



Delegated Decisions by Cabinet Member for Education

***Tuesday, 22 November 2016 at 9.00 am
County Hall, Oxford OX1 1ND***

Items for Decision

The items for decision under individual Cabinet Members' delegated powers are listed overleaf, with indicative timings, and the related reports are attached. Decisions taken will become effective at the end of the working day on 30 November 2016 unless called in by that date for review by the appropriate Scrutiny Committee.

Copies of the reports are circulated (by e-mail) to all members of the County Council.

These proceedings are open to the public

Peter G. Clark.

Peter G. Clark
County Solicitor

November 2016

Contact Officer: **Deborah Miller**
Tel: (01865) 815384; E-Mail: deborah.miller@oxfordshire.gov.uk

Note: Date of next meeting: 15 December 2016

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

Items for Decision

1. **Declarations of Interest**
2. **Questions from County Councillors**

Any county councillor may, by giving notice to the Proper Officer by 9 am two working days before the meeting, ask a question on any matter in respect of the Cabinet Member's delegated powers.

The number of questions which may be asked by any councillor at any one meeting is limited to two (or one question with notice and a supplementary question at the meeting) and the time for questions will be limited to 30 minutes in total. As with questions at Council, any questions which remain unanswered at the end of this item will receive a written response.

Questions submitted prior to the agenda being despatched are shown below and will be the subject of a response from the appropriate Cabinet Member or such other councillor or officer as is determined by the Cabinet Member, and shall not be the subject of further debate at this meeting. Questions received after the despatch of the agenda, but before the deadline, will be shown on the Schedule of Addenda circulated at the meeting, together with any written response which is available at that time.

3. **Petitions and Public Address**
4. **Revised Pupil Place Plan for Oxfordshire** (Pages 1 - 156)

Forward Plan Ref: 2016/063

Contact: Diane Cameron, School Organisation Officer Tel: 07795 301254

Report by Director for Children's Services (**CMDED4**).

This report seeks approval for the annual revision of Oxfordshire's Pupil Place Plan 2016 - 2020.

It is good practice to produce a Pupil Place Plan to clearly set out the framework for, and approach towards, the provision of places. The Plan shows local communities, and those interested in their development, how the County Council expects school provision to change over the next few years. It brings together information from a range of sources and sets out the issues the county council will face in meeting its statutory duties for ensuring sufficient school places up to 2020.

The Plan is presented to the Cabinet Member for CEF for formal ratification as representing Oxfordshire County Council's position, before its publication.

The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the Oxfordshire 2016-2020 Pupil Place Plan.

Divisions: All

CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION - 14 NOVEMBER 2016

REPORT ON THE 2016-2020 OXFORDSHIRE PUPIL PLACE PLAN

Report by Director for Children's Services

Introduction

1. This report seeks approval for the revised Oxfordshire Pupil Place Plan, covering the period 2016/17 – 2020/21.
2. The Plan includes present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity, and new housing. The plan sets out proposed changes in the number of school places available over the next year and it suggests where other changes may be necessary in the future. The plan also sets out our policies on school organisation and the statutory framework for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools. The Pupil Place Plan does not itself propose service changes, but collates proposals which have been made, or are expected.
3. The Pupil Place Plan is updated annually, based on revised data and comments from schools.

Summary

4. Demand for school places in Oxfordshire continues to rise, with the higher birth rate of the last decade now starting to affect secondary schools. In addition, the significant housing growth planned across Oxfordshire will further increase the pupil population. Although much work has already been done to increase primary school capacity, further increases in capacity will be needed, and expansion of secondary school capacity has now also commenced. The Pupil Place Plan sets out changes planned over the next five years, and also includes the current programme of proposed new schools, many of which will open beyond the time period covered by this Plan.
5. Current data indicate that the number of births in Oxfordshire peaked in 2010 and 2011, which corresponds broadly to the very high demand for Reception places for 2015. Demand for Reception places is expected to fall in most areas over the next few years, before again rising as a result of planned housing growth. Total primary pupil numbers will, however, continue to grow, as the older, smaller, cohorts leave primary school. In many areas the increases in capacity provided in recent years will be sufficient to meet the demand of the period covered by the Pupil Place Plan, but there will be some further expansions of schools, particularly in areas of housing growth. There will also be more new schools opened within significant housing developments, following the opening of GEMS Didcot primary Academy in September 2016.

6. Steady growth in secondary school numbers is now expected. As this follows a period of falling numbers, in many cases secondary schools have sufficient capacity to meet the population growth expected over the period covered by the Pupil Place Plan. Where schools are expected to need to expand, options for doing so are being explored. In some cases new schools (including University Technical Colleges or Studio Schools) will be required, usually related to areas of significant housing growth.

Equality and Inclusion Implications

7. Effective planning for school places, of which the Pupil Place Plan is a key component, contributes towards increasing equality of access to education and social inclusion.

Decision

8. The Decision Maker can decide to:
 - Approve the revised Pupil Place Plan;
 - Require amendments to the Pupil Place Plan;
 - Reject the revised Pupil Place Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

9. **The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the Oxfordshire 2016-2020 Pupil Place Plan.**

JIM LEIVERS

Director for Children's Services

Annex: Oxfordshire County Council Pupil Place Plan 2016-2020

Contact Officer: Barbara Chillman – Pupil Place Planning Manager,
Education Sufficiency & Access, CEF. Tel: 07554
103418

October 2016

Oxfordshire County Council

Pupil Place Plan

2016-2020

November 2016





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For further information about school place planning, in the first instance contact the School Organisation & Planning team:

FAX.SchoolOrganisation&Planning-CEF@Oxfordshire.gov.uk

1. INTRODUCTION

Oxfordshire County Council sees its democratic mandate as having regard for the educational outcomes for all Oxfordshire children and young people in state funded education, regardless of the status of the provider institutions.

The county council has a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available within their area for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one; to promote diversity, parental choice and high educational standards; to ensure fair access to educational opportunity; and to help fulfill every child's educational potential.

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

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

School places are no longer, therefore, solely provided by the county council, and the council must work with these other providers to ensure that the need for school places is met. However, the county council has a unique responsibility to make sure there are enough school and childcare places available for local children and young people. No other local or national body shares the duty to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools.

Although there has been no statutory requirement to publish a School Organisation Plan since 2004, it is considered good practice to produce a plan related to pupil place planning to clearly set out the framework for, and approach towards, the provision of places.

This Pupil Place Plan shows local communities, and those interested in their development, how we expect school provision to change over the next few years. It brings together information from a range of sources and sets out the issues the county council will face in meeting its statutory duties for providing nursery and school places up to 2020 and beyond.

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

2. SCHOOL ORGANISATION CONTEXT

Oxfordshire is a county which is experiencing rapid growth and this is having a significant impact on school planning. Having an up-to-date Pupil Place Plan provides an essential framework for effective planning within this context. An updated plan also provides key partners with trends and data to inform their future decision-making. It is the intention to update this Plan annually.

20% of Oxfordshire's total population is aged 18 or under, and this percentage is forecast to increase. Oxfordshire is a more rural county than South East England as a whole, with one third of the population living in rural areas; primary education in particular plays a critical role in community cohesion and supporting both rural and urban communities. The 2011 Census showed that the number of pre-school children had grown by 13% compared to 2001: these children will now have started primary school.

2.1 Oxfordshire's education providers

Early education

Local authorities are not expected to deliver early years provision themselves but to work with providers in order to ensure there is sufficient provision available to meet families' needs. It is expected that local authorities only directly deliver provision in exceptional circumstances, such as where nobody else is willing to do so or it is clearly more appropriate for the authority to do so. (Note: provision delivered by a local authority maintained school is not regarded as provision made by a local authority.)

Delivery of early education and childcare provision in Oxfordshire is through a mixed market of private and voluntary providers, including pre-schools, day nurseries and childminders, and through schools, including academies and free schools. There are currently seven local authority maintained nursery schools.

The Council publishes an annual [Childcare Sufficiency Assessment](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/childcare-sufficiency-market-assessment) which is available at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/childcare-sufficiency-market-assessment.

Primary education

As of September 2016, Oxfordshire is home to 237 state sector mainstream schools providing primary education, two of which also provide secondary education (with a third due to start offering secondary education from 2017). Two more primary schools are due to open in September 2017. Included in this total are four Infant schools and

two Junior schools; all other primary schools provide education for children aged 4-11, and many also offer places for younger children, either directly or through co-located private, voluntary and independent childcare providers of funded early years education. The county council has an above average number of pupils being admitted to their first choice school, with 91.5% offered their first preference primary school for September 2016

In 2009 the DfE approved a 'Primary Strategy for Change for Oxfordshire'. Through a process of locality review and joining up funding streams, the aim is to provide an outstanding primary school in the heart of the community. The principle of, wherever possible, 1 form entry and 2 form entry schools (i.e. admission numbers of 30 or 60) being the preferred model of school organisation in Oxfordshire was acknowledged. This means that schools are ideally organised so as to allow admission of one full form of entry or two full forms of entry in any one year. This allows classes to be organised as multiples of 30 pupils per year group which conforms to statutory class size requirements and most effective use of revenue resources.

Intakes of 15 and 45 are also models which are used in many county schools: these models require by definition some mixed year group teaching, usually with 2 year groups per class. In some schools local conditions require intakes such as 10 or 20 per year, which require a greater degree of mixed age teaching.

Secondary education

As of September 2016, Oxfordshire is home to 38 state sector mainstream schools currently providing secondary education, including three recently opened schools providing for the 14-19 age range: Banbury Space Studio (2014), UTC Oxfordshire in Didcot (2015) and Bicester Technology Studio (2016).

In 2017, when year groups at the Europa School (Culham) reach secondary age, and Aureus School opens at Great Western Park in Didcot, the number of schools providing secondary education will increase to 40.

The most common model of curriculum delivery is 11-18 years with a sixth form, although there are four schools currently offering 11-16 study only. Two of Oxfordshire's schools already provide "all-through" primary and secondary education, although not yet in all year groups, and this will rise to three schools from 2017. Studio Schools and University Technical Colleges cater for 14-19 year-olds.

- **University Technical Colleges** (UTC) specialise in subjects that need modern, technical, industry-standard equipment such as engineering and construction, teaching these disciplines alongside business skills and the use of ICT. They are sponsored by a local university and employers, and often work in partnership with FE colleges and established academy trusts. They are usually for 500-800 students.

- **Studio Schools** are small schools for 300 students. With year-round opening and a 9-5 working day, they feel more like a workplace than a school. Working closely with local employers, studio schools offer a range of academic and vocational qualifications including GCSEs in English, Maths and Science, as well as paid work placements linked directly to employment opportunities in the local area.

Proposers submit bids for these types of schools to the Department for Education, in an annual bidding process similar to that for Free Schools. Although the county council is consulted on these, the decision whether to approve them is made by the Secretary of State.

Specialist education

Oxfordshire is home to 13 state sector schools providing specialist provision for children with special educational needs, one Pupil Referral Unit and one Hospital School.

These include eight community based special schools providing for children aged 2 to 19 with severe learning difficulties, and profound and multiple learning difficulties. There is countywide provision for children with behaviour, social and emotional learning difficulties, primary and secondary to age 18, and a countywide residential academy for children with autism, severe learning difficulties and challenging behaviour.

There are 9 specialist resource bases hosted by mainstream schools to support children with high level and more complex needs, including hearing impairment, autism, language and communication needs, physical disabilities and moderate learning difficulties. This number will grow in the coming years, as planned new schools are specified to incorporate resource bases.

All pupils attending a special school or specialist resource base in Oxfordshire will have a statement of SEN, an Education, Health and Care Plan, or be undergoing an assessment of their special educational needs. The decision about admission to a special school or resource base is based on clearly defined indicators. Each child is considered carefully according to their needs by a panel of experienced professionals. Parental views are taken into consideration.

2.2 Policies and legislation

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

Early education and childcare sufficiency

Provision of early education and childcare is vital for the local economy, and for developing stronger communities. The aim of funded childcare is to ensure parents are supported to be economically active, either in work, or in study or training for work. Early education focuses on the specific learning needs of very young children, to prepare children for lifelong learning and ensure that they are ready to go to school. Funded early education aims to reduce levels of inequality and narrow the pre-school educational gap between disadvantaged and better off children.

Local Authorities are required to secure sufficient early years and childcare provision (*Childcare Act 2016, Childcare Act 2006, Children and Families Act 2014, The Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) Regulations 2014*):

- **Sufficient childcare** means securing the right type and volume of provision, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (up to 18 for a disabled child).
- **Sufficient early years provision** means families being able to access their free early education entitlement of 570 hours over a minimum of 38 weeks per year for some 2 year old and all 3 and 4 year old children. The Childcare Act 2016 extends the future entitlement to free early education, doubling it to 1,140 hours for children, aged 3 and 4, of eligible working parents from September 2017.

(Alongside the free entitlement some parents will wish to purchase additional childcare hours from their provider where, for example, they require more childcare in order to be able to work.)

There remain some gaps in supply, which would enable all eligible children to take up their entitlement. The council is actively exploring options to fill these sufficiency gaps and some additional places will become available in 2016/17 which will increase the supply in areas of high need.

School places - local authorities' statutory duties

Education authorities have statutory duties to:

- Ensure sufficient school places (*Education Act 1996* Section14).
- Increase opportunities for parental choice (Section 2 of the *Education and Inspections Act 2006*, which inserts sub-section 3A into S14 of the *Education Act 1996*).
- Comply with any preference expressed by parents provided compliance with the preference would not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources (*School Standards and Framework Act 1998* Section 86).

- Ensure fair access to educational opportunity (Section 1 of the *Education and Inspections Act 2006* inserts sub-section 1(b) into S13 of the *Education Act 1996*).

Paragraph 72 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) states that the Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, giving great weight to the need to expand or alter schools to meet the needs of communities, including where this is as a result of housing development.

Policy on spare school places

Not all unfilled school places can be considered “surplus”. The Audit Commission advises that some margin of spare school capacity is necessary to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. The 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places* confirms that the Department for Education (DfE) considers it “reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice” (para 1.17) and that 5% is “the bare minimum needed for authorities to meet their statutory duty with operational flexibility, while enabling parents to have some choice of schools” (para 1.16).

The 2004 Oxfordshire School Organisation Plan, which was adopted by the Oxfordshire School Organisation Committee acting under its statutory powers at that time contained within the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, set a target figure of 10% unfilled primary and secondary places as sensible for planning purposes in the county. For primary schools this was further refined to targets of 8% spare places in urban areas and 12% in rural areas in the Oxfordshire Primary Strategy for Change, which was first approved by OCC Cabinet in July 2006, and finally approved by DfE in 2009.

For school place planning purposes, these targets are applied to planning areas as set out in this Pupil Place Plan, which are broadly based on secondary schools and their partnership primary schools; towns with more than one secondary school are treated as single planning areas.

Similarly with early education, some spare places are required to ensure reasonable accessibility and an opportunity for parents to express a preference in taking up their entitlement to free early education. It should also be noted that apparent surpluses in early years provision may not necessarily be available to children of all ages. For example a school nursery class will have been established to take children from the age of 3 and may not be appropriate provision for children aged 2, without further investment. In some cases the required adaptations may not be practicable.

Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)

The *Children and Families Act 2014*, along with associated statutory guidance (*SEND Code of Practice 2015*) and other legislation, sets out the county council's duties towards children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities. In addition, schools and local authorities have a duty to provide reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils, originally under *the Disability Discrimination Act 1995* and more recently under the *Equality Act 2010*. Oxfordshire County Council's Accessibility Strategy (2013) sets out how it proposes to increase access to education for disabled pupils in the existing schools for which it is responsible, the reasonable adjustments duties and examples of good practice.

In parallel to the development of new mainstream primary and secondary school capacity, the council has a duty to ensure sufficient provision for children with special educational needs. A strategy has been developed in Oxfordshire to meet the rising demand for specialist provision for children and young people with SEN and Disabilities, aged 2 to 25 years, in the short term and until 2030. The strategy promotes a locality approach, ensuring that each local area has a range of specialist provision.

Some principles have been developed to ensure "the right provision, at the right time, in the right place for every child" in each locality:

- The needs of vulnerable children and young people should be met locally wherever possible, therefore a wide range of local provision is required to meet the diversity of needs.
- A strong equalities and early intervention focus should be promoted across all education providers.
- New provisions should promote inclusive opportunities for the most vulnerable children.
- New schools should be outward looking to support the local needs of the community, e.g. a multi-use approach throughout the year.
- Specialist provisions should be co-located or linked with mainstream provision.
- Specialist provisions should support learners in the local area, providing a range of outreach and in-reach functions.
- Children and young people access appropriate, quality assured interventions, in a timely way to improve engagement in learning and reduce the risk of exclusion from school.

The aspirations for each locality are:

- A community special school, (ages 2 – 19) for each locality.
- Primary resourced provision, serving children and young people with significant social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs, hosted by a primary school and serving the local area. To provide short-term and /or part-time provision, as

well as full-time and /or longer term provision, and training opportunities for the area.

- Provision for vulnerable young people in key stage 3 and 4, including those with SEMH* who require an individualised/small group approach or alternative provision. Secondary schools/academies to grow the market for this, ensuring quality assurance and positive outcomes for young people in the local area.
- Primary resourced provision, serving children and young people with high needs, hosted by a primary school and serving the local area, primarily for children with ASC*, but also serving those with complex/severe SLCN*, PD* HI* and VI*.
- Secondary resourced provision serving young people with high needs, hosted by one of the secondary schools/academies and serving the local area, primarily for children with ASC*, but also serving those with complex/severe SLCN*, PD* HI* and VI*.
- A multi-agency centre on a school site or Children's Centre for use by different groups, eg early years PD* group, parenting groups, (one per area north/central/south).
- Post 16 specialist college provision within travel to learn distance.

* SEMH Social, Emotional and Mental Health needs, SLCN Speech, Language and Communication Needs, ASC Autistic Spectrum Continuum, PD Physical Difficulties, HI Hearing Impairment, VI Visual Impairment,

Section 6 of this Plan shows the current spread of specialist provision across Oxfordshire, short term planning, and gaps in local specialist provision. This map of provision, alongside the population data, principles and aspirations, will help inform future decision making in relation to specialist provision.

Academies in Oxfordshire

As of May 2016, over 80% of Oxfordshire secondary provision, nearly 30% of primary provision and 40% of special school provision are academies. The Oxfordshire academy conversion rate is higher than the national rate.

An academy is run by a charitable trust which is responsible for every aspect of managing the school. These trusts can be set up by a wide range of organisations including religious groups, educational specialists, employers, charities and community groups. They have greater flexibility in the way the school is run. For example, they can set staff pay and conditions; change the length of the terms and the school day; and are not obliged to follow the National Curriculum although they must teach English, Maths and Science.

Academies are not accountable to the county council and receive their budget directly from central government. The premises are typically leased to the trust by the county council on a 125-year lease if owned by the county council, or on an alternative basis if owned by a charitable trust or other landowner.

Where the trust runs more than one school it will usually appoint a local governing body to each school. Schemes of delegated powers from the Trust Board of Directors to local governing bodies vary from trust to trust. Governors currently include a minimum of two parent governors, the headteacher and a person appointed by the trust.

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

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

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

The Education and Adoption Act 2016 sets out a continued commitment to the academies programme. In this context the county council, recognising that the diversity of educational provision in the county will continue to expand, reviewed its position on academy status. In October 2015 the county council cabinet agreed that the council should:

- Adopt a more assertive policy in identifying appropriate sponsors for schools required to convert to academy status;
- Promote appropriate groupings to form new Multi-Academy Trusts and encourage the growth of existing Multi-Academy Trusts based in the county;
- Further develop and promote the collaborative company model, both to incorporate more schools in these and to extend the scope of their pooling of resources and responsibility.

As well as supporting the conversion of schools to become academies, the county has seen the establishment of Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools, which are all classed as academies.

This Plan notes the schools which had converted to academy status by 1 May 2016. More conversions will take place during the lifetime of this Plan. In this Plan, the term “school” applies both to maintained schools and academies.

Further details about the Oxfordshire academies programme are available at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/academies.

Oxfordshire Education Strategy

School place planning within Oxfordshire aims to support wider council and education strategies within the county.

The *Oxfordshire County Council Corporate Plan 2016-2020*, *Ambition for Oxfordshire* (www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/corporateplan) sets out Oxfordshire County Council's vision for Oxfordshire: to be a strong and thriving economy, with protection for the vulnerable and efficient public services.

Oxfordshire's *Education Strategy for Oxfordshire 2015-2018* details a vision for an autonomous and self-improving education system, which enables schools and settings to promote excellence and lead their own improvement. This is set within the context of a well-planned continuum of provision from birth to 25 that meets the needs of children and young people in Oxfordshire.

2.3 School organisation decision-making

To inform its duties as decision maker for school organisation issues the county council has a School Organisation Stakeholder Group consisting of County and District councillors and representatives of Head Teachers' associations, governors and Diocesan Boards of Education. From 2012, this group has incorporated the roles of the former School Admissions Forum.

The key activities of the group are to:

- Discuss overall strategic development in context of local authorities' statutory duties.
- Discuss developing options.
- Comment on statutory information and any written comments and objections as part of the statutory process.
- Discuss proposals submitted for Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and other academies.
- Provide advice on processes to identify sponsors for new academies which are required to meet population growth.
- Consider how well existing and proposed admissions arrangements serve the interest of children and parents within the area of the local authority.
- Monitor applications and admissions patterns on an annual basis.

Making changes to maintained (non-academy) schools

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

In April 2016, the DfE released updated *Guidance: Making Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools* and *Opening and Closing Local Authority Maintained Schools*. The purpose of this guidance is stated as:

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

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

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

For proposals to create school sixth forms:

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

There are requirements to notify the DfE or Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) of proposals considered potentially controversial:

- Increase in a school's capacity by 50% or more.
- Increase in a school's pupil numbers to over 2,000.
- Expanding a school onto a satellite site or transferring to a new site.
- Change of category - governing bodies are strongly encouraged to convert to academy status instead of to a foundation.
- Extend the age range to create an all-through school – it is the department's expectation that in most cases, it would not be appropriate for a primary school to extend its age range to provide secondary provision.

The statutory process was streamlined by the 2013 Regulations:

1. Publication of proposals.
2. Formal consultation – 4 weeks.
3. Decision by Cabinet Member (or Cabinet for more contentious proposals) – within 2 months of the end of the consultation period, or the decision defaults to Schools Adjudicator. In limited circumstances, there will be the right of appeal to the School Adjudicator.
4. Implementation: there is no maximum limit on the time between the publication of a proposal and its proposed date of implementation. However, proposers will be expected to show good reason (for example an authority-wide reorganisation) if they propose a timescale longer than three years.

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

Local authorities have the power to close all categories of maintained schools. The governing body of a voluntary, foundation, or foundation special school may also

publish proposals to close its own school. Decisions related to school closures are taken by the local authority following a statutory process to allow those directly affected by the proposals to feed in their comments. Due to the sensitive nature of school closures, the statutory process for closing a school includes an extended period of consultation before a formal proposal is published.

The Secretary of State may direct a local authority to close a maintained school requiring special measures (under section 68 of EIA 2006). This will usually be done only where there is no prospect of the school making sufficient improvements and where there is a sufficient supply of alternative school places in the area. Prior to making the direction, the Secretary of State must consult with the local authority, the governing body, and – in the case of a voluntary or foundation school – the diocese or other appointing authority. Such a direction will not require the publication of a statutory proposal for the school's closure.

Further information is available from www.gov.uk in the document *School organisation: statutory guidance*.

Making changes to academies

The guidance on "[Making significant changes to an open academy](#)" was updated in March 2016. Much of the guidance mirrors the non-academy guidance, and it has the same stated purpose as the guidance for non-academy schools, including the expectation that only academies that are rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' will seek to expand.

Significant changes need to be approved by the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) and may require a full business case, or in some cases can follow a fast track be undertaken for at least four weeks with all those who could be affected, and should include public and stakeholder meetings.

The "fast track" route only applies to academies rated as 'good' or 'outstanding' in their last inspection by Ofsted. Fast track can apply to:

- Physical expansion of academies where this results in an increase of less than 50% of the school's capacity, and does not take pupil numbers to 2,000 or more.
- Change of age range by up to two years (excluding adding a sixth form).
- Removing a sixth form.
- Adding or increasing boarding provision.

The guidance emphasises the need for compatibility with local place planning. This includes "a strong expectation, especially in areas of basic need, that all 'good' and 'outstanding' academies should consider how they can best support their local authority" in meeting the local authority's statutory duty (section 14 of the Education Act 1996) to provide sufficient school places for all pupils in its area. This could be

through academies expanding their school premises, increasing their admission number or admitting over admission number. For all changes, the RSC will need to be satisfied that the local authority has been consulted, and changes are expected to be aligned with local pupil place plans and unlikely to have a negative impact on educational standards at the academy or at other local schools or colleges. In addition, a full business case is specifically required for proposals which:

- Reduce places in an area of basic need; and
- Have received objections from the local authority and/or neighbouring schools that the proposed change will undermine the quality of education provided by other 'good' or 'outstanding' schools in the area, by creating additional places where there is already surplus capacity.

Other proposals which require a full business case are:

- Expansion of academies not rated "good" or "outstanding". Only in very limited circumstances will the RSC consider such approval, for example: where the academy is in an area of critical basic need; all other options for providing additional places have been fully explored; **and** the academy has a robust improvement plan in place.
- Expansion which results in an increase of over 50% in the school's capacity, takes pupil numbers to 2,000 or more; or results in an expansion onto a satellite site.
- Expansion of SEN academies by at least 10% or 20 pupils (whichever is the lesser).
- Changing age range by three or more years, or making age range changes which could be considered contentious or set a precedent for schools in their local area or have a significant impact on local provision. There is a general presumption against primary academies extending their age range upwards to become all-through schools.
- Adding a sixth form – with the same restrictions as for non-academies schools.
- Amalgamations/mergers: one school must be closed and the other enlarged.
- Faith-related changes.
- Transfer to another site.
- Change of gender composition.
- Change in type of SEN provision.
- Decreasing boarding provision by at least 50 pupils or 50% (whichever is the greater).

Further information is available from www.gov.uk in the document *Making Significant Changes to an Existing Academy Guidance*.

New schools

The Education Act 2011 amended the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to change the arrangements for establishing new schools. Most new schools will now be established as academies, and since May 2015, all new academies are classified as free schools with effect.

New academies can be established through two routes:

- The free school presumption process requires local authorities to seek proposals to establish a free school where they have clearly identified the need for a new school in their area. These are often referred to as “presumption” schools or LA-led proposals. The local authority runs a competitive process to invite potential academy sponsors to run the new school.
- Proposers can also apply directly to the DfE to establish a free school, through twice-yearly application waves. These are often referred to as “wave” schools or promoter-led proposals. The free school application process includes studio schools, and there is a parallel process for University Technical Colleges.

Under the presumption route the local authority is responsible for providing the site for the new school and meeting the associated capital and pre-/post-opening costs; for wave schools, these are the responsibility of the DfE.

Both processes have been implemented in Oxfordshire. The presumption process has been used to identify sponsors for two primary schools and a secondary school in Didcot, as well as for planned new primary schools in Bicester, Banbury and Oxford, and a secondary school in Bicester. Europa School (2012), Tyndale Community School (2013) and Heyford Park Free School (2013) were opened through the wave route, which will also provide a new secondary school (The Swan School) for Oxford; in addition two studio schools and a UTC have been opened.

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

Prior to running a presumption process, where local authorities have identified a need for new places and are considering ways to address this, they can liaise with groups that are, or are thinking about, applying for a free school via the wave route as part of their review of how best to meet that need. Where a free school (proposed via the wave route) might meet the identified need, the local authority can: postpone a competition; hold a competition in parallel to any application for a central free school; or deem that the proposed free school would meet the identified need and decide not to run a presumption.

For all new schools which do not yet have an identified sponsor, Oxfordshire County Council seeks to liaise proactively with any groups interested in applying for a free

school, as well as with the DfE, to ensure that all new schools support the local authority's statutory duty to provide sufficient school places, as well as broader educational strategies and aspirations. Section 3.3 sets out the county council's current requirements for new schools.

