

SERVICE & RESOURCE PLANNING 2020/21 – 2023/24 Capital & Investment Strategy and Capital Programme

Executive Summary

1. This annex sets out the proposed Capital & Investment Strategy along with supporting strategies including the Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy as well as the Capital Programme. It should be read in conjunction with the Corporate Plan annex and Revenue Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan annex which sets out the draft council tax precept for 2020/21, the revenue budget for 2020/21 and the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) to 2023/24.
2. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires that for each financial year, a local authority should prepare at least one Investment Strategy which should contain the disclosures and reporting requirements specified in the guidance. The Capital & Investment Strategy alongside the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2020/21 meet these requirements is set out at within this annex.

Introduction

3. The service & resource planning report to Council in February will be set out in four sections:
 - Section 1 – Leader of the Council’s overview
 - Section 2 – Corporate Plan
 - Section 3 – Chief Finance Officer’s statement on the budget
 - Section 4 – Budget Strategy and Capital Programme
4. This report forms the basis of part of Section 4 to that report. The following appendices are included:

Appendix A	Capital & Investment Strategy 2020 - 2030
Appendix B	Investment Strategy 2020/21
Appendix C	Capital Programme Changes 2020/21 – 2029/30
Appendix D	Pupil Place Plan 2019/20 – 2023/24
Appendix E	Highways Asset Management Plan 2019/20 – 2023/24
Appendix F	Treasury Management Strategy (including prudential indicators and minimum revenue provision policy statement)

Outstanding Information

5. There are several grant notifications, including the Schools Condition Capital Grant, which are outstanding. Where information is outstanding, assumptions have been included in the capital programme for 2020/21 to 2029/30.
6. Once this information is finalised, there could be an impact on the capital programme. In light of the information outstanding, it is proposed that authority is delegated to the Leader of the Council, following consultation with the Director of Finance and the Cabinet Member for Finance, to make appropriate changes to the Cabinet’s proposed capital programme ahead of the Council meeting on 11

February 2020. All Councillors will be notified of any updated information once it is received.

Capital & Investment Strategy

7. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities was updated by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in December 2017. The code requires that for each financial year, a local authority should prepare at least one Investment Strategy which should contain the disclosures and reporting requirements specified in the guidance. The Capital & Investment Strategy at Appendix A plus the Treasury Management Strategy at Appendix F meet these requirements.
8. The Prudential Code requires authorities to look at capital expenditure and investment plans in the light of overall organisational strategy and resources and ensure that decisions are made with sufficient regard to the long run financing implications and potential risks to the authority. The objectives are to ensure that the capital expenditure plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice and in full understanding of the risks involved.
9. As part of the service & resource planning process for 2020/21 the council is required to approve a set of prudential indicators which show that the council's prudential borrowing is prudent, affordable and sustainable, the Treasury Management Strategy sets out the draft prudential indicators. Appendix F also incorporates the minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy statement for 2020/21. Legislation requires Council to approve a statement of its policy annually before the commencement of the financial year.
10. The ambition for the Capital Programme is that the schemes contained in the programme will all be defined from council strategies that determine the management of its assets, services and needs. The structure of the Capital Programme has therefore been amended and is now based around the supporting strategies rather than the previous structure that was presented on a Directorate basis. During 2021/22 there will be a fundamental review of the capital programme against these strategies, but in the forthcoming year, the proposal is that only essential requirements will be built into the programme.
11. The Capital & Investment Strategy sets out the priorities for investment, linked to the individual strategies and plans for the following programme areas:
 - **Pupil Place Plan:** including basic need (new schools and expansion), maintenance, health and safety and improvements
 - **Property Strategy (in development):** including estates, health & safety, maintenance, improvements and the Investment Strategy
 - **Highways Asset Management Plan:** including street lighting, and bridges
 - **ICT Strategy:** including broadband and End User equipment
 - **Passported Funds:** including Disabled Facilities Grant and Devolved Schools Capital
 - **Vehicles and Equipment:** including fire and rescue vehicles and equipment

- **Major Infrastructure:** including Housing & Growth Deal, HIF and Local Growth Fund schemes
- **Corporate:** including earmarked reserves and contingency

Capital Programme 2019/20 – 2029/30

12. The following table summarises proposed changes to the existing capital programme and additional funding available, including the addition of the extra year:

Strategy	Proposed Additions £m	Proposed Re-allocations £m	Additional Specific Funding £m	Corporate Resource Requirement £m
Pupil Place Plan	51.6	-0.9	-44.8	5.9
Highways Asset Mgmt Plan	82.9	0.0	-48.0	34.9
Property Strategy	16.5	-20.7	-2.5	-6.7
ICT Strategy	15.9	-14.0	0.0	1.9
Total	166.9	-35.6	-95.3	36.0
Additional Corporate Resources				-24.0
Current Capital Programme Balance: Shortfall (+)				6.4
TOTAL OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME BALANCE: Shortfall (+)				18.4

13. The additional corporate resources are based on changes to assumptions for un-ringfenced grants that have been estimated for over the ten-year programme. The updated assumptions include an additional £5.0m of basic need funding, £1.0m of school's maintenance funding and £18.0m of highways funding. These forecasts will be revised each year as further funding announcements are made.
14. The allocations agreed as part of last years' Service & Resource Planning process have been reassessed in line with the emerging pressures for this year and some allocations have been removed to release funding for priorities.
15. The proposed strategy allocations are based on a combination of identified schemes with known budget requirements, identified schemes with estimated budget requirements and general allocations where services can bring forward business cases to add specific schemes to the programme.
16. Details of the individual proposals are set out in Appendix C to this Annex.
17. The current Capital Programme has an overall shortfall of £6.4m. Ahead of a fundamental review of the programme, it is proposed that an overall shortfall of £18.4m in the new Capital Programme is agreed. This will be reviewed during 2020/21, and a decision made to either remove schemes, rephase schemes or a decision made to borrow to fund the shortfall.

18. The additional specific funding allocations alongside additional corporate resources will increase the capital programme to over £1bn. A shortfall of £18.4m over the 10 year period of the plan can be managed in the short term as cash flow is positive. The capital programme also has an overall contingency to help manage the position if required.
19. The table below shows the total proposed Capital Programme:

Strategy	Programme	Specific Funding	Corporate Resource Requirement
	£m	£m	£m
Pupil Place Plan	242.2	-143.3	98.9
Highways Asset Mgmt Plan	377.3	-260.2	117.1
Property Strategy	103.3	-81.1	22.2
ICT Strategy	29.9	-7.0	22.9
Passported Funds	11.1	-11.1	0.0
Vehicles & Equipment	1.4	0.0	1.4
Corporate	84.8	0.0	84.8
Major Infrastructure	249.4	-211.4	38.0
Total	1,099.4	-714.1	385.3

Total Corporate Resources	-366.9
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TOTAL OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME BALANCE: Shortfall (+)	18.4
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Investment Strategy (Appendix B)

20. A new Investment Strategy was approved by Council in September 2019. This strategy sets out the investment framework, under which the Council can undertake investments against the following broad categories:
- Investments in property funds, bond funds, equities and multi asset classes.
 - Maximising the use of and value of our own assets (land & buildings).
 - Acquisitions & investments, which derive a service outcome or Council priority, and which generate a commercial return.
 - Investments for policy, social, community benefits.
21. The proposed capital programme includes an allocation of £10m within the Property and Asset programme for the new Investment Strategy. As business cases are brought forward, they will be subject to the governance arrangements and criteria as set out in the Investment Strategy.
22. Full Council is required to approve the Investment Strategy on an annual basis. To align with the Capital Programme and financial year, it is set out, unchanged, at Appendix B.

Pupil Place Plan (Appendix C)

23. The Pupil Place 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.
24. Primary Education Sufficiency Planning: 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 has been falling in most areas since then but is now forecast to start rising again in areas experiencing significant housing growth. The latest pupil projections (submitted to the DfE this summer) show a 5.8% increase in primary pupil numbers between 2018/19 and 2023/24. Planning for primary school sufficiency is now more focused on housing growth, rather than the birth-rate led pressure over the previous decade, and as a result growth in demand for school places will not be evenly spread between schools. 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 in areas of housing growth. There will also be more new schools opened within significant housing developments.
25. Secondary Education Sufficiency Planning: Secondary pupil numbers are now growing strongly, at a rate of about 2% per year, as the higher numbers in primary schools are now feeding through to secondary schools. The latest pupil projections show a 19.7% predicted rise between 2018/19 and 2023/24. The Council is working closely with secondary schools to ensure sufficient capacity as the population growth moves through into secondary school. As this growth follows a period of falling numbers, in some 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. There will also be several new schools required, usually related to areas of significant housing growth.
26. Special Education Provision Sufficiency Planning: A new SEND Sufficiency Strategy was approved by Cabinet in December 2018. Work is now underway to implement the strategy, including securing the opening of new special schools in Bloxham and Didcot; rebuilding and expanding Northfield School in Oxford; expanding John Watson School and Bardwell School; and extending the county's network of special needs resource bases.
27. Section 3.3 of the plan sets out the schemes already in development as a result of adopted Local Plans and other known growth. An additional allocation of £50.7m is proposed over the ten-year programme to meet the identified need.

Highways Asset Management Plan (Appendix D)

28. The draft Highways Asset Management Plan (2020 – 2025) sets out the focus and prioritisation for Highway Maintenance investment. It seeks to balance local community needs with efficient asset condition decisions. The document also sets out the principles of how risk-based decisions will be made.

29. To support value for money and effective programme management, the plan sets out investment for different activity for the next 5 years, including identification of specific schemes over the next two years for the larger maintenance schemes.
30. In addition to the general maintenance, a focussed programme on Road Safety, Accessibility, and bus journey times is being developed. New programme inclusions are set out in Appendix B.

Property Strategy

31. An outline of the property strategy to cover the needs of all of OCC directorates is anticipated to be set and agreed by the end March 2021. Implementation of the property strategy will take approximately another two to three years.
32. The development of the new strategy will act as a mechanism for assessing the property portfolio from all angles and will be directly linked with the wider ongoing work to:
 - support service areas across the county to deliver their services to residents
 - enable and support the Council's workforce strategy
 - act as a catalyst for service co-location and integration
 - inform opportunities that can feed into the investment strategy
33. All service directorates will be involved in the development of the property strategy through providing information required in terms of their service delivery needs from a property point of view. This will allow the most appropriate strategy to be developed which fits the needs and objectives of services. A draft Implementation plan will then be developed which optimises the use of existing assets and considers the necessity of the creation of new assets to meet the ongoing needs of the council over the next five to 10 years.

ICT Strategy

34. The Information and Communication Technology Strategy was approved by Cabinet in December 2019. The proposed ICT programme includes the reallocation of existing £9m block in the programme to meet the initial outcomes of the strategy. This includes investment of £7.8m in an End User Computing refresh to Improve ICT services for all staff and customers which is tangible in the day to day use of technology and in how ICT staff operate. It is expected that investment in ICT will support better decision making, reduce the overall cost of ICT to the Council and provide better value for money.

Treasury Management Strategy (Appendix F)

35. Treasury management is the management of the council's cash flows, its banking, money market and capital transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks. The treasury management strategy statement and the annual investment strategy for 2020/21 are set out in Appendix F. They set out, amongst other things the investment strategy for the Council's temporary cash flow surpluses.

36. The prime objective of the council's investment strategy is to maintain capital security whilst ensuring that there is the necessary liquidity to carry out its business and only once these have been satisfied should the return on the investment be considered. The annual investment strategy for 2020/21 continues with this premise. The strategy for financing prudential borrowing during 2020/21 maintains the option of using temporary internal balances.
37. During 2019/20, due to higher than forecast cash balances, a decision was made to increase the limit for longer term lending from £150m to £180m to take advantage of peer to peer lending rates (loans to other Local Authorities) which also offer greater security than some other investment types. It is proposed to increase this limit to £200m for 2020/21, then reduce back down to £150m by 2023/24 as the average forecast balance reduces. This has an impact on the revenue budget and is reflected in Annex 2 of this report.
38. The treasury management strategy sets out an investment approach that maintains a balance between medium and long term deposits with local authorities and short-term secured and unsecured deposits with high credit quality financial institutions. With the prospect of interest rate remaining low for the medium term, and with an increase in peer to peer lending rates amongst Local Authorities, it is proposed to increase the duration for deposits with other Local Authorities from three years to five years.
39. It is proposed that any changes required to the 2020/21 treasury management and investment strategies are delegated to the Director of Finance in consultation with the Leader of the Council and the Cabinet Member for Finance. This is included in the recommendations at the beginning of the report.

LORNA BAXTER
Director of Finance

Capital & Investment Strategy - 2020/21 to 2029/30

Purpose and Objectives

1. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities was updated by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy in December 2017. The code requires that for each financial year, a local authority should prepare at least one Investment Strategy which should contain the disclosures and reporting requirements specified in the guidance. The Strategy must be approved by full Council.
2. The definition of an investment covers all the financial assets of a local authority as well as other non-financial assets that the organisation holds primarily or partially to generate a profit; for example, investment property portfolios. This may therefore include investments that are not managed as part of normal treasury management processes or under treasury management delegations.
3. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure that the capital expenditure plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice and in full understanding of the risks involved.
4. The Prudential Code requires authorities to look at capital expenditure and investment plans in the light of overall organisational strategy and resources and ensure that decisions are made with sufficient regard to the long-term financing implications and potential risks to the authority.
5. The Prudential Code sets out that in order to demonstrate that the authority takes capital expenditure and investment decisions in line with service objectives and properly takes account of stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability, authorities should have in place a capital strategy. The capital strategy should set out the long-term context in which capital expenditure and investment decisions are made and gives due consideration to both risk and reward and impact on the achievement of priority outcomes.
6. This Capital & Investment strategy sets out the requirements of the Prudential Code covering all the investments of the authority and covers the following areas:
 - The Council's Corporate Plan priorities and the local context
 - Financial context and funding streams
 - Approach to capital investment
 - Capital Programme financing principles

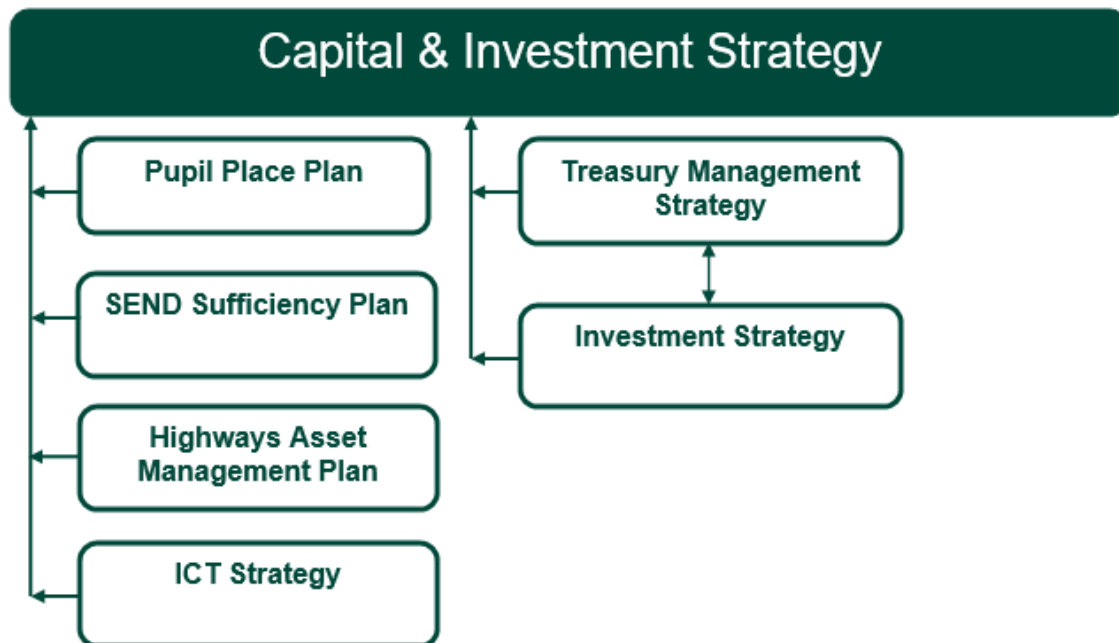
- Capital programme approach and overview of existing Capital Programme
- Capital investment proposals for 2020/21 – 2029/30
- Capital governance and decision-making
- Prudential Indicators for capital finance
- Treasury Management Strategy Statement (including external debt)

Introduction

7. The Capital & Investment Strategy is a policy document that outlines Oxfordshire County Council's approach to investments over the next ten years. It is closely linked to other key strategic and policy documents, such as:
 - The Corporate Plan
 - The Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS)
 - Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy
 - Oxfordshire Joint Statutory Spatial Plan
 - The Financial Strategy including the Medium Term Financial Plan
8. This strategy reflects the ambition for the Capital Programme where the schemes contained in the programme will all be defined from council strategies that determine the management of its assets, services and needs. The structure of the Capital Programme has been amended and is now based around the supporting strategies rather than the previous structure that was presented on a Directorate basis. The main supporting strategies include Pupil Place Planning, Highways Asset Management Plan, Investment Strategy, Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy, the developing Property Strategy (see paragraph 24), and the ICT Strategy.
9. During 2021/22 there will be a fundamental review of the capital programme against these strategies, but in the forthcoming year, the proposal is that only essential requirements will be built into the programme.
10. The new capital programme is structured as follows:
 - **Pupil Place Plan:** including basic need (new schools and expansion), maintenance, health and safety and improvements
 - **Property and Estates:** including health & safety, maintenance, improvements and the Investment Strategy
 - **Highways and structural maintenance:** including street lighting, and bridges
 - **ICT Strategy:** including broadband and End User equipment
 - **Passported Funds:** including Disabled Facilities Grant and Devolved Schools Capital
 - **Vehicles and Equipment:** including fire and rescue vehicles and equipment

- **Major Infrastructure:** including Growth Deal
- **Corporate:** including earmarked reserves and contingency

11. The proposed allocations are based on a combination of identified schemes with known budget requirements, identified schemes with estimated budget requirements and general allocations where services can bring forward business cases to add specific schemes to the programme.
12. This diagram shows relationship between the Capital and Investment Strategy and supporting plans and strategies:



13. The Capital & Investment Strategy complements the key documents above by defining the approach, structure and governance for the effective financing and management of the Council's capital investment needs and ambitions. It outlines how capital investment contributes to the Council's priorities and how the Council's existing and proposed capital resources will be effectively managed to meet the planned needs plus opportunities for meeting the ambitions for longer term capital investments.
14. It is inevitable that the level of capital resources required to meet capital investment needs and aspirations will exceed the actual resources available. Therefore, one of the key purposes of the Capital & Investment Strategy is to ensure that capital projects or programmes are only approved where they accord with the capital investment principles.
15. The Council seeks to employ a variety of different resources to close the funding gap. In this context, the second key purpose of the Capital & Investment Strategy is to ensure that capital investment plans are affordable, prudent, sustainable and demonstrate value for money. It provides the framework for

determining capital spending plans and the effective use of the Council's capital resources.

The Council's Corporate Plan Priorities

16. The Capital & Investment Strategy emphasises the significant contribution that the capital programme can make in delivering the corporate priorities of thriving communities, thriving people and thriving economy and in bringing benefits for wider communities. It embraces the Council's philosophy of putting residents at the heart of everything we do; and, through the delivery of programmes and schemes will ensure adherence to the Council's own strategy for Climate Action. This strategy also seeks to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient way and support the Council's objectives most effectively.

Partnership Working

17. The Council has a strong vision to create sustainable places by working closely with its partners. It recognises that it can only achieve its objectives through partnership working and is therefore committed to working with public, private, voluntary and community organisations.
18. The Council has a history of pursuing joint-working and joint-service delivery initiatives for better outcomes for communities and residents of the County. It will continue to actively seek opportunities to work in partnership to provide capital investment in Oxfordshire.
19. The Council is currently working with:
 - All Oxfordshire District Councils, the City Council and OxLEP to deliver the Housing & Growth Deal;
 - OxLEP to deliver Local Growth Fund projects;
 - Cherwell District Council through our joint partnership arrangements; and
 - Oxfordshire District Councils and the City Council to deliver One Public Estate Projects.

Capital Investment Principles

20. The Council's approach to capital investment is integral to the Council's financial planning processes. The approach aims to ensure that:
 - a. Capital expenditure contributes to the achievement of the priorities set out in the Corporate Plan;
 - b. An affordable and sustainable capital programme is agreed;
 - c. Use of resources and value for money is maximised;
 - d. A clear framework for making capital investment decisions is provided;
 - e. A corporate approach to the use of capital resources is maintained;

- f. Sufficient assets to provide services are acquired, or built, and maintained;
- g. Invest to save initiatives to make efficiencies within the Council's revenue budget are encouraged;
- h. Investment in existing assets to enhance their value, including acquisition of land, is supported;
- i. An appraisal and prioritisation process for new schemes is robust

Capital Programme Financing Principles

21. The Council's capital programme financing principles are:

- a. The government grants received for basic need, school maintenance and highways maintenance are treated as a single flexible pot that fund the statutory requirements of the provision of school places and school and highways maintenance as the first priority.
- b. Capital receipts are also treated as a corporate resource and used across the capital programme flexibly.
- c. The Council will continue to be proactive in ensuring, as far as possible, that all additional capital investment needs arising from new developments are funded from developer contributions.
- d. Ringfenced resources are used for the purposes for which they are issued.
- e. Prudential borrowing will be considered where:
 - i. capital investment will result in future revenue savings and the cost of borrowing can be met from the savings; or
 - ii. the council has a significant unmet capital need. The borrowing is repaid from revenue over the life of the asset and this implication is taken into account when assessing the affordability of the proposal.
 - iii. It contributes towards the overall investment approach, subject to clear and demonstrable business case;
- f. The Council will try wherever possible to influence investment through the targeted use of its limited capital resources to lever in other investment to meet its objectives. However, the Council is clear that projects that may bring in further investment will only be supported if they meet the Council's priorities and objectives. The Council also evaluates long-term implications of accepting any external funding provision, in particular on its revenue budget.
- g. The Capital Programme will maintain a 3% contingency level.
- h. The Council will continue to employ an effective year-end financing strategy that is aimed at minimising the liability on the revenue budget. The first calls on capital resources are therefore external funding (including S106), grants, capital receipts and reserves. The final calls, where necessary, are on prudential borrowing.

Investment Strategy

22. In September 2019 Council approved the Investment Strategy. This is included at Annex C - Appendix B. The Investment Strategy sets out an investment framework under which the Council can undertake investments against the following broad categories:
- investments in property funds, bond funds, equities and multi asset classes;
 - maximising the use of and value of our own assets (land & buildings);
 - acquisitions & investments, which derive a service outcome or Council priority, and which generate a commercial return;
 - investments for policy, social, community benefits.
23. The Prudential Code requires that where authorities have commercial investments, that local authorities should disclose the contribution they make towards the service delivery objectives and/or place making role of the authority. In addition, the types of investment, due diligence processes, the proportionality of those investments and the local authority's risk appetite are also required to be set out. Currently there are no such investments but going forward these will be included in the annual update of this strategy.

Developing Property Strategy

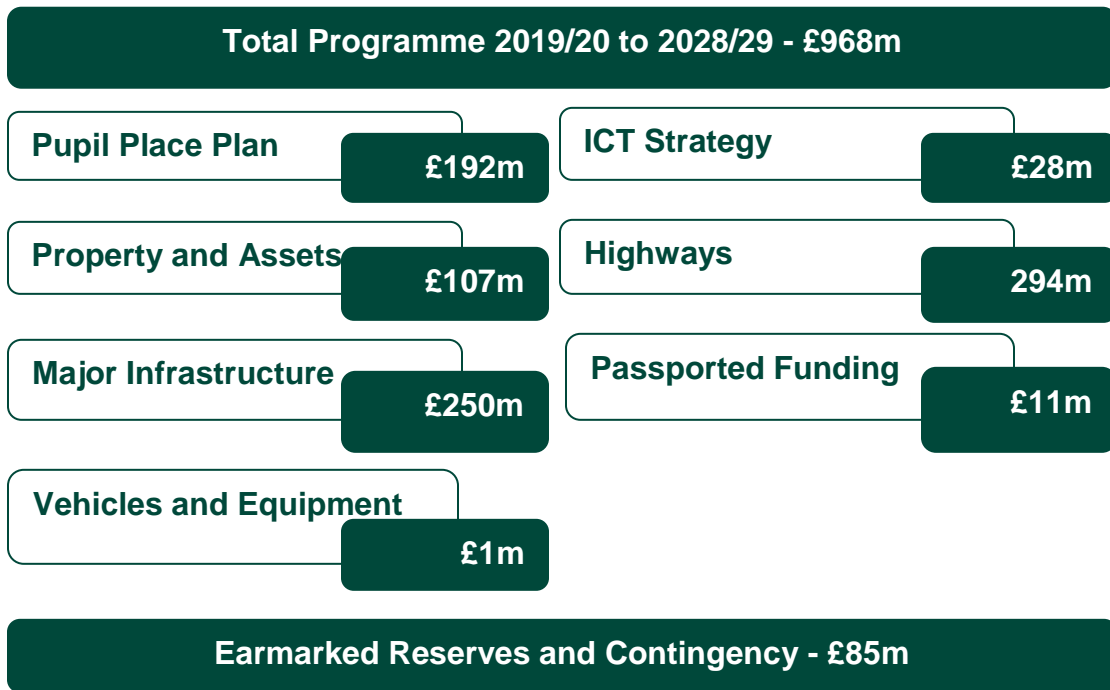
24. The Investment Strategy will be supported by the development of a Property Strategy which in turn will be informed by an organisation wide workforce strategy.
25. The Property Strategy will act as a mechanism for assessing the property portfolio from all angles and will be directly linked with the wider ongoing work to:
- a. support service areas across the county to deliver their services to residents
 - b. enable and support the Council's workforce strategy
 - c. act as a catalyst for service co-location and integration
 - d. inform opportunities that can feed into the investment strategy
26. The development of the property strategy will involve all the service directorates of the Council, who will be responsible for providing the information required in terms of their service delivery needs from a property point of view. In that way we will be able to develop the most appropriate strategy which fits exactly the needs and objectives of each area to enable them to execute their delivery strategies in the future.
27. A draft Implementation plan will then be generated that captures models for operational and non-operational sites which optimises the use of existing

assets and considers the necessity of the creation of new assets to meet the ongoing needs of the council over the next five to 10 years.

28. Various workshops will be facilitated by the Property, Investment and Facilities Management team with all key stakeholders to establish some key principles for the development of the property strategy. This will include items such as:
- a. Clear direction of each directorate’s service short/medium/long-term delivery strategies
 - b. Engagement and co-location opportunities with partners
 - c. Localities, community hubs and area-based service designs
 - d. Climate Action impact
 - e. Financial impact
 - f. Identify and evaluate key assets for investment opportunities

Capital Programme Overview

29. The current capital programme for 2019/20 to 2028/29 totals £968m¹. The diagram below sets out the current programme summary:



30. The existing programme includes School Basic Need projects, the annual highways maintenance programme and large transport schemes that have received specific government grant funding. These include City Deal, Local

¹ Based on the Capital Programme presented to Cabinet in December 2019

Annex 3 – Appendix A

Growth Fund, the Housing and Growth Deal. The current programme also includes investments in the street lighting estate (£41m) funded by prudential borrowing. The borrowing cost for this investment will be funded by the reduction in revenue costs in relation to street lighting.

31. The programme includes a further £120m investment in highways maintenance (£80m) and property (£40m) funded by prudential borrowing. This borrowing can be afforded based on an assumption that the growth in the Council Tax base will be above the level assumed in the Medium Term Financial Plan.
32. The £80m investment in highways maintenance was approved by Cabinet in September 2018. The investment has enabled an increase to the annual maintenance programme over the 10-year programme. Making repairs to roads already in poor condition will reduce the number of potholes that arise and improve the longevity of future repairs in these areas, thus reducing the increasing pressure on revenue resources.
33. In September 2018 Cabinet approved a £40M investment in Property to manage legacy issues relating to property maintenance and the demise of Carillion. That investment has enabled essential works to be completed, with clarity to the programme work required going forward. The priority is to ensure that the estate remains compliant with statutory and health and safety requirements.
34. The Pupil Place Plan programme includes an investment of £19.5m linked to the SEND strategy, agreed by Cabinet in December 2018, to increase the provision of Special School places in the county. £10m of this relates to the rebuild of Northfield School with an expanded number of places. Further amounts are available for additional SEN bases at mainstream schools and the expansion of existing special schools. The school's estate allocation also includes provision to increase the number of early year's places across the county.

Capital investment proposals 2019/20 - 2028/29

35. The new Capital Programme proposed alongside this strategy, extends the programme period to 2029/30. Details of proposed new capital investments are set out in Annex 3 – Appendix C.
36. In addition to extending the programme by a year, the allocations have been reviewed in light of emerging proposals, agreed programmes and revised funding levels.

37. The Pupil Place Plan sets out the need for school expansions and new schools. Section 3.3 of the plan sets out the schemes already in development as a result of adopted Local Plans and other known growth. An additional allocation of £50.7m is proposed over the ten year programme to meet the identified need.
38. The proposed programme includes a £10.0m allocation within the Property and Asset programme for the new Investment Strategy. As business cases come forward they will be subject to the governance arrangements and criteria as set out in the Investment Strategy.
39. Within the Highways and Structural Maintenance programme an allocation of £53m is proposed for urgent works to Kennington Bridge. A submission has been made to Department for Transport for grant funding of £30m and third-party contributions of £18m are also sought. The remaining £5m coming from corporate resources. This may need to be reviewed if the grant application is unsuccessful.
40. The Information and Communication Technology Strategy was approved by Cabinet on 19 December 2019. The proposed ICT programme includes the reallocation of existing £9m block to meet the initial outcomes of the strategy. This includes investment of £7.8m in an End User Computing refresh to improve ICT services for all staff and customers which is tangible in the day to day use of technology and in how ICT staff operate. It is expected that investment in ICT will support better decision making, reduce the overall cost of ICT to the Council and provide better value for money.

Governance Arrangements

41. The Prudential Code sets out that the responsibility for decision making and on-going monitoring in respect of capital expenditure, investment and borrowing, including prudential indicators, remains with full council. Although detailed implementation and monitoring may be delegated to a committee.
42. The capital governance arrangements were reviewed during 2019 and interim arrangements were agreed which are still in place. The governance arrangements will be reviewed during 2020.

Council and Cabinet

43. Council and the Cabinet are the key democratic decision-making bodies as per the Council's constitution. The Council approves the key policy documents and the capital programme as part of the Council's Policy and Budgetary Framework. The Cabinet recommends priorities, policy direction and the capital programme to the Council for approval. The Cabinet also approves new

inclusions to the capital programme in line with the scheme of delegation and the financial procedure rules.

Delegated Powers to Officers

44. Delegations to officers are set out in full in Section 5 of the Council's Financial Regulations. In addition, all officers are bound by the scheme of delegation.
45. The Section 151 Officer, jointly with the Corporate Director Communities, are responsible for ensuring that appropriate arrangements are in place to monitor the capital programme and resources, control expenditure against approved budgets, and address any problems of overspending or resource re-allocation.

Capital Programme Implementation

46. The Council operates a two-stage approval process for capital resource allocation. If a project is approved at stage 1, it is accepted in principle to the capital programme and is allocated a project development budget. This stage is also called "commit to investigate". At stage 2, the project receives full approval for work to commence and expenditure to be incurred, subject to the budget constraints of the project delivery budget allocation.
47. A business case supports each approval stage that has:
 - Analysed a range of possible solutions at the feasibility phase of each major capital investment;
 - Based the options appraisal on the life cycle costs of possible solutions, including the discounted cost of future expenditures to determine their affordability;
 - Explored different project delivery models that, where possible, include partnerships, sharing costs with other organisations, obtaining grant contributions or generates revenue income;
 - Recommended the option that ensures the capital investment secures the maximum benefit.

Capital Expenditure Definitions

48. Expenditure which qualifies as capital under this strategy is set out on the Council's intranet using the link below. It also sets out information on de-minimus values, abortive costs, abnormal costs and leases.

<https://intranet.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/what-capital-expenditure>

INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2020/21

Introduction

1. This strategy sets out a new investment framework, under which the Council can undertake investments against the following broad categories:
 - investments in property funds, bond funds, equities and multi asset classes;
 - maximising the use of and value of our own assets (land & buildings);
 - acquisitions & investments, which derive a service outcome or Council priority, and which generate a commercial return;
 - investments for policy, social, community benefits.
2. Continuing reductions in Central Government funding, at a time when Councils are facing increasing demand for services and an aging population, means that alternative sources of income and optimisation of council assets and resources need to be identified. The investment strategy is intended to enhance the financial resilience of the Council by investing to:
 - secure new sources of income,
 - increase income from existing assets, and/or
 - increase capital growth.
3. The development of an investment portfolio is considered appropriate so long as authorities have a clear and transparent strategy with suitable governance arrangements in place, having access to the necessary skills to understand and manage the commercial risk involved, and establish affordability over the long term.
4. The Council has a key leadership role to play in placemaking in Oxfordshire. The investment decisions that it makes have the potential to greatly enhance the well-being and prosperity of communities across the county. The Council will consider the community value and social value of investment opportunities when making its decisions. Similarly, investments can also support the development of new delivery models for the benefit of residents, businesses, and visitors. The Council will also prioritise opportunities that are carbon neutral, use/generate green energy, or reduce travel and waste. This is all part of our contribution to healthy place shaping and climate change.
5. The Council has existing property and land portfolios which, for a number of reasons, may be surplus to requirements. There is therefore an opportunity to review these assets and resources, and then evaluate the most suitable options in order to optimise operational efficiency, customer access, and economic and financial value.
6. Furthermore, there are opportunities to support regeneration or growth using Council assets to lever in further investment or combine with other private or public sector assets to achieve specific regeneration and growth objectives.

7. An investment strategy also offers opportunities for generating income from assets and the opportunity to deliver a long term and sustainable income. This may be achieved through the capital programme or various investment vehicles which offer a range of diverse options to generate income, particularly where there can be a margin between the net return and the funding costs. Each investment opportunity will be evaluated against stringent financial criteria to ensure each delivers gross income aspirations whilst taking consideration of the costs of operating, including lending, acquisition and operating costs where relevant.

Statutory Framework

8. The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has policy responsibility for the Prudential System. This covers the responsibility for ensuring that the statutory guidance drives local authorities to make borrowing and investment decisions in a way that is commensurate with their statutory responsibilities and the best value duty. It also includes overall responsibility for the Local Government finance system, including understanding the risks to the system from changes in the types of borrowing and investment activities that local authorities are undertaking.
9. The Prudential Code requires that where authorities have commercial investments, that local authorities should disclose the contribution they make towards the service delivery objectives and/or place making role of the authority. In addition, the types of investment, due diligence processes, the proportionality of those investments and the local authority's risk appetite are also required to be set out. The Government also recognises that local authorities have a key role in local economic regeneration, and this may mean that they choose to take on projects that the private sector would not consider.

Investment Objectives

10. The Council's investment objectives are defined as follows:
- To support growth, regeneration, and help deliver the Council's strategic objectives;
 - To reinvest income in line with agreed targets to ensure growth of the portfolio and maximise long term returns/income;
 - To ensure the portfolio is governed and administered in a way that supports long term sustainability for the Council and residents of Oxfordshire.
 - To reinvest equivalent funding whenever we release key property & investment assets to ensure the portfolio size is maintained and increased over time.¹

¹ Contributions of £40m from land development and disposal are already formally committed to the Capital Programme

Investment Categories

11. Investments have been grouped into four broad categories as set out below

A	B	C	D
Investments in property funds, bond funds, equities and multi asset classes (either through treasury management activities or capital)	Maximise use of and value of our own assets (land & buildings) linked to the Council's forthcoming Property Strategy	Investments, which derive a service outcome or Council priority, and which generate a commercial return	Investments for policy, social, community benefits (which may be at a cost)

Category A

12. The Council already has a portfolio of investments as part of its Treasury Management activities. The strategic approach to these investments is reviewed on an annual basis as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement & Annual Investment Strategy. It is proposed that any change to investments that are classified under Category A are managed using the current Treasury Management governance framework. However, it is important to consider the portfolio of investments as a whole, especially as some investments in this category may be classified as capital expenditure rather than treasury management activity.

Category B

13. The Council already owns a sizeable property portfolio (buildings and land) comprising of operational and non-operational assets. Assets which are determined as surplus to operational requirements, via the upcoming Property Strategy, will be considered for investment purposes.² The resource to undertake effective management of our property assets already exists in-house, and investment in our own assets can be seen as a continuation and extension of work already underway. However, should the scale and nature of the work change significantly then it may be necessary to review the way in which this work is managed and delivered to ensure the organisation has the correct capacity and skills.
14. Non-operational Sites - as part of OCC's decision to release its small-holdings estates in the 1990s, the organisation purposely held onto sites that were recognised to hold long term potential for residential development. Since this time staff have worked to promote development of these sites through the local plan process seeking approval for collaboration agreements and disposals via Cabinet. There are currently a number of major development sites totalling 86 hectares, that are in progress, with anticipated receipts expected from 2024. £40m of the anticipated receipts are already included with

² Please note that on occasions assets may be released in part, with the remaining space retained for operational purposes.

the capital programme funding up to 2028/29.³ The table below shows the extent of our remaining non-operational land holdings that have development value.

Phases	Land Holdings	Indicative Timescales
In Progress	~86 hectares	Major Receipts 2024 onwards
Medium Term	~17 hectares	Receipts c.2035-40 onwards
Long Term	~29 hectares	Receipts c.2040-50 onwards

15. Operational Sites - closely linked to Transformation and the Property Strategy, the Council has the potential to make further changes to how staff work in and use buildings in order to rationalise space and better match customer requirements. Using operational space more efficiently has the ability to both reduce running costs and generate income from the commercial market. Over the last decade there has been significant work to improve the utilisation of sites leading to a 25% reduction in running costs. A number of key Council-owned sites in central Oxford were reviewed in 2018 with input from external property consultants, validating the case for releasing and redeveloping specific sites in order to generate income.⁴ With access to funding, under the investment strategy, there is potential across the estate to further optimise the use of our assets and invest in them to maximise capital values and/or rental yields.

Category C

- 16. This type of investment reflects the acquisition of assets, that we would then manage and/or develop for others to lease. Such investments would be undertaken for the primary purpose of achieving policy benefits or service outcomes (whether this is supporting economic growth, delivery of services, as well as making a financial return and therefore support our other Council objectives).
- 17. In relation to land acquisitions, where the intention of the purchase is to increase land value rather than contribute towards service delivery objectives, is considered to be a low risk commercial activity. Likewise, transfers of existing land holdings with an expected future increase in value, is also considered to be a low risk commercial activity.

Category D

- 18. These investments aim to deliver a wider social, service, or community benefit, and may come at a cost. They may include:
 - Delivery of projects that otherwise might stall or not progress if left in private sector hands but will fulfil Council objectives;
 - Momentum where intervention by a Council can then unlock or lead to confidence in the market from third parties;

³ The majority of these receipts will not be realised until at least 2024 onwards.

⁴ Or in some case, increase a capital receipt which could then be reinvested.

- Non-financial gains where inward investment can create/maintain jobs/ training;
- Purchase of underperforming property assets which provide key strategic regeneration opportunities to generate the catalyst for economic development;
- Partnering with others to deliver broader benefits and unlock financial investments for the area that would otherwise be lost.

Reporting and Management of Investment Portfolio

19. All investment activity will be grouped and reported as a single portfolio and reflected in the Council's Capital & Investment Strategy, which requires agreement via the annual budget setting process. As part of this, a new portfolio will be created in the Capital Programme to cover dedicated funding for investments. Investments and returns will be monitored and appropriately balanced across the 4 investment categories. Decisions over the use and reinvestment of proceeds of the portfolio will be taken with a due regard for the long-term growth of the portfolio.

Governance

20. It is proposed that investments in Category C will follow the governance route set out below. Investments in Categories A, B, & D will follow existing governance routes in line with the Council's Constitution and Financial Procedure Rules (FPRs). Categories B & D will require submission of a Capital Business Case or equivalent. However, all categories will be reported annually as part of the Council's Capital & Investment Strategy as part of the governance of the Council's budget setting process.
21. The property investment market is very competitive and needs consistent and quick decisions if the Council is going to be successful in managing assets in this environment. It is therefore proposed that an Investment Advisory Panel is established to act as an advisory body for these initial decisions. They should ensure the decisions fall within the Corporate Strategy and are based upon the approved investment matrix (See Appendix A). They will then report their recommendations to Cabinet or Full Council in line with current governance, along with appropriate due diligence to support decision-making.
22. The Investment Advisory Panel will be made up of:

Members

- Leader of the Council
- Deputy Leader of the Council
- Cabinet Member with responsibility for Finance
- Cabinet Member with responsibility for Property
- Leader of the Opposition
- Performance Scrutiny Chair
- Leader of the secondary Opposition Group⁵

⁵ N.B. The Leader of the second largest Opposition Group will only attend, when the roles of Leader of the Opposition and the Chair of Performance Scrutiny are held by the same person.

Officers

- Chief Executive
- Senior Officer with responsibility for Finance (Section 151 Officer)
- Senior Officer with responsibility for Investment
- Senior Officer with responsibility for Property
- Monitoring Officer

23. The primary purposes of the Investment Advisory Panel would be two-fold:

- To consider recommendations from officers regarding the potential purchase of a property asset, prior to submission of a bid. This would include consideration of the yield, and the Investment Evaluation based on the criteria set out. The ultimate consideration would be whether to submit a bid or not, and at what value.
- To consider the results of the due diligence process, (following acceptance of an offer from Council to purchase an asset), with the ultimate consideration of whether to endorse the purchase and proceed to exchange of contracts.

