



***Delegated Decisions by Cabinet Member for Public  
Health & Education***

***Wednesday, 22 November 2017 at 10.00 am  
Meeting Room 3, County Hall, New Road, Oxford***

***Items for Decision***

The items for decision under individual Cabinet Members' delegated powers are listed overleaf, with indicative timings, and the related reports are attached. Decisions taken will become effective at the end of the working day on 28 November 2017 unless called in by that date for review by the appropriate Scrutiny Committee.

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

**These proceedings are open to the public**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Peter G. Clark".

Peter G. Clark  
Chief Executive

November 2017

*Committee Officer:*    **Deborah Miller**  
*Tel:* 07920 084239; *E-mail:* [deborah.miller@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:deborah.miller@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

*Note:*    *Date of next meeting:* 10 January 2018

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

## Items for Decision

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

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

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

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

3. **Petitions and Public Address**
4. **Oxfordshire County Council's Recommended Sponsor for the New Primary School at Southam Road, Banbury** (Pages 1 - 4)

*Forward Plan Ref:* 2017/074

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

Report by Director for Children's Services (**CMDPHE4**).

The Cabinet meeting of 4 September 2012 approved a process for the identification of sponsors for new academies to meet the needs of population growth such as this which requires a new secondary school for 2019. It was subsequently agreed in the meeting of 15<sup>th</sup> July 2014 that the final recommendation should be a decision delegated to the cabinet member responsible for Education.

This process has been followed and has now reached the point where a preferred provider has been identified from a group of 4 short-listed bidders which were assessed against criteria.

The cabinet member is asked to agree the recommended provider which will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Education for a final decision.

However the Department for Education has directed that the recommendation must not be made public, therefore this has to be kept confidential.

***The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the preferred provider to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Education for final agreement.***

**5. Oxfordshire Pupil Place Plan 2017-2021** (Pages 5 - 158)

*Forward Plan Ref:* 2017/079

*Contact:* Barbara Chillman, Pupil Place Planning Service Manager Tel: 07554 103418

Report by Director for Children's Services (**CMDPHE5**).

This report seeks approval for the annual revision of Oxfordshire's Pupil Place Plan 2017-2021.

It is good practice to produce a Pupil Place Plan to clearly set out the framework for, and approach towards, the provision of places. The Plan shows local communities, and those interested in their development, how the county council expects school provision to change over the next few years. It brings together information from a range of sources and sets out the issues the county council will face in meeting its statutory duties for ensuring sufficient school places up to 2021.

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

***The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the Oxfordshire 2017-2021 Pupil Place Plan.***

**6. Proposed Extension of Age Range at Hardwick Primary School, Banbury** (Pages 159 - 166)

*Forward Plan Ref:* 2017/074

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

Report by Director for Children's Services (**CMDPHE6**).

This report follows a local consultation and publication of a statutory Notice relating to the county council's proposal to extend the age range at Hardwick Primary School. The proposal has been made with the support of the school's Governing Body.

The proposal is to alter Hardwick Primary School's age range from 4-11 to 2-11. This change will enable the school to continue the early years and childcare provision on the site, previously run separately by the Children's Centre, which has closed.

The proposal is to formally establish a Nursery offering 16 part time equivalent places for 3 and 4 year olds, and 8 part time equivalent places for two year olds.

The services proposed are already being delivered. When the Children's Centre that operated from the school site was closed as part of the Local Authority's required budgetary spending reductions, from April 2017 the school stepped in to maintain this provision and ensure continuity for local families.

***The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the proposed change of age range at Hardwick Primary School.***

**7. Expansion of Edward Feild Primary School, Kidlington (Pages 167 - 182)**

*Forward Plan Ref: 2017/127*

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

Report by Director for Children's Services (**CMDPHE7**).

This report follows a public consultation and statutory Notice period relating to the county council's proposal to expand Edward Feild Primary School. The proposal was made with the support of the school's Governing Body.

The proposal was to expand Edward Feild Primary School from its previous Planned Admission Number of 45 to one of 60 (i.e. to become a standard 2 form entry school) on a permanent basis from 1 September 2018. This would increase the total number of places per year available across the Kidlington area (including Dr South's Primary School in Islip) from 195 to 210.

The proposal was based on pupil forecasts calculated in 2016 which showed the pupil numbers were expected to remain at a level which could result in a shortage of places in some years if Edward Field Primary School returned to its previous admission number of 45:

***The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to reject the proposed expansion of Edward Feild Primary School.***

**8. Extension of Age Range at Dunmore Primary School, Abingdon (Pages 183 - 198)**

*Forward Plan Ref: 2017/128*

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

Report by Director for Children's Services (**CMDPHE8**).

The report sets out a proposal to alter Dunmore Primary School's age range from 3-11 to 2-11 from 1 January 2018. The proposal is to formally establish provision of 24 part time equivalent places for 2 and 3 year olds, and new wraparound care provision for this age group and for 4 and 5 year olds.

The provision for 2 year-olds is currently run by the school under its community powers facilities (since September 2017), but the governors wish to formalise the arrangement by extending the school age range.

***The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the proposed change of age range at Dunmore Primary School.***

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Division(s): All Banbury divisions

## **CABINET MEMBER – 22 NOVEMBER 2017**

### **NEW SCHOOL FOR SOUTHAM ROAD, BANBURY: REPORT ON SELECTION PROCESS FOR APPROVED PROVIDERS AND APPROVAL OF PREFERRED OPTION**

**Report by Director for Children's Services**

#### **Introduction**

1. The Cabinet meeting of 4 September 2012 approved a process for the identification of sponsors for new academies to meet the needs of population growth such as the one at SW Bicester. This was amended in the Cabinet meeting of 15<sup>th</sup> July 2014 to give the decision to the Cabinet member unless there are special circumstances. There are no special circumstances in this case.
2. The approved specification for Southam Road, Banbury sought providers for a new primary school. The school will be a 1 form entry 3-11 age range primary school, with an Admission Number of 30.
3. The specification did not impose restrictions on the nature of provider – e.g. faith organisations, or existing providers – given that the local consultation was inconclusive on these issues.
4. The specification includes 6 places reserved for specialist resourced provision for children with communication and interaction needs (autism and speech and language difficulties), physical or sensory needs.

#### **Exempt Information**

5. The Department for Education has instructed that any recommendation should not be made public until the Secretary of State has made a final decision on this matter.

#### **Background**

6. The agreed process has now completed the following stages:
  - a. Assess expressions of interest and then invite detailed bids from short-listed providers to show clear plans of how they will contribute to the raising of education standards, add diversity of choice and which best fits the local requirements and meets the

needs of those within groups offered specific protection under s149 Equality Act 2010.

- b. Assess bids against criteria and rank in order of preference. Agree a preferred option to be approved by Lead Member responsible for Education.
7. Four expressions of interest were received. These were assessed according to criteria derived from the Department for Education (DfE) Free School Presumption advice February 2016 and also from the council's specification document for Southam Road, Banbury previously agreed by Cabinet. A scoring system was used to assess the applications. Although the county council's standard practice is to short-list up to three providers, it was decided on this occasion to allow all four to submit detailed applications.
8. The applicants were:
  - a. **The Aspirations Academy Trust.** The Aspirations Academy Trust currently has 12 open academies, including in Oxfordshire, Banbury Academy, Dashwood Academy, Harriers Academy and Space Studio Banbury.
  - b. **GLF Schools.** GLF consists of 27 schools, including in Oxfordshire, William Morris Primary School and the newly opened Longford Park Primary School in Banbury, and The Aureus (secondary) School in Didcot, with Aureus Primary School opening in 2018.
  - c. **United Learning.** United Learning was formed from the merger of the United Church Schools Trust and the United Learning Trust. It covers the state and independent sectors and is one of the country's largest education providers, with 17 primary schools, 26 secondary schools and 4 all-through schools. These include in Banbury, North Oxfordshire Academy, Hanwell Fields Primary School and Hill View Primary School.
  - d. **The Warriner Trust.** The Warriner Multi Academy Trust was formed in August 2015 and at that time, consisted of The Warriner School and three small rural primary schools – Sibford Gower, Bishop Carpenter and Hornton; Bishop Loveday Primary School joined in June 2017.
9. The four providers were asked to complete a more detailed application form and make a presentation to a panel consisting of officers and the Cabinet member for Education & Public Health. The providers were again scored against specified criteria.
10. Based on the applications and presentations, a preferred sponsor has been identified. As the Department for Education requires that this be

confidential until the Secretary of State has confirmed the approved sponsor, the preferred sponsor will be reported verbally at the meeting.