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

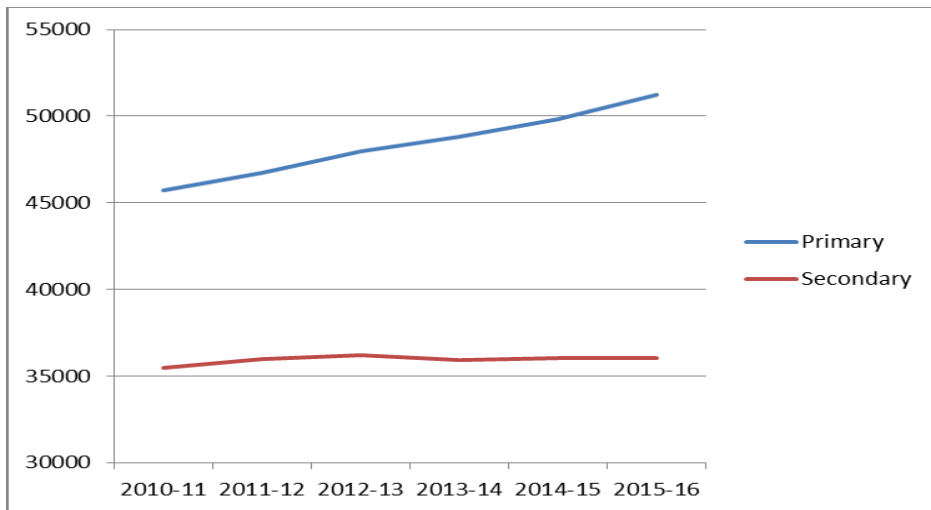
- i. Undertake public consultation to decide the academy model to be implemented and finalise the education specification for the new academy, based on the model specification template, and approved by the Cabinet Member for Education & Families. Undertake an impact assessment for submission to the DfE. Notify the DfE that applications will be sought, including sending specification.
- ii. Invite initial expressions of interest (Eoi) in running the school through the OCC website, as well as through direct notification of known interested parties and through such mechanisms as facilitated by the DfE. All Eois must be submitted to the DfE who will advise of potential issues.
- iii. LA assesses expressions of interest against the specification and the criteria in current DfE guidance.
- iv. Invite detailed bids from three or fewer providers. When received, submit to the DfE, allowing at least 4 weeks for the DfE to provide written feedback to the LA on the capacity, capability and recent performance of each proposer, before the assessment panel.
- v. Assessment panel to include a presentation from each shortlisted bidder, and agreement of assessment against criteria. Cabinet Member to approve choice of recommended sponsor as a confidential item. Submit recommendation and assessments, including scoring of the proposals, to the DfE.
- vi. Await SoS decision before making any public announcement. DfE notifies successful proposer, LA and local MP; LA notifies other parties.
- vii. LA and selected sponsor develop proposal to allow a funding agreement to be approved by Secretary of State.
- viii. Should the process not identify a satisfactory sponsor at the first attempt, at the discretion of the Lead Member for Education the process could be rerun from the detailed bid stage (d) rather than beginning again with Expressions of Interest.

There are a few limited circumstances in which the establishment of a new non-academy (maintained) school can be proposed:

- A new voluntary aided school where there is a deficit of corresponding faith places;
- A new community or foundation primary school that is to replace a maintained infant and a maintained junior school;
- A new school resulting from the reorganisation of existing faith schools in an area, including an existing faith school losing or changing its religious designation; or
- A new foundation or community school, where suitable academy/Free School proposals have not been identified and a competition has been held but did not identify a suitable provider.

3. PLANNING FOR GROWTH

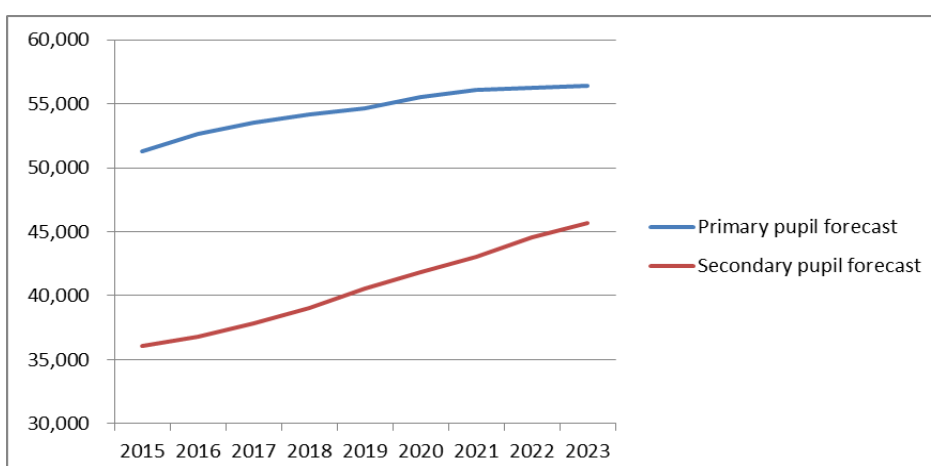
Primary school pupil numbers have been growing rapidly in Oxfordshire for several years; secondary school pupil numbers have been broadly stable, but have now started to also grow:



The number on roll at Oxfordshire’s primary schools rose by 1348, or 2.7%, between the academic years 2014/15, and 2015/16, a faster rate of growth than the previous year. Reception numbers grew by 6.4%, twice the rate of the previous year. It is thought that the recent births peak has now reached school age, and Reception numbers for 2016/17 and 2017/18 are expected to fall, although still remaining higher than in most recent years.

Over the same period Year 7 numbers grew by 1.9%, continuing the increase in demand for secondary school places as the increased birth rate feeds through. However, due to a fall in sixth form numbers, the total number on roll at Oxfordshire secondary schools remained broadly stable.

Pupil numbers at both primary and secondary level are now forecast to increase:



Our current pupil projections show an 8.6% increase in primary pupil numbers, and for secondary school pupils a 14.6% predicted rise, between 2015/16 and 2020/21. However, there is a significant amount of planned/proposed housing which is not yet included in these forecasts, so actual growth is expected to be higher.

Approximately 1% of the total school population attends special schools; therefore there is a broad correlation with primary and secondary numbers. The special school population has been growing since 2008, and is predicted to continue growing due to the overall rise in pupil numbers. Projections of special school pupil numbers are estimated based on the School Census roll and the housing-led population forecasts for the areas which each school serves, and discussions take place with individual headteachers and chairs of governors to consider opportunities for expansion and the likely requirements in the local area over the short, medium and longer term.

Pupil projections include natural population growth and known planned housing, as advised by each district council; the housing included in each area's forecast is listed in the relevant section. In many areas, additional housing has been proposed or permitted since the demographic forecasts underlying the pupil forecasts were calculated; actual population growth rates may therefore exceed the current forecasts.

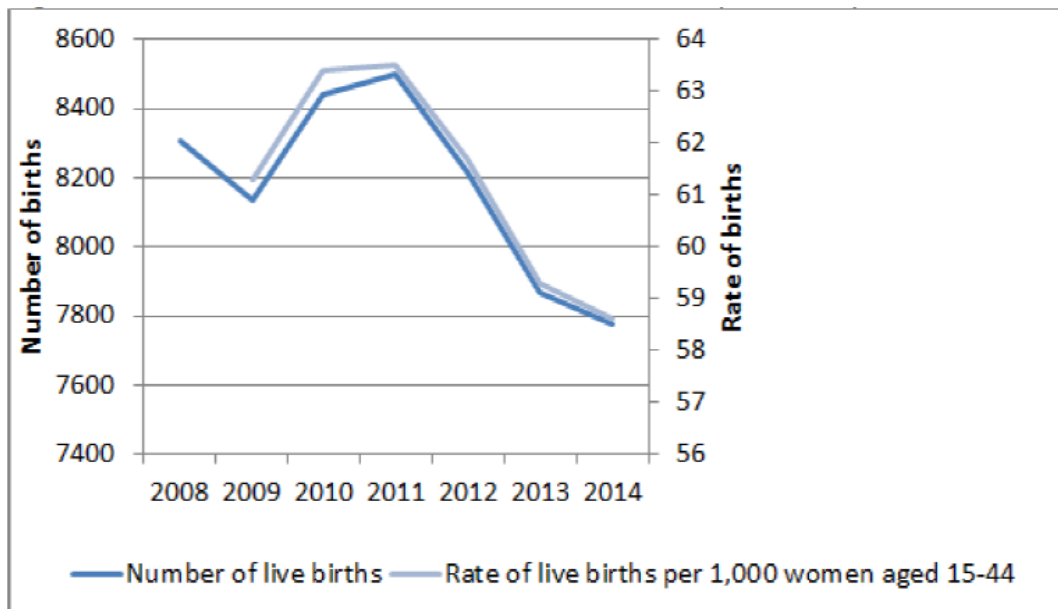
3.1 Factors affecting demand for school places

Future demand for places is considered below in the context of five main factors: fertility and birth rates; migration; housing growth; troop movements in and out of the county; and changes in the pattern of participation in state sector education.

Factors affecting the demand for school places generally also affect demand for pre-school places. In addition, the entitlement to free early education for children aged 2 is targeted at the most disadvantaged children. The main eligibility criterion is the family's economic circumstances, so it can be expected that there will be some fluctuations in the number of eligible children, reflecting the general economic climate and the employment market. There may also be changes in government policy which affect demand for places, for example the extension of free early education entitlement.

Fertility and birth rates

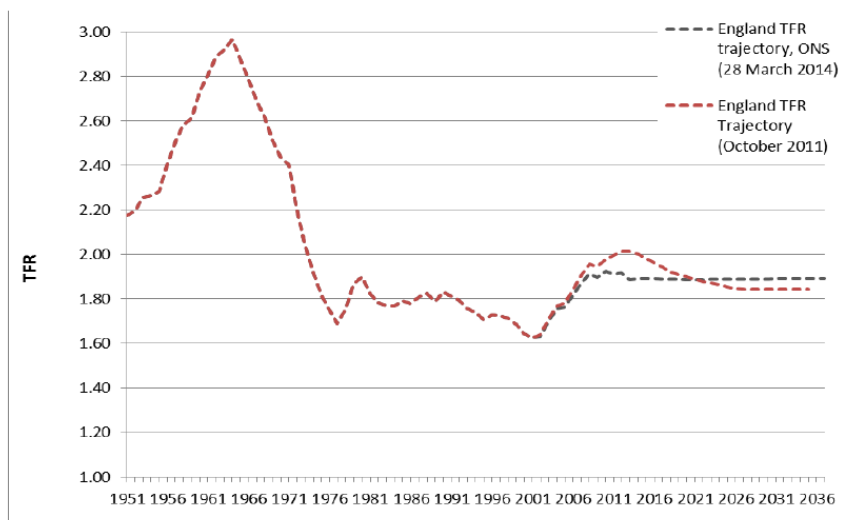
Oxfordshire experienced a significant increase in births over the first decade of the 21st century. Births registrations indicate that a particularly large cohort started primary school in September 2015, and numbers are now expected to subside, excluding migration and housing impacts.



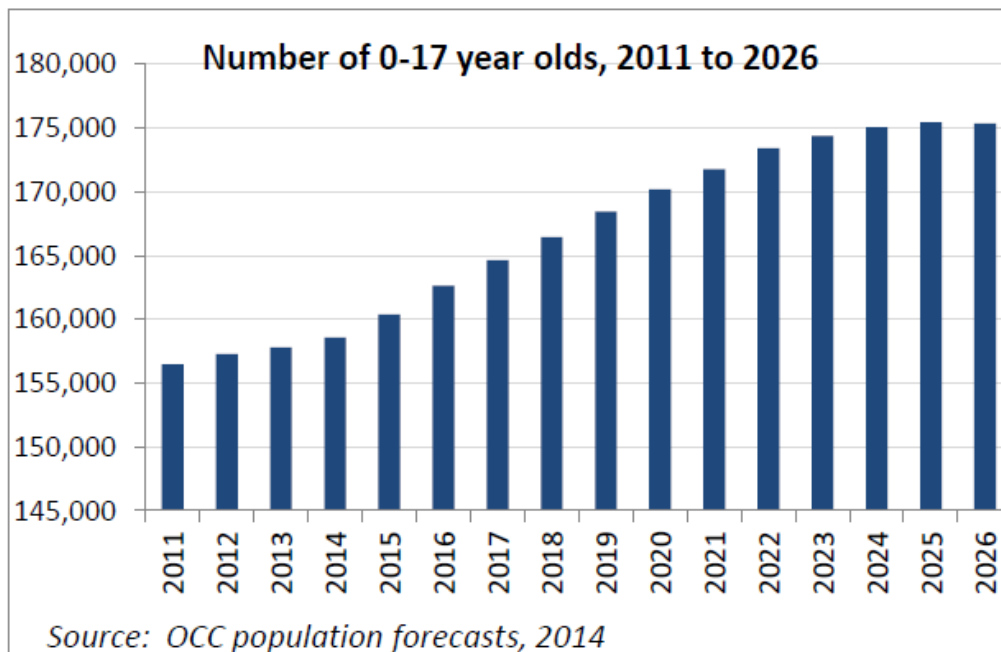
Source: Office for National Statistics Birth Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised their England and Wales fertility series in 2014, and it is now thought that fertility and birth rates nationally reached a multi-decade peak in 2010, partly driven by larger family size among recent immigrant families. Expectations are that the birth rate will gradually reduce before remaining stable over the longer term.

New and Old ONS total fertility trajectories for England and Wales



The number of children born depends not only on fertility rates but also on the number of women of childbearing age in the population; the net effect in Oxfordshire is expected to be that, while reducing slightly, the number of births will remain at a higher level than previously. As a result, there is expected to be continued growth in the school-aged population until the mid-2020s, heavily skewed towards urban areas.



Migration

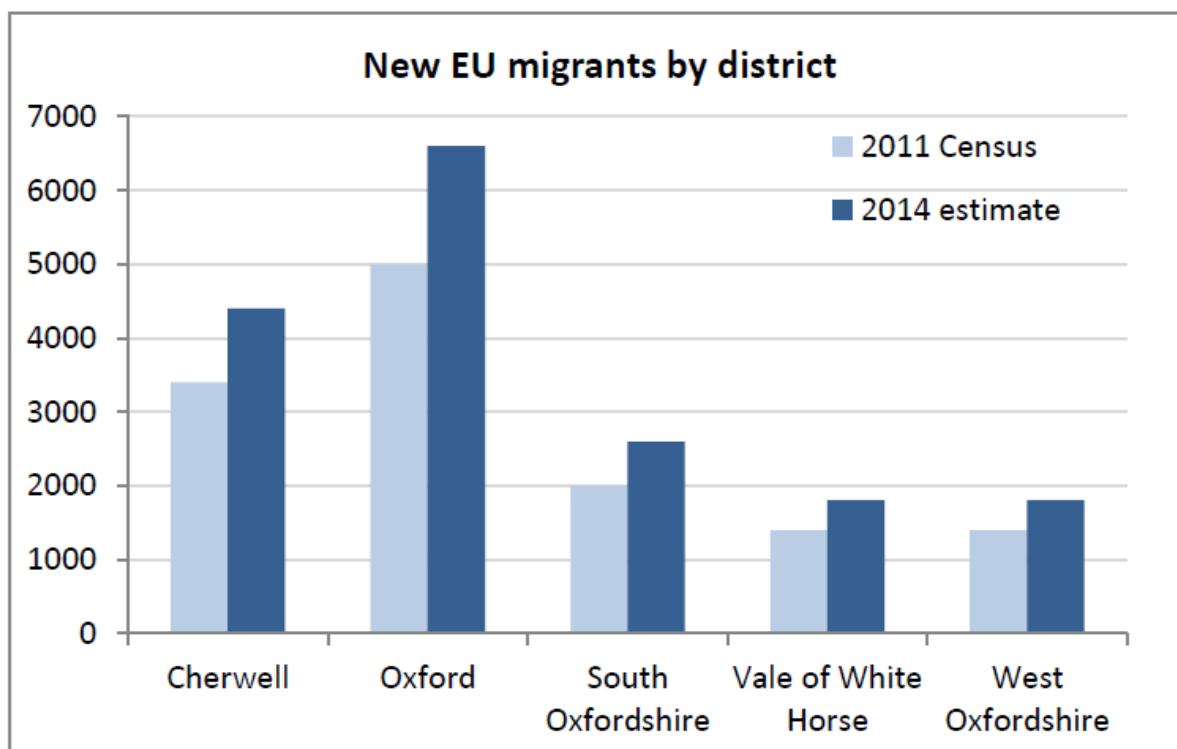
In addition to increased births, some parts of the county have experienced significant internal and international migration effects, increasing volatility in school populations. Migrating pupils not only add to the pressure at the normal point of school admission, but also for “in-year” transfers to local schools. In previous years when there were some spare places in schools, these in-year applications could be accommodated, but increasingly families moving into a new area are finding that the nearest school has no available places.

Migration effects are difficult to forecast. The Office for National Statistics publishes regular updates on national and local area migration, but the survey methodology used has changed several times 2001-2011 and the 2011 Census revealed estimates of international migration were significant underestimates.

Analysis by the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford shows that international migration into Oxfordshire continues to grow:

- Since 2011, the number of people living in Oxfordshire who were born outside the UK increased by an estimated 6,700. Just over half (56%) were born in countries which have joined the EU since 2001.
- Of the population born in the “old” EU countries, more have moved out of Oxfordshire than moved in since 2011.
- The greatest proportion of migrants from new EU countries has moved to Oxford, around two in five migrants (38%), or Cherwell (26%).

- Almost half of all non-EU born and old-EU born migrants are in Oxford. West Oxfordshire has the smallest proportion of migrants in the county.



Troop movements in and out of the county

At the time of the 2011 Census Oxfordshire was home to 5,500 regular armed forces personnel, comprising 0.8% of the county's population. (Since that time, there has been a further increase with the redeployment of personnel to RAF Brize Norton.) The proportion of armed forces personnel in Oxfordshire was significantly higher than England's as a whole (0.3%).

A sizable portion of Oxfordshire school children are therefore from Armed Forces families. The highest concentration is in the Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire.

Troop movements can have significant effects on pupil numbers in several areas within Oxfordshire, particularly around Carterton, Bicester, Abingdon and Didcot. The impact can also be felt more widely, for example with the relocation of personnel from RAF Lyneham to RAF Brize Norton, where, due to insufficient military accommodation being available in Carterton, families were dispersed over a wider area, causing pressure on school places in towns such as Faringdon and Watchfield. The county council continues to liaise with the Ministry of Defence (MoD) in relation to future troop movements in the county.

Housing growth

Oxfordshire's component district councils are at different stages in their Local Plan processes, and precise housing plans are still to be confirmed in many areas. The main locations identified for development in the county are Banbury, Bicester, Didcot, Oxford, Wantage and Grove. In addition, housing growth will continue to come forward on smaller sites which cumulatively will have implications for schools provision across the County.

Housing plans are being amended following the release of the 2014 Strategic Market Housing Assessment (SHMA) for Oxfordshire. The SHMA is a technical study intended to help the Oxfordshire local planning authorities understand how many homes will be needed in the period 2011 – 2031. The housing figures included within the SHMA constitute an objective assessment of housing need in line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. These figures do not in themselves constitute plan targets.

Unlike the South East Regional Plan, upon which local plans were previously being based, the emerging SHMA study numbers do not take account of environmental and other considerations such as infrastructure capacity (roads, drainage, schools, health, community facilities). It is for the local authorities to determine through their own Local Plan process the extent to which they are able to meet the recommendations of the SHMA.

Oxford City Council and South Oxfordshire District Councils were the only districts in the county to have recently adopted Local Plans before the SHMA results were available.

Oxford City's Local Plan (adopted 2011) allowed for 8,000 homes by 2026; the SHMA identified a need for between 24,000 and 30,000 new homes over the period 2011-2031. The City Council has commissioned a review of potential housing sites within the city, but has identified a shortage of land suitable for housing within the boundary. To address this "unmet need" the Oxfordshire Growth Board, comprising members of all the Oxfordshire authorities, has agreed a strategic work programme to identify how additional housing growth can be distributed across Oxfordshire; this will include a review of the Oxford Green Belt. As a result there is expected to be a number of further strategic housing developments, some of which may include new schools.

SODC's Local Plan (adopted 2012) allowed for 11,400 homes by 2027; the SHMA identified a need for between 14,500 and 16,500 new homes over the period 2011-2031. In summer 2016 the council consulted on options for increased housing allocations to extend their Local Plan to 2032, aiming to produce a Proposed Submission document early in 2017.

Cherwell District Council revised its Local Plan following the SHMA, before submitting for examination during 2014. Following this examination, the Cherwell Local Plan was formally adopted by the council in July 2015 (although following a

legal challenge, the Planning Inspector required a small amendment in May 2016). The SHMA identified a need for between 21,800 and 23,800 new homes in Cherwell over the period 2011-2031. The Plan allows for over 22,800 new homes, and focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district. Review of the Plan may be required in response to Oxford city's unmet need.

Vale of White Horse District Council revised its Local Plan following the SHMA, before submitting for examination during 2015. The Plan allows for over 20,500 new homes, in line with the SHMA findings, and focuses housing growth particularly on the Science Vale area, including Grove, Wantage, Harwell and Milton. Strategic growth is also planned at other market towns and larger villages. A partial review of the Plan may be required in response to Oxford city's unmet need.

The West Oxfordshire District Council 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015. The SHMA identified a need for between 12,700 and 13,700 new homes in West Oxfordshire over the period 2011-2031, but the Plan instead allowed for at least 10,500 new homes, focusing housing growth mostly on Witney (3,700 new homes between 2011 and 2031), Carterton (2,600 new homes) and Chipping Norton (1,800 new homes). In light of the Planning Inspector's initial findings, the district council requested that examination of the Plan be suspended, pending further work on housing numbers, and to address the issue of Oxford city's unmet need. Consultation on a revised Local Plan, with increased housing numbers, is expected to be take place autumn/winter 2016/17, with an aspiration to adopt the final Plan autumn 2017.

There are a number of new schools and school expansions planned to support the anticipated growth in the residential population which are referred to in this document. The county council continues to work closely with the district planning authorities to identify the impact on school places of the housing growth planned.

Changes in the pattern of participation in state school education

The statutory age of participation in education increased to 17 from 2013 and to 18 years from 2015. The requirement is that all young people remain in education or employment with training up to the age of 18. It is likely that there will be an increase in young people staying on in schools as well as other training options.

Economic conditions can also affect the percentage of children educated in the state sector rather than independent schools. This appears to affect some schools more than others: in particular, small village schools in affluent areas have reported that previous patterns of children transferring from the state to independent sector at key ages have changed.

3.2 School forecast methodology

Purpose

The purpose of forecasting pupil numbers is to satisfy statutory obligations to meet Basic Need (demand for additional school places) and to assess the extent to which a surplus or deficit of places is likely to exist throughout the county in the future.

Pupil numbers in Oxfordshire schools are closely monitored. Schools are required to complete a return for the Department for Education (DfE) each October (prior to 2012 this was in January) which gives a comprehensive description of numbers of pupils on roll: the School Census. This is followed up by further, shorter returns in spring and summer.

Summary pupil forecasts are published in this Plan at the planning area level (with detailed planning area forecasts provided in the Annex). Pupil forecasts for primary and secondary schools are submitted to the DfE each summer for the purposes of informing Basic Need funding allocations. These have to be provided at planning area level, where planning areas correspond to the areas in this Plan with one exception: for secondary pupils, Carterton and Burford planning areas are combined for the purposes of the DfE return, due to the close geographic relationship between these two areas. In this plan, however, the two forecasts are shown separately.

The DfE does not require forecasts for special schools or nursery schools. Oxfordshire estimates future demand for special school places for the purposes of informing capital planning. No forecasts are currently prepared specifically for nursery schools, but demographic forecasts and other data sources are used to monitor expected demand for early education places.

Forecasts are updated annually, and are based on School Census data, population forecasts (which include planned housing development) and recent patterns of parental choice. The primary school forecasts produced are currently projections of pupil numbers as of September each school year – not all Reception children will have started school by then, so numbers may eventually rise. (Although places are offered to all children from the autumn term after their fourth birthday, parents are entitled to defer their child's entry until later in the year). The secondary school forecasts are also projections of pupil numbers as of September each year.

The forecasts show the expected demand for places in each area. There are circumstances where forecast demand cannot be met within that area, for example:

- Schools within that area may not be physically capable of expansion.
- More cost-effective solutions for meeting the additional demand for places, including through expanding capacity, may be available at nearby schools in neighbouring areas.
- Schools which are their own admissions authorities, such as VA schools and academies, cannot be required by the local authority to expand.

In some cases, therefore, the supply of school places to meet forecast demand may eventually be through schools in other areas.

Methodology

Stage 1: Population forecasting

The pupil forecasting process uses the council's own housing-led population forecasts, created using an in-house tool developed by the council. The council's population forecasts use data on fertility, mortality, and migration from the Office of National Statistics (ONS), the ONS's own mid-year population estimates, and housing development plans from the five district councils to forecast population for districts and district wards. This methodology does not involve matching population type to specific housing type built, since local plans only forecast total housing supply (not type). When individual housing development proposals are assessed, housing type is considered, as detailed below.

The housing included in each area's forecast is listed in the relevant section of this Plan. In some cases, there will have been further planning applications since the calculation of these forecasts. Such housing may not be shown in this plan; the School Organisation team however will be aware, as they are consulted on all planning applications for new housing development of 10 or more homes.

Stage 2: Primary schools

School Census data is used to identify patterns of how many children from each ward attend each school. By linking this data with the demographic forecasts we can forecast the number of 4 year olds starting at each primary school, based on proportions coming from each ward and from out of county.

The census is also used to track patterns of how each cohort at each school rises or falls year-on-year as families move in or out of the area, or children move to different schools.

Combining the demographic forecasts with School Census data in this way results in draft pupil forecasts, which are then compared to the latest actual applications and allocations data, and where necessary adjusted, for example where recent changes in parental preference may not be fully reflected in past trends.

Stage 3: Secondary Schools

We use school census data to match each pupil's primary school to their subsequent secondary school using their unique pupil number. This enables us to establish the proportion of pupils moving from each primary to each secondary, as well as the proportion coming to each secondary from elsewhere. We then apply these proportions to the projected numbers of Year 6 pupils (10 year olds) from the primary forecasts.

Again the census is used to track patterns of how each cohort at each school changes year-on-year, including the percentage of pupils staying on into the sixth form, where these exist. The draft pupil forecasts are then compared to the latest actual applications and allocations data, and where necessary adjusted.

The final forecasts will present a set of pupil figures which runs in line with the background population forecast for the county and which uses recent intake patterns. Where new schools are planned, population growth is allocated to existing schools until the point of opening any new establishments.

The county council's pupil number projections have an average accuracy of within 2% of total pupils when forecasting 1-3 years ahead. However, a number of situations can complicate the forecasting process:

- Housing development – see below.
- A school may suddenly gain or lose in popularity because of a change in circumstances at the school or in its surrounding area. Sometimes these changes can be seen before they occur but this is not always possible.
- The number of pupils in schools associated with MoD establishments is always difficult to predict because of the movement of regiments and squadrons. Often planned movements can be delayed and there can be uncertainty over the numbers of children involved. The county council liaises as closely as possible with the MOD in these circumstances and endeavours to receive information as soon as it is possible.
- Migration is a further unpredictable factor and often manifests as unpredicted fluctuations in demographic projections.
- Changes in legislation for which demand cannot be objectively calculated, for example, the rise in age of participation in education or training.

Housing development and pupil forecasting

The forecasts shown in this Plan should be treated only as a first estimate for the purposes of identifying the impact of new housing. The demographic forecasts underlying the pupil forecasts are based on district planning authorities' expectations of housing development. There is good liaison between the county council and planning departments of district councils; however changes in economic climate and other issues can result in developers changing the rate and type of build at short notice which is difficult to predict and track. Moreover, data on housing projections at this level does not always include a breakdown of the type and size of houses, and therefore the methodology does not involve matching population type to specific housing type built.

In cases of significant housing development Oxfordshire uses the PopCal-10 tool to produce specific population profiles based on the proposed type and timing of housing.

The PopCal-10 tool was developed by Oxfordshire County Council based on data from past housing developments within each district council, and has been validated by the Oxfordshire Data Observatory. It uses data from the 2008 survey of new housing (including age profile and occupancy rates). The profile is created from a series of parameters about the development including:

1. location of the development (by district council area)
2. total number of dwellings
3. number of dwellings by size (number of bedrooms)
4. number of dwellings by tenure (market or affordable)
5. expected phasing (number of dwellings completed (and assumed occupied) for each year of the development).

The population calculator uses this population profile to estimate the number of people at the development falling within various age ranges, which in turn is used to assess the quantum of demand on infrastructure and services, including the number of children likely to need places in local authority maintained schools.

3.3 Expansion of school capacity

Where applications for school places exceed the combined admission numbers of schools in that area, then additional school places need to be provided. If the shortage of places is expected to be temporary, it may be sufficient for one or more schools to admit above their usual admission number into “bulge” classes – either using existing accommodation or in temporary accommodation. If the shortage of places is forecast to be sustained, a permanent expansion of capacity will be required, either through new schools (including Free Schools) or expansions of existing schools.

New schools are likely to be more appropriate where there is a localised and relatively predictable permanent increase in demand, for example within major housing developments. Where the increase in demand is more dispersed, for example a general underlying increase in the population, expansions of existing schools are likely to be more appropriate. However, the needs of each planning area is assessed and reviewed individually.

Expansion of existing schools

In many cases, expanding existing schools can create additional capacity more quickly than building new schools, and at a lower cost. Extensions of existing schools can also provide opportunities to provide added value through addressing existing accommodation issues.