24. Due to the pace at which this sector operates, where there is no alternative, decisions to submit bids, approve purchases and exchange of contracts would be taken as urgent decisions by the Leader and S151 Officer in consultation with the Investment Advisory Panel and reported to the next available meeting of Cabinet and any other existing governance routes as appropriate. Where a decision is not time-bound they will go via current governance arrangements and be approved by Cabinet or Full Council as required. It should be noted that a number of investment decisions are likely to be time critical, and whilst not requiring the 'urgent decision' process, may require entry onto the Cabinet forward plan at short notice or potentially an extraordinary Cabinet meeting.

25. Given the need to react quickly and take timely decisions, meetings of the Investment Advisory Panel may need to be convened on a 'virtual' basis. In order to ensure the necessary governance, the meeting should include:

Members - at least two of:

- Leader of the Council;
- Deputy Leader of the Council
- Cabinet Member with responsibility for Finance;
- Cabinet Member with responsibility for Property.

Officers - must include:

- Senior Officer with responsibility for Finance (Section 151 Officer), or Deputy Section 151 Officer;

And at least one of:

- Chief Executive;
- Senior Officer with responsibility for Investment;
- Senior Officer with responsibility for Property;
- Monitoring Officer.

26. No substitutes may vote at the Panel or contribute to the voting quorum. However, the Section 151 Officer may send their Deputy Section 151 Officer. Meetings must be held in person or as a conference call/video call. Prior to the meeting taking place the following completed documentation should be circulated (in confidence) to all members of the panel at least 3 working days before the meeting. If any member is unable to attend they can submit questions to be considered by the panel at their meeting.
- For potential purchase: completed proforma (see Appendix B) detailing the background information and overview of the asset, completed initial scoring matrix (see Appendix A) and reasons for the scores and any other initial external views of the asset that may be relevant at that time;
 - For properties being considered for endorsement of purchase: completed due diligence as agreed at previous investment panel.
27. A proposition will not be considered if it does not meet the investment criteria i.e. it falls below the minimum score of 50% on the scoring matrix. Where a Category C investment relates to land acquisition and cannot properly be assessed via the current scoring matrix it will be assessed via a scoring matrix for land acquisitions, which will be developed in due course. Following the meeting a note of the recommendations made and the reasons for these to be completed will be recorded and circulated to all members of the group, whether in attendance or not. Appended is an Investment Matrix and Proforma, which helps in assessing the link to corporate objectives, suitability and return from any investments, and the risk profile that the Council is prepared to accept in considering any potential investments.

Implementation Plan

28. Although investment strategy will enable the Council to respond to opportunities as they arise, there is also a need to develop a programme of planned investment projects linked particularly to Type B investments. Following adoption of this strategy there will likely be a need to resource and forward fund elements of this work. There are also key interdependencies with Transformation and the Strategic Asset Management Plan that will need to be worked through in order to align activities that impact staff and operational sites.

Annex 3 – Appendix B

Scoring Criteria	Score	4	3	2	1	0	Initial Unweighted Score	Weighted Score
	Weighting Factor	EXCELLENT/ VERY GOOD	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	MARGINAL	UNACCEPTABLE		
Location - In county /Adjacent to county and can still add value	25.0	Prime	Good	Secondary	Tertiary	Remote		0
Tenancy - Strong Covenant	15.0	Single tenant with strong financial management	Multiple tenants with strong financial covenant	Single tenant with good financial covenant	Multiple tenants with average financial covenants	Tenants with poor financial covenant strength		0
Tenure	10.0	Freehold	150+ year unexpired with no LL controls	150+ with minimal landlord controls/gearing below 5%	Lease under 150 years	Lease under 100 years		0
WALT - Weighted Average Unexpired Lease Term	20.0	20 years +	15 years +	10 years +	5 years +	Less than 5 years		0
Repairing Terms	10.0	FRI	75% + on FRI	50% + on FRI	Internal repairing Only, Cap Ex required	Short term leases with high landlord responsibilities, Cap Ex required		0
Profile	10.0	Super Core	Core	Value Add	Opportunistic			0
Management Resources	10.0	Minimum. Single tenant, FRI	Minimum. Fully let, no more than 3 tenants	Moderate. Common parts, service charge etc.	Active but well managed to date	Active and historical lack of management		0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLANNING 2020/21 - 2029/30
Changes to existing Capital Programme

Strategy - Capital Investment Need	Proposed Additions	Proposed Reallocations	Specific Funding	Corporate Resource Requirement
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pupil Places				
Basic Need	49,714	0	-44,886	4,828
School Structural Maintenance Programme	1,600	0	0	1,600
School Access Programme	200	0	0	200
Temporary Classrooms Programme - Replacement & Removal	100	0	0	100
Schools Accommodation Intervention & Support Programme	0	-900	0	-900
Pupil Places - Total	51,614	-900	-44,886	5,828
Highways / Structural Maintenance				
Kennington Bridge	53,000	0	-48,000	5,000
Drayton Depot	1,000	0	0	1,000
Accessibility and Road Safety Schemes	10,000	0	0	10,000
Bus Journey Time Reliability	5,000	0	0	5,000
Structural Maintenance	13,900	0	0	13,900
Integrated Transport Block (inc Incentive funding)	0	0	0	0
Highways / Structural Maintenance - Total	82,900	0	-48,000	34,900
Property & Estates				
Corporate Estate				
Urgent Structural Maintenance - Corporate Estate 2020-22	3,000	0	0	3,000
Corporate Minor Works Programme	500	0	0	500
Health & Safety Programme	116	0	0	116
Latent Defects Programme	0	-3,000	0	-3,000
Waste Strategy	0	-13,000	0	-13,000
Asset Utilisation Programme	0	-3,000	0	-3,000
Investment Strategy	10,000	0	0	10,000
Museum Service - Reconfiguration	0	-750	0	-750
Crisis Provision	0	-950	0	-950
Climate Action	0	0	0	0
One fleet - EV Charging point	400	0	0	400
Climate Action Revolving Fund	2,500	0	-2,500	0
Property & Estates- Total	16,516	-20,700	-2,500	-6,684
ICT Strategy				
End User Computing refresh	7,800	0	0	7,800
Wide Area Network replacement (Zero Trust)	1,850	0	0	1,850
Programme Delivery	3,280	0	0	3,280
ICT Strategy 6-10yrs	2,000	0	0	2,000
ICT Strategy 1-5yrs	1,000	0	0	1,000
ICT Replacement (Realign to above)	0	-9,000	0	-9,000
ICT Transformation	0	-5,000	0	-5,000
ICT Strategy - Total	15,930	-14,000	0	1,930
TOTAL PROPOSED STRATEGY CHANGES	166,960	-35,600	-95,386	35,974
Additional Corporate Resources (additional year of funding)				
Schools Basic Need				-5,000
Schools Annual Programmes (e.g. Maintenance)				-1,000
Highways Maintenance				-18,000
TOTAL ADDITIONAL CORPORATE RESOURCES				-24,000
Current Capital Programme Balance: Shortfall (+) Surplus (-)				6,440
TOTAL OVERALL CAPITAL PROGRAMME BALANCE: Shortfall (+) Surplus (-)				18,414

Oxfordshire County Council

Pupil Place Plan

2019-2023

November 2019



For 2019/20, the DfE has approved a change in primary school planning areas for Oxfordshire. Several of the previous planning areas have been subdivided into smaller areas, to support more detailed planning. This Pupil Place Plan is structured according to the larger areas – e.g. “Abingdon” – but comments have been made relating to the smaller sub-areas – e.g. “Abingdon East” – where appropriate. Pupil forecasts at sub-area level have been provided in the Annex.

The list of schools starting on page 43 indicates which planning area each is in.

The detailed data section starting on page 53 also indicates which planning area each is in, where this is relevant.

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

school.planning@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.

We also have a responsibility to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that there are sufficient childcare places to ensure that families can:

- a) access the funded early education entitlements for their child;
- b) take up, or remain in work; or
- c) undertake education or training, which could reasonably lead to work.

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 outside of the local authority school planning process, 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 2023 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. This Plan is updated and approved annually.

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. 20% of Oxfordshire's total population is aged 18 or under. The 2011 Census showed that the number of pre-school children had grown by 13% compared to 2001: these children are now starting to arrive at secondary 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, including maintained schools, in order to ensure there is sufficient provision available to meet families' needs.

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 also seven local authority maintained nursery schools.

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

Primary education

As of October 2019, Oxfordshire is home to 240 state sector mainstream schools providing primary education, three of which also provide secondary education. Included in this total are three 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 93% of on-time applicants offered their first preference primary school for September 2019.

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 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 two 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 October 2019, Oxfordshire is home to 41 state sector mainstream schools currently providing secondary education, including three schools providing for the 14-19 age range: Futures Institute Banbury (formerly Banbury Space Studio, opened 2014), UTC Oxfordshire in Didcot (2015) and Bicester Technology Studio (2016).

The most common model of curriculum delivery is 11-18 years with a sixth form, although there are four south Oxfordshire schools currently offering 11-16 study only. Three of Oxfordshire's schools provide "all-through" primary and secondary education. Studio Schools and University Technical Colleges cater for the 14-19 age range.

- **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.

Specialist education

Oxfordshire is home to 15 state sector schools providing specialist provision for children with special educational needs, including one Alternative Provision Academy (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 social, emotional and mental health difficulties, primary and secondary to age 18, and a countywide residential academy for children with autism, severe learning difficulties and challenging behaviour.

Two new special schools are planned in Bloxham and Didcot, which will focus on social, emotional and mental health needs and autism. The first of these, Bloxham Grove in north Oxfordshire, is due to open for the 2020/21 school year.

In addition, some mainstream schools include specialist resource bases to provide additional support to children with high level and more complex needs, including hearing impairment, autism, language and communication needs, physical disabilities and moderate learning difficulties. Oxfordshire is working to increase the number of bases in the coming years, as planned new schools are specified to incorporate resource bases, unless there is already one serving the area.

All pupils attending a special school or specialist resource base in Oxfordshire will have a statement of SEND, 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.

School planning areas

For the purposes of school planning, primary schools and secondary schools are organised into school planning areas. These planning areas are set by local authorities, but must be approved by the DfE as providing a realistic and accurate picture of school capacity constraints. DfE guidance on setting planning areas is available at www.gov.uk/guidance/local-authority-pupil-planning-areas.

In Oxfordshire, planning areas are based on secondary schools and their feeder primary schools. Where a town has more than one secondary school (Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Oxford, Witney) it is treated as a single planning area for secondary school planning. Before 2019, primary school and secondary school planning areas in Oxfordshire were the same. However, for 2019 onwards, the DfE has approved a sub-division of some primary school planning areas, to allow for more precise planning. These are:

- Abingdon - divided into 4 sub-areas
- Bicester - divided into 4 sub-areas
- Burford - divided into 2 sub-areas
- Oxford - divided into 4 sub-areas
- Witney - divided into 2 sub-areas.

This Pupil Place Plan is structured according to the larger areas – e.g. “Abingdon” – but comments have been made relating to the smaller sub-areas – e.g. “Abingdon East” – where appropriate. Pupil forecasts at sub-area level have been provided in the Annex.

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 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 them for lifelong learning and ensure that they are ready to go to school. Funded early education for 2-year-old children 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; The Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Amendment) Regulations 2016; The Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) Regulations 2016*)

- **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 entitlement for qualifying 2, 3 and 4-year-old children.

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

There remain some gaps in supply, by area, type or hours of provision. The council is actively exploring options to fill these sufficiency gaps, and some additional places have been secured and created in recent years which have increased 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* Section 14).
- 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 94 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) states that it is important 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, and to development that will widen choice in education. This includes local planning authorities giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools when preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications.

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* suggested it is “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.

Similarly, for early education some spare places are required to ensure reasonable accessibility and an opportunity for parental choice. It should also be noted that any apparent surplus places in early years provision may not necessarily be available to all children, for example workplace nurseries may be primarily for employees’ children. In addition, early years pupil numbers can vary considerably across the year.

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. In December 2018, the Council approved a new SEND Sufficiency of Places Strategy, which provides more detail on the county’s planning to meet the rising demand for specialist provision for children and young people with SEN and Disabilities. This strategy focuses on the five-year period 2018-2022, but also looks beyond to the following five-year period to 2027. Progress against the strategy will be reviewed annually and the strategy updated as required.

The strategy states that, by 2022, 300 additional special school places will be required in Oxfordshire, along with 100 additional places for pupils needing additional SEND support in mainstream schools.

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.

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 September 2019, 98% of Oxfordshire secondary provision, 43% of primary provision and 47% of special school provision are academies. The Oxfordshire academy 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 set 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 2019. More conversions will take place during the lifetime of this Plan. In this Plan, the term “school” applies both to maintained schools and 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 2019-2022, Thriving communities

for everyone in Oxfordshire (www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/corporateplan) sets out Oxfordshire County Council's vision for Oxfordshire: thriving people, thriving communities, a thriving economy.

Oxfordshire's *Education Strategy for Oxfordshire* 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* set out the way in which decisions are made about proposals to enlarge local authority maintained (i.e. non-academy) schools or make other significant changes such as altering the age range.

In October 2018, the DfE released updated *Guidance: Making Prescribed Alterations to Maintained School*. 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.
- Establishing, removing or altering SEN provision at a mainstream school
- Closing an additional site, or transferring to a new site
- Change of age range.
- Change of category.
- Single sex school becoming co-educational, or vice versa.
- Change of boarding provision.
- Amalgamations.

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, with a history of positive Progress 8 scores, 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:

- Involve expansion onto a separate ‘satellite’ site

- Where objections have been raised that the proposed change could potentially undermine the quality of education in the local area by creating additional places where there is surplus capacity

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.

An increase to a mainstream school's Published Admission Number 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.

Changes that are not counted as a "prescribed alteration" can be made by the local authority or school governing body without following a statutory process; they are nevertheless required to adhere to the usual principles of public law. They must: act rationally; take into account all relevant and no irrelevant considerations; and follow a fair procedure. Local authorities and governing bodies are expected to work together on such changes, taking into account the wider place planning context, and ensure open.

Once a decision on the change has been made, the proposer (i.e. LA or GB) is responsible for making arrangements for the necessary changes to be made to the school's record in the government's GIAS (Get Information About Schools) system. These changes must be made no later than the date of implementation for the change and can be input in advance, once a decision is made. Further information is available from www.gov.uk in the section on *School organisation: statutory guidance*.

Closing maintained (non-academy) schools

The *School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013* set out the way in which decisions are made about proposals to close local authority maintained schools. In November 2018, the DfE released updated guidance on *Opening and Closing Maintained Schools*. The purpose of the guidance is stated as:

- To ensure that good quality school places are provided where they are needed, and that surplus capacity is removed where necessary.

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.

Reasons for closing a maintained school include, but are not limited to, where:

- wider school reorganisation means that the school is now surplus to requirements (e.g. because there are surplus places elsewhere in the local area which can accommodate displaced pupils, and there is no predicted demand for the school in the medium or long term);
- it is to be “amalgamated” with another school (see below);
- it has been judged inadequate by Ofsted and there is no sponsored academy solution;
- it is to acquire, lose or change its religious character;
- it is no longer considered viable; or
- it is being replaced by a new school.

Where two (or more) schools are to be amalgamated, the legal process for this is to either close the schools and open a new one, or to close one (or more) of the schools and expand another to accommodate the displaced pupils. School amalgamations therefore require a statutory school closure process.

There is a presumption against closure of nursery schools and rural schools. This does not mean that such schools cannot be closed, but the case for closure should be strong and a proposal must be clearly in the best interests of educational provision in the area.

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.

Under Section 17 of EIA 2006 the Secretary of State may also direct a local authority to close a community special or foundation special school if he/she considers it is in the interests of the health, safety or welfare of the pupils.

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

Making changes to academies

New guidance on *Making significant changes to an open academy and closure by mutual agreement* was published by the government in October 2018. 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.

The guidance emphasises the need for compatibility with local place planning. This includes “a strong expectation that academy trusts should work collaboratively with local authorities.... on pupil places planning, taking into account the increases or decreases in pupil numbers forecast in the area, especially in areas of basic need”, in order to support their local authority 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.

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 route. In both cases, consultations should be undertaken for at least four weeks with all those who could be affected, and should include public and stakeholder meetings. For changes to admission arrangements, a six-week consultation period is required.

The “fast track” route only applies to academies rated as ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ in their last inspection by Ofsted, which have a latest Progress 8 score of at least the national average, are in good financial health, have the capacity to make the change and can provide evidence that the local authority (and, if applicable, the trustees or diocese) do not object to the change. Fast track can apply to:

- Physical expansion of academies (with the exception of satellite expansions and expansion of sixth form provision or UTCs/studio schools)
- Change of age range by up to two years (excluding adding or removing a sixth form).
- Adding or increasing boarding provision.

However, a full business case is specifically required for proposals which:

- Reduce places in an area of basic need;
- Have received objections from the local authority and/or neighbouring schools, trustees or the diocese that the proposed change could potentially 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;
- Seek to set up a satellite site to the school;
- Make changes to UTCs and studio schools.

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.
- Adding or removing a sixth form.
- 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.

Amalgamations/mergers: one school must be closed and the other enlarged.

- De-amalgamations
- Faith-related changes.
- Transfer to another site.
- Change of gender composition.
- Change in type of SEN provision, or changes affecting provision reserved for pupils with SEN.
- 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 open academy and closure by mutual agreement*.

Routes to opening new schools

The Education Act 2011 amended the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to change the arrangements for establishing new schools. In November 2018, the DfE released updated guidance on *Opening and Closing Maintained Schools*. The purpose of the guidance is stated as:

- To ensure that good quality school places are provided where they are needed, and that surplus capacity is removed where necessary.

Most new schools will now be established as academies, and since May 2015, all new academies are classified as free schools. There are a few limited circumstances in which the establishment of a new non-academy school can be proposed. Sections 10 and 11 of the EIA 2006 permit proposals to establish new schools under certain conditions either *with* the Secretary of State's consent (section 10 cases) or *without* (section 11 cases).

- A new community or foundation school to replace an existing maintained school (section 10);
- A new foundation or voluntary controlled school (section 10);
- A new voluntary aided school to meet demand for a specific type of place (section 11);
- A new community or foundation primary school that is to replace a maintained infant and a maintained junior school (section 11);
- 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 (section 11);
- 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 (section 11)
- A former independent school wishing to join the maintained sector (section 11); *or*
- A new maintained nursery school.

Excluding these circumstances, new schools are established as academies through two routes, both of which have resulted in new schools for Oxfordshire:

- 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 time-limited application waves. These are often referred to as “wave” schools or “central route” proposals. This route may be subject to specific criteria: for mainstream schools, for example in 2019, wave 14 for mainstream schools was targeted at areas with both low educational standards and demonstrable basic need for additional school places, which excluded Oxfordshire.

The government also runs variations of the free school process for specific types of free school. For example, in 2018, Oxfordshire was successful in submitting a bid for a new special school through a joint special and alternative provision free schools wave.

If a free school presumption competition does not yield a suitable proposal, then a statutory competition can be held under section 7 of the EIA 2006. This will not require a separate application for the Secretary of State’s approval, because the Secretary of State will inform the local authority that approval to hold a section 7 competition is given at the same time as informing the local authority that no suitable free school proposal was identified. Free school proposals and proposals for foundation, foundation special and voluntary schools can be submitted into the competition. However, the Regional Schools Commissioner (on behalf of the Secretary of State) will consider any free school proposals first when making a decision on the case. If a free school proposal is considered suitable, the competition ends and the proposer works with the department and local authority to progress its proposal. If a free school presumption proposal is not considered suitable, or none is received, the competition continues and it is for the local authority to decide whether to approve one (or more) of the maintained school proposals. Where a local authority holds a section 7 competition, the local authority must follow the statutory process set out in Schedule 2 to EIA 2006 and the Establishment and Discontinuance Regulations.

Oxfordshire’s process for opening new schools

In May 2018, the DfE published guidance on opening new academies, entitled *The Free School Presumption*.

Where the county council identifies the need for a new school, for example to meet the needs of housing growth, section 6A of EIA 2006 places it under a duty to seek proposals to establish a free school via the “free school presumption”. The publication, in this Pupil Place Plan, of the expected forward programme of new schools, provides academy trusts interested in opening new schools in Oxfordshire with prior notice of future opportunities. In some cases, academy sponsors may

choose to submit an application through an appropriate central government wave route for a school which the county council has identified as a future need, and if such a bid is successful, any free school presumption process would be ended, or deemed not necessary.

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 and early education places, as well as broader educational strategies and aspirations. Section 3.3 sets out the county council's current requirements for new schools.

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.

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

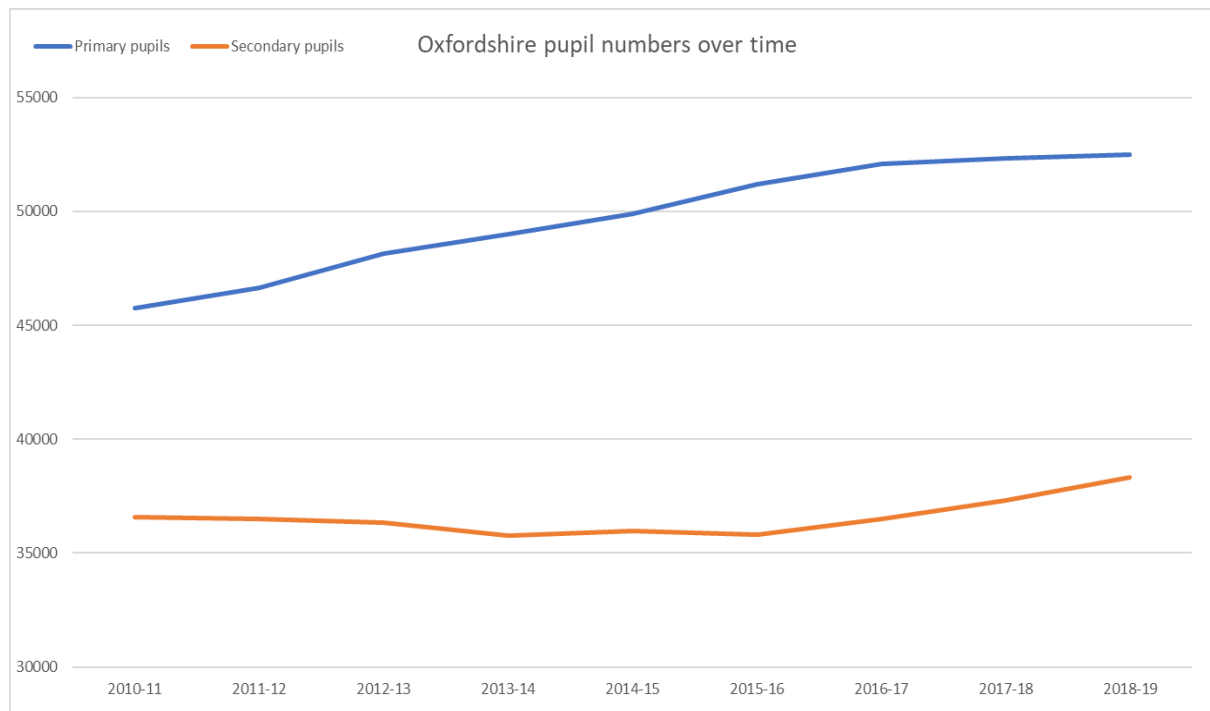
- i. Undertake public consultation to decide the academy model to be implemented and finalise the education specification for the new academy, based on the model specification template, and to be approved by the Cabinet Member for Education & Cultural Services. Undertake an impact assessment for submission 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. Assess 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 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. Submit recommendation and assessments, including scoring of the proposals, to the Regional Schools Commissioner, as representative of the Secretary of State.
- vi. Await RSC 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.

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

3. PLANNING FOR GROWTH

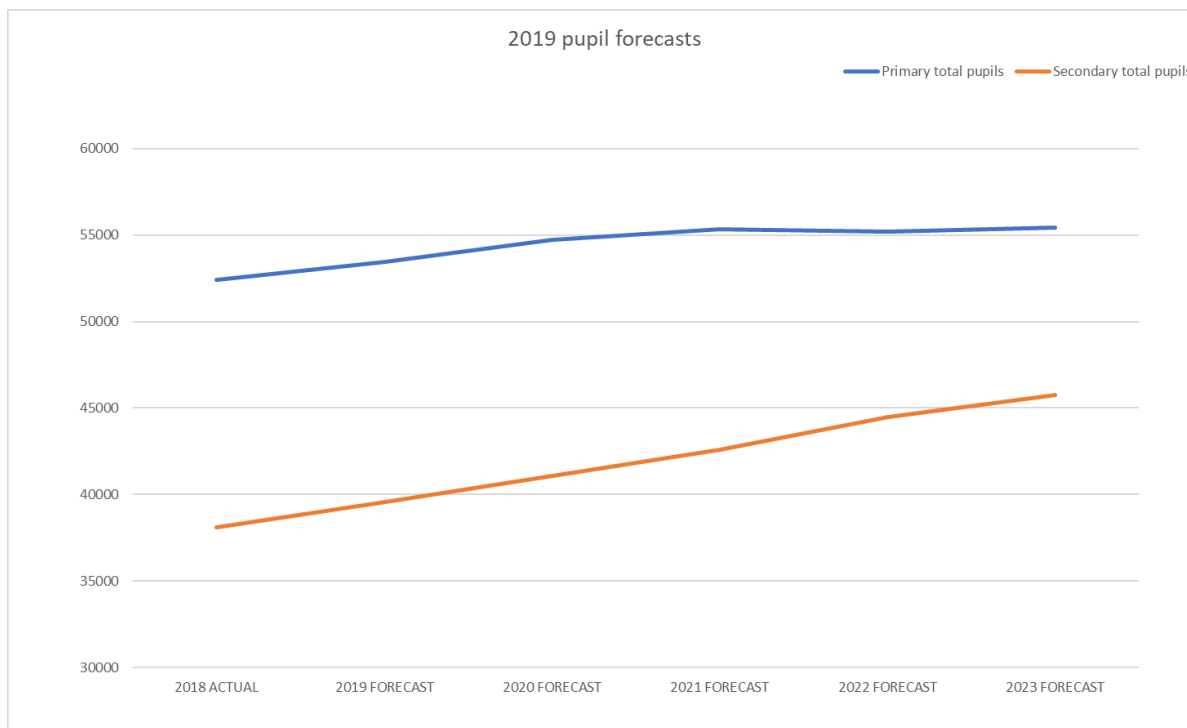
Primary school pupil numbers have been growing rapidly in Oxfordshire for several years, with the growth rate now starting to level off; secondary school pupil numbers were declining slightly to 2015, but have now started to also grow:



The number of primary pupils on roll at Oxfordshire's mainstream schools rose by 0.2% between the academic years 2017/18, and 2018/19, continuing the slowdown of growth experienced in recent years as a result of the falling birth rate. Reception numbers fell by 1.6%, the third year in a row of falling numbers, but are now expected to start to grow again as a result of large-scale housing development underway and planned across the county. Allocations for 2019 are higher than 2018.

Year 7 numbers grew by 1.9%, continuing the increase in demand for secondary school places as the increased birth rate feeds through. Total secondary pupil numbers are now also growing strongly, by 2.5% between the academic years 2017/18 and 2018/19, continuing the sustained growth as the higher numbers in primary schools are now feeding through to secondary schools. The 2019 transfer cohort is particularly large, resulting in a 5% increase in demand for Year 7 places for 2019.

Our current pupil projections show a 5.8% increase in primary pupil numbers and for secondary school pupils a 19.7% predicted rise between 2018/19 and 2023/24. Longer term, there is expected to be significant further growth due to the high levels of housing growth planned for the county.



Just over 1% of the total school population attends special schools; therefore, there is a broad correlation between special school pupil numbers and mainstream pupil numbers. The special school population is growing, and there has been particularly rapid growth in pupils attending non-county special schools.

Forecasting for special educational provision is more complicated than for mainstream schools. The percentage of pupils with Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) has seen an increase between 2018 and 2019 at both the Oxfordshire level (from 2.3% to 2.5%) and the national level (from 2.9% to 3.1% - *Department for Education, Special educational needs in England: January 2019, 4 July 2019*) but the growth in total number of pupils requiring specialist provision is broadly proportional to that of mainstream pupils. However, that specialist provision could be delivered through mainstream schools, specialist resource bases/SEND units within mainstream schools, maintained special schools or in the independent and non-maintained sector, depending on pupils' specific needs and on the availability of places. Nationally and locally there has been a trend in recent years, especially for secondary pupils, towards a higher percentage of pupils with EHCPs being educated in special schools rather than mainstream, and an increased dependence on independent and non-maintained schools due to a shortage of suitable maintained school places. Pupil numbers in Oxfordshire's maintained special schools therefore depend not only on population changes, but also on changes in SEND policy and the availability of places, and will be affected by the actions planned under the new SEND Sufficiency Strategy.

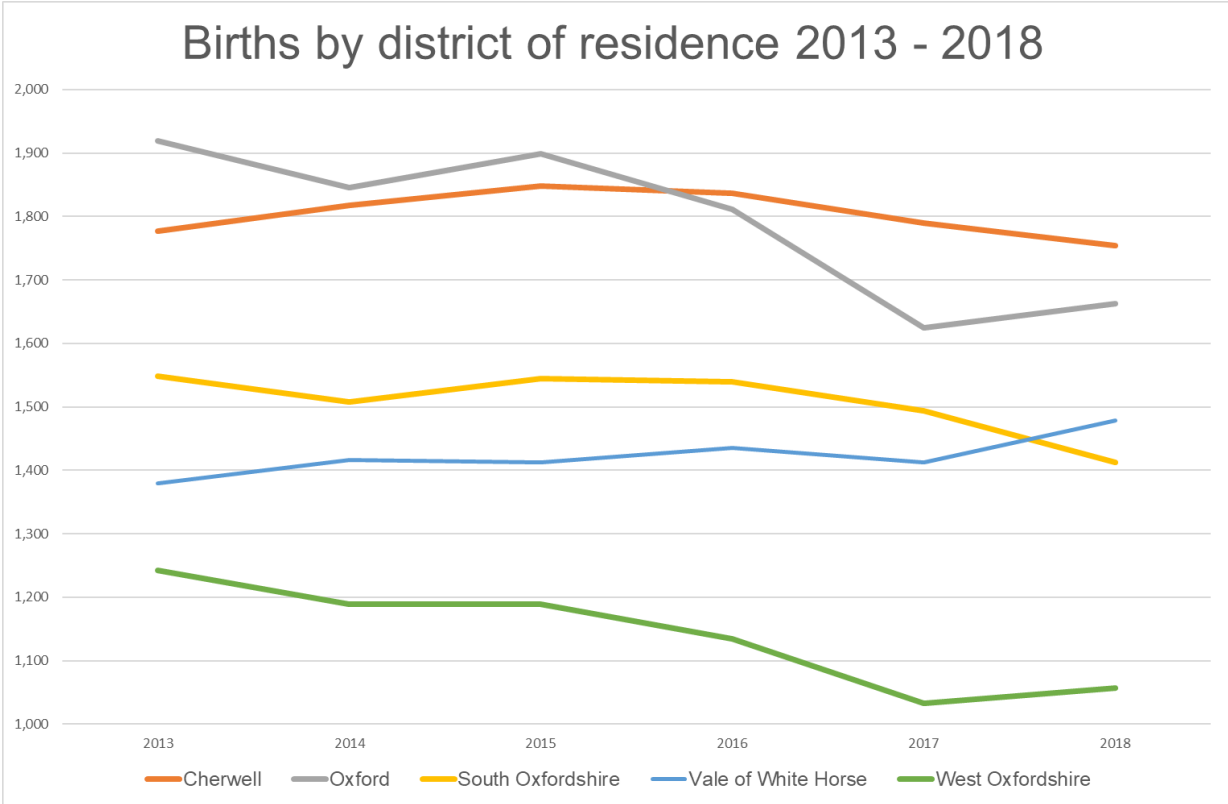
3.1 Factors affecting demand for school places

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

Factors affecting the demand for school places generally also affect demand for early education and childcare 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

Following a decade of rising births, culminating in a particularly large cohort starting primary school in September 2015 (and reaching secondary school in 2022) there has since been a fall in births in Oxfordshire. However, births in 2018 (the last full year for which data is available at the time of this Plan) stabilised, and in some areas rose slightly. The pattern is not consistent either between districts or at a smaller scale: differences between MSOAs and across towns suggest that the divergence of birth rates is likely to be related to large-scale housing development in some areas attracting young families.



This divergence of births has resulted in very different pressures across the county, with some areas still seeing rising demand for primary school places and others seeing sharp falls.

Migration

In addition to changes in birth numbers, some parts of the county experience significant internal and international migration effects, increasing volatility in school populations.

Over the ten years to 2018, there was a net international inflow of population into Oxfordshire, over two thirds of which was into Oxford city. For internal (within UK) migration, there was a net movement out of Oxford, and until 2016 Cherwell, and a net inflow to South Oxfordshire, West Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse. Net migration into Cherwell and Vale of White Horse rose markedly in the last two years, which correlates with where the bulk of new housing has been over that time period. In general, there is a pattern of families moving out of Oxford city into surrounding districts.

Inward migration of pupils not only adds 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 and the 2011 Census revealed estimates of international migration were significant underestimates.

Troop movements in and out of the county

Census data show that in 2011 there were an estimated 5,840 members of the Armed Forces resident in Oxfordshire, and 2,824 “associated residents” between the ages of 0 to 15 years. A sizable portion of Oxfordshire school children are therefore from Armed Forces families. The highest concentration is in the Vale of White Horse, where an estimated 5% of 0-15 year olds are from Armed Forces families.

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 councils are working together to deliver approximately 100,000 new homes across the county between 2011 and 2031 to address the severe housing shortage and expected economic growth. Oxfordshire comprises 5 districts, and their current Local Plan status is summarised below. For each planning area, the relevant district(s) are identified. The current pupil forecasts do not include

housing numbers in not-yet adopted Local Plans, unless they are already permitted sites.

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, approximately half had been built by 2018, with an increase in the delivery rate over the last five years to nearly 500 completions in 2017/18. Examination is underway into a new Local Plan 2016-2036 which will replace the Core Strategy. The Plan proposes at least 8,620 new homes to be built in Oxford over the plan period 2016-2036. This delivery target is based on the council's assessment of the city's capacity to accommodate additional housing, and would not fully meet the objectively addressed need for Oxford, currently estimated as requiring around 1,400 homes per year. The need for, and capacity to deliver, housing within the city will be matters addressed in the Plan's examination. The City Council is working in partnership with the other Oxfordshire authorities through the Oxfordshire Growth Board to address its unmet housing needs, which will require significant additional housing growth in the surrounding districts.

The **Cherwell** Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses most housing growth on the large towns of Bicester and Banbury, and a strategic development site at Heyford. Since 2015 over 1,300 new homes per year have been completed in the district. Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, across sites at North Oxford, Kidlington and Begbroke/Yarnton and Woodstock. The Planning Inspector issued a preliminary advice note in July 2019, proposing modifications to the Plan, including the deletion of the Woodstock allocation. CDC will be carrying out further work to respond to this, and hope to submit a modified Plan by the end of 2019.

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027. Over half of these had already been built by 2012, since when the average delivery rate has been over 600 new homes per year. The Strategy concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot, Thame, Wallingford and Henley, and also allocates 1,154 homes across 13 larger villages. The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, including a further seven strategic housing sites and increased housing numbers in some town and village locations. Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October 2019 to recommend withdrawing the emerging South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold.

The **Vale of White Horse** (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, delivery of which has accelerated rapidly over recent years, with over 1,600 completions in 2018. On 9 October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to

include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the previously adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now included in the Local Plan Part 2, unless they are already permitted sites.

The **West Oxfordshire** Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, and was adopted by the Council in September 2018. It identifies a need for 15,950 new homes in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011 – 2031, including 2,750 as a contribution towards Oxford's unmet housing need. The plan focuses most housing growth on Witney, Carterton, Chipping Norton and Eynsham, with smaller scale growth at Woodstock and smaller towns/villages. Over the last two years, over 500 homes per year have been completed, and this is now expected to accelerate as the Plan is implemented.

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. This has resulted in some increase in pupils staying at school post-16, and has been particularly noticeable in the SEND sector.

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.

Cross-boundary movement

Oxfordshire schools do not operate in isolation. Some Oxfordshire residents choose schools outside the county, and some non-Oxfordshire residents choose Oxfordshire schools. In some cases, this is because their nearest school is in a different county, and some secondary schools formally meet the needs of non-Oxfordshire families either through having non-Oxfordshire partner primary schools, or having designated areas which extend into other counties. In other cases, cross-boundary movement will be as a result of school preferences, including for selective/non-selective schools, faith schools, or other specialisms.

At **primary** level, imports and exports of pupils broadly balance. Most inward net movement of pupils is from Reading (adjoining Henley & Sonning Common planning areas) and most outward net movement is to Northamptonshire (adjoining Bicester, Banbury and Bloxham planning areas). Other areas which can be affected by net inward movement are: Banbury, Bloxham & Chipping Norton planning areas where there is movement of pupils from Warwickshire; and Faringdon planning area where there is movement of pupils from Swindon. Other areas which can be affected by net

outward movement are: Bicester, Wheatley and Thame planning areas where there is movement of pupils to Buckinghamshire; and Chipping Norton, Burford and Faringdon planning areas where there is movement of pupils to Gloucestershire.

At **secondary** level, Oxfordshire is a net importer to the extent of around 1.6% of the school population. Most inward net movement of pupils is from Buckinghamshire (adjoining Bicester, Wheatley and Thame planning areas, mostly affecting Lord William's School in Thame), which is largely related to selective education in Buckinghamshire, and from Reading (adjoining Henley & Sonning Common planning areas), mostly related to a shortage of secondary school places in north Reading. There are also smaller net inflows from W Berks (adjoining Faringdon, Wantage, Didcot, Wallingford, Woodcote and Sonning Common planning areas) and Swindon (adjoining Faringdon planning area). Most outward net movement is to Northants from the NE of Oxon (adjoining Bicester, Banbury and Bloxham planning areas); to Warwickshire (adjoining Banbury, Bloxham & Chipping Norton planning areas); and to Gloucestershire (adjoining Chipping Norton, Burford and Faringdon planning areas).

For special education, Oxfordshire is also a net importer to the extent of around 1.3% of the special school population.

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 Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs). Additional data is drawn from the ONS Statistical Population dataset (to help with estimating the population of Oxford, due to problems with ONS estimates for university cities), and household representative rate data from the Local Plan Expert Group. Other data used specifically for school place planning are the school census and allocation data received from the county admissions service.

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 MSOA 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 MSOA 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 for the previous year 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. Individual school forecasts can therefore be distorted where there is due to be a new school, but the planning area forecast should correctly reflect the expected impact of new housing.

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.
- 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 its 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 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 are 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 and increasing the financial sustainability of schools.

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. Section 2.3 above sets out the decision-making processes for expanding existing schools.

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 SEND school in Oxford; two studio schools and a UTC; two all-age schools (one bilingual); two secondary schools and five 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.