### **Financial and Staff Implications**

11. There are none arising directly from this report. However once an approved sponsor has been confirmed by the Secretary of State there will be a need for significant and on-going liaison with council officers.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

12. **The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the preferred provider to be submitted to the Secretary of State for Education for final agreement.**

**LUCY BUTLER**

Director for Children's Services

Contact Officer: Barbara Chillman, Pupil Place Planning Manager  
(07554103418)

November 2017

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Division: All

## **CABINET MEMBER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH & EDUCATION 22 NOVEMBER 2017**

### **REPORT ON THE 2017-2021 OXFORDSHIRE PUPIL PLACE PLAN**

**Report by Director for Children's Services**

#### **Introduction**

1. This report seeks approval for the revised Oxfordshire Pupil Place Plan, covering the period 2017/18 – 2021/22.
2. The Plan includes present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity, and new housing. The plan sets out proposed changes in the number of school places available over the next year and it suggests where other changes may be necessary in the future. The plan also sets out our policies on school organisation and the statutory framework for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools. The Pupil Place Plan does not itself propose service changes, but collates proposals which have been made, or are expected.
3. The Pupil Place Plan is updated annually, based on revised data and comments from schools.

#### **Summary**

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

developments, following the opening of GEMS Didcot Primary Academy in September 2016 and Longford Park Primary School in September 2017.

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

### **Equality and Inclusion Implications**

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

### **Decision**

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

### **RECOMMENDATION**

28. **The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the Oxfordshire 2017-2021 Pupil Place Plan.**

### **LUCY BUTLER**

Director for Children's Services

Annex: Oxfordshire County Council Pupil Place Plan 2017-2021

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

November 2017

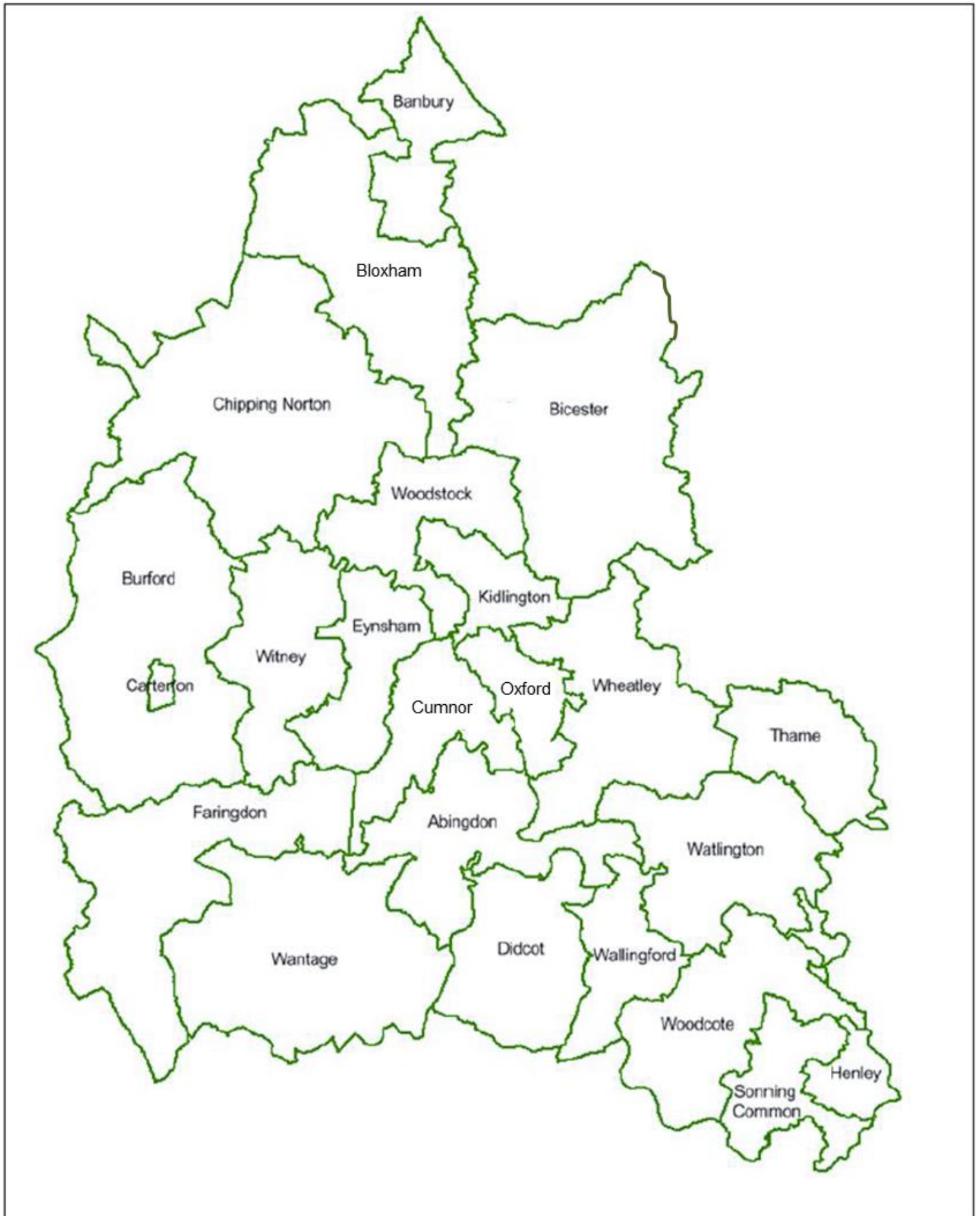
**Oxfordshire County Council**

# **Pupil Place Plan**

## **2017-2021**

**November 2017**





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

**[FAX.SchoolOrganisation&Planning-CEF@Oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:FAX.SchoolOrganisation&Planning-CEF@Oxfordshire.gov.uk)**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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 2021 and beyond.

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

## **2. SCHOOL ORGANISATION CONTEXT**

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

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 attending primary school.

### **2.1 Oxfordshire's education providers**

#### **Early education**

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

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

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

#### **Primary education**

As of October 2017, Oxfordshire is home to 238 state sector mainstream schools providing primary education, three of which also provide secondary education. Two more primary schools are due to open in September 2018. 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 93.7% of on-time applicants offered their first preference primary school for September 2017.



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

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

## Secondary education

As of October 2017, Oxfordshire is home to 40 state sector mainstream schools currently providing secondary education, including three recently opened schools providing for the 14-19 age range: Banbury Space Studio (2014), UTC Oxfordshire in Didcot (2015) and Bicester Technology Studio (2016).

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, although not yet in all year groups. Studio Schools and University Technical Colleges usually cater for 14-19 year-olds (although the Bicester Space Studio has extended its age range down to include 13-year-olds).