When choosing which school should expand, a number of decision-making criteria will be considered, including:

- Popularity: the county council seeks to ensure a high percentage of parents can secure a place at their first preference school.
- Location: to allow the option of children walking or cycling to school, it is preferable for children to be able to attend a school no more than 2 miles (for infant children) or 3 miles (for older children) from home.
- Quality of provision: expansion of successful, high attaining schools supports the council’s commitment to improving educational outcomes, and is in line with DfE expectations.
- Effective organisation of schools: where possible, expansion which moves schools towards being able to teach in single age classes is preferred.
- Choice and diversity: church schools and academies are considered equally with local authority maintained schools for expansion.
- Existing accommodation and site area: in some cases, a school’s existing accommodation may already support a higher number of pupils (for example, it may have a large hall, or a large total site area).
- Feasibility of expansion: the cost of expanding a school will be affected by their current layout of accommodation.

Local consultation will inform the decision to expand a school.

New schools

In areas of significant population growth, usually related to large scale housing development, new schools may be a more appropriate method of increasing school capacity than school expansions. Section 2.3 above sets out the decision-making processes for establishing new schools.

Since 2013 Oxfordshire has seen the opening of a new SEN school in Oxford; two studio schools and a UTC; two all-age schools (one bilingual); and two primary schools. These mark the start of a prolonged programme of new schools planned for Oxfordshire, opening either through the LA presumption route or through “wave” bids directly to the DfE :

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
<i>Gagle Brook Primary School, North West Bicester</i>	1 form entry primary school, growing to 2 form	2017	White Horse Federation
<i>Longford Park Primary School, Banbury</i>	1.5 form entry primary school, growing to 2 form	2017	GLF Schools

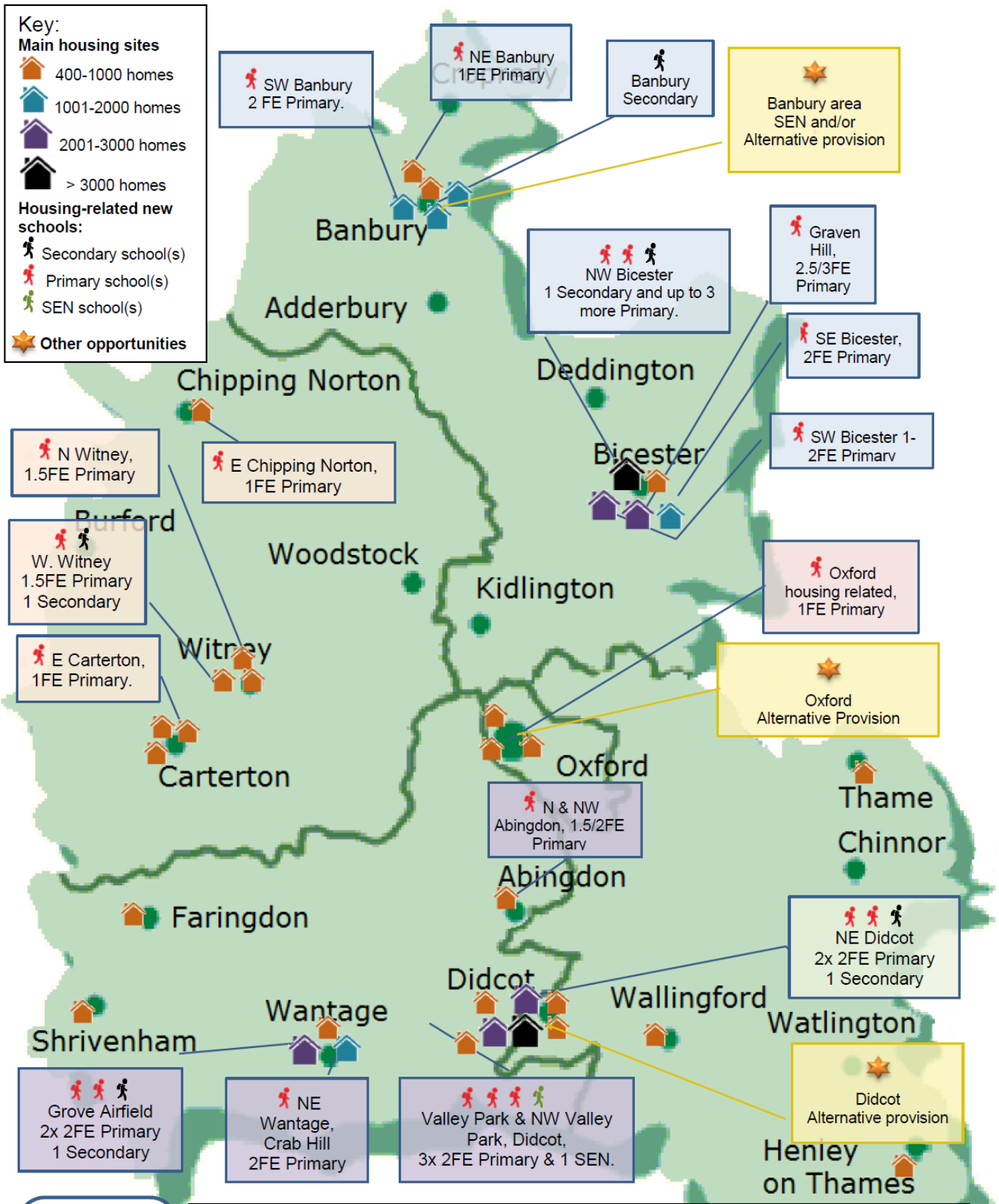
Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
<i>Aureus School,</i> Didcot Great Western Park	1200 place 11-16 secondary school	2017	GLF Schools
Oxford Barton	1.5 form entry primary school	2019 (tbc)	Cheney School Academy Trust
<i>Chalkhill Primary School,</i> Didcot Great Western Park	2 form entry primary school	2018	GLF Schools
South West Bicester	Secondary school, 600 places, 11-16	2019	To be decided
Banbury, Southam Road	1 form entry primary school	2019 (tbc)	To be decided
Bicester, Graven Hill	Up to 3 form entry primary school	2019 (tbc)	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	SEN school, 100 pupils	Housing dependent	To be decided
North West Bicester	2 or 3 more primary schools, dependent on housing growth, and a secondary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
South West Bicester	2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
South East Bicester	2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Grove Airfield	Two primary schools and a secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	Housing dependent	To be decided
North East Wantage	2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
East Carterton	1 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
West Witney	1.5 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Witney	Secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	Housing dependent	To be decided
Banbury, Salt Way	2 form entry (or larger) primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Banbury	Secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	Housing dependent	To be decided
Oxford	Primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
Didcot North East	Two 2 form entry primary schools and a secondary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	Two 2 form entry primary schools	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot North West Valley Park	One primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided

Further new schools are expected to be needed as a result of the higher levels of housing growth now proposed in Local Plans. This will be confirmed once Local Plans are finalised, but could include new primary schools in Abingdon, Chipping Norton and Eynsham, as well as another new primary school in Witney. In addition, work underway into how Oxford's unmet housing need can be addressed will result into further new primary and secondary schools being required.

Other new schools may also be approved by the DfE, in addition to those shown above, in response to "wave" applications (see Section 2.3 above).

Major housing developments and new schools requiring sponsors in Oxfordshire



Sponsors sought for new schools in Oxfordshire:

- Types and sizes of schools shown are indicative of the scale of need: Oxfordshire welcomes innovative proposals as to how to meet this need.
- More schools may become necessary in response to further housing development proposals.

3.4 Funding of school growth

The county council aims to join up different funding streams for schools to ensure effective and efficient use of resources.

Government funding

Government funding for school places is mainly through annual “Basic Need” allocations. These are based on data collected from local authorities in the annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP). This collects information on the capacities of schools in each planning area (as shown in this Plan), and local authorities’ forecasts of pupil numbers for several years ahead.

Basic Need funding is allocated on the basis of a comparison of forecast pupil numbers with school capacity in each planning area, with shortfalls in capacity attracting funding. Adjustments are made to account for school places for which central government funding has already been provided, including through free schools, or which will be funded from developer contributions, where they are not yet fully reflected by the data collected through SCAP.

For the 3-year period 2016/17 – 2018/19, Oxfordshire has been allocated £21,002,166 in Basic Need funding.

Additional government funding for school places is sometimes made available through ad hoc bidding rounds.

Academies can also submit bids to the DfE Condition Improvement Fund (CIF). As well as addressing condition issues, this can be used to address overcrowding (including cases of recently approved age-range expansions and sixth form expansions); add key specialist facilities such as kitchen and dining facilities, science laboratories or sports hall; or support an increase in admission number for academies rated by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding.

New academies created through applications directly to the DfE – “wave” free schools can be an important contribution towards ensuring sufficient school places. Their capital costs are separately funded by the DfE, but this funding would be expected to result in reduced Basic Need funding in the longer term, as a result of the additional capacity they provide.

Housing development and funding for school places

The School Organisation team is consulted on all significant housing developments, and advises on the likely impact on local schools, and the measures which would be required from developers in mitigation. Typically this will include seeking financial contributions towards the cost of expanding local schools, if there are not expected to be sufficient places available.

New residential development is also expected to increase demands on the availability of early education places. This could adversely impact on the ability of the existing local early education market to offer a reasonable and flexible offer for parents. Where this occurs, developer contributions will be sought to contribute towards increasing capacity in the early education market, either through expanding existing provision or through providing new facilities. Where larger developments are required to provide new primary schools, it is expected that these schools will include nursery classes. It may also be necessary for large housing developments to incorporate into any community facilities provided accommodation suitable for delivery of additional early education and childcare by the private, voluntary or independent sector.

There are now two types of developer contributions relevant to school capacity - Section 106 (S106) contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

S106 contributions are subject to legal restrictions under the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, and can only be required if they are:

- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development;
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

Contributions cannot be required if, even with the development, there would still be spare school places. Developers cannot be required to pay for improvements which are not related to their development. There can only be a maximum of five S106 agreements since 2010 “pooled” towards each infrastructure project (e.g. towards a 1 form entry expansion of a specific school), and it is therefore not always appropriate to seek S106 contributions from smaller developments.

S106 contributions are paid directly to the county council to enable it to meet its statutory duty to secure sufficient school and early years places. The county council, working with local schools and providers, will identify the most appropriate way to increase capacity to meet the needs of the development.

The Community Infrastructure Levy is now operational in Oxford City and South Oxfordshire, and will be introduced in the other districts in due course. Under the CIL, charges are set by the district council, based on the size and type of the new development. The money raised from the community infrastructure levy can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want, like new or safer road schemes, park improvements or a new health centre. In some cases this will include school expansions, but in other cases, for example where a development is large enough to require a new school of its own, Section 106 agreements may continue. The precise details of how CIL works in each area are determined by the relevant district councils. The county council works closely with each district council to identify the school infrastructure required as a result of development, and how it can best be funded.

4. SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING DATA

This section of the plan indicates the following information for each town (containing one or more secondary schools) in the county:

- Primary school capacities, pupil numbers and forecasts.
- Secondary school capacities, pupil numbers and forecasts.
- Nursery school places.
- Early years sufficiency
- Future (potential) housing developments.
- Long-term planning implications.

The school place planning data is set out in this document following the alphabetical order of school partnerships as listed below.

- Abingdon
- Banbury
- Bicester
- Bloxham
- Burford
- Carterton
- Chipping Norton
- Cumnor
- Didcot
- Eynsham
- Faringdon
- Henley
- Kidlington
- Oxford
- Sonning Common
- Thame
- Wallingford
- Wantage
- Watlington
- Wheatley
- Witney
- Woodcote
- Woodstock

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
School code	Also known as the “DfE number” this is a number unique to each school and is used for identification purposes.
Type of school COM VC VA FT ACA Free School	<p>Community: the local authority owns the school’s land and buildings, funds the school and employs the staff, but the governing body is responsible for running the school.</p> <p>Voluntary Controlled: mainly religious or “faith” schools. Some/all of the land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable trust, which also appoints some members of the governing body, but the local authority funds the school and employs the staff.</p> <p>Voluntary Aided: mainly religious or “faith” schools. The land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable trust. Capital works are funded by the Diocesan Board of Education. The governing body employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria.</p> <p>Foundation Trust: Foundation schools are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria. Land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or a charitable foundation. A Trust school is a type of foundation school which forms a charitable trust with an outside partner - for example, a business or educational charity.</p> <p>Academy: Academies are publicly-funded independent schools, operating outside the local authority framework, accountable directly to the Secretary of State. The Pupil Place Plan may not hold all the information for Academies that it does for other types of school, as Academies are not obliged to provide this for the county council. Schools can choose to convert to academies at any time of the year, and more schools may have converted since the publication of this Plan. An up-to-date list of schools which have started the conversion process is available from the Department for Education website (www.education.gov.uk). This plan includes data as confirmed by the DfE on 1 May 2016; it will not show schools still at the informal consultation stage.</p> <p>The term Free School was initially used for non-profit making, independent, state-funded academies set up since 2010 by a wide range of proposers – including charities, universities, businesses, educational groups, visionary teachers or committed parents - in response to demand</p>

<p>STU</p> <p>UTC</p>	<p>within a local area for a greater variety of schools, but outside of local authority school planning processes. Since May 2015, “free school” is the DfE’s term for any new provision academy, including those resulting from the local authority-led “presumption” process. To reflect this change, free schools are now shown as “ACA” in this plan.</p> <p>Studio school: Small schools for 300 students. With year-round opening and a 9-5 working day, they feel more like a workplace than a school. Working closely with local employers, Studio Schools will offer a range of academic and vocational qualifications including GCSEs in English, Maths and Science, as well as paid work placements linked directly to employment opportunities.</p> <p>University Technical College: These specialise in subjects that need modern, technical, industry-standard equipment such as engineering and construction, teaching these disciplines alongside business skills and the use of ICT. They are sponsored by a local university and employers, and often work in partnership with FE colleges and established academy trusts. They are usually for 500-800 students.</p>
<p>Nursery places pte</p>	<p>Nursery places are for pre-Reception 4 year olds or younger. Children are entitled to free early education of 570 hours per year. Schools often offer this as a part time place of 15 hours per week, usually offered as 5 mornings or 5 afternoons. The number of part-time places is shown, so for example, 10 part-time places could mean 5 children in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, or 10 children in the morning and none in the afternoon.</p> <p>The Childcare Act 2016 extends the future entitlement to free early education, doubling it to 1,140 hours for children, aged 3 and 4, of eligible working parents from September 2017.</p>
<p>Published Admission Number (PAN) for 2015 entry</p>	<p>This is the maximum number of pupil places which MUST be offered if there are enough applications. For primary schools this is for 4-year-olds. For secondary schools there is an admission number for Year 7 pupils and a separate admission number for Year 12 (“Sixth Form”) pupils; the latter is set by the governing body, and not shown in this Plan. School can agree to admit more than this number.</p>

1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Number of applications received where the school is listed as the first preference by the parent(s) / guardian.
Allocations for 2015 entry	Number of pupils allocated places at the school to start in September 2015.
Actual Reception number October 2015	Number of pupils in Reception class(es) on the school roll as at October 2015. Reception is the first year group in a primary school, for children of compulsory school age of 4 or 5.
Actual Year 7 number October 2015	Number of Year 7 pupils (the first year of secondary school) on the school roll as at October 2015.
Pupil numbers May 2016	Number of pupils in Reception to sixth form on the school roll as at May 2016. Nursery pupils are not included.
Capacity of school as at May 2016	<p>For non-academy schools, this is the “net capacity” assessed by a DfE methodology to show the number of pupil places available. For primary schools, the net capacity is calculated on the basis of the number and size of spaces designated as ‘class bases’ for Years Reception - 6. Nursery classrooms are excluded from the number shown.</p> <p>For secondary schools, the net capacity is based on the number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school.</p> <p>Net capacity measurement at Academies is replaced by the number of places agreed as part of their funding agreement with the Secretary of State for Education.</p>
Allocation for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	This is the number of places allocated for children arriving at primary school, or transferring to secondary school, in September 2016. The actual number of pupils arriving in September may be higher than this – if there were late applications – or lower – if parents do not take up the place offered (for example they move away). In some areas there can be significant numbers of late applications, particularly for primary schools.
Forecast demand for places	These are shown at the level of planning area. For primary schools forecasts for Reception intakes in 2017/18 and 2020/21 are shown, compared to the total current admission

	<p>numbers in that planning area. This indicates whether there will be sufficient school places for each year's intake. Total primary pupil forecasts for 2017/18 and 2020/21 are also shown. Compared to the total current capacities of the schools this indicates overall pressure on school places. For secondary schools forecasts for Year 7 and total pupils in 2017/18 and 2020/21 are shown.</p>
Nursery school	<p>While nursery classes are included within many primary schools, there are also seven local authority maintained nursery schools, which provide a range of structured educational experiences based on learning through play for under-5s.</p>
Resource Bases	<p>Specialist provision for children with special educational needs, e.g. hearing impairment or autism, based on the sites of mainstream schools.</p>
Special schools	<p>Schools providing education for children with Special Educational Needs (SEN).</p>
Housing developments included in forecasts	<p>The figures shown for housing developments in each area show projected numbers of houses, not numbers of children. In many areas there will have been more houses planned/permitted since the demographic forecasts underlying the pupil forecasts were calculated. These housing numbers are not shown, but the School Organisation team will be aware of them, and take them into account when planning school capacity.</p>
Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	<p>All academies in a MAT are governed by one trust and a single board of directors. The board of directors is responsible for decisions relating to how each academy is run, from the curriculum to staffing. The MAT can establish a local governing body for each of its academies, to which it can delegate some of its functions. The MAT remains accountable for these functions.</p>
Umbrella Trust (UT)	<p>Each academy has its own trust, but all the schools in the UT can share governance and procurement of services. If a group of schools wants to convert as part of a UT, each school converts separately, but will set up an umbrella trust to join together. The schools can agree that the UT will appoint governors or members of the trusts in each of the schools, and set a joint vision.</p>

School year groups

Age	Sector	Year Group	Stage
2-4	Early years	Nursery years	Foundation Stage
4-5	Early years	Reception year	Foundation Stage
5-7	Infant	Years 1 and 2	Key Stage 1
7-11	Junior	Years 3, 4, 5, 6	Key Stage 2
11-14	Secondary	Years 7, 8, 9	Key Stage 3
14-16	Secondary	Years 10 and 11	Key Stage 4
16-19	Sixth Form	Years 12 and 13	Key Stage 5

Alphabetical list of primary schools

Schools are organised in this plan according to their planning area:

School	Planning area
Abbey Woods Academy	Abingdon
All Saints Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Didcot
Appleton Church of England (A) Primary School	Cumnor
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (A) Primary School	Faringdon
Aston & Cote Church of England Primary School	Witney
Aston Rowant Church of England Primary School	Thame
Badgemore Primary School	Henley
Bampton Church of England Primary School	Burford
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame
Bayards Hill Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
Beckley Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Benson CE Primary School	Wallingford
Bishop Carpenter Church of England Aided Primary School	Bloxham
Bishop Loveday Church of England Primary School	Banbury
Bladon Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Bletchington Parochial Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Blewbury Endowed Church of England Primary School	Didcot
Bloxham Church of England Primary School	Bloxham
Botley School	Cumnor
Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell CE FIELD Primary School	Wallingford
Brize Norton Primary School	Burford
Brookside Primary School	Bicester
Buckland Church of England Primary School	Faringdon
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester
Burford Primary School	Burford
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon
Carterton Primary School	Carterton
Chadlington Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Watlington
Charlbury Primary School	Chipping Norton
Charlton Primary School	Wantage
Charlton-On-Otmoor Church of England Primary School	Bicester
Checkendon Church of England Primary School	Woodcote
Chesterton Church of England Primary School	Bicester
Chilton Primary School	Didcot
Cholsey Primary School	Wallingford
Christopher Rawlins CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Bloxham
Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Oxford (Isis)

Clanfield Church of England Primary School	Burford
Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Combe Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Cropredy Church of England Primary School	Banbury
Crowmarsh Gifford Church of England School	Wallingford
Culham Parochial Church of England School	Abingdon
Cumnor Church of England School	Cumnor
Cotteslowe Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
Dashwood Community School	Banbury
Deddington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham
Dorchester St Birinus Church of England School	Abingdon
Dr Radcliffe's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Bloxham
Dr South's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Kidlington
Drayton Community Primary School	Abingdon
Dry Sandford Primary School	Abingdon
Ducklington Church of England Primary School	Witney
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon
East Oxford Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton
Edward Field Primary School	Kidlington
Enstone Primary School	Chipping Norton
Europa School UK	Abingdon
Ewelme Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Watlington
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon
Finmere Church of England Primary School	Bicester
Finstock Church of England Primary School	Witney
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford
Five Acres Primary School	Bicester
Freeland Church of England Primary School	Eynsham
Fringford Church of England Primary School	Bicester
Fritwell CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Bicester
Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester
Garsington Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Gateway Primary School	Carterton
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester
Goring Church of England Aided Primary School	Woodcote
Great Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Great Rollright Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Chipping Norton
Great Tew Primary School	Chipping Norton
Grove Church of England School	Wantage
Hagbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot
Hailey Church of England Primary School	Witney
Hanborough Manor Church of England School	Eynsham

Hanwell Fields Community School	Banbury
Hardwick Community School	Banbury
Harriers Ground Community Primary School	Banbury
Harwell Community Primary School	Didcot
Heyford Park Free School	Bicester
Hill View Primary School	Banbury
Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School	Chipping Norton
Hook Norton Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton
Hornton Primary School	Bloxham
Horspath Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
John Blandy Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Faringdon
John Hampden Primary School	Thame
Kidmore End Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Sonning Common
Kingham Primary School	Chipping Norton
King's Meadow School	Bicester
Kirtlington Church of England School	Woodstock
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester
Larkrise Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
Launton Church of England School	Bicester
Leafield Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Burford
Lewknor (Church of England) Primary School	Watlington
Little Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon
Long Wittenham (Church of England) Primary School	Didcot
Longcot & Fernham Church of England School	Faringdon
Longfields Primary School	Bicester
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury
Longworth Primary School	Faringdon
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney
Manor School	Didcot
Marcham Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Marsh Baldon Church of England Controlled School	Wheatley
Middle Barton School	Chipping Norton
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Thame
Millbrook Primary School	Wantage
Nettlebed Community School	Woodcote
New Hinksey Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
New Marston Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
North Hinksey Church of England Primary School.	Cumnor
North Kidlington School	Kidlington
North Leigh Church of England Primary School	Witney
Northbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford (South East)

Our Lady Of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Witney	Witney
Our Lady's Catholic Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Peppard Church of England Primary School	Sonning Common
Queen Emma Community Primary School	Witney
Queensway School	Banbury
Radley Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Royal Air Force Benson Community Primary School	Watlington
Rush Common School	Abingdon
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Henley-on-Thames	Henley
Sandhills Community Primary School	Wheatley
Shellingford Church of England (Voluntary Aided) School	Faringdon
Shenington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham
Shiplake Church of England Primary School	Henley
Shrivenham CE (Controlled) Primary School	Faringdon
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Bloxham
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common
South Moreton School	Didcot
South Stoke Primary School	Woodcote
Southwold Primary School	Bicester
SS Mary and John Church of England Primary School	Oxford
St Aloysius' Catholic Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Amand's Catholic (VA) Primary School, East Hendred	Wantage
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School, Chinnor	Thame
St Barnabas' Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Blaise Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
St Christopher's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
St Christopher's CE Primary School, Langford	Burford
St Ebbe's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Edburg's Church of England (VA) School, Bicester	Bicester
St Edmund's Catholic (VA) Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon
St Francis Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Oxford (Isis)
St James Church of England Primary School, Hanney	Wantage
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (South East)
St John The Evangelist Church of England Primary School	Carterton
St John's Catholic Primary School	Banbury
St John's Primary School	Wallingford
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Banbury	Banbury

St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Carterton	Carterton
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Thame	Thame
St Kenelm's Church of England (VC) Primary School	Burford
St Laurence Church of England Primary School	Wallingford
St Leonard's Church of England Primary School	Banbury
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Bicester	Bicester
St Mary's CE (Aided) Primary School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton
St Mary's CE (Controlled) Infant School, Witney	Witney
St Mary's CE (VC) Primary School, Banbury	Banbury
St Michael's CE Aided Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Michael's Church of England Primary School, Steventon	Abingdon
St Nicholas C of E Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford
St Nicholas CE Primary School, East Challow	Wantage
St Nicholas' Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Nicolas Church of England Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon
St Peter's Church of England (VA) Infants' School	Burford
St Peter's Church of England Primary School, Cassington	Eynsham
St Philip and St James' CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Swithun's Church of England Primary School	Cumnor
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington
Stadhampton Primary School	Watlington
Standlake (Church of England) Primary School	Eynsham
Stanford-In-The-Vale Church of England Primary School	Wantage
Stanton Harcourt Church of England Primary School	Eynsham
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot
Stockham Primary School	Wantage
Stoke Row Church of England Primary School	Woodcote
Stonesfield Primary School	Woodstock
Sunningwell Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Sutton Courtenay Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Tackley Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Tetsworth Primary School	Thame
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon
The Batt Church of England Aided Primary School, Witney	Witney
The Blake Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Witney
The Grange Community Primary School	Banbury
The Hendreds Church of England Primary School	Wantage
The John Henry Newman CE Primary School	Oxford (South East)
The Ridgeway CE Primary School, Childrey	Wantage
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon
Tower Hill School	Witney
Trinity Church of England Primary School	Henley
Tyndale Community School	Oxford (Isis)
Uffington Church of England Primary School	Wantage

Valley Road School	Henley
Wantage Church of England Primary School	Wantage
Watchfield Primary School	Faringdon
Watlington Primary School	Watlington
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington
West Oxford Community Primary School	Cumnor
West Witney Primary School	Witney
Wheatley Church of England (C) Primary School	Wheatley
Whitchurch Primary School	Woodcote
William Fletcher Primary School	Woodstock
William Morris School	Banbury
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot
Windale Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Windmill Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
Witney Community Primary School	Witney
Wolvercote Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
Wood Farm Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote
Woodstock Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Wootton St Peter Church of England School	Abingdon
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (Aided) Primary School	Woodstock
Wroxton Church of England Primary School	Bloxham
Wychwood Church of England Primary School	Burford

Alphabetical list of secondary schools

Aureus School	Didcot
Banbury School	Banbury
Bartholomew School	Eynsham
Bicester Community College	Bicester
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury
Burford Secondary School	Burford
Carterton Community College	Carterton
Cheney School	Oxford (Headington)
Chiltern Edge School	Sonning Common
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot

Europa School UK	Abingdon
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon
Gillotts School	Henley
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington
Heyford Park Free School	Bicester
Icknield Community College	Watlington
John Mason School	Abingdon
King Alfred's Academy	Wantage
Langtree School	Woodcote
Larkmead School	Abingdon
Lord Williams's School	Thame
Matthew Arnold School	Cumnor
North Oxfordshire Academy	Banbury
Oxford Academy	Oxford (South East)
Oxford Spires Academy	Oxford (Isis)
Space Studio Banbury	Banbury
St Birinus School	Didcot
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Oxford (Isis)
The Cherwell School	Oxford (Cherwell)
The Cooper School	Bicester
The Henry Box School	Witney
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock
The Warriner School	Bloxham
University Technical College (UTC) Oxfordshire	Didcot
Wallingford School	Wallingford
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley
Wood Green School	Witney

Abingdon

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Abbey Woods Academy	Berinsfield	2007	ACA	78	45	25	44	41	280	220	23	An academy sponsored by CfBT. Desktop analysis indicates that the school has potential to expand to 2fe, if justified by housing. Berinsfield Pre-school located on an adjacent site.
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon	2605	COM	57	60	55	59	54	420	323	60	Recently expanded to 2 form entry (previous admission number 45) from 2014, apparent spare capacity is where older year groups are still at the pre-expansion size.
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon	2595	COM	20	30	41	30	30	270	248	31	Accepted additional intakes in 2013 and 2014 in response to local population pressures.
Clifton Hampden CE Primary School	Clifton Hampden	3183	VC	0	10	5	15	13	70	69	14	Published Admission Number increased from 8 in 2013. Accepted over its admission number in 2015 and 2016.
Culham Parochial CE School	Culham	3190	VC	15	10	9	6	6	67	47	11	Published Admission Number increased from 8 in 2013. School opened nursery class September 2016, replacing previous pre-school.
Dorchester St Birinus CE School	Dorchester	3186	VC	0	15	7	20	20	105	76	12	Shares site and building with Dorchester-On-Thames Pre-school. Annual intakes fluctuate significantly.
Drayton Community Primary School	Drayton	2560	COM	0	20	18	23	23	140	137	30	Expanding from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth (the Neighbourhood Plan includes c250 new homes) - building work due for completion 2017. Shares site with Drayton Pre-school.
Dry Sandford Primary School	Dry Sandford	2565	COM	0	20	8	24	23	140	111	29	Accepted over its admission number in 2015 and 2016 in response to local population pressures. Potential to expand if required.
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon	3861	COM	78	60	67	60	59	450	418	60	Accepted 85 children into Reception for September 2011 as a one-off "bulge" year. Dunmore Pre-school is located on the edge of Fitzharry's site playing field, behind the primary school's site

Abingdon

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (exc: late applicants)	Comments
Europa School UK	Culham	4002	ACA	0	84	89	84	82	364*	363	83	Opened as a Free School 2012. Increasing to 3 form entry (admission number 84) from 2015. Serves a wider catchment area. *Capacity shown for the 6 year groups currently open; school will eventually offer 1176 places Reception-Sixth Form.
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon	2602	COM	26	30	31	30	30	210	206	30	Nursery class currently only operating in the mornings; expected to also operate afternoons as early years entitlement is extended.
Marcham CE Primary School	Marcham	3235	VC	0	20	17	21	21	140	137	20	Expanding from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth. Building work due for completion 2017. Shares site and building with Marcham Pre-school.
Radley CE Primary School	Radley	3238	VC	30	15	17	15	15	105	103	15	Village proposed for Local Plan housing allocation. Constrained school site limits potential for expansion, unless additional area can be provided. Options for growth being discussed. Nursery has physical capacity for 48 pte.
Rush Common School	Abingdon	2574	ACA	0	60	42	60	60	420	405	60	
St Blaise CE Primary School	Milton	3260	VC	0	10	8	10	9	70	59	12	Planning is underway into expanding this school. From 2017 this will be to an admission number of 15 to meet the needs of smaller permitted housing developments; further expansion to 1 form entry would be needed to meet the scale of housing growth proposed in the Local Plan, for which additional site area for the school would need to be provided. Co-located with Red Dragon Pre-school.
St Edmund's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Abingdon	3856	VA	52	30	24	30	30	260	215	30	Agreed to take up to 60 into Reception 2012 as a one-off "bulge" year.