Schools planned as a result of already adopted Local Plans or other confirmed growth:

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
Whitelands Academy, South West Bicester	Secondary school, 600 places, 11-16	2020 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	White Horse Federation
Cherry Fields Primary School, Banbury (Southam Road)	1 form entry primary school, 3-11	2020 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	GLF Schools
Bloxham Grove Academy	100-place special free school, 7-19	2020/2021 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	The Gallery Trust
Barton Park Primary School, Oxford	1.5 form entry primary school, 3-11	2020 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	Community Schools Alliance Trust
GEMS Wantage Primary Academy, NE Wantage (Kingsgrove/ Crabhill)	2 form entry primary school, 2-11, being built by housing developer	2020 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	GEMS Learning Trust
Windrush CE Primary School, West Witney	1.5 form entry primary school, 2-11, able to grow to 2 form entry, being built by housing developer	2021 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	River Learning Trust
Graven Hill, Bicester	2 form entry primary school, 2-11, able to grow to 3 form entry, being built by housing developer	2021 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	The Warriner Trust
Grove Airfield	All-through 2-16 free school with 2 form entry primary and 4 form entry secondary (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2023 (tbc)	Vale Academy Trust
Didcot	SEN school, 100 pupils	2023 (tbc)	Academy Sponsor process underway
Didcot North East	Two 2-form entry primary schools with nursery classes and a secondary school	First primary school expected 2023	Academy sponsor process expected to run during 2021.
South West Bicester	Up to 2-form entry primary school with nursery classes	2023 (tbc)	
North Abingdon	Up to 2-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before 2023	

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
Didcot Valley Park	Two 2-form entry primary schools with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before 2024	Academy sponsor process expected to run during 2022.
East Carterton	1-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before 2024	
Banbury, Salt Way	2-form entry (or larger) primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before 2024	
Eynsham	2-3 primary schools with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, first school currently expected to be required by 2025	To be decided
South East Bicester	2-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before 2025	To be decided
North West Bicester	2 or 3 more primary schools with nursery classes, dependent on housing growth, and a secondary school	Housing dependent, current forecasts indicate next schools needed mid/late 2020s	To be decided
Banbury	Secondary school, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, current forecasts indicate mid/late 2020s as long as Blessed George Napier is able to expand	To be decided
Grove Airfield	2-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, current forecasts indicate late 2020s	To be decided
Didcot North West Valley Park	One primary school with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s.	To be decided
Witney – north/east	1 primary school with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, current forecasts indicate late 2020s	To be decided
Chipping Norton	1 primary school with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, current forecasts indicate late 2020s	To be decided
Kingston Bagpuize/Southmoor	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, current forecasts indicate late 2020s	To be decided

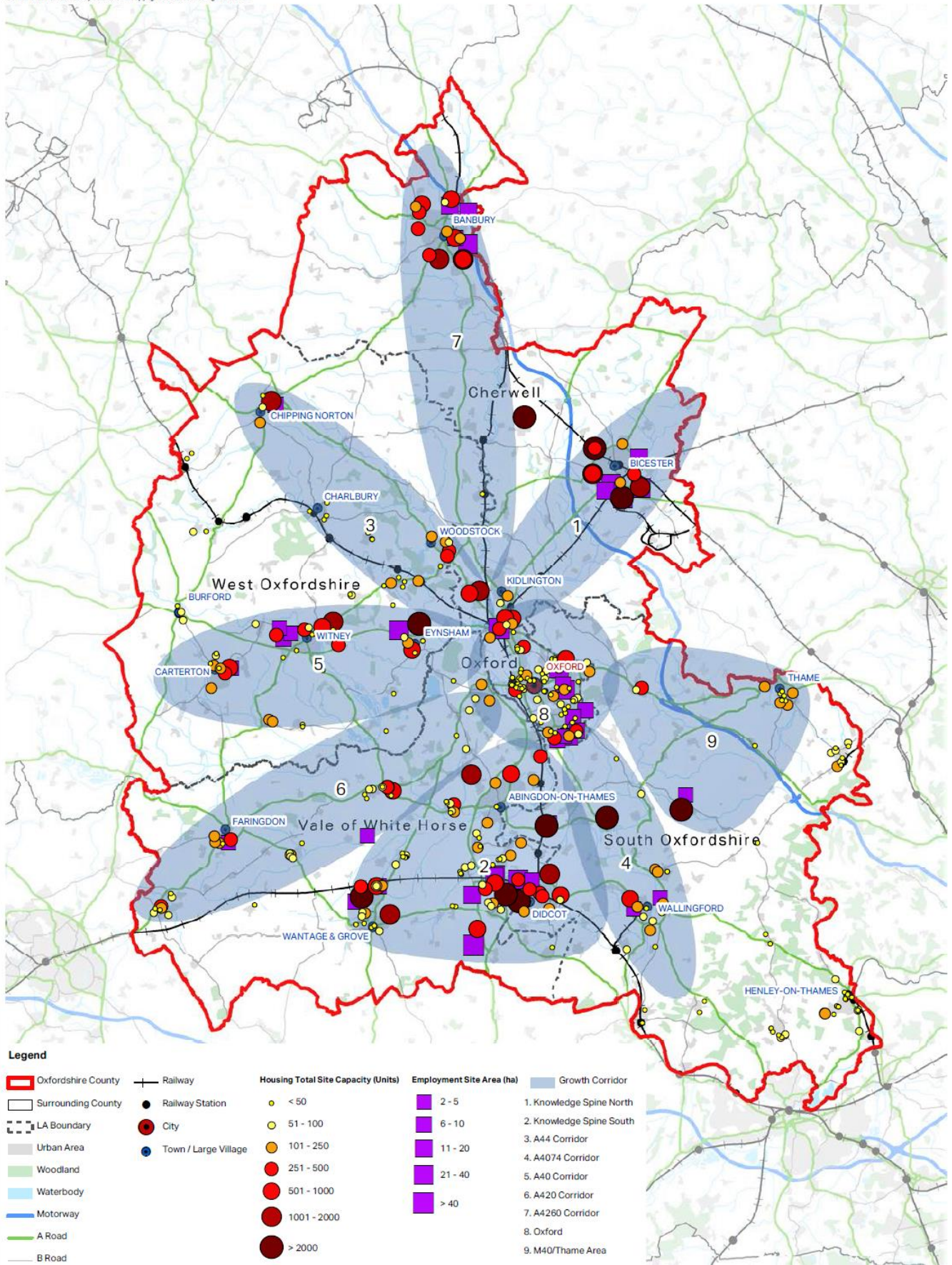
Further new schools are expected to be needed as a result of the higher levels of housing growth now proposed in Local Plans. These will be confirmed once Local Plans are finalised, but proposals so far consulted on would require the following additional new schools:

Location	Type of school	Comment
Cherwell's Oxford Unmet Need sites	2-3 primary schools with nursery classes and possible secondary school	Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review/Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Abingdon – Dalton Barracks	1 primary schools with nursery classes in the first instance	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption. Could be more growth beyond 2031.
Culham	2 primary schools with nursery classes	Proposed in SODC updated Local Plan, now on hold pending a decision on planning in SODC
Berinsfield regeneration	1 primary school with nursery classes	Proposed in SODC updated Local Plan, now on hold pending a decision on planning in SODC
Chalgrove Airfield	2 primary schools with nursery classes	Proposed in SODC updated Local Plan, now on hold pending a decision on planning in SODC
Abingdon area	Secondary school(s)	At least one new secondary school likely to be needed in Abingdon-Chalgrove arc as a result of combined growth in VOWH and SODC, now on hold pending a decision on planning in SODC

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

Major planned growth areas in Oxfordshire

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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. Special schools are not included.

Basic Need funding is allocated on the basis of a comparison of forecast mainstream pupil numbers with mainstream 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 2018/19– 2020/21, Oxfordshire has been allocated £27,180,572 in Basic Need funding.

Additional government funding for school places is sometimes made available through ad hoc bidding rounds or grants. This includes the special provision fund allocations announced on 4 March 2017, which are to support local authorities to make capital investments in provision for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities. Oxfordshire has been allocated £4,166,883 from this fund, to be paid to the county council between 2018 and 2020, based principally on projected numbers for children and young people aged 2-18 between the years 2018/19 and 2020/21.

Academies can also submit bids to the DfE Condition Improvement Fund (CIF). This is an annual bidding round for eligible academies and sixth-form colleges to apply for capital funding. The priority for the fund is to address significant condition need, keeping academy and sixth-form college buildings safe and in good working order. This includes funding projects to address health and safety issues, building compliance and poor building condition. CIF also supports a small proportion of expansion projects. These are for academies and sixth-form colleges rated good or outstanding by Ofsted that can demonstrate a need to expand.

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. Where they are to meet the needs of housing development, developers are expected to contribute towards their cost.

Housing development and funding for school places

New guidance on *Securing developer contributions for education* was published by the government in April 2019. This sets out a clear expectation that local authorities should seek developer contributions towards school places that are created to meet the need arising from housing development. Central government basic need grant, the DfE free schools programme and other capital funding do not negate housing developers' responsibility to mitigate the impact of their development on education. When the DfE free schools programme is delivering a new school for a development, the DfE expects the developer to make an appropriate contribution to the cost of the project, allowing DfE to secure the school site on a peppercorn basis and make use of developer contributions towards construction. There should be an initial assumption that both land and funding for construction will be provided for new schools planned within housing developments.

Oxfordshire's Access to Learning 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 demand for early education places. Developer contributions will be sought towards increasing capacity in the early education market, either through expanding existing provision or through new facilities. Where larger developments are required to provide new primary schools, it is expected that these schools will include nursery classes for the 2-4 age range. 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. From September 2019, the "pooling limit" of a maximum of five S106 agreements towards each infrastructure project has been lifted, allowing the cost of infrastructure to be spread across more 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 also operational in Oxford City, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse, and may 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. 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.

The operation of CL has been amended by regulation 11 of The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019, which omits regulation 123 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 so there is now no legislative restriction on planning obligations being sought towards infrastructure and projects that are on a Planning Authority's Regulation 123 List. The practical effect of this is that, even if a CIL authority lists education as one of the types of infrastructure on which CIL can be spent, it is now possible to also seek a S106 contribution where the three "CIL tests" are met, and it is the county council's expectation to seek such funding for additional school capacity where this is necessary to meet the needs of housing development.

4. SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING DATA

This section of the plan indicates the following information for each school planning area:

- 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 planning areas 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	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.
VC	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.
VA	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.
FT	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.
ACA	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 at 1 May 2019; it will not show schools still at the informal consultation stage.
Free School	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 within a local area for a greater variety of schools, but outside of local authority school planning processes. Since May 2015, “free school” has broadened to become the

<p>STU</p> <p>UTC</p>	<p>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 Part Time Equivalent (PTE)</p>	<p>Nursery places are for pre-Reception 4-year olds or younger.</p> <p>School nursery capacity is always shown in part time equivalent places with 1 PTE place equalling 15 hours a week, term time only. Schools may however offer both universal and extended entitlement places. An extended entitlement place would take up 2 PTE of capacity.</p>
<p>Published Admission Number (PAN)</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 may be a separate admission number for Year 12 (“Sixth Form”) pupils; the latter is set by the governing body, and not shown in this Plan. Schools can agree to admit more than this number.</p>
<p>Reception pupils 2018/19</p>	<p>Number of pupils in Reception class(es) on the school roll as at May 2019. Reception is the first year group in a primary school, for children of compulsory school age of 4 or 5. Comparing this to the PAN shows how full the school is in the youngest year group.</p>
<p>Year 7 pupils 2018/19</p>	<p>Number of Year 7 pupils (the first year of secondary school) on the school roll as at May 2019. Comparing this to the PAN shows how full the school is in the youngest year group.</p>
<p>Capacity of school as at May 2019</p>	<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 based on the number and size of spaces designated as ‘class bases’ for Years Reception - 6. Nursery classrooms are excluded from the number shown. For secondary schools, the net capacity is based on the</p>

	<p>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>
Total pupil numbers 2018/19	<p>Number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 (primary schools) or Year 7 to sixth form (secondary schools) on the school roll as at May 2019. Nursery pupils are not included. Comparing this to the capacity shows how full the school is overall.</p>
1st preference applications for 2019/20	<p>Number of applications received where the school is listed as the first preference by the parent(s) / guardian. This is an indication of how popular the school is. If this is higher than the published admission number, the school is over-subscribed.</p>
Allocation for September 2019 (at July 2019)	<p>This is the number of places allocated for children arriving at primary school, or transferring to secondary school, in September 2019. 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.</p>
Forecast demand for places	<p>These are shown at the level of planning area, for the period 2019/20 - 2023/24. For primary schools, forecasts for Reception intakes are shown: comparing this to the total admission numbers in that planning area indicates whether there will be sufficient school places for each year's intake. Total primary pupil forecasts are also shown: comparing this to the total current capacities of the schools indicates overall pressure on school places. For secondary schools, the equivalent forecasts are for Year 7 and total pupils.</p>
Nursery school	<p>While nursery classes are included within many primary schools, there are also seven local authority maintained nursery schools, that 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 & Disabilities (SEND) 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 & Disabilities (SEND).</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 Access to Learning team will be aware of them, and take them into account when planning school capacity. Houses shown here are grouped according to Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs)</p>

MSOA	A Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) is a geographic area used for reporting small area statistics in England and Wales. Middle Layer Super Output Areas are built from groups of contiguous Lower Layer Super Output Areas
Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	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.
Umbrella Trust (UT)	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.

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, as shown below. Where planning areas have been subdivided into sub-areas, these are shown, but to avoid excessive length, the following codes have been used:

Abingdon PA1 - North
Abingdon PA2 - East
Abingdon PA3 - South
Abingdon PA4 - West

Bicester PA1 - North Town
Bicester PA2 - South East
Bicester PA3 - South West
Bicester PA4 - North Villages

Burford PA1 - North
Burford PA2 - South

Witney PA1 - North
Witney PA2 - South

Oxford PA1 - North
Oxford PA2 - East
Oxford PA3 - Central
Oxford PA4 - South

School	Planning area	Sub-area (where relevant)
Abbey Woods Academy	Abingdon	PA2 - East
All Saints Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Appleton Church of England (A) Primary School	Cumnor	N/A
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (A) Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Aston & Cote Church of England Primary School	Witney	PA2 - South
Aston Rowant Church of England Primary School	Thame	N/A
Aureus Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Badgemore Primary School	Henley	N/A
Bampton Church of England Primary School	Burford	PA2 - South
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame	N/A
Bayards Hill Primary School	Oxford (Headington)	PA2 - East
Beckley Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Benson CE Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
Bishop Carpenter Church of England Aided Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Bishop Loveday Church of England Primary School	Banbury	N/A
Bladon Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Bletchington Parochial Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Blewbury Endowed Church of England Primary School	Didcot	N/A

Bloxham Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Botley School	Cumnor	N/A
Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell CE Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
Brize Norton Primary School	Burford	PA2 - South
Brookside Primary School	Bicester	PA3 - South West
Buckland Church of England Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester	PA1 - North Town
Burford Primary School	Burford	PA1 - North
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon	PA3 - South
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon	PA3 - South
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	N/A
Chadlington Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Charlbury Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Charlton Primary School	Wantage	N/A
Charlton-On-Otmoor Church of England Primary School	Bicester	PA2 - South East
Checkendon Church of England Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Chesterton Church of England Primary School	Bicester	PA3 - South West
Chilton County Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Cholsey Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
Christopher Rawlins CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Oxford (Isis)	PA4 - South
Clanfield Church of England Primary School	Burford	PA2 - South
Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	PA2 - East
Combe Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Cropredy Church of England Primary School	Banbury	N/A
Crowmarsh Gifford Church of England School	Wallingford	N/A
Culham Parochial Church of England School	Abingdon	PA2 - East
Cumnor Church of England School	Cumnor	N/A
Cutteslowe Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA1 - North
Dashwood Banbury Academy	Banbury	N/A

Deddington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Dorchester St Birinus Church of England School	Abingdon	PA2 - East
Dr Radcliffe's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Dr South's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
Drayton Community Primary School	Abingdon	PA3 - South
Dry Sandford Primary School	Abingdon	PA4 - West
Ducklington Church of England Primary School	Witney	PA2 - South
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon	PA1 - North
East Oxford Primary School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton	N/A
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
Enstone Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Europa School UK	Abingdon	PA2 - East
Ewelme Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon	N/A
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon	N/A
Finmere Church of England Primary School	Bicester	PA4 - North Villages
Finstock Church of England Primary School	Witney	PA1 - North
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford	N/A
Five Acres Primary School	Bicester	PA2 - South East
Freeland Church of England Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Fringford Church of England Primary School	Bicester	PA4 - North Villages
Fritwell CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Bicester	PA4 - North Villages
Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester	PA1 - North Town
Garsington Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	N/A
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot	N/A
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester	PA1 - North Town
Goring Church of England Aided Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Great Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Great Rollright Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A

Great Tew Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Grove Church of England School	Wantage	N/A
Hagbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Hailey Church of England Primary School	Witney	PA1 - North
Hanborough Manor Church of England School	Eynsham	N/A
Hanwell Fields Community School	Banbury	N/A
Hardwick Community School	Banbury	N/A
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury	N/A
Harwell Community Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Heyford Park Free School	Bicester	PA4 - North Villages
Hill View Primary School	Banbury	N/A
Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Hook Norton Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Hornton Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Horspath Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
John Blandy Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
John Hampden Primary School	Thame	N/A
John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford (South East)	PA4 - South
Kidmore End Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Sonning Common	N/A
Kingham Primary School	Chipping Norton	N/A
King's Meadow School	Bicester	PA3 - South West
Kirtlington Church of England School	Woodstock	N/A
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester	PA2 - South East
Larkrise Primary School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
Launton Church of England School	Bicester	PA2 - South East
Leafield Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Burford	PA1 - North
Lewknor (Church of England) Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Little Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon	PA1 - North
Long Wittenham (Church of England) Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Longcot & Fernham Church of England School	Faringdon	N/A

Longfields Primary School	Bicester	PA2 - South East
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury	N/A
Longworth Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney	PA1 - North
Manor School	Didcot	N/A
Marcham Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	PA4 - West
Marsh Baldon Church of England Controlled School	Wheatley	N/A
Middle Barton School	Chipping Norton	N/A
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Thame	N/A
Millbrook Primary School	Wantage	N/A
Nettlebed Community School	Woodcote	N/A
New Hinksey Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA3 - Central
New Marston Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA2 - East
North Hinksey Church of England Primary School.	Cumnor	N/A
North Kidlington School	Kidlington	N/A
North Leigh Church of England Primary School	Witney	PA1 - North
Northbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot	N/A
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury	N/A
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford (South East)	PA4 - South
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Witney	Witney	PA2 - South
Our Lady's Catholic Primary School	Oxford (South East)	PA3 - Central
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford (South East)	PA4 - South
Peppard Church of England Primary School	Sonning Common	N/A
Queen Emma Community Primary School	Witney	PA2 - South
Queensway School	Banbury	N/A
Radley Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	PA1 - North
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford (South East)	PA4 - South
Royal Air Force Benson Community Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Rush Common School	Abingdon	PA1 - North
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Henley-on-Thames	Henley	N/A
Sandhills Community Primary School	Wheatley	N/A

Shellingford Church of England (Voluntary Aided) School	Faringdon	N/A
Shenington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Shiplake Church of England Primary School	Henley	N/A
Shrivenham CE (Controlled) Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common	N/A
South Moreton School	Didcot	N/A
South Stoke Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Southwold Primary School	Bicester	PA1 - North Town
St Aloysius' Catholic Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA1 - North
St Amand's Catholic (VA) Primary School, East Hendred	Wantage	N/A
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Headington)	PA2 - East
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School, Chinnor	Thame	N/A
St Barnabas' Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA1 - North
St Blaise Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	PA3 - South
St Christopher's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
St Christopher's CE Primary School, Langford	Burford	PA2 - South
St Ebbe's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA3 - Central
St Edburg's Church of England (VA) School, Bicester	Bicester	PA3 - South West
St Edmund's Catholic (VA) Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon	PA1 - North
St Francis Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
St James Church of England Primary School, Hanney	Wantage	N/A
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (South East)	PA4 - South
St John the Evangelist Church of England Primary School	Carterton	N/A
St John's Catholic Primary School	Banbury	N/A
St John's Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Banbury	Banbury	N/A

St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Carterton	Carterton	N/A
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA2 - East
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Thame	Thame	N/A
St Kenelm's Church of England (VC) Primary School	Burford	PA1 - North
St Laurence Church of England Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
St Leonard's Church of England Primary School	Banbury	N/A
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Bicester	Bicester	PA3 - South West
St Mary's CE (Aided) Primary School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton	N/A
St Mary's CE (Controlled) Infant School, Witney	Witney	PA2 - South
St Mary's CE (VC) Primary School, Banbury	Banbury	N/A
St Michael's CE Aided Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA2 - East
St Mary and St John Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
St Michael's Church of England Primary School, Steventon	Abingdon	PA3 - South
St Nicholas C of E Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford	N/A
St Nicholas CE Primary School, East Challow	Wantage	N/A
St Nicholas' Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA2 - East
St Nicolas Church of England Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon	PA1 - North
St Peter's Church of England (VA) Primary School	Burford	PA2 - South
St Peter's Church of England Primary School, Cassington	Eynsham	N/A
St Philip and St James' CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA1 - North
St Swithun's Church of England Primary School	Cumnor	N/A
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
Stadhampton Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Standlake (Church of England) Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Stanford-In-The-Vale Church of England Primary School	Wantage	N/A
Stanton Harcourt Church of England Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot	N/A

Stockham Primary School	Wantage	N/A
Stoke Row Church of England Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Stonesfield Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Sunningwell Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	PA4 - West
Sutton Courtenay Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	PA3 - South
Tackley Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Tetsworth Primary School	Thame	N/A
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon	PA3 - South
The Batt Church of England Aided Primary School, Witney	Witney	PA2 - South
The Blake Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Witney	PA1 - North
The Grange Community Primary School	Banbury	N/A
The Hendreds Church of England Primary School	Wantage	N/A
The Ridgeway CE Primary School, Childrey	Wantage	N/A
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon	PA1 - North
Tower Hill School	Witney	PA2 - South
Trinity Church of England Primary School	Henley	N/A
Tyndale Community School	Oxford (Isis)	PA3 - Central
Uffington Church of England Primary School	Wantage	N/A
Valley Road School	Henley	N/A
Wantage Church of England Primary School	Wantage	N/A
Watchfield Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Watlington Primary School	Watlington	N/A
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
West Oxford Community Primary School	Cumnor	N/A
West Witney Primary School	Witney	PA2 - South
Wheatley Church of England (C) Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Whitchurch Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
William Fletcher Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
William Morris School	Banbury	N/A
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot	N/A
Windale Primary School	Oxford (South East)	PA4 - South
Windmill Primary School	Oxford (Headington)	PA2 - East

Witney Community Primary School	Witney	PA1 - North
Wolvercote Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)	PA1 - North
Wood Farm Primary School	Oxford (Headington)	PA2 - East
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Woodstock Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Wootton St Peter Church of England School	Abingdon	PA4 - West
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (Aided) Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Wroxton Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	N/A
Wychwood Church of England Primary School	Burford	PA1 - North

Alphabetical list of secondary schools

Aureus School	Didcot
Bartholomew School	Eynsham
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
Futures Institute Banbury (formerly Space Studio Banbury)	Banbury
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)
St Birinus School	Didcot
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Oxford (Isis)
The Bicester School	Bicester
The Cherwell School	Oxford (Cherwell)
The Cooper School	Bicester
The Henry Box School	Witney
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock
The Swan School	Oxford (Cherwell)
The Warriner School	Bloxham
University Technical College (UTC) Oxfordshire	Didcot
Wallingford School	Wallingford
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley
Wood Green School	Witney
Wykham Park Academy (formerly Banbury Academy)	Banbury

Abingdon

NEW PLANNING SUB-AREAS: PA1 - Abingdon North; PA2 - Abingdon East; PA3 - Abingdon South; PA4 - Abingdon West

Primary schools	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Abbey Woods Academy	Berinsfield [PA2]	2007	ACA	16	45	23	300	181	45	20	21	An academy sponsored by Anthem (formerly known as CfBT). Large-scale regeneration of Berinsfield is being consulted on by SODC, including a new school. Substantive nursery places of 78 pte. Berinsfield Pre-school located on an adjacent site.
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon [PA3]	2605	COM	110	60	60	420	355	60	60	59	Expanded to 2 form entry (previous admission number 45) from 2014, pupil numbers still rising. Funded early years provision for 2 year olds in adjoining former Childrens Centre.
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon [PA3]	2595	COM	40	30	30	270	223	30	31	30	Accepted additional intakes in 2013 and 2014 in response to local population pressures. Capacity is expected to return to 210 once these bulge classes have left in 2021.
Clifton Hampden CE Primary School	Clifton Hampden [PA2]	3183	VC	0	10	12	70	76	10	16	13	Clifton Hampden and Culham Parochial primary schools have been federated since 2016. Pupil numbers have fallen at Culham Parochial Primary School. A consultation has been carried out into merging these two schools, moving all pupils to the Clifton Hampden site. If approved, the merged school would have a capacity of 105 places, and an annual intake of 15. Culham Parochial's nursery is not currently admitting pupils.
Culham Parochial CE School	Culham [PA2]	3190	VC	0	10	1	67	33	10	2	3	
Dorchester St Birinus CE School	Dorchester [PA2]	3186	VC	0	15	6	105	84	15	5	7	Shares site & building with Dorchester-on-Thames Pre-school. Annual intakes fluctuate significantly.

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Drayton Community Primary School	Drayton [PA3]	2560	COM	0	30	30	210	185	30	29	29	Expanded from an admission number of 20 to 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) with a building project to provide capacity for local housing growth (the Neighbourhood Plan includes c250 new homes). Pupil numbers still rising. Using governors' powers to provide early years provision for 3 & 4 year olds from Sept 2018.
Dry Sandford Primary School	Dry Sandford [PA4]	2565	COM	0	20	15	140	99	20	22	20	Accepted over its admission number in 2015 and 2016 in response to local population pressures. Potential to expand if required.
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon [PA1]	3861	COM	52	60	59	420	407	60	57	57	Capacity returned to 420 for 2018/19 onwards, following the departure of a previous "bulge" class. Extended age range down to 2 year olds from Sept 18 but commissioning this out from 19/20.
Europa School UK	Culham [PA2]	4002	ACA	0	84	84	588	504	90	122	90	Opened as a Free School 2012. Serves a wider catchment area. Increased Reception intake from 56 to 84 in 2015, and to 90 in 2019. Capacity shown for primary phase only, and based on admission number of 84; with the new admission number of 90, total primary capacity will increase to 630. Older year groups show apparent spare capacity as they predate the increase in admission number.
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon [PA1]	2602	COM	26	30	28	210	202	30	30	30	Nursery class currently only operating in the mornings; to be reviewed for 20/21.

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Marcham CE Primary School	Marcham [PA4]	3235	VC	0	30	30	210	157	30	27	28	Expanded from an admission number of 20 to 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth, using temporary accommodation ahead of the completion of a permanent extension. Pupil numbers still rising. Shares site and building with Marcham Pre-school.
Radley CE Primary School	Radley [PA1]	3238	VC	30	15	17	105	105	15	16	15	Local Plan allocation for significant housing growth. Additional land secured through a section 106 agreement to enable the school to expand to 1 form entry. Nursery has physical capacity for 48 pte.
Rush Common School	Abingdon [PA1]	2574	ACA	0	60	59	420	401	60	57	60	Part of the Abingdon Learning Trust.
St Blaise CE Primary School	Milton Heights [PA3]	3260	VC	0	15	16	105	91	15	12	14	School expanded from an admission number of 10 in 2017 to meet the needs of smaller permitted housing developments; further expansion to 1 form entry from 2020 is underway to meet the scale of housing growth allocated in the Local Plan, for which additional site area for the school will be provided. Red Dragon Pre-school operates within school buildings.
St Edmund's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Abingdon [PA1]	3856	VA	52	30	28	240	204	30	26	27	Capacity returns to 210 from September 2019 onwards, as a "bulge" class admitted in 2012 has now left.

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
St Michael's CE Primary School	Steventon [PA3]	3241	VC	52	30	16	210	168	30	28	28	School has been expanded 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 pupil numbers are still rising and any significant further housing growth is expected to exceed the school's expanded capacity, and it is not thought that the school could expand further. School has extended its age range through merging with the pre-school.
St Nicolas CE Primary School	Abingdon [PA1]	3247	VC	0	60	60	420	413	60	61	59	As well as an admission number of 60 for Reception), the school admits an additional 4 children into Year 3. Shares site with St Nicolas Pre-school and Playgroup.
Sunningwell CE Primary School	Sunningwell [PA4]	3242	VC	0	15	16	105	94	15	14	14	Shares site and building with Sunningwell Pre-school.
Sutton Courtenay CE Primary School	Sutton Courtenay [PA3]	3243	ACA	52	30	25	210	151	30	24	24	Expanded from an admission number of 20 to 30 to provide capacity for local housing growth. Pupil numbers still rising. Further expansion may become necessary, especially if housing growth exceeds that currently proposed in the Local Plan. Converted to academy in April 2019 as part of the Ridgeway Education Trust.
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon [PA3]	2598	ACA	52	30	30	210	179	30	23	23	School has helped meet the local pressure on school places through flexibility in its annual intake. There has been a feasibility study into permanent expansion, which would be implemented if local population growth due to local housing development causes a shortage of school places. Shares site with Ladybirds @Riverside Pre-school. Part of Vale Academy Trust.

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon [PA1]	2587	COM	15	30	30	210	204	30	29	29	Has been over-subscribed from within catchment in some years.
Wootton St Peter CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton [PA4]	3854	VA	0	16	10	112	89	16	9	10	Constrained site would make it difficult to expand this school.
Total for partnership				497	755	685	5357	4605	761	720	690	
% spare places						9%		14%		5%	9%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Europa School UK	Culham	4002	ACA	4-19	56	55	532	359	56	59	59	Opened as a Free School 2012. Serves a wider catchment area. As an all-through school, pupils transfer directly from Yr 6 and therefore do not need to apply for a place. Applications data for 2019 assumes all pupils will transfer. Admission number shown represents the number of places currently provided in Yr 7; will increase to 84, and eventually 90, as the higher primary admission numbers feed through. Capacity shown for secondary phase only, and based on admission number of 84; with the new admission number of 90, total secondary capacity will increase to c630. Older year groups show apparent spare capacity as they predate the increase in admission number. Allocation number is as reported by the academy.

Abingdon

Secondary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon	4127	ACA	11-18	180	118	1051	548	180	118	151	Includes co-located resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs. Converted to academy in November 2018 as part of the Abingdon Learning Trust. Dunmore Pre-school is located on the edge of Fitzharry's site playing field, behind the site of Dunmore Primary School.
John Mason School	Abingdon	4126	ACA	11-18	180	161	1040	954	180	172	180	Part of the Abingdon Learning Trust.
Larkmead School	Abingdon	4125	ACA	11-18	180	150	1060	761	180	135	161	Includes co-located resource unit for hearing impairment special needs.
Total for partnership					596	484	3683	2622	596	484	551	
% spare places						19%		29%		19%	8%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts (More detailed forecasts are included at the end of this Plan.)
Reception	696	679	717	678	708	<p>Forecasts do not include the housing proposals for this area in the emerging VOWH and SODC Local Plans, only those which are in adopted Local Plans or relate to permitted developments. Abingdon has an MoD base, and therefore numbers are subject to volatility related to personnel redeployments.</p> <p>Following several years of rapid growth in primary school pupil numbers, demand for Reception places dipped in 2017, but has started to grow again from 2018/19, with significant progress having been made towards housing planning. Housing growth, and the subsequent increase in demand for school places, is not consistent across the area. There is forecast to be a shortage of school places to the north and west of the town from 2021 onwards, which is disguised by a surplus to the east of the area. (Primary pupil forecasts for sub-areas of Abingdon are available in the annex to this Plan.)</p> <p>Demographic growth is now moving from the primary sector to the secondary sector, and the total number of secondary school pupils is now expected to grow throughout, and beyond, the current Plan period. Most of the impact of planned housing growth on secondary schools in particular will be beyond the period covered by this Plan.</p>
All primary	4713	4881	5060	5074	5110	
Year 7	548	497	533	606	622	
All secondary	2771	2890	3008	3185	3352	

Abingdon

Comments on school capacity

Recent expansions at Drayton, Sutton Courtenay, Marcham, St Michael's and St Blaise (to PAN 15) have kept combined Reception admission numbers ahead of population growth. Although forecasts overall show spare capacity, this is not evenly spread, with significant surplus capacity to the east of Abingdon, but forecast shortages to the north and west. A new primary school will be needed by the early 2020s for the N and NW Abingdon strategic housing developments, and further expansions in village schools (e.g. St Blaise, Radley) will be triggered by progress with local housing developments. The proposed merger of Culham Parochial and Clifton Hampden primary schools would, if approved, reduce surplus capacity to the east of Abingdon.

Across the secondary schools there is currently some surplus capacity but this will fall as the higher numbers now in primary school feed through to the secondary sector. Shortages of Year 7 places are forecast to emerge after 2022, based on current school sizes and pupil movement. Investigation of options for longer term expansion of secondary school capacity in this area is on hold awaiting a clearer picture of likely housing growth patterns, but at least one new school in the area around Abingdon is expected to become necessary. The Europa School (an all-through free school) completed its takeover of the former European School in September 2017 and now teaches the whole primary and secondary age range. Although shown in this planning area, it draws pupils from a wider area due to the bilingual education it provides.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Abingdon Central	0	10	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	32	Stert Street [32].
Abingdon North	0	0	75	150	175	179	129	128	150	986	N Abingdon strategic site [879; 786 in plan period]; NW Abingdon [200].
Abingdon North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abingdon South	58	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	East of Drayton Rd, Abingdon [158, 103 in plan period].
Berinsfield	0	10	0	27	9	7	8	0	0	61	Lower Road, Garsington [10]; Marsh Baldon NDP Identified Sites [15]; Land off Fieldside Track, Long Wittenham [36].
Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtenay, Milton	156	152	182	171	128	60	110	110	110	1179	Drayton: Halls Close [28]; Manor Farm [57]; S of High Street [140]. Steventon: Hanney Road [44]; Abingdon Road [57; 15 in plan period]; Barnett Road [65]; Sutton Courtenay: South of Appleford Road [2 phases; 95+100; 192 in the plan period]; E of Sutton Courtenay [200; 150 in plan period]; Milton: Milton Hill [53]; Milton Heights [458; 435 in plan period].

Abingdon

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Sunningwell, Marcham, Radley, Wootton & north of Abingdon	121	47	26	62	85	55	55	55	0	506	Radley: NW of Radley [240]. Wootton: Besselsleigh Rd [64]; Marcham: Anson Field [13]; Land off Packhorse Lane [37]; Land of Sheepstead Road [2 sites = 37+47]; Packhorse Lane [54; 7 in plan period]; W of Hyde Copse [61].
Total	2352	2282	2313	2441	2418	2323	2325	2317	2285	2867	

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

The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, including: Abingdon (1150); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (2,550); NW of Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell (200); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (885); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrevenham (500). In addition, 2,500 homes at Grove Airfield were carried forward from the 2011 Local Plan.

On 9 October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Of these, by March 2018 6,300 had been completed and 13,387 more were already permitted. In addition to the Local Plan Part 1 allocations, the Part 2 Plan adds allocations of 130 homes in East Hanney (2 sites); a further 600 in Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor, 90 to the south-east of Marcham, 1,200 at Dalton Barracks to the west of Abingdon, and a further 400 homes north-west of Grove (with the potential for further growth post-2031).

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the previously adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now included in the Local Plan Part 2, unless they are already permitted sites.

Abingdon

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages, including Berinsfield.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034:

Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Banbury

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bishop Loveday CE (VA) Primary School	Bodicote	3351	ACA	0	60	41	420	374	60	44	46	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of The Warriner MAT. Intakes are rising again after a dip in 2017.
Cropredy CE Primary School	Cropredy	3000	VC	0	30	21	210	166	30	26	26	School previously had a lower admission number (25). Total pupil numbers have been broadly stable in recent years. Shares site with Cropredy Pre-school.
Dashwood Banbury Academy	Banbury	2003	ACA	84	60	57	420	350	60	70	59	School has doubled its intake, and total pupil numbers are still growing. Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. Extended age range to 2 year olds from Jan 18, housed in new capital build.
Hanwell Fields Primary School	Banbury	3837	ACA	52	60	58	420	383	60	65	60	A United Learning Trust academy. Expanded to 2 form entry to meet the needs of local permitted housing development; pupil numbers are still rising. Extended age range to include 2 year olds.
Hardwick Community School	Banbury	2060	ACA	24	30	30	210	202	30	33	30	Converted to academy in February 2019 as part of GLF Schools. Extended age range to 2-11 from January 2018.
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury	2053	ACA	32	60	44	420	396	60	60	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	ACA	40	90	63	630	495	90	53	58	School is 3 form entry following capital project. Part of the United Learning Trust.

Banbury

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury	2017	ACA	39	45	32	315	57	45	31	32	New school opened September 2017 to serve a new housing development, with an admission number of 30 in the first year, rising to 45; school is expected to expand to 2 form entry in due course. School early years provision for 2 year olds and up. Part of GLF Schools multi-academy trust.
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury	2055	COM	60	60	53	420	333	60	27	27	Offering places for funded 2 year olds, under governors powers
Queensway School	Banbury	2057	COM	0	60	50	420	394	60	52	55	Expanded to 2 form entry; pupil numbers have risen rapidly but now stabilising. Offering nursery provision under governors powers from Sept 19.
St John's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3350	VA	0	38	34	315	250	38	15	17	School has often admitted in excess of its published admission number but has seen a sudden fall in demand for places in 2019.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3825	ACA	60	30	24	210	190	30	18	18	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	120	60	43	420	337	60	50	60	Pupil numbers have declined in recent years, as Dashwood's expansion has increased capacity in this area of Banbury.
St Mary's CE Primary School	Banbury	3022	VC	52	30	27	210	172	30	26	30	Temporary classroom accommodates integrated wraparound care as well as other uses, including 3rd parties.

Banbury

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
The Grange Primary School	Banbury	2058	COM	0	45	48	315	325	45	58	45	Chasewell Playgroup operates from Chasewell Community Centre, which is on the school site. Pupil numbers have risen rapidly in recent years.
William Morris School	Banbury	2019	ACA	26	25	12	175	106	25	20	20	Part of GLF Schools MAT. Academy Trust is planning a major capital project, funded by developer contributions, to increase admission number to 30 and reduce the school's significant reliance on temporary accommodation.
Total for partnership				589	783	637	5530	4530	783	648	643	
% spare places						19%		18%		17%	18%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury	4600	ACA	11-18	142	145	847	861	150	205	150	Admitted 150 pupils into Year 7 for September 2019. Academy trust are exploring the possibility of a 2FE expansion. 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	11-19	180	179	1150	960	180	190	180	Part of United Learning Trust. Academy operates on-site NOA's Ark Day Nursery.

Banbury

Secondary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Futures Institute Banbury - formerly called Space Studio Banbury	Banbury	4006	ACA	14-18	75 in Year 10	12 in Year 10	300	73	75 in Year 10	46 in Year 10	46 in Year 10	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust and co-located with Banbury Academy. Opened September 2014. Allocation number and change of name is as reported by the academy.
Wykham Park Academy - formerly called Banbury Academy	Banbury	4000	ACA	11-18	210	190	1300	844	210	112	183	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust and co-located with Space Studio Banbury. Capacity revised in 2015 as the Space Studio now occupies one building. Academy increased its admission number from 180 from Sept 2016. Shares site with Banbury School Day Nursery (independent of the school).
Total for partnership					532	514	3597	2738	540	507	513	
% spare places						3%		24%		6%	5%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts (More detailed forecasts are included at the end of this Plan.)
Reception	663	710	682	749	782	Demand for school places will continue to grow beyond the time period covered by these forecasts, as a result of large scale strategic housing growth. For several years pupil intakes at primary schools in this area rose significantly faster than previously forecast, and some schools were required to create "bulge" classes at short notice. Population growth stabilised in recent years, but demand for primary school places is forecast to start growing again due to very significant housing development which is planned for the area. Although there are forecast to be sufficient primary school places overall until 2023, pressure will be felt sooner than this in localised areas affected by housing growth. For secondary education there is significant pupil movement between Banbury and Bloxham, and the initial phase of population growth in Banbury is being supported by the expansion of the Warriner School in Bloxham. Despite this, pressure will remain on secondary school places until expansion is possible within Banbury.
All primary	4609	4706	4750	4806	4900	
Year 7	513	500	526	554	526	
All secondary	2797	2927	3009	3136	3180	

Banbury

Comments on school capacity

Recent expansions at several Banbury schools, along with the new Longford Park School, have kept combined Reception admission numbers ahead of population growth. There has been a recent lull in growth, resulting in a temporary surplus of places, but as housing progresses, demand for places is expected to rise again and more capacity will be required. Another new school is due to open at Southam Road, Banbury in 2020, and beyond that a new school will be needed on the development south of Salt Way. Longford Park School is also expected to expand to 2 form entry in due course as the local housing development progresses.

The previous surplus places at the town's secondary schools are being quickly eroded as the rising pupil numbers now in the primary sector reach secondary age. Secondary school places are being planned across the Banbury/Bloxham area, to recognise the significant levels of pupil movement between the areas. Expansion is being implemented in stages, and started in 2016 with an additional form of entry into Banbury Academy; in 2017 The Warriner School in Bloxham added a form of entry, and another form of entry in 2019 supported by a major capital project. There is currently forecast to be a shortage of Year 7 places in 2021, and increasing pressure on places in the longer term. Two options are being pursued: the expansion of Blessed George Napier RC School, and (longer term) a new school to serve Banbury.

As Blessed George Napier School is on a constrained site, the county council is seeking additional land through a section 106 agreement, related to Local Plan housing allocations, to allow the school to expand by 2 forms of entry. As this expansion is dependent on land availability, it may be that a "bulge" class at a Banbury school is required in 2021 to meet the forecast demand. As much of the housing development proposed in the Cherwell Local Plan will only fully affect secondary pupil numbers beyond the period shown in this Pupil Plan, in the longer term it is expected that a new secondary school will also be needed in Banbury. Current population projections suggest this will be needed in the mid-late 2020s, and would be expected to be 4-6 forms of entry. A secondary Free School providing greater diversity of provision within Banbury would be one possible solution to increasing secondary school capacity, and potential sponsors will be sought in due course. A potential site has been identified through the Cherwell Local Plan.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Banbury Calthorpe	142	75	150	100	113	100	100	100	100	980	Bankside Phase 1 (Longford Park) [1090; 530 in plan period]; Bankside Phase 2 [600, 450 in plan period].
Banbury Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banbury Easington	145	160	119	204	186	200	200	193	150	1557	Broughton Road [78]; NE of Crouch Hill Farm [40]; S of Salt Way (E) [1425; 926 in plan period]; S of Salt Way (W) [318]; Mercia House [10]; West Bar Street [2 sites = 12+17]; Warwick Road [7]; Cotefield Farm, Bodicote [86; 54 in plan period]; Cotefield Farm Phase 2, Bodicote [95].

Banbury

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Banbury Grimsbury	100	100	178	347	236	130	100	100	100	1391	Canalside [586; 400 in plan period]; Canalside Station Road [114]; Bolton Road [200]; Higham Way [150]; W of Southam Road [90]; E of Southam Road [510; 405 in plan period]; Christchurch Court [37]; Broad Street [12]; Malthouse Walk [20].
Banbury Hardwick	106	120	130	205	230	180	66	0	0	1037	N of Hanwell Fields [544; 487 in plan period], W of Warwick Road [300], Drayton Lodge Farm [250].
Banbury Ruscote	104	50	60	60	60	50	50	50	23	507	The Fairway [11]; West of Bretch Hill [510; 496 in plan period].
Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote	55	64	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	Banbury Road, Adderbury [25]; N of Milton Road, Adderbury [36; 35 in plan period]; S of Milton Road, Bloxham [85].
North Cherwell	6	20	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	Main Street, Great Bourton [43].
Total	2675	2607	2699	2936	2846	2682	2539	2467	2398	5660	

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. 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, Arccott, 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.

Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. The Planning Inspector issued a preliminary advice note in July 2019, proposing modifications to the Plan. CDC will be carrying out further work to respond to this, and hope to submit a modified Plan by the end of 2019. This is not expected to affect schools in this planning area. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Bicester

NEW PLANNING SUB-AREAS: PA1 - Bicester North Town; PA2 - Bicester South East; PA3 - Bicester South West; PA4 - Bicester North Villages

Primary schools	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Brookside Primary School	Bicester [PA3]	2202	COM	52	45	41	315	305	45	47	45	Pupil numbers have grown in recent years. Jack & Jill Pre-school operate from the former children's centre building on the school site.
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester [PA1]	2610	COM	60	70	44	480	413	70	65	70	Reduction of admission number to 60 would remove the need for the current temporary accommodation.
Charlton-on-Otmoor CE Primary School	Charlton-on-Otmoor [PA2]	3081	VC	20	15	17	105	83	15	7	8	
Chesterton CE (VA) Primary School	Chesterton [PA3]	3082	VA	0	20	16	140	130	25	24	24	Expanding to 1 form entry from 2020.
Finmere CE Primary School	Finmere [PA4]	3090	VC	0	7	11	52	49	11	10	11	Pupil numbers have risen rapidly in the last two years.
Five Acres Primary School	Ambrosden [PA2]	2200	COM	52	60	53	420	339	60	55	55	Numbers affected by MoD redeployments. Planned replacement of temporary accommodation with permanent.
Fringford CE Primary School	Fringford [PA4]	3083	VC	0	15	14	105	93	15	11	10	Shares site with Shelswell & Fringford Playgroup.
Fritwell CE Primary School	Fritwell [PA4]	3065	VC	15	30	12	180	124	30	17	17	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 [PA1]	2014	ACA	52	30	19	210	19	30	24	24	New school opened September 2018 to serve a new housing development. Part of the White Horse Federation Trust.
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester [PA1]	2211	ACA	52	60	42	459	389	60	30	30	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT. Shares site with Bardwell (special) School. Bulge class of 75 admitted in 2013 is still working through the school - capacity will return to 420 in 2020. Shares site with Rainbow Playgroup.

Bicester

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford [PA4]	4003	ACA	52	60	42	420	304	60	43	43	Opened Sept 2013 as an all-through school. Numbers will continue to grow as housing is developed. Nursery opened for the 2017/18 school year.
King's Meadow Primary School	Bicester [PA3]	2210	COM	30	60	47	432	382	60	57	60	
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester [PA2]	2608	COM	52	60	60	420	397	60	53	52	Primary school numbers have been successfully managed down from previous unsustainable level. Shares site with Cygnets Pre-school. Temporary reduction in nursery PAN agreed, down from substantive 78pte.
Launton CE Primary School	Launton [PA2]	3085	VC	10	20	14	157	140	20	15	15	Potential for permanent expansion to PAN 30 explored but expansion not currently viable due to high cost of identified accommodation solution. School admits above PAN in some years as its accommodation allows. Shares site with Launton Playgroup.
Longfields Primary School	Bicester [PA2]	2207	COM	52	60	53	420	338	60	46	48	Expanded from PAN 40 to 60 (completed 2017) to provide more town centre capacity following relocation of St Edburg's.
Southwold Primary School	Bicester [PA1]	2607	ACA	52	60	35	420	277	60	32	30	Part of the White Horse Federation MAT.
St Edburg's CE (VA) School	Bicester [PA3]	3505	VA	52	60	60	420	310	60	77	60	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 [PA3]	3824	VA	0	45	24	315	237	45	22	28	
Total for partnership				603	777	604	5470	4329	786	635	630	
% spare places						22%		21%		19%	20%	

Bicester

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester	4012	ACA	14-19	60 in Year 10	34 in Year 10	310	101	60 in Year 10	46 in Year 10	46 in Year 10	14-19 age range Studio School, opened September 2016. Part of Activate Learning MAT. Allocation number is as reported by the academy.
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	3-19	60	58	420	314	60	62	62	Opened Sept 2013. All-through school (primary and secondary) - 2019/20 sees the school's first Year 13 cohort, bringing all year groups into operation. As of 2019/20 Year 6 pupils are transferring directly into Year 7, but any spare Year 7 places can be applied for by external applicants. Allocation number is as reported by the academy.
The Bicester School	Bicester	4011	ACA	11-18	240	237	1430	1003	240	240	270	Part of Activate Learning MAT. School agreed to take a "bulge" class in 2019 to meet a shortage of places following the delay to opening a new school in Bicester.
The Cooper School	Bicester	4032	ACA	11-18	220	223	1333	1284	220	218	220	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT with Glory Farm Primary School. Shares a site with Bardwell (special) School.
Total for partnership					520	518	3493	2702	520	520	552	
% spare places						0%		23%		0%	-6%	

Bicester

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts (More detailed forecasts are included at the end of this Plan.)
Reception	626	680	673	646	685	Demand for school places will continue to grow beyond the time period covered by these forecasts, as a result of large scale strategic housing growth. Housing growth, and the subsequent increase in demand for school places, is not consistent across the area. There is forecast to be a shortage of school places to the south of the town from 2020 onwards, which is disguised by a surplus to the north of the town, and in some surrounding villages. (Primary pupil forecasts for sub-areas of Bicester are available in the annex to this Plan.) The higher numbers already evident in the primary schools are now starting to transfer to secondary schools, resulting in a sharp increase in demand for places; existing secondary school capacity is insufficient from 2019 onwards.
All primary	4401	4511	4599	4626	4675	
Year 7	550	572	583	623	610	
All secondary	2863	3036	3197	3373	3485	

Comments on school capacity

Recent expansions at several Bicester schools, along with the new Gagle Brook Primary School, sponsored by the White Horse Federation, which opened in 2018, have kept combined Reception admission numbers ahead of population growth. Further capacity will be required in the longer term due to the scale of housing growth planned, and new primary schools within large housing developments such as SW Bicester, SE Bicester and Graven Hill may be required to open sooner than overall forecasts indicate to ensure easy access to school places for families. The new Graven Hill school is currently planned to be the next new school, expected to open in 2021; The Warriner Multi Academy Trust has been approved to sponsor this school. Primary school catchment areas were revised for 2017 onwards, to reflect the relocation of St Edburg's Primary School.

The previous surplus places at the town's secondary schools are being quickly eroded as the rising pupil numbers now in the primary sector reach secondary age, resulting in a shortage of Year 7 places in 2019. Planned and permitted housing growth will further increase the need for school places. Additional secondary school places will be provided during this Plan period by the opening of a new school, the Whitelands Academy, providing 120 places per year group, sponsored by the White Horse Federation, in SW Bicester. It was hoped that this would open in 2019, but due to a delay in the site being transferred this is no longer possible, and the shortage of places for 2019 was met through an existing school taking a "bulge" class. In the longer term, another new secondary school is expected within the NW Bicester development.

The Heyford Park Free School is intended to serve the housing development at Upper Heyford. In the earlier years of that development it will provide more places than required by its local area, temporarily creating spare capacity in this partnership. Longer term it will need to expand in line with the local population.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned 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)

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Bicester East	0	25	73	28	0	0	0	0	0	126	Skimmingdish Lane [46]; Bessemer Close [70]; Churchill Road [10].
Bicester North	65	25	65	115	220	238	220	220	220	1388	Eco Town [393; 303 in plan period; NW Bicester Phase 2 [2185; 1085 in plan period].
Bicester South	81	100	270	385	485	590	615	564	375	3465	Gavray Drive [300]; Talisman Road [125; 52 in plan period]; SW Bicester Phase 2 [709]; SE Bicester [1500; 900 in plan period]; Graven Hill [2100; 1504 in plan period].
Bicester West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East Cherwell (including Ambrosden, Launton)	22	2	50	48	30	27	0	0	0	179	Ambrosden: Merton Road [44; 22 in plan period]; Blackthorn Road [85]. Launton: Launton Road & Blackthorn Road [72]
Heyford & Deddington	158	107	130	130	130	150	150	150	150	1255	Gaveston Gardens, Deddington [85; 82 in plan period]; Upper Heyford [2186; 1173 in plan period].
South Cherwell (including Bletchington, Chesterton, Weston-on-the-Green)	203	253	280	150	73	0	0	0	0	959	SW Bicester Phase 1 [1742; 819 in plan period]; N of Station Road, Bletchington [61]; The Paddocks, Chesterton [45]; Station Road, Enslow [14]; N of Oak View, Weston-on-the-Green [20].
Total	529	512	868	856	938	1005	985	934	745	7372	

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.

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.

Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. The Planning Inspector issued a preliminary advice notice in July 2019, proposing modifications to the Plan, including deletion of the Woodstock allocation. CDC will be carrying out further work to respond to this, and hope to submit a modified Plan by the end of 2019. Although outside of this planning area, there may be some knock-on effect of a growing population in the Marlborough School and Gosford Hill School catchments, as these schools currently attract some pupils from the Bicester area. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Bloxham

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bishop Carpenter CE (VA) Primary School	North Newington	3302	ACA	0	16	14	112	104	16	10	10	Part of The Warriner MAT.
Bloxham CE Primary School	Bloxham	3064	VC	0	60	60	420	425	60	60	60	Recent and permitted local housing development is expected to maintain pressure on school places. Shares site with Bloxham Pre-school.
Christopher Rawlins CE (VA) Primary School	Adderbury	3453	VA	52	45	31	315	211	45	49	45	Expanded to 1.5 form entry from September 2017 with a building project to meet need for additional places in the Adderbury/ Deddington area, and also to relieve pressure on Bloxham.
Deddington CE (VA) Primary School	Deddington	3452	ACA	0	30	28	210	201	30	27	28	Converted to Academy July 2017 as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Shares site with Deddington Partnership Foundation Stage Unit (Pre-school).
Dr Radcliffe's CE (VA) Primary School	Steeple Aston	3828	ACA	0	30	21	210	192	30	32	30	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Hornton Primary School	Hornton	2001	ACA	40	15	16	105	80	15	16	15	Part of The Warriner MAT. This school has no hall.
Shenington CE (VA) Primary School	Shenington	5200	VA	0	15	10	105	93	15	15	15	
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Sibford Gower	3005	ACA	0	20	14	155	109	20	13	13	Part of The Warriner MAT.
Wroxton CE (VA) Primary School	Wroxton	3004	ACA	0	15	10	105	93	15	8	8	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Total for partnership				92	246	204	1737	1508	246	230	224	
% spare places						17%		13%		7%	9%	

Bloxham

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
The Warriner School	Bloxham	4007	ACA	11-18	256	251	1450	1306	284	288	285	Part of The Warriner MAT with several primary schools in the area. Includes special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder. Capacity is estimated as for 2019, pending completion of a capital project to expand the school, which is expected to increase capacity to approximately 1600 places. Pupil numbers are rising rapidly.
% spare places						2%		10%		-1%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts (More detailed forecasts are included at the end of this Plan.)
Reception	226	232	209	212	219	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. Secondary, and to a lesser extent primary, pupil numbers are also affected by the balance between supply and demand of places within Banbury. Demand for places at the Warriner School may exceed the forecast pupil numbers shown due to the school's popularity, but this will be driven by population growth in Banbury, where additional school capacity will be needed.
All primary	1515	1560	1565	1569	1592	
Year 7	285	271	284	284	286	
All secondary	1387	1482	1556	1609	1636	

Comments on school capacity

A sustained period of growth due to demographic trends and smaller scale local developments required the expansion of Bloxham Primary School to 2 form entry and of Christopher Rawlins CE Primary School to 1.5 form entry. This, along with the additional capacity provided on the southern edge of Banbury by the opening of Longford Park Primary School in 2017, and the expansion of Hook Norton Primary School (see Chipping Norton section) to the south west of this area, has created sufficient primary school capacity for the current Plan period. However, even when there are sufficient places across the partnership as a whole, individual schools may be over-subscribed.

Expansion of The Warriner School is underway to meet the expected growth in demand for places: the school increased its intake by one form of entry in 2017, and by another in 2019. This forms 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.

Bloxham

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently meets the needs of the local population overall. 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)

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote	55	64	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	Banbury Road, Adderbury [25]; N of Milton Road, Adderbury [36; 35 in plan period]; S of Milton Road, Bloxham [85].
Heyford	158	107	130	130	130	150	150	150	150	1255	Gaveston Gardens, Deddington [85; 82 in plan period]; Upper Heyford [2186; 1173 in plan period].
North Cherwell	6	20	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	Main Street, Great Bourton [43].
West Cherwell	53	26	55	20	0	0	0	0	0	154	SW of Tadmarton Road, Bloxham [60]; N of The Green, Milcombe [40]; S of Redland Farm, Hook Norton [54].
Total	272	217	228	150	130	150	150	150	150	1597	

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Burford

NEW PLANNING SUB-AREAS: PA1 - Burford North; PA2 - Burford South

Primary schools	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bampton CE Primary School	Bampton [PA2]	3131	ACA	60	30	22	210	156	30	18	19	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Pupil numbers have risen rapidly and the school has expanded to 1 form entry, which is currently forecast to be sufficient for this Plan period. The Old Station nursery occupies the former Children's Centre on the school site.
Brize Norton Primary School	Brize Norton [PA2]	2250	ACA	0	17	17	119	121	17	19	17	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). School has increased admission number to 17 for 2017 onwards, and capacity has increased from 105 to 119.
Burford Primary School	Burford [PA1]	2251	ACA	30	15	13	105	99	15	12	13	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Following recently permitted housing, the Trust is conducting feasibility assessment into expanding the school to an admission number of 20, and a total capacity of 140, but further expansion beyond that is not thought possible due to its constrained site.
Clanfield CE Primary School	Clanfield [PA2]	3100	VC	0	15	14	120	113	15	16	14	Building work carried out by the school in 2017 provides flexibility to take more than 15 in some years, to meet demand. Shares site with Clanfield pre-school.
Leaffield CE Primary School	Leaffield [PA1]	3124	ACA	0	15	15	105	101	15	16	15	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Langford [PA2]	3555	ACA	0	22	22	166	148	22	27	22	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Previously had a second intake into Year 3, which is no longer necessary due to St Peter's Infant School extending its age range.

Burford

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
St Kenelm's CE Primary School	Minster Lovell [PA1]	3125	VC	0	20	18	157	108	20	20	20	Capacity shown is greater than that suggested by the school's admission number as it has one over-sized classroom. Has potential to expand if required to meet local population growth. Shares site with Minster Lovell Playgroup.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Alvescot [PA2]	3550	ACA	0	14	14	98	71	14	18	14	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Changed from an Infant School to a Primary School in Sept 2017: age range now 4-11. Admission number has reduced from 25 to 14, providing a total of 98 places. Additional classroom constructed by Diocese for Sept 2017.
Wychwood CE Primary School	Shipton-under-Wychwood [PA1]	3257	VC	0	45	37	315	292	45	43	42	Admission Number rose from 40 to 45 permanently from September 2017. Not offering nursery places in 19/20 (usually 17 pte) due to low demand.
Total for partnership				90	193	172	1395	1209	193	189	176	
% spare places						11%		13%		2%	9%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Burford School	Burford	4040	ACA	11-18	240	247	1284	1376	235	280	238	School decided to admit up to 270 in September 2017 and up to 240 in September 2018. For 2019 the admission number is 235 day pupils and 10 boarding pupils. Total capacity needs to be reassessed.
% spare places						-3%		-7%		-19%	-1%	

Burford

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	178	173	172	166	172	Primary school numbers in this area are expected to remain broadly stable, except where there are increases due to locally concentrated pockets of housing growth. However, schools in this area attract some pupils from Carterton, where there will be significant housing growth, which may affect Burford schools. The growth in secondary school numbers is boosted by Burford School's popularity from outside the catchment area. The growing Carterton population may result in demand for places at Burford School being higher than shown in these forecasts.
All primary	1259	1283	1287	1272	1263	
Year 7	238	239	238	242	239	
All secondary	1395	1447	1469	1475	1464	

Comments on school capacity

The schools in this area report that pupil turnover rates, which historically have been high due to MoD redeployments, seem to be stabilising. Although there is not significant housing growth planned for this area, even relatively small-scale growth can exceed primary school capacity, due to the small sizes and lack of spare capacity in village schools. Following a recent development in Burford being approved on appeal, the county council is working with the Diocese on developing a scheme to expand Burford Primary School from an admission number of 15 to one of 20, but the school's site would not support further expansion.

The secondary school has been over-subscribed, and in response has increased its admission number, but much of this demand is from outside its catchment area. Given the spare capacity in some of the surrounding schools, the county council does not currently require additional secondary school places in this area.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Burford	11	0	25	25	25	16	0	0	0	102	Shilton Road, Burford [91]; Frethern Close [11].
Bampton & Aston	50	88	80	68	68	25	0	0	0	379	New Road, Bampton [164; 125 in plan period]; N of Cote Road, Aston [41]; Saxel Close, Aston [38]; Mount Owen Road, Bampton [160]; Park Farm, Northmoor [15].
Minster Lovell	0	0	0	35	50	40	0	0	0	125	W of Minster Lovell [125].
Wychwoods	0	8	62	39	17	0	0	0	0	126	S of High Street [62]; S of Milton Road [44]; Churchill Farm, Churchill [10], Station Road, Kingham [10].
Total	61	96	167	167	160	81	0	0	0	732	

Burford

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, and adopted by the council in September. It identifies a need for 15,950 new homes in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011-2031, including 2,750 as a contribution towards Oxford's unmet housing need. Housing completions in the period 2011-2018 totalled 2,538 dwellings, with the rate of completions increasing significantly in the last 2 years.

The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted); Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted); Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017.

Carterton

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	2252	COM	78	45	46	300	264	45	37	42	Admitted a "bulge" class in 2017 to address a shortage of Reception places. Pupil numbers have risen rapidly.
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton	2255	ACA	78	45	58	315	276	45	39	41	Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust. Agreed to take over its admission number to address a shortage of Reception places for 2018. School provides early years places for 2 year olds under governors' powers.
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	2254	COM	0	45	45	351	280	45	36	43	Bright Start Pre-School open on site.
St John The Evangelist CE (VA) Primary School	Carterton	2613	VA	52	60	60	420	411	60	71	60	School opened in 2002.
St Joseph's Catholic (VA) Primary School	Carterton	3556	ACA	0	30	24	210	149	30	6	6	Part of Dominic Barberi Multi Academy Company. Nursery places may be restarted in 19/20.
Total for partnership				208	225	233	1596	1380	225	189	192	
% spare places						-4%		14%		16%	15%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Carterton Community College	Carterton	4041	COM	11-18	140	124	918	574	140	72	93	Shares site with Carterton Community College Playgroup.
% spare places						11%		37%		49%	34%	

Carterton

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	196	182	177	209	217	Due to turnover of MoD personnel, pupil numbers are unpredictable in this area. Primary school numbers in Carterton have grown faster than in other parts of Oxfordshire, and are forecast to continue to grow quickly due to large scale housing growth. Secondary pupil numbers will be slower to grow, and much of the impact of growth will be beyond this Plan period.
All primary	1433	1452	1448	1456	1462	
Year 7	99	103	115	129	137	
All secondary	564	566	574	609	628	

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. For 2017 and 2018 primary schools agreed to take over their admission numbers to ensure all children could be given a place. Pressure on places is forecast to stabilise, before increasing again from 2022 onwards, and additional primary school capacity will be required. This will be delivered through a new school to be built as part of the East Carterton strategic development; in addition, expansion of one or more of the existing primary schools may be required.

Carterton Community College currently has spare capacity, but pupil numbers will rise as a result of the higher pupil numbers transferring from primary school, as well as due to the significant housing development planned for the town. The school will need to increase its admission number in due course. There is some scope to do this within its existing buildings, but to meet the scale of housing growth proposed, physical expansion of the College's accommodation will become necessary, although probably not until beyond the period covered by this Pupil Plan.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Burford	11	0	25	25	25	16	0	0	0	102	Shilton Road, Burford [91]; Frethern Close [11].
Carterton North	64	74	104	130	95	150	180	180	180	1157	Swinbrook Road [2 sites = 70+259; 208 in plan period]; Stanmore Crescent [81]; Linden House [28]; REEMA North and Central [219; 120 in plan period], REEMA North [200; 120 in plan period]; E of Carterton [700; 600 in plan period].

Carterton

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Carterton South	2	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	202	Burford Road [14; 2 in plan period], Milestone Road [200].
Total	2	74	129	155	160	206	220	220	220	1461	

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The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted); Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted); Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017.

Chipping Norton

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Chadlington CE Primary School	Chadlington	3043	VC	0	15	12	105	100	15	17	15	Pupil numbers have grown steadily in recent years.
Charlbury Primary School	Charlbury	2100	COM	0	30	26	210	192	30	33	31	Has been over-subscribed within catchment in some years. The feasibility of potential expansion to 1.5 form entry has been assessed, but will only be progressed if required as a result of local population growth. Has a detached playing field.
Enstone Primary School	Enstone	2103	COM	0	15	7	105	96	15	11	13	Very constrained site and accommodation. School has shared use of village hall building, including full-time accommodation for the Reception class. A recent building project provides flexibility for the school to admit 20 children per year group when necessary, but further investment would be required to make a higher intake sustainable on a permanent basis. Shares site with Enstone Pre-school.
Great Rollright CE (VA) Primary School	Great Rollright	3408	VA	0	15	11	105	102	15	14	21	Pupil numbers include a significant proportion of non-catchment children.
Great Tew Primary School	Great Tew	2104	COM	0	15	16	102	100	15	24	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	30	210	210	30	41	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	52	45	37	315	230	45	37	38	Expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry - building work completed in 2017, ahead of housing development in area. Pupil numbers now rising.
Kingham Primary School	Kingham	2106	COM	52	30	30	208	203	30	20	21	

Chipping Norton

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments	
Middle Barton School	Middle Barton	2151	ACA	0	25	21	175	135	25	24	25	Following a reassessment of accommodation the school's capacity had risen to 175, in line with an admission number of 25. Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Converted to academy in September 2018 as part of the River Learning Trust. Shares site with Middle Barton Pre-school.	
St Mary's CE (VA) Primary School	Chipping Norton	3858	VA	0	60	29	345	254	60	34	38	School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.	
Total for partnership					104	280	219	1880	1622	280	255	247	
% spare places						22%		14%		9%	12%		

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton	4010	ACA	11-18	240	179	1462	963	240	145	167	Shares site with Chipping Norton Pre-school. Part of the River Learning Trust.
% spare places						25%		34%		40%	30%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	251	223	198	192	201	Much of the impact of planned housing development in this area will affect schools after the period shown in this Plan. A lull in demand for primary school places is forecast ahead of the impact of new housing. Secondary school numbers are forecast to rise as cohorts affected by the earlier increase in birth rates reach secondary age.
All primary	1711	1738	1720	1674	1645	
Year 7	170	195	194	222	209	
All secondary	986	1035	1084	1166	1219	

Chipping Norton

Comments on school capacity

Primary school spare places are unevenly distributed, with many schools operating close to capacity. There is sufficient capacity within Chipping Norton town, but village schools are more full, often as a result of town families choosing village schools. Additional capacity has been provided through the recent expansion of Hook Norton Primary School, which will also assist with pressure from surrounding areas such as Bloxham. The planned strategic development at Chipping Norton will require a new primary school; the size and timing of this will take into account current availability of capacity at existing schools. The secondary school is expected to have sufficient capacity, but this will be affected by the balance of supply and demand for places in surrounding areas.

Nursery School

The ACE Nursery School is a community Nursery School run by the county council. It offers 78 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Charlbury, North Leigh	0	79	85	60	0	0	0	0	0	224	N of Little Lees, Charlbury [22]; S of Forest Road, Charlbury [25]; Woodstock Road, Charlbury [11]; N of New Yatt Road, North Leigh [40]; S of New Yatt Road, North Leigh [76]; Witney Road, North Leigh [50].
Chipping Norton	107	75	44	65	85	75	75	100	100	726	Walterbush Rd [228; 201 in plan period]; S of Banbury Road [100]; Tank Farm [1100; 425 in plan period].
Enstone & Kingham	10	16	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	44	S of Church Street, Kingham [16]; New Road, Kingham [10]; Quarrhill Close, Over Norton [18].
West Cherwell	53	26	55	20	0	0	0	0	0	154	SW of Tadmarton Road, Bloxham [60]; N of The Green, Milcombe [40]; S of Redland Farm, Hook Norton [54].
Woodstock, Stonesfield, Bladon, Tackley	41	33	98	101	75	95	75	80	50	648	NE of Marlborough School [58]; Charity Farm, Stonesfield [37; 27 in plan period]; Home Farm, Bladon [27; 18 in plan period]; Nethercote Rd, Tackley [2 sites = 70+26]; E of Woodstock [300], N of Banbury Road [180], N of Hill Rise [120]; E of Farley Corner [12; 7 in plan period], Stonesfield [37].

Chipping Norton

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Wychwoods	0	8	62	39	17	0	0	0	0	126	S of High Street [62]; S of Milton Road [44]; Churchill Farm, Churchill [10], Station Road, Kingham [10].
Total	211	237	354	293	177	170	150	180	150	1922	

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

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The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted); Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted); Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017.

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. 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, Arcott, 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.

Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. The Planning Inspector issued a preliminary advice note in July 2019, proposing modifications to the Plan. CDC will be carrying out further work to respond to this, and hope to submit a modified Plan by the end of 2019. This is not expected to affect schools in this planning area. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Cumnor

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Appleton CE (VA) Primary School	Appleton	3850	VA	0	28	18	196	183	28	30	28	School changed their published admission number from 26 to 28 from Sept 2018. Attracts pupils from a wide area.
Botley School	Botley	2569	COM	80	60	50	420	356	60	43	47	Expanded to 2 form entry.
Cumnor CE School	Cumnor	3223	VC	0	30	30	209	210	30	37	30	Initial assessment has been made of potential to expand, but complicated by constrained site access. Shares site with Cumnor Pre-school Nursery.
North Hinksey CE Primary School.	North Hinksey	3237	ACA	0	30	30	210	206	30	33	30	Shares site and building with North Hinksey Pre-School and Childcare Clubs. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
St Swithun's CE Primary School	Kennington	3258	VC	52	60	58	420	392	60	55	56	Expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry. Has previously admitted significant numbers of pupils from outside catchment, especially from Oxford, but as Local Plan housing growth in the area increases the village population, there will be a reduction in (new) non-catchment pupils. Shares site with the Kennington Playgroup located in a separate block.
West Oxford Community Primary School	Oxford	2533	COM	52	30	27	205	205	30	26	26	For some years was over-subscribed from within catchment, but local population pressure has now subsided.
Total for partnership				184	238	213	1660	1552	238	224	217	
% spare places						11%		7%		6%	9%	

Cumnor

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Matthew Arnold School	Oxford	4128	ACA	11-18	210	207	1250	1176	210	245	210	Expanded by 1 form of entry as of Sept 2017, increasing admission number from 180 to 210. Building work is due to complete 2019.
% spare places						1%	6%	-17%	0%			

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	221	216	213	213	220	Forecasts indicate that recent pressure on primary school places has eased slightly, partly as a result of a previous shortage of places within Oxford city being resolved. A sustained increase in demand for secondary school places is forecast from 2022 onwards, but this will need to be reviewed once the impact of the new Swan School in Oxford can be fully assessed.
All primary	1586	1605	1620	1623	1620	
Year 7	210	210	210	232	234	
All secondary	1217	1258	1309	1362	1410	

Comments on school capacity

Several primary schools have been expanded in response to a previous shortage of places in this area, and to meet the needs of planned and proposed housing growth, but the level of spare places is forecast to remain relatively low. There are no remaining straightforward solutions to expanding capacity at these schools, and therefore should there be further growth in demand, in some years pupils may be displaced to surrounding areas.

The combined effect of rising pupil numbers already at primary school in this area and local housing growth has required an increase in secondary school capacity, and Matthew Arnold School is expanding by one form of entry in the first instance. Longer term, it may become necessary to review whether the school could expand by another form of entry, but this will be reviewed once the impact of the new secondary school in Oxford, opening 2019, is apparent.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Cumnor

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Cumnor	7	11	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	41	Cumnor Hill [12]; W of Faringdon Road [22]; Tilbury Lane [150; 7 in plan period].
Hinksey	0	10	61	190	180	50	50	33	0	574	Botley Centre Site A [128]; Botley Centre Site B [132]; West Way [11]; North Hinksey Lane [20]; South of Kennington Site 3 [283].
Total	7	21	72	202	180	50	50	33	0	615	

The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, including: Abingdon (1150); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (2,550); NW of Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell (200); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (885); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). In addition, 2,500 homes at Grove Airfield were carried forward from the 2011 Local Plan.

On 9 October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Of these, by March 2018 6,300 had been completed and 13,387 more were already permitted. In addition to the Local Plan Part 1 allocations, the Part 2 Plan adds allocations of 130 homes in East Hanney (2 sites); a further 600 in Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor, 90 to the south-east of Marcham, 1,200 at Dalton Barracks to the west of Abingdon, and a further 400 homes north-west of Grove (with the potential for further growth post-2031).

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the previously adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now included in the Local Plan Part 2, unless they are already permitted sites.

Schools in this area are also affected by Oxford city housing (see Oxford section).

Didcot

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
All Saints CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3859	VA	52	60	48	420	394	60	48	56	
Aureus Primary School	Didcot	2011	ACA	60	60	45	420	75	60	56	60	New school opened in September 2018 as part of the GLF Schools MAT. Pupil numbers still growing - for 2019/20 academic year, classes up to Year 3 are operating.
Blewbury Endowed CE Primary School	Blewbury	3248	VC	0	25	25	175	162	25	5	7	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	45	40	315	247	45	44	45	Expanded from an admission number of 30 to meet the needs of the growing local population. Total expanded capacity shown; apparent spare capacity relates to older year groups where an admission number of 30 still applies.
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot	2012	ACA	52	60	60	420	239	60	75	60	School opened Sept 2016 with Nursery, Reception, Year 1 and Year 2. Operating at or close to capacity in all open year groups; apparent spare capacity relates to year groups not yet operating. Part of the GEMS Learning Trust.
Hagbourne CE Primary School	East Hagbourne	3249	VC	0	30	30	204	207	30	34	30	
Harwell Community Primary School	Harwell	2563	COM	0	30	29	210	199	30	40	30	Pupil numbers have risen rapidly. Potential for permanent expansion to 1.5 form entry explored but this school would be difficult and expensive to expand. To be kept under review as the scale of housing growth both for Harwell village and for Harwell Science & Innovation Campus is confirmed, and in the context of expanding and new schools in the surrounding area.
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot	2609	ACA	26	60	60	420	421	60	71	60	Academy is part of the Oxford Primary Education Network "umbrella trust".

Didcot

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Long Wittenham CE Primary School	Long Wittenham	3233	VC	0	15	13	105	90	15	14	17	School working with partners to investigate possibility of relocation.
Manor School	Didcot	2028	ACA	0	75	45	525	411	60	31	30	Academy is part of the GLF Schools MAT. Shares site with Ladybird Pre-school. The academy previously had a PAN of 75 but has now reduced this to 60 pupils per year group, and pupil numbers are falling.
Northbourne CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3852	ACA	52	45	45	315	308	45	37	45	Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
South Moreton School	South Moreton	2566	ACA	0	25	17	175	153	25	21	25	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Shares site with South Moreton Pre-school.
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot	2594	COM	52	60	17	420	389	60	44	53	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. Butterflies Pre-school in former Childrens Centre space.
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot	3912	ACA	78	60	59	420	370	60	50	53	Academy is part of the Oxford Primary Education Network "umbrella trust". Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Places for 2 year olds provided under governors' powers.
Total for partnership				398	650	533	4544	3665	635	570	571	
% spare places						18%		19%		10%	10%	

Didcot

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Aureus School	Didcot	4004	ACA	11-16	240	200	1200	317	240	176	199	New school opened in Sept 2017 at Great Western Park housing development, initially with admission number 120. Apparent spare capacity relates to year groups not yet operating. Part of GLF Schools MAT. Co-located with UTC Oxfordshire.
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot	4139	ACA	11-18	300	297	1542	1423	270	406	270	School has increased admission number to 270, and took a bulge class in 2018, to meet demand. Part of the Ridgeway Education Trust. Shares sixth form with St Birinus School.
St Birinus School (Boys)	Didcot	4129	ACA	11-18	180	129	1467	850	180	150	175	Admission number reduced from 210 in Sept 2018, but has potential to increase again as local population grows. Part of the Ridgeway Education Trust. Shares sixth form with Didcot Girls' School.
UTC Oxfordshire	Didcot	4008	ACA	14-19	150 in Year 10	124 in Year 10	600	360	150 in Year 10	92 in Year 10	92 in Year 10	Opened in 2015, pupil numbers still growing. Allocation number is as reported by the academy.
Total for partnership					720	626	4809	2950	690	732	644	
% spare places						13%		39%		-6%	7%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	592	656	640	602	655	Large scale housing growth is leading to rapid growth in pupil numbers. The new secondary school in particular is changing patterns of pupil movement by providing another option, and has reduced pressure at schools in adjoining areas. Much of the housing growth planned for Didcot will not have affected pupil numbers during the period covered by this Pupil Plan.
All primary	3891	4177	4441	4574	4730	
Year 7	644	662	683	790	773	
All secondary	3278	3582	3872	4217	4464	

Didcot

Comments on school capacity

The scale of new housing planned for Didcot will require the addition of up to 7 new primary schools and 3 secondary schools by 2030. These have already started to open, with the UTC opening in 2015; GEMS Didcot Primary Academy opening in 2016; Aureus (secondary) School opening in 2017; and Aureus Primary School in 2018. The next new primary school will be needed in the early 2020s, but the date of opening is to be confirmed, subject to the progress of the NE Didcot housing development providing the site. In the meantime, there is forecast to be pressure on Reception places in 2020. NE Didcot will also include a secondary school, which is unlikely to open before the mid-2020s. In the meantime, pressure on secondary school places is forecast from 2022 onwards, which would need to be met either through increases in admission numbers at existing schools, or through displacement of pressure to surrounding areas.

A new special school is also planned for Didcot, focussing on Social, Emotional & Mental Health Needs and Autism. A "Free School" process is underway during 2019 to identify an academy sponsor for this school. It is hoped that the new school can open by 2022/2023, but this is dependent on land availability. In the longer term, a further new special school may be required, to meet the scale of planned housing growth in south Oxfordshire.

Nursery School

Lydalls in Didcot is a 120 part time equivalent place Maintained Nursery School for 2-5 year olds.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. In Northbourne and Harwell wards there are insufficient places for children to access their entitlement locally. Additional capacity will be required to meet increased demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Didcot North East	0	27	62	161	179	187	293	267	292	1468	S of Hadden Hill [74]; Ladygrove East [642; 195 in plan period]; NE Didcot [1880; 1199 in plan period].
Didcot West	431	492	544	620	586	462	570	550	550	4805	Great Western Park [2604; 1155 in plan period]; S of A4130 [166]; Didcot A Power Station [2 sites = 120+280; 270 in plan period]; Didcot Gateway South [300]; Didcot Road [760; 514 in plan period]; North West Valley Park [800]; Valley Park [4254; 1600 in plan period].
Didcot South East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Didcot South	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	Park Road [154].
North of Didcot	0	10	35	168	188	187	228	202	227	1245	NE Didcot [1880; 1199 in plan period]; Fieldside Track, Long Wittenham [36].

Didcot

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Cholsey & the Hagbournes	0	27	27	96	67	13	0	0	0	230	Cholsey: East End Farm [67]; Celsea Place [60]; Cholsey Meadows [14]; N of Charles Road [15]. East Hagbourne: Main Road [74].
Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtenay, Milton	156	152	182	171	128	60	110	110	110	1179	Drayton: Halls Close [28]; Manor Farm [57]; S of High Street [140]. Steventon: Hanney Road [44]; Abingdon Road [57; 15 in plan period]; Barnett Road [65]; Sutton Courtenay: South of Appleford Road [2 phases; 95+100; 192 in the plan period]; E of Sutton Courtenay [200; 150 in plan period]; Milton: Milton Hill [53]; Milton Heights [458; 435 in plan period].
Harwell, Hendreds	138	91	106	88	69	1	0	0	0	493	Harwell: Reading Road [16]; Didcot Road [19]; S of Blenheim Hill [80; 60 in plan period]; N of Grove Road [207]. East Hendred: N of Portway Villas [26; 12 in plan period]; E of Portway Cottages [46]; Mather House & Greensands [75]. Blewbury: Bessels Way [30; 22 in plan period]. Chilton: Manor Close [18]. Milton: Drayton Road [18].
Total	879	799	956	1304	1217	910	1201	1129	1179	9574	

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. Didcot was awarded Garden Town status by the government in December 2015.

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, including: Abingdon (1150); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (2,550); NW of Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell (200); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (885); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). In addition, 2,500 homes at Grove Airfield were carried forward from the 2011 Local Plan.

On 9 October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Of these, by March 2018 6,300 had been completed and 13,387 more were already permitted. In addition to the Local Plan Part 1 allocations, the Part 2 Plan adds allocations of 130 homes in East Hanney (2 sites); a further 600 in Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor, 90 to the south-east of Marcham, 1,200 at Dalton Barracks to the west of Abingdon, and a further 400 homes north-west of Grove (with the potential for further growth post-2031).

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the previously adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now included in the Local Plan Part 2, unless they are already permitted sites.

Eynsham

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	2013	ACA	20	60	30	420	323	60	28	28	Shares a site with Eynsham Pre-school. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Freeland CE Primary School	Freeland	3208	ACA	0	22	18	157	145	22	11	13	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Shares a constrained site with Freeland Pre-school. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Hanborough Manor CE School	Long Hanborough	3147	ACA	0	30	27	210	201	30	28	28	Expansion to 1.5 form entry is planned for 2020/21 to meet the needs of significant local housing development. Further expansion to 2 form entry may be required in the longer term. Hanborough Meadows Preschool (formerly Long Hanborough Playgroup) has now relocated from the primary school site to new purpose-built accommodation in a local housing development. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Cassington	3651	ACA	15	15	14	105	96	15	6	6	Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Standlake CE Primary School	Standlake	3127	ACA	26	24	17	168	132	24	13	14	Admission number increased from 20 to 24 in 2015, due to an additional classroom being constructed. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Stanton Harcourt CE Primary School	Stanton Harcourt	3130	ACA	15	15	11	105	99	15	16	15	Options have been assessed to expand the school to accommodate an admission number of 20, if required by local population growth. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Total for partnership				76	166	117	1165	996	166	102	104	
% spare places						30%		15%		39%	37%	

Eynsham

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bartholomew School	Eynsham	4054	ACA	11-18	210	204	1300	1274	210	210	210	Capacity increased following a recent capital project to add accommodation. Potential being explored for further expansion in the longer term, in response to the housing growth planned at Eynsham, which would require an additional site. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
% spare places						3%		2%		0%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	111	124	140	128	137	Much of the impact of the planned housing growth in this area will be felt beyond the period covered by this Plan. Significant growth in pupil numbers is therefore expected in the longer term.
All primary	1011	1023	1047	1039	1053	
Year 7	210	210	210	236	221	
All secondary	1298	1339	1366	1410	1439	

Comments on school capacity

All schools in this partnership belong to the same multi-academy trust. Several schools in this area have previously needed to expand as a result of local population growth. Further expansion will be necessary as a result of housing growth.

The WODC Local Plan includes a new garden village north of Eynsham, as well as a large housing development to the west of Eynsham. These will require new primary schools, and would also be required to provide an additional site for secondary education. The county council is working with WODC to plan how the necessary capacity can best be provided.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments.

Eynsham

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Eynsham	16	15	119	124	273	295	295	345	345	1827	Eynsham Nursery [77]; W of Thornbury Road, Eynsham [160]; Newland Street, Eynsham [13], Southfield Road, Eynsham [16]; W of Eynsham [763; 400 in plan period], Oxfordshire Cotswolds Garden Village [2200; 1100 in plan period]; Main Road, Stanton Harcourt [61].
Hanborough & Freeland	0	86	159	121	49	0	0	25	25	465	Witney Road, Freeland [41]; Church Road, Hanborough [50]; S of A4095, Hanborough [169]; S of Hanborough Station [120]; Oliver's Garage, Long Hanborough [25], Manor Farm, Cassington [10], Myrtle Farm, Long Hanborough [50].
Total	16	101	278	245	322	295	295	370	370	2292	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, and adopted by the council in September. It identifies a need for 15,950 new homes in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011-2031, including 2,750 as a contribution towards Oxford's unmet housing need. Housing completions in the period 2011-2018 totalled 2,538 dwellings, with the rate of completions increasing significantly in the last 2 years.

The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted); Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted); Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted); Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017.

Faringdon

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (VA) Primary School	Ashbury	3851	VA	0	15	6	90	67	15	9	9	Governor-run early years provision.
Buckland CE Primary School	Buckland	3222	ACA	11	15	15	105	107	15	23	15	Part of the Faringdon MAT.
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon	2561	ACA	52	90	83	270	248	75	63	69	Part of the Faringdon MAT. 2 separate schools, with pupils transferring from the Infant School to the Junior School in Year 3. Since September 2018, some Reception pupils have been legally enrolled at the "Junior" school as a precursor to a planned conversion of both schools to primary schools, but they are being taught with Reception pupils enrolled at the Infant school. Jointly, the schools have been offering 90 places per year group, but for 2019 this was reduced to 75, until difficulties with accommodation are resolved.
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon	2562	ACA	0			360	337				
John Blandy Primary School	Southmoor	3230	ACA	0	30	29	210	204	40	39	40	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Rapid growth in pupil numbers has required expansion to 1.5 form entry, due to local housing growth. Admission number will increase further to 45 once accommodation is complete. Southmoor Pre-school is based on school site.
Longcot & Fernham CE School	Longcot	3232	ACA	16	20	20	119	130	20	28	20	Part of the Faringdon MAT. School has increased admission number from 17 to 20.

Faringdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Longworth Primary School	Longworth	3234	VC	0	10	5	70	71	10	13	13	Longworth Pre-school co-located on school's site. Expansion to 0.5FE (PAN 15) is proposed for 2020.
Shellingford CE (VA) School	Shellingford	3853	VA	0	15	14	105	95	15	9	15	Rapid growth in pupil numbers in recent years.
Shrivenham CE Primary School	Shrivenham	3239	ACA	0	30	30	210	187	30	21	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, which delivers early years provision.
Watchfield Primary School	Watchfield	2572	ACA	26	60	52	420	331	60	54	55	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Pupil numbers fluctuate, due to proximity to Defence Academy and the school receives a significant portion of its intake as late applicants. Sometimes admits over its admission number into Reception, as pupil numbers generally decline over subsequent years as families move away again, so spare places are concentrated in older year groups.
Total for partnership				105	285	254	1959	1777	280	259	259	
% spare places						11%		9%		8%	8%	

Faringdon

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon	4141	ACA	11-18	240	237	1525	1230	270	257	266	Part of the Faringdon MAT. A new building opened in September 2018, expanding the school to 9 form entry. Pupil numbers expected to rise rapidly.
% spare places						1%		19%		5%	1%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	267	289	273	278	290	<p>The recent extreme pressure on Reception places has temporarily eased, but growth in demand for primary school places is forecast to resume from 2020 onwards, and expansion of schools will be required.</p> <p>The planned expansion of Faringdon Community College is only expected to be sufficient for housing already permitted; any further significant housing growth in the college's catchment area is likely to result in some pupils being displaced to surrounding schools.</p> <p>The current forecasts shown here do not yet include the 600-home strategic site proposed in the VOWH Local Plan Part 2 for Kingston Bagpuize.</p>
All primary	1855	1932	1943	1962	1995	
Year 7	266	270	270	270	270	
All secondary	1310	1396	1453	1510	1532	

Comments on school capacity

There has been sustained pressure on primary school places in this area. Expansion of capacity has been 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. It is intended that the current Infant School will relocate to the new site, enabling it to grow to a 2 form entry primary school; the current Junior School will also become a primary school, a process which started with its initial Reception intake in 2018. The scale of planned and proposed housing development in Shrivenham will require expansion of the village school, which is on a constrained site. The county council is working with a local housing developer to secure a new site for the school to enable its expansion. John Blandy School is also expanding to meet the needs of housing development. Until all planned expansions can be completed, pressure on primary school places is likely to remain.

The expansion of Faringdon Community College should provide sufficient capacity for catchment population growth based on current Local Plan housing allocations, but significant further housing growth may exceed the school's ability to admit children, and result in some applicants being displaced to surrounding schools.

Faringdon

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population overall. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Faringdon	75	175	251	277	210	90	40	40	40	1198	Faringdon: SW of Faringdon [190]; S of Park Road [322+103, 268 in plan period]; W of Coxwell Road [200]; Bromsgrove [10], Southampton Street [11]; Lechlade Road [14]; Fernham Fields [2 sites; 111+89]. Great Coxwell: Fernham Gate [10]; Chowle Farm Industrial Estate [21]; Fernham Road [25]. Stanford in the Vale: W of Stanford in the Vale [22]; Penstones Farm [18]; Bow Farm [2 sites; 20+19]; W of Faringdon Road [100]; N of Ware Road [78].
South West Vale, Shrevenham, Watchfield	125	120	228	198	105	100	100	55	0	1031	Shrevenham: Recreation Ground [11]; Highworth Road [2 sites; 275+35]; E of Highworth Road [240+36; 262 in plan period]; W of Longcot Road [63], Colton Road [68; 39 in plan period]; Townsend Road [116]; Longcot: King's Lane [15]; Watchfield: Majors Road [16]; Cowans Camp [3 sites; 33+100+100; 122 in plan period]; East Challow: Challow Park [38]; Park Farm [88].

Faringdon

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Kingston Bagpuize & Southmoor	139	128	133	103	61	50	20	0	0	634	Kingston Bagpuize: E of Witney Road [280]; Field Close [2 sites; 73+11; 74 in plan period]; Sports Pavilion [30]; Springfield Farm [25]; Abingdon Road [30]. Southmoor: Southmoor House [10]; Fallowfields Hotel [31]; Fallowfields [43]. West Hanney: School Road [15]. East Hanney: Steventon Road [39]; Steventon Road Nurseries [40]; N of Summertown [55].
Total	339	423	612	578	376	240	160	95	40	2863	

The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, including: Abingdon (1150); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (2,550); NW of Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell (200); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (885); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shrivenham (500). In addition, 2,500 homes at Grove Airfield were carried forward from the 2011 Local Plan.

On 9 October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Of these, by March 2018 6,300 had been completed and 13,387 more were already permitted. In addition to the Local Plan Part 1 allocations, the Part 2 Plan adds allocations of 130 homes in East Hanney (2 sites); a further 600 in Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor, 90 to the south-east of Marcham, 1,200 at Dalton Barracks to the west of Abingdon, and a further 400 homes north-west of Grove (with the potential for further growth post-2031).

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the previously adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now included in the Local Plan Part 2, unless they are already permitted sites.

Henley

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Badgemore Primary School	Henley	2513	COM	0	30	6	210	89	30	9	14	School has expanded from 0.5 form entry to 1 form entry. New PVI early years provider within school buildings.
Sacred Heart (VA) Catholic Primary School	Henley	3820	VA	0	30	19	210	172	30	19	24	Shares site with Sacred Heart Pre-school.
Shiplake CE (VA) Primary School	Shiplake	3810	VA	0	28	11	196	169	28	13	14	School is on a very small site, and does not have potential to expand. School took over Shiplake Village Nursery provision in Memorial Hall under Govenors' powers.
Trinity CE Primary School	Henley	3254	VC	0	45	45	315	303	45	45	45	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	0	30	30	210	202	30	45	30	School changed its age range from 3-11 to 4-11 from September 2019. On site nursery provision has been consolidated under a private provider (Cygnetts of Henley), which was already operating on site. Arrangements for integrated provision with the nursery of Bishopswood (Special) School will be maintained.
Total for partnership				0	163	111	1141	935	163	131	127	
% spare places						32%		18%		20%	22%	

Henley

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Gillotts School	Henley	4055	ACA	11-16	180	178	900	860	180	246	200	Also attracts pupils from outside the county. For 2020 onwards, the school's designated area is extending into Buckinghamshire, to help address pressure on school places there.
% spare places						1%		4%		-37%	-11%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	125	128	124	124	121	Demand for primary school places in this area has been unpredictable in recent years. Because pupil numbers have been falling in recent years, the planned housing development in Henley is not expected to result in an overall rise in demand for school places. Forecasts for secondary school numbers are complicated by proximity to the county border. Pupil forecasts shown assume the flow of non-Oxfordshire pupils is constant, but this will depend on the balance of supply and demand for places in surrounding areas.
All primary	928	938	912	894	869	
Year 7	200	180	211	205	194	
All secondary	901	920	960	991	1005	

Comments on school capacity

Primary School catchment areas were reviewed 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 recent 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, but the school may be oversubscribed from outside its designated area.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments.

Henley

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Henley North	10	29	12	26	103	28	23	0	0	231	Empstead Works [42]; Henley Youth Club [23]; Chiltern's End [27]; W of Fair Mile [40]; Wilkins Yard [23]; Smith Centre [36]; Market Place Mews [14], Greys Road [16], Friday Street [10].
Henley South	0	23	18	8	62	26	0	0	0	137	Reading Road [2 sites = 30+23]; Newtown Road [11]; Gillotts School [50]; Station Road [23].
Shiplake	0	60	60	70	27	27	14	0	0	258	Highlands Farm, Rotherfield Greys [163]; Thames Farm, Shiplake [95].
Total	10	112	90	104	192	81	37	0	0	626	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 807 homes from the revised neighbourhood plans at Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Sonning Common, and Woodcote, and 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Kidlington

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Dr South's CE (VA) Primary School	Islip	3655	ACA	30	15	15	105	102	15	18	15	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan (ODST).
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington	2590	COM	0	60	45	386	309	60	39	42	Expanded to 2 form entry permanently in 2017, having previously accepted "bulge" classes, and an additional classroom will be required in due course. School leases space to Robin Preschool.
North Kidlington School	Kidlington	2357	COM	0	45	45	315	291	45	43	44	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Shares site with Magpies Pre-school.
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington	3823	ACA	60	30	25	210	174	30	27	27	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington	2021	ACA	60	60	38	420	340	60	56	56	Part of the White Horse Federation. Shares site with SKIPS Pre-school.
Total for partnership				150	210	168	1436	1216	210	183	184	
% spare places						20%		15%		13%	12%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington	4060	ACA	11-18	180	147	1221	883	180	121	167	School site offers potential to increase admission number if required by local population growth. Pupil numbers would increase in due course if the housing proposed in the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review is implemented.
% spare places						18%		28%		33%	7%	

Kidlington

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	185	172	163	161	159	Forecasts do not yet include the large-scale housing growth proposed, but not yet confirmed, for this area within the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review. As well as proposed housing in Kidlington, this area would also be affected by the proposed allocation in Begbroke/Yarnton, especially for secondary pupils.
All primary	1230	1243	1209	1174	1149	
Year 7	167	133	160	162	154	
All secondary	921	902	913	918	915	

Comments on school capacity

Although current school capacity appears to be sufficient based on the pupil forecasts above, the proposals in the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review would affect this area, and require new schools in Begbroke/Yarnton, as well as potentially the expansion of some existing schools. The county council is working with Cherwell District Council, as well as with the affected schools, to plan the most appropriate solutions to providing sufficient school places in this area, which will also be influenced by the balance of supply and demand for school places in surrounding areas.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Kidlington North	0	0	8	44	0	0	0	0	0	52	Co-op [52].
Kidlington South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yarnton	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Cassington Road [16].
Total	0	0	24	44	0	0	0	0	0	68	

Kidlington

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. 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, 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.

Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. The Planning Inspector issued a preliminary advice note in July 2019, proposing modifications to the Plan, including the deletion of the Woodstock allocation. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites. The additional housing proposed in the Partial Review would generate significantly more pupils. The recent expansion of Edward Feild Primary School is expected to ensure that sufficient school places will be available for the Kidlington housing allocation. The Partial Review includes policies requiring a new primary school north of Oxford; up to two new primary schools in Begbroke; a new primary school in Woodstock; land for the expansion of William Fletcher Primary School in Yarnton; and a new secondary school at Begbroke. However, the exact school solution in each case will be confirmed at the time when planning applications are submitted, informed by the latest data, and may include expansions at one or more other schools as well as, or instead of, new schools.

Oxford City

NEW PLANNING SUB-AREAS: PA1 - Oxford North; PA2 - Oxford East; PA3 - Oxford Central; PA4 - Oxford South

Primary schools	School partnership - see secondary [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bayards Hill Primary School	Headington [PA2]	2015	ACA	60	60	41	420	353	60	39	50	Part of the Community Schools Alliance Trust. Shares accommodation with Oxfordshire County Music Service.
Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Isis [PA4]	3210	VC	100	60	59	420	410	60	74	60	New larger nursery building completed 2019.
Cuttleslowe Primary School	Cherwell PA1]	2004	ACA	142	60	38	420	315	60	53	54	Expanded from 1 form entry; pupil numbers rising rapidly. Part of River Learning Trust.
East Oxford Primary School	Isis [PA3]	2525	COM	52	45	45	315	281	45	34	37	Admission number increased from 40 to 45.
John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford SE [PA4]	2000	ACA	64	60	40	420	290	60	42	49	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Larkrise Primary School	Isis [PA3]	2027	ACA	52	60	53	420	394	60	47	47	Converted to academy in February 2019 as part of the River Learning Trust.
New Hinksey CE Primary School	Cherwell [PA3]	3213	VC	20	28	24	175	151	28	18	19	Increased admission number to 28 for 2017 onwards, but school site too small for further expansion.
New Marston Primary School	Cherwell [PA2]	2020	ACA	52	60	43	420	324	60	25	27	Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust. Includes special resource unit for hearing impaired pupils.
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford SE [PA4]	2006	ACA	52	60	40	420	325	60	23	24	Part of United Learning Trust. Expanded to 2 form entry. Shares a site and Nursery with Mabel Prichard (special) School.
Our Lady's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Isis [PA3]	3836	ACA	52	45	40	315	280	45	34	38	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT. Extended age range to include nursery from Sept 19.

Oxford City

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford SE [PA4]	2593	ACA	78	60	60	420	421	60	53	55	Part of United Learning Trust. Shares site with Two by Two (governor-run provision targeted at funded 2 year old children).
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford SE [PA4]	2023	ACA	78	60	25	420	283	60	27	26	Converted to academy in September 2018 as part of the River Learning Trust.
St Aloysius (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell [PA1]	3842	VA	52	30	22	210	192	30	29	30	Nursery class opened January 2017, using the accommodation vacated by previous bulge class (this cohort now transferred to secondary school).
St Andrew's CE Primary School	Headington [PA2]	3211	VC	0	30	31	240	245	30	44	30	School admitted a "bulge" class in 2010 and then again in 2017; in other years admission number is 30. Reception children class taught in the Quarry Nursery School building.
St Barnabas CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell [PA1]	3832	VA	24	30	26	210	188	30	26	28	Constrained site would be an obstacle to expansion.
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Isis [PA3]	2010	ACA	66	60	48	420	383	60	34	41	Part of the Oxford Diocesan School Trust (ODST).
St Ebbe's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell [PA3]	3833	VA	0	60	53	419	358	60	59	59	
St Francis CE Primary School	Isis [PA3]	3253	VC	52	40	36	280	256	40	25	27	Potential for permanent expansion to PAN 45 explored but expansion not currently viable due to high cost of identified accommodation solution.

Oxford City

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis [PA3]	4145	ACA	52	60	35	420	274	60	33	34	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT. Primary phase of this all-age school opened in 2013 - pupil numbers still rising. The Pod provides 'governors powers' 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 SE [PA4]	3839	ACA	52	30	30	210	202	30	32	30	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell [PA2]	3838	VA	0	60	59	420	416	60	46	60	
St Mary & John CE (VA) Primary School	Isis [PA3]	3834	VA	0	60	59	420	410	60	68	60	Reception children based at Comper Foundation Stage School.
St Michael's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell [PA2]	3216	VA	0	30	30	210	195	30	29	28	School site too small for expansion. Shares site with New Marston Pre-school.
St Nicholas' Primary School	Cherwell [PA2]	2352	COM	60	60	51	420	403	60	44	45	Includes 13-place special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder.
St Philip & St James' CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell [PA1]	3835	VA	0	60	57	420	411	60	68	60	
Tyndale Community School	Isis [PA3]	2008	ACA	0	60	59	420	324	60	46	53	Opened 2013 as a promoter-led Free School. Apparent spare capacity relates to year groups not yet operating. Part of Chapel Street Schools.
Windale Primary School	Oxford SE [PA4]	2005	ACA	78	30	27	420	243	30	29	29	Admission number for reduced from 60 in 2018. Part of United Learning Trust. Shares site with Two by Two provision, Governor-run for funded 2 year old children.

Oxford City

Primary schools (cont)	Location [Planning sub-area]	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Windmill Primary School	Headington [PA2]	2527	COM	0	90	88	630	627	90	133	90	
Wolvercote Primary School	Cherwell [PA1]	2534	ACA	39	45	45	315	280	45	40	40	Expanded to 1.5 form entry and apparent spare capacity relates to pre-expansion year groups. Potential to expand to 2 form entry has been explored and may require a split site. Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust.
Wood Farm Primary School	Headington [PA2]	2589	COM	0	60	60	420	418	60	45	54	Federated and co-located with Slade & Headington Nursery School.
Total for partnership				2083	1553	1324	11089	9652	1553	1299	1284	
% spare places						15%		13%		16%	17%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Cheney School	Headington	4120	ACA	11-18	270	267	1738	1483	270	286	270	Admission number increased to 270 for 2016 onwards, following a significant capital programme combining housing developer contributions and DfE funding. Part of Community Schools Alliance Trust.
Oxford Academy	Oxford South East	6906	ACA	11-19	210	210	1322	997	210	227	210	Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Independent nursery on the school site opened October 2018. Shares a site with the secondary phase of Mabel Pritchard (special) School.

Oxford City

Secondary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Oxford Spires Academy	Isis	6907	ACA	11-19	220	221	1350	1198	220	255	220	Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Sponsored by Anthem (formerly known as CfBT). Admission number increased from 210 to 220 for 2016 onwards.
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis	4145	ACA	4-19	210	83	1275	830	210	34	183	As a Catholic school, draws from a wide area. In Sept 2013 became an all-age school, admitting Reception and nursery pupils for the first time. Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
The Cherwell School	Cherwell	4116	ACA	11-18	270	284	1850	1996	270	463	285	Admitted over its admission number in 2017-2019 due to pressure on places ahead of the new Swan School opening. Part of the River Learning Trust. Includes 20-place special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder pupils.
The Swan School	Cherwell	4016	ACA	11-18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	120	n/a	115	Opened September 2019 as a free school as part of the River Learning Trust, initially in temporary accommodation. Will have admission number of 120 in 2019 and 2020, then rising to 180. Eventual capacity will be 1260. First preference data not available due to separate applications process this year.
Total for partnership					1180	1065	7535	6504	1300	1265	1283	
% spare places						10%		14%		3%	1%	

Oxford City

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts (More detailed forecasts are included at the end of this Plan.)
Reception	1283	1339	1261	1245	1279	<p>After the peak Reception intake of 2015, demand for Reception places has subsided further than previous forecast, and future projections have been revised accordingly. Overall spare places disguises pockets of pressure, and an emerging need for school places related to large scale housing developments towards the north and east of the city. (Primary pupil forecasts for sub-areas of Bicester are available in the annex to this Plan.)</p> <p>The rapid growth in pupil numbers experienced by primary schools over recent years is now starting to feed into secondary schools, where significant additional capacity is now required.</p>
All primary	9674	9784	9734	9551	9453	
Year 7	1255	1191	1273	1312	1293	
All secondary	6769	7016	7299	7619	7904	

Comments on school capacity

The rapid growth in demand for primary school places in recent years required many schools to expand, and there are now few opportunities for further expansion. Instead, the main increase in primary school capacity during this Plan period will be through the opening of a new school in Barton, the Barton Park Primary School expected for 2020. This will be 1.5 form entry, but have the potential to expand to 2 form entry. The school will be run by the Community Schools Alliance Trust. Otherwise, the county council does not currently foresee a need for further new schools within Oxford, although if large-scale developments adjoining Oxford are approved, these may require new schools. In addition, large-scale locally concentrated housing growth such as at Oxford North (previously referred to as Northern Gateway) would be expected to require school expansion unless new schools are included, and a feasibility study into expanding Wolvercote Primary School has been undertaken.

As the population growth has moved into secondary school age, there would have been a severe shortage of secondary school places in 2019 without the opening of the new Swan School, as part of the River Learning Trust. Its permanent home will be in Marston (sharing a site with the Meadowbrook College), but initially it is operating in temporary accommodation on the Cherwell School site. This will provide an additional 180 places per year which is expected to be broadly sufficient for the currently planned scale of housing growth within Oxford. Proposals for significant housing development on the outskirts of Oxford, still to be confirmed, would be expected to require another new secondary school to serve the city and its surrounding area.

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 140 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.
- Slade Nursery School offers 156 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 2 to 5. Slade Nursery is Federated with Wood Farm School.
- Headington Quarry Foundation Stage School offers 100 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently just about meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments.

Oxford City

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites **NB As much of the planned housing exceeds the time period of this plan, housing numbers are shown in the format [Overall Housing; of which completions during this pupil place plan period]**
Barton	42	96	100	108	100	100	100	140	146	932	Barton Park [885]; Maltfield Road [47].
Blackbird Leys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80	Knights Road [80].
Churchill	0	0	10	0	100	75	36	0	0	221	Churchill Hospital [136]; Warneford Hospital [75]; Valentia Road [12]; Warren Crescent [10].
Cowley	0	0	38	70	79	50	117	67	0	421	Templars Square [225]; Iffley Mead [84]; Barns Road East [25]; Murco Garage [28]; Meadow Lane [49].
Cowley Marsh	0	0	24	24	0	0	25	110	113	296	Cowley Marsh Depot [80]; Jesus College [28]; Lincoln College [90]; Temple Cowley Pool [48]; Slade House [50].
Greater Leys	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	70	70	200	Blackbird Leys Central [300; 200 in plan period].
Headington	37	0	0	110	80	0	65	50	50	392	John Radcliffe Hospital [150]; London Rd [37]; Pullens Lane [15]; Marston Road [70]; OBU Student Village [120].
Hinksey Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iffley Fields	0	22	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	Iffley Rd [34].
Littlemore	0	0	50	50	160	100	200	0	54	614	Kassam Stadium [150]; Sandford Rd [140]; Armstrong Rd [270]; Sandy Lane West [25]; Oxford Academy [69; 29 in plan period].
Marston	0	8	8	0	39	0	0	29	29	113	Marston Paddock [39]; Park Farm [58]; Jack Russell Pub [16].
North Ward	59	0	70	70	50	50	50	50	78	477	Oxpens [445]; Westgate Centre [59]; Manor Place [40]; Green Templeton College [28].
Osney	12	13	0	16	80	50	50	72	50	343	Osney Mead [280]; Canalside Jericho [22]; Abbey Rd [12]; Old Power Station [16]; Sommerville College [13].

Oxford City

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites <i>**NB As much of the planned housing exceeds the time period of this plan, housing numbers are shown in the format [Overall Housing; of which completions during this pupil place plan period]**</i>
Risinghurst	0	0	0	100	0	0	80	50	0	230	Bayards Hill Playing Field [30]; Nielsen House [200].
St Margaret's	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	30	30	130	Ewert House [130].
St Mary's	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	44	Chapel St [24]; Magdalen Road [20].
Summertown	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	35	10	65	276 Banbury Rd [35]; Summertown House [386; 10 in plan period]; Millway Close [20].
Wolvercote	0	0	50	156	140	150	150	150	28	824	Northern Gateway [480]; Paper Mill [190]; St Frideswide Farm [128]; Elsfield Hall [26].
Total	2167	2181	2401	2724	2849	2662	2961	2957	2703	5416	

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, approximately half had been built by 2018. Over the last 5 years, the building rate has been just over 300 dwellings per year. Examination is underway into a new Local Plan 2016-2036 which will replace the Core Strategy. The Plan proposes at least 8,620 new homes to be built in Oxford over the plan period 2016-2036. This equates to a delivery of 431 dwellings per annum, faster than the Core Strategy and recent delivery rates. This delivery target is based on the council's assessment of the city's capacity to accommodate additional housing, and would not fully meet the objectively addressed need for Oxford, currently estimated as requiring around 1,400 homes per year. The need for, and capacity to deliver, housing within the city will be matters addressed in the Plan's examination. The City Council is working in partnership with the other Oxfordshire authorities through the Oxfordshire Growth Board to address its unmet housing needs, which will require significant additional housing growth in the surrounding districts.

Sonning Common

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Kidmore End CE (VA) Primary School	Kidmore End	3807	ACA	0	30	27	210	200	30	20	20	Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Peppard CE Primary School	Peppard	3205	VC	0	15	14	105	98	15	13	14	Governors have secured a site for the potential relocation of the school subject to capital funding becoming available.
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common	2506	COM	0	60	46	409	381	60	37	39	In practice the current layout and suitability of accommodation at the school restricts its ability to provide the required curriculum spaces for a 2 form entry school. The school and county council have explored options to supplement their accommodation, subject to funding becoming available. Shares 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	87	724	679	105	70	73	
% spare places						17%		6%		33%	30%	

Sonning Common

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School	Sonning Common	4013	ACA	11-16	120	69	980	361	120	61	99	Pupil numbers fell suddenly after the school became subject to special measures following an Ofsted inspection that took place in March 2017. It has since converted to an academy as part of the Maiden Erlegh Trust. School previously had an admission number of 180. Also serves Caversham (Reading), and demand for places is strongly dependent on Reading. Co-located with the secondary school age range of Bishopswood (Special) School and the Youth Centre - opportunities are being explored to improve the accommodation provision for Bishopswood. School has been granted DfE permission to sell part of their site, including the area previously occupied by Kingfisher Kindergarten.
% spare places						43%		63%		49%	18%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on growth
Reception	73	75	78	80	79	There is a significant flow of pupils from Reading to schools in this area, which makes pupil numbers more difficult to forecast. Pupil forecasts shown assume this flow is constant, but this will depend on the balance of supply and demand for places within Reading. Reading's demand for secondary school places is forecast to grow rapidly over the next few years, and Reading Borough Council expects this to increase the flow of pupils to Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School. However, in the longer term a new secondary school is due to open in Reading, which will counter the increase in population.
All primary	668	646	622	597	576	
Year 7	99	90	100	99	96	
All secondary	384	426	447	459	486	

Sonning Common

Comments on school capacity

Schools in this area are affected by demand from families living on the outskirts of Reading. Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge in particular plays a key role in providing secondary school places for families living within the Caversham and Emmer Green area in Berkshire, and since September 2012 the area of Reading which is north of the River Thames (Caversham) has been in the designated area of Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School. In recent years several new primary and secondary schools have opened in Reading, with more planned, and the balance between the additional capacity provided these and Reading's population growth will affect demand for places in Sonning Common schools. Additional school capacity is not currently expected to be required within this area.

Early Years Free Entitlement

There are sufficient early years places to meet the needs of the local population.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Shiplake	0	60	60	70	27	27	14	0	0	258	Highlands Farm, Rotherfield Greys [163]; Thames Farm, Shiplake [95].
Sonning Common	30	35	0	27	98	10	0	0	0	200	Memorial Hall Field [50]; Kennylands Road [26]; Kennylands Paddock [22], Lea Meadow [65]; Chiltern Edge [37].
Total	30	95	60	97	125	37	14	0	0	458	

Sonning Common

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages, including Sonning Common. In many cases the village housing sites will be identified through a Neighbourhood Plan process. The housing allocated through the Sonning Common Neighbourhood Plan is included in the forecasts above.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 807 homes from the revised neighbourhood plans at Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Sonning Common, and Woodcote, and 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Thame

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Aston Rowant CE Primary School	Aston Rowant	3180	VC	0	15	8	105	60	15	10	10	Capacity is significantly dependent on temporary classrooms.
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame	2463	COM	0	90	72	630	481	90	56	69	School has increased admission number to 90 from Sept 2017, increasing capacity to 630, ahead of local housing growth. Shares a site with privately-owned Busy Bees Playgroup.
John Hampden Primary School	Thame	2591	COM	52	60	60	418	405	60	82	60	Expanded from 1.5 to 2 form entry in response to housing development within the town. Federated with Tetsworth Primary School.
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Chinnor	2465	COM	52	30	27	210	189	30	34	30	Jack and Jill Pre-school (Chinnor) located on adjacent site. Capacity includes temporary accommodation, which the school is working towards replacing. Given the scale of housing growth planned in Chinnor, this school may need to expand in due course.
St Andrew's CE Primary School	Chinnor	3182	VC	0	45	46	315	326	60	38	41	School is expanding to 2 form entry from 2019 to meet the needs of housing growth. Includes a resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs. Ladybird Pre-school occupies space within the school.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Thame	3826	ACA	0	30	28	210	197	30	19	27	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.

Thame

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Tetsworth Primary School	Tetsworth	2456	COM	15	8	12	56	60	8	7	7	School has very constrained site and accommodation. The county council is working with Governors to plan a project related to a neighbouring housing development to provide additional school accommodation which would allow admission number to increase to 10, in line with forecast demand, but further expansion is not considered possible. Federated with John Hampden Primary School.
Total for partnership				119	278	253	1944	1718	293	246	244	
% spare places						9%		12%		16%	17%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Lord Williams's School	Thame	4580	ACA	11-18	320	329	2197	2119	320	329	320	Admitted a "bulge" class in 2017 due to an atypically large transfer cohort. Designated area extends into Buckinghamshire. Split site school. Academy developing a proposal to expand to 12 forms of entry. Include 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. Part of the Thame Partnership MAT.
% spare places						-3%		4%		-3%	0%	

Thame

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	258	227	263	244	245	<p>Primary school intakes in this area have not shown a consistent pattern of growth, and the fluctuating demand is forecast to continue, although with some overall increase. Pupil numbers are most likely to grow at schools with significant housing growth in their catchments.</p> <p>Lord Williams's designated area includes Chinnor, which is also in the designated area of Icknield Community College, Watlington; the significant recent proposed/permitted housing in Chinnor could affect either school. Lord Williams's also attracts pupils from areas of Buckinghamshire outside its catchment. It is forecast to have sufficient places for in-catchment children throughout the current Plan period. However, as local population grows, there will be a reduction in the number of non-catchment pupils who are able to secure a place at the school. This could increase pressure on surrounding schools, including those in Buckinghamshire.</p>
All primary	1725	1725	1741	1707	1707	
Year 7	320	309	336	372	323	
All secondary	2149	2142	2169	2219	2207	

Comments on school capacity

Several primary schools in this area have expanded 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. However, overall spare places often disguises shortages in particular year groups, especially for children moving into the area after school places have been allocated. Once the current expansion programme is completed, there is expected to be sufficient capacity to meet demand resulting from the adopted SODC Core Strategy, but if housing growth increases significantly more than currently planned, it could trigger the need for further expansion within Thame. 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, the planned expansion of Lord Williams's should ensure sufficient school choice for families within the catchment area, but there is likely to be a reduction in choice for families outside the catchment area. Chinnor also lies in the designated area for Icknield Community College in Watlington.

Early Years Free Entitlement

The early years provision across this area barely meets the needs of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increase demand for places created by housing developments.

Thame

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Chinnor, Tetsworth	68	91	238	96	27	8	0	0	0	528	Chinnor: Siareys Yard [22]; Crowell Road [120]; Kiln Lane [21]; Greenwood Avenue [80]; Lower Icknield Way [89]; Mill Lane [78]; Thame Lane [61]; Oakley Road [14]; Thame Road [39; 4 in plan period]. Tetsworth: Mount Hill Farm [39].
Thame North	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	0	0	29	Wellington Street [29].
Thame South	222	116	112	76	69	60	15	0	0	670	The Elms [37]; W of Thame Park Road [175]; S of Wenman Road [108]; Park Street [20]; Howland Road [45]; Lord Williams's School [135]; North of Oxford Road, Thame [203, 160 in Plan period].
Total	290	207	350	172	109	84	15	0	0	1227	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages, including Chinnor.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 807 homes from the revised neighbourhood plans at Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Sonning Common, and Woodcote, and 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Wallingford

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Benson CE Primary School	Benson	3181	VC	26	30	29	210	198	45	51	45	School is expanding to 1.5 form entry (315 places) from 2019, with the current site area being supplemented by a detached playing field within a nearby proposed housing development. Longer term expansion to 2 form entry may be required due to the scale of housing growth now proposed, but will only be confirmed if forecast pupil numbers show a school of this size will be financially sustainable.
Brightwell-cum-Sotwell CE Primary School	Brightwell-cum-Sotwell	3221	ACA	0	20	18	140	105	30	24	25	Potential to expand school on current site if local housing demands it. Allsorts Pre-school co-located within school site and buildings. Part of the Merchant Taylors Oxfordshire Academy Trust Ltd.
Cholsey Primary School	Cholsey	2596	ACA	0	60	54	330	297	60	42	42	Previously expanded to 1.5 form entry in response to housing development, but school remained over-subscribed from within catchment, and further expansion to 2 form entry now underway. Cholsey Pre-school occupy space within the school and will also expand. Part of the Oxford Primaries Education Network (OPEN) Umbrella Trust.
Crowmarsh Gifford CE School	Crowmarsh Gifford	3200	VC	0	30	26	210	196	30	30	30	Feasibility of expansion has been assessed, but additional site area would be required to meet recommended standards. This school's future size needs to be planned within the context of growth in Wallingford. Crowmarsh Pre-school on site.

Wallingford

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford	2578	ACA	0	60 for Year 3	45 for Year 3	240	212	60 for Year 3	56 for Year 3	56 for Year 3	Recently expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry. Longer term proposal to become a primary school, linked to relocation of St Nicholas Infant School (see below). Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
St John's Primary School	Wallingford	2567	ACA	0	30	28	210	201	30	37	30	This school is unable to grow on its current restricted site. Detached playing field, which also houses Paddocks Pre-school. Part of the Oxford Primary Education Network (OPEN) Umbrella Trust.
St Laurence CE (VA) Primary School	Warborough	3760	VA	0	15	15	105	94	15	19	15	Shares site with Warborough & Shillingford Pre-school.
St Nicholas CE Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford	3244	ACA	21	60	54	180	171	60	54	55	The school is currently on a restricted site, but is proposed to relocate and become a primary school within the strategic housing development at Slade End. In the interim, temporary accommodation has been installed to allow the school to increase its admission. Operating a smaller nursery at present (down from 48 places) in temporary accommodation. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust.
Total for partnership				47	245	224	1625	1474	270	257	242	
% spare places						9%		9%		5%	10%	

Wallingford

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Wallingford School	Wallingford	4140	ACA	11-18	190	194	1220	1241	216	261	216	Admission number increased by one form of entry in 2019, which will be accommodated with a temporary classroom ahead of permanent building work completing, after which the school's admission number will increase again to 242, and total capacity to c1,500. Tiny Toes Pre school on site.
% spare places						-2%	-2%	-21%	0%			

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	245	243	217	248	252	Demand for Reception places is growing faster than previously forecast. Aside from a forecast dip in 2021, in the longer term demand will continue to rise due to recent and proposed housing developments, with significant increases from 2022 onwards. Wallingford School's expansion is planned to ensure its admission number increases in line with catchment demand. Forecasts do not include the increased housing allocations proposed in the SODC Local Plan 2033. The housing developments which are included will not have had their full impact during the time period shown.
All primary	1529	1595	1614	1659	1678	
Year 7	219	203	217	223	227	
All secondary	1253	1280	1311	1343	1374	

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. Even where there are overall spare places, this often disguises shortages in particular year groups, especially for children moving into the area after school places have been allocated. The expansions underway of Cholsey Primary School and Benson Primary School will increase combined primary admission numbers to 260. The planned relocation of St Nicholas CE Infant School will enable both this and Fir Tree Junior School to become primary schools, which will facilitate expansion of capacity within Wallingford by up to 2 forms of entry; this expansion will be phased to stay in line with population growth.

Wallingford School is also expanding 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. Demand for places at the school will also be affected by potential changes to secondary school provision in neighbouring areas, including Watlington and Didcot. For example, the planned new secondary school in NE Didcot will be closer than Wallingford to some villages which currently feed to Wallingford School.

Wallingford

Early Years Free Entitlement

The early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increased demand for places created by housing developments.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Chalgrove	0	14	96	81	74	60	60	50	0	435	E of Chalgrove [120]; Newington Road, Stadhampton [65]; Newington Nurseries, Stadhampton [21], W of Marley Lane, Chalgrove [200]; Six Acres, Warborough [29].
Cholsey	0	27	27	96	67	13	0	0	0	230	East End Farm, Cholsey [67]; Celsea Place, Cholsey [60]; Cholsey Meadows [14]; N of Charles Road, Cholsey [15]; Main Road, E Hagbourne [74].
Crowmarsh and Benson	38	60	60	174	234	321	192	116	60	1255	Mongewell Park, Mongewell [166]; Nosworthy Way, Mongewell [91]; N of Littleworth Road, Benson [187+241]; Benson NDP Site 2 [80]; Benson NDP Site 3/4 [241]; E of Benson Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford [150], S of Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford [100].
Wallingford	67	27	96	152	185	165	165	165	117	1139	W of Reading Road [84]; St Martins Street [22]; Hithercroft Industrial Estate [94; 60 in plan period]; W of Wallingford [555; 420 in plan period], Little Martins Field, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell [31]; Brightwell-cum-Sotwell NDP Site 2 [20]; N of Wallingford Bypass [502].
Total	105	128	279	503	560	559	417	331	177	3059	

Wallingford

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages, including Benson, Cholsey and Crowmarsh Gifford. The housing allocated through the Benson Neighbourhood Plan is included in the forecasts above.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Wantage

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Charlton Primary School	Wantage	2573	ACA	0	60	60	420	417	60	66	60	Pupil numbers have risen rapidly since expansion. Part of Vale Academy Trust. Charlton Acorns pre-school on the school site.
Grove CE School	Grove	3228	ACA	0	30	13	210	149	30	14	18	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. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Millbrook Primary School	Grove	2016	ACA	52	60	57	420	371	60	49	57	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Grovelands Park Pre-School adjacent. Substantive nursery PAN is 78 pte.
St Amand's (VA) Catholic Primary School	East Hendred	3855	VA	0	28	9	150	139	28	9	11	Pupil numbers have risen rapidly, but intakes fluctuate significantly. School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.
St James CE Primary School	Hanney	3225	ACA	0	30	22	210	141	30	27	28	Pupil numbers growing rapidly since expansion to 1 form entry (admission number 30; capacity 210) to meet local population growth. Hanney Pre-school Playgroup is on the school site. Part of Vale Academy Trust.
St Nicholas CE Primary School	East Challow	3224	ACA	0	15	16	105	83	15	10	12	Part of Vale Academy Trust.
Stanford-in-the-Vale CE Primary School	Stanford-in-the-Vale	3240	VC	0	30	30	210	203	30	36	30	Options for expanding the school to 1.5 form entry on its current site continue to be developed. The school is currently making use of the adjoining Millennium Green to supplement their constrained site.

Wantage

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Stockham Primary School	Wantage	2583	COM	0	30	31	210	212	30	49	30	Initial feasibility work into potential to expand confirmed that additional site area would be required. Suitable land has been identified, but is not currently available to enable the school to expand. Camel Pre-school is currently located on the school site.
The Hendreds CE (VA) Primary School	West Hendred	3250	ACA	0	18	20	150	143	18	17	18	Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
The Ridgeway CE Primary School	Childrey	3231	VC	0	14	15	105	79	14	16	14	Following internal building works, from 2018 the school has been able to increase its admission number from 10 to 14, and its capacity from 70 to 105. Apparent spare capacity relates to pre-expansion year groups.
Uffington CE Primary School	Uffington	3251	VC	15	15	17	105	103	15	11	12	School has a constrained site. An initial options appraisal has identified potential to expand to an admission number of 20, if local population growth makes this necessary.
Wantage CE Primary School	Wantage	3246	ACA	60	60	60	420	395	60	48	58	Part of Vale Academy Trust.
Total for partnership				127	390	350	2715	2435	390	352	348	
% spare places						10%		10%		10%	11%	

Wantage

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
King Alfred's (A Specialist Sports College)	Wantage	4142	ACA	11-18	390	248	2205	1679	390	223	264	Part of Vale Academy Trust. King Alfred's has consolidated from 3 to 2 sites, disposing of East site. Buildings development programme allows school to increase intake from 310 to 390 until planned new Grove Airfield School opens (expected 2023), after which admission number will fall again.
% spare places						36%		24%		43%	32%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	354	394	401	406	446	<p>Significant housing growth in this area extends beyond the period covered by this Pupil Plan, and will further increase pupil numbers. Most of the impact from housing growth on demand for secondary school places, in particular, will be beyond the time period of this Plan. Forecasts do not include additional housing growth proposed in the Local Plan Part 2, except where that relates to an already permitted site.</p> <p>Primary school capacity has been under pressure in this area for several years, and demand is forecast to continue to rise due to recent and proposed housing developments, creating a shortage of places in the area from 2020 onwards which will require a combination of new schools and further expansions.</p> <p>The opening of a new secondary school in Didcot has changed the pattern of pupil movement, as King Alfred's previously attracted some pupils from the Didcot area. However, due to housing growth in the area, forecasts show that rapid increases in demand for secondary places are expected.</p>
All primary	2517	2655	2749	2767	2875	
Year 7	266	256	310	365	316	
All secondary	1658	1629	1661	1767	1809	

Wantage

Comments on school capacity

The latest forecasts suggest that there will be insufficient primary school places in the area by 2020. There are also pockets of shortages in locations where there is significant housing growth. This will result in a need for new/expanded schools, the first of which due to open is in NE Wantage within the Kingsgrove development, with a planned opening date of 2020. The GEMS Learning Trust has been approved as sponsor for this school. Grove CE Primary School is proposed to expand to 2 form entry, subject to the progress of the Monk's Farm development, which is providing additional site area for the school. A new all-through primary and secondary school on Grove Airfield has been provisionally approved by the DfE, currently expected to open in 2023. In the longer term, another new primary school is expected on Grove Airfield. Investigations are ongoing into how best to expand Stanford-in-the-Vale Primary School. The potential to expand Stockham Primary School has also been explored, but cannot be progressed unless additional land is made available. Expansion of other village primary schools may also become necessary, related to local housing growth.

Ahead of the planned new school for Grove Airfield, King Alfred's Academy has increased its admission number from 310 on a temporary basis to meet the needs of the already growing local population. Once the new school opens, King Alfred's will revert to its long term admission number, which is broadly in line with the level of demand which would have been required in the absence of housing growth. The academy's ambitious capital investment programme, through which it has reduced from 3 sites to 2, is based on the academy's long term capacity, while in the meantime facilitating the temporary expansion.

The additional permanent secondary capacity to meet the needs of housing growth will be provided through the new school on Grove Airfield. Vale Academy Trust has been granted provisional approval to open this as an all-through primary and secondary school, providing 2 forms of entry in primary provision and 4 forms of entry in secondary provision (11-16 age range). The current ambition is to open this for September 2023. Additional sixth form places will be provided at King Alfred's. Given the scale of development now proposed for this area, the secondary provision of the Grove Airfield school is expected to need to grow in due course.

Early Years Free Entitlement

The early years provision across this area barely meets the needs of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increase demand for places created by housing developments.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtenay, Milton	156	152	182	171	128	60	110	110	110	1179	See Didcot/Abingdon sections for housing in Drayton/Steventon/Multon/Sutton Courtenay.
Faringdon, Stanford-in-the-Vale	75	175	251	277	210	90	40	40	40	1198	Stanford in the Vale: W of Stanford in the Vale [22]; Penstones Farm [18]; Bow Farm [2 sites; 20+19]; W of Faringdon Road [100]; N of Ware Road [78], plus Faringdon and Great Coxwell housing (see Faringdon section).
Grove	90	80	325	306	270	270	270	235	236	2082	Monk's Farm strategic allocation, 2 sites [650; 536 in plan period]; Bellinger's Garage, Grove [75]; Grove Airfield [2500; 1298 in plan period]; The Bungalow [13]; W of Station Road [160].
Harwell, Hendreds	138	91	106	88	69	1	0	0	0	493	Harwell: Reading Road [16]; Didcot Road [19]; S of Blenheim Hill [80; 60 in plan period]; N of Grove Road [207]. East Hendred: N of Portway Villas [26; 12 in plan period]; E of Portway Cottages [46]; Mather House & Greensands [75]; plus other Didcot housing - see Didcot section.

