacity.
- **% TOT CAP** identifies the percentage of student spaces used in relation to the total school capacity when including the school, its portables, and its portapaks.
- **ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS** (without new development) predict student population for an area. These projections are generated, usually on a five year basis or when new EDC’s (Educational Development Charges) are calculated and registered. They are based on demographics. These projections are presently under revision, with anticipated release in Fall 2007. The charts will be updated when this information is completed/available.
- **FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS** identifies future new housing growth. It is based on anticipated growth and approved permits issued. This is reviewed annually for adjustment. These projections show predicted development for fifteen years in five year segments. These projections are presently under revision, with anticipated release in Fall 2007. The charts will be updated when this information is completed/available.
- **NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS** project total school enrolments (for fifteen years in five year segments) that include both the enrolment projections and the Future Housing Development projections. These projections are presently under revision, with anticipated release in Fall 2007. The charts will be updated when this information is available.

**Appendix A: Belle River Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	DM Eagle	A V Graham	Belle River PS	Centennial	Lakeshore Discovery	Victoria	Total Elementary	BELLE RIVER DHS
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>								
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>								
Min Cap	252.5	553.5	509	360		376.5	2051.5	1101
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>								
OTG Cap	233	528	478	334	713	366	2652	1143
Portables	46	46	46		184		322	21
PortaPak								
Total Cap	279	574	524	334	897	366	2974	1164
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>								
Enrolment FTE	DM Eagle*	A V Graham	Belle River PS	Centennial	Lakeshore Discovery	Victoria*	Total Elementary	BELLE RIVER DHS
2002	280.5	650	576	316.5		344	2167	1033.8
Proj 2003	281	626	564	290		329	2090	940
2003	298	637	579	298.5		348.5	2161	941.74
Proj 2004	306	613	577	291		331	2118	1010
2004	308	619	579	280.5		333	2119.5	1054
Proj 2005	304.5	620.5	618	269		315	2127	1125
2005	311.5	609	609	265		314.5	2109	1127.13
Proj 2006	300	612.5	357.5	249.5	702.5	273.5	2495.5	1140
2006	297	610	375	256	768	283.5	2589.5	1163.5
Proj 2007	292.5	594	338.5	234	843	262	2564	1093.44
% OTG Cap	125.5%	112.5%	70.8%	70.1%	118.2%	71.6%	96.7%	95.7%
% Tot Cap	104.8%	103.5%	64.6%	70.1%	94.0%	71.6%	86.2%	93.9%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>								
2010	302	616	315	267	878	313	2691	1212
2015	312	637	303	276	926	324	2778	1182
2020	328	670	306	290	926	340	2860	1113
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>								
2010	26	13	51	9	165	129	393	297
2015	26	85	88	18	266	191	674	512
2020	26	150	117	27	353	256	929	707
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>								
2010	328	629	366	276	1043	442	3084	1509
% OTG Cap	140.8%	119.1%	76.6%	82.6%	146.3%	120.8%	116.3%	132.0%
2015	338	722	391	294	1192	515	3452	1694
% OTG Cap	145.1%	136.7%	81.8%	88.0%	167.2%	140.7%	130.2%	148.2%
2020	354	820	423	317	1279	596	3789	1820
% OTG Cap	151.9%	155.3%	88.5%	94.9%	179.4%	162.8%	142.9%	159.2%

\*D.M. Eagle: Grades JK-6 A.V. Graham: Grades 4-8 Victoria: Grades JK-3  
 Lakeshore Discovery School opened February 2007  
 JK/SK Students returned to Belle River Public School February 2007