Abingdon

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
St Michael's CE Primary School	Steventon	3241	VC	0	25	22	25	29	210	173	21	Capacity has increased following a capital project, which expands the school from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places). This expansion will provide capacity for planned/permitted local housing growth, but any significant further housing growth is expected to exceed the school's planned expanded capacity, and it is not thought that the school could expand further.
St Nicolas CE Primary School	Abingdon	3247	VC	0	60	61	60	60	436	416	60	As well as an admission number of 60 for Reception), the school admits an additional 4 children into Y3. Shares site with St Nicolas Pre-school and Playgroup.
Sunningwell CE Primary School	Sunningwell	3242	VC	0	15	19	15	15	105	92	16	Shares site and building with Sunningwell Pre-school.
Sutton Courtenay CE Primary School	Sutton Courtenay	3243	VC	30	25	10	21	23	140	136	21	Expanding from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth. Building work due for completion 2017. Further expansion may become necessary if housing growth exceeds that currently proposed in the Local Plan.
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon	2598	COM	52	30	27	57	38	240	190	30	School has helped meet the local pressure on school places through flexibility in its annual intake. Options being assessed for permanent expansion in response to local housing development. Shares site with Ladybirds @Riverside Pre-school.
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon	2587	COM	15	30	44	31	30	210	211	30	Significantly over-subscribed from within catchment.
Wootton St Peter CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton	3854	VA	0	16	17	16	17	112	114	15	Constrained site would make it difficult to expand this school.
Total for partnership				453	720	663	756	728	4964	4469	713	

Abingdon

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Europa School UK	Culham	4002	ACA	4-18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Secondary phase operational from 2017; school will eventually offer 1176 places Reception-Sixth Form.
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon	4127	COM	11-18	180	99	130	114	1051	541	114	Includes co-located resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.
John Mason School	Abingdon	4126	ACA	11-18	180	211	180	172	1040	951	170	
Larkmead School	Abingdon	4125	COM	11-18	180	109	128	116	1060	789	147	Includes co-located resource unit for hearing impairment special needs.
Total for partnership					540	419	438	402	3151	2281	431	

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	725	620	609	4652	4430	540	481	480	2286	2620	There is significant planned/permitted housing growth not yet included in these forecasts. Expansions already planned/underway at Sutton Courtenay, Marcham, St Michael's and St Blaise (to PAN 15) will increase combined Reception admission numbers to 755. This includes the Europa School, which serves a wider catchment. Longer term primary school expansions may also be needed where there is significant housing growth. The Europa will add another 56 places to the Year 7 total admission number from 2017, giving a total of 596 places, and increasing by a further 28 by 2022. This will be sufficient for the current pupil forecasts, but housing growth not already included in the forecasts will trigger the need for more secondary school capacity.

Abingdon

Comments on school capacity

The European School in Culham is undergoing a phased closure, being replaced by the Europa Free School from September 2012. This will teach 4-18 year-olds, and took its first intake of Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 children in 2012. It will not start admitting into the secondary age range until 2017. It initially offered 56 places per year, but from 2015 Reception onwards this rose to 86 places. Although shown in this planning area, it will draw pupils from a wider area due to the bilingual education it provides.

Pupil numbers in Abingdon primary schools have risen rapidly, but demand for Reception places is now forecast to subside, other than where there is significant housing growth. It is expected that recent and planned school expansions will provide sufficient capacity overall for the current level of population, and for housing already included in the forecasts, but further expansion will be required to meet the needs of housing growth not yet included in the forecasts. Caldecott School is expanding permanently to 2 form entry; several village schools have potential to expand, and some are already expanding in response to local housing development. Town schools are more limited in their ability to expand, and some schools are heavily over-subscribed. The housing proposed in the VOWH Local Plan would require a new primary school in north west Abingdon, but there is no time scale for this yet.

Across the three secondary schools there is currently some surplus capacity but this will be removed as the higher numbers now in primary school feed through to the secondary sector. The 2013 primary to secondary transfer cohort was the smallest of the demographic cycle, and demand for secondary school places is now expected to grow throughout, and beyond, the current Plan period. The current three schools' combined admission numbers would be exceeded by 2017, but as this coincides with Europa starting to offer secondary places, there should still be sufficient places for the current Plan period. In the longer term, it is expected that expansion of capacity will be required in the Abingdon area in response to housing growth. This may be through expansion of existing schools; however, if housing growth in the area surrounding Abingdon is significantly higher than in the current Local Plans, then a new secondary school may be required.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Currently there are insufficient places for all eligible 2 year old children in this area to access their entitlement - options to address this are being explored. Otherwise, early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Abingdon Abbey and Barton	5	23	28	18	17	4	4	6	6	111	The Old Gaol [61]
Abingdon Caldecott	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	40	Forecasts do not yet include 160 homes permitted for Drayton Road, Abingdon.
Abingdon Dunmore	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	40	
Abingdon Fitzharrys	5	3	28	4	4	4	4	6	6	64	Champion House [24]
Abingdon Northcourt	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	40	
Abingdon Ock Meadow	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	40	
Abingdon Peachcroft	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	40	
Berinsfield (SODC)	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	
Drayton	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	39	Forecasts do not yet reflect the c250 new homes included in the Neighbourhood Plan, some of which are recently permitted.

Abingdon

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Hendreds	4	3	4	22	4	4	54	6	6	107	Lamb Avenue, Milton [18]; Barnett Road, Steventon [50]. Forecasts do not yet include development proposed for Milton in the draft local plan nor recently permitted developments in Steventon.
Marcham & Shippon	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	39	Forecasts do not yet include significant housing developments recently permitted/proposed.
Radley	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	35	
Sutton Courtenay & Appleford	19	3	4	69	54	44	4	6	6	209	Amey's site [140 +15]; Christ Church, Hobby Horse Lane [15]. Forecasts do not yet include further housing developments recently permitted/proposed.
Total	72	58	100	149	115	91	101	78	78	842	

There are a number of recent village housing permissions which are not yet included in these forecasts, particularly in Marcham, Milton, Steventon and Sutton Courtenay. There have also been 160 homes permitted for Drayton Road Abingdon, which lies within Abingdon Caldecott ward. Forecasts do not include the planned strategic housing growth in Abingdon. Further housing permissions are expected in several villages, which are likely to exceed the assumptions built into pupil forecasts.

This partnership is affected by the planning policies of both the Vale of White Horse (VOWH) and South Oxfordshire (SODC) District Councils.

Vale of White Horse District Council submitted their revised *Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies* to the Secretary of State in March 2015 for independent examination. At the time of preparing this Pupil Place Plan the Planning Inspector's final conclusions were still awaited. The Plan includes strategic housing allocations at: Abingdon (1000); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); East Hanney (200, may be deleted or moved to Local Plan Part 2); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell village (200); Harwell Campus (1400, may be deleted); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (750); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). These will all require expansion of school capacity through extensions of existing schools or new schools within the larger developments. A further 1900 dwellings remain to be identified through the Local Plan Part 2 or Neighbourhood Development Plans, or from "windfalls", some of which will also require expansion of school capacity. There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing in VOWH.

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40. The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy. Work has commenced on a feasibility study and masterplan to investigate the practicality of, and the most appropriate approach to, achieving the full scale regeneration of Berinsfield.

Banbury

Primary schools	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bishop Loveday CE (VA) Primary School	Bodicote	3351	VA	0	60	73	60	60	420	413	59	
Cropredy CE Primary School	Cropredy	3000	VC	0	30	29	30	30	210	173	31	Apparent spare places are in older year groups, when the school had a lower admission number. Shares site with Cropredy Pre-school.
Dashwood Banbury Academy	Banbury	2003	ACA	52	60	44	60	60	420	295	60	School has doubled its intake - apparent spare places relate to older year groups which started at the school prior to its expansion. Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. School building new accommodation to admit funded 2 year olds from January 17.
Hanwell Fields Primary School	Banbury	3837	ACA	52	60	40	59	58	420	332	60	A United Learning Trust academy. Expanded to 2 form entry to meet the needs of local permitted housing development.
Hardwick Community School	Banbury	2060	COM	0	30	39	30	30	210	183	29	Shares site with North Banbury Children's Centre Childcare, providing nursery education.
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury	2053	ACA	40	60	53	60	59	420	409	60	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. School has been expanded to meet the needs of local population growth. School agreed to create a "bulge" class from January 2014 to provide for in-year Key Stage 1 arrivals.
Hill View Primary School	Banbury	2056	COM	40	90	54	69	73	561	497	58	Capacity rises to 630 from September 2016 following capital project to expand school and replace temporary accommodation.
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury	2017	ACA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New school opening September 2017 to serve a new housing development.
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury	2055	COM	60	60	27	44	41	420	351	52	Shares site with Sunshine Centre Children's Childcare.

Banbury

Primary schools	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2017 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Queensway School	Banbury	2057	COM	0	60	43	59	58	360	312	49	Expanding to 2 form entry, with phased works to provide the additional capacity, which will eventually grow to 420 on completion due September 2017.
St John's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3350	VA	0	38	46	42	42	315	284	44	School regularly admits in excess of its published admission number.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3825	ACA	60	30	27	30	30	210	193	23	Part of Pope Francis Catholic Multi Academy Company, with Holy Trinity Catholic Primary in Chipping Norton and Blessed George Napier (secondary) School in Banbury.
St Leonard's CE Primary School	Banbury	3262	VC	60	60	69	52	51	420	382	57	
St Mary's CE Primary School	Banbury	3022	VC	52	30	42	30	29	210	194	28	Temporary classroom accommodates integrated wraparound care as well as other uses, including 3rd parties.
The Grange Primary School	Banbury	2058	COM	0	45	19	41	39	315	275	46	Chasewell Playgroup operates from Chasewell Community Centre, which is on the school site but not used by the school.
William Morris School	Banbury	2019	ACA	26	25	26	30	30	175	156	19	Increased Reception class to 30 for 2015 only. Significant reliance on temporary accommodation.
Total for partnership				442	738	631	696	690	5086	4449	675	

Banbury

Secondary School	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Banbury Academy	Banbury	4000	ACA	11-18	180	103	119	116	1290	801	163	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. Co-located with Space Studio Banbury. Capacity revised in 2015 as the Space Studio now occupies one building. Academy increased its admission number to 210 from Sept 2016. Shares site with Banbury School Day Nursery (independent of the school).
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury	4600	ACA	11-18	142	122	142	135	847	846	143	Catholic school: draws from a wide area. On a constrained site; the county council is seeking to secure additional playing field space for the school to allow it to expand in response to local housing developments. Part of Pope Francis Catholic Multi Academy Company.
North Oxfordshire Academy	Banbury	6905	ACA	11-18	180	170	177	179	1150	974	180	Part of United Learning Trust. Academy operates on-site NOA's Ark Nursery.
Space Studio Banbury	Banbury	4006	ACA	14-18	75 in Year 10	n/a	n/a	50 in Year 10	300	122	27 in Year 10	14-19 age range; admits into Years 10 and 12. Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. Co-located with Banbury Academy. Opened September 2014.
Total for partnership					502*	395	438	430*	3587	2743	483*	*Excluding Studio School

Banbury

Forecasts demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	738	651	705	4,618	4,810	532	494	570	2,824	3,196	Total Reception places will rise to 783 on the opening of Longford Park Primary School, which is expected in the longer term to grow from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry, further increasing combined admission numbers to 798. Although this is sufficient overall for the current forecast period, it is expected that a new 1 form entry primary school will need to open on the Southam Road development during this plan period to ensure sufficient school places in the north of Banbury. Current Year 7 admission numbers are forecast to be sufficient for 2017, but expansion will be needed from 2018 onwards, and this is being planned across the combined Banbury/Bloxham area.

Comments on school capacity

Pupil numbers in Banbury primary schools continue to rise rapidly, as the smaller, older cohorts move up to secondary school. There is a consistent pattern of significant levels of late applications for Reception places in Banbury, resulting in actual classes in September being larger than initially allocated. Dashwood Academy has now expanded from 1 form entry to 2 form entry, and permanent expansions are also underway at Queensway and recently completed at Harriers, Hanwell Fields and Hill View. In addition, further expansion of school capacity through new schools, or more expansions, will be required to meet the needs of housing growth - see below. The timing of this will depend on the progress of the housing developments. The first new school will be at Longford Park (Bankside) in south Banbury, and is due to open in 2017, sponsored by GLF Schools. This school will be 1.5 form entry, with the potential to grow to 2 form entry.

The town's secondary schools currently have surplus places in some year groups. These will be eroded as the rising pupil numbers now in the primary sector reach secondary age. Much of the anticipated impact of this, and of the significant housing developments planned for Banbury, will only fully affect secondary pupil numbers beyond the period shown in this Plan. Secondary admission numbers start rising from 2016, with an additional form of entry into Banbury Academy. The planned expansion of The Warriner School (see Bloxham) will also support the need for secondary school places in this area. Once this is taken into account, there are expected to be sufficient places for 2018, while places for 2020 will be tight, but should be manageable; however it is forecast there will be a shortage of places in 2019 relating to an unusually large cohort currently in the local primary schools, potentially requiring one school to take a "bulge" class if permanent expansion of capacity has not been possible by that time. For 2021 and beyond additional capacity will be required. As Blessed George Napier School is on a constrained site, the county council has sought additional land to allow the school to expand, related to Local Plan housing allocations. This land would provide a combined site area sufficient for a school of 1,200 places, which should provide sufficient school places across Banbury and Bloxham for the current forecast period, albeit tight in 2022. For the scale of housing development proposed in the Cherwell Local Plan, a new secondary school will also be needed in Banbury, but this is expected to be beyond the current Pupil Place Plan period. A secondary Free School providing greater diversity of provision within Banbury would be one possible solution to increasing secondary school capacity, and potential sponsors are invited to contact the county council.

Banbury

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Whilst a new school with nursery class is due to open in the Longford Park development in September 2017, further additional capacity will be required in response to further population growth that will result from the further planned housing developments in this area. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Banbury Calthorpe	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				14	0	0	0	0	14	
Banbury Calthorpe / Bloxham and Bodicote	202 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				120	120	140	140	140	862	Bankside/Longford Park [1090 permitted plus local plan allocation for 600 beyond the time period of this plan]
Banbury Calthorpe / Grimsbury and Castle	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	50	50	Canalside local plan allocation 700 dwellings mostly beyond the period of this plan.
Banbury Easington	140 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				44	120	225	322	200	1051	Crouch Farm [42]; Old Stanbridge Hall [70]; Crouch Hill [27]; Banbury Academy [44]; Southam Road [31]; S of Saltway [local plan allocation 1345]
Banbury Grimsbury & Castle	19 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				29	96	200	200	275	819	Southam Road [600]; Higham Way [150]; Crown House [40]; Bolton Road [200]
Banbury Hardwick	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banbury Neithrop	18 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banbury Ruscote	10 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	11	0	15	0	26	
Bloxham & Bodicote	90 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				15	135	130	67	50	487	Milton Road [61]; Milcombe [29]; Barford Road [75]; South of Milton Road [85+61]; Cotefield Farm [82+95]; Tadmerton Road [60]
Cropredy	5 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	18	15	0	0	33	Pinson Close [completion of 23 home development]; W of Garners House [33]
Wroxton	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	100	300	370	380	1150	Bretch Hill [400]; Hanwell Fields [local plan allocation of 544]; Warwick Road [300]; Drayton Lodge Farm [250]
Total					222	600	1010	1114	1095	4525	

Banbury

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015.

The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district. These totals include, for Banbury, 700 homes at Canalside; 600 on Southam Road; 400 West of Bretch Hill; further growth at Bankside; 544 north of Hanwell Fields; 200 at Bolton Road; 1495 south of Salt Way; 250 at Drayton Lodge Farm and 150 on Higham Way. New schools are expected within most of the larger strategic sites, including Southam Road (1fe), Bankside (2fe) and Salt Way (2fe); it is not expected to prove viable to include a new school within the Canalside development, so provision for this and for smaller sites would be through extension of existing schools and/or through another new school, perhaps serving an area larger than the immediate development. The large strategic developments in Banbury are not complete in this period and further impact on demand for places will be created.

Rural areas - in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arncott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission.

There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing within Cherwell.

Bicester

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Brookside Primary School	Bicester	2202	COM	52	45	33	47	46	315	288	40	
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester	2610	COM	60	70	72	70	69	480	479	70	
Charlton-on-Otmoor CE Primary School	Charlton-on-Otmoor	3081	VC	20	15	15	12	14	105	78	15	
Chesterton CE (VA) Primary School	Chesterton	3082	VA	0	20	16	23	23	140	132	19	Feasibility assessment underway into expansion to 1fe, planned for 2018.
Finmere CE Primary School	Finmere	3090	VC	0	7	5	11	11	52	39	4	School has potential to increase its admission number if needed.
Five Acres Primary School	Ambrosden	2200	COM	52	60	52	57	51	420	338	59	Numbers affected by MoD redeployments. Expanded to 2 form entry (previously 1.5fe) from September 2013. Currently relies on temporary accommodation.
Fringford CE Primary School	Fringford	3083	VC	0	15	13	15	15	105	98	14	Shares site with Shelswell & Fringford Playgroup.
Fritwell CE Primary School	Fritwell	3065	VC	20	30	11	18	18	210	147	14	Since Heyford Park Free School opened, that is now the closest school for some villages which previously fed to Fritwell, which has reduced demand for places at this school. Mixed Nursery/Reception opened Sept 16.
Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester	tbc	ACA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New school opening September 2017 to serve a new housing development.
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester	2211	ACA	0	60	55	60	61	459	420	59	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT. Shares site with Bardwell (special) School. Admitted up to 75 in 2013 only. Not offering nursery places in 2016/17. Shares site with Rainbow Playgroup.
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	0	60	29	30	27	180*	89	25	Opened Sept 2013 as an all-through school. Planning to open a nursery from Sept 17. *Capacity shown only for currently open primary year groups (R-Y3 as at May 2016).
King's Meadow Primary School	Bicester	2210	COM	30	60	64	60	61	432	400	52	

Bicester

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester	2608	COM	78	60	67	60	60	420	426	54	School has historically admitted over its admission number, but now needs to limit intakes to 60 to reduce strain on accommodation. Shares site with Cygnets Pre-school.
Launton CE Primary School	Launton	3085	VC	0	20	18	30	30	150	151	20	Internal alterations, completed 2016, have enabled the school to admit more than its admission number; permanent expansion to 1 form entry (admission number 30) proposed in response to local housing growth, requiring new classroom accommodation for 2018. Shares site with Launton Playgroup.
Longfields Primary School	Bicester	2207	COM	39	45	39	50	49	315	309	46	Phased expansion from an admission number of 40 to 60 to provide more town centre capacity following relocation of St Edburg's. Capacity increases to 420 from September 2016.
Southwold Primary School	Bicester	2607	ACA	52	60	34	57	53	380	347	37	Part of the White Horse Federation MAT.
St Edburg's CE (VA) School	Bicester	3505	VA	52	60	24	28	28	420	176	35	Expanded to 2 form entry and relocated to Kingsmere housing development in SW Bicester in January 2016.
St Mary's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Bicester	3824	VA	0	45	33	37	36	315	267	46	
Total for partnership				455	732	580	665	652	4898	4184	609	

Bicester

Secondary School	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester	4012	STU	14-19	40 in Year 10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	54 in Year 10	New 14-19 age range Studio School, opened September 2016 admitting into Y10 (PAN 40) and Y12 (PAN 70) only. Y10 Admission Number to increase to 60 by 2018. Total capacity will be 300 places. Part of Activate Learning MAT.
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	4-19	60	49	62	62	180*	181	62	Opened Sept 2013. All-through school (primary and secondary). *Capacity shown only for currently open secondary phase year groups (Y7-Y9 as at May 2016).
The Bicester School	Bicester	4011	ACA	11-18	240	120	160	149	1483	879	211	Part of Activate Learning MAT.
The Cooper School	Bicester	4032	ACA	11-18	220	226	222	219	1333	1310	221	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT with Glory Farm Primary School. Shares a site with Bardwell (special) School.
Total for partnership					520*	395	444	430	2996	2370	470*	*Excluding studio school

Bicester

Forecasts demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	747	571	703	4,274	4,674	520	458	541	2,555	2,990	Reception PANs include the final phase of Longfield's expansion to 2 form entry. Additional primary school places will be provided by the new Gaggle Brook Primary School, opening 2017, initially providing 30 Reception places. While this is forecast to be sufficient overall until 2021, new primary schools within large housing developments may be required to open sooner to ensure easy access to school places for families. Additional secondary school places will be provided during this Plan period by the opening of a new school in SW Bicester in 2019 providing 120 places per year group. This will provide sufficient secondary school places for the current plan period. In the longer term, another new school is expected within the NW Bicester development.

Comments on school capacity

Pupil numbers in Bicester primary schools continue to rise rapidly, as the smaller, older cohorts move up to secondary school. Primary School catchment areas have been revised for 2017 onwards. Significant housing development in and around Bicester requires increased primary school capacity through a mixture of expansions of existing schools, some of which have already commenced, and new schools. The first new primary school will be the Gaggle Brook Primary School in the NW Bicester eco-town, due to open September 2017, sponsored by the White Horse Federation. There will be further new primary schools in the later phases of this development as well as within housing developments at SW Bicester, SE Bicester and Graven Hill.

Pupil numbers are now rising in Bicester's secondary schools. The current surplus places in secondary provision in Bicester will be removed as the rising pupil population already at primary school works through the system. A significant number of pupils at Bicester primary schools currently transfer to schools other than those shown in this area, and if this pattern were to change secondary school pupil numbers could rise rapidly. The projected additional demand from all proposed developments in the town and the surrounding area served by these schools indicates that eventually two additional secondary establishments will be required, one at SW Bicester (planned to open 2019) and one within the NW Bicester eco-town development (beyond this Plan period). The sponsor for the SW Bicester secondary school will be decided in 2016. Further capacity will be provided by the new Studio School, opening 2016 and co-located with The Bicester School.

The Heyford Park 4-18 Free School will eventually serve the housing development planned at Upper Heyford. During this Plan period, it will provide more places than required by its local area, temporarily creating spare capacity in this partnership.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

Bicester

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Ambrosden & Chesterton	46 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				61	62	41	90	70	370	SW Bicester Phase 2 [709]; Ambrosden Court [44]; The Green, Chesterton [44]; Springfield Farm, Ambrosden [97]; The Paddocks, Chesterton [45]
Ambrosden & Chesterton / Bicester Town	482 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				150	200	200	200	200	1432	Kingsmere SW Bicester Phase 1 [1432 in this time period, 1742 in total]
Ambrosden & Chesterton / Launton	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	50	150	150	350	SE Bicester [350 in this time period, 1500 in total]
Astons & Heyford	80 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				70	150	150	150	150	750	Upper Heyford development [750 in this time period, originally planned to be 761 net in total, adopted Local Plan now adds a further 1600 homes]. A Free School has opened to provide primary and secondary places.
Bicester East	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	23	23	0	0	46	Skimmingdish Lane [46]
Bicester North	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bicester South	20 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				42	20	45	90	145	362	Highways Depot [42]; Talisman Road [125]; Gavray Drive [local plan allocation of 300]
Bicester Town	28 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	53	28	0	30	139	Cattle Market [40]; Old Place Yard & St Edburys [25]; Transco [23]; Bessemer Close [30]
Bicester West	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	210	210	210	630	NW Bicester Phase 2 [630 in this period, 3293 in total]
Caversfield	149 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				106	106	116	116	0	593	Ecotown [393 plus NW Bicester Phase 2]; DLO [200]
Fringford	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Launton	83 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				26	0	52	200	200	561	Graven Hill [428 in this time period, 2100 in total]; Orchard Close, Arncott [48]; Yew Tree Farm [40]
Otmoor	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	888				455	614	915	1206	1155	5233	

Bicester

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015.

The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district. These totals include, in Bicester, 3293 homes at the NW Bicester Eco-Town (growing to 6000 homes beyond the plan period); 2,100 homes at Graven Hill; further growth at SW Bicester; 1500 homes at SE Bicester; 300 homes at Gavray Drive. The large strategic developments in Bicester are not complete in this period and further impact on demand for places will be created.

Rural areas - in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arcott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission.

There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing within Cherwell.

Bloxham

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bishop Carpenter CE (VA) Primary School	North Newington	3302	ACA	0	16	12	19	17	112	103	16	Converted to academy as part of The Warriner MAT with Hornton Primary School and Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School.
Bloxham CE Primary School	Bloxham	3064	VC	0	60	58	59	60	420	426	53	Local housing permissions may result in this school being over-subscribed. Shares site with Bloxham Pre-school.
Christopher Rawlins CE (VA) Primary School	Adderbury	3453	VA	40	30	29	30	30	210	205	25	Expanding to 1.5 form entry from September 2017 with a planned building project to meet need for additional places in the area.
Deddington CE (VA) Primary School	Deddington	3452	VA	0	30	31	27	28	210	195	18	Shares site with Deddington Partnership Foundation Stage Unit (Pre-school)
Dr Radcliffe's CE (VA) Primary School	Steeple Aston	3828	VA	0	30	30	30	30	210	205	22	
Hornton Primary School	Hornton	2001	ACA	40	15	6	14	14	105	85	14	Converted to academy as part of The Warriner MAT, with Bishop Carpenter CE Primary School and Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School. This school has no hall.
Shenington CE (VA) Primary School	Shenington	5200	VA	0	15	21	16	18	105	96	13	
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Sibford Gower	3005	ACA	0	20	19	12	12	155	112	15	Converted to academy as part of The Warriner MAT with Bishop Carpenter CE Primary School and Hornton Primary School.
Wroxton CE (VA) Primary School	Wroxton	3004	VA	0	15	9	14	13	105	96	12	
Total for partnership				80	231	215	221	222	1632	1523	188	

Bloxham

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
The Warriner School	Bloxham	4007	ACA	11-18	228	259	228	228	1335	1231	228	Converted to academy as part of The Warriner MAT with primary schools as above. Includes special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder. Capacity is as stated in the academy's current funding agreement; expansion is planned to add one form of entry in 2017, with another additional form of entry from 2019.

Forecasts demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	231	193	204	1,526	1,485	228	231	250	1,350	1,554	Reception PANs will increase to 246 when Christopher Rawlin's Primary School expands from 2017. Some villages without housing growth may see their pupil numbers fall, as the birth rate is currently thought to have peaked with the 2015 Reception cohort. Year 7 PANs will increase to 284 when The Warriner expands, expected to be in two phases. Secondary pupil numbers are also affected by the balance between supply and demand of places within Banbury.

Bloxham

Comments on school capacity

Demand for Reception places in this area has dipped in 2016, following a sustained period of growth due to demographic trends and smaller scale local developments. Despite the earlier expansion of Bloxham Primary School, the overall level of spare places at primary schools in this partnership is well below the county council's target, and there have been a number of recent housing developments approved on appeal across villages in this area, which will lead to further demand for school places. Even when there are sufficient places across the partnership as a whole, individual schools may be over-subscribed. The county council plans additional primary school capacity in this area, to relieve existing pressure and meet the demand from any additional housing growth. In the first instance this is being achieved through expanding Hook Norton Primary School (see Chipping Norton) and Christopher Rawlins Primary School (Adderbury) from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry to meet the needs of local housing growth.