Wantage

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
South West Vale, Shriveham, Watchfield	125	120	228	198	105	100	100	55	0	1031	Challow Park, East Challow [38]; Park Farm, East Challow [88]; plus other housing in Faringdon/Watchfield/Shriveham - see Faringdon section.
Southmoor	139	128	133	103	61	50	20	0	0	634	School Road, West Hanney [15], East Hanney: Steventon Road, East Hanney [39], Steventon Road Nurseries, East Hanney [40]; N of Summertown, East Hanney [55], plus other housing in Kingston Bagpuize/Southmoor - see Faringdon section.
Wantage	144	122	173	204	250	230	150	100	150	1523	Stockham Farmhouse [90]; Church Street [2 sites = 32+10]; Wallingford Street [24]; S of Challow Road [29]; Limborough Road [14]; Stockham Farm [2 sites = 200+90; 60 in plan period]; King Alfred School [150]; Crab Hill [1500; 1100 in plan period].
Total	867	868	1398	1347	1093	801	690	540	536	8140	

The Vale of White Horse (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, including: Abingdon (1150); Kennington (270); Radley (240); Sutton Courtenay (220); Kingston Bagpuize (280); Didcot Valley Park (2,550); NW of Valley Park (800); Milton Heights (400); Harwell (200); Crab Hill Wantage (1500); Monks Farm Grove (885); Stanford in the Vale (200); Faringdon & Coxwell (950); and Shriveham (500). In addition, 2,500 homes at Grove Airfield were carried forward from the 2011 Local Plan.

On 9 October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Of these, by March 2018 6,300 had been completed and 13,387 more were already permitted. In addition to the Local Plan Part 1 allocations, the Part 2 Plan adds allocations of 130 homes in East Hanney (2 sites); a further 600 in Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor, 90 to the south-east of Marcham, 1,200 at Dalton Barracks to the west of Abingdon, and a further 400 homes north-west of Grove (with the potential for further growth post-2031).

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the previously adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now included in the Local Plan Part 2, unless they are already permitted sites.

Watlington

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Chalgrove	2452	ACA	52	30	27	210	183	30	29	30	The currently permitted housing for Chalgrove may require an additional 0.5 form of entry in school provision. Potential to expand the existing school is being assessed, with a decision on whether to progress to be taken once it is confirmed whether or not there will be development at Chalgrove Airfield. Part of the Acer MAT.
Ewelme CE (VA) Primary School	Ewelme	3752	VA	0	13	9	90	77	16	10	19	
Lewknor CE Primary School	Lewknor	3184	VC	0	15	15	90	90	15	10	10	School makes use of the church hall. School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation. School aspiration for construction of additional classroom.
RAF Benson Community Primary School	Benson	2450	COM	0	45	29	240	179	45	35	41	School experiences unpredictable pupil numbers due to serving MoD families. School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.
Stadhampton Primary School	Stadhampton	2455	ACA	0	15	12	105	88	15	2	2	Converted to academy in February 2019 as part of the Acer Trust. Little Bears Pre-school on site.
Watlington Primary School	Watlington	2459	COM	60	45	29	315	249	45	33	32	
Total for partnership				112	163	121	1050	866	166	119	134	
% spare places						26%		18%		28%	19%	

Watlington

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Icknield Community College	Watlington	4082	ACA	11-16	140	143	700	693	140	139	146	Catchment also includes Chinnor, where there is significant housing growth, and which is shared with Lord Williams's School in Thame. The current school site area would not support significant expansion. The potential is being explored of relocating and expanding Icknield Community College onto Chalgrove Airfield development site if that development goes ahead, or acquiring additional land adjacent to the school's current site to support expansion. Youth Centre and Rainbow Corner Day Nursery on site.
% spare places										1%	-4%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	134	127	118	127	125	Forecasts do not include the large-scale redevelopment of Chalgrove Airfield consulted on as a potential allocation for the SODC Local Plan 2033. Icknield Community College's designated area includes Chinnor, which is also in the designated area of Lord Williams' School, Thame; the significant recent proposed/permitted housing in Chinnor could affect either school. Icknield also attracts pupils from Buckinghamshire, particularly Stokenchurch. As the local population grows, there will be a reduction in the number of non-catchment pupils who are unable to secure a place at the school. This could increase pressure on surrounding schools, including those in Buckinghamshire.
All primary	897	923	912	898	872	
Year 7	146	136	171	164	169	
All secondary	719	737	766	778	806	

Watlington

Comments on school capacity

Forward planning of school capacity in this area needs to be informed by decisions about the redevelopment of Chalgrove Airfield, which would have a major impact on demand for school places in this rural area. Moreover, the planning of secondary school capacity also needs to be informed by proposals outside this area, in particular at Berinsfield and Culham, and as far as Abingdon. Until the current SODC and VOWH Local Plan processes are completed, there is, therefore, uncertainty over the scale of growth required in school capacity and how this can best be provided. In the meantime, forecasts indicate a sustained shortage of secondary school places emerging after 2020, which may require temporary accommodation if the permanent solution is still awaiting Local Plan decisions.

Early Years Free Entitlement

The early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increased demand for places created by housing developments.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Chalgrove	0	14	96	81	74	60	60	50	0	435	E of Chalgrove [120]; Newington Road, Stadhampton [65]; Newington Nurseries, Stadhampton [21], W of Marley Lane, Chalgrove [200]; Six Acres, Warborough [29].
Chinnor	68	91	238	96	27	8	0	0	0	528	Chinnor: Siareys Yard [22]; Crowell Road [120]; Kiln Lane [21]; Greenwood Avenue [80]; Lower Icknield Way [89]; Mill Lane [78]; Thame Lane [61]; Oakley Road [14]; Thame Road [39; 4 in plan period]. Also Mount Hill Farm, Tetsworth [39].
Watlington	0	0	0	0	0	114	114	32	0	260	Cuxham Road and Willow Close [60]; Pyrton Lane [60]; Britwell Road and Cuxham Road [140].
Total	68	105	334	177	101	182	174	82	0	1223	

Watlington

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages, including Benson, Chalgrove and Watlington. In many cases the village housing sites will be identified through a Neighbourhood Plan process. The housing allocated through the Watlington and Benson Neighbourhood Plans are included in the forecasts above.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Wheatley

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Beckley CE Primary School	Beckley	3256	ACA	0	20	21	157	120	20	8	10	Converted to academy in April 2019 as part of the River Learning Trust. As is common in village schools, intakes fluctuate from year to year.
Garsington CE Primary School	Garsington	3167	ACA	0	30	29	210	207	30	29	30	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust.
Great Milton CE Primary School	Great Milton	3187	VC	0	30	28	210	174	30	13	13	
Horspath CE Primary School	Horspath	3161	ACA	0	20	20	140	142	20	21	20	Part of the River Learning Trust. Horspath Pre-school Nursery on site.
Little Milton CE (VA) Primary School	Little Milton	3755	VA	0	12	10	94	51	12	8	8	Accommodation configuration constrains the school's admission number.
Marsh Baldon CE Controlled School	Marsh Baldon	3188	VC	0	12	8	84	51	12	14	15	As is common in village schools, intakes fluctuate from year to year.
Sandhills Community Primary School	Oxford	2022	ACA	0	60	46	330	293	30	38	30	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust in September 2018. Accommodation would support annual intake of 45; instead the school admits 60 in some years and 30 in others. For 2020 and 2021 the admission number is currently expected to be 30. Consideration could be given to permanently changing to an admission number of 45. Sandhills Pre-school Playgroup operates within school accommodation. School designated as 3-11 but does not offer nursery places at present.

Wheatley

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Wheatley CE Primary School	Wheatley	2009	ACA	0	60	27	420	255	60	35	38	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Shares site with the primary phase of John Watson (special) School and Wheatley Nursery School which is integrated. Wheatley Pre-school on site. Accommodation being reconfigured to provide additional special school places and address the suitability of the existing accommodation.
Total for partnership				0	244	189	1645	1293	214	166	164	
% spare places						23%		21%		22%	23%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley	4077	ACA	11-18	180	183	1350	1068	180	184	180	Part of the River Learning Trust. Shares a site with the secondary age part of John Watson (special) School. Admission number reduced to 180 from 2018.
% spare places						-2%		21%		-2%	0%	

Wheatley

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	163	185	179	169	167	Forecasts do not yet include the housing proposed but not yet confirmed for Wheatley on the former Oxford Brookes campus. The Local Plan consultation included a proposal for 300 homes; a planning application has been submitted for 500 homes, but this had not been determined at the time of writing this Plan. Forecasts indicate a shortage of secondary school places from 2022 if Wheatley Park School remains at its current admission number of 180. However, this trend may be revised as the impact of the new Swan School in Oxford becomes clearer.
All primary	1298	1314	1329	1292	1269	
Year 7	180	172	173	219	208	
All secondary	1089	1083	1082	1110	1140	

Comments on school capacity

Combined Reception admission number shown above includes Sandhills at 30; in some years the school admits 60 while in other years it only admits 30 to stay within its capacity. The recent pressure on school places in this area has been partly due to its proximity to Oxford. Schools can offer sufficient places for their catchment demand most years. As more capacity has been provided within Oxford city, pressure in this area has reduced.

The scale of development on the former Oxford Brookes campus is still to be determined; there is a risk that development will be of such a scale it would exceed the primary school's capacity without making viable an expansion of the school.

Wheatley Park (secondary) School has reduced its admission number, but would need to increase it again to meet the currently forecast demand for places in 2022.

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", using governors powers. The Nursery is federated with John Watson special school, and offers 80 part time equivalent places for pupils aged 3 to 5.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Great Milton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Horspath and Barton	76	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	Bayswater Farm, Sandhills [50]; N of London Road, Wheatley [51].
Total	76	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	

Wheatley

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 12 larger villages, including Wheatley. In many cases the village housing sites will be identified through a Neighbourhood Plan process, such as the one currently underway in Wheatley.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council had assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan had allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034: Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations, including 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Witney

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Aston & Cote CE Primary School	Aston	3120	VC	0	22	16	175	144	25	26	25	School considering provision of nursery places in 19/20 as on site pre-school closed last AY.
Ducklington CE Primary School	Ducklington	3122	VC	78	30	27	210	197	30	29	29	Age range 2-11.
Finstock CE Primary School	Finstock	3040	ACA	20	15	7	105	68	15	7	8	Part of The Mill Academy Academy Trust. As is common in small schools, intake numbers fluctuate from year to year.
Hailey CE Primary School	Hailey	3123	VC	20	15	15	105	100	15	12	12	Site offers potential for expansion of this school, which would be considered as part of strategic growth planning for school capacity across the Witney area in response to planned housing growth.
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney	2002	ACA	48	45	41	315	303	45	29	28	Local demand for school places has dipped as the housing development where this school is located has matured, but forecasts indicate a longer term recovery. Shares site and building with the primary phase of Springfield (special) School. Part of the River Learning Trust.
North Leigh CE Primary School	North Leigh	3128	ACA	0	30	23	210	181	30	23	24	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). School has increased admission number to 30 which is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of housing growth in the village. A new 2 classroom block has been completed and is now in use, and the academy trust are currently exploring the scope of the internal alterations required. North Leigh Pre-school on site.
Our Lady Of Lourdes (VA) Catholic Primary School	Witney	3822	ACA	0	30	23	210	181	30	16	20	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
Queen Emma's Primary School	Witney	2304	ACA	0	45	23	315	229	45	26	25	Converted to academy as part of the Mill Academy Trust. Little Oak Pre-school on site.

Witney

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
St Mary's CE Infant School	Witney	3207	ACA	0	30	27	90	86	30	31	30	Feeds into The Batt CE Primary School at KS2. Constrained site limits ability to grow. Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
The Batt CE (VA) Primary School	Witney	3605	ACA	0	30	29	330	324	30	38	30	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Up to 30 additional children are admitted into Year 3 annually to accommodate transfer from St Mary's CE Infants School.
The Blake CE Primary School	Witney	3600	ACA	0	60	47	420	391	60	33	35	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Tower Hill School	Witney	2303	ACA	84	30	17	210	184	30	30	30	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust. School admits 2-year-olds under governors' powers (school age range 3-11).
West Witney Primary School	Witney	2601	COM	30	60	60	360	355	60	52	56	Expansion to 2 forms of entry on a permanent basis from Sept 2017, after taking over its admission number in 2016 to address a shortage of places. Capacity will need to be 420 places, but DfE approval for the final two classrooms is still awaited.
Witney Community Primary School	Witney	2302	ACA	0	30	25	210	195	30	33	30	Formal age range 3-11 but school does not run a nursery. PVI Nursery provision on site. Part of the River Learning Trust.
Total for partnership				280	472	380	3265	2938	475	385	382	
% spare places						19%		10%		19%	20%	

Witney

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
The Henry Box School	Witney	4050	ACA	11-18	240	195	1469	1123	240	154	162	Formed Mill Academy Trust with some of Witney partnership's primary schools.
Wood Green School	Witney	4052	ACA	11-18	210	209	1335	1035	210	225	234	Part of the Acer Trust. School admitted over its PAN in 2019. 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	404	2804	2158	450	379	396	
% spare places						10%		23%		16%	12%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	388	387	426	396	422	Much of the impact of the planned housing growth in this area will be felt beyond the period covered by this Plan. Significant growth in pupil numbers is therefore expected in the longer term. Primary pupil numbers in the south/west of Witney are expected to grow first, leading to shortages of school places from 2021 onwards, which will be met through the new school due to open in 2021 (see below); primary pupil numbers in the north/east of Witney are forecast to start growing towards the end of this Plan period, once planned housing developments get underway.
All primary	2970	2947	2989	2999	2973	
Year 7	396	420	405	409	468	
All secondary	2198	2275	2323	2394	2482	

Comments on school capacity

Within Witney, demand for primary school places has previously risen rapidly, resulting in the expansion of West Witney Primary School ahead of the planned new school at North Curbridge/West Witney. A new school to serve the development west of Witney is due to open in 2021, to be called Windrush CE Primary School, sponsored by River Learning Trust. Beyond the period covered by this Plan, another new primary school would be required as part of the strategic housing allocation planned at North Witney, and planning for this development will also consider the potential of neighbouring schools to help meet the growth in demand. 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.

Options are being explored for how secondary education can best be organised to meet the needs of Witney's growing population. Additional Year 7 places are currently expected to be required for 2023 and 2024.

Witney

Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increased 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)

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Charlbury, North Leigh	0	79	85	60	0	0	0	0	0	224	N of Little Lees, Charlbury [22]; S of Forest Road, Charlbury [25]; Woodstock Road, Charlbury [11]; N of New Yatt Road, North Leigh [40]; S of New Yatt Road, North Leigh [76]; Witney Road, North Leigh [50].
Minster Lovell	0	0	0	35	50	40	0	0	0	125	W of Minster Lovell [125].
Witney Central	14	52	132	99	60	41	0	0	0	398	Dark Lane [14]; Witan Way [15]; Holloway Road [12]; N of Burford Road [260]; Springfield Oval [73]; Standlake Road, Ducklington [24].
Witney East	4	0	0	0	50	100	150	200	250	754	Woodstock Road [11; 4 in plan period]; East Witney [450; 225 in plan period]; North Witney [1400; 525 in plan period].
Witney West	29	250	206	225	225	133	182	50	0	1300	North Curbridge [1000]; Downs Road, Curbridge [257]; Thorney Leys [27; 16 in plan period]; Springfield Nursery [161; 13 in plan period]; Well Lane, Curbridge [14].
Total	47	381	423	419	385	314	332	250	250	2801	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, and adopted by the council in September. It identifies a need for 15,950 new homes in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011-2031, including 2,750 as a contribution towards Oxford's unmet housing need. Housing completions in the period 2011-2018 totalled 2,538 dwellings, with the rate of completions increasing significantly in the last 2 years.

The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted); Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted); Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017.

Woodcote

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Checkendon CE (VA) Primary School	Checkendon	3801	VA	0	15	6	105	73	15	7	6	
Goring CE (VA) Primary School	Goring	3803	VA	0	30	25	240	228	30	24	26	School has temporarily expanded its capacity from 210 with temporary classrooms, to accommodate a bulge in Reception class admissions for 2012 & 2013. School and Diocese explored future capacity options in the context of the Neighbourhood Plan, but current forecasts indicate expansion not required at this time. Goring & Cleeve Pre-school on site.
Nettlebed Community School	Nettlebed	2504	COM	0	20	15	140	116	20	30	20	Happy Days Pre-school on site.
South Stoke Primary School	South Stoke	2507	COM	0	7	7	52	45	7	4	4	
Stoke Row CE (VA) Primary School	Stoke Row	3206	VA	0	15	12	105	84	15	8	10	Capacity significantly dependent on temporary accommodation. School has no hall - uses church hall.
Whitchurch Primary School	Whitchurch-on-Thames	2208	COM	0	20	21	140	145	20	23	20	Whitchurch Pre-school on site.
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote	2510	COM	0	30	25	210	188	30	22	22	Cabin Pre-school lies between the primary and secondary school sites.
Total for partnership				0	137	111	992	879	137	118	108	
% spare places						19%		11%		14%	21%	

Woodcote

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Langtree School	Woodcote	4094	ACA	11-16	120	120	591	592	120	173	145	School attracts some pupils from outside the county. Demand for Year 7 places in 2019 is exceptionally high, and school admitted above admission number.
% spare places												
						0%		0%		-44%	-21%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	110	97	87	87	85	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. An unusually large cohort is transferring from primary to secondary school in 2019.
All primary	854	854	826	788	747	
Year 7	145	121	128	132	129	
All secondary	630	642	657	674	684	

Comments on school capacity

Previous pressure on places at the Reception stage at a number of schools has now eased as birth rates have fallen, and in the absence of large-scale housing growth, but temporary solutions have been needed in the meantime. Spare capacity is not evenly distributed, and in some villages, if there were to be significant additional housing development, additional school capacity could be required, which in many cases will be challenging to provide due to constrained school sites. Secondary school capacity should be sufficient for catchment demand.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Woodcote

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Cholsey	0	27	27	96	67	13	0	0	0	230	East End Farm, Cholsey [67]; Celsea Place, Cholsey [60]; Cholsey Meadows [14]; N of Charles Road, Cholsey [15]; Main Road, E Hagbourne [74].
Crowmarsh and Benson	38	60	60	174	234	321	192	116	60	1255	Mongewell Park, Mongewell [166]; Nosworthy Way, Mongewell [91]; N of Littleworth Road, Benson [187+241]; Benson NDP Site 2 [80]; Benson NDP Site 3/4 [241]; E of Benson Lane, Crowmarsh Gifford [150], S of Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford [100].
Watlington	0	0	0	0	0	114	114	32	0	260	Cuxham Road and Willow Close [60]; Pyrton Lane [60]; Britwell Road and Cuxham Road [140].
Woodcote	0	0	10	22	0	0	20	0	0	52	Reservoir site, Woodcote [20]; Chiltern Rise Cottage, Woodcote [22]; Cleeve Cottages, Goring [10].
Total	38	87	97	292	301	448	326	148	60	1797	

Woodcote

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Goring, Nettlebed and Woodcote. In many cases the village housing sites will be identified through a Neighbourhood Plan process. The housing allocated through the Woodcote Neighbourhood Plan is included in the forecasts above, but not that in the Goring Neighbourhood Plan, which was adopted after these forecasts were calculated.

The council had submitted for Planning Inspector examination a new Local Plan to take into account revised (and increased) housing need analysis, including Oxford's unmet housing need, and extend to 2034. The council assessed South Oxfordshire's annual housing need as 632 homes per annum, with an uplift to 775 homes per annum to contribute to Oxford's unmet housing need. Across the plan's 23-year lifespan (2011-2034), this gives a total housing need of 22,775 homes. The submitted Local Plan would have made provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, i.e. 4008 more than the assessed requirement. Of these, 15,455 homes had already been built, permitted or allocated by March 2019. The submitted Plan allocated a further seven strategic housing sites, totalling 14,400 homes, 9,275 of which expected to be completed by 2034:

Bayswater Brook (to the north east of Oxford): 1,100, completed by 2034; Berinsfield: 1,528 by 2034, 1,700 in total; Chalgrove Airfield: 1,763 by 2032, 3,000 in total; Culham: 1,528 by 2034, 3,500 in total; Grenoble Road (south of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 3,000 in total; Northfield (to the south east of Oxford): 1,528 by 2034, 1,800 in total; Wheatley: 300 completed by 2023.

In addition to the strategic sites in the submitted Local Plan, it also identified increased housing numbers in other locations: 807 homes from the revised neighbourhood plans at Henley-on-Thames, Thame, Sonning Common, and Woodcote; 46 homes from the emerging Local Plan allocations at Nettlebed; 1,200 homes from a "windfall" allowance - development that can occur without needing an allocation (e.g. infill development).

Following a change of administration after the May 2019 local elections, South Oxfordshire District Council Cabinet decided on 3 October to recommend withdrawing the submitted South Oxfordshire Local Plan. At the time of finalising this Pupil Place Plan, the government is considering its response to this decision, and further work on the new Local Plan is on hold. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites.

Woodstock

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Bladon CE Primary School	Bladon	3146	VC	0	14	13	98	99	14	13	14	A small extension to the school and internal alterations have enabled it to increase its admission number from 12 to 14, taking total capacity to 98. Constrained site would be expected to rule out further expansion.
Bletchington Parochial CE Primary School	Bletchington	3141	VA	30	15	13	105	74	15	11	11	Relocated to new building in 2015 with capacity increase. Nursery class also established.
Combe CE Primary School	Combe	3142	VC	0	15	16	105	109	15	13	14	
Kirtlington CE (VA) School	Kirtlington	3500	VA	0	15	6	105	64	15	15	15	Kirtlington Pre-school within school building.
Stonesfield Primary School	Stonesfield	2353	COM	0	30	19	150	120	30	17	17	Current admission number is higher than would be supported by the school's permanent accommodation.
Tackley CE Primary School	Tackley	3144	ACA	0	15	13	105	92	15	6	6	Following the opening of Heyford Park Free School, Tackley's admission number has reduced to 15 for 2017 onwards, allowing a temporary classroom to be removed. Tackley Pre-school now closed. School to consider age range extension in 18/19. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust.
William Fletcher Primary School	Yarnton	2354	COM	0	45	47	315	265	30	30	30	Expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry to accommodate housing development in the village. Yarnton Pre-school on site. Admission number temporarily reduced to 30 for 2019 in line with a dip in local population. The potential for longer term expansion to 2 forms of entry is being explored in the context of housing proposals in the Cherwell Local Plan Partial review, but this would require additional site area.

Woodstock

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Nursery places pte for 2019/20	Published admission number for 2018/19	Reception pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
Woodstock CE Primary School	Woodstock	3145	VC	52	45	38	315	305	45	51	45	Previously expanded to 1.5 form entry; assessment of options to expand the school further are dependent on confirmation of the total scale of housing growth approved for Woodstock. The school would require a larger site area to be able to expand. Woodstock Under 5's Association (WUFA) are on site, but the permitted housing development at East Woodstock includes new early years accommodation, into which WUFA could relocate and expand. This would also release land for the primary school's expansion.
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton-by-Woodstock	3657	ACA	0	10	3	70	48	10	2	2	Converted to academy in October 2018 as part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). The school's catchment extends down to Old Woodstock, where 120 homes are planned north of Hill Rise - timing of housing delivery is not yet confirmed, but currently expected towards the end of this Plan period. School has a tiny site and no hall.
Total for partnership				82	204	168	1368	1176	189	158	154	
% spare places						18%		14%		16%	19%	

Woodstock

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2019	Age range	Published admission number for 2018/19	Year 7 pupils 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total capacity 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Total pupil numbers 2018/19 (at May 2019)	Published admission number for 2019/20	First preference applications for 2019/20	Allocation for 2019/20 (at July 2019)	Comments
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock	4560	ACA	11-18	180	179	1138	1017	180	225	180	Academy investigating options for expanding by 1 form of entry to meet the needs of local housing growth. Includes resource unit for pupils with physical disability, speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.
% spare places						1%		11%		-25%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Comment on forecasts
Reception	154	170	150	143	146	Much of the impact of the planned housing growth for Woodstock will be felt beyond the time period covered by this Plan. The Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review proposed an additional 500 new homes to the east of Woodstock, but the Planning Inspector's initial report suggested that this allocation be removed. That 500 homes has not been included in these pupil forecasts. Large-scale housing growth for Yarnton and Begbroke also proposed in the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review is also not yet included in these forecasts.
All primary	1186	1239	1245	1215	1210	
Year 7	180	178	181	215	188	
All secondary	1047	1085	1094	1130	1136	

Comments on school capacity

Although pupil forecasts indicate that current primary school capacity would be sufficient for demand during this plan period overall, spare places are not evenly distributed, and the Combe/Woodstock/Bladon area is expected to continue to see sustained pressure on places. Additional primary school capacity will be needed within Woodstock, and the Cherwell Local Plan "Partial Review" proposal for a strategic large-scale housing development at Begbroke would require further significant increases in school capacity, including at least one new school. Current pupil forecasts indicate pressure on secondary school places in this area, which could be met by Marlborough School expanding by one form of entry. The academy is investigating options for achieving this. If the housing proposed in the Cherwell Local Plan "Partial Review" is proposed, it is expected that a new secondary school would be required in Begbroke, beyond the timescale of this Plan, but the size, nature and timing of this would be influenced by the balance of supply and demand for secondary school places in surrounding areas.

Woodstock

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Woodstock, Stonesfield, Bladon, Tackley	41	33	98	101	75	95	75	80	50	648	NE of Marlborough School [58]; Charity Farm, Stonesfield [37; 27 in plan period]; Home Farm, Bladon [27; 18 in plan period]; Nethercote Rd, Tackley [2 sites = 70+26]; E of Woodstock [300], N of Banbury Road [180], N of Hill Rise [120]; E of Farley Corner [12; 7 in plan period], Stonesfield [37].
Yarnton	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Cassington Road [16].
Total	41	33	114	101	75	95	75	80	50	664	

This area straddles West Oxfordshire and Cherwell District Councils.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, and adopted by the council in September. It identifies a need for 15,950 new homes in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011-2031, including 2,750 as a contribution towards Oxford's unmet housing need. Housing completions in the period 2011-2018 totalled 2,538 dwellings, with the rate of completions increasing significantly in the last 2 years.

The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted); Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted); Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted); Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017.

Woodstock

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. 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.

Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. The Planning Inspector issued a preliminary advice note in July 2019, proposing modifications to the Plan, including the deletion of the Woodstock allocation. CDC will be carrying out further work to respond to this, and hope to submit a modified Plan by the end of 2019. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites. The additional housing proposed in the Partial Review would generate significantly more pupils. The Partial Review includes policies requiring a new primary school north of Oxford; up to two new primary schools in Begbroke; a new primary school in Woodstock; land for the expansion of William Fletcher Primary School in Yarnton; and a new secondary school at Begbroke. These will need to be reviewed in the light of any modifications to the Plan. The exact school solution in each case will be confirmed at the time when planning applications are submitted, informed by the latest data, and may include expansions at one or more other schools as well as, or instead of, new schools.

6. SPECIAL EDUCATION PROVISION

Special Education & Disabilities Provision (SEND) 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.

Despite expansions of SEND capacity in recent years, demand for special school places has grown faster than supply, resulting in increasing dependence on the independent and non-maintained special school sector. Planning is now underway to significantly expand Oxfordshire's maintained provision for SEND, to not only keep up with population growth, but also ensure the High Needs budget is used more effectively to better meet the needs of children with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities.

Categories of SEND

ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
HI	Hearing Impairment
MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulty
MSI	Multi-Sensory Impairment
PD	Physical Disability
PMLD	Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health. This category replaced Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulty (BESD) in 2015.
SLCN	Speech, language and Communication Needs
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulty
SPLD	Specific Learning Difficulty (e.g. dyslexia, dyspraxia, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, dyscalculia and dysgraphia)
VI	Visual Impairment

A new SEND Sufficiency Strategy was approved by the County Council Cabinet in December 2018, and is available online at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk. The Strategy includes four strands:

1. Ensure that all early years providers and mainstream schools support an inclusive approach to education: all children, where possible, to be educated in their local school, receiving the support they need at the earliest stage, and providers following an inclusive approach for all children with special educational needs and disabilities.
2. Review of the current resource base provision across the County: conduct a review of all base provision needs and undertake a consultation with schools who currently have a resource base provision onsite to identify any opportunities to increase capacity.
3. Review of current special school sites: focus on whether further expansion is possible.
4. New schools: open two new special schools focused on social, emotional and mental health needs and Autism in Bloxham Grove and Didcot, and rebuild Northfield school.

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, SEMH, ages 5 to 11.	New base starting at Longford Park 2018, potentially moving to new Cherry Fields Primary School on Southam Road (opening 2020) (C&I/SEMH, 10 places).	The Warriner School (C&I, 12 places)	Activate Learning, Banbury
Bicester	Bardwell	Northfield , Behaviour, SEMH, boys aged 11-18.	Base included in new Gagle Brook Primary School in NW Bicester, which opened 2019 (C&I, 6 places).	Base included in new Whitelands Academy, SW Bicester, opening 2020 (SEMH, 8 places)	Activate Learning, Bicester
Woodstock, Charlbury, Chipping Norton	Springfield	Woodeaton, SEMH, ages 7 -18 (including residential provision). Iffley Academy, complex moderate learning difficulties and SEMH, ages 10-18.	<i>Potential for a resource base in planned new primary schools in Chipping Norton and Eynsham – no dates yet confirmed.</i>	The Marlborough School (C&I, PD, 25 places)	Abingdon & Witney College
Witney, Burford, Carterton			Base included in new Windrush CE Primary School, Witney, opening 2021 (C&I, 8 places). <i>Potential for a resource base in planned new primary school in Carterton – no date yet confirmed.</i>	Wood Green School (MLD, 20 places)	Abingdon & Witney College
Oxford City	Mabel Prichard		New Marston Primary School (HI, 4 places). St Nicholas Primary School (C&I, 15 places). Base included in new Barton Park Primary School, Oxford, opening 2020 (SEMH, 8 places).	The Cherwell School (C&I – 20 places; HI - 10 places)	Activate Learning, OCVC
Abingdon	Kingfisher	Endeavour Academy, severe learning difficulties, autism and challenging behaviour, ages 8 to 19 (including residential provision).	<i>The county council seeks to establish a resource base within the planned new N Abingdon primary school – target date, early 2020s.</i>	Fitzharrys School (C&I, 12 places) Larkmead School (HI, 8 places)	Abingdon & Witney College
Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Berinsfield	John Watson		St Andrew's Primary School (C&I, 7 places).	Lord Williams (C&I, 20 places)	AWC/ Henley College
Faringdon, Grove, Wantage	Fitzwaryn	New SEMH/ASD schools planned for Bloxham and Didcot.	<i>The county council seeks to establish a resource base within the new Grove Airfield all-through school – target date, 2023.</i>		
Didcot, Wallingford, Henley & Goring	Bishopswood		Base included in new Aureus Primary School, which opened 2019 (SEMH, 8 places).	<i>Growth of school provision in Didcot provides opportunities for additional SEND capacity.</i>	

Special Schools and Pupil Referral Unit								
School, town (Ofsted grade)	Main area served	Caters for	Pupils on roll 2016/17 (May 17)	Pupils on roll 2017/18 (May 18)	Pupils on roll 2018/19 (May 19)	No. of funded places 2018/19	No. of funded places 2019/20	Comments and growth planning
Bardwell School (Good) Bicester	Bicester, Kidlington and surrounding villages	Pupils with SLD and PMLD aged 2-19	70	71	75	78	85	Academy - part of The Gallery Trust The school shares a site with the Cooper (secondary) School, Glory Farm Primary School, and Rainbow Pre School . 2016: 6th form building completed, part-funded by EFA targeted post-16 Capital. Project replaced 11 existing places previously in a temporary building and provided 9 new places. 2018: conversion of former Children's Centre building to provide Foundation Stage facility for Bardwell School. Relocation of Foundation Stage children releases 2 classrooms within the main school building to provide 12 additional pupil places. 2021: target date for completion of Special Provision Fund project to add a further 16 places and a new school hall.
Bishopswood school (Good) Henley and Sonning Common	South Oxon: Wallingford to Goring, Sonning common, Henley-on-Thames and Watlington. Approximately 1/3 come from Reading and Wokingham	Pupils with SLD and PMLD aged 2-16	56	64	68	58.5	61	Bishopswood School departments (nursery, primary and senior) are co-located at: - Valley Road Nursery, Henley - Sonning Common Primary - Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School, Sonning Common Potential being explored of relocating existing senior provision from shared accommodation into vacant standalone building at Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School. Project would address existing deficiencies and create additional accommodation.
Endeavour Academy (Good) Headington, Oxford	Oxfordshire	SLD, autism and challenging behaviour ages 8 - 19	26	30	32	30	35	Opened Sept 2014 through the Free School programme, part-funded by the county council and from developer funding. Operated by MacIntyre Academies Trust. Includes 12-bedroom residential provision.
Fitzwaryn School (Outstanding) Wantage	Wantage, Faringdon and surrounding villages	Pupils with complex moderate learning, SLD and PMLD aged 2-19	91	96	107	101.42	108	Academy, part of Propeller Academy Trust. 2012: replacement of post-16 "temporary" accommodation providing 16 places in purpose built accommodation. 2018: new building to create 2 additional classrooms – 16 additional places
Frank Wise School (Outstanding) Banbury	Banbury, Chipping Norton and surrounding villages Also serves South Northants	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	104	111	120	111.05	116.8	2016: completion of project to replace temporary classrooms with a new purpose-built post-16 unit (part-funded by EFA Demographic Growth Capital Fund). Project replaced 24 existing places and provided 8 new places.

School, town, ofsted grade	Main area served	Caters for	Pupils on roll 2016/17 (May 17)	Pupils on roll 2017/18 (May 18)	Pupils on roll 2018/19 (May 19)	No. of funded places 2018/19	No. of funded places 2019/20	Comments and growth planning
Iffley Academy (Outstanding) Oxford	Oxfordshire, countryside provision.	Pupils with complex moderate learning difficulties and SEMH needs, aged 10-18	135	151	157	155.75	180	2016: Funding provided by OCC to bring former classroom space back in to use and increase capacity by 8 places. School currently being rebuilt by ESFA. Pressure on capacity here will be relieved by the opening of a new free school in North Oxfordshire, to be run by the same academy trust (the Gallery Trust).
John Watson School (Good) Wheatley	Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Chinnor, Benson, Ewelme and surrounding villages, Risinghurst and part of Oxford City (Barton Estate).	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	80	72	80	84	87	The school is 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. 2018: expansion of capacity on primary site - 8 additional places in 2018 and another 8 in 2019. 2021: target date for completion of Special Provision Fund project on secondary site, replacing temporary buildings and adding 16 additional places.
Kingfisher School (Good) Abingdon	Abingdon, Didcot, Wallingford and surrounding villages as well as Cumnor.	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	79	78	90	84.92	88	Academy, part of the Propeller Academy Trust. 2014: another class opened due to increasing numbers, using existing space in the school. 2017: new 3 classroom building to replace 2 classroom prefabricated building and create an additional classroom. The project replaced 16 existing places and provided 8 new places.
Mabel Prichard School (Good) Oxford	Oxford	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	87	95	100	99.67	106	The school has two sites both co-located with mainstream schools: Oxford Academy and Orchard Meadow Primary School. Orchard Meadow and Mabel Prichard Schools share an Integrated Foundation Stage Unit for children aged 2-5. 2011: secondary and post-16 accommodation new builds. 2017: single-class extension built to be used as a classroom for D&T / Art, and enable the existing D&T classroom to be converted into a KS2 classroom, providing 8 additional places.
Northern House School (Outstanding) Oxford	Oxfordshire	Pupils with SEMH needs aged 5-11	80	86	86	86	86	Academy 2011: new 6 classroom block with new food technology room to replace "temporary" buildings, re-providing 40 places and adding 8 additional places. Ongoing explorations of alternative sites.

School, town, ofsted grade	Main area served	Caters for	Pupils on roll 2016/17 (May 17)	Pupils on roll 2017/18 (May 18)	Pupils on roll 2018/19 (May 19)	No. of funded places 2018/19	No. of funded places 2019/20	Comments and growth planning
Northfield School (Inadequate) Oxford	Oxfordshire	Pupils with SEMH needs, aged 11-18 Boys only	59	71	44	76.58	64	2017: new 2 classroom modular building providing 16 additional places. 2018: significant repairs needed, reducing capacity available for use; longer term options being explored. Pupil numbers have been reduced in the meantime. 2019: academy sponsor being sought after the school was put into Special Measures by Ofsted in November 2018. Statutory proposal to expand the school to a capacity of 108 places, including rebuilding the school with purpose built accommodation, approved July 2019, subject to an academy sponsor being appointed. In the meantime, pupil numbers have been managed down temporarily. 2021/22: new building expected to open with increased capacity.
Springfield School (Good) Witney	West Oxfordshire	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-16	98	107	111	107.33	110	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. Additional class opened September 2015.
Woodeaton Manor School (Good education, outstanding for residential) Woodeaton	Oxfordshire	Pupils with SEMH needs aged 7 -18	68	78	84	80.67	84	The school has residential provision, open term-time only and weekdays. 2012: new modular classroom building to support lowering of school age range to admit a class of up to 6 primary age pupils. 2017: internal alterations to create 2 additional classrooms, increasing capacity by 8 places in the first instance. 2018: capacity increased by a further 8 places.
Meadowbrook College (Good)	Countywide	Pupils with SEMH needs, aged 5-16	The college is place funded by the DfE for 106 fulltime places. These are offered as a mixture of short-term and longer term, and full-time or part-time, provision. Numbers therefore fluctuate throughout the year.			Oxfordshire's Pupil Referral Unit and Integration Service. Located across three sites in Oxfordshire: Banbury, Oxford and Abingdon, this is an Alternative Provision (AP) Academy that provides full and part-time education and support to students who are finding it difficult to access their mainstream schools. Part of the Radcliffe Academy Trust.		
Oxfordshire Hospital School (Outstanding)	Countywide	Children medically unfit to attend school	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Temporarily based at St Nicholas Primary School, Oxford, related to Swan School being built on former location (Meadowbrook site). Alternative permanent location and venues for outreach service being sought.
NEW: free school approved to be run by the Gallery Trust	North Oxfordshire	Pupils with ASD and SEMH needs and associated C&L needs, aged 7-18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2017: The Gallery Trust submitted successful free school bid for a new 100 place school in north Oxfordshire, which will free up spaces at the existing Ifley Academy and reduce travel distances for many pupils. Planning permission has been granted and the schools is due to open 2021/2022.
NEW: planned special school Didcot	Didcot	Pupils with ASD and SEMH needs, aged 7-18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Site agreed as part of a Didcot housing development. Free School bid conditionally approved by DfE. Current expectation is for the site to be available from 2023.

Annex: Full 5-year pupil forecasts by planning area and year

For details of which schools are in each planning area, see the main data sections.