**Appendix B: Essex Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Sun Parlor	Colchester North	Gosfield North	Maidstone	Maplewood	Total Elementary	Essex DHS
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>							
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>							
Min Cap	206	277.5	400	156	485.5	1525	1143
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>							
OTG Cap	191	256	371	158	474	1450	1089
Portables	46	23		46		115	
PortaPak			207			207	
Total Cap	237	279	578	204	474	1772	1089
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>							
Enrolment FTE	Sun Parlor	Colchester North	Gosfield North	Maidstone	Maplewood	Total Elementary	Essex DHS
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
2004	152.5	278.5	569.5	185.5	394	1580	938
Proj 2005	157	265	566	168.5	371	1527.5	929
2005	164	272.5	556.5	168	362	1523	965.92
Proj 2006	153.5	261	540.5	160.5	326	1441.5	966
2006	148.5	256.5	546.5	160	336	1447.5	928
Proj 2007	143	227	511	157	323	1361	861.7
% OTG Cap	74.9%	88.7%	137.7%	99.4%	68.1%	93.9%	79.1%
% Tot Cap	60.3%	81.4%	88.4%	77.0%	68.1%	76.8%	79.1%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>							
2010	156	263	562	167	369	1517	1036
2015	161	272	581	173	381	1568	1011
2020	170	286	611	182	401	1650	951
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>							
2010	33	15	0	12	32	92	73
2015	67	16	0	36	66	185	152
2020	91	16	0	57	91	255	213
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>							
2010	189	278	562	179	401	1609	1109
% OTG Cap	99.0%	108.6%	151.5%	113.3%	84.6%	111.0%	101.8%
2015	228	288	581	209	447	1753	1163
% OTG Cap	119.4%	112.5%	156.6%	132.3%	94.3%	120.9%	106.8%
2020	261	302	611	239	492	1905	1164
% OTG Cap	136.6%	118.0%	164.7%	151.3%	103.8%	131.4%	106.9%

\*Sun Parlor: Grade JK-2 Maplewood: Grade 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
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>							
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>							
Min Cap	339	384.5	585.5	554	424.5	2287.5	924
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>							
OTG Cap	323	380	585.5	652	394	2334.5	924
Portables		46				46	
PortaPak							
Total Cap	323	426	585.5	652	394	2380.5	924
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>							
Enrolment FTE	Taylor	Brock	Benson	Marlborough	Dougall	Total Elementary	Forster
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
2004	299	351	437.5	463	375.5	1926	589
Proj 2005	324	343	420	470.5	406	1963.5	650
2005	283.5	333.5	380.5	400.5	378	1776	571.25
Proj 2006	309	313	387	398.5	371	1778.5	516
2006	295.5	279.5	373.5	352	385.5	1686	524
Proj 2007	299.5	265	366	359	384	1673.5	511.75
% OTG Cap	92.7%	69.7%	62.5%	55.1%	97.5%	71.7%	55.4%
% Tot Cap	92.7%	62.2%	62.5%	55.1%	97.5%	70.3%	55.4%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>							
2010	322	341	417	467	403	1950	672
2015	333	352	431	483	417	2016	656
2020	350	370	453	508	438	2119	617
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>							
2010	0	0	0	32	0	32	22
2015	0	0	0	79	0	79	53
2020	0	0	0	119	0	119	80
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>							
2010	322	341	417	499	403	1982	694
% OTG Cap	99.7%	89.7%	71.2%	76.5%	102.3%	84.9%	75.1%
2015	333	352	431	562	417	2095	709
% OTG Cap	103.1%	92.6%	73.6%	86.2%	105.8%	89.7%	76.7%
2020	350	370	453	627	438	2238	697
% OTG Cap	108.4%	97.4%	77.4%	96.2%	111.2%	95.9%	75.4%

\*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
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>					
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>					
Min Cap	467.5	443	278	1188.5	1092
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>					
OTG Cap	461	430	259	1150	1092
Portables			23	23	
PortaPak					
Total Cap	461	430	282	1173	1092
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>					
Enrolment FTE	Amherstburg	Anderdon	Malden	Total Elementary	General Amherst
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
2004	526.5	441	281.5	1249	766
Proj 2005	518	454	272	1244	792
2005	501	458.5	296	1255.5	800.25
Proj 2006	492.5	452	296	1240.5	808
2006	504.5	467.5	289	1261	815
Proj 2007	481.5	460	277.5	1219	832
% OTG Cap	104.4%	107.0%	107.1%	106.0%	76.2%
% Tot Cap	104.4%	107.0%	98.4%	103.9%	76.2%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>					
2010	515	451	270	1236	853
2015	532	466	279	1277	832
2020	559	490	294	1343	783
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>					
2010	0	46	40	86	61
2015	0	77	115	192	136
2020	0	108	183	291	206
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>					
2010	515	497	310	1322	914
% OTG Cap	111.7%	115.6%	119.7%	115.0%	83.7%
2015	532	543	394	1469	968
% OTG Cap	115.4%	126.3%	152.1%	127.7%	88.6%
2020	559	598	477	1634	989
% OTG Cap	121.3%	139.1%	184.2%	142.1%	90.6%