Expansion of The Warriner School is planned to meet the expected growth in demand for places, and the school expects to add one form of entry in 2017, with another by 2019. This will form part of the expansion of secondary school capacity which will be needed to meet population growth across Banbury and its surrounding area, as detailed in the Banbury section.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the needs of the local population overall, but recent housing developments in Bloxham have resulted in provision in the village being oversubscribed, with some families needing to access their funded entitlement elsewhere. The scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. It is likely that further housing development in the village will require additional capacity to be made available.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Adderbury	2 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				65	83	32	0	0	182	Aynho Road [58]; N of Milton Road [31]; Banbury Road [26]; S of Milton Road [65]
Astons & Heyford	80 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				70	150	150	150	150	750	Upper Heyford development [750 in this time period, originally planned to be 761 net in total, adopted Local Plan now adds a further 1600 homes]. A Free School has opened to provide primary and secondary places.
Bartons (WODC)	2	3	2	8	3	0	1	1	1	21	
Bloxham & Bodicote	90 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				15	135	130	67	50	487	Milton Road [61]; Milcombe [29]; Barford Road [75]; South of Milton Road [85+61]; Cotefield Farm [82+95]; Tadmarton Road [60]
Bloxham & Bodicote / Banbury Calthorpe	202 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				120	120	140	140	140	862	Bankside [888 permitted plus local plan allocation for 600 beyond the time period of this plan]
Deddington	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	25	30	30	85	Gaveston Gardens [85]
Sibford	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	0	0	0	

Bloxham

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011 - 2020	Comments - significant sites
Wroxton (includes Hornton & Shenington)	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	100	300	370	380	1150	Bretch Hill [400]; Hanwell Fields [local plan allocation of 544]; Warwick Road [300]; Drayton Lodge Farm [250]
Total	389				273	588	778	758	751	2387	

The Bankside development would not be expected to significantly affect primary schools in this partnership, as it will have its own primary school, but may affect the Warriner as well as the Banbury secondary schools. The developments in Wroxton are also more likely to affect Banbury primary schools, but again may affect The Warriner. The Heyford development is served through the Free School which opened 2013.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. Although the Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), a further 4,864 new homes are planned across the rest of the district. For rural areas, in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arncott, Begbroke, Bletchington, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission.

There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing within Cherwell.

Burford

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bampton CE Primary School	Bampton	3131	ACA	60	20	19	28	28	157	137	22	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. School admitted up to 30 in 2013, and aspires to expand to a permanent annual intake of 30 to meet growing demand for places, for which it needs additional accommodation.
Brize Norton Primary School	Brize Norton	2250	ACA	0	15	31	15	15	119	109	16	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. School has increased admission number to 17 for 2017 onwards, and capacity has increased from 105 to 119.
Burford Primary School	Burford	2251	ACA	15	15	17	15	15	105	103	15	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Potential for limited expansion if necessary as a result of local population growth.
Clanfield CE Primary School	Clanfield	3100	VC	0	15	20	15	15	105	122	15	School offered additional Y3 places in 2014 only, due to exceptional number of siblings in designated area transferring from St Peter's CE Infants' School. Potential for limited expansion being explored. Shares site with Clanfield pre-school.
Leaffield CE Primary School	Leaffield	3124	VC	0	15	15	15	15	105	92	15	
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Langford	3555	ACA	0	18	17	21	21	150	132	22	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Has a second intake of up to 6 pupils into Year 3, to provide places for children transferring from St Peter's CE Infant School. Has admitted above its admission number in some years, where this can be accommodated due to other year groups being smaller.

Burford

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
St Kenelm's CE Primary School	Minster Lovell	3125	VC	0	15	18	15	15	157	104	15	Capacity shown is greater than that suggested by the school's admission number as it has one over-sized classroom. Has potential to increase its intake. Shares site with Minster Lovell Playgroup.
St Peter's CE Infants' School	Alvescot	3550	ACA	0	25	24	18	16	75	51	23	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. In Year 3, pupils transfer to a number of local schools. Consulting on converting to a full primary school with an admission number of 15.
Wychwood CE Primary School	Shipton-under-Wychwood	3257	VC	0	40	31	40	38	292	281	41	Admission Number will rise to 45 permanently from September 2017, increasing total capacity to 315. Not offering nursery places in 16/17 (usually 17 pte).
Total for partnership				75	178	192	182	178	1265	1131	184	
Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Burford School	Burford	4040	ACA	11-18	210	187	198	194	1284	1136	213	Admission number includes 10 boarding places.

Burford

Forecasts demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	180	173	167	1,196	1,181	210	199	217	1,135	1,215	Additional housing has been permitted since the calculation of population growth feeding into these forecasts. Reception PANs include Brize Norton's increase to 17; the total will rise again when Wychwood Primary School increases its PAN to 45 in 2017, and when Bampton implement their plan to add an extra classroom, but will fall by 10 if St Peter's Infant School converts to a primary school, giving an overall change to 185. Some of the forecast increase in demand for secondary school places is likely to be met by Carterton Community College.

Comments on school capacity

Pupil numbers at primary schools in this partnership have risen steadily in recent years, but are now forecast to remain broadly stable, except where there is significant housing growth. The schools overall are operating at below the target level of spare places for rural areas. The county council is not currently seeking to commission more school places in this area, except where village housing development increases local demand for school places, as is proposed in Bampton. There is not expected to be a need for additional secondary school capacity.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity may be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in Bampton, Clanfield, Brize Norton and Shilton.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Alvescot and Filkins	9	2	3	3	2	0	1	1	1	22	
Ascott and Shipton	6	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	20	
Bampton and Clanfield	4	4	1	10	3	1	1	3	3	30	Bampton housing proposals not yet included in forecasts.
Brize Norton and Shilton	0	2	2	5	0	0	1	1	1	12	
Burford	2	11	18	3	3	5	5	1	1	49	
Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leafield	5	11	10	9	3	2	2	2	2	46	
Milton-under-Wychwood	11	0	5	3	46	1	1	1	1	69	Shipton Road [44]; Langston House [10]
Total	37	31	41	38	59	0	1	1	1	248	

Burford

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015 for examination. The submitted Plan included an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (3,700 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (1,800 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (1,600 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (800 homes). The Burford/Charlbury indicative housing allocation includes 189 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 132 homes completed 2011-2014. There are also 160 homes permitted at Bampton which are counted towards the Carterton Local Plan sub-area totals.

Following the Inspector's preliminary report in December 2015, the examination of the Local Plan was suspended, to allow WODC to undertake further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City. A report determining how this housing should be distributed across Oxfordshire is expected to be published in autumn 2016.

There is little spare primary school capacity across this area, and it is expected that significant housing growth will require expansion of relevant schools. Due to site constraints, this is likely to be challenging in many cases. It is not expected that expansion of secondary school capacity will be required.

Carterton

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	2252	COM	78	45	26	31	31	300	224	52	Federated with Carterton Community College and Gateway Primary School. Potential to expand capacity as pupil numbers grow.
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton	2255	COM	78	45	63	44	44	315	293	45	Potential to expand capacity as pupil numbers grow.
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	2254	COM	0	45	38	38	32	351	250	37	Federated with Carterton Community College and Carterton Primary School. Potential to expand capacity as pupil numbers grow.
St John The Evangelist CE (VA) Primary School	Carterton	2613	VA	52	60	53	59	60	420	372	61	Has expanded, so spare places are in older year groups.
St Joseph's Catholic (VA) Primary School	Carterton	3556	ACA	20	30	12	29	29	210	145	25	Part of Dominic Barberi Multi Academy Company. Extended age range in 2015 to include a nursery class.
Total for partnership				228	225	192	201	196	1596	1284	220	

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Carterton Community College	Carterton	4041	COM	11-18	140	105	119	126	918	607	119	Federated with Carterton Primary School and Gateway Primary School. Incorporates a special resource unit for pupils with complex learning difficulties. Shares site with Carterton Community College Playgroup.

Carterton

Forecasts demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	225	229	267	1,448	1,727	140	149	159	743	894	Due to turnover of MoD personnel, pupil numbers are unpredictable in this area. Significant MoD and civilian housing developments are planned. Potential exists for expansion of primary and secondary schools in this town.

Comments on school capacity

All schools in Carterton are strongly affected by personnel movements at RAF Brize Norton. Previous years saw a lull in numbers at the base, and hence children for the schools. The phased closure of RAF Lyneham led to personnel moving to Brize Norton, and pupil numbers are now rising rapidly, albeit after a later start than initially expected due to a shortage of family accommodation in the town, which has resulted in families being housed in other towns and village. The town centre schools are expected to need to increase their admission numbers over the coming years.

Carterton Community College currently has spare capacity, but pupil numbers have started to rise as a result of the higher pupil numbers now in primary school. The school will need to increase its admission number to meet the needs of the existing population. In the first instance this can be accommodated within its existing buildings, but to also meet the needs of housing growth, physical expansion of the College's accommodation will become necessary, although probably not until the 2020s.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Currently there are insufficient places for all eligible 2 year old children in this area to access their entitlement - options to address this are being explored. Otherwise, early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Carterton North East	0	1	0	3	101	167	50	150	226	698	East Carterton strategic site [700]; REEMA [400], including beyond this plan period
Carterton North West	21	69	3	4	49	50	50	50	50	346	Shilton Road [63]; Swinbrook Road [200]
Carterton South	3	3	25	27	52	50	42	37	2	241	Milestone Road [198]
Total	24	73	28	34	202	267	142	237	278	1285	

Carterton

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015 for examination. The submitted Plan included an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (3,700 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (1,800 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (1,600 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (800 homes). The Carterton indicative housing allocation includes a new strategic development area at REEMA Central (200 homes). It also incorporates 1,821 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments, including East Carterton (700 homes), which is planned to include a new primary school; REEMA North (200 homes); Milestone Road (263 homes); North West Carterton (316 homes) and 160 homes at New Road Bampton (considered in the Burford section of this Pupil Place Plan). 135 homes completed 2011-2014 also form part of the total.

Following the Inspector's preliminary report in December 2015, the examination of the Local Plan was suspended, to allow WODC to undertake further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City. A report determining how this housing should be distributed across Oxfordshire is expected to be published in autumn 2016.

Additional primary school capacity is expected to be provided through a mixture of a new school within the East Carterton development area and expansion of capacity at the existing town centre schools. Expansion of secondary school capacity will also be required, which the College has sufficient site area to support.

Chipping Norton

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception- Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Chadlington CE Primary School	Chadlington	3043	VC	0	15	12	15	15	105	92	16	
Charlbury Primary School	Charlbury	2100	COM	0	30	41	31	31	210	201	30	Significantly over-subscribed within catchment in recent years. The nature and layout of the school site may make expansion difficult.
Enstone Primary School	Enstone	2103	COM	0	15	16	16	15	105	106	14	Very constrained site and accommodation. School has shared use of the village hall building, including full-time accommodation for the Reception class. Shares site with Enstone Pre-school.
Great Rollright CE (VA) Primary School	Great Rollright	3408	VA	0	15	9	15	15	105	97	14	Pupil numbers include a significant proportion of non-catchment children.
Great Tew Primary School	Great Tew	2104	COM	0	15	24	15	15	102	98	15	Pupil numbers include a significant proportion of non-catchment children. Shares site with Great Tew Pre-school.
Holy Trinity (VA) Catholic Primary School	Chipping Norton	3420	ACA	0	30	37	30	30	210	196	30	Part of Pope Francis Catholic Academy Company, with St Joseph's Catholic Primary and Blessed George Napier (secondary) School, both in Banbury.
Hook Norton CE Primary School	Hook Norton	3044	VC	60	45	23	24	25	225	201	36	Expanded from 1 form entry in Sept 2015, to meet the needs of local housing development. Phased building project completes autumn 2016, increasing capacity to 315.
Kingham Primary School	Kingham	2106	COM	0	30	45	30	30	208	205	30	Shares site with Kingfishers Playgroup.
Middle Barton School	Middle Barton	2151	COM	0	20	20	27	27	157	126	17	Significant fluctuations in annual intakes. Shares site with Middle Barton Pre-school
St Mary's CE (VA) Primary School	Chipping Norton	3858	VA	0	60	24	52	51	315	262	34	Significant housing development expected in Chipping Norton.
Total for partnership				60	275	251	255	254	1742	1584	236	

Chipping Norton

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton	4010	ACA	11-18	240	156	172	170	1462	1001	141	Shares site with Chipping Norton Pre-school

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	275	205	193	1,620	1,502	240	171	185	1,025	1,088	Further growth will result from local plan housing not yet included in the forecasts. If sufficient housing is allocated to Chipping Norton, a new primary school would be required.

Comments on school capacity

Pupil numbers at primary schools in this partnership are rising. While the schools overall are broadly in line with the county council's target level of spare places for rural areas, spare places are unevenly distributed, with most schools operating close to capacity. There is sufficient capacity within Chipping Norton town, but housing development in surrounding villages is expected to generate demand for school places which exceeds current admission numbers. Additional capacity is being provided through expansion of Hook Norton Primary School, from 2015. In some villages, appropriate primary school capacity solutions for housing growth may be difficult. Secondary school capacity is expected to be sufficient.

Nursery School

The ACE Nursery School is located within The ACE Children's Centre in Chipping Norton and is a community Nursery School run by the county council. It offers 39 full time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in Chipping Norton.

Chipping Norton

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Chadlington & Churchill	14	1	4	7	3	25	1	1	1	57	
Charlbury & Finstock	9	12	11	6	1	0	2	2	2	45	
Chipping Norton	15	18	34	70	41	0	3	3	3	187	Cromwell Park [80]. Not yet included in forecasts 228 homes on Waterbush Road. Additional housing expected to be allocated by Neighbourhood Plan.
Hook Norton	19 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				37	39	8	0	0	103	Station Road [37]; Bourne Lane [66]. More recent permissions/proposals are not yet included in these forecasts.
Kingham, Rollright & Enstone	11	8	52	8	14	3	4	4	4	108	Cox's Lane, Enstone [32]; Court Farm, Great Tew [15]
The Bartons	2	3	2	8	3	0	1	1	1	21	
Total	314				99	67	19	11	11	521	

This partnership is affected by the planning policies of both the West Oxfordshire and Cherwell District Councils.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015 for examination. The submitted Plan included an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (3,700 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (1,800 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (1,600 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (800 homes). The Chipping Norton indicative housing allocation includes a new strategic development area at East Chipping Norton/Tank Farm (600 homes), which is planned to include a new primary school. It also incorporates 369 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments, including Penhurst School (101 homes) and Cromwell Park (96 homes) and 87 homes completed 2011-2014.

Following the Inspector's preliminary report in December 2015, the examination of the Local Plan was suspended, to allow WODC to undertake further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City. A report determining how this housing should be distributed across Oxfordshire is expected to be published in autumn 2016.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2013) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district, including strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, and a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arncott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission.

Cumnor

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception- Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Appleton CE (VA) Primary School	Appleton	3850	VA	0	26	24	25	26	189	182	28	
Botley School	Botley	2569	COM	80	60	35	60	58	420	327	59	Expanded to 2 form entry. Pupil numbers expected to grow quickly due to local housing growth.
Cumnor CE School	Cumnor	3223	VC	0	30	31	29	29	209	206	30	Constrained site access may limit potential for expansion. Shares site with Cumnor Pre-school Nursery.
North Hinksey CE Primary School.	North Hinksey	3237	VC	0	30	37	30	30	210	211	29	Shares site and building with North Hinksey Pre-School and Childcare Clubs.
St Swithun's CE Primary School	Kennington	3258	VC	52	60	49	60	59	390	344	58	Expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry; capacity rises to 420 places from Sept. 2016, which is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of proposed Local Plan housing growth. Shares site with the Kennington Playgroup located in separate block, who also offer funded 2-year-olds places.
West Oxford Community Primary School	Oxford	2533	COM	52	30	44	30	30	205	208	30	A temporary classroom was installed summer 2012 to allow admission number to be increased to 30. Significantly over-subscribed in-catchment in recent years.
Total for partnership				184	236	220	234	232	1623	1478	234	

Cumnor

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Matthew Arnold School	Oxford	4128	ACA	11-18	180	223	185	181	1100	1058	180	Expansion by 1 form of entry due by 2017. Converted to academy in 2015, with other schools expected to join later to form West Oxford Schools Trust.

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	236	243	243	1,595	1,651	180	183	189	1,093	1,106	Reception places were fully allocated with on-time applications in 2016, leaving no spaces for late applications. Secondary admission number due to increase to 210 in 2017.

Comments on school capacity

Several primary schools have been expanded in response to a recent shortage of places in this area, and to meet the needs of planned and proposed housing growth. Forecasts indicate that the level of spare places in this area will remain very low, and a shortage of Reception places is expected in some years, making further expansion of capacity necessary.

The catchment areas of Cumnor Primary School, North Hinksey Primary School and Botley School were reviewed for 2012 to better match changing patterns of demand with the availability of places. Additional pressure on places in this area has been caused by a shortage of places within Oxford, and this is being alleviated as more school capacity is provided within the city, but local housing development will increase the pupil population.

The combined effect of rising pupil numbers already at primary school in this area and local housing growth will require an increase in secondary school capacity, and expansion is due at Matthew Arnold School by one form of entry.

Cumnor

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in Appleton and Cumnor.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Appleton and Cumnor	12	30	161	4	4	4	4	6	6	231	Timbmet [192]
Kennington and South Hinksey	4	18	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	55	Simpson's Way [16]
North Hinksey and Wytham	4	3	30	94	94	94	4	6	6	335	Tilbury Lane [150]; Lime Road [136]
Total	4	18	5	4	4	4	4	6	6	621	

Vale of White Horse District Council submitted their revised Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies to the Secretary of State in March 2015 for independent examination. At the time of preparing this Pupil Place Plan the Planning Inspector's final conclusions were still awaited. The Plan includes strategic housing allocations at: Abingdon (1000); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); East Hanney (200, may be deleted or moved to Local Plan Part 2); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell village (200); Harwell Campus (1400, may be deleted); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (750); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). These will all require expansion of school capacity through extensions of existing schools or new schools within the larger developments. A further 1900 dwellings remain to be identified through the Local Plan Part 2 or Neighbourhood Development Plans, or from "windfalls", some of which will also require expansion of school capacity. The recent expansion of St Swithun's Primary School in Kennington should be sufficient to meet the scale of housing growth currently proposed for the village in the Local Plan; any significant housing growth not yet specified would be expected to put school capacity under pressure. The Local Plan allocation will also add to the need for Matthew Arnold School to expand.

Schools in this area are also affected by Oxford city housing, particularly that in the Jericho and Osney ward (see Oxford section). There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing in VOWH.

Didcot

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
All Saints CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3859	VA	60	60	65	60	60	420	407	60	Significant capacity is in temporary classrooms.
Blewbury Endowed CE Primary School	Blewbury	3248	VC	0	25	22	27	25	175	154	21	School is thought to have potential to expand to a capacity of 210 if justified by local population.
Chilton County Primary School	Chilton	2555	COM	26	30	35	30	30	210	211	44	Significantly over-subscribed from within catchment in 2015 due to local housing development. Expanding to admission number of 45 (1.5 fe) from September 2016 to meet the needs of the growing local population with phased accommodation works.
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot	2012	ACA	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	59	New school opening in 2016 with Nursery, Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 places initially.
Hagbourne CE Primary School	East Hagbourne	3249	VC	0	30	23	31	31	204	206	30	
Harwell Community Primary School	Harwell	2563	COM	0	30	18	30	25	210	160	30	Expansion of this school is expected to become necessary in time, to meet the needs of the growing local population.
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot	2609	ACA	30	60	64	60	60	420	416	60	Academy is part of a Didcot/Wallingford "umbrella trust". Nursery currently opens afternoons only.
Long Wittenham CE Primary School	Long Wittenham	3233	VC	0	15	15	15	14	105	91	15	
Manor School	Didcot	2597	ACA	0	75	55	88	84	525	496	75	Academy is part of a Didcot/Wallingford "umbrella trust". Reception numbers typically grow during the year as children transfer from the adjacent Lydalls Nursery. Shares site with Ladybird Pre-school. Accepted over its admission number for 2015.
Northbourne CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3852	VA	0	45	50	47	48	315	307	45	Co-located with Stepping Stones Pre School.
South Moreton School	South Moreton	2566	COM	0	25	24	25	24	175	149	24	Shares site with South Moreton Pre-school.

Didcot

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot	2594	COM	52	60	37	60	57	405	322	60	Extended to 2 forms of entry from 2014 as the first step in providing school capacity for the Great Western Park development. Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Shares site with Butterflies Pre-school (operated by the school with focus on funded 2 year old children).
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot	3912	ACA	52	60	42	60	60	420	316	60	Part of Didcot / Wallingford "umbrella trust". Operates a day nursery with a focus on funded 2 year old places. Additional accommodation to be installed 2017 to provide space for SEN resource places serving the Didcot partnership.
Total for partnership				272	515	450	533	518	3584	3235	583	

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot	4139	ACA	11-18	240	207	207	207	1542	1217	266	School increased admission number to 270 for 2016 only.
St Birinus School (Boys)	Didcot	4129	ACA	11-18	240	209	210	210	1467	1018	188	
UTC Oxfordshire	Didcot	4008	ACA	14-18	90 for Year 10	n/a	n/a	89 for Year 10	170*	127	90 for Year 10	Admitted up to 90 Year 10 and 80 Year 12 students on opening in September 2015. Admission Number will rise to 120 in Y10 in September 2017. *Capacity shown only for year groups open. Will rise to 600 eventually.
Total for partnership					480*	416*	417*	417*	3179	2362	454*	*excluding UTC

Didcot

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	590	557	619	3,583	4,220	480	477	518	2,759	3,344	Primary admission numbers increase to 650 from 2018 when Chalkhill Primary School opens. Secondary admission numbers increase in 2017 when Aureus School opens, and area-wide places will rise to 720 per year once Aureus is fully operational. Didcot's planned housing growth extends to beyond the current pupil forecast period. In addition, the new housing built during the current forecast period will not have had its full impact on secondary school places, as secondary pupil generation typically lags several year behind housing growth.

Comments on school capacity

The scale of new housing planned for Didcot will require the addition of up to 7 new primary schools and up to 2 secondary schools by 2030. Much of the impact of this housing on pupil numbers will be beyond the time period shown in this Plan.

The first new primary school for Great Western Park opened September 2016, operated by the GEMS educational trust. A second new primary school, Chalkhill, is due to open 2018 and a secondary school, Aureus, in 2017, both operated by the Glyn Learning Foundation. The secondary school will share a campus with the University Technical College which opened 2015 specialising in science and engineering education for 14-19 year olds, operated by Activate Learning in partnership with local employers.

A new SEN school is also planned for Didcot in the light of the proposed scale of housing growth.

In addition, proposed housing development in and around surrounding villages, particularly Harwell/Chilton and the Harwell Science & Innovation Campus, is expected to require either expansion of existing schools or, depending on the level of housing approved, another new primary school.

Nursery School

Lydalls Nursery School is a fully inclusive 120 pte place community Nursery School run by the county council in Didcot.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population, although in the Didcot Ladygrove, Didcot Northbourne and Harwell wards there are insufficient places for children to access their entitlement locally. The scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

Didcot

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Blewbury and Upton (VOWH)	18	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	53	Bessels Way [30] not yet included in forecasts
Brightwell	2	4	4	4	49	113	113	118	118	525	Didcot North East (split with Didcot Ladygrove) [650 in this plan period with further development beyond]
Didcot All Saints	123	206	100	100	100	50	50	199	199	1127	Great Western Park (split with Hagbourne) [1050 in this plan period, 2266 in total]; Orchard Centre phase 2 [200]; Gateway [72]
Didcot Ladygrove	2	0	0	0	25	75	75	250	225	652	Ladygrove East [325 in this plan period, 675 in total]; Didcot North East (split with Brightwell) [650 in this plan period with further development beyond]
Didcot Northbourne	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Didcot Park	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	70	50	126	Part of Great Western Park
Hagbourne	2	10	104	104	104	53	53	71	71	572	Great Western Park (split with Didcot All Saints) [1050 in this plan period, 2266 in total]
Harwell (VOWH)	4	79	79	132	215	234	359	361	326	1789	Part of Great Western Park; Didcot Valley Park [575 in this plan period, significant further growth beyond this plan period]; Harwell Campus [400]; Chilton Field [275]. There are a number of other "live" planning applications/permissions not yet included in these forecasts.
Sutton Courtenay and Appleford (VOWH)	19	3	4	69	54	44	4	6	6	209	Large Amey's site [140]; significant further development proposed/permitted since forecasts calculated and not yet included.
Total	171	312	295	413	551	573	658	1081	1001	5055	

Didcot

This partnership is affected by the planning policies of both the Vale of White Horse (VOWH) and South Oxfordshire (SODC) District Councils. Didcot has been a designated growth area since 1979 and it is the main focus for housing growth in South Oxfordshire. In total around 9,000 new homes are currently planned by 2027.

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40. The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy. It is not currently proposed to further increase the level of housing planned for Didcot town.

Vale of White Horse District Council submitted their revised Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies to the Secretary of State in March 2015 for independent examination. At the time of preparing this Pupil Place Plan the Planning Inspector's final conclusions were still awaited. The Plan includes strategic housing allocations at: Abingdon (1000); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); East Hanney (200, may be deleted or moved to Local Plan Part 2); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell village (200); Harwell Campus (1400, may be deleted); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (750); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). These will all require expansion of school capacity through extensions of existing schools or new schools within the larger developments. A further 1900 dwellings remain to be identified through the Local Plan Part 2 or Neighbourhood Development Plans, or from "windfalls", some of which will also require expansion of school capacity. The promoters of the Valley Park development are seeking a higher level of housing, up to 4450.

There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing in VOWH and/or SODC.

Eynsham

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	2013	ACA	52	60	53	60	60	420	380	59	Expanded in 2013 to 2 form entry. Shares a site with Eynsham Pre-school.
Freeland CE Primary School	Freeland	3208	ACA	0	22	18	21	21	157	145	13	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Shares a site with Freeland Pre-school.
Hanborough Manor CE School	Long Hanborough	3147	ACA	0	30	34	32	32	210	196	28	Significantly over-subscribed in-catchment in 2014 and 2015; expansion options are being assessed. Shares a site with Long Hanborough Playgroup.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Cassington	3651	ACA	15	15	17	15	15	105	92	11	Admission number increased from 12 in 2013. Extended age range to include a Nursery class.
Standlake CE Primary School	Standlake	3127	ACA	26	24	21	17	15	168	118	10	Admission number increased from 20 to 24 in 2015, due to an additional classroom being constructed.
Stanton Harcourt CE Primary School	Stanton Harcourt	3130	ACA	15	15	14	15	15	105	88	14	Admission number increased from 12 in 2013. Extended age range to include a Nursery class.
Total for partnership				108	166	157	160	158	1165	1019	135	

Eynsham

Secondary School	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bartholomew School	Eynsham	4054	ACA	11-18	210	212	210	201	1300	1168	203	Capacity increased following a recent capital project to add accommodation. Further expansion may be possible in the longer term, which may require an additional site

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	166	117	126	1,065	953	210	189	231	1,170	1,275	Some further expansion of primary and secondary school capacity is expected to be necessary, but site constraints limit the potential for growth in many cases. Forecasts do not include all of the housing recently permitted or proposed.

Comments on school capacity

All schools in this partnership belong to the same multi-academy trust. Schools in this partnership overall are operating at below the target level of spare places for rural areas, and several village primary schools have expanded. Further expansion of primary schools will be challenging due to site constraints. Demand for secondary school places is expected to remain high, and additional accommodation has recently been added, funded through developer contributions and a DfE grant.

Eynsham

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population, although in the Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt ward there are not places for eligible 2 year old children places to access their entitlement locally. The scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in the Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt ward.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Eynsham and Cassington	81	31	18	6	22	0	3	3	3	167	Eastern Bypass - 100 homes permitted, 2011-2012. 77 homes at Eynsham Nursery approved after forecasts calculated and not yet included.
Freeland and Hanborough	26	3	2	20	13	0	2	2	2	70	Swan Lane [24]; Reily Close [18]. Church Road [50]; Witney Road [169] not yet included in forecasts.
Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt	20	11	5	11	10	0	3	3	3	66	Blackditch, Standlake [16]
Total	127	45	25	37	45	0	8	8	8	303	

There have been a number of housing development applications in this area, particularly for Hanbrough and Eynsham, which are not yet included in these forecasts.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015 for examination. The submitted Plan included an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (3,700 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (1,800 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (1,600 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (800 homes). The Eynsham/Woodstock indicative housing allocation includes 387 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 315 homes completed 2011-2014.

Following the Inspector's preliminary report in December 2015, the examination of the Local Plan was suspended, to allow WODC to undertake further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City. A report determining how this housing should be distributed across Oxfordshire is expected to be published in autumn 2016, and is likely to further increase proposed housing growth in this area. WODC has submitted an Expression of Interest in creating a new "Garden Village" north of Eynsham, delivering at least 2,200 new homes by 2031.

There is little spare primary school capacity across this area, and it is expected that significant housing growth will require expansion of relevant schools. Due to site constraints, this is likely to be challenging in many cases. Further expansion of secondary school capacity may also be required.