- **University Technical Colleges (UTC)** specialise in subjects that need modern, technical, industry-standard equipment such as engineering and construction, teaching these disciplines alongside business skills and the use of ICT. They are sponsored by a local university and employers, and often work in partnership with FE colleges and established academy trusts. They are usually for 500-800 students.
- **Studio Schools** are small schools for 300 students. With year-round opening and a 9-5 working day, they feel more like a workplace than a school. Working closely with local employers, studio schools offer a range of academic and vocational qualifications including GCSEs in English, Maths and Science, as well as paid work placements linked directly to employment opportunities in the local area.

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

## Specialist education

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

These include eight community based special schools providing for children aged 2 to 19 with severe learning difficulties, and profound and multiple learning difficulties. There is countywide provision for children with 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.

There are 11 specialist resource bases hosted by mainstream schools (primary and secondary) to support children with high level and more complex needs, including hearing impairment, autism, language and communication needs, physical disabilities and moderate learning difficulties. This number will grow in the coming years, as planned new schools are specified to incorporate resource bases.

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

## 2.2 Policies and legislation

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

### Early education and childcare sufficiency

Provision of early education and childcare is vital for the local economy, and for developing stronger communities. The aim of childcare is to ensure parents are supported to be economically active, either in work, or in study or training for work. Early education focuses on the specific learning needs of very young children, to prepare children for lifelong learning and ensure that they are ready to go to school. Funded early education 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 early education entitlement of 570 hours over a minimum of 38 weeks per year for some 2 year old and all 3 and 4 year old children. The Childcare Act 2016 extended the entitlement to free early education, doubling it to 1,140 hours for children, aged 3 and 4, of eligible working parents from September 2017.

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

There remain some gaps in supply, which would enable all eligible children to take up their entitlement. The council is actively exploring options to fill these sufficiency gaps and some additional places have been commissioned for 2016/17 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 72 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) states that the Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, giving great weight to the need to expand or alter schools to meet the needs of communities, including where this is as a result of housing development.

### **Policy on spare school places**

Not all unfilled school places can be considered "surplus". The Audit Commission advises that some margin of spare school capacity is necessary to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. The 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places* confirms that the Department for Education (DfE) considers it "reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice" (para 1.17) and that 5% is "the bare

minimum needed for authorities to meet their statutory duty with operational flexibility, while enabling parents to have some choice of schools” (para 1.16).

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

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

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

### **Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)**

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

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

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

- The needs of vulnerable children and young people should be met locally wherever possible, therefore a wide range of local provision is required to meet the diversity of needs.
- A strong equalities and early intervention focus should be promoted across all education providers.

- New provisions should promote inclusive opportunities for the most vulnerable children.
- New schools should be outward looking to support the local needs of the community, e.g. a multi-use approach throughout the year.
- Specialist provisions should be co-located or linked with mainstream provision.
- Specialist provisions should support learners in the local area, providing a range of outreach and in-reach functions.
- Children and young people access appropriate, quality assured interventions, in a timely way to improve engagement in learning and reduce the risk of exclusion from school.

The aspirations for each locality are:

- A community special school, (ages 2 – 19) for each locality.
- Primary resourced provision, serving children and young people with significant social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs, hosted by a primary school and serving the local area. To provide short-term and /or part-time provision, as well as full-time and /or longer term provision, and training opportunities for the area.
- Provision for vulnerable young people in key stage 3 and 4, including those with SEMH\* who require an individualised/small group approach or alternative provision.
- Primary resourced provision, serving children and young people with high needs, hosted by a primary school and serving the local area, primarily for children with ASC\*, but also serving those with complex/severe SLCN\*, PD\* HI\* and VI\*.
- Secondary resourced provision serving young people with high needs, hosted by one of the secondary schools/academies and serving the local area, primarily for children with ASC\*, but also serving those with complex/severe SLCN\*, PD\* HI\* and VI\*.
- A multi-agency centre on a school site or Children’s Centre for use by different groups, e.g. early years PD\* group, parenting groups, (one per area north/central/south).
- Post 16 specialist college provision within travel to learn distance.

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

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

The DfE announced in 2017 a one-off Special Provision Capital Fund for creating additional SEN places; Oxfordshire has been allocated £2.4m. Detailed planning will take place during 2017/18 to ensure the best use of this funding, as well as further develop longer term planning for ensuring sufficient special education provision. This will include more detailed forecasting of future needs.

## Academies in Oxfordshire

As of September 2017, over 85% of Oxfordshire secondary provision, 34% of primary provision and 40% of special school provision are academies. The Oxfordshire academy conversion rate is higher than the national rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Education and Adoption Act 2016 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 2017. More conversions will take place during the lifetime of this Plan. In this Plan, the term “school” applies both to maintained schools and academies.

Further details about the Oxfordshire academies programme are available at [www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/academies](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/academies).

## **Oxfordshire Education Strategy**

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

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

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

## **2.3 School organisation decision-making**

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

The key activities of the group are to:

- Discuss overall strategic development in context of local authorities’ statutory duties.
- Discuss developing options.
- Comment on statutory information and any written comments and objections as part of the statutory process.

- Discuss proposals submitted for Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and other academies.
- Provide advice on processes to identify sponsors for new academies which are required to meet population growth.
- Consider how well existing and proposed admissions arrangements serve the interest of children and parents within the area of the local authority.
- Monitor applications and admissions patterns on an annual basis.

### **Making changes to maintained (non-academy) schools**

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

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

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

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

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



- Single sex school becoming co-educational, or vice versa.
- Change of boarding provision.

For proposals to create school sixth forms:

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

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

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

The statutory process was streamlined by the 2013 Regulations:

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

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

Local authorities have the power to close all categories of maintained schools. The governing body of a voluntary, foundation, or foundation special school may also publish proposals to close its own school. Decisions related to school closures are taken by the local authority following a statutory process to allow those directly affected by the proposals to feed in their comments. Due to the sensitive nature of

school closures, the statutory process for closing a school includes an extended period of consultation before a formal proposal is published.

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

Further information is available from [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) in the document *School organisation: statutory guidance*.

## **Making changes to academies**

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

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

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

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

The guidance emphasises the need for compatibility with local place planning. This includes “a strong expectation, especially in areas of basic need, that all ‘good’ and ‘outstanding’ academies should consider how they can best support their local authority” in meeting the local authority's statutory duty (section 14 of the Education Act 1996) to provide sufficient school places for all pupils in its area. This could be through academies expanding their school premises, increasing their admission number or admitting over admission number. For all changes, the RSC will need to be satisfied that the local authority has been consulted, and changes are expected to be aligned with local pupil place plans and unlikely to have a negative impact on educational standards at the academy or at other local schools or colleges. In addition, a full business case is specifically required for proposals which:

- Reduce places in an area of basic need; and

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

Other proposals which require a full business case are:

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

Further information is available from [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) in the document *Making Significant Changes to an Existing Academy Guidance*.

## **New schools**

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

New academies can be established through two routes:

- The free school presumption process requires local authorities to seek proposals to establish a free school where they have clearly identified the need for a new school in their area. These are often referred to as

“presumption” schools or LA-led proposals. The local authority runs a competitive process to invite potential academy sponsors to run the new school.

- Proposers can also apply directly to the DfE to establish a free school, through twice-yearly application waves. These are often referred to as “wave” schools or promoter-led proposals. The free school application process includes studio schools, and there is a parallel process for University Technical Colleges.

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

Both processes have been implemented in Oxfordshire. The presumption process has been used to identify sponsors for two primary schools and a secondary school in Didcot, a primary school in Banbury, and for planned new primary schools in Bicester, Banbury and Oxford, and a secondary school in Bicester. Europa School (2012), Tyndale Community School (2013) and Heyford Park Free School (2013) were opened through the wave route, which will also provide a new secondary school (The Swan School) for Oxford; in addition two studio schools and a UTC have been opened. In 2016/17 there were two more successful applications to the DfE to open free schools: a special school in north Oxfordshire and an all-through primary/secondary school in Grove.