**Appendix E: Harrow Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Harrow Junior	Harrow Senior	Total Elementary	Harrow DHS
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>				
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>				
Min Cap	264	541.5	805.5	429
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>				
OTG Cap	242	524	766	429
Portables				
PortaPak				
Total Cap	242	524	766	429
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>				
Enrolment FTE	Harrow Junior	Harrow Senior	Total Elementary	Harrow DHS
2002	235	453	688	394
Proj 2003	220	454.5	674.5	363
2003	222	446	668	359.5
Proj 2004	222	514.5	736.5	365
2004	216.5	513	729.5	344
Proj 2005	210	505	715	339
2005	202.5	492	694.5	345
Proj 2006	192.5	469	661.5	343
2006	191.5	450	641.5	330
Proj 2007	169.5	426	595.5	312.55
% OTG Cap	70.0%	81.3%	77.7%	72.9%
% Tot Cap	70.0%	81.3%	77.7%	72.9%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>				
2010	209	502	711	365
2015	216	519	735	356
2020	227	545	772	335
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>				
2010	34	0	34	25
2015	51	17	68	50
2020	69	33	102	74
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>				
2010	243	502	745	390
% OTG Cap	100.4%	95.8%	97.3%	90.9%
2015	267	536	803	406
% OTG Cap	110.3%	102.3%	104.8%	94.6%
2020	296	578	874	409
% OTG Cap	122.3%	110.3%	114.1%	95.3%

\*Harrow Junior: Grade JK-2 Harrow Senior: Grades 3-8

**Appendix F: Herman Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Bellewood	Coronation	Maxwell	McCallum	Roseville	Davis	McGregor	Total Elementary	Herman
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>									
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>									
Min Cap	375.5	296.5	351	376	399.5	424	662.5	2885	1353
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>									
OTG Cap	621	334	302	348	372	414	630	3021	1374
Portables			46		92	69		207	
PortaPak									
Total Cap	621	334	348	348	464	483	630	3228	1374
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>									
Enrolment FTE	Bellewood	Coronation	Maxwell	McCallum	Roseville	Davis	McGregor	Total Elementary	Herman
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
2004	382.5	303.5	377	329.5	346	461.5	516.5	2716.5	914
Proj 2005	443.5	295	366.5	356	329.5	451	499	2740.5	956
2005	438.5	290	372.5	344	282.5	429	486.5	2643	882.52
Proj 2006	502	274	361.5	399.5	305	421	468	2731	902
2006	489.5	252	344	373	291.5	419	452	2621	873
Proj 2007	607	257	353.5	373.5	299.5	407.5	446	2744	814.44
% OTG Cap	97.7%	76.9%	117.1%	107.3%	80.5%	98.4%	70.8%	90.8%	59.3%
% Tot Cap	97.7%	76.9%	101.6%	107.3%	64.5%	84.4%	70.8%	85.0%	59.3%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>									
2010	441	293	364	354	327	448	496	2723	1030
2015	456	303	376	366	338	463	513	2815	1004
2020	479	318	396	384	356	487	539	2959	946
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>									
2010	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
2015	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
2020	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>									
2010	441	293	366	354	327	448	496	2725	1031
% OTG Cap	71.0%	87.7%	121.2%	101.7%	87.9%	108.2%	78.7%	90.2%	75.0%
2015	456	303	378	366	338	463	513	2817	1005
% OTG Cap	73.4%	90.7%	125.2%	105.2%	90.9%	111.8%	81.4%	93.2%	73.1%
2020	479	318	398	384	356	487	539	2961	947
% OTG Cap	77.1%	95.2%	131.8%	110.3%	95.7%	117.6%	85.6%	98.0%	68.9%

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

\* Beginning in September 2002 until Sept 2007, Roseville Grade 7 and 8 students have been accommodated at McCallum.