Faringdon

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (VA) Primary School	Ashbury	3851	VA	0	15	8	10	10	90	73	8	Ashbury Pre-school relocated to an adjacent site Sep 2015 to provide additional space for primary school.
Buckland CE Primary School	Buckland	3222	ACA	11	15	10	15	15	105	101	15	Part of the Faringdon MAT.
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon	2561	ACA	52	90	81	90	88	270	244	88	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Additional accommodation has been secured to allow the school to accept up to 90 children each year. Faringdon Pre-school co-located on school site in its own building.
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon	2562	ACA	0	90 for Year 3	92 for Year 3	92 for Year 3	90 for Year 3	360	305	76 for Year 3	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Admission number increased to 90 in 2015.
John Blandy Primary School	Southmoor	3230	ACA	0	30	24	30	30	210	180	29	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Expansion to 1.5 form entry is underway due to rapid local housing growth. Shares a site with Southmoor Pre-school.
Longcot & Fernham CE School	Longcot	3232	ACA	0	17	36	18	18	119	122	20	Part of the Faringdon MAT. School is increasing its admission number to 20, which will take capacity to 140 from Sept 2016. Annabelle's Pre-school, previously sharing the site, has moved off-site.
Longworth Primary School	Longworth	3234	VC	0	10	15	11	12	70	74	9	Longworth Pre-school co-located on school's site.
Shellingford CE (VA) School	Shellingford	3853	VA	0	15	15	15	15	105	83	13	

Faringdon

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Shrivenham CE Primary School	Shrivenham	3239	ACA	0	30	23	25	25	210	185	23	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Pupil numbers fluctuate due to proximity to Defence Academy. School's current site does not support expansion, and an additional site has been sought related to local housing development. Shares a site with The Barn Kindergarten.
Watchfield Primary School	Watchfield	2572	ACA	26	60	37	50	48	420	317	59	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Pupil numbers fluctuate due to proximity to Defence Academy, and receives a significant portion of its intake as late applicants. Recently expanded from 1.5 to 2 form entry.
Total for partnership				89	282*	249*	264*	261*	1959	1684	264*	* Excluding Faringdon Junior School where total relate to Reception.

Faringdon

Comments	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Allocations for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Published admission number for 2015 entry	Age range	Type of school as at May 2016	School code	Town/village	Secondary School
Part of the Faringdon MAT. An expansion project is underway to 9 form entry, admission number 270, total capacity 1550.	228	1133	1169	208	208	207	210	11-18	ACA	4141	Faringdon	Faringdon Community College

Comment on growth	Secondary 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 PAN 2016	Primary 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Reception 2017/18	Reception PAN 2016	Forecast demand for places
Primary admission number includes Longcot & Fernham's increase to 20. Faringdon Community College's current expansion project will increase secondary admission number to 270. Significant recently permitted housing development is not yet included in forecasts, but strategic sites have progressed more slowly than expected.	1,374	1,198	266	217	210	1,910	1,833	268	270	285	Forecast demand for school places across the partnership

Faringdon

Comments on school capacity

There has been sustained pressure on primary school places in this area. Expansion of capacity is being implemented through school expansions where feasible, but significant further expansion in Faringdon itself is dependent on the progress of the Park Road housing development, which will include a new primary school building. Until this is available there may be shortages of primary school places in this area.

Shrivenham and Watchfield have been affected by RAF personnel movements resulting from the closure of RAF Lyneham, and Watchfield School has been expanded to meet rising demand for places. There are usually significant late applications, as these schools accommodate the children of international military personnel attending the Defence Academy, who are not confirmed in time for initial allocations. The scale of planned and proposed housing development in Shrivenham will require expansion to at least 1.5 form entry and possibly 2 form entry, which requires additional site area for the school. John Blandy School is also experiencing rapid growth in pupil numbers, related to housing development. The Faringdon Academy of Schools and county council are working together on identifying how both primary and secondary capacity in this area can be increased.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population overall. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Craven (includes Uffington & Ashbury)	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	43	Walnut Trees Hill, Ashbury [18]
Faringdon and The Coxwells	190	36	4	125	84	84	84	86	66	759	South of Park Road [380]; Nursery site [277]; Coxwell House [35]. 200 homes approved at Fernham Fields and 200 homes approved at The Steeds Coxwell Road not yet in forecasts.
Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor	4	3	15	43	18	18	18	20	20	159	West of Witney Road [70 by 2020, 108 in total]; Faringdon Road [50]. Significant further development permitted since forecasts calculated and not yet included.
Longworth	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	39	Some housing shown for Southmoor is in Longworth parish, but connects to Southmoor.

Faringdon

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Shrivenham (& Watchfield)	4	3	74	110	94	24	4	6	6	325	Major's Road (120); Cowan's Camp (100); Townsend Road (31); Highworth Road (36). Significant further development since forecasts calculated and not yet included.
Stanford	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	39	Also 74 homes permitted Faringdon Road in 2014, not yet in forecasts.
Total	210	55	105	290	208	138	118	130	110	1364	

Vale of White Horse District Council submitted their revised Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies to the Secretary of State in March 2015 for independent examination. At the time of preparing this Pupil Place Plan the Planning Inspector's final conclusions were still awaited. The Plan includes strategic housing allocations at: Abingdon (1000); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); East Hanney (200, may be deleted or moved to Local Plan Part 2); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell village (200); Harwell Campus (1400, may be deleted); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (750); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). These will all require expansion of school capacity through extensions of existing schools or new schools within the larger developments. A further 1900 dwellings remain to be identified through the Local Plan Part 2 or Neighbourhood Development Plans, or from "windfalls", some of which will also require expansion of school capacity. There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing in VOWH.

Stanford in the Vale is within the current designated area of King Alfred's Academy, but is closer to Faringdon Community College, and some children from the village choose each school. Housing growth here - not yet included in the forecasts - may therefore also affect Faringdon Community College.

Henley

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Badgemore Primary School	Henley	2513	COM	0	30	6	14	13	210	94	19	School has expanded from 0.5fe to 1fe. Badgemore Pre-school co-located on school's site.
Sacred Heart (VA) Catholic Primary School	Henley	3820	VA	0	30	39	18	14	210	173	21	Shares site with Sacred Heart Pre-school.
Shiplake CE (VA) Primary School	Shiplake	3810	VA	0	28	35	28	28	196	198	29	School is on a very small site, and does not have potential to expand.
Trinity CE Primary School	Henley	3254	VC	0	45	48	45	45	335	305	40	School has potential to expand to 2 form entry, if required by local population growth. Currently has significant temporary accommodation. Shares site with Trinity Pre-school.
Valley Road School	Henley	2512	COM	52	30	41	30	29	210	201	30	Nursery is integrated with the nursery of Bishopswood (Special) School.
Total for partnership				52	163	169	135	129	1161	971	139	

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Gillotts School	Henley	4055	ACA	11-16	180	208	180	167	900	802	177	Also attracts pupils from outside the county.

Henley

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	163	119	128	943	912	180	173	155	811	838	Demand for primary school places in this area has been unpredictable in recent years. Forecasts for secondary school numbers are complicated by proximity to the county border.

Comments on school capacity

Historically, the number of applications and allocations to primary schools has exceeded the number of children who actually arrive into Reception each year, making it difficult for schools to plan. Primary School catchment areas have been reviewed for 2017. The county council is not currently seeking to commission more school places in this area, as school capacity is expected to be sufficient given the ongoing expansion of Badgemore Primary School, but this will be reviewed should population or housing development grow faster than expected.

The current admission number of the secondary school is forecast to be sufficient to meet local demand.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity may be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in north Henley.

Henley

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Henley North	8	15	4	38	29	3	3	41	41	182	Townlands Hospital [45]; additional housing to be allocated through the Neighbourhood Plan
Henley South	39	3	4	4	4	3	3	41	41	142	55 homes permitted on Reading Road since forecasts calculated and not yet included. Additional housing to be allocated through the Neighbourhood Plan
Shiplake	3	1	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	
Total	50	19	12	46	37	9	9	90	90	362	

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 450 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40.

The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. The Henley-Harpsden Neighbourhood Plan has identified land for 500 homes, and it is not currently proposed to further increase the level of housing planned for Henley.

Kidlington

Primary schools	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception- Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Dr South's CE (VA) Primary School	Islip	3655	VA	30	15	10	15	15	105	98	15	
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington	2590	COM	0	60	66	56	52	330	303	47	Agreed to take over its admission number in 2014 and 2015 to meet local population pressures; temporary classrooms installed and permanent expansion expected if pressure continues, which would require an additional classroom in due course. School leases space to Robin Preschool.
North Kidlington School	Kidlington	2357	COM	0	45	24	44	43	315	291	45	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Admission Number increased to 45 from 40 in Sept 2013. Shares site with Magpies Pre-school.
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington	3823	ACA	60	30	31	30	30	210	201	28	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington	2110	COM	60	60	71	60	60	420	400	52	Due to convert to an academy during 2016/17, as part of the White Horse Federation. Merged with federated Nursery school in 2015. Shares site with SKIPS Pre-school.
Total for partnership				150	210	202	205	200	1380	1293	187	

Kidlington

Secondary School	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington	4060	ACA	11-18	180	148	180	175	1221	878	178	School site offers potential to increase admission number if required by local population growth.

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	210	213	187	1,318	1,337	180	177	170	962	1,017	Reception admission number includes 60 at Edward Feild; if recent pressure on places is not sustained this school could return to an admission number of 45. Current forecasts indicate 60 places at this school will be needed in 2017, and forecasts will be reviewed before deciding on 2018's admission number.

Comments on school capacity

There was exceptionally high demand for Reception places in 2014 and 2015, exceeding previous forecasts. Forecasts indicate demand will subside slightly, but the town is expected to have well below the level of spare places considered necessary to respond to fluctuations in demand. A decision on whether Edward Feild is permanently expanded will be made based on actual pupil numbers in the next few years. Gosford Hill School has potential to increase its admission number if justified by local population.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Kidlington

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Kidlington North	22 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				54	0	13	0	0	89	Thornbury House [54 extra care homes]; Lakesmere Close [22]
Kidlington South	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				30	0	0	0	0	30	Rookery [31 retirement living apartments]
Yarnton, Gosford & Water Eaton	115 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	16	0	131	Exeter Farm [115 shown, 218 in total including earlier completions]; Cassington Road [16]
Total	137				84	0	13	16	0	250	

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2013) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district, including strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, and a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arcott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission. There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing within Cherwell.

Most of the housing shown from the Yarnton, Gosford and Water Eaton ward will feed into William Fletcher Primary School, Yarnton.

Oxford City

Primary schools	School partnership within Oxford	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bayards Hill Primary School	Headington	2015	ACA	60	60	41	60	55	420	391	60	Part of the Cheney School Academy Trust. May provide a temporary home for the future new Barton primary school to allow the new school to open ahead of its permanent site within a planned housing development in Barton being completed. Shares accommodation with Oxfordshire County Music Service.
Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Isis	3210	VC	60	60	68	60	60	420	397	59	
Cotteslowe Primary School	Cherwell	2004	ACA	78	60	34	64	46	420	272	53	Expanded from 1 form entry; total pupil numbers will rise rapidly as smaller year groups leave. Part of River Learning Trust.
East Oxford Primary School	Isis	2525	COM	52	40	30	45	43	284	275	39	Admission number increasing to 45 for 2017 onwards.
Larkrise Primary School	Isis	2543	COM	52	60	79	60	60	420	402	60	
New Hinksey CE Primary School	Cherwell	3213	VC	13	25	18	27	26	175	160	24	Increasing admission number to 28 for 2017 onwards, but school site too small for further expansion.
New Marston Primary School	Cherwell	2529	COM*	40	60	33	61	58	416	365	46	* Academy order has been issued; conversion expected in 2016. Includes special resource unit for hearing impaired pupils.
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford South East	2006	ACA	52	60	44	60	59	420	354	58	Expanded to 2 form entry. Shares a site and Nursery with Mabel Prichard (special) School. Part of Blackbird Academy Trust with Windale Primary School and Pegasus Primary School.
Our Lady's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Isis	3836	ACA	0	45	41	45	45	315	312	45	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT. On-site Our Lady's Pre-school closed in 2016.

Oxford City

Primary schools	School partnership within Oxford	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception - Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford South East	2593	ACA	78	60	67	60	59	420	413	60	Part of Blackbird Academy Trust with Windale Primary School and Orchard Meadow Primary School. Shares site with Two by Two (academy managed provision targeted at funded 2 year old children, operated by PVI).
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford South East	2531	COM*	78	60	56	59	59	413	323	42	* Academy order has been issued; conversion expected in 2016.
St Mary & John CE (VA) Primary School	Isis	3834	VA	0	60	70	61	61	420	412	59	School moved onto a single site from September 2015, with disposal of Hertford Street site. Reception children based at Comper Foundation Stage School. .
St Aloysius (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell	3842	VA	0	30	43	30	29	240	220	26	An earlier "bulge" class moved on from the school in September 2016. The school now intends to open a nursery class from January 2017, using the accommodation vacated, which will reduce the school's Reception-Year 6 capacity to 210.
St Andrew's CE Primary School	Headington	3211	VC	0	30	54	31	31	240	240	31	School accepted a "bulge" class in 2010, which is due to leave the school in 2017, when the school intends to take another "bulge". Reception children class taught in the Quarry Nursery School building.
St Barnabas CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3832	VA	26	30	23	30	28	210	203	29	Constrained site is an obstacle to expansion.
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Isis	2010	ACA	68	60	45	55	48	420	409	58	Part of the Oxford Diocesan School Trust (ODST).

Oxford City

Primary schools	School partnership within Oxford	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception - Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
St Ebbe's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3833	VA	0	60	38	60	40*	419	354	55	* Each year, some children allocated Reception places at this school transfer from the nearby Grandpont Nursery School, not in September, but later in the year. As a result, Reception numbers rise during the year - by May 2016 the Reception class was full.
St Francis CE Primary School	Isis	3253	VC	60	40	43	40	40	251	263	39	Expanding to an admission number of 45 from 2017; capital project will increase capacity.
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis	4145	ACA	48	60	21	61	60	180*	141	60	Primary phase of this all-age school opened in 2013. *Capacity shown is for open year groups only - will rise to 420. Part of Dominic Barberi MAT. The Pod, operated by the academy, provides places for funded 2 year old children and other childcare services for children in the early years age group.
St John Fisher (VA) Catholic Primary School	Oxford South East	3839	ACA	52	30	47	33	33	210	204	30	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell	3838	VA	0	60	56	60	60	420	406	60	
St Michael's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3216	VA	0	30	45	29	30	210	204	30	School site too small for expansion. Shares site with New Marston Pre-school
St Nicholas' Primary School	Cherwell	2352	COM	60	60	47	60	63	420	426	60	Includes 13-place special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder.
St Philip & James' CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3835	VA	0	60	81	60	59	420	401	58	

Oxford City

Primary schools	School partnership within Oxford	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception - Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
The John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford South East	2000	ACA	78	60	40	60	55	420	326	45	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust
Tyndale Community School	Isis	2008	ACA	0	60	21	60	57	180*	170	59	Opened 2013 as a promoter-led Free School. *Capacity shown only for the three currently open year groups. Will grow to capacity of 420 when all year groups open.
Windale Primary School	Oxford South East	2005	ACA	78	60	40	60	54	420	294	31	Part of Blackbird Academy Trust with Orchard Meadow Primary and Pegasus Primary. Shares site with Two by Two (academy managed provision targeted at funded 2 year old children).
Windmill Primary School	Headington	2527	COM	0	90	108	89	89	630	570	91	Expanded to 3 form entry.
Wolvercote Primary School	Cherwell	2534	ACA	26	45	48	45	46	315	262	43	Recently expanded from 1 form entry. Potential to expand to 2 form entry, but may require a split site. Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust.
Wood Farm Primary School	Headington	2589	COM	0	60	45	60	57	420	342	69	Admitted "bulge" Reception class 2016. Co-located with Slade & Headington Nursery School and Children's Centre. Federated with Slade Nursery School.
Total				1059	1575	1426	1585	1510	10568	9511	1479	

Oxford City

Secondary Schools	School partnership within Oxford	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Cheney School	Headington	4120	ACA	11-18	240	194	245	237	1588	1404	270	Admission number increased to 270 for 2016 onwards, following a significant capital programme combining housing developer contributions and DfE funding. New capacity to be confirmed, but expected to be approximately 1738.
Oxford Academy	Oxford South East	6906	ACA	11-18	210	105	143	138	1450	774	138	Sponsored by The Oxford Diocesan Board of Education, The Beecroft Trust, and Oxford Brookes University. Shares a site with the secondary phase of Mabel Pritchard (special) School. Pupil number excludes remote post-16 students following courses provided by the school but not physically using the school's accommodation.
Oxford Spires Academy	Isis	6907	ACA	11-18	210	157	205	199	1300	880	215	Sponsored by CfBT. Pupil numbers expected to rise rapidly.
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis	4145	ACA	4-18	210	189	210	208	1275	1181	210	As a Catholic school, draws from a wide area. In Sept 2013 became an all-age school, admitting Reception pupils for the first time. Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
The Cherwell School	Cherwell	4116	ACA	11-18	270	450	278	273	1850	1885	270	Part of the River Learning Trust. Includes 20-place special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder pupils.
Total					1140	1095	1081	1055	7463	6124	1103	

Oxford City

Forecasts of pupil numbers	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	1,575	1,546	1,516	10,037	10,446	1170	1,146	1,208	5,165	5,694	Primary admission numbers rise to 1618 in 2017, including minor increases at St Francis, New Hinksey and East Oxford, and a bulge class at St Andrew's (which is repeated every 7 years). In 2018 admission numbers would be expected to return to 1588, but by that date, the new school planned for Barton may be opening, providing 45 places per year. Secondary admission numbers for 2016 include the expansion of Cheney School. A new secondary school, The Swan, is currently planned to open in 2018, increasing combined admission numbers to 1350, which is currently forecast to be sufficient until at least 2022.

Comments on school capacity

A rapidly rising pupil population across Oxford has required significant increases in primary school capacity in recent years. 2015 saw exceptionally high demand for primary school places, and it proved challenging to find places for late applicants in many parts of the city. Demand dipped slightly in 2016, but is expected to increase again in 2017, and remain high for 2018. While there are expected to be sufficient primary school places overall, excluding any impact of significant housing growth, there will remain localised areas of pressure.

Additional primary school capacity (as well as that already planned) would be beneficial in ensuring more parents are able to secure places at their preferred school, and will be needed in the longer term to meet the needs of housing growth. The county council is exploring options to create another new primary school in the city to meet the needs of planned and proposed housing growth.

In addition to the schools shown above, schools on the edge of the city in surrounding partnerships accommodate some city children, and have been vital in helping to meet the demand for places in recent years: see also Botley Primary School, West End Primary School and St Swithun's Primary School (Cumnor partnership); and Sandhills Primary School (Wheatley partnership). Sandhills alternates single and double intakes on a three-yearly cycle to make full use of its accommodation.

A new primary school is planned to open within a housing development in Barton, the timing of which is dependent on the associated housing development. It is not expected to open before September 2018, and may initially occupy temporary accommodation on the Bayards Hill site, ahead of its permanent accommodation being completed. The school is planned to have an annual intake of 45 (lower than this in the first year) but the site provides potential for the school to grow to an intake of 60 if required by local population growth. The school will be run by the Cheney School Academy trust, subject to final DfE confirmation.

Following the increase in primary rolls since 2008, demand for secondary school places in the city started to rise in 2014, and all currently spare places will be eroded as the higher numbers continue to feed through. The county council has therefore started to commission additional places during this Plan period. The number of Year 7 places started increasing in 2016, when Cheney School increased its admission number to 270 following a major capital project jointly funded by the DfE and developer contributions. Total admission numbers across the city will be sufficient for the forecast demand for places in 2017 and 2018; beyond this, additional capacity is expected through a new 6 form entry 11-18 free school, The Swan School, operated by the River Learning Trust. There is also potential for other secondary schools in the city to increase their intakes in the longer term.

Oxford City

Nursery Schools

There are 4 community Nursery Schools run by the county council in Oxford:

- Comper Foundation Stage School offers 78 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.
- Grandpont Nursery School offers 100 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.
- Slade Nursery School offers 104 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5. Slade Nursery is Federated with Wood Farm School
- Headington Quarry Foundation Stage School offers 80 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Currently there are insufficient places for all eligible 2 year old children in the Oxford school partnership areas to access their entitlement locally - options to address this are being explored. Otherwise overall there are just about sufficient early years places across Oxford but scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Barton & Sandhills	0	1	35	124	175	200	200	175	150	1060	Including Barton strategic development from 2014/15 [885 total dwellings, some beyond the forecast period of this Plan]; Cricket Ground site [35] 2012/13; Townsend House [24] 2015/16.
Blackbird Leys	0	3	0	224	0	0	42	0	100	369	Blackbird Leys Northern Opportunity Area [200] 2016/17; Longlands [24] 2013/14; Oxford and Cherwell Valley College, Cuddesden Way [32] 2014/15; Windale House [42] 2015/16. BBL Central Area beyond this Plan period.
Carfax	0	1	40	343	80	28	0	65	0	557	County Hall site [65] 2016/17; Oxpens Road [240] 2014/15; Westgate Centre [127] 2015/16; Island site [38] 2014/15; Oxford and Cherwell Valley College [40] 2014/15.
Churchill	0	3	18	18	0	105	0	0	0	144	Churchill Hospital site and Ambulance Resource Centre [60] 2016/17; Warneford Hospital [45] 2016/17
Cowley	0	4	45	0	60	0	0	0	0	109	Between Towns Road [25] 2012/13. Cowley Centre [50] 2015/16.

Oxford City

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites (more than 20 dwellings)
Cowley Marsh	9	15	5	146	48	0	0	47	0	270	Cowley Marsh Depot [47] 2013/14; Lincoln College Sports Ground [100] 2014/15; Temple Cowley Pools [26] 2014/15; Crescent Hall [48] 2015/16
Headington	0	18	31	0	0	35	0	0	0	84	Manor Ground [27] 2012/13; John Radcliffe site [35] 2016/17
Headington Hill & Northway	0	12	55	0	0	30	0	0	0	97	Government Buildings [25] and Harcourt House [30] 2013/14
Hinksey Park	8	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
Holywell	0	0	0	10	0	30	0	0	0	40	Police Station site, St Aldates [30] 2016/17.
Iffley Fields	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	72	Scrap Yard, Jackdaw Lane [70] 2018/19
Jericho & Osney	33	14	35	90	0	40	0	0	0	212	Avis site [21] 2013/14; Becket Street Car Park site [70] 2014/15; Canalside Land [20] 2014/15; Rewley Road Fire Station [40] 2016/17.
Littlemore	7	3	279	250	35	100	0	0	0	674	Railway Line [55] 2012/13; Northfield Hostel [35] 2015/16; East Minchery Farm Allotments [35] 2012/13; Land north of Littlemore Mental Health Centre [180] 2013/14; Littlemore Park [250] 2014/15; Kassam Stadium [100] 2014/15
Lye Valley	55	56	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	189	BT site [43] 2014/15; Paul Kent Hall [35] 2015/16; Shotover View [55] 2011/12
Marston	8	10	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	37	
North	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
Quarry & Risinghurst	16	5	7	0	150	0	0	0	0	178	Nielson [150] 2015/16
Rose Hill & Iffley	106	5	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	176	Rose Hill [91] 2011/12; Court Place Gardens [65] 2014/15
St Clement's	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	

Oxford City

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
St Mary's	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	32	
St Margaret's	0	2	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	52	
Summertown	9	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	
Wolvercote	0	7	130	200	230	0	0	0	0	567	Wolvercote paper mill [200] 2014/15; Northern Gateway [200] 2015/16; Elsfield Hall [30] 2015/16; Oxford University Press [130] 2013/14
Total		205	719	1482	856	618	242	377	250	4749	

Oxford's *Core Strategy for Growth to 2026* was approved by the Secretary of State in autumn 2010, and sets out the intention to provide at least 8,000 additional dwellings in Oxford city between 2006 and 2026. Of these, 2472 had already been built by the end of 2010/11. The Core Strategy housing growth is already, therefore, affecting demand for school places, necessitating expansions of primary schools across the city. New primary schools will be required within large strategic sites such as Barton.

The City Council has recently started the process of producing a new local plan to cover the period 2016-2036. This will increase planned housing numbers, but will not be able to deliver all of the 24,000-32,000 new homes identified as required for Oxford between 2011 and 2031 in the Oxfordshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014.

Approximately 15,000 of Oxford's housing need is expected to need to be delivered in neighbouring authorities, and the Oxfordshire Growth Board is reviewing options for how this should be distributed.

Sonning Common

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Kidmore End CE (VA) Primary School	Kidmore End	3807	VA	0	30	41	30	30	210	206	30	Capacity includes temporary accommodation.
Peppard CE Primary School	Peppard	3205	VC	0	15	18	15	15	105	99	15	Capacity includes temporary accommodation.
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common	2506	COM	0	60	44	57	59	409	397	51	In practice the current layout and suitability of accommodation at the school restricts its ability to provide the required curriculum spaces for a 2fe school, and the school is exploring options to supplement their accommodation, using additional land recently acquired. Shares a site with the primary phase of Bishopswood (Special) School and Sonning Common Library. Sonning Common Pre-school is located adjacent to the school site.
Total for partnership				0	105	103	102	104	724	702	96]

Sonning Common

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Chiltern Edge School	Sonning Common	4092	COM	11-16	180	90	96	97	934	511	132	Also serves Caversham (Berkshire). Process to convert to Foundation status underway. Co-located with the secondary school age range of Bishopswood (Special) School and the Youth Centre. School has been granted DfE permission to sell part of their site, including the area currently occupied by Alphabet Day Nursery. School to consult on reducing admission number to 120 for 2018 onwards.

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	105	79	71	678	593	180	110	94	540	534	There is a significant flow of pupils from Reading to schools in this area, which makes pupil numbers difficult to forecast.

Comments on school capacity

Schools in this area are affected by demand from families living on the outskirts of Reading, and the county council works with Reading Borough Council to plan places. Primary schools in this partnership overall are operating at below the target level of spare places for rural areas, but as growth is not currently forecast the county council is not seeking to commission additional capacity (although capacity currently provided in temporary accommodation may need to be replaced in due course).

Chiltern Edge plays a key role in providing secondary school places for families living within the Caversham and Emmer Green area in Berkshire, and from September 2012 the area of Reading which is north of the River Thames (Caversham) is in the designated area of Chiltern Edge School. In recent years several new primary and secondary schools have opened in Reading, and the balance between the additional capacity provided these and Reading's population growth will affect demand for places in Sonning Common schools.

Sonning Common

Early Years Free Entitlement

There are sufficient early years places to meet the needs of the local population, although at times individual settings may be full.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Sonning Common	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	8	8	40	Lea Meadow [65] not yet included in forecasts; Additional housing to be allocated through the Local Plan.
Total	1	5	4	4	0	0	0	10	10	34	

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40.

The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy.

Thame

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Aston Rowant CE Primary School	Aston Rowant	3180	VC	0	15	7	11	12	105	87	13	Capacity is significantly dependent on temporary classrooms.
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame	2463	COM	0	75	58	72	70	567	477	42	School intends to increase their admission number to 90, with a total capacity of 630, as local population grows. Shares a site with privately-owned Busy Bees Playgroup.
John Hampden Primary School	Thame	2591	COM	52	45	70	54	52	418	351	60	Recently expanded from 1.5 to 2 form entry in response to planned housing development within the town. Federated with Tetsworth Primary School.
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Chinnor	2465	COM	52	30	25	29	29	210	193	26	Jack and Jill Pre-school (Chinnor) located on adjacent site. Capacity includes temporary accommodation, which the school is working towards replacing.
St Andrew's CE Primary School	Chinnor	3182	VC	0	45	35	41	42	315	268	51	School has potential for expansion to 2 form entry if required for future housing growth. Includes a resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs. Ladybird Pre-school co-located on site and shares building.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Thame	3826	ACA	0	30	30	30	29	210	197	30	Recent Diocese funded capital programme to replace some of the school's temporary accommodation. Part of Dominic Barberi MAC.

Thame

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Tetsworth Primary School	Tetsworth	2456	COM	15	8	4	10	10	56	56	5	School has very constrained site and accommodation. Governors are planning a project related to a neighbouring housing development to provide additional school accommodation which would allow admission number to increase to 10, but further expansion is not considered possible. Federated with John Hampden Primary School. From Sept 2016 Tetsworth Little Kites Pre-school closed and the school age range extended to include 3-year-olds.
Total for partnership				119	248	229	247	244	1881	1629	227	

Thame

Comments	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Allocations for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Published admission number for 2015 entry	Age range	Type of school as at May 2016	School code	Town/village	Secondary School
Designated area extends into Buckinghamshire. School is on a split site, and governors have a long-term aspiration to move onto a single site if investment in suitable accommodation can be secured. Includes 30-place resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs (in an additional temporary classroom). Shares site with Lord Williams's School Day Nursery.	318	2054	2197	320	322	347	320	11-18	ACA	4580	Thame	Lord Williams's School

Comment on growth	Secondary 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 PAN 2016	Primary 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Reception 2017/18	Reception PAN 2016	Forecast demand for places	Forecast demand for school places across the partnership
Reception admission numbers include John Hampden's expansion to 2 form entry. Barley Hill is expected to increase its admission number to 90, taking total admission numbers to 278; potential capital projects at St Andrew's and Tetsworth would further increase admission numbers to 295. This will be sufficient based on current forecasts, but significant recently permitted housing, notably in Chinnor, is not yet included in the forecasts. The 2017 Year 7 transfer group is an atypically large cohort; Lord Williams's School will still have sufficient places for in-catchment children, and is forecast to continue to have sufficient places during the current Plan period.	2,099	2,099	299	338	320	1,655	1,639	225	217	263	Forecast demand for places	Forecast demand for school places across the partnership

Thame

Comments on school capacity

Schools in this partnership have already begun expanding in response to recent and planned housing development, in some cases providing additional school capacity faster than the pupil generation from the housing growth, so in the short term creating spare places. Following recent primary school expansions there is expected to be sufficient capacity to meet demand resulting from the adopted SODC Core Strategy, but an increase in planned or permitted housing growth in this area (as proposed in the recent Local Plan consultation) would trigger the need for further expansion. The Thame Neighbourhood Plan protects a site for a potential new primary school, as well as for secondary school expansion.