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

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

For all new schools which do not yet have an identified sponsor, Oxfordshire County Council seeks to liaise proactively with any groups interested in applying for a free school, as well as with the DfE, to ensure that all new schools support the local authority’s statutory duty to provide sufficient school places, as well as broader educational strategies and aspirations. Section 3.3 sets out the county council’s current requirements for new schools.

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

- i. Undertake public consultation to decide the academy model to be implemented and finalise the education specification for the new academy, based on the model specification template, and approved by the Cabinet Member for Education & Families. Undertake an impact assessment for

submission to the DfE. Notify the DfE that applications will be sought, including sending specification.

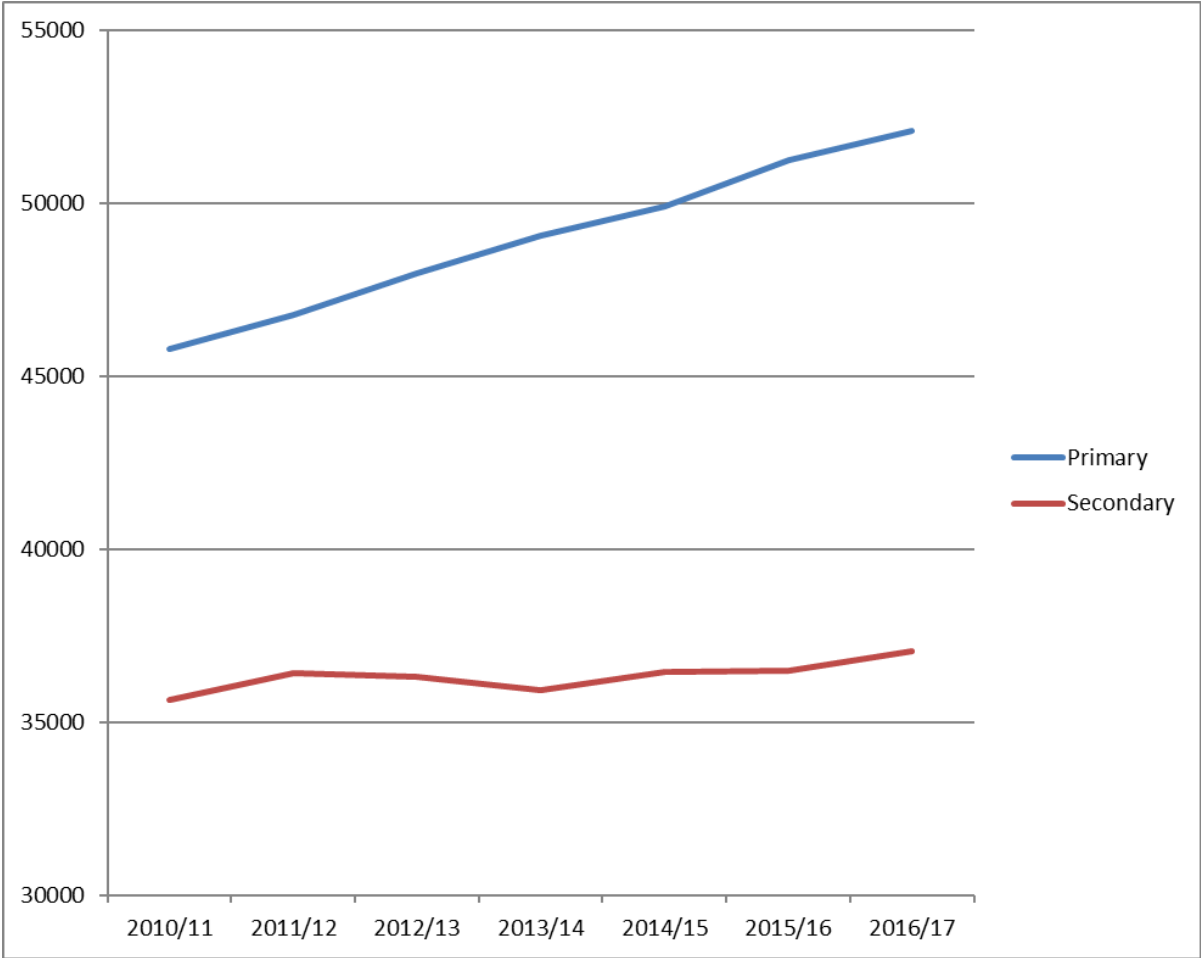
- ii. Invite initial expressions of interest (Eol) in running the school through the OCC website, as well as through direct notification of known interested parties and through such mechanisms as facilitated by the DfE. All Eols must be submitted to the DfE who will advise of potential concerns.
- iii.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

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

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

### 3. PLANNING FOR GROWTH

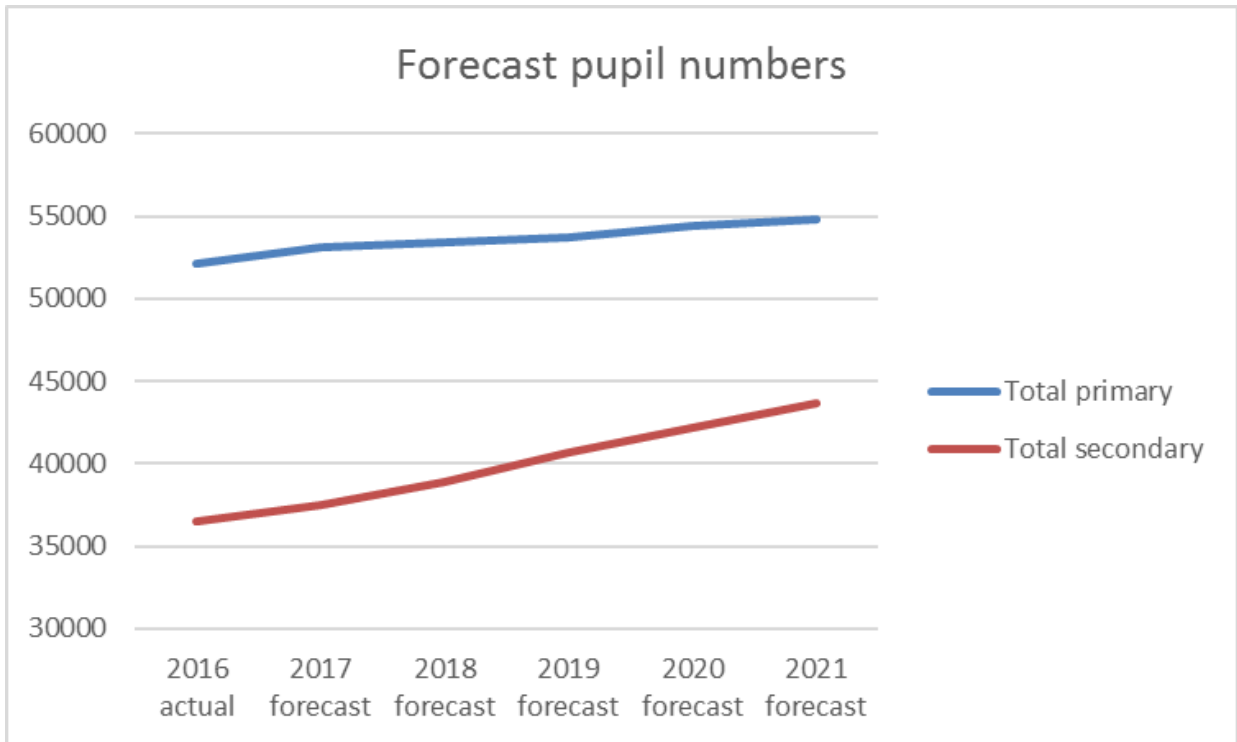
Primary school pupil numbers have been growing rapidly in Oxfordshire for several years; secondary school pupil numbers have been broadly stable, but have now started to also grow:



The number on roll at Oxfordshire’s primary schools rose by 838, or 1.6%, between the academic years 2015/16, and 2016/17, a slower rate of growth than the previous year. Reception numbers fell by 3.3%, but this was in comparison to an exceptional peak the previous year; the current Reception cohort is still larger than all other cohorts currently in school other than the 2015/2016 Reception cohort (current Year 1). It is thought that the births peak has now reached school age, and Reception numbers are expected to fall again in 2017 and 2018 before then starting to grow again as a result of large scale housing development planned for the county.