## Appendix G: Kennedy Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	McWilliam	Campbell	Queen Victoria	Total Elementary	Kennedy
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>					
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>					
Min Cap	326.5	549.5	607	1483	846
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>					
OTG Cap	325	495	593	1413	825
Portables	92			92	
PortaPak					
Total Cap	417	495	593	1505	825
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>					
Enrolment FTE	McWilliam	Campbell	Queen Victoria	Total Elementary	Kennedy
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
2004	431.5	526.5	517	1475	781
Proj 2005	430.5	519	516.5	1466	860
2005	424.5	491	530.5	1446	893.62
Proj 2006	426	461	497.5	1384.5	897
2006	422	458	481.5	1361.5	865
Proj 2007	409.5	421.5	479	1310	816.66
% OTG Cap	126.0%	85.2%	80.8%	92.7%	99.0%
% Tot Cap	98.2%	85.2%	80.8%	87.0%	99.0%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>					
2010	428	516	513	1457	883
2015	442	533	531	1506	862
2020	465	560	558	1583	811
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>					
2010	2	0	0	2	2
2015	2	0	0	2	2
2020	2	0	0	2	2
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>					
2010	430	516	513	1459	885
% OTG Cap	132.3%	104.2%	86.5%	103.3%	107.3%
2015	444	533	531	1508	864
% OTG Cap	136.6%	107.7%	89.5%	106.7%	104.7%
2020	467	560	558	1585	813
% OTG Cap	143.7%	113.1%	94.1%	112.2%	98.5%

## Appendix H: Kingsville Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	Ruthven	Jack Miner	Kingsville	Pelee Island	Total Elementary	Kingsville DHS
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>						
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>						
Min Cap	311	613	679.5	73.5	1677	840
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>						
OTG Cap	288	567	607	69	1531	840
Portables			69		69	
PortaPak						
Total Cap	288	567	676	69	1600	840
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>						
Enrolment FTE	Ruthven	Jack Miner	Kingsville	Pelee Island	Total Elementary	Kingsville DHS
2002	251	410.5	571	27.5	1260	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
2004	266	360.5	588.5	18	1233	624
Proj 2005	250.5	351	581.5	17.5	1200.5	615
2005	258	354	579	17.5	1208.5	624.89
Proj 2006	260	358	583.5	16	1217.5	609
2006	253.5	341.5	557	14	1166	576
Proj 2007	231	321	564	12.5	1128.5	591.79
% OTG Cap	80.2%	56.6%	92.9%	18.1%	73.7%	70.5%
% Tot Cap	80.2%	56.6%	83.4%	18.1%	70.5%	70.5%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>						
2010	249	349	578	17	1193	663
2015	257	361	597	18	1233	646
2020	270	379	628	19	1296	608
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>						
2010	6	56	6	0	68	76
2015	22	118	6	0	146	162
2020	37	180	6	0	223	247
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>						
2010	255	405	584	17	1261	739
% OTG Cap	88.5%	71.4%	96.2%	24.6%	82.4%	88.0%
2015	279	479	603	18	1379	808
% OTG Cap	96.9%	84.5%	99.3%	26.1%	90.1%	96.2%
2020	307	559	634	19	1519	855
% OTG Cap	106.6%	98.6%	104.4%	27.5%	99.2%	101.8%