The Lord Williams's designated area includes some Buckinghamshire villages. It also attracts children from outside its designated area, especially from Buckinghamshire. As future housing development in Thame increases the local population, there may be an effective reduction in school choice for families outside the catchment area if Lord Williams's does not also expand. Chinnor also lies in the designated area for Icknield Secondary School in Watlington.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Overall there are just sufficient places for all eligible 2 year old children in this area to access their entitlement, although there are insufficient places for all eligible children living in Chinnor to access their entitlement locally - options to address this are being explored. The scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Otherwise years sufficiency across this planning area currently meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Aston Rowant	0	0	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	34	
Chinnor	97	28	44	25	4	3	3	8	8	220	Cement Works [178]. There are also a significant number of recent permission and "live" applications at the time of writing, not included in these forecasts.
Thame North	6	0	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	40	
Thame South	96	21	34	69	164	178	153	73	8	796	Neighbourhood Plan sites D [175], C [187] and F [203] all now permitted; The Elms [45]; Memec [35]
Total	102	21	38	73	168	181	156	81	16	1090	

Thame

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame (mostly included in forecasts) and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159 (not included in forecasts), Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40. The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy. There are a significant number of "live" planning permissions/applications in the Chinnor area, which are not yet included in these forecasts. Some schools in this partnership may also be affected by housing development in Buckinghamshire; in particular, Lord Williams's School's catchment area includes some Buckinghamshire villages.

Wallingford

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception- Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Benson CE Primary School	Benson	3181	VC	26	30	34	30	30	210	166	30	Desktop analysis indicates that the school has potential to be extended to 1.5fe, but site area is below recommended size for a 1.5fe school. A detached playing field has been sought within a nearby proposed housing development to resolve the school's site deficiency.
Brightwell-cum-Sotwell CE Primary School	Brightwell-cum-Sotwell	3221	VC	0	20	22	21	20	140	97	16	Allsorts Pre-school co-located within school site and buildings.
Cholsey Primary School	Cholsey	2596	ACA	0	45	38	45	45	315	297	44	Recently expanded to 1.5 form entry in response to Fairmile housing development, and further expansion to 2 form entry now planned. Part of a Didcot/Wallingford "umbrella trust". Cholsey Pre-school co-located within site and buildings.
Crowmarsh Gifford CE School	Crowmarsh Gifford	3200	VC	0	30	25	28	28	210	201	30	Feasibility of expansion to 1.5 form entry has been assessed, and implementation would be needed to meet significant local housing growth, including that permitted at Mongewell Park. Additional site area would be required to meet recommended standards. Shares site with Crowmarsh Pre-school.
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford	2578	COM	0	60 for Year 3	49 for Year 3	49 for Year 3	48 for Year 3	240	199	53 for Year 3	Recently expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry. Longer term plan to become a primary school, linked to relocation of St Nicholas Infant School, is dependent on progress of strategic housing development at Slade End.
St John's Primary School	Wallingford	2567	ACA	0	30	41	28	28	210	207	30	St John's is unable to grow on its current restricted site. Detached playing field, which also houses a pre-school. Part of a Didcot/Wallingford "umbrella trust".
St Laurence CE (VA) Primary School	Warborough	3760	VA	0	15	6	15	14	105	91	14	Shares site with Warborough & Shillingford Pre-school.

Wallingford

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception- Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
St Nicholas CE Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford	3244	VC	21	60	42	42	40	180	141	60	The school is currently on a restricted site. Proposed relocation to the new Slade End housing development would allow it to expand, and become a primary school. In the interim, temporary accommodation has been installed to allow the school to increase its admission. Operating smaller nursery at present (down from 48 places).
Total for partnership				47	230*	208*	209*	205*	1610	1399	224*	*Excluding Fir Tree Junior where totals refer only to Reception

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Wallingford School	Wallingford	4140	ACA	11-18	190	220	193	191	1220	1168	197	School expected to grow in line with local population. Pupil numbers already in partnership primary schools suggest an extra form of entry will be needed in 2017, or sooner if affected by housing development.

Wallingford

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	230	193	208	1,441	1,487	190	211	215	1,190	1,241	The 2017 Reception cohort is forecast to be atypically small. Planned expansion of Cholsey Primary School would increase combined admission numbers to 245. Wallingford School's expansion is planned to ensure its admission number increases in line with catchment demand. Forecasts do not yet include some significant housing development recently permitted.

Comments on school capacity

Primary pupil numbers in this area have risen, necessitating temporary accommodation as well as permanent expansion at some schools. Recent and proposed housing developments will continue to put pressure on school places. Within Wallingford town, it is proposed to relocate St Nicholas CE Infant School as part of a major housing development, and extend the age ranges of both this and Fir Tree Junior School to become full primary schools. This will provide the potential for significantly more primary school places in the longer term, but further population growth before St Nicholas can relocate could put existing school capacity under pressure. Surrounding village schools are also under pressure, and expansion of capacity would be required in response to housing growth. Wallingford School is planning expansion to meet demand from the rising pupil numbers already in primary school as well as from future housing growth, and is committed to meeting the needs of its catchment area. It has previously had capacity to also meet demand from outside its catchment, but this is not expected to continue.

Early Years Free Entitlement

At times there are insufficient places for all eligible 2 year old children in Cholsey to access their entitlement locally. The scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Otherwise early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Wallingford

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Benson	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	41	125 homes at Benson have been approved since forecasts calculated, and are not reflected in the pupil forecasts, nor are significant recent permissions/applications.
Brightwell	2	4	4	4	49	113	113	118	118	525	Slade End [555 in total, including beyond this plan period, split with Wallingford North]; Didcot North East (split with Didcot Ladygrove) [650 in this plan period with further development beyond]
Cholsey and Wallingford South	96	94	106	69	25	3	3	8	8	412	Fairmile [354]; more housing indicated in the Local Plan but not yet in forecasts. West of Reading Road [85] recently permitted and not yet in forecasts.
Crowmarsh	3	41	4	4	44	43	3	58	58	258	Wilders [43]; Mongewell/Camel College [100 in this plan period, 166 in total]; CABI [80]
Wallingford North	11	3	4	4	24	38	38	43	43	208	Slade End [555 in total, including beyond this plan period, split with Brightwell]. 134 homes permitted for the former Habitat site (Hithercroft) are not yet included in these pupil forecasts.
Total	115	146	122	85	146	200	160	235	235	1444	

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40. The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed; brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy.

Wantage

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Charlton Primary School	Wantage	2573	ACA	0	60	58	61	62	420	362	60	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Expanded from 1.5 form entry in 2012, and apparent spare places reflect the previous lower admission number. Charlton Acorns pre-school on the school site.
Grove CE School	Grove	3228	ACA	0	30	20	30	30	210	168	29	School has increased admission number from 15, so far accommodated with temporary buildings. Feasibility study underway into expansion to 2 form entry to accommodate local housing growth including at Monk's Farm, with additional playing field area being provided. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. North Drive Pre-school will leave the site in 2017; if places are not reprovided there will be a shortage of early years places.
Millbrook Primary School	Grove	2016	ACA	52	60	46	60	60	420	395	50	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Grovelands Park Pre-School on site
St Amand's (VA) Catholic Primary School	East Hendred	3855	VA	0	28	13	16	14	150	122	16	School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.
St James CE Primary School	Hanney	3225	ACA	0	15	17	25	25	120	117	12	School is expanding to 1 form entry (admission number 30, capacity 210) to meet local population growth. Hanney Pre-school Playgroup is on the school site.
St Nicholas CE Primary School	East Challow	3224	ACA	0	15	11	15	15	105	93	15	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Windmill Nursery on the site closed July 2016
Stanford-in-the-Vale CE Primary School	Stanford-in-the-Vale	3240	VC	0	30	27	27	26	210	201	28	Constrained site, but initial feasibility work has identified potential to expand, if additional site area can be acquired.
Stockham Primary School	Wantage	2583	COM	0	30	34	30	29	210	207	30	Feasibility study has identified potential to expand, if additional site area can be acquired. Camel Pre-school located on the school site.

Wantage

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
The Hendreds CE (VA) Primary School	West Hendred	3250	ACA	0	18	13	26	26	126	138	18	Part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust.
The Ridgeway CE Primary School	Childrey	3231	VC	0	10	9	10	9	70	64	9	Village pre-school moving onto site.
Uffington CE Primary School	Uffington	3251	VC	15	15	17	15	15	105	95	15	School has a constrained site, and limited ability to accommodate more children.
Wantage CE Primary School	Wantage	3246	ACA	60	60	53	58	59	420	398	42	Part of Vale Academy Trust.
Total for partnership				127	371	318	373	370	2566	2360	324	

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
King Alfred's (A Specialist Sports College)	Wantage	4142	ACA	11-18	310	298	312	310	2205	1823	344	Part of Vale Academy Trust. King Alfred's is split across 3 sites, but will be consolidating onto 2 sites and disposing of East site. Buildings development programme allows school to take higher intakes of up to 390 from 2016 until planned new Grove Airfield School opens.

Wantage

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	386	378	436	2,473	2,912	390	346	353	1,969	2,219	Primary admission number includes expansion of St James Primary School to 1 form entry. Secondary admission number reflects King Alfred's temporary increase ahead of a new school being built on Grove Airfield. Strategic housing developments have not progressed as quickly as foreseen in forecasts but a number of smaller applications have been permitted which are not yet included in the forecasts.

Comments on school capacity

The 2016 reception cohort is atypically small; in general primary pupil numbers in this area have risen sharply in recent years and will continue to do so due to recent and proposed housing developments. Wantage town in particular has had a shortage of primary school places, and Charlton Primary School has recently been expanded; the feasibility of expanding Stockham Primary School has also been assessed, but this is dependent on acquiring additional land. The feasibility of further expanding Grove CE Primary School is also being assessed, to enable it to meet the needs of the planned and proposed north Grove housing developments (Monk's Farm).

The strategy for future growth in school capacity is based on a combination of new schools planned as part of strategic housing developments and expansion of village schools where this is appropriate to allow them to respond to local housing developments. Many of the village schools have site constraints which make expansion challenging, in particular Stanford-in-the-Vale, where additional land is required to allow the school to meet the needs of the local community.

The higher pupil numbers currently at primary school will, once fully transferred to secondary school, remove all spare secondary school places. The scale of growth planned exceeds the expansion potential of King Alfred's Academy, and a new school is therefore planned on Grove Airfield. Until this school opens, King Alfred's is increasing its intake to meet the needs of the local population. This has been made possible through careful planning of its site development programme which will enable the school to accommodate higher pupil numbers, ahead of the planned disposal of one of the school's three sites.

The Grove Airfield development is intended to total 2,200 homes, and includes sites for two primary schools and a secondary school. Crab Hill will also include a new primary school. Until the new schools are built, it may be necessary to use temporary accommodation on existing school sites, particularly if the suggested expansions noted above prove not to be feasible.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Currently there are insufficient places for all eligible 2 year old children in this area to access their entitlement locally, particularly in Grove – options to address this are being explored. The scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Otherwise there is just sufficient provision to meet the needs of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

Wantage

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Craven (includes Uffington)	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	43	Station Road [36] not yet included in forecasts.
Greendown (includes Challows and Childrey)	4	3	14	24	38	58	70	72	72	355	Nalder Estate [71]; part of Grove Airfield
Grove	4	13	52	52	77	160	187	181	181	907	Grove Airfield [2200, extending beyond this plan period]; Stockham Farm [200]; Monk's Farm [750, extending beyond this plan period]
Hanneys	4	3	11	25	4	4	4	6	6	67	Alfred's Place [15]; Rectory Farm [13]. Further housing has been permitted/submitted for permission since these forecasts were calculated; Steventon Road [37]; Summertown East Hanney [55]; Steventon Road Nurseries [40] all permitted and not yet in forecasts.
Hendreds	4	3	4	22	4	4	54	6	6	107	Lamb Avenue [18]; Barnett Road, Steventon [50] - see Abingdon. Reading Road, East Hendred [47] not yet in forecasts.
Stanford	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	39	Over 100 homes permitted since forecasts calculated. Local Plan includes an extra 200 homes not yet included in forecasts.
Wantage Charlton	22	32	4	80	73	29	29	31	31	331	Crab Hill [1500, extending beyond this plan period]; Chainhill Road [85]; Newbury Street [23]. King Alfred Site [150] recently permitted and not yet in forecasts.
Wantage Segsbury	22	32	4	4	16	62	95	97	97	429	Part of Grove Airfield. Challow Road [31] not yet in forecasts.
Total	68	96	97	215	220	325	447	405	405	1479	

Vale of White Horse District Council submitted their revised Local Plan 2031 Part 1: Strategic Sites and Policies to the Secretary of State in March 2015 for independent examination. The Plan includes strategic housing allocations at: Abingdon (1000); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); East Hanney (200, may be deleted or moved to Local Plan Part 2); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell village (200); Harwell Campus (1400, may be deleted); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (750); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); Shrivenham (500). These will all require expansion of school capacity through extensions of existing schools or new schools within the larger developments. A further 1900 dwellings remain to be identified through the Local Plan Part 2 or Neighbourhood Development Plans, or from "windfalls", some of which will also require expansion of school capacity. There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing in VOWH.

Watlington

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Chalgrove	2452	COM	52	30	26	27	26	210	176	27	
Ewelme CE (VA) Primary School	Ewelme	3752	VA	0	13	14	12	11	90	78	15	
Lewknor CE Primary School	Lewknor	3184	VC	0	15	13	13	13	90	81	10	School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.
RAF Benson Community Primary School	Benson	2450	COM	0	45	22	35	33	246	166	41	School experiences unpredictable pupil numbers due to serving MoD families.
Stadhampton Primary School	Stadhampton	2455	COM	0	15	18	16	16	105	100	14	Little Bears Pre-school on site.
Watlington Primary School	Watlington	2459	COM	10	45	52	37	38	315	267	36	
Total for partnership				62	163	145	140	137	1056	868	143	

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Icknield Community College	Watlington	4082	COM	11-16	140	92	133	127	700	580	144	Catchment also includes Chinnor, where there is significant planned / proposed / permitted housing growth, and which is shared with Lord Williams's School in Thame. Youth Centre and Rainbow Corner Day Nursery on site.

Watlington

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	163	113	122	885	886	140	137	144	597	648	2017 is forecast to be an unusually small Reception cohort. Some housing recently permitted is not yet in forecasts.

Comments on school capacity

The county council is not currently seeking to commission more primary school capacity in this area. This will be reviewed in the light of future housing developments. Demand for secondary school places is forecast to grow gradually. Icknield School's designated area includes Chinnor, which is also in the designated area of Lord Williams' School, Thame; there is significant recent proposed/permitted housing in Chinnor which is not yet included in the pupil forecasts, and which could affect either school.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years availability across this area currently meets the need of the local population.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Benson	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	41	125 homes at Benson have been approved since forecasts calculated, and are not reflected in the pupil forecasts, nor are significant recent permissions/applications.
Berinsfield	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	Newington Road, Stadhampton [85] not yet included in forecasts.
Chalgrove	4	0	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	
Chinnor	97	28	44	25	4	3	3	8	8	220	Cement Works [178]. There are also a significant number of recent permission and "live" applications at the time of writing, not included in these forecasts.
Watlington	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	42	
Total	109	39	60	41	20	15	15	40	40	379	

Watlington

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40.

The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy.

Wheatley

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Beckley CE Primary School	Beckley	3256	VC	0	20	26	22	23	157	140	19	Admission number increasing to 22.
Garsington CE Primary School	Garsington	3167	VC	0	30	30	30	30	210	205	29	
Great Milton CE Primary School	Great Milton	3187	VC	0	25	28	25	25	175	159	19	Feasibility study underway into replacing current single temporary classroom with a double to increase admission number to 30.
Horspath CE Primary School	Horspath	3161	VC	0	20	35	20	19	140	143	21	Horspath Pre-school Nursery on site
Little Milton CE (VA) Primary School	Little Milton	3755	VA	0	12	11	11	11	94	72	12	Admission number for 2015 increased from 10. Diocese investigating replacement of temporary accommodation.
Marsh Baldon CE Controlled School	Marsh Baldon	3188	VC	0	12	12	13	13	84	63	7	
Sandhills Community Primary School	Oxford	2401	COM	0	60	53	59	59	330	302	60	Accommodation would support annual intake of 45; instead the school wishes to admit 60 until 2018 when it will revert to 30 for three years. Sandhills Pre-school Playgroup operates within school accommodation. School designated as 3-11 but does not offer nursery places at present.
Wheatley CE Primary School	Wheatley	2009	ACA	0	60	33	59	54	420	344	36	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Shares a site with the primary phase of John Watson (special) School and Wheatley Nursery School (see below) which is integrated. Wheatley Pre-school on site.
Total for partnership				0	239	228	239	234	1610	1428	203	

Wheatley

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley	4077	ACA	11-18	210	178	204	196	1330	1019	180	Part of the River Learning Trust. Shares a site with the secondary age part of John Watson (special) School.

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	241	210	218	1,473	1,479	210	202	193	1,105	1,217	Reception admission number includes Sandhills at 60; in some years the school only admits 30 to stay within its capacity. Due to proximity to Oxford, primary pupil numbers may stay higher than forecast. Growth in secondary forecasts partly due to Oxford children at Wheatley partnership primary schools in years where there was a shortage of city primary places. Some of these children may choose Oxford city secondary schools. In particular, a "bulge" year due to start secondary school in 2018 would be expected to also affect Oxford schools.

Comments on school capacity

The pressure on school places in this area is partly due to its proximity to Oxford. Schools can offer sufficient places for their catchment demand most years. As more capacity is provided within Oxford city, it is expected that pressure in this area will be reduced, but the partnership is operating below the target level of spare places. The County Council is not currently seeking to commission more spaces, but this will be reviewed should there be local population growth.

Nursery School

Wheatley Nursery School is a fully inclusive community Nursery School run by the county council. The Nursery School operates funded provision for 2 year olds under the name "Little Windmills". The Nursery is federated with John Watson special school, and offers 80 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.

Wheatley

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years availability across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Forest Hill and Holton	0	4	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	
Garsington	0	0	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	34	
Great Milton	0	0	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	34	
Wheatley	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	London Road [51] not yet included in forecasts.
Total	2	6	16	16	16	12	12	32	32	144	

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The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy.

Witney

Primary schools	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Aston & Cote CE Primary School	Aston	3120	VC	0	22	15	16	15	157	135	23	Admission number published at 25 for 2016 and 2017, but accommodation does not support this size of intake every year. Aston & Cote Pre-school Playgroup on site.
Ducklington CE Primary School	Ducklington	3122	VC	0	30	19	30	30	210	198	30	
Finstock CE Primary School	Finstock	3040	ACA	20	15	13	7	7	105	76	15	Part of The Mill Academy MAT. As is common in small schools, intake numbers fluctuate from year to year. Opened a nursery class in 2015 as on-site pre-school closed.
Hailey CE Primary School	Hailey	3123	VC	15	15	17	15	15	105	96	15	Opened a nursery class in 2015 as on-site pre-school closed.
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney	2002	COM	48	45	44	44	43	315	308	45	Shares site and building with the primary phase of Springfield (special) School.
North Leigh CE Primary School	North Leigh	3128	ACA	0	20	21	21	20	186	169	30	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Temporary unit installed summer 2012 as school had been admitting over physical capacity. School has now chosen to increase admission number to 30. North Leigh Pre-school on site.
Our Lady Of Lourdes (VA) Catholic Primary School	Witney	3822	ACA	0	30	39	23	23	210	188	29	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
Queen Emma's Primary School	Witney	2304	ACA	0	45	25	35	36	315	227	44	Converted to academy as part of the Mill Academy MAT. Little Oak Pre-school on site
St Mary's CE Infant School	Witney	3207	ACA	0	30	31	29	30	90	89	30	Feeds into The Batt CE Primary School at KS2. Constrained site limits ability to grow. Converted to academy as part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust.
The Batt CE (VA) Primary School	Witney	3605	ACA	0	28	37	30	30	316	329	30	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Up to 30 additional children are admitted into Year 3 annually to accommodate transfer from St Mary's CE Infants School.

Witney

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
The Blake CE Primary School	Witney	3600	ACA	0	60	62	59	56	420	408	60	Converted to academy as part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust.
Tower Hill School	Witney	2303	ACA	26	30	25	31	29	210	186	29	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust. Pupil numbers have risen rapidly in recent years. School admitted 2-year-olds into nursery for first time in late 2015.
West Witney Primary School	Witney	2601	COM	30	45	49	45	44	315	280	60	Consulting on expansion to 2 forms of entry on a permanent basis from 2017. Due to a need for more Reception places in Witney, admitted above its admission number in 2016 using existing accommodation.
Witney Community Primary School	Witney	2302	COM	0	30	21	28	29	210	204	27	Large site provides potential for school to take higher pupil numbers if needed.
Total for partnership				139	445	418	413	407	3164	2893	467	

Secondary School	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
The Henry Box School	Witney	4050	ACA	11-18	240	215	226	223	1469	1252	209	Formed Mill Academy MAT with some of Witney partnership's primary schools.
Wood Green School	Witney	4052	COM	11-18	210	156	159	158	1335	982	169	Incorporates a special resource unit for pupils with complex moderate learning difficulties. Shares a site with the secondary phase of Springfield (special) School.
Total for partnership					450	371	385	381	2804	2234	378	

Witney

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	470	466	461	3,127	3,218	450	365	427	2,240	2,404	Reception admission number includes increases at North Leigh and West Witney (subject to consultation); the increase at Aston will take combined admissions numbers to 473 for 2017 onwards. Despite slower than expected delivery of housing, 2016 Reception applications were higher than previously forecast, and 2017 is also forecast to see high demand for places. The 2018 and 2019 Reception cohorts are currently forecast to return to more typical levels, before longer term growth. Demand for secondary school places rises significantly from 2018, as the higher pupil numbers already in primary school reach secondary age.

Comments on school capacity

Within Witney, demand for primary school places has risen rapidly, resulting in the proposed expansion of West Witney Primary School ahead of the planned new school at North Curbridge/West Witney. The timing of the new school will depend on the progress of the housing development, but it is not expected to open before 2019. In the meantime, it may become necessary for existing schools to increase places through "bulge" classes. Temporary accommodation may be used to allow the new school to open before its permanent buildings are complete. Another new primary school would be required as part of the strategic housing allocation now proposed at North Witney. In the surrounding villages, schools currently have sufficient places to meet their catchment need, but may need to expand should there be significant local housing growth.

Beyond this Plan period, the major housing growth planned for the town will require increases in secondary capacity, which is currently expected to be provided through a new establishment, a site for which has been provisionally included in the West Witney development site. Existing secondary school capacity is expected to be sufficient until after 2020.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years availability across this area currently just meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in this area will include nursery classes.

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Ducklington	4	0	2	7	0	0	1	1	1	16	
Hailey, Minster Lovell & Leafield	5	11	10	9	3	2	2	2	2	46	More likely to affect Burford partnership schools
North Leigh	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	10	

Witney

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Standlake, Aston & Stanton Harcourt	20	11	5	11	10	0	3	3	3	66	Land South of Cote Road [38]; Land North of Cote Road [41] in Aston not yet included in forecasts.
Witney Central	17	9	14	10	14	0	2	2	2	70	
Witney East	0	1	22	2	12	50	100	100	50	337	East Witney [300]
Witney North	6	2	14	19	4	0	1	1	1	48	
Witney South	14	6	37	69	74	49	4	4	4	261	Station Lane (Buttercross Works) [185]
Witney West	2	14	51	100	199	226	150	150	150	1042	West Witney (North Curbridge) [c1000 homes by 2020/21] has not started construction as early as indicated in these forecasts
Total	22	23	124	190	289	325	255	255	205	1688	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015 for examination. The submitted Plan included an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (3,700 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (1,800 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (1,600 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (800 homes). The Witney indicative housing allocation includes two new strategic development areas: East Witney (400 homes) and North Witney (1,000 homes). It also includes the existing West Witney strategic development area of 1000 homes within the 1,567 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments. 154 homes completed 2011-2014 also form part of the total.

Following the Inspector's preliminary report in December 2015, the examination of the Local Plan was suspended, to allow WODC to undertake further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City. A report determining how this housing should be distributed across Oxfordshire is expected to be published in autumn 2016.

The North Witney development area will need to include a primary school site and there is already a new primary school planned for the West Witney development; the needs of other housing growth will be met through expansions of existing primary schools. If the scale of housing growth is confirmed at the proposed level, a new secondary education establishment will also be needed.

Woodcote

Primary schools	Town/village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Checkendon CE (VA) Primary School	Checkendon	3801	VA	0	15	13	12	11	105	93	15	
Goring CE (VA) Primary School	Goring	3803	VA	0	30	28	30	30	240	232	30	School has temporarily expanded its capacity from 210 with temporary classrooms, to accommodate a bulge in Reception class admissions for 2012 & 2013. Future admission numbers are expected to remain at 30. Constrained site limits expansion potential. Goring and Cleeve Pre-school on school site
Nettlebed Community School	Nettlebed	2504	COM	0	20	31	20	20	140	128	19	Temporary classroom installed to accommodate rising demand for places. This would need to be replaced by a permanent accommodation solution if there is further population growth in the area. Happy Days Pre-school on site
South Stoke Primary School	South Stoke	2507	COM	0	7	8	6	6	52	45	9	
Stoke Row CE (VA) Primary School	Stoke Row	3206	VA	0	15	10	19	18	105	92	9	Capacity significantly dependent on temporary accommodation. School has no hall - uses church hall.
Whitchurch Primary School	Whitchurch-on-Thames	2208	COM	0	20	23	21	21	140	130	20	School has been over-subscribed in-catchment, and the admission number has increased to 20, supported by the installation of a modular classroom. Whitchurch Pre-school Group on site.
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote	2510	COM	0	30	29	21	20	210	195	30	Cabin Pre-school lies between the primary and secondary school sites.
Total for partnership				0	137	142	129	126	992	915	132	

Woodcote

Secondary School	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Langtree School	Woodcote	4094	ACA	11-16	112	153	120	119	591	593	121	School has increased admission number to 120 following an increase in demand from its catchment area.

Forecast of pupil numbers	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	137	113	117	911	855	120	123	129	615	652	Pressure on school places in this area is also affected by the balance of supply and demand for places outside Oxfordshire. Actual demand for places has tended to exceed forecasts, and did so significantly in 2016. An unusually large cohort transfers from primary to secondary school in 2019.

Comments on school capacity

Overall school capacity in this area is below the target level of spare places for rural areas. There has recently been pressure on places at the Reception stage at a number of schools. In the absence of major housing development, demand is expected to stabilise, but temporary solutions have been needed in the meantime. If significant housing development is approved for this area, additional school capacity will be required, which in many cases will be challenging to provide due to constrained school sites.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years availability across this planning area currently meets the need of the local population.

Woodcote

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Chalgrove (includes Nettlebed)	4	0	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	
Chiltern Woods	0	4	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	38	
Goring	1	10	63	4	4	3	3	8	8	104	Icknield Road [59]
Woodcote	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	8	8	42	Reading Road [25] not yet included in the forecasts.
Total	9	18	75	16	16	12	12	32	32	222	

South Oxfordshire District Council has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis. The Core Strategy, covering the period up to 2027, includes 2,330 new homes in Didcot; 400 in Henley; 775 in Thame and 555 in Wallingford. It also plans for 1,154 dwellings shared between 12 villages and a site on the edge of Oxford. In September 2013, the council's Cabinet Committee approved the following draft distribution for this village housing: Benson 125, Berinsfield 109, Chalgrove 80, Chinnor 159, Cholsey 128, Crowmarsh Gifford 48, Goring 105, Nettlebed 20, Sonning Common 138, Watlington 79, Wheatley 50, Woodcote 73, and Bayswater Farm 40.

The recent Preferred Options consultation for the revised Local Plan proposed a new strategic allocation of 3,500 homes (preferred location Chalgrove Airfield, to be confirmed); brownfield allocations at Wheatley (300 homes) and Culham (500 homes); new allocations at Thame (600 homes) and Wallingford (430 homes); and allocations of 2,465 homes (including 707 rolled forward from the Core Strategy) across larger villages and 785 across smaller villages, with sites to be decided through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is not clear at this stage how much growth can be expected in individual villages, but it would be unlikely to be lower than set out in the Core Strategy.