PRIMARY PUPILS	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Abingdon PA1 - North								
2018 ACTUAL	279	251	284	282	261	269	297	1923
2019 FORECAST	279	282	254	288	285	264	271	1923
2020 FORECAST	274	281	285	258	290	288	266	1942
2021 FORECAST	291	275	284	289	262	294	292	1987
2022 FORECAST	271	293	278	288	292	266	297	1985
2023 FORECAST	281	275	297	283	292	295	270	1993
Abingdon PA 2 - East								
2018 ACTUAL	128	146	137	155	108	99	115	888
2019 FORECAST	137	128	146	137	156	110	99	913
2020 FORECAST	136	139	130	148	139	158	112	962
2021 FORECAST	138	138	141	132	150	141	160	1000
2022 FORECAST	137	140	140	143	135	153	144	992
2023 FORECAST	137	139	142	142	147	137	155	999
Abingdon PA 3 - South								
2018 ACTUAL	205	202	205	196	185	166	185	1344
2019 FORECAST	207	214	211	214	205	194	175	1420
2020 FORECAST	189	214	219	217	220	211	200	1470
2021 FORECAST	206	198	222	227	226	228	220	1527
2022 FORECAST	192	215	204	230	233	233	234	1541
2023 FORECAST	205	201	221	214	236	240	240	1557
Abingdon PA 4 - West								
2018 ACTUAL	70	54	78	74	51	45	67	439
2019 FORECAST	73	72	56	80	76	53	47	457
2020 FORECAST	80	75	75	59	83	79	56	507
2021 FORECAST	82	82	78	77	61	85	81	546
2022 FORECAST	78	84	85	80	79	63	87	556
2023 FORECAST	85	79	86	85	80	81	65	561
Banbury								
2018 ACTUAL	634	631	666	676	657	634	646	4544
2019 FORECAST	663	644	641	673	683	664	641	4609
2020 FORECAST	710	673	650	647	675	685	666	4706
2021 FORECAST	682	713	678	657	652	679	689	4750
2022 FORECAST	749	681	712	680	657	652	675	4806
2023 FORECAST	782	744	679	710	678	657	650	4900
Bicester PA 1 - North Town								
2018 ACTUAL	141	127	153	159	160	178	180	1098
2019 FORECAST	149	143	129	155	161	162	180	1079
2020 FORECAST	145	151	147	131	157	163	164	1058
2021 FORECAST	151	147	155	149	132	158	164	1056
2022 FORECAST	148	154	152	157	153	134	160	1058
2023 FORECAST	157	148	156	152	158	153	134	1058
Bicester PA2 - South East								
2018 ACTUAL	201	183	182	200	189	179	174	1308
2019 FORECAST	176	205	187	186	204	193	183	1334
2020 FORECAST	202	179	207	189	188	206	195	1366
2021 FORECAST	205	203	181	210	192	191	209	1391
2022 FORECAST	194	206	205	182	210	192	191	1380
2023 FORECAST	210	193	205	205	181	210	192	1396
Bicester PA3 - South West								
2018 ACTUAL	182	196	210	204	190	179	189	1350
2019 FORECAST	217	186	200	214	208	194	183	1402
2020 FORECAST	241	218	187	201	215	209	195	1466
2021 FORECAST	233	242	221	189	203	217	211	1516
2022 FORECAST	225	234	245	222	191	205	219	1541
2023 FORECAST	234	226	236	246	223	193	207	1565
Bicester PA4 - North Villages								
2018 ACTUAL	80	88	83	86	77	77	82	573
2019 FORECAST	84	81	90	86	89	77	79	586
2020 FORECAST	92	88	83	94	90	93	81	621
2021 FORECAST	84	95	93	83	96	91	94	636
2022 FORECAST	79	85	101	96	89	101	96	647
2023 FORECAST	84	80	91	104	102	90	105	656
Bloxham								
2018 ACTUAL	201	202	201	218	227	212	235	1496
2019 FORECAST	226	206	208	207	221	231	216	1515
2020 FORECAST	232	228	211	215	212	226	236	1560
2021 FORECAST	209	234	232	215	220	217	238	1565
2022 FORECAST	212	213	238	238	220	226	222	1569
2023 FORECAST	219	218	219	239	243	226	228	1592

PRIMARY PUPILS	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Burford PA1 - North								
2018 ACTUAL	85	85	87	96	77	90	74	594
2019 FORECAST	91	88	88	90	99	80	93	629
2020 FORECAST	81	92	90	90	92	101	82	628
2021 FORECAST	79	82	94	92	92	94	103	636
2022 FORECAST	77	80	84	95	93	93	95	617
2023 FORECAST	79	78	82	85	97	94	94	609
Burford PA2 - South								
2018 ACTUAL	88	101	87	89	95	77	75	612
2019 FORECAST	87	89	102	88	90	96	78	630
2020 FORECAST	92	88	91	104	90	92	98	655
2021 FORECAST	93	92	89	91	104	90	92	651
2022 FORECAST	89	93	94	90	92	105	92	655
2023 FORECAST	93	89	94	95	90	90	103	654
Carterton								
2018 ACTUAL	234	218	209	192	193	173	173	1392
2019 FORECAST	196	232	221	214	203	195	172	1433
2020 FORECAST	182	199	234	224	216	202	195	1452
2021 FORECAST	177	189	202	237	224	217	202	1448
2022 FORECAST	209	177	188	205	238	223	216	1456
2023 FORECAST	217	208	180	187	207	237	226	1462
Chipping Norton								
2018 ACTUAL	218	218	243	260	228	236	212	1615
2019 FORECAST	251	227	226	251	270	239	247	1711
2020 FORECAST	223	260	236	233	259	279	248	1738
2021 FORECAST	198	233	266	240	237	262	284	1720
2022 FORECAST	192	205	240	270	250	246	271	1674
2023 FORECAST	201	199	212	249	276	255	253	1645
Cumnor								
2018 ACTUAL	208	223	230	233	212	212	226	1544
2019 FORECAST	221	215	233	235	240	221	221	1586
2020 FORECAST	216	229	218	236	239	242	225	1605
2021 FORECAST	213	226	232	223	240	242	244	1620
2022 FORECAST	213	223	231	235	230	245	246	1623
2023 FORECAST	220	219	230	234	237	233	247	1620
Didcot								
2018 ACTUAL	557	582	572	523	474	450	486	3644
2019 FORECAST	592	581	608	598	547	498	467	3891
2020 FORECAST	656	611	598	625	615	560	512	4177
2021 FORECAST	640	680	632	620	647	637	585	4441
2022 FORECAST	602	661	700	649	638	667	657	4574
2023 FORECAST	655	627	687	727	681	663	690	4730
Eynsham								
2018 ACTUAL	117	141	139	164	152	150	136	999
2019 FORECAST	111	125	149	147	171	161	147	1011
2020 FORECAST	124	120	130	154	154	176	165	1023
2021 FORECAST	140	133	127	140	162	161	184	1047
2022 FORECAST	128	148	140	134	149	169	171	1039
2023 FORECAST	137	136	157	149	143	156	175	1053
Faringdon								
2018 ACTUAL	249	278	248	267	264	240	234	1780
2019 FORECAST	267	256	285	255	274	271	247	1855
2020 FORECAST	289	272	262	291	261	280	277	1932
2021 FORECAST	273	292	276	264	294	263	281	1943
2022 FORECAST	278	274	296	278	269	299	268	1962
2023 FORECAST	290	280	276	298	279	271	301	1995
Henley								
2018 ACTUAL	109	121	136	142	151	126	146	931
2019 FORECAST	125	112	124	139	145	154	129	928
2020 FORECAST	128	126	114	126	141	147	156	938
2021 FORECAST	124	129	127	115	127	142	148	912
2022 FORECAST	124	125	130	128	116	128	143	894
2023 FORECAST	121	124	124	130	128	115	127	869
Kidlington								
2018 ACTUAL	164	175	183	191	185	153	171	1222
2019 FORECAST	185	163	174	182	190	184	152	1230
2020 FORECAST	172	183	162	173	181	189	183	1243
2021 FORECAST	163	170	183	159	170	178	186	1209
2022 FORECAST	161	161	170	181	157	168	176	1174
2023 FORECAST	159	159	161	167	178	157	168	1149
Oxford PA1 - North								
2018 ACTUAL	189	208	206	205	205	169	199	1381
2019 FORECAST	211	198	218	216	215	215	179	1452
2020 FORECAST	213	221	209	228	226	226	224	1547
2021 FORECAST	189	222	230	219	238	236	235	1569
2022 FORECAST	194	197	231	235	228	246	245	1576
2023 FORECAST	199	202	206	240	248	235	254	1584

PRIMARY PUPILS	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Oxford PA2 - East								
2018 ACTUAL	404	414	428	442	426	423	441	2978
2019 FORECAST	378	414	422	436	450	435	432	2967
2020 FORECAST	402	385	421	428	442	454	441	2973
2021 FORECAST	377	415	394	428	436	450	464	2964
2022 FORECAST	370	388	422	403	437	444	457	2921
2023 FORECAST	377	379	394	427	409	444	451	2881
Oxford PA3 - Central								
2018 ACTUAL	449	439	459	492	455	419	382	3095
2019 FORECAST	415	453	443	464	495	460	423	3153
2020 FORECAST	442	419	455	446	467	498	463	3190
2021 FORECAST	420	447	422	458	448	471	501	3167
2022 FORECAST	419	421	449	424	457	449	474	3093
2023 FORECAST	430	421	424	451	429	460	452	3067
Oxford PA4 - South								
2018 ACTUAL	278	300	309	336	313	293	343	2172
2019 FORECAST	279	277	299	308	335	312	292	2102
2020 FORECAST	282	276	274	296	305	332	309	2074
2021 FORECAST	275	283	277	272	294	303	330	2034
2022 FORECAST	262	275	280	275	272	294	303	1961
2023 FORECAST	273	261	271	280	272	271	293	1921
Sonning Common								
2018 ACTUAL	86	90	98	101	103	93	107	678
2019 FORECAST	73	90	94	102	105	107	97	668
2020 FORECAST	75	73	90	94	102	105	107	646
2021 FORECAST	78	75	74	91	95	103	106	622
2022 FORECAST	80	78	76	74	91	95	103	597
2023 FORECAST	79	80	79	76	76	91	95	576
Thame								
2018 ACTUAL	253	226	240	276	244	229	237	1705
2019 FORECAST	258	253	226	240	276	244	228	1725
2020 FORECAST	227	258	253	227	240	276	244	1725
2021 FORECAST	263	226	258	252	227	240	275	1741
2022 FORECAST	244	272	224	254	249	226	238	1707
2023 FORECAST	245	242	270	224	251	249	226	1707
Wallingford								
2018 ACTUAL	223	224	217	198	203	201	216	1482
2019 FORECAST	245	226	227	220	201	206	204	1529
2020 FORECAST	243	247	231	232	225	206	211	1595
2021 FORECAST	217	244	251	233	234	227	208	1614
2022 FORECAST	248	217	249	251	232	234	228	1659
2023 FORECAST	252	246	218	247	249	232	234	1678
Wantage								
2018 ACTUAL	351	355	340	392	333	314	350	2435
2019 FORECAST	354	364	368	353	405	346	327	2517
2020 FORECAST	394	365	376	380	365	417	358	2655
2021 FORECAST	401	402	372	385	389	374	426	2749
2022 FORECAST	406	409	409	377	391	395	380	2767
2023 FORECAST	446	413	415	415	386	398	402	2875
Watlington								
2018 ACTUAL	121	121	134	131	138	112	123	880
2019 FORECAST	134	122	122	135	132	139	113	897
2020 FORECAST	127	136	124	124	137	134	141	923
2021 FORECAST	118	128	139	126	126	139	136	912
2022 FORECAST	127	117	128	138	125	125	138	898
2023 FORECAST	125	125	114	124	136	124	124	872
Wheatley								
2018 ACTUAL	191	188	200	213	169	168	177	1306
2019 FORECAST	163	192	189	201	214	170	169	1298
2020 FORECAST	185	163	192	189	201	214	170	1314
2021 FORECAST	179	186	164	193	190	202	215	1329
2022 FORECAST	169	179	187	166	195	192	204	1292
2023 FORECAST	167	170	182	190	169	197	194	1269
Witney PA1 - North								
2018 ACTUAL	155	175	194	167	180	194	175	1240
2019 FORECAST	139	159	179	198	171	184	198	1228
2020 FORECAST	138	142	162	182	201	174	187	1186
2021 FORECAST	150	143	148	165	185	204	177	1172
2022 FORECAST	144	155	146	152	172	192	211	1172
2023 FORECAST	155	150	161	154	159	177	197	1153
Witney PA2 - South								
2018 ACTUAL	216	256	270	242	232	238	241	1695
2019 FORECAST	249	223	263	277	248	238	244	1742
2020 FORECAST	249	256	225	263	278	251	239	1761
2021 FORECAST	276	253	257	229	266	282	254	1817
2022 FORECAST	252	278	255	259	232	269	282	1827
2023 FORECAST	267	257	280	253	259	233	271	1820

PRIMARY PUPILS	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
Woodcote								
2018 ACTUAL	112	121	123	126	122	122	149	875
2019 FORECAST	110	115	124	126	129	125	125	854
2020 FORECAST	97	113	120	129	131	134	130	854
2021 FORECAST	87	100	117	122	131	133	136	826
2022 FORECAST	87	89	102	118	124	133	135	788
2023 FORECAST	85	89	90	104	120	125	134	747
Woodstock								
2018 ACTUAL	169	160	155	190	155	167	177	1173
2019 FORECAST	154	175	166	161	196	161	173	1186
2020 FORECAST	170	160	185	176	171	206	171	1239
2021 FORECAST	150	176	165	189	180	175	210	1245
2022 FORECAST	143	156	180	174	195	186	181	1215
2023 FORECAST	146	149	160	188	178	199	190	1210
OXFORDSHIRE TOTAL								
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
2018 ACTUAL	7347	7499	7706	7918	7414	7087	7420	52391
2019 FORECAST	7499	7510	7672	7876	8089	7583	7231	53460
2020 FORECAST	7708	7640	7646	7809	8008	8213	7707	54731
2021 FORECAST	7561	7853	7781	7771	7930	8126	8340	55362
2022 FORECAST	7503	7683	7971	7881	7891	8048	8239	55216
2023 FORECAST	7812	7606	7799	8074	7997	7988	8147	55423

SECONDARY PUPILS	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Total
Abingdon								
2018 ACTUAL	484	473	458	444	419	179	165	2622
2019 FORECAST	548	496	485	451	439	198	154	2771
2020 FORECAST	497	561	509	479	464	210	170	2890
2021 FORECAST	533	510	574	501	493	217	181	3008
2022 FORECAST	606	549	527	566	519	232	187	3185
2023 FORECAST	622	621	566	520	582	241	200	3352
Banbury								
2018 ACTUAL	514	482	482	423	472	165	200	2738
2019 FORECAST	513	524	491	485	424	215	145	2797
2020 FORECAST	500	520	536	499	494	191	187	2927
2021 FORECAST	526	510	538	541	509	218	167	3009
2022 FORECAST	554	539	527	550	553	224	189	3136
2023 FORECAST	526	563	558	537	559	242	195	3180
Bicester								
2018 ACTUAL	518	494	474	446	423	189	158	2702
2019 FORECAST	550	521	498	483	445	206	160	2863
2020 FORECAST	572	557	524	505	488	215	174	3036
2021 FORECAST	583	583	562	541	510	236	182	3197
2022 FORECAST	623	595	589	575	546	247	198	3373
2023 FORECAST	610	633	594	599	578	264	207	3485
Bloxham								
2018 ACTUAL	251	251	223	218	225	55	83	1306
2019 FORECAST	285	258	258	230	225	80	51	1387
2020 FORECAST	271	290	265	265	237	80	74	1482
2021 FORECAST	284	278	290	273	273	84	74	1556
2022 FORECAST	284	290	288	290	282	97	78	1609
2023 FORECAST	286	290	290	290	290	101	89	1636
Burford								
2018 ACTUAL	247	269	241	208	195	94	122	1376
2019 FORECAST	238	245	267	239	206	113	87	1395
2020 FORECAST	239	237	244	266	238	119	104	1447
2021 FORECAST	238	238	236	244	266	137	110	1469
2022 FORECAST	242	237	237	235	243	154	127	1475
2023 FORECAST	239	240	235	235	233	140	142	1464
Carterton								
2018 ACTUAL	124	96	100	102	107	22	23	574
2019 FORECAST	99	123	95	99	101	28	19	564
2020 FORECAST	103	98	122	94	98	26	24	566
2021 FORECAST	115	102	97	120	92	26	23	574
2022 FORECAST	129	115	102	97	120	24	22	609
2023 FORECAST	137	128	114	101	96	31	21	628
Chipping Norton								
2018 ACTUAL	179	142	144	161	161	89	87	963
2019 FORECAST	170	183	146	148	165	93	81	986
2020 FORECAST	195	173	186	149	151	96	85	1035
2021 FORECAST	194	198	176	189	152	88	87	1084
2022 FORECAST	222	198	203	181	194	88	80	1166
2023 FORECAST	209	225	202	206	184	113	80	1219

SECONDARY PUPILS	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Total
Cumnor								
2018 ACTUAL	207	202	181	183	178	118	107	1176
2019 FORECAST	210	210	205	184	186	110	112	1217
2020 FORECAST	210	215	215	210	189	115	105	1258
2021 FORECAST	210	216	220	221	216	117	109	1309
2022 FORECAST	232	215	221	225	225	133	111	1362
2023 FORECAST	234	236	219	225	230	139	127	1410
Didcot								
2018 ACTUAL	626	535	456	500	457	220	156	2950
2019 FORECAST	644	636	545	527	497	239	190	3278
2020 FORECAST	662	654	647	620	535	259	205	3582
2021 FORECAST	683	673	666	721	630	277	222	3872
2022 FORECAST	790	696	687	748	736	322	239	4217
2023 FORECAST	773	803	710	767	762	372	278	4464
Eynsham								
2018 ACTUAL	204	207	206	206	205	116	130	1274
2019 FORECAST	210	210	213	212	212	135	106	1298
2020 FORECAST	210	215	215	218	217	140	124	1339
2021 FORECAST	210	217	221	222	225	143	128	1366
2022 FORECAST	236	216	223	228	228	148	131	1410
2023 FORECAST	221	243	224	230	235	150	136	1439
Faringdon								
2018 ACTUAL	237	215	237	206	181	72	82	1230
2019 FORECAST	266	239	217	239	208	74	68	1310
2020 FORECAST	270	268	242	220	242	84	69	1396
2021 FORECAST	270	271	270	243	221	98	79	1453
2022 FORECAST	270	271	272	271	244	90	92	1510
2023 FORECAST	270	269	270	271	269	99	84	1532
Henley								
2018 ACTUAL	178	179	176	167	160	0	0	860
2019 FORECAST	200	180	174	178	169	0	0	901
2020 FORECAST	180	203	175	180	182	0	0	920
2021 FORECAST	211	184	198	183	184	0	0	960
2022 FORECAST	205	215	179	206	186	0	0	991
2023 FORECAST	194	208	210	185	208	0	0	1005
Kidlington								
2018 ACTUAL	147	157	166	162	125	73	53	883
2019 FORECAST	167	147	157	166	162	57	64	921
2020 FORECAST	133	168	149	159	168	74	50	902
2021 FORECAST	160	134	169	149	159	77	65	913
2022 FORECAST	162	161	134	170	150	73	68	918
2023 FORECAST	154	162	161	135	170	69	64	915
Oxford								
2018 ACTUAL	1065	1099	1075	1030	975	670	590	6504
2019 FORECAST	1255	1055	1089	1065	1020	739	545	6769
2020 FORECAST	1191	1256	1052	1086	1062	783	587	7016
2021 FORECAST	1273	1198	1261	1052	1086	812	616	7299
2022 FORECAST	1312	1284	1208	1273	1056	846	640	7619
2023 FORECAST	1293	1317	1293	1216	1281	834	670	7904
Sonning Common								
2018 ACTUAL	69	86	82	48	76	0	0	361
2019 FORECAST	99	69	86	82	48	0	0	384
2020 FORECAST	90	99	69	86	82	0	0	426
2021 FORECAST	100	90	100	70	87	0	0	447
2022 FORECAST	99	100	90	100	70	0	0	459
2023 FORECAST	96	99	100	91	100	0	0	486
Thame								
2018 ACTUAL	329	348	318	314	313	271	224	2117
2019 FORECAST	320	333	352	322	318	263	242	2149
2020 FORECAST	309	322	334	353	323	267	234	2142
2021 FORECAST	336	310	323	336	355	271	238	2169
2022 FORECAST	372	337	311	323	336	298	242	2219
2023 FORECAST	323	370	335	309	322	282	266	2207
Wallingford								
2018 ACTUAL	194	213	191	192	195	126	130	1241
2019 FORECAST	219	193	212	190	191	137	112	1253
2020 FORECAST	203	221	195	214	192	134	121	1280
2021 FORECAST	217	205	223	197	216	134	119	1311
2022 FORECAST	223	219	207	225	199	151	119	1343
2023 FORECAST	227	223	219	207	225	139	134	1374
Wantage								
2018 ACTUAL	248	278	311	269	279	165	129	1679
2019 FORECAST	266	255	285	289	269	146	148	1658
2020 FORECAST	256	274	264	266	297	141	131	1629
2021 FORECAST	310	264	283	247	275	156	127	1661
2022 FORECAST	365	320	275	266	257	144	140	1767
2023 FORECAST	316	372	328	256	273	135	129	1809

SECONDARY PUPILS	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Total
Watlington								
2018 ACTUAL	143	160	145	125	120	0	0	693
2019 FORECAST	146	143	160	145	125	0	0	719
2020 FORECAST	136	147	145	162	147	0	0	737
2021 FORECAST	171	137	149	146	163	0	0	766
2022 FORECAST	164	174	140	151	149	0	0	778
2023 FORECAST	169	166	176	142	153	0	0	806
Wheatley								
2018 ACTUAL	183	196	171	197	169	92	60	1068
2019 FORECAST	180	183	196	171	197	95	67	1089
2020 FORECAST	172	180	183	196	171	111	70	1083
2021 FORECAST	173	172	180	183	196	96	81	1082
2022 FORECAST	219	173	173	181	183	110	70	1110
2023 FORECAST	208	220	174	173	181	103	81	1140
Witney								
2018 ACTUAL	404	323	374	388	373	138	158	2158
2019 FORECAST	396	409	328	379	393	169	124	2198
2020 FORECAST	420	399	412	331	382	179	152	2275
2021 FORECAST	405	425	404	416	335	177	161	2323
2022 FORECAST	409	410	429	409	421	157	159	2394
2023 FORECAST	468	414	414	434	413	198	141	2482
Woodcote								
2018 ACTUAL	120	119	119	119	115	0	0	592
2019 FORECAST	145	122	121	121	121	0	0	630
2020 FORECAST	121	148	125	124	124	0	0	642
2021 FORECAST	128	124	150	128	127	0	0	657
2022 FORECAST	132	131	127	153	131	0	0	674
2023 FORECAST	129	135	134	130	156	0	0	684
Woodstock								
2018 ACTUAL	179	180	175	176	169	62	76	1017
2019 FORECAST	180	180	181	176	177	101	51	1047
2020 FORECAST	178	180	180	181	176	106	84	1085
2021 FORECAST	181	178	180	180	181	106	88	1094
2022 FORECAST	215	181	178	180	180	109	87	1130
2023 FORECAST	188	214	180	177	179	108	90	1136
OXFORDSHIRE TOTAL								
2018 ACTUAL	6850	6704	6505	6284	6092	2916	2733	38084
2019 FORECAST	7306	6914	6761	6581	6298	3198	2527	39585
2020 FORECAST	7118	7385	6988	6863	6659	3330	2751	41094
2021 FORECAST	7511	7217	7470	7103	6951	3470	2857	42579
2022 FORECAST	8065	7626	7327	7603	7208	3647	2980	44456
2023 FORECAST	7892	8151	7706	7436	7679	3760	3133	45757

Highway Asset Management Plan 2019 - 2024

DRAFT 0.8

December 2019

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1 Asset Management Principles

As described in our *Asset Management Policy*, our approach to asset management planning is based on two fundamental principles; whole life costing and risk-based decision making.

1.1 Whole life costing

Whole life costing, with reference to highways maintenance in Oxfordshire, is an investment and appraisal methodology, which assesses the total cost of an asset over its whole life. Oxfordshire County Council primarily considers the initial cost of the various maintenance treatment options and profiles the total cost of these treatment options, including intermediate maintenance, over a set analysis period. The main factors which will affect the whole life cost of an individual asset are:

- type and quality of construction
- degree and type of damage and degradation.
- use (e.g. for carriageways this will be type and volume of traffic)
- speed and quality of response to damage and degradation.

All assets will eventually require some form of maintenance treatment, irrespective of design life, initial construction type or importance. The questions are normally, "how frequently?" and "at what cost?" to restore the pavement back to a serviceable level.

In the concept of whole life costing, the lowest initial cost treatment may not always be the most cost effective option over the whole life of the asset. The maintenance strategy which is determined to be the most cost effective option over the entire life of the asset forms the basis of the *Lifecycle Plan*.

We consider whole life costs in the lifecycle planning process that we carry out to identify maintenance need for our individual assets. This information is a key input into the asset management planning process.

1.2 Risk based decision making

We consider risk in our asset management process at a number of levels:

- for individual assets, such as structures, we identify asset need on a risk basis
- where maintenance need exceeds available budget we prioritise on the basis of risk
- risk is a key input in our overall maintenance planning and prioritisation process and is used to help define the work programme for the next five years.

2 Asset Base

2.1 Asset inventory

As an authority, we manage nearly 4,500km of roads, more than 3,000km of footways, and more than one million individual assets.

Asset Group	Quantity (approx)	Unit
Roads	4,481	Km
Footways	3,170	Km
Bridges (excl PROW)	1,116	No.
Street Lights	80,000	No.
Illuminated Signs	3,627	No.
Illuminated Bollards	3,829	No.
Traffic Signal Sites	405	No.
Non-illuminated Signs	43,949	No.
Road Markings	3,001	Km
Drainage Assets	159,926	No.
Highway Trees	800,000	No.
Safety Barrier	116	Km
Public Rights of Way	4,200	Km

TABLE 1 - OXFORDSHIRE

2.2 Asset value

Our asset base has a total value of **£6.1 billion**, this is made up of the individual assets as shown in Figure 1.

¹ Note: Within Oxfordshire's current asset database cycle infrastructure is not identified as a separate asset group and is included within the carriageway and footway asset inventory. Oxfordshire is looking at ways to capture this information and add it to the asset database.

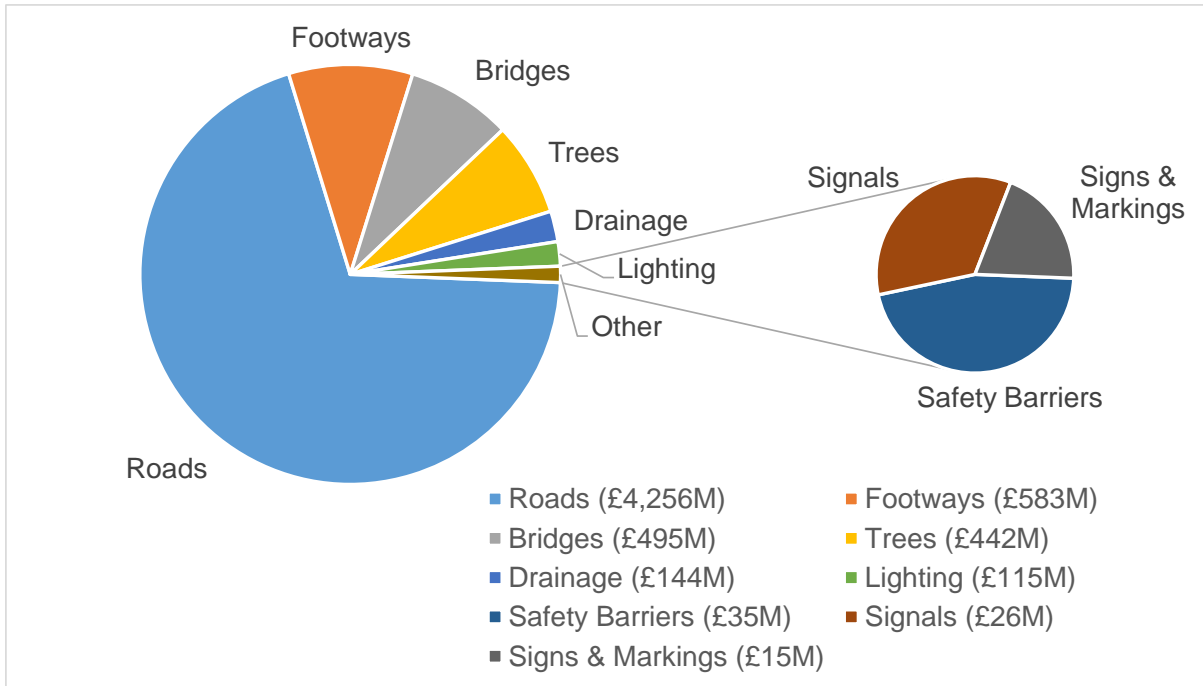


FIGURE 1 - ASSET VALUE

2.3 Expected service life

The expected service life of our assets ranges between five years (road markings) and one hundred and twenty years (structures and rural trees).

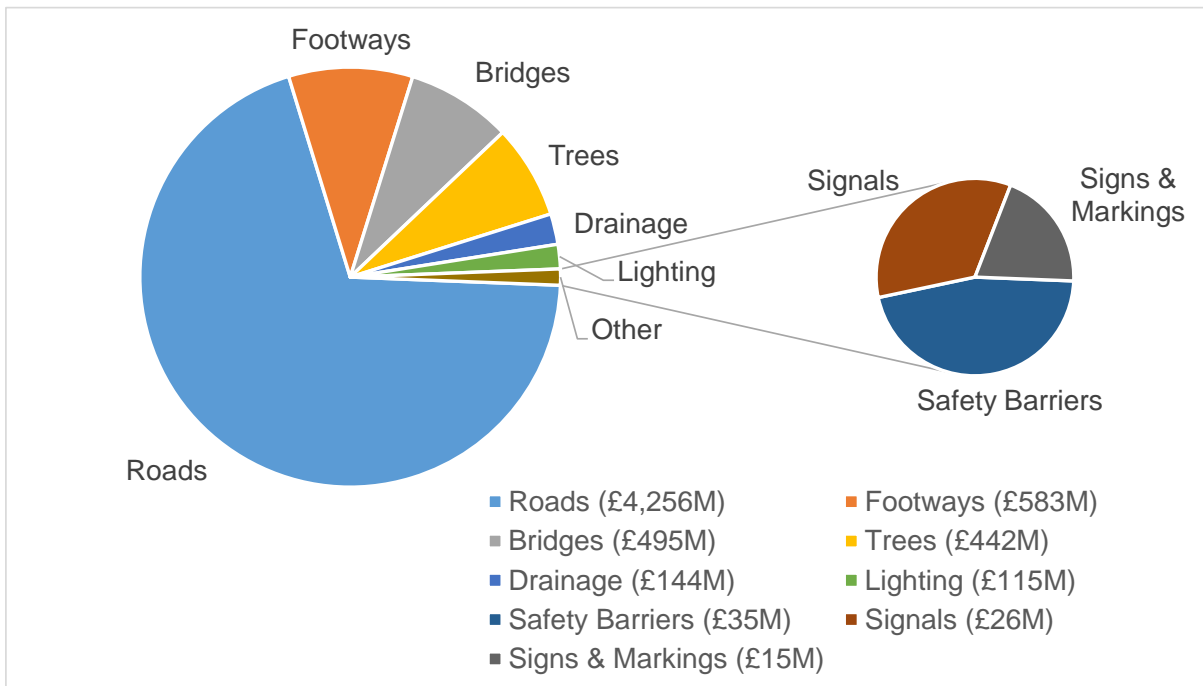


FIGURE 2 - EXPECTED SERVICE LIFE

3 Asset Management Planning Process

3.1 Planning process

The asset management planning process is illustrated in the following diagram. The key step in the process is our **collaborative planning workshop(s)** in which asset owners and our supply chain come together to consider and balance wide range of factors (including maintenance need, risks, councillor priorities and local needs for individual assets or areas) to come up with an indicative maintenance programme.

This indicative programme, along with the resulting outcome measures, is subject to engagement with councillors and other key stakeholders, before being presented to Cabinet for scrutiny and approval prior to delivery.

The process is illustrated in Figure 3 and is described in the subsequent sections.

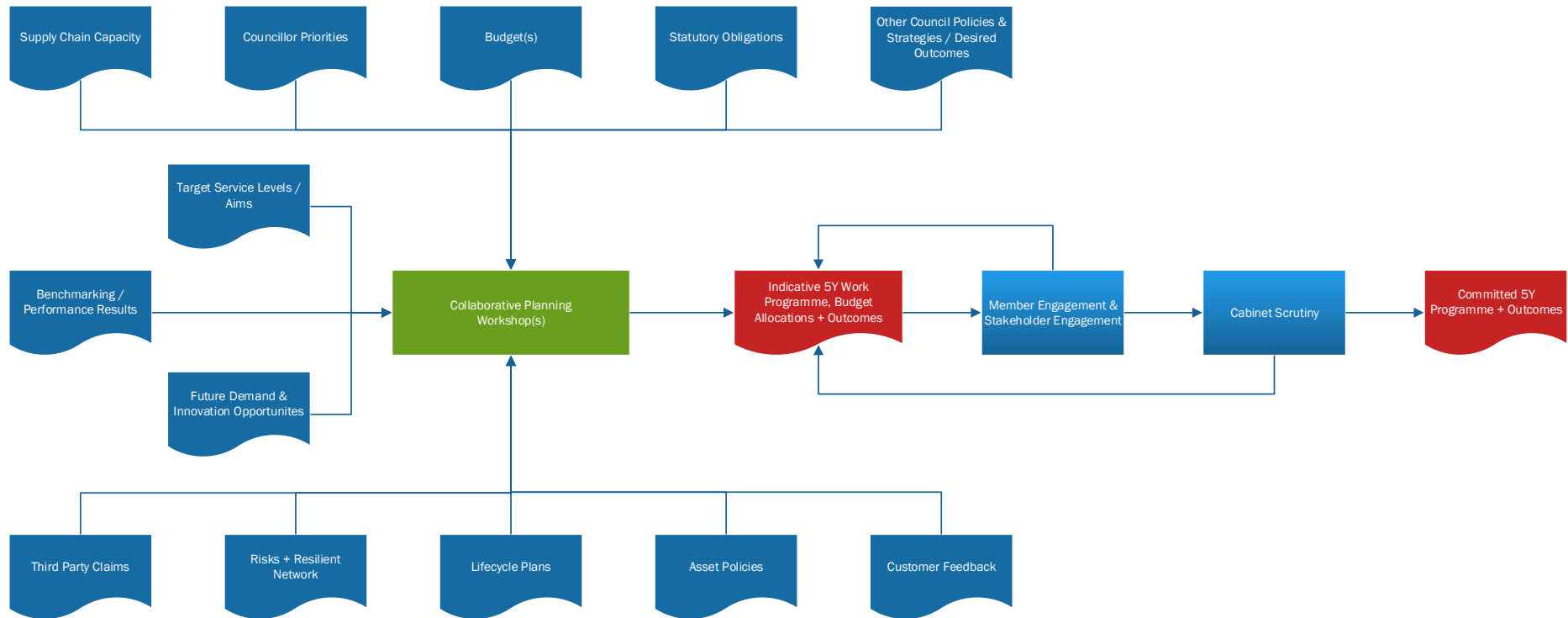


FIGURE 3 - ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

3.2 Inputs

The various inputs to the planning process are described in the following sections. Where possible, the information will be presented on a map using the output from our various asset management systems.

Statutory obligations

Oxfordshire has a number of legal obligations and powers that govern the way that it manages the road network.

- *Highways Act 1980* sets out the main statutory duties for the council, which include a duty to maintain roads in safe condition.
- *Traffic Management Act 2004* gives the council the duty to keep the traffic moving on the road network.
- *Flood and Water Management Act 2010* covers the management of flood risk associated with extreme weather.

In addition to legal duties, there are a number of sources of national good practice guidance including in particular *Well-Managed Highway Infrastructure: A Code of Practice (2016)*.

Council policies, strategies and outcomes

We will consider council policies and strategies that are pertinent to highway asset management. In particular this will include:

- *Active & Healthy Travel Strategy*
- *Air Quality Strategy*
- *Digital Infrastructure Policy*
- *Energy Strategy*
- *Rights of Way Management Plan*
- *Science Transit Strategy*

Budgets

Clearly the capital and revenue budgets are one of the main factors in determining the maintenance programme over the next five years.

The following table shows the indicative capital budget split between asset types and other expenditure areas.

Asset Group	2019-20	2020-2021	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Carriageways	£22,846	£22,200	£21,175	£19,674	£21,029
Footways	£750	£750	£750	£900	£1,000
Drainage	£1,400	£1,450	£1,600	£1,800	£1,800
Structures	£2,302	£2,300	£2,300	£3,100	£5,000
PROW	£200	£225	£250	£300	£350
Safety Fences	£0	£0	£0	£75	£750
Street Lighting	£775	£775	£775	£700	£973
Signals	£252	£283	£302	£302	£402
Agency Agreements	£1,700	£1,513	£1,470	£1,457	£2,745
Risk and Other Costs	£1,741	£756	£784	£825	£851
TOTAL	£31,966	£30,252	£29,406	£29,132	£34,900

TABLE 2 - ANNUAL CAPITAL BUDGET ALLOCATIONS (£,000s)

In addition to the capital budget, the annual revenue budget is expected to be in the order of **£16.5 million** over the same period. This is illustrated in Figure 4 below.

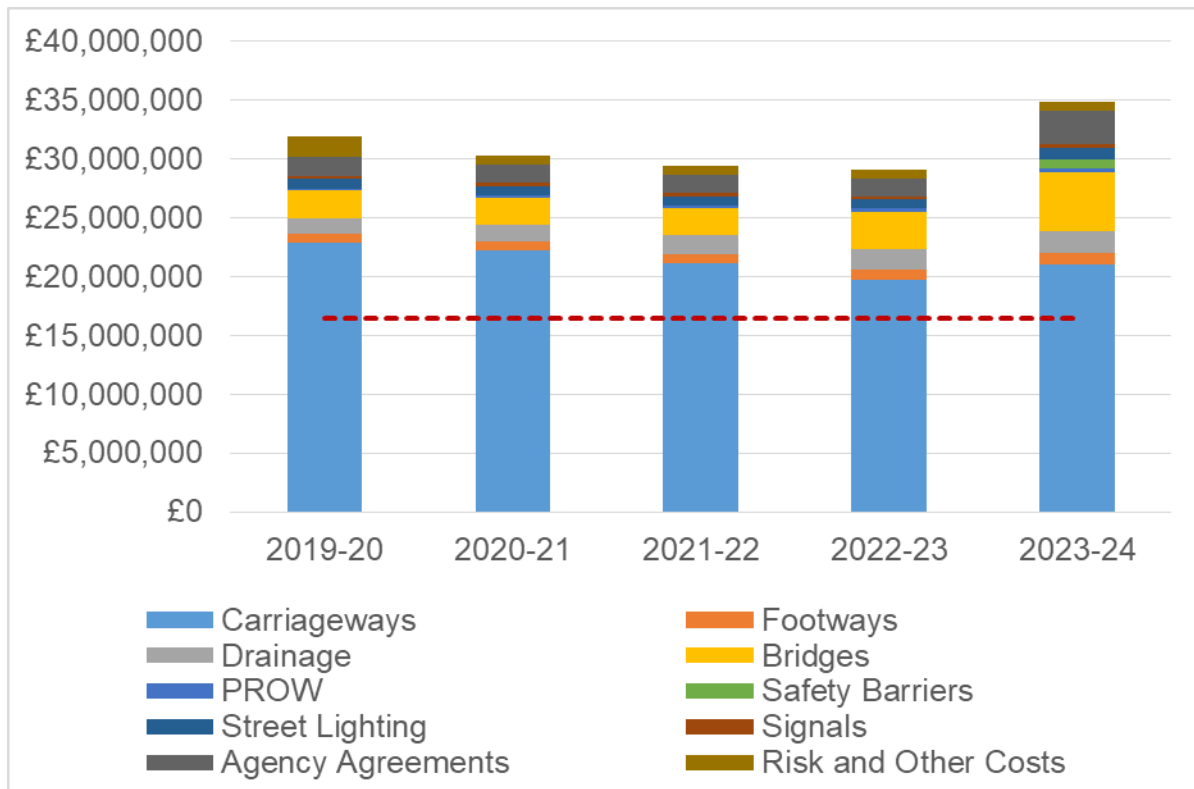


FIGURE 4 - ANNUAL CAPITAL & REVENUE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Maintenance need (from asset *Lifecycle Plans*)

Individual *Lifecycle Plans* have been developed for the main asset types:

- carriageways
- structures
- drainage
- footways
- street lighting
- signals
- green estate
- safety barriers
- public rights of way
- embankments.

These have identified maintenance need based on a consideration of maintenance strategy and available options based on the most appropriate approach, i.e.:

- deterioration modelling
- expected service life
- risk.

We will also consider the relevant asset policies and associated service aims (the policies are included in Annex A), including:

- *Asset Management Policy*
- *Coloured Surfacing Policy*
- *Decluttering Policy*
- *Drainage Policy*
- *Grass Cutting Policy*
- *Highway Electrical Assets Policy*
- *Highway Safety Inspection Policy*
- *Highway Safety Policy*

- *Highway Tree and Vegetation Policy*
- *Safety Barriers & Fences Policy*
- *Public Rights of Way Policy*
- *Road Markings and Road Studs Policy*
- *Routine, Reactive and Cyclic Maintenance Policy*
- *Street Furniture and the Street Environment Policy*
- *Structures Policy*
- *Traffic Signs Policy*
- *Tree & Vegetation Policy*
- *Winter Service Policy*

Potential maintenance schemes

We will consider any lists of potential capital maintenance schemes, including outstanding schemes from previous years and programmes of non-urgent defect repairs.

Risks (e.g. flooding incidents, etc.)

A range of risk factors are considered including:

- accidents and incidents
- age and construction of asset
- bus routes and other sustainable transport corridors
- cycleways and commuter routes
- future demands (e.g. location of planned developments)
- historic flooding incidents
- resilient network
- socio-economic importance
- strategic importance or hierarchy
- the location of defects, including historic hot-spots or clusters
- traffic flow.

Third party claims

We will consider the location of third party claims, including historic hot spots or clusters.

Network intelligence

We will also consider knowledge of the network from:

- Local Area Teams
- Service Provider.

This will include qualitative and quantitative data driven intelligence about planned network improvement schemes, etc. as well as potential future developments or other changes that might impact on the highway asset over the next five years.

Benchmarking and Performance Results

Where relevant, we will consider:

- results from APSE, CQC, NHT surveys plus the results of other benchmarking exercises
- comparison with other authorities, including our partnering authorities in England's Economic Heartland.

Customer feedback

Customer feedback will be considered from complaints, service requests or other feedback specifically sought from the public through our stakeholder engagement process.

Councillor priorities

We will also consider knowledge of councillor priorities, local needs, historic issues, or feedback specifically sought through our stakeholder engagement process.

Target service levels

The *Asset Management Strategy* states that:

1. “Our aim is for the condition of the highway network in Oxfordshire [*based on the combined ‘Red’ and ‘Amber’ score for A&B Class Roads derived from the SCANNER RCI values*] to be better than average when compared to our regional neighbours in Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Northamptonshire, Surrey and Warwickshire; and that
2. We also aim to achieve a level of customer satisfaction with the highway service that is better than the national average [*based on the NHT Survey*]”.

We will therefore consider the nationally reported, as well as internal performance indicators and target service levels including:

- carriageway condition indicators (e.g. Single Data List 130-01, 130-02 and 130-03)
- structures condition indicators (BCI)
- footway condition indicator
- average age of lighting and signals stock
- number of flooding incidents
- number of defects
- average defect response
- customer satisfaction.

Lessons learned

We will formally consider the lessons identified from the past, including from the previous year’s maintenance programme delivery.

Future demand and innovation

We will consider future developments and innovation opportunities to understand the potential impact on future maintenance priorities (e.g. through accelerated obsolescence), these may include:

- future growth
- changes in travel patterns
- technology and data
- treatments and materials
- automated vehicles
- electric vehicles and related infrastructure.

When developing the maintenance programme we will also endeavour to co-ordinate maintenance activities with specific innovation developments.