**Appendix I: Leamington Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Gore Hill	MD Bennie	East Mersea	Mill Street	Mount Carmel/ Blythes	Queen Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Leamington DSS
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>								
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>								
Min Cap	350.5	335	196	310.5	146.5	492.5	1831	1134
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>								
OTG Cap	326	285	184	285	328	492	1900	1125
Portables		46	46			92	184	
PortaPak				230			230	
Total Cap	326	331	230	515	328	584	2314	1125
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>								
Enrolment FTE	Gore Hill	MD Bennie	East Mersea	Mill Street	Mount Carmel/ Blythes	Queen Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Leamington DSS
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
2004	303.5	349	191.5	335.5	295.5	532.5	2007.5	884
Proj 2005	300.5	343.5	193	362	272	552	2023	851
2005	281.5	341.5	198	369	275.5	489	1954.5	894.67
Proj 2006	282.5	339	214.5	365.5	274	511.5	1987	921
2006	279.5	336	232.5	359	281.5	499.5	1988	901
Prjo 2007	282.5	312	222.5	357.5	277	505.5	1957	831
% OTG Cap	86.7%	109.5%	120.9%	125.4%	84.5%	102.7%	103.0%	73.9%
% Tot Cap	86.7%	94.3%	96.7%	69.4%	84.5%	86.6%	84.6%	73.9%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>								
2010	299	341	192	360	272	548	2012	917
2015	309	353	198	372	281	567	2080	894
2020	324	371	208	391	296	596	2186	842
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>								
2010	58	5	0	14	36	27	140	106
2015	120	14	0	23	53	38	248	188
2020	178	22	0	32	61	38	331	251
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>								
2010	357	346	192	374	308	575	2152	1023
% OTG Cap	109.5%	121.4%	104.3%	131.2%	93.9%	116.9%	113.3%	90.9%
2015	429	367	198	395	334	605	2328	1082
% OTG Cap	131.6%	128.8%	107.6%	138.6%	101.8%	123.0%	122.5%	96.2%
2020	502	393	208	423	357	634	2517	1093
% OTG Cap	154.0%	137.9%	113.0%	148.4%	108.8%	128.9%	132.5%	97.2%

**Appendix J: Massey Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Central	Glenwood	Northwood	Oakwood	Southwood	Roseland	Talbot Trail	Total Elementary	Massey
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>									
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>									
Min Cap	378	384.5	369.5	253	403.5	351		2139.5	1602
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>									
OTG Cap	387	371	734	236	381	506	716	3331	1644
Portables			69	23	23	46		161	
PortaPak									
Total Cap	387	371	803	259	404	552	716	3492	1644
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>									
Enrolment FTE	Central	Glenwood	Northwood	Oakwood	Southwood	Roseland		Total Elementary	Massey
2002	442	351	493	267.5	375.5	464		2393	1261.2
Proj 2003	448.5	335	532	277.5	378.5	510		2481.5	1202
2003	462.5	335.5	537	287.5	396.5	503.5		2522.5	1251.2
Proj 2004	456	315.5	549	293	402.5	542		2558	1324
2004	455	334	555.5	291.5	415	558		2609	1330
Proj 2005	473	322	570	284	396.5	564		2609.5	1394
2005	479	331	607.5	281.5	395.5	590.5		2685	1356.94
Proj 2006	323.5	291	662	200	409	532.5	650	3068	1373
2006	326.5	294	655.5	196	414.5	543.5	683	3113	1416
Proj 2007	306	295.5	667	185.5	413.5	528	729	3124.5	1394
% OTG Cap	79.1%	79.6%	90.9%	78.6%	108.5%	104.3%	101.8%	93.8%	84.8%
% Tot Cap	79.1%	79.6%	83.1%	71.6%	102.4%	95.7%	101.8%	89.5%	84.8%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>									
2010	371	321	626	191	309	491	780	3089	1541
2015	369	368	587	177	273	438	906	3118	1502
2020	375	370	559	170	273	445	906	3098	1414
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>									
2010	9	0	53	6	14	7	73	162	108
2015	9	0	106	94	14	40	73	336	262
2020	9	0	162	182	14	40	73	480	431
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>									
2010	380	321	679	197	323	498	853	3251	1649
% OTG Cap	98.2%	86.5%	92.5%	83.5%	84.8%	98.4%	119.1%	97.6%	100.3%
2015	378	368	693	271	287	478	979	3454	1764
% OTG Cap	97.7%	99.2%	94.4%	114.8%	75.3%	94.5%	136.7%	103.7%	107.3%
2020	384	370	721	352	287	485	979	3578	1845
% OTG Cap	99.2%	99.7%	98.2%	149.2%	75.3%	95.8%	136.7%	107.4%	112.2%