Year 7 numbers grew by 3.6%, 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 2.3% between the academic years 2015/16, and 2016/17. This is the start of sustained growth as the higher numbers in primary schools are now feeding through to secondary schools.

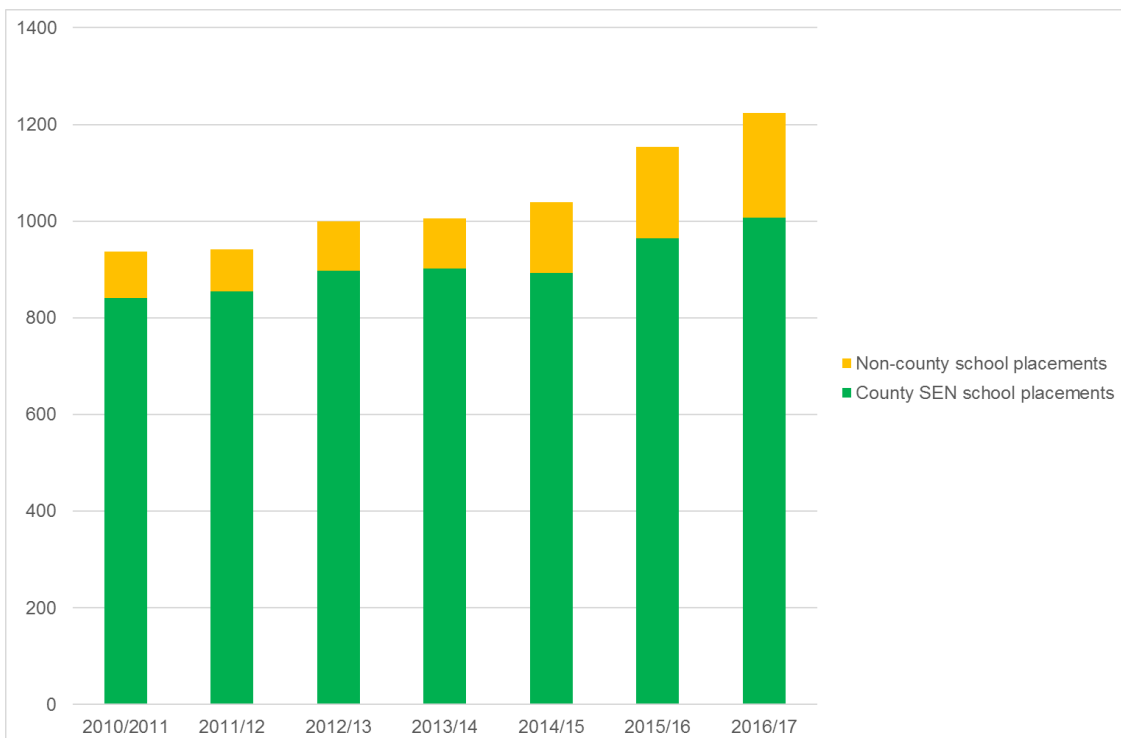
Pupil numbers at both primary and secondary level are now forecast to increase:



Our current pupil projections show a 5.2% increase in primary pupil numbers and for secondary school pupils a 19.4% predicted rise between 2016/17 and 2021/22.

Longer term, there is expected to be significant further growth due to the high levels of housing growth planned for the county.

Approximately 1% of the total school population attends special schools; therefore there is a broad correlation with primary and secondary numbers. The special school population is growing, and there is now particularly rapid growth in pupils attending non-county special schools.



Special school pupil numbers will continue to increase; the county council is undertaking further work during 2017/18 to refine the methodology used for forecasting special school numbers.

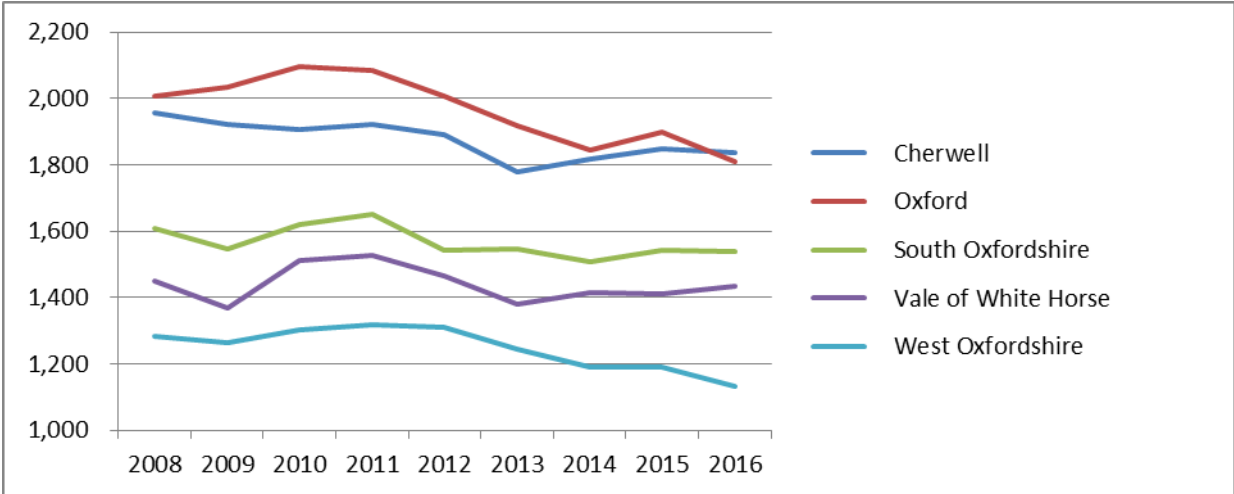
### 3.1 Factors affecting demand for school places

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

#### Fertility and birth rates

Oxfordshire has experienced a significant increase in births over the last 10 years. Births registrations indicate that a particularly large cohort started primary school in September 2015, and numbers are now expected to subside, excluding migration and housing impacts. Although there was another uplift in births in 2015, the overall trend has been downward since 2011. Births are falling fastest in Oxford, while in the Vale of White Horse births are again rising.





## **Migration**

In addition to increased births, some parts of the county have experienced significant internal and international migration effects, increasing volatility in school populations. In general there is a pattern of families moving out of Oxford city into surrounding districts, especially where there is significant house building.

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 2001-2011 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 district councils are at different stages in their Local Plan processes, and precise housing plans are still to be confirmed in many areas. The main locations identified for development in the county are Banbury, Bicester, Didcot, Oxford, Wantage and Grove. In addition, housing growth will continue to come forward on smaller sites which cumulatively will have implications for schools provision across the County.

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

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

In much of Oxfordshire, the district council in recent years had neither a recent Local Plan nor a five year land supply, and has therefore been vulnerable to speculative housing applications, resulting in hitherto unpredicted housing growth.

**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, 3,843 had already been built by 2016/17. The City Council is now preparing a new Local Plan 2016-2036 which will replace the Core Strategy. Its Preferred Options consultation (summer 2017) proposed a capacity-based housing target, expected to equate to just under 8000 homes in the 20-year period to 2036, averaging around 400 homes per year, a similar rate of delivery to the Core Strategy. To fully meet the objectively addressed need for Oxford would require 1,600 homes per year, and the City Council is working in partnership with the other Oxfordshire authorities through the Oxfordshire Growth Board to address its unmet housing needs.