Deliverability, coordination and supply chain capacity

Finally, we will consider the deliverability of the programme including:

- network impact and traffic management
- efficient working practices

- supply chain capacity
- future market and strategy directions.

3.3 Collaborative planning workshop(s)

A series of collaborative planning workshops will be held to consider the various inputs described in the previous section and identify:

- i. any changes to budget allocations
- ii. an indicative, prioritised work programme for the next five years
- iii. outcomes to be delivered (e.g. outputs to be delivered, performance outcomes to be achieved).

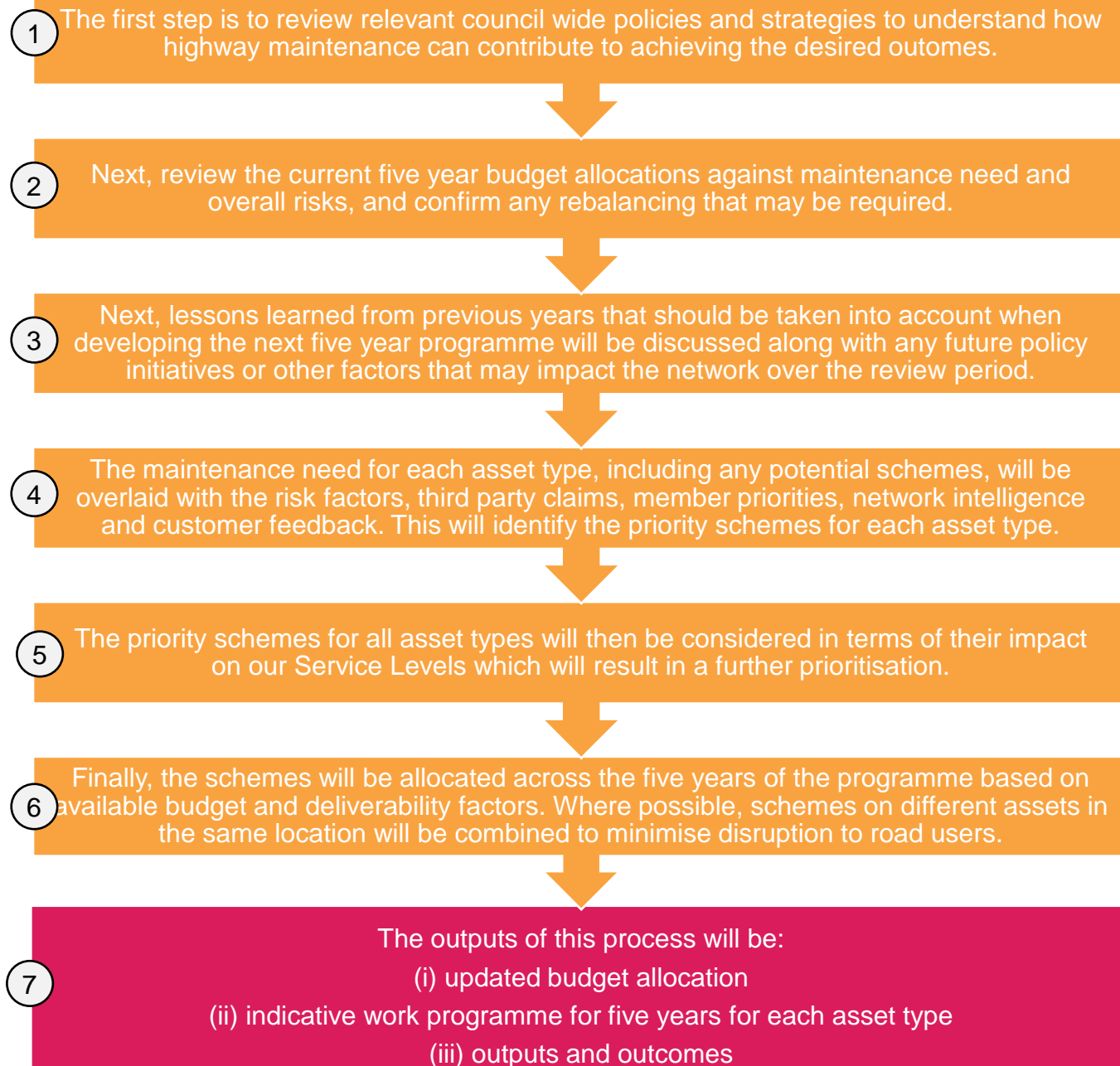
Given the volume of information to be considered, and the number of different perspectives, the workshop may extend over a number of sessions.

Attendees

The attendees at the workshop will include the following:

- Service Lead - Highway Maintenance (Chair)
- Group Manager - Asset Renewals
- Principal Officer - Asset Renewals
- Asset Owners with responsibilities for:
 - carriageways
 - footways
 - structures
 - drainage
 - lighting
 - signals
 - green estate
 - public rights of way
 - safety barriers
 - embankments
- representatives from Area Teams
- representatives from Service Provider.

Prioritisation process



3.4 Stakeholder engagement

We will consult with key internal stakeholders once the indicative work programme has been produced. In particular, this will include the Digital Infrastructure Team, Energy Team, iHUB, etc. who will help ensure the programme reflects, and is co-ordinated with, future innovation opportunities and that, as far as possible, existing infrastructure remains fit-for-purpose.

In terms of programme delivery, stakeholders (internal or external) will be defined and engaged with from the pre-design stage of a scheme or works programme, depending on their level of involvement. These levels of involvement will be defined in tiers to ensure that the correct individuals and organisations are contacted at the appropriate time.

We will liaise with stakeholders as and when appropriate for the type of works. This will be done until the works are completed. In certain circumstances, i.e. where a lesson has identified stakeholders may be contacted post completion to identify what could have been done better (or what worked well).

3.5 Councillor engagement

As part of the review of governance and member engagement the council has created a number of localities within Oxfordshire. These localities are based around the main market towns and they align with the council's electoral divisions. There are two localities in each district for the rural districts with Oxford City comprising the final locality. Localities are an excellent way to engage with local councillors about issues affecting their locality or to work with them to develop new strategies and policies and keep them informed about local developments.

There is a councillor specifically dedicated as the Transport Portfolio Holder and they are engaged with on a regular basis to ensure that they are aware of any issues developments within the service.

On an annual basis the forward programme of works is taken to cabinet for sign off. This signed programme will then form the basis for the following year's programme of works.

3.7 Outputs

The outputs from the asset management planning process will be the following:

1. updated budget allocation between asset types (if necessary), including key changes since last five year plan
2. five year capital maintenance programme for all assets
3. service levels and outcomes (e.g. performance indicators to be achieved given level of funding)
4. maintenance outputs to be achieved (e.g. volume of treatments)
5. resource implications
6. delivery risks.

4 Performance Management

Throughout the five year period of the asset management plan, we will actively monitor our performance in delivering the plan

4.1 Benchmarking

We will carry out annual benchmarking of our performance against other authorities. This will include:

- asset condition
- NHT public satisfaction survey
- APSE performance network.

We will also compare our performance our neighbours in the South East and other members of England’s Economic Heartland.

We will monitor our position in relation to our target service levels on an annual basis, and will take corrective actions if necessary.

4.2 Performance indicators

As described previously, we will set appropriate targets for a range of performance indicators relating to the asset and our wider highway maintenance service that are linked to the various budgets.

- carriageway condition indicators (e.g. Single Data List 130-01, 130-02 and 130-03)
- structures condition indicators (BCI)
- footway condition indicator
- average age of lighting and signals stock
- number of flooding incidents
- number of defects
- average defect response
- customer satisfaction.

We also have a number of Service Performance Indicators (SPIs) that form part of our maintenance contract that are used to monitor the performance of our Service Provider.

As described more fully in our *Performance Management Framework* we will monitor our performance on a monthly basis, and will take corrective actions if necessary.

4.3 Maintenance outputs

We will monitor delivery of the maintenance programme against the output targets defined in the planning process on a monthly basis and will take corrective action where necessary.

4.4 Efficiency gains

We will monitor efficiency gains on an annual basis through our involvement in the CQC Efficiency Network.

5 Continuous Improvement

5.1 Management and service review

Oxfordshire carried out a Lean review of its Highway Service in 2017. This helped to shape the current structure of the service. There are no further Lean reviews programmed for the service however the directorate's Service Improvement Team has been tasked with reviewing the outcomes of the 2017 review and they are looking at the wider transport service.

Our Service Lead - Highway Maintenance will conduct annual management reviews of the asset management planning process to identify any opportunities for improvement and any corrective actions that need to be taken. Operational processes are reviewed every six months (in conjunction with our term maintenance provider) to ensure they are current and fit for purpose.

5.2 Improvements to asset management planning process

Planned improvements to asset management system

We will continue to review our asset management practices in line with national guidance and best practice learned from other authorities as well as the various highways, asset management and benchmarking groups which we belong to, such as the Local Councils Roads Innovations Group (LCRIG), Midlands Service Improvement Group), Midlands Highways Alliance (MHA), Association for Public Service Excellence (APSE) and the National Highways and Transport (NHT) network.

We will also use *life cycle plans* for each asset group to identify areas for repair, maintenance and improvement and use these to guide our maintenance strategy and financial planning for the short term as well as the long term. In particular, this will seek to address current data gaps.

In terms of the prioritisation process, we will move to a more outcome based approach that also considers cross-asset costs and benefits as well as the impact on communities and the economy. The prioritisation process will also be improved through ongoing engagement with innovation opportunities and the sharing and implementation of good practice.

Asset-specific improvements

- cycleways
 - establish the extent of the cycleway network, including hierarchy (e.g. commuter routes)
 - identify and collect necessary inventory data
 - implement appropriate condition survey for cycleways
 - produce lifecycle plan for cycleways
- footways
 - complete footway condition survey
 - produce lifecycle plan for footways (using the *HMEP Footway Lifecycle Planning Toolkit* or otherwise)

- drainage
 - continuation of the programme of surveys and investigations to establish the extent, nature and condition of Oxfordshire’s highway drainage network and associated assets
 - development of an appropriate estimate(s) of service life of the various components of the drainage system to support lifecycle planning
- embankments
 - establishment of a capital funding programme for delivery of works to mitigate the risks currently posed by the condition of embankments on the network
- safety barriers
 - implementation of recommendations of the recent study on safety barriers on the network, i.e.:
 - ensure asset inventory is complete, current and that appropriate attributes are collected
 - use the *HMEP Ancillary Asset Lifecycle Planning Toolkit* to develop predictive models to support lifecycle planning
 - Develop three to five year forward works programmes
 - The policy for will be reviewed for alignment with *Well managed highway infrastructure: A Code of Practice*.

6 Five-Year Work Programmes

The proposed 5-year programme set out below shows investment for different activity including identification of specific schemes over the next two years for the larger maintenance schemes. These will be incorporated into the Capital Programme 2019/20 – 2029/30 which will be approved by Council in February 2020.

		TOTAL	£30,646,510	£29,301,191	£28,252,302	£32,552,500	£18,064,120
Programme Group	Project	Current Stage	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Carriageways	Major Resurfacing Schemes	2	£2,020,000	£1,875,000	£1,875,000	£2,955,000	
Carriageways	Resurfacing Schemes	2	£2,875,500	£2,875,500	£2,875,500	£3,875,500	£2,875,500
Carriageways	Edge Strengthening Schemes	2	£400,000	£400,000	£400,000	£400,000	£200,000
Carriageways	Overlay Schemes	2	£200,000	£200,000	£300,000	£400,000	£200,000
Carriageways	Recycling Schemes	2	£312,000	£375,000	£450,322	£500,000	£300,000
Carriageways	Combined Safety Schemes	2	£1,350,500	£1,350,000	£1,350,000	£1,350,000	£1,350,000
Carriageways	Advance Design/Site Investigation	1	£451,637	£523,455	£777,357		
Carriageways	Material and method innovation	0	£300,000	£300,000	£300,000	£300,000	£300,000
Surface Treatments	Surface Dressing	2	£3,255,949	£3,005,949	£2,755,949	£2,527,620	£1,927,620
Surface Treatments	Iron work strengthening programme	2	£200,000	£200,000	£200,000	£200,000	£90,000
Surface Treatments	Preventative repair programme (dragon patching treatment)	2	£1,300,000	£1,300,000	£1,300,000	£1,300,000	£380,000
Surface Treatments	Micro Asphalt Programme	2	£757,100	£838,100	£919,100	£1,000,100	£276,100
Surface Treatments	Retexturing Programme	2	£137,900	£137,900	£137,900	£137,900	£137,900
Structural Highway Improvements	Surface Dressing Pre-Patching Schemes	2	£975,000	£900,000	£825,000	£842,540	£400,000
Structural Highway Improvements	Structural Patching	2	£3,205,849	£2,930,307	£2,360,041	£2,506,940	£1,800,000
Structural Highway Improvements	Minor Patching	2	£4,230,000	£3,097,500	£1,965,000	£1,965,000	£550,000
Footway and Cycleway Works	Footway and Cycleway Programme	2	£750,000	£750,000	£900,000	£1,000,000	£750,000
Drainage	Drainage Programme	2	£1,450,000	£1,450,000	£1,800,000	£1,800,000	£1,100,000
Bridges	Structures Programme	2	£2,300,000	£2,300,000	£3,100,000	£5,000,000	£2,300,000
Public Rights of Way Foot Bridges	PROW Programme	2	£225,000	£225,000	£300,000	£350,000	£100,000
Electrical	Street Lighting Programme	2	£979,000	£775,000	£775,000	£775,000	£775,000
Electrical	Traffic Signals Programme	2	£533,074	£533,074	£552,000	£652,000	£552,000
Safety Fences	Safety Fence Renewal	2			£75,000	£750,000	
City Contribution (Section 42 & 101)	City Contribution	2	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000	£1,700,000
Minor Works	Parish Support Programme	2	£230,000	£230,000	£230,000	£230,000	
Major Projects	Kennington Railway Bridge (previous commitment / assumption)	1	£500,000				
Major Projects	Tetsworth	1	£8,000	£1,000,000			

		TOTAL	£31,105,404	£18,603,008	£23,768,762	£23,408,251	£3,000,000
Programme Group	Project	Current Stage	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Major Projects	Kennington Railway Bridge (new funding)	1	£4,051,851	£12,329,008	£17,768,762	£17,408,251	£1,442,112
Major Projects	Street Lighting LED replacement	2	£9,000,000	£9,000,000	£12,000,000	£3,168,000	
Major Projects	Drayton Depot (EA permit)	0	£1,000,000				
Major Projects	Network Rail Electrification Bridge Betterment Programme	2	£250,000	£250,000	£500,000	£600,000	
Integrated Transport	Accessibility, Health & Road Safety Schemes	1	£5,051,851	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Integrated Transport	Bus Journey time reliability	1	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Local Growth Fund	Oxford, Rising Bollards	2	£221,000				
Local Growth Fund	Old Greyfriars School signal change	2	£15,000				
Minor Projects	Small schemes (developer and other funded)	2	£412,000	£274,000	tbc	tbc	tbc
New Inclusions			£11,103,702	£15,329,008	£20,768,762	£20,408,251	£4,442,112

Treasury Management Strategy Statement & Annual Investment Strategy for 2020/21

Background

1. The Local Government Act 2003 and supporting regulations require the Council to 'have regard to' the Prudential Code and to set Prudential Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.
2. The Act requires the Council to set out its treasury strategy for borrowing and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy (as required by Investment Guidance issued subsequent to the Act). The Annual Investment Strategy sets out the Council's policies for managing its investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments.
3. Treasury management is defined as: "The management of the local authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks."
4. The proposed strategy for 2020/21 is based upon the views of the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Team (TMST)¹, informed by market forecasts provided by the Council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose Limited.
5. It is proposed that any further changes required to the Annual Treasury Management Strategy & Annual Investment Strategy, continue to be delegated to the Director of Finance in consultation with the Leader of the Council and Cabinet Member for Finance.

Treasury Limits for 2020/21 to 2023/24

6. The Authorised Borrowing Limit requires the Council to ensure that total capital investment remains within sustainable limits and that the impact upon future council tax levels is 'acceptable'.
7. The capital investment relevant to this indicator to be considered for inclusion incorporates financing by both external borrowing and other forms of liability, such as credit arrangements. The Authorised Limit is to be set, on a rolling basis, for the forthcoming financial year and two successive financial years.

¹Comprising the Director of Finance, Service Manager (Pensions), Head of Corporate Finance and Treasury Manager.

Forecast Treasury Portfolio Position

8. The Council's treasury forecast portfolio position for the 2020/21 financial year comprises:

	Principal £m	Average Rate %
Opening External Debt Balance		
PWLB	291.383	4.493
LOBO	45.000	3.943
Money Market Loans	5.000	3.950
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT	341.383	
2019/20 <u>Average Cash Balance</u>		
Average In-House Cash	294.775	
Average Externally Managed	101.006	
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	395.781	

9. The average forecast cash balance for 2020/21 is comprised of the following:

	Average Balance £m
Earmarked Reserves	68.000
Capital and Developer Contributions	174.012
General Balances	28.000
Cashflow and Working Capital Adjustments	110.188
Provisions and Deferred Income	15.581
TOTAL	395.781

Prospects for Interest Rates

Economic Background – Provided by Arlingclose

10. The Bank of England maintained Bank Rate to 0.75% in November following a 7-2 vote by the Monetary Policy Committee. Despite keeping rates on hold, MPC members did confirm that if Brexit uncertainty drags on or global growth fails to recover, they are prepared to cut interest rates as required. Moreover, the downward revisions to some of the growth projections in the Monetary Policy Report suggest the Committee may now be less convinced of the need to increase rates even if there is a Brexit deal.
11. Growth in Europe remains soft, driven by a weakening German economy which saw GDP fall -0.1% in Q2 and is expected to slip into a technical recession in Q3. Euro zone inflation was 0.8% year on year in September, well below the European Central Bank's target of 'below, but close to 2%' and leading to the central bank holding its main interest rate at 0% while cutting the deposit facility rate to -0.5%. In addition to maintaining interest rates at ultra-low levels, the ECB announced it would recommence its quantitative easing programme from November.

12. In the US, the Federal Reserve began easing monetary policy again in 2019 as a pre-emptive strike against slowing global and US economic growth on the back of the ongoing trade war with China. At its last meeting the Fed cut rates to the range of 1.50-1.75% and financial markets expect further loosening of monetary policy in 2020. US GDP growth slowed to 1.9% annualised in Q3 from 2.0% in Q2.

Credit outlook – Provided by Arlingclose:

13. Credit conditions for larger UK banks have remained relatively benign over the past year. There remains some concern over a global economic slowdown, this has yet to manifest in any credit issues for banks. Meanwhile, the post financial crisis banking reform is now largely complete, with the new ringfenced banks embedded in the market.
14. Looking forward, the potential for a “no-deal” Brexit and/or a global recession remain the major risks facing banks and building societies in 2020/21 and a cautious approach to bank deposits remains advisable.

Interest rate forecast – Provided by Arlingclose:

15. Arlingclose is forecasting that Bank Rate will remain at 0.75% until the end of 2022. The risks to this forecast are deemed to be significantly weighted to the downside. The Bank of England, having previously indicated interest rates may need to rise if a Brexit agreement was reached, stated in its November Monetary Policy Report and its Bank Rate decision (7-2 vote to hold rates) that the MPC now believe this is less likely even in the event of a deal.
16. Gilt yields have risen but remain at low levels and only some very modest upward movement from current levels are expected based on Arlingclose’s interest rate projections. The central case is for 10-year and 20-year gilt yields to rise to around 1.00% and 1.40% respectively over the time horizon, with broadly balanced risks to both the upside and downside. However, short-term volatility arising from both economic and political events over the period is a near certainty.

Treasury Management Strategy Team’s View

17. The Council’s TMST, taking into account the advice from Arlingclose, market implications and the current economic outlook, have determined the rates to be included in the Strategic Measures budget for 2020/21 and over the medium term. TMST forecast no change in base rate over the medium term. The Bank Rate forecasts set out below represent the average rate for the financial year:

- 2020/21 0.75%
- 2021/22 0.75%
- 2022/23 0.75%
- 2023/24 0.75%

18. The TMST team has agreed that based on the current portfolio of deposits and market rates, the target in-house rate of return as set out below. These rates have been incorporated into the strategic measures budget estimates:

- 2020/21 0.85%
- 2021/22 0.75%
- 2022/23 0.75%
- 2023/24 0.75%

19. The Treasury Management Strategy Team continues to monitor the risks relating to Brexit.

Borrowing Strategy

20. It is expected that the Bank Rate will remain at 0.75% during 2020/21 and that there will continue to be a high “cost of carry²” associated with the long-term borrowing compared to temporary investment returns. The TMST will continue to monitor the Council’s debt portfolio and will consider debt repayment if it is in the Council’s interest.

21. The Council only needs to borrow to finance prudential borrowing schemes. The Council’s Capital Programme Financing Principles applies capital grants, developer contributions, capital receipts and revenue contributions to fund capital expenditure before using prudential borrowing. This means that the majority of the current capital programme is fully funded without the need to take up any new borrowing.

22. Financing the Council’s borrowing requirement internally would reduce the cost of carry in the short term but there is a risk that the internal borrowing would need to be refinanced with external borrowing at a time when PWLB (or its successor) and market rates exceed those currently available

23. The Council’s TMST have agreed that they should maintain the option to fund new or replacement borrowing up to the value of £100m of the portfolio through internal borrowing. Internal borrowing will have the effect of reducing some of the “cost of carry” of funding. Internal borrowing will also be used to finance prudential schemes.

24. If market conditions change unexpectedly during the 2020/21 financial year such that the policy to borrow internally is no longer in the short term or long-term interests of the Council, the TMST will review the borrowing strategy and report any changes to Cabinet.

25. As the Accountable Body for OxLEP Ltd, the Council will be required to prudentially borrow £41m on their behalf for project funding from 2020/21 onwards. The loans will be repaid through the retained business rates of the enterprise zone. The

² The difference between the interest payable on borrowing on debt and the interest receivable from investing surplus cash.

TMST monitor interest rates and will consider forward borrowing on behalf of OxLEP at the end of 2019/20 if it is determined to be cost-effective.

26. The Council will be able to apply for the new Local Infrastructure Rate, at a discounted interest rate of gilts + 60 basis points. The borrowing on behalf of OxLEP may be eligible as the schemes are all major infrastructure schemes.
27. The Council's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriate balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans should the Authority's long-term plans change is a secondary objective.
28. The approved sources of long-term and short-term borrowing are:
 - Public Works Loan Board and any successor body
 - UK local authorities
 - any institution approved for investments (see below)
 - any other bank or building society authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority to operate in the UK
 - UK public and private sector pension funds
 - capital market bond investors
 - special purpose companies created to enable joint local authority bond issues.

Borrowing for the Capital Financing Requirement

29. The Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) represents the Council's underlying need to finance capital expenditure by borrowing. The Council's CFR is currently forecast to increase over the medium term financial plan. This is a result of the requirement to borrow on behalf of the OxLEP discussed in paragraph 26 and increased investment in the Council's Capital Programme, and the previously agreed £120m infrastructure investment.
30. The Council's external debt is also forecast to increase over the medium term financial plan as new external borrowing required for OxLEP projects and the infrastructure investment is forecast to exceed the rate at which existing long term debt is repaid upon maturity.

Borrowing Instruments

31. The main source of borrowing for the Council is the PWLB. The borrowing rate from the PWLB is directly linked to UK Government Gilt yield. There are three rates offered by the PWLB; the standard rate, the certainty rate and local infrastructure rate, which are 200, 180 and 60 basis points over gilts, respectively.
32. In October 2019, the PWLB increased the standard and certainty rates from 100 and 80 basis points to 200 and 180 basis points.
33. The Council will apply to qualify for the certainty rate and infrastructure rate each year as appropriate.

34. The TMST forecast for available rates from the PWLB over the medium term are as follows:
- 3.10 – 3.20% for the Certainty rate
 - 1.90 – 2.00% for the Infrastructure rate
35. The Council has historically set a maximum limit of 20% of the debt portfolio to be borrowed in the form of Lender’s Option Borrower’s Option (LOBOs). It is recommended that this remain as the limit for 2020/21. As at 30 November 2019, LOBOs represent 14.06% of the total external debt.
36. The Council has five £5m LOBO’s with call options in 2020/21, three of which have two call options in year, whilst two have a single call option in year. At each call date, the lender may choose to exercise their option to change the interest rate payable on the loan. If the lender chooses to do so, the Council will evaluate alternative financing options before deciding whether or not to exercise the borrower’s option to repay the loan or to accept the new rate offered. It is likely that if the rate is changed the debt will be repaid. The TMST is also exploring early repayment of LOBO’s where there is a financial benefit to do so.
37. Other sources of funding be available to the Council include the money market, other Local Authorities and the Municipal Bond Fund. The TMST will consider all available funding sources when entering into any new borrowing arrangements.

Arlingclose’s View on borrowing rates

38. Arlingclose have forecast gilt yields and borrowing rates over the medium term to be as follows:

Duration	Gilt Yield %	PWLB Infrastructure Rate %	PWLB Certainty Rate %
50 year	1.20 – 1.40	1.80 – 2.00	3.00 – 3.20
20 year	1.20 – 1.40	1.80 – 2.00	3.00 – 3.20
10 year	0.75 – 1.00	1.35 – 1.60	2.55 – 2.80
5 year	0.50 – 0.60	1.10 – 1.20	2.30 – 2.40

39. Arlingclose’s forecasts have an upside variation range of between 30 and 45 basis points, and a downside variation range of between 40 and 60 basis points depending on the economic and political climate.

Treasury Management Prudential Indicators for Debt

Gross and Net Debt

40. This indicator is intended to identify where an authority may be borrowing in advance of need.

Upper Limit of net debt:	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Net Debt / Gross Debt	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

Upper and lower limits to maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing

41. This indicator highlights the existence of any large concentrations of fixed rate debt needing to be replaced at times of uncertainty over interest rates and is designed to protect against excessive exposures to interest rate changes in any one period, in particular in the course of the next ten years.
42. It is calculated as the amount of projected borrowing that is fixed rate maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing that is fixed rate. The maturity of borrowing is determined by reference to the earliest date on which the lender can require payment.
43. LOBOs are classified as maturing on the next call date, this being the earliest date that the lender can require repayment.

Maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing during 2018/19	Lower Limit %	Upper Limit %
Under 12 months	0	20
12 months and within 24 months	0	25
24 months and within 5 years	0	35
5 years and within 10 years	5	40
10 years and above	40	95

Annual Investment Strategy

44. The Council complies with all relevant treasury management regulations, codes of practice and guidance. The Council's investment priorities are: -
- The security of capital and
 - The liquidity of its investments
45. The Council also aims to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The borrowing of monies purely to invest or on-lend and make a return is unlawful and the Council will not engage in such activity.
46. The Treasury Management Code of Practice requires the Council to approve a Treasury Management Policy Statement. Good practice requires that this statement is regularly reviewed and revised as appropriate. Council approved the statement in February 2019. The statement has been reviewed and there are no revisions proposed.

Investment Instruments

47. Investment instruments identified for use in the 2020/21 financial year are set out in the Specified and Non Specified instrument tables below
48. Guidance states that specified investments are those requiring "minimal procedural formalities". The placing of cash on deposit with banks and building societies 'awarded high credit ratings by a credit rating agency', the use of Money

Market Funds (MMFs) and investments with the UK Government and local authorities qualify as falling under this phrase as they form a normal part of day to day treasury management.

49. Money market funds (MMFs) will be utilised, but good treasury management practice prevails and whilst MMFs provide good diversification the council will also seek to diversify any exposure by using more than one MMF where practical. It should be noted that while exposure will be limited, the use of MMFs does give the council exposure to institutions that may not be included on the approved lending list for direct deposits. This is deemed to be an acceptable risk due to the benefits of diversification. The Treasury team use an online portal to provide details of underlying holdings in MMFs. This enables more effective and regular monitoring of full counterparty risk.
50. All specified investments will be sterling denominated, with maturities up to a maximum of 1 year, meeting the 'high' credit rating criteria where applicable.
51. Non-specified investment products are those which take on greater risk. They are subject to greater scrutiny and should therefore be subject to more rigorous justification and agreement of their use in the Annual Investment Strategy; this applies regardless of whether they are under one-year investments and have high credit ratings.
52. A maximum of 50% of internal investments, and 100% of external investments will be held in non-specified investments.

Annex 3 – Appendix F

Specified Investment Instrument	Minimum Credit Criteria	Use
Term Deposits – UK Government	N/A	In-house
Term Deposits – other Local Authorities	N/A	In-house
Debt Management Agency Deposit Facility	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers
Treasury Bills	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers
UK Government Gilts	N/A	In-house on a buy and hold basis and Fund Managers
Term Deposits – Banks and Building Societies	Short-term F1, Long-term BBB+, Minimum Sovereign Rating AA+	In-house and Fund Managers
Certificates of Deposit issued by Banks and Building Societies	A1 or P1	In-house on a buy and hold basis and Fund Managers
Money Market Funds	AAA	In-house and Fund Managers
Other Money Market Funds and Collective Investment Schemes ³	Minimum equivalent credit rating of A+. These funds do not have short-term or support ratings.	In-house and Fund Managers
Reverse Repurchase Agreements - maturity under 1 year from arrangement and counterparty is of high credit quality (not collateral)	Long Term Counterparty Rating A-	In-house and Fund Managers
Covered Bonds – maturity under 1 year from arrangement	Minimum issue rating of A-	In-house and Fund Managers

³ I.e., credit rated funds which meet the definition of a collective investment scheme as defined in SI 2004 No 534 and SI 2007 No 573.

Annex 3 – Appendix F

Non Specified Investment Instrument	Minimum Credit Criteria	Use	Max Maturity Period	Non Specified Investment Instrument
Term Deposits – other Local Authorities (maturities in excess of 1 year)	N/A	In-house	5 years	Term Deposits – other Local Authorities (maturities in excess of 1 year)
UK Government Gilts with maturities in excess of 1 year	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers	5 years in-house, 10 years fund managers	UK Government Gilts with maturities in excess of 1 year
Collective Investment Schemes ⁴ but which are not credit rated	N/A	In-house and Fund Managers	Pooled Funds do not have a defined maturity date	Collective Investment Schemes ⁵ but which are not credit rated
Registered Providers	As agreed by TMST in consultation with the Leader and the Cabinet Member for Finance	In-house	5 years	Registered Providers
Term Deposits – Banks and Building Societies (maturities in excess of 1 year)	Short-term F1+, Long-term AA-	In-house and Fund Managers	3 years	Term Deposits – Banks and Building Societies (maturities in excess of 1 year)
Structured Products (e.g. Callable deposits, range accruals, snowballs, escalators etc.)	Short-term F1+, Long-term AA-	In-house and Fund Managers	3 years	Structured Products (e.g. Callable deposits, range accruals, snowballs, escalators etc.)
Bonds issued by Multilateral Development Banks	AAA	In-house and Fund Managers	25 years	Bonds issued by Multilateral Development Banks

⁴ Pooled funds which meet the definition of a collective investment scheme as defined in SI 2004 No 534 and SI 2007 No 573.

⁵ Pooled funds which meet the definition of a collective investment scheme as defined in SI 2004 No 534 and SI 2007 No 573.

Non Specified Investment Instrument	Minimum Credit Criteria	Use	Max Maturity Period	Non Specified Investment Instrument
Bonds issued by a financial institution which is guaranteed by the UK Government	AA	In-house and Fund Managers	5 years in-house	Bonds issued by a financial institution which is guaranteed by the UK Government
Sovereign Bond Issues	AAA	In-house on a buy and hold basis. Fund Managers	5 year in-house, 30 years fund managers	Sovereign Bond Issues
Reverse Repurchase Agreements - maturity in excess of 1 year, or/and counterparty not of high credit quality.	Minimum long term rating of A-	In-house and Fund Managers	3 years	Reverse Repurchase Agreements - maturity in excess of 1 year, or/and counterparty not of high credit quality.
Covered Bonds	AAA	In-house and Fund Managers	20 years	Covered Bonds

Changes to Instruments

53. With the prospect of interest rate remaining low for the medium term, and with an increase in peer to peer lending rates amongst Local Authorities, it is proposed to increase the duration for deposits with other Local Authorities to 5 years (from 3 years)

Credit Quality

54. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (2017) recommends that Councils have regard to the ratings issued by the three major credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's) and to make decisions based on all ratings. Whilst the Council will have regard to the ratings provided by all three ratings agencies, the Council uses Fitch ratings as the basis by which to set its minimum credit criteria for deposits and to derive its maximum counterparty limits. Counterparty limits and maturity limits are derived from the credit rating matrix as set out in the tables at paragraphs 64 and 65 respectively.
55. The TMST may further reduce the derived limits due to the ratings provided by Moody's and Standard & Poor's or as a result of monitoring additional indicators such as Credit Default Swap rates, share prices, Ratings Watch & Outlook notices from credit rating agencies and quality Financial Media sources.

56. Notification of any rating changes (or ratings watch and outlook notifications) by all three ratings agencies are monitored daily by a member of the Treasury Management Team. Updates are also provided by the Council's Treasury Management advisors Arlingclose and reported to TMST. Appropriate action will be taken for any change in rating.
57. Where a change in the Fitch credit rating places a counterparty on the approved lending list outside the credit matrix (as set out in tables at paragraphs 65 and 66), that counterparty will be immediately removed from the lending list.
58. The Authority defines "high credit quality" organisations as those having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher with the Fitch ratings agency.

Liquidity Management

59. The Council forecasts its cash flow to determine the maximum period for which funds may prudently be committed. The forecast is compiled on a pessimistic basis, with receipts under-estimated and payments over-estimated to minimise the risk of the Council being forced to borrow on unfavourable terms to meet its financial commitments. Limits on long-term investments are set by reference to the Council's medium term financial plan and cash flow forecast. The Council uses instant access bank deposit accounts and money market funds for balances forecast to be required at short notice to meet commitments due. The TMST will continue to monitor options available to maintain the required liquidity, and will open new accounts with approved counterparties as appropriate.

Lending Limits

60. In addition to the limits determined by the credit quality of institutions, the TMST apply further limits to mitigate risk by diversification. These include:
 - Limiting the amount lent to banks in any one country (excluding the UK) to a maximum of 20% of the investment portfolio.
 - Limiting the amount lent to any bank, or banks within the same group structure to 10% of the investment portfolio.
 - Actively seeking to reduce exposure to banks with bail in risk
61. Where the Council has deposits on instant access, this balance may temporarily exceed the 10% bank or group limit. However, the limits as set out in paragraphs 65 and 66 will still apply.
62. Counterparty limits as set out in paragraphs 65 and 66, may be temporarily exceeded by the accrual and application of interest amounts onto accounts such as call accounts, money market funds or notice accounts. Where the application of interest causes the balance with a counterparty to exceed the agreed limits, the balance will be reduced when appropriate, dependent upon the terms and conditions of the account and cashflow forecast.

63. Any changes to the approved lending list will be reported to Cabinet as part of the Financial Monitoring and Business Strategy Delivery Report.
64. The Council also manages its credit risk by setting counterparty limits. The matrix below sets out the maximum proposed limits for 2020/21. The TMST may further restrict lending limits dependent upon prevailing market conditions. BBB+ to BBB- ratings is included for overnight balances with the Council's bank, currently Lloyds Bank Plc. This is for practical purposes should the bank be downgraded.

LENDING LIMITS - Fitch Rating	Short Term Rating	
	F1+	F1
Long Term Rating	F1+	F1
AAA	£30m	£20m
AA+	£30m	£20m
AA	£25m	£15m
AA-	£25m	£15m
A+	£20m	£15m
A	£20m	£15m
A-	£15m	£10m
BBB+, BBB, BBB- (bank with which the Council has its bank account)	£20m	£20m

65. The Council also manages its counterparty risk by setting maturity limits on deposits, restricting longer term lending to the very highest rated counterparties. The table below sets out the maximum approved limits. The TMST may further restrict lending criteria in response to changing market conditions.

MATURITY LIMITS – Fitch Rating	Short Term Rating	
	F1+	F1
Long Term Rating	F1+	F1
AAA	3 years	364 days
AA+	2 years	364 days
AA	2 years	9 months
AA-	2 years	9 months
A+	364 days	9 months
A	9 months	6 months
A-	6 months	3 months
BBB+, BBB, BBB- (bank with which the Council has its bank account)	Overnight	Overnight

Structured Products

66. As at 30 November 2019, the Council had no structured products within its investment portfolio. Structured products involve varying degrees of additional risk over fixed rate deposits, with the potential for higher returns. It is recommended that the authority maintain the option to use structured products up to a maximum of 10% of the investment portfolio. The Council will continue to monitor structured products and consider restructuring opportunities as appropriate.

External Funds

67. The Council uses external fund managers and pooled funds to diversify the investment portfolio through the use of different investment instruments, investment in different markets, and exposure to a range of counterparties. It is expected that these funds should outperform the Council's in-house investment performance over a rolling three-year period. The Council will have no more than 50% of the total portfolio invested with external fund managers and pooled funds (excluding MMFs). This allows the Council to achieve diversification while limiting the exposure to funds with a variable net asset value. And, in order to ensure appropriate diversification within externally managed and pooled funds these should be diversified between a minimum of two asset classes.
68. As at 30 November 2019, the Council had £101m invested in external funds (excluding MMFs), representing 21% of the Council's total investment portfolio.
69. The external funds have a higher targeted income return than in house deposits of 3.75% which has been incorporated into the medium term financial plan.
70. The performance of the pooled funds is monitored by the TMST throughout the year against the funds' benchmarks and the in-house investment returns. The TMST will keep the external fund investments under review and consider alternative instruments and fund structures, to manage overall portfolio risk. It is recommended that authority to withdraw, or advance additional funds to/from external fund managers, continue to be delegated to the TMST.

Investment Approach

71. The TMST will aim to maintain the balance between medium and long term deposits with local authorities and short-term secured and unsecured deposits with high credit quality financial institutions. Money Market Funds will continue to be utilised for instant access cash. This approach will maintain a degree of certainty about the investment returns for a proportion of the portfolio, while also enabling the Treasury Management team to respond to any increases in interest rates in the short-term.

Treasury Management Indicators for Investments

Upper limit to total of principal sums invested longer than 364 days

72. The purpose of this limit is to contain exposure to the risk of loss that may arise as a result of the Authority having to seek early repayment of the sums invested.
73. During 2019/20 the limit for longer term lending was increased from £150 to £180m to reflect the higher than forecast cash balances and to take advantage of high peer to peer lending rates. Cash balances were higher than forecast due to higher levels of Developer Contributions and slippage in the capital programme. It is proposed to increase this limit to £200m for 2020/21, then reduce back down to £150m by 2023/24 as the average forecast balance reduces.

	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m
Upper limit on principal sums invested longer than 364 days	200	170	155	150

Upper limits on fixed and variable rate interest exposures

74. These indicators allow the Authority to manage the extent to which it is exposed to changes in interest rates.

Fixed interest rate exposure

75. Limits in the table below have been set to reflect the current low interest rate environment. The limits set out offer the Council protection in an uncertain interest rate environment by allowing the majority of the debt portfolio to be held at fixed interest rates, thus not subjecting the Council to rising debt interest.

Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Net principal re fixed rate borrowing / investments	£350m	£350m	£350m	£350m	£350m

76. Fixed rate investments and borrowings are those where the rate of interest is fixed for at least 12 months, measured from the start of the financial year or the transaction date if later. All other instruments are classed as variable rate.

Variable interest rate exposure

77. The council will maintain a zero (or negative) net variable interest rate exposure. This is maintained by insuring the Council's variable rate debt is lower than variable rate investments

78. Prudential Indicators are reported to and monitored by the TMST on a regular basis and will be reported to the Audit & Governance Committee and Cabinet in the Treasury Management Outturn Report 2019/20 and the Treasury Management Mid-Term Review 2020/21, which will be considered in July and November 2020 respectively.

Policy on Use of Financial Derivatives

79. The Council will only use standalone financial derivatives (such as swaps, forwards, futures and options) where they can be clearly demonstrated to reduce the overall level of the financial risks that the Council is exposed to. Additional risks presented, such as credit exposure to derivative counterparties, will be taken into account when determining the overall level of risk. Embedded derivatives will not be subject to this policy, although the risks they present will be managed in line with the overall treasury risk management strategy.

80. Financial derivative transactions may be arranged with any organisation that meets the approved investment criteria. The current value of any amount due from a

derivative counterparty will count against the counterparty credit limit and the relevant foreign country limit.

81. It is the view of the TMST that the use of standalone financial derivatives will not be required for Treasury Management purposes during 2020/21. The Council will only use derivatives after seeking expertise, a legal opinion and ensuring officers have the appropriate training for their use.

Performance Monitoring

82. The Council will monitor its Treasury Management performance against other authorities through its membership of the CIPFA Treasury Management benchmarking club.
83. Arlingclose benchmark the performance of their clients against each other on a quarterly basis, looking at a variety of indicators including investment risk and returns.
84. The Council will benchmark its internal return against the 3 month London Interbank Bid Rate (LIBID) - the rate at which banks are willing to borrow from other banks.
85. Latest performance figures will be reported to the Audit & Governance Committee and Cabinet in the Treasury Management Outturn Report 2019/20, and the Treasury Management Mid-Term Review 2020/21, which will be considered in July and November 2020 respectively.

Investment Training

86. All members of the Treasury Management Strategy Team are members of CIPFA or other professional accounting body. In addition, key Treasury Management officers receive in-house and externally provided training as deemed appropriate and training needs are regularly reviewed, including as part of the staff appraisal process.
87. The Council has opted up to 'professional client' categorisation with under the second Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II). In order to achieve this, evidence was required that the person(s) authorised to make investment decisions on behalf of the authority have at least one year's relevant professional experience and the expertise and knowledge to make investment decisions and understand the risks involved. Members of the TMST currently meet these criteria and training needs will be regularly monitored and reviewed to ensure continued compliance.