**Appendix K: Riverside Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Concord	Eastwood	Forest Glade and Forest Glade Primary Learning Centre	Hetherington	Parkview	Princess Anne	Princess Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Riverside
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>									
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>									
Min Cap	361	416.5	442.5	394	287	253.5	351.5	2506	1395
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>									
OTG Cap	311	380	651	357	291	236	305	2531	1395
Portables		46		69				115	
PortaPak									
Total Cap	311	426	651	426	291	236	305	2646	1395
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>									
Enrolment FTE	Concord	Eastwood	Forest Glade and Forest Glade Primary Learning Centre	Hetherington	Parkview	Princess Anne	Princess Elizabeth	Total Elementary	Riverside
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
2004	340.5	435.5	514.5	440.5	287.5	199.5	325	2543	996
Proj 2005	347	441.5	511	411	284	192	324	2510.5	955
2005	343	416	552	436	262	211.5	314.5	2535	1021
Proj 2006	342.5	397	537	424	250	214	292	2456.5	1063
2006	332.5	367	550	426	252.5	198.5	282	2408.5	1088
Proj 2007	313	353.5	604.5	417	242	181.5	279.5	2391	1076
% OTF Cap	100.6%	93.0%	92.9%	116.8%	83.2%	76.9%	91.6%	94.5%	77.1%
% Tot Cap	100.6%	83.0%	92.9%	97.9%	83.2%	76.9%	91.6%	90.4%	77.1%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>									
2010	345	439	508	408	282	191	322	2495	1029
2015	356	454	525	422	292	197	333	2579	1003
2020	375	477	552	444	307	207	350	2712	945
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>									
2010	0	1	121	8	33	0	2	165	110
2015	0	1	353	13	40	0	2	409	273
2020	0	1	519	13	40	0	2	575	384
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>									
2010	345	440	629	416	315	191	324	2660	1139
% OTG Cap	110.9%	115.8%	96.6%	116.5%	108.2%	80.9%	106.2%	105.1%	81.6%
2015	356	455	878	435	332	197	335	2988	1276
% OTG Cap	114.5%	119.7%	134.9%	121.8%	114.1%	83.5%	109.8%	118.1%	91.5%
2020	375	478	1071	457	347	207	352	3287	1329
% OTG Cap	120.6%	125.8%	164.5%	128.0%	119.2%	87.7%	115.4%	129.9%	95.3%

## Appendix L: Sandwich Family of Schools

Capacity FTE	LaSalle	Prince Andrew	Sandwich West	Total Elementary	Sandwich SS
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>					
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>					
Min Cap	600	243.5	654	1497.5	1011
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>					
OTG Cap	565	221	579	1365	927
Portables	69		23	92	
PortaPak		230		230	
Total Cap	634	451	602	1687	927
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>					
Enrolment FTE	LaSalle	Prince Andrew	Sandwich West	Total Elementary	Sandwich SS
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	935
2004	651	385	612.5	1648.5	940
Proj 2005	666	381	573	1620	951
2005	658	384.5	604	1646.5	965
Proj 2006	650	387.5	587.5	1625	1005
2006	668.5	407	600.5	1676	1029
Proj 2007	638	391.5	582	1611.5	1012
% OTG Cap	112.9%	177.1%	100.5%	118.1%	109.2%
% Tot Cap	100.6%	86.8%	96.7%	95.5%	109.2%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>					
2010	662	379	569	1610	1024
2015	684	391	589	1664	999
2020	719	411	619	1749	941
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>					
2010	38	91	23	152	90
2015	38	181	83	302	180
2020	38	272	143	453	271
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>					
2010	700	470	592	1762	1114
% OTG Cap	123.9%	212.7%	102.2%	129.1%	120.2%
2015	722	572	672	1966	1179
% OTG Cap	127.8%	258.8%	116.1%	144.0%	127.2%
2020	757	683	762	2202	1212
% OTG Cap	134.0%	309.0%	131.6%	161.3%	130.7%