Woodstock

Primary schools	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Nursery places pte	Published admission number for 2015 entry	1st preference applications for 2015 entry	Allocations for 2015 entry	Actual Reception number October 2015	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Pupil numbers Reception-Y6 May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
Bladon CE Primary School	Bladon	3146	VC	0	12	15	17	17	84	92	13	Agreed to admit up to 13 in 2015, however 4 additional pupils were admitted on appeal. Remodelling and extension of accommodation underway to support higher numbers.
Bletchingdon Parochial CE Primary School	Bletchingdon	3141	VA	30	15	11	12	13	105	76	9	Relocated to new building in 2015 with capacity increase. Nursery class also established.
Combe CE Primary School	Combe	3142	VC	0	15	9	16	16	105	108	14	
Kirtlington CE (VA) School	Kirtlington	3500	VA	0	15	10	20	20	105	102	10	Agreed to take over admission number in 2015 to meet local need. Kirtlington Pre-school within building.
Stonesfield Primary School	Stonesfield	2353	COM	0	30	10	20	20	150	138	16	Current admission number is higher than would be supported by the school's permanent accommodation.
Tackley CE Primary School	Tackley	3144	VC	0	20	9	15	16	140	110	16	Prior to the opening of Heyford Park Free School, this was the designated catchment school for existing houses at Upper Heyford, for which one single temporary classroom is provided. Admission number now returning to 15 for 2017 onwards, and this classroom will be removed. Tackley Pre-school on site.
William Fletcher Primary School	Yarnton	2354	COM	0	45	33	42	45	255	248	33	Phased expansion of school underway, with an eventual capacity of 315, to accommodate housing development in the village. Yarnton Pre-school on site.
Woodstock CE Primary School	Woodstock	3145	VC	52	45	58	45	44	315	281	45	Expanded to 1.5 form entry and over-subscribed. Woodstock Under 5's Association on site.
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton-by-Woodstock	3657	VA	0	10	3	5	4	70	57	5	School has a tiny site and no hall.
Total for partnership				82	207	158	192	195	1329	1212	161	

Woodstock

Secondary School	Town/Village	School code	Type of school as at May 2016	Age range	Published admission number for 2016 entry	1st preference applications for 2016 entry	Allocations for 2016 entry	Actual Y7 number October 2016	Capacity of school as at May 2016	Total pupil numbers May 2016	Allocations for September 2016 (at 25 July 2016)	Comments
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock	4560	ACA	11-18	180	207	180	180	1138	1035	180	Includes resource unit for pupils with physical disability, speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.

Forecast demand for places	Reception PAN 2016	Reception 2017/18	Reception 2020/21	Primary 2017/18	Primary 2020/21	Year 7 PAN 2016	Year 7 2017/18	Year 7 2020/21	Secondary 2017/18	Secondary 2020/21	Comment on growth
Forecast demand for school places across the partnership	202	159	157	1,198	1,177	180	201	210	1,089	1,208	Secondary school forecast reflects past patterns of preference which have seen the school attract pupils from beyond its catchment area. Changes in school capacity and popularity in the surrounding area may mean that numbers do not grow as quickly as forecast. Some recently permitted village housing is not yet included in the forecasts.

Comments on school capacity

Schools in this partnership overall have been operating with below the county council's target level of spare places for rural areas, due to recent housing development and underlying population growth. Although the forecasts for the whole partnership indicate there will be sufficient places overall, this disguises pressure in some parts of the area, related to housing development. Recent expansion of capacity at some primary schools should provide sufficient places for the current Plan period, but significant further housing growth would require further school expansions, including in secondary school capacity. For many primary schools in this area, further expansion would be challenging due to site

Early Years Free Entitlement

Recent housing development, population growth and the new entitlement to free early education for some children from the age of 2 has put pressure on the availability of early years places in Yarnton and additional capacity is required - this is currently being addressed. Otherwise, early years sufficiency across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity may be required meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

Woodstock

Housing developments included in forecasts (see previous section on general forecast methodology)

Ward - number of dwellings	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2011-2020	Comments - significant sites
Kirtlington	0 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	10	78	0	0	88	Station Road, Bletchingdon [58]; Oak View [20]
Stonesfield & Tackley	26	11	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	29	Charity Farm, Stonesfield [37]; Street Farm, Tackley [35] not yet included in the forecasts.
Woodstock & Bladon	48	43	10	5	2	0	2	2	2	114	East of Marlborough Road [63]; Young's Garage [33] Home Farm, Bladon [27] not yet included in forecasts.
Yarnton, Gosford & Water Eaton	115 completions 01/04/11-31/03/15				0	0	0	16	0	131	Exeter Farm [115 shown, 218 in total including earlier completions]; Cassington Road [16]
Total	271				3	11	81	19	3	362	

This area straddles West Oxfordshire and Cherwell District Councils. The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2015 for examination. The submitted Plan included an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (3,700 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (1,800 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (1,600 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (800 homes). The Eynsham/Woodstock indicative housing allocation includes 387 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 315 homes completed 2011-2014. Following the Inspector's preliminary report in December 2015, the examination of the Local Plan was suspended, to allow WODC to undertake further work on housing numbers and sites and to address the issue of 'unmet' housing need arising from Oxford City. A report determining how this housing should be distributed across Oxfordshire is expected to be published in autumn 2016.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2013) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district, including strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, and a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arcott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission. There is also work ongoing to identify how Oxford's unmet housing need could be delivered through sites in the surrounding districts, which may lead to a further allocation of housing in this area.

6. SPECIAL EDUCATION PROVISION

Special Education Provision (SEN) is provided through a mixture of Special Schools and specialist resource provision units for children with a specific need, e.g. hearing impairment or autism, based on the sites of the mainstream schools. In addition to the maintained schools shown, a number of independent providers supply additional capacity.

The expected population growth across Oxfordshire will require additional SEN capacity, through expansions of existing SEN schools and additional specialist resource provision within new mainstream schools. Much of this will be beyond the period covered by this Pupil Place Plan. At least one new SEN school is planned, within the Didcot Valley Park development. Alternative provision free schools proposals are also being welcomed.

Glossary of needs covered by SEN provision

MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulties.
SLD	Severe Learning difficulties
PMLD	Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties
BESD	Behaviour, emotional & social difficulties
C&I	Communication and Interactions (autism, speech, language and communication needs)
PD	Physical Difficulties
HI	Hearing Impairment

Specialist Provision across Oxfordshire – overview

Locality	Community special school, ages 2 to 19	Countywide special school provision	Primary resourced provision and capacity	Secondary resourced provision and capacity	FE Colleges
Banbury	Frank Wise	Northern House Behaviour, emotional and behavioural difficulties, ages 5 to 11	Specification for new Longford Park Primary School, Banbury: 6 places for children with communication and interaction needs, physical or sensory needs.	The Warriner School (C& I) (12 places)	Activate Learning, Banbury
Bicester	Bardwell		Specification for new NW Bicester primary school: 6 places for children with communication and interaction needs, physical or sensory needs.		Activate Learning, Bicester
Woodstock, Charlbury, Chipping Norton	Springfield	Northfield , Behaviour, emotional and behavioural difficulties, boys aged 11-18		The Marlborough School (C&I, PD) 25 places	Abingdon & Witney College
Witney, Burford, Carterton			Woodeaton, emotional and social difficulties, ages 7 -18 (including residential provision)	Specification for new Witney primary school: 6 places for children with communication and interaction needs, physical or sensory needs.	Wood Green School (MLD) 16 places
Oxford City	Mabel Prichard	Iffley Academy, complex moderate learning difficulties and behaviour, emotional and social difficulties, ages 10-18	New Marston Primary School HI (8 places) St Nicholas Primary School C& I (13 places) Specification for new Barton primary school, Oxford: 8 places for children with behaviour, emotional and social difficulties	The Cherwell School (C &I, HI) 20 places	Activate Learning, OCVC
Abingdon	Kingfisher			Fitzharrys School (C&I) 8 places Larkmead School (HI) 8 places	Abingdon & Witney College
Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Berinsfield	John Watson	Endeavour Academy, severe learning difficulties, autism and challenging behaviour, ages 8 to 19 (including residential provision)	St Andrew's Primary School C& I (13 places)	Lord Williams (C & I) 30 places	AWC/ Henley College
Faringdon, Grove, Wantage	Fitzwaryn				
Didcot, Wallingford, Henley & Goring	Bishopswood New special school included in plans for Didcot		Didcot partnership resourced provision: 8 places for children with social, emotional and mental health needs, planned for January 2017 at Willowbrook School.		

Special Schools and Pupil Referral Unit

School	Location	Catchment area	Caters for:	Pupils on roll May 2016	Other information
Bardwell School	Bicester	Bicester, Kidlington and surrounding villages	SLD and PMLD ages 2-19	62	Shares a site with the Cooper (secondary) School and Glory Farm Primary School, a playgroup and Children's Centre. The school has an assessment nursery/ foundation stage. New post 16 permanent build opened in 2016 to replace the temporary building and increase capacity.
Bishopswood School	Henley and Sonning Common	Much of South Oxfordshire	SLD and PMLD ages 2-16	49	Catchment stretches from Wallingford to Goring, Sonning Common, Henley-on-Thames and Watlington. Bishopswood School departments (nursery, primary and senior) are co-located at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Valley Road Nursery, Henley, for pupils aged 2-5 ○ Sonning Common Primary School, Sonning Common, for pupils aged 5-11 ○ Chiltern Edge School, Sonning Common for pupils aged 11-16 ○
Endeavour Academy	Oxford	Oxfordshire	SLD, autism and challenging behaviour, ages 8-19	25	Opened September 2014, operated by the MacIntyre Academies Trust. Includes residential provision.
Fitzwaryn School	Wantage	Wantage, Faringdon and surrounding villages	Complex moderate learning, SLD and PMLD ages 3-19	84	Academy, part of the Propeller Academy Trust. An extensive three year building programme was completed in 2013. Planned expansion of existing site through a new classroom September 2017..
Frank Wise School	Banbury	Banbury, Chipping Norton and surrounding villages	SLD and PMLD, ages 2-19	101	New post-16 permanent build opened in 2016 to replace the temporary building and increase capacity.

School	Location	Catchment area	Caters for:	Pupils on roll May 2016	Other information
The Iffley Academy	Oxford	Oxfordshire	Complex moderate learning difficulties & BESD ages 5-18	132	Academy, operated by the Isis Academy Trust. Capacity will be increased by a capital project.
John Watson School	Wheatley	Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Chinnor, Benson, Ewelme and surrounding villages, Risinghurst and Barton	SLD and PMLD, ages 2-19	81	Co-located with Wheatley mainstream schools. Wheatley Nursery School is a fully inclusive attached nursery; primary aged pupils share the campus of Wheatley CE Primary School; and secondary pupils are based at Wheatley Park School. A capital project is underway to increase capacity and address accommodation deficiencies on the primary site
Kingfisher School	Abingdon and Kennington	Abingdon, Didcot, Wallingford and surrounding villages inc. Cumnor.	SLD and PMLD, ages 2-19	80	Academy, part of the Propeller Academy Trust. Planned expansion of existing site through a new classroom.
Mabel Prichard School	Oxford	Oxford	SLD and PMLD, ages 2-19	78	Two sites, both co-located with mainstream schools. The upper school for Key Stages 3 and 4 is based at Oxford Academy. The lower school for Key Stages 1 and 2 is based at Orchard Meadow Primary School. Orchard Meadow and Mabel Prichard Schools share an Integrated Foundation Stage Unit for children aged 2-5. A capital project will provide an additional classroom in 2016.
Northern House School	Oxford	Oxfordshire	BESD ages 5-11	81	Academy.
Northfield School	Oxford	Oxfordshire	BESD, boys aged 11-18	57	Planned expansion of existing site using a mobile classroom, September 2016.

School	Location	Catchment area	Caters for:	Pupils on roll May 2016	Other information
Springfield School	Witney	West Oxfordshire	SLD and PMLD, ages 2-16	97	Primary provision is co-located with Madley Brook Community Primary School including an integrated nursery. Secondary provision is co-located on the Wood Green School site.
Woodeaton Manor School	Woodeaton	Oxfordshire	Emotional and social difficulties, ages 7 -18	69	The school has residential provision, open term-time only and weekdays. Options to increase capacity being explored.
Meadowbrook College	Oxford	Oxfordshire	Emotional and social difficulties, ages 11-16	80	Academy. Pupil Referral Unit for pupils who have been or are at risk of permanent exclusion. Options to relocate the school are being explored.
Oxford Hospital Schools	Oxford	Oxfordshire	Children who are medically unfit to attend school	Children remain on their existing school roll	Options to relocate the school are being explored.
Total special school pupils				1076	

Annex: Complete 2016 pupil forecasts by year and planning area

Planning area	Year	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Primary	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Secondary
Abingdon	2015	725	635	621	701	654	621	543	4,500	402	410	384	385	382	164	155	2,282
	2016	710	725	635	618	699	653	622	4,663	421	400	412	354	384	183	132	2,286
	2017	620	710	725	631	615	697	654	4,652	481	418	401	365	352	182	144	2,286
	2018	572	618	708	719	627	614	697	4,556	506	477	419	353	362	169	145	2,315
	2019	605	571	617	703	715	626	615	4,452	531	502	480	373	351	173	132	2,543
	2020	609	603	569	612	698	713	626	4,430	480	528	504	433	371	169	136	2,620
	2021	606	608	601	565	608	698	714	4,398	496	476	529	459	430	178	131	2,700
	2022	614	604	606	596	561	606	698	4,285	555	493	479	484	456	237	138	2,842
	2023	598	611	601	600	591	559	606	4,166	547	551	494	433	481	250	196	2,952
Banbury	2015	690	663	663	675	630	576	576	4,473	430	509	397	501	474	243	218	2,772
	2016	668	683	663	659	674	623	566	4,534	505	422	504	405	499	273	184	2,791
	2017	651	666	688	664	662	670	617	4,618	494	498	418	518	403	288	206	2,824
	2018	624	658	676	696	673	663	667	4,657	539	490	498	435	520	227	217	2,926
	2019	688	632	671	685	708	676	663	4,723	576	538	492	518	439	295	173	3,032
	2020	705	698	645	679	695	712	676	4,810	570	576	542	513	523	251	221	3,196
	2021	726	709	707	648	686	693	708	4,878	578	567	577	561	516	293	191	3,283
	2022	747	726	714	708	651	682	686	4,913	608	574	566	595	563	291	222	3,419
	2023	752	742	727	711	708	644	672	4,955	580	602	570	582	595	314	220	3,463
Bicester	2015	652	601	586	617	604	551	559	4,170	430	410	397	367	392	229	142	2,367
	2016	602	657	607	588	621	601	538	4,215	480	427	408	398	367	228	167	2,476
	2017	571	611	669	614	595	622	592	4,274	458	479	427	411	400	213	167	2,555
	2018	591	588	630	685	628	602	620	4,343	503	459	482	434	415	233	156	2,683
	2019	674	615	610	648	705	638	602	4,491	527	506	465	490	440	242	173	2,843
	2020	703	695	635	625	664	717	636	4,674	541	530	512	474	496	257	179	2,990
	2021	746	721	714	649	638	671	717	4,856	565	542	535	522	480	290	190	3,125
	2022	787	757	734	722	658	639	662	4,959	636	564	542	541	524	281	213	3,301
	2023	809	795	768	740	730	659	629	5,130	588	635	564	546	542	307	207	3,388
Bloxham	2015	222	221	212	226	219	212	213	1,525	228	227	229	222	210	77	48	1,241
	2016	199	224	224	214	228	220	212	1,521	230	227	228	231	224	87	65	1,291
	2017	193	203	229	228	219	231	223	1,526	231	233	232	235	237	113	70	1,350
	2018	173	197	209	235	233	222	234	1,502	244	237	243	241	245	145	85	1,440
	2019	199	177	201	213	240	236	225	1,489	262	250	244	254	250	150	109	1,518
	2020	204	202	206	204	216	242	237	1,485	250	267	257	253	262	153	113	1,554
	2021	207	206	204	181	206	217	242	1,463	262	252	271	263	257	160	115	1,581
	2022	213	207	207	205	182	205	215	1,435	270	262	253	275	265	157	121	1,604
	2023	213	213	208	207	205	181	203	1,429	244	269	262	256	276	162	119	1,588
Burford	2015	178	176	174	157	167	155	134	1,141	194	177	187	212	178	80	116	1,144
	2016	178	181	179	167	160	170	157	1,191	176	196	179	187	213	94	69	1,115
	2017	173	180	183	159	169	162	170	1,196	199	178	198	179	188	113	81	1,135
	2018	179	175	181	172	161	170	162	1,200	216	199	179	197	179	100	97	1,167
	2019	162	181	176	166	174	162	171	1,192	212	217	201	178	198	95	86	1,187
	2020	167	164	182	162	168	175	163	1,181	217	214	219	200	179	105	82	1,215
	2021	167	169	165	167	164	169	176	1,176	223	218	215	218	201	95	90	1,261
	2022	171	170	171	152	170	167	171	1,173	231	226	220	215	220	107	82	1,300
	2023	170	174	172	157	155	172	168	1,168	235	232	227	220	216	116	92	1,338
Carterton	2015	196	210	179	171	182	180	157	1,275	126	118	97	99	115	48	6	609
	2016	233	200	213	181	175	185	182	1,370	129	127	119	97	99	70	36	679
	2017	229	240	206	217	187	180	189	1,448	149	131	129	120	99	61	53	743
	2018	248	232	242	206	220	189	181	1,517	154	150	132	129	120	60	46	792
	2019	243	255	238	245	212	224	192	1,609	148	156	152	133	130	74	45	839
	2020	267	253	263	243	254	219	229	1,727	159	151	160	154	135	80	56	894
	2021	282	274	259	267	249	259	222	1,811	188	162	153	160	155	82	60	961
	2022	299	286	277	260	271	252	261	1,907	183	189	163	153	161	95	62	1,006
	2023	302	303	288	277	263	273	254	1,961	214	184	189	162	153	98	72	1,073
Chipping Norton	2015	254	235	223	219	231	207	212	1,581	170	168	155	167	169	110	78	1,017
	2016	224	258	238	225	223	234	209	1,611	170	172	170	156	169	105	82	1,023
	2017	205	226	261	238	229	226	235	1,620	171	172	173	170	157	105	78	1,025
	2018	181	207	227	260	240	230	226	1,572	192	171	172	173	171	98	78	1,053
	2019	187	182	208	226	263	241	230	1,536	183	192	171	171	173	106	72	1,069
	2020	193	188	183	207	228	263	241	1,502	185	183	192	170	172	108	79	1,088
	2021	193	194	188	182	209	229	264	1,459	194	185	184	191	171	107	80	1,111
	2022	198	196	197	190	185	211	231	1,406	217	196	187	184	193	106	79	1,162
	2023	198	200	199	198	193	187	213	1,387	188	220	198	187	185	120	79	1,176
Cumnor	2015	233	215	214	226	201	201	196	1,486	181	178	177	167	172	82	99	1,056
	2016	241	236	218	215	228	203	204	1,544	179	180	180	178	169	98	80	1,063
	2017	243	244	239	219	216	230	205	1,595	183	177	181	180	180	97	95	1,093
	2018	233	242	243	237	217	215	230	1,619	176	180	176	180	180	103	94	1,088
	2019	241	233	242	242	236	218	215	1,627	192	173	180	175	181	103	100	1,102
	2020	243	240	232	241	241	236	218	1,651	189	188	172	180	175	103	100	1,106
	2021	243	243	240	231	240	241	237	1,674	208	185	187	171	180	100	100	1,132
	2022	246	242	243	239	230	240	241	1,680	196	204	185	187	171	103	97	1,142
	2023	243	245	242	241	237	230	240	1,678	216	192	204	182	187	98	100	1,178
Didcot	2015	524	444	451	488	463	422	422	3,214	417	412	390	415	354	235	145	2,368
	2016	550	538	456	458	496	471	427	3,395	453	418	412	444	414	268	184	2,594
	2017	557	566	550	464	465	503	477	3,583	477	453	419	503	444	254	209	2,759
	2018	553	577	585	563	476	477	512	3,744	518	479	454	509	503	269	198	2,930
	2019	577	587	607	611	585	499	493	3,959	558	526	486	551	513	333	210	3,177
	2020	619	609	613	627	633	605	514	4,220	518	565	532	582	555	333	259	3,344
	2021	656	642	627	625	640	648	615	4,453	536	522	568	625	582	354	258	3,445
	2022	704	680	661	639	636	653	659	4,633	646	540	524	660	625	369	275	3,639
	2023	719	723	694	670	648	646	660	4,761	680	648	540	615	659	390	286	3,818
Eynsham	2015	158	157	163	147	163	125	119	1,032	201	202	180	204	169	127	82	1,165
	2016	149	160	159	164	150	165	126	1,072	181	202	204	180	205	105	1	

Planning area	Year	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Primary	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Y12	Y13	Secondary
Kidlington	2015	200	199	169	192	171	179	188	1,298	175	140	175	127	156	63	49	885
	2016	185	199	200	169	193	170	177	1,293	188	172	139	176	127	74	47	923
	2017	213	182	199	199	168	190	166	1,318	177	185	171	140	175	60	55	962
	2018	185	212	182	198	198	167	188	1,329	175	175	184	171	139	83	45	971
	2019	190	183	212	181	197	197	164	1,324	184	174	174	185	172	66	61	1,016
	2020	187	187	182	211	180	195	194	1,337	170	183	173	176	185	81	49	1,017
	2021	186	185	187	181	211	178	192	1,319	207	169	183	175	176	87	60	1,059
	2022	185	183	184	186	181	209	174	1,302	208	205	168	185	176	83	65	1,090
	2023	181	183	183	183	185	178	205	1,298	196	206	204	170	185	83	62	1,106
	Oxford	2015	1533	1466	1375	1393	1255	1297	1206	9,525	1055	1011	914	929	926	739	554
2016		1516	1528	1461	1371	1389	1251	1293	9,810	1081	1050	1008	905	930	704	571	4,973
2017		1546	1512	1524	1457	1367	1384	1247	10,037	1146	1075	1046	994	904	703	546	5,165
2018		1538	1542	1507	1519	1453	1362	1380	10,301	1110	1139	1070	1031	992	689	545	5,343
2019		1423	1533	1537	1503	1514	1448	1358	10,316	1223	1104	1134	1055	1028	756	535	5,544
2020		1516	1418	1529	1532	1498	1510	1444	10,446	1208	1217	1098	1119	1052	794	576	5,694
2021		1495	1511	1414	1524	1527	1493	1505	10,469	1290	1200	1210	1081	1115	817	599	5,896
2022		1529	1490	1507	1410	1519	1523	1489	10,466	1357	1282	1194	1193	1076	865	617	6,101
2023		1459	1524	1485	1502	1405	1515	1518	10,409	1338	1348	1274	1175	1188	833	657	6,322
Somming Common		2015	104	98	92	105	108	105	101	713	97	123	103	87	108		
	2016	92	104	98	92	105	108	105	704	107	97	123	103	87			517
	2017	79	93	105	98	92	105	107	678	110	107	97	123	103			540
	2018	78	79	93	104	98	91	104	647	113	110	107	97	123			549
	2019	72	78	79	93	104	98	91	615	110	113	110	107	96			537
	2020	71	73	78	79	92	104	97	593	94	110	113	110	107			534
	2021	70	71	73	78	79	92	103	565	100	94	110	112	110			526
	2022	72	70	71	72	78	78	92	533	108	100	94	110	112			524
	2023	71	72	70	71	72	78	78	512	98	108	100	94	110			511
	Thame	2015	244	234	218	230	231	255	210	1,622	320	316	319	320	315	248	218
2016		228	249	238	220	232	234	257	1,658	320	321	319	320	321	250	216	2,068
2017		217	234	254	240	224	235	236	1,639	338	321	324	320	322	255	218	2,099
2018		243	222	237	256	243	226	236	1,663	313	341	325	326	322	256	223	2,106
2019		229	245	223	237	256	243	226	1,660	315	316	346	327	329	256	223	2,112
2020		225	229	245	222	236	256	242	1,655	299	318	320	349	329	262	223	2,099
2021		225	225	229	244	221	235	254	1,634	326	300	322	321	351	262	228	2,109
2022		230	225	225	228	243	220	234	1,605	338	327	302	323	322	279	228	2,118
2023		227	230	225	224	226	242	218	1,593	310	338	330	303	324	256	243	2,104
Wallingford		2015	205	210	208	206	185	206	175	1,395	191	198	187	189	188	115	96
	2016	215	208	212	209	207	186	206	1,443	180	192	195	185	188	116	100	1,160
	2017	193	218	210	213	210	208	187	1,441	211	184	195	196	187	116	101	1,190
	2018	209	195	220	211	214	211	209	1,469	193	214	186	191	197	115	101	1,197
	2019	208	212	198	222	213	216	212	1,480	217	195	215	181	190	121	100	1,220
	2020	208	211	214	199	223	214	217	1,487	215	219	196	210	179	117	106	1,241
	2021	211	212	214	216	200	225	215	1,492	216	216	220	191	209	110	102	1,264
	2022	218	214	214	214	217	201	225	1,502	222	218	218	216	190	129	96	1,288
	2023	218	221	216	214	215	217	201	1,502	230	220	217	212	213	117	112	1,320
	Wantage	2015	370	331	304	341	329	338	329	2,342	310	316	292	304	312	154	160
2016		318	380	339	309	347	334	344	2,371	334	312	319	295	307	196	116	1,879
2017		378	333	395	349	319	357	343	2,473	346	339	318	325	300	193	147	1,969
2018		396	398	350	408	360	330	369	2,611	349	354	349	329	334	188	145	2,048
2019		408	416	416	362	421	370	341	2,734	388	357	363	359	336	210	141	2,154
2020		436	428	433	428	373	434	380	2,912	353	395	365	372	366	211	157	2,219
2021		457	458	447	447	442	386	447	3,084	395	361	404	374	380	229	158	2,302
2022		482	481	479	462	462	457	400	3,223	469	403	371	415	383	238	172	2,451
2023		495	506	501	495	477	475	471	3,420	433	477	412	380	423	241	179	2,544
Wallington		2015	137	138	129	127	113	125	114	883	127	132	100	121	112		
	2016	135	137	138	128	126	113	124	900	110	126	132	98	120			585
	2017	113	134	136	136	128	126	112	885	137	109	125	129	97			597
	2018	128	113	134	135	136	127	125	897	128	136	108	123	128			623
	2019	125	128	112	133	134	135	127	894	139	127	136	106	122			630
	2020	122	125	128	111	132	134	134	886	144	138	126	134	105			648
	2021	120	122	125	127	111	132	133	871	148	143	138	125	133			687
	2022	122	121	122	124	126	111	131	857	151	147	143	136	124			702
	2023	119	121	121	121	123	126	110	841	146	150	147	141	135			719
	Wheatley	2015	238	196	189	205	222	195	196	1,441	196	179	165	152	161	98	84
2016		218	240	196	189	205	222	194	1,464	192	198	181	165	153	96	75	1,059
2017		210	219	238	195	188	204	220	1,473	202	193	200	180	166	91	73	1,105
2018		212	209	217	237	193	186	201	1,457	212	203	195	199	182	99	70	1,160
2019		210	212	208	216	235	192	184	1,457	206	214	205	194	200	108	75	1,203
2020		218	210	210	206	213	233	189	1,479	193	208	216	204	195	119	82	1,217
2021		219	216	206	207	202	211	230	1,492	193	194	210	214	205	116	91	1,222
2022		226	217	212	204	204	200	207	1,469	222	194	196	208	215	122	89	1,246
2023		222	223	213	209	200	201	196	1,464	209	224	196	194	209	128	93	1,253
Witney		2015	406	427	431	423	424	376	394	2,881	381	383	327	377	382	188	203
	2016	483	414	433	433	430	429	380	3,003	376	386	387	324	379	220	152	2,224
	2017	466	493	421	437	440	435	434	3,127	365	380	390	381	326	218	178	2,240
	2018	424	475	499	424	444	446	439	3,151	409	370	384	384	382	188	177	2,294
	2019	437	432	481	503	431	450	450	3,184	414	413	374	377	385	220	152	2,337
	2020	461	442	436	482	509	435	453	3,218	427	417	415	367	378	222	178	2,404
	2021	465	464	443	434	486	511	436	3,239	437	428	418	406	366	218	180	2,453
	2022	470	465	463	440	436	486	510	3,271	430	437	427	407	404	211	176	2,492
	2023	460	470	464	460	441	436	486	3,217	487	429	435	416	405	233	171	2,575
	Woodcote	2015	126	133	129	161	120	121	120	910	119	117	136	111	111		
2016		124	127	134	129	161	120	121	917	123	118	117	135	111			605
2017		113	125	128	134	129	162	120	911	123	123	118	117	135			615
2018		115	114	126	128	134</											

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