**South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC)** has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account the revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs.

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. Cherwell District Council is also preparing a Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Proposals were consulted on from July to October 2017.

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. In addition, VOWH has consulted on its Local Plan 2031: Part 2, which is focused on delivering 2,200 more new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as allocating additional development sites to fully meet VOWH's objectively assessed need. Following formal consultation between October and November 2017, the Council intends to submit the plan to the Secretary of State at the end of February 2018, and it is anticipated that the Local Plan will be examined in the summer of 2018 with adoption before the end of 2018.

The **West Oxfordshire** Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, and at the time of writing the district council was working on modifications and further required information. The submitted Plan includes an

indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes).

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 SEN 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 though 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 2% 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).

## **3.2 School forecast methodology**

### **Purpose**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Schools within that area may not be physically capable of expansion.

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

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

## **Methodology**

### Stage 1: Population forecasting

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

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

### Stage 2: Primary schools

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

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

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

### Stage 3: Secondary Schools

We use school census data to match each pupil's primary school to their subsequent secondary school using their unique pupil number. This enables us to establish the proportion of pupils moving from each primary to each secondary, as well as the proportion coming to each secondary from elsewhere. We then apply these

proportions to the projected numbers of Year 6 pupils (10 year olds) from the primary forecasts.

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

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

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

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

## **Housing development and pupil forecasting**

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

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

The PopCal-10 tool was developed by Oxfordshire County Council based on data from past housing developments within each district council, and has been validated by the Oxfordshire Data Observatory. It uses data from the 2008 survey of new

housing (including age profile and occupancy rates). The profile is created from a series of parameters about the development including:

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

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

### **3.3 Expansion of school capacity**

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

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

#### **Expansion of existing schools**

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

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

- **Popularity:** the county council seeks to ensure a high percentage of parents can secure a place at their first preference school.
- **Location:** to allow the option of children walking or cycling to school, it is preferable for children to be able to attend a school no more than 2 miles (for infant children) or 3 miles (for older children) from home.

- Quality of provision: expansion of successful, high attaining schools supports the council's commitment to improving educational outcomes, and is in line with DfE expectations.
- Effective organisation of schools: where possible, expansion which moves schools towards being able to teach in single age classes is preferred.
- Choice and diversity: church schools and academies are considered equally with local authority maintained schools for expansion.
- Existing accommodation and site area: in some cases, a school's existing accommodation may already support a higher number of pupils (for example, it may have a large hall, or a large total site area).
- Feasibility of expansion: the cost of expanding a school will be affected by their current layout of accommodation.

Local consultation will inform the decision to expand a school.

## New schools

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

Since 2013 Oxfordshire has seen the opening of a new SEN school in Oxford; two studio schools and a UTC; two all-age schools (one bilingual); a secondary school and three 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
<i>Gagle Brook Primary School</i> , North West Bicester	1 form entry primary school, growing to 2 form	2018	White Horse Federation
<i>Aureus Primary School</i> , Didcot Great Western Park	2 form entry primary school	2018	GLF Schools
<i>The Swan School</i> , Oxford	6 form entry secondary free school (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2019	River Learning Trust
South West Bicester	Secondary school, 600 places, 11-16	2019	White Horse Federation
Banbury, Southam Road	1 form entry primary school	2020	To be decided by early 2018
North Oxfordshire	100-place special free school (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2020	Iffley Academy Trust



<b>Location</b>	<b>Type of school</b>	<b>Opening date</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
Oxford, Barton	1.5 form entry primary school	2020 (tbc)	Cheney School Academy Trust
Bicester, Graven Hill	Up to 3 form entry primary school, being directly delivered by housing developer	2020 (tbc)	To be decided
Grove Airfield	All-through 2-16 free school (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2020	Vale Academy Trust
West Witney	1.5 form entry primary school, able to grow to 2 form entry, being directly delivered by housing developer	2021 (tbc)	To be decided
North East Wantage (Crabhill)	2 form entry primary school, being directly delivered by housing developer	2021 (tbc)	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	SEN school, 100 pupils	Housing dependent – early 2020s	To be decided
East Carterton	1 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Banbury, Salt Way	2 form entry (or larger) primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
North Abingdon	1.5-2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
North West Bicester	2 or 3 more primary schools, dependent on housing growth, and a secondary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
South West Bicester	2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
South East Bicester	2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Grove Airfield	2 form entry primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot North East	Two 2 form entry primary schools and a secondary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	Two 2 form entry primary schools	Housing dependent	To be decided
Banbury	Secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot North West Valley Park	One primary school	Housing dependent	To be decided

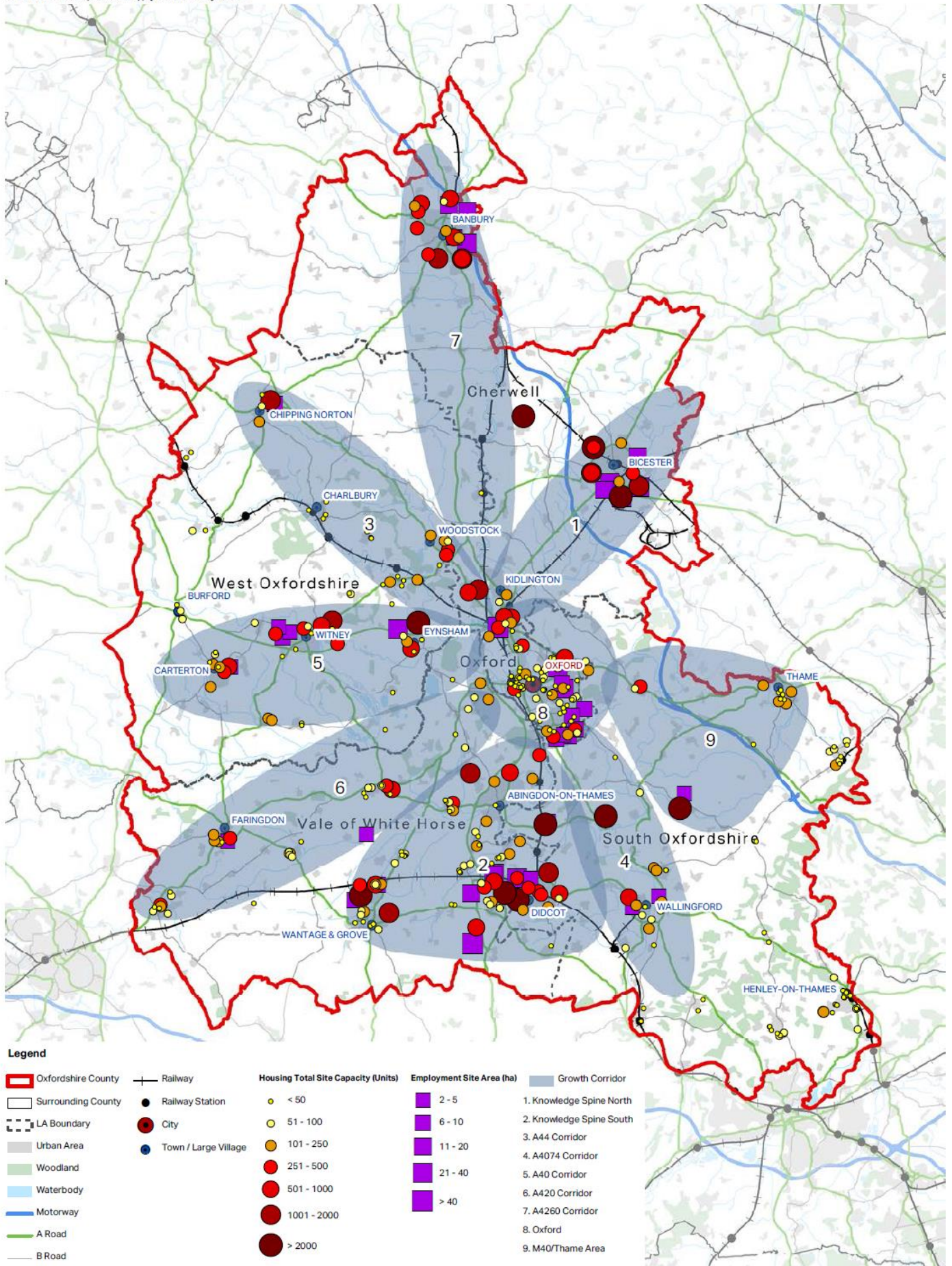
Further new schools are expected to be needed as a result of the higher levels of housing growth now proposed in Local Plans. These will be confirmed once Local Plans are finalised, but current proposals would require the following additional new schools:

<b>Location</b>	<b>Type of school</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Witney – north/east	1 primary school	WODC Local Plan, subject to approval/adoption.
Witney	Secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	WODC Local Plan, subject to approval/adoption - potential site within permitted housing development, no confirmed timescale
Chipping Norton	1 primary school	WODC Local Plan, subject to approval/adoption.
Eynsham	2 primary schools	WODC Local Plan, subject to approval/adoption.
Woodstock	1 primary school	WODC Local Plan, subject to approval/adoption, and Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review/Part 2, subject to consultation. Potential need, depending on scale of housing growth eventually agreed for Woodstock
Oxford	1 primary school	Oxford City updating Local Plan. At this time, there is sufficient primary school capacity in Oxford, but housing growth may generate the need for a new school.
Cherwell's Oxford Unmet Need sites	2-3 primary schools and possible secondary school	Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review/Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Abingdon – Dalton Barracks	1 primary school	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Harwell Campus	1 primary school	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Kingston Bagpuize/Southmoor	1 primary school	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Culham	2 primary schools	Preferred option in SODC consultation on updated Local Plan.
Berinsfield regeneration	1 primary school	Preferred option in SODC consultation on updated Local Plan.
Chalgrove Airfield	2 primary schools	Preferred option in SODC consultation on updated Local Plan.
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

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

# Major 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 2017/18– 2020/21, Oxfordshire has been allocated £14,484,212 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. Funding has been allocated for the financial years 2018-19 to 2020-21, based principally on projected population growth for children and young people aged 2-18 between these years. Oxfordshire has been allocated £818,155 per year, a total of £2,454,465.

Academies can also submit bids to the DfE Condition Improvement Fund (CIF). The core priority for CIF 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 Ofsted-rated good or outstanding academies and sixth-form colleges that need to expand their existing facilities and/or floor space.

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

### **Housing development and funding for school places**

The Education Sufficiency & Access team is consulted on all significant housing developments, and advises on the likely impact on local schools, and the measures

which would be required from developers in mitigation. Typically this will include seeking financial contributions towards the cost of expanding local schools, if there are not expected to be sufficient places available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4. SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING DATA

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

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

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

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

## Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>School code</b>	Also known as the “DfE number” this is a number unique to each school and is used for identification purposes.
<b>Type of school</b> <b>COM</b>  <b>VC</b>  <b>VA</b>  <b>FT</b>  <b>ACA</b>  <b>Free School</b>  <b>STU</b>	<p><b>Community:</b> the local authority owns the school’s land and buildings, funds the school and employs the staff, but the governing body is responsible for running the school.</p> <p><b>Voluntary Controlled:</b> mainly religious or “faith” schools. Some/all of the land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable trust, which also appoints some members of the governing body, but the local authority funds the school and employs the staff.</p> <p><b>Voluntary Aided:</b> mainly religious or “faith” schools. The land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable trust. Capital works are funded by the Diocesan Board of Education. The governing body employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria.</p> <p><b>Foundation Trust:</b> Foundation schools are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria. Land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or a charitable foundation. A Trust school is a type of foundation school which forms a charitable trust with an outside partner - for example, a business or educational charity.</p> <p><b>Academy:</b> 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 (<a href="http://www.education.gov.uk">www.education.gov.uk</a>). This plan includes data as confirmed by the DfE on 1 May 2017; it will not show schools still at the informal consultation stage.</p> <p>The term Free School was initially used for non-profit making, independent, state-funded academies set up since 2010 by a wide range of proposers – including charities, universities, businesses, educational groups, visionary teachers or committed parents - in response to demand within a local area for a greater variety of schools, but outside of local authority school planning processes. Since May 2015, “free school” is the DfE’s term for any new provision academy, including those resulting from the local authority-led “presumption” process. To reflect this change, free schools are now</p>

<p><b>UTC</b></p>	<p>shown as “ACA” in this plan.</p> <p><b>Studio school:</b> 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><b>University Technical College:</b> 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><b>Nursery places pte</b></p>	<p>Nursery places are for pre-Reception 4 year olds or younger.</p> <p>Free early education is available for some 2 year olds and all 3 and 4 year olds. The Childcare Act 2016 extended the entitlement to free early education, doubling it to 1,140 hours for children, aged 3 and 4, of eligible working parents from September 2017.</p> <p>Schools often offer nursery places as a part time place of 15 hours per week, usually offered as 5 mornings or 5 afternoons. The number of part-time places is shown, so for example, 10 part-time places could mean 5 children in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, or 10 children in the morning and none in the afternoon.</p>
<p><b>Published Admission Number (PAN)</b></p>	<p>This is the maximum number of pupil places which MUST be offered if there are enough applications. For primary schools this is for 4-year-olds. For secondary schools there is an admission number for Year 7 pupils and a separate admission number for Year 12 (“Sixth Form”) pupils; the latter is set by the governing body, and not shown in this Plan. Schools can agree to admit more than this number.</p>
<p><b>Reception pupils 2016/17</b></p>	<p>Number of pupils in Reception class(es) on the school roll as at January 2017. 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><b>Year 7 pupils 2016/17</b></p>	<p>Number of Year 7 pupils (the first year of secondary school) on the school roll as at January 2017. Comparing this to the PAN shows how full the school is in the youngest year group.</p>
<p><b>Capacity of school as ay May 2017</b></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 on the basis of the number and size of spaces designated as ‘class bases’ for Years Reception - 6. Nursery classrooms are excluded from the number</p>



	<p>shown. For secondary schools, the net capacity is based on the number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school.</p> <p>Net capacity measurement at Academies is replaced by the number of places agreed as part of their funding agreement with the Secretary of State for Education.</p>
<b>Total pupil numbers 2016/17</b>	<p>Number of pupils in Reception to sixth form on the school roll as at May 2017. Nursery pupils are not included. Comparing this to the capacity shows how full the school is overall.</p>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> preference applications for 2017/18</b>	<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>
<b>Allocation for September 2017 (at July 2017)</b>	<p>This is the number of places allocated for children arriving at primary school, or transferring to secondary school, in September 2017. 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>
<b>Forecast demand for places</b>	<p>These are shown at the level of planning area, for the period 2017/17 – 2021/22. 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>
<b>Nursery school</b>	<p>While nursery classes are included within many primary schools, there are also seven local authority maintained nursery schools, which provide a range of structured educational experiences based on learning through play for under-5s.</p>
<b>Resource Bases</b>	<p>Specialist provision for children with special educational needs, e.g. hearing impairment or autism, based on the sites of mainstream schools.</p>
<b>Special schools</b>	<p>Schools providing education for children with Special Educational Needs (SEN).</p>
<b>Housing developments included in forecasts</b>	<p>The figures shown for housing developments in each area show projected numbers of houses, <b>not</b> numbers of children. In many areas there will have been more houses planned/permitted since the demographic forecasts underlying the pupil forecasts were calculated. These housing numbers are not shown, but the School Organisation team will be aware of them, and take them into account when planning school capacity.</p>
<b>Multi Academy Trust (MAT)</b>	<p>All academies in a MAT are governed by one trust and a single board of directors. The board of directors is</p>

	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.
<b>Umbrella Trust (UT)</b>	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

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

## Alphabetical list of primary schools

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

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

Cumnor Church of England School	Cumnor
Cotteslowe Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
Dashwood Community School	Banbury
Deddington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham
Dorchester St Birinus Church of England School	Abingdon
Dr Radcliffe's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Bloxham
Dr South's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Kidlington
Drayton Community Primary School	Abingdon
Dry Sandford Primary School	Abingdon
Ducklington Church of England Primary School	Witney
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon
East Oxford Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton
Edward Field Primary School	Kidlington
Enstone Primary School	Chipping Norton
Europa School UK	Abingdon
Ewelme Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Watlington
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon
Finmere Church of England Primary School	Bicester
Finstock Church of England Primary School	Witney
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford
Five Acres Primary School	Bicester
Freeland Church of England Primary School	Eynsham
Fringford Church of England Primary School	Bicester
Fritwell CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Bicester
Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester
Garsington Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Gateway Primary School	Carterton
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester
Goring Church of England Aided Primary School	Woodcote
Great Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Great Rollright Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Chipping Norton
Great Tew Primary School	Chipping Norton
Grove Church of England School	Wantage
Hagbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot
Hailey Church of England Primary School	Witney
Hanborough Manor Church of England School	Eynsham
Hanwell Fields Community School	Banbury
Hardwick Community School	Banbury
Harriers Ground Community Primary School	Banbury
Harwell Community Primary School	Didcot
Heyford Park Free School	Bicester
Hill View Primary School	Banbury
Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School	Chipping Norton
Hook Norton Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton
Hornton Primary School	Bloxham
Horspath Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
John Blandy Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Faringdon

John Hampden Primary School	Thame
Kidmore End Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Sonning Common
Kingham Primary School	Chipping Norton
King's Meadow School	Bicester
Kirtlington Church of England School	Woodstock
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester
Larkrise Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
Launton Church of England School	Bicester
Leafield Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Burford
Lewknor (Church of England) Primary School	Watlington
Little Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon
Long Wittenham (Church of England) Primary School	Didcot
Longcot & Fernham Church of England School	Faringdon
Longfields Primary School	Bicester
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury
Longworth Primary School	Faringdon
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney
Manor School	Didcot
Marcham Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Marsh Baldon Church of England Controlled School	Wheatley
Middle Barton School	Chipping Norton
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Thame
Millbrook Primary School	Wantage
Nettlebed Community School	Woodcote
New Hinksey Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
New Marston Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
North Hinksey Church of England Primary School.	Cumnor
North Kidlington School	Kidlington
North Leigh Church of England Primary School	Witney
Northbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Our Lady Of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Witney	Witney
Our Lady's Catholic Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Peppard Church of England Primary School	Sonning Common
Queen Emma Community Primary School	Witney
Queensway School	Banbury
Radley Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Royal Air Force Benson Community Primary School	Watlington
Rush Common School	Abingdon
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Henley-on-Thames	Henley
Sandhills Community Primary School	Wheatley
Shellingford Church of England (Voluntary Aided) School	Faringdon
Shenington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham

Shiplake Church of England Primary School	Henley
Shrivenham CE (Controlled) Primary School	Faringdon
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Bloxham
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common
South Moreton School	Didcot
South Stoke Primary School	Woodcote
Southwold Primary School	Bicester
SS Mary and John Church of England Primary School	Oxford
St Aloysius' Catholic Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Amand's Catholic (VA) Primary School, East Hendred	Wantage
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School, Chinnor	Thame
St Barnabas' Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Blaise Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
St Christopher's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
St Christopher's CE Primary School, Langford	Burford
St Ebbe's Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Edburg's Church of England (VA) School, Bicester	Bicester
St Edmund's Catholic (VA) Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon
St Francis Church of England Primary School	Oxford (Isis)
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Oxford (Isis)
St James Church of England Primary School, Hanney	Wantage
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (South East)
St John The Evangelist Church of England Primary School	Carterton
St John's Catholic Primary School	Banbury
St John's Primary School	Wallingford
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Banbury	Banbury
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Carterton	Carterton
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Thame	Thame
St Kenelm's Church of England (VC) Primary School	Burford
St Laurence Church of England Primary School	Wallingford
St Leonard's Church of England Primary School	Banbury
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Bicester	Bicester
St Mary's CE (Aided) Primary School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton
St Mary's CE (Controlled) Infant School, Witney	Witney
St Mary's CE (VC) Primary School, Banbury	Banbury
St Michael's CE Aided Primary School, Oxford	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Michael's Church of England Primary School, Steventon	Abingdon
St Nicholas C of E Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford
St Nicholas CE Primary School, East Challow	Wantage
St Nicholas' Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Nicolas Church of England Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon
St Peter's Church of England (VA) Primary School	Burford
St Peter's Church of England Primary School, Cassington	Eynsham
St Philip and St James' CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
St Swithun's Church of England Primary School	Cumnor
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington
Stadhampton Primary School	Watlington
Standlake (Church of England) Primary School	Eynsham

Stanford-In-The-Vale Church of England Primary School	Wantage
Stanton Harcourt Church of England Primary School	Eynsham
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot
Stockham Primary School	Wantage
Stoke Row Church of England Primary School	Woodcote
Stonesfield Primary School	Woodstock
Sunningwell Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Sutton Courtenay Church of England Primary School	Abingdon
Tackley Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Tetsworth Primary School	Thame
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon
The Batt Church of England Aided Primary School, Witney	Witney
The Blake Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Witney
The Grange Community Primary School	Banbury
The Hendreds Church of England Primary School	Wantage
The John Henry Newman CE Primary School	Oxford (South East)
The Ridgeway CE Primary School, Childrey	Wantage
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon
Tower Hill School	Witney
Trinity Church of England Primary School	Henley
Tyndale Community School	Oxford (Isis)
Uffington Church of England Primary School	Wantage
Valley Road School	Henley
Wantage Church of England Primary School	Wantage
Watchfield Primary School	Faringdon
Watlington Primary School	Watlington
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington
West Oxford Community Primary School	Cumnor
West Witney Primary School	Witney
Wheatley Church of England (C) Primary School	Wheatley
Whitchurch Primary School	Woodcote
William Fletcher Primary School	Woodstock
William Morris School	Banbury
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot
Windale Primary School	Oxford (South East)
Windmill Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
Witney Community Primary School	Witney
Wolvercote Primary School	Oxford (Cherwell)
Wood Farm Primary School	Oxford (Headington)
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote
Woodstock Church of England Primary School	Woodstock
Wootton St Peter Church of England School	Abingdon
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (Aided) Primary School	Woodstock
Wroxton Church of England Primary School	Bloxham
Wychwood Church of England Primary School	Burford

## Alphabetical list of secondary schools

Aureus School	Didcot
Banbury School	Banbury
Bartholomew School	Eynsham
Bicester Community College	Bicester
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury
Burford Secondary School	Burford
Carterton Community College	Carterton
Cheney School	Oxford (Headington)
Chiltern Edge School	Sonning Common
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot
Europa School UK	Abingdon
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon
Gillotts School	Henley
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington
Heyford Park Free School	Bicester
Icknield Community College	Watlington
John Mason School	Abingdon
King Alfred's Academy	Wantage
Langtree School	Woodcote
Larkmead School	Abingdon
Lord Williams's School	Thame
Matthew Arnold School	Cumnor
North Oxfordshire Academy	