**Appendix M: Walkerville Family of Schools**

Capacity FTE	Beaton	King Edward	Begley	Prince Edward	Total Elementary	Walkerville
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>						
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>						
Min Cap	369	485	570	656.5	2080.5	837
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>						
OTG Cap	355	449	568	594	1966	837
Portables						
PortaPak						
Total Cap	355	449	568	594	1966	837
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>						
Enrolment FTE	Beaton	King Edward	Begley	Prince Edward	Total Elementary	Walkerville
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
2004	396	414	465	569	1844	746
Proj 2005	380	403	464	553.5	1800.5	748
2005	395.5	371	420	567.5	1754	781.75
Proj 2006	390.5	360	424.5	575.5	1750.5	848
2006	394	346.5	407	497.5	1645	846
Proj 2007	389.5	376.5	423	458.5	1647.5	828
% OTG Cap	109.7%	80.2%	74.7%	96.9%	89.0%	101.3%
% Tot Cap	109.7%	80.2%	74.7%	96.9%	89.0%	101.3%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>						
2010	378	400	461	550	1789	847
2015	390	414	477	569	1850	826
2020	410	435	501	598	1944	777
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>						
2010	0	1	0	2	3	2
2015	0	1	0	2	3	2
2020	0	1	0	2	3	2
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>						
2010	378	401	461	552	1792	849
% OTG Cap	106.5%	89.3%	81.2%	92.9%	91.1%	101.4%
2015	390	415	477	571	1853	828
% OTG Cap	109.9%	92.4%	84.0%	96.1%	94.3%	98.9%
2020	410	436	501	600	1947	779
% OTG Cap	115.5%	97.1%	88.2%	101.0%	99.0%	93.1%

## Appendix N: The Vocational Schools

Capacity FTE	Century	Western	Total Vocational
<b>STUDENT SPACE</b>			
<b>MINISTRY CAPACITY SEPTEMBER 2006</b>			
Min Cap	741	528	1269
<b>AS OF SEPTEMBER 2007</b>			
OTG Cap	801	549	1350
Portables		84	84
PortaPak			
Total Cap	801	633	1434
<b>ENROLMENT PATTERNS</b>			
Enrolment FTE	Century	Western	Total Vocational
2002	563.7	549	1112.7
Proj 2003	584	560	1144
2003	582.76	548	1130.76
Proj 2004	591.8	555	1146.8
2004	551	581	1132
Proj 2005	585	633	1218
2005	531.03	595	1126.03
Proj 2006	524	635	1159
2006	502.5	586	1088.5
Proj 2007	468.89	562	1030.89
% OTG Cap	58.5%	102.4%	76.4%
% Tot Cap	58.5%	88.8%	71.9%
<b>ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS (without new development)</b>			
2010	378	400	461
2015	390	414	477
2020	410	435	501
<b>FUTURE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS</b>			
2010	0	1	0
2015	0	1	0
2020	0	1	0
<b>NET ENROLMENT PROJECTIONS</b>			
2010	378	401	461
% OTG Cap	47.2%	73.0%	34.1%
2015	390	415	477
% OTG Cap	48.7%	75.6%	35.3%
2020	410	436	501
% OTG Cap	51.2%	79.4%	37.1%

Total Projected Enrolment for 2007

<b>Family of Schools</b>	<b>Elementary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Total</b>
Belle River	2564	1093.44	3657.44
Essex	1132.5	861.7	1994.2
Forster	1673.5	511.75	2185.25
General Amherst	1219	832	2051
Harrow	595.5	312.55	908.05
Herman	2744	814.44	3558.44
Kennedy	1310	816.66	2126.66
Kingsville	1128.5	591.79	1720.29
Leamington	1957	831	2788
Massey	3124.5	1394	4518.5
Riverside	2391	1076	3467
Sandwich	1611.5	1012	2623.5
Walkerville	1647.5	828	2475.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23098.5</b>	<b>10975.33</b>	<b>34073.83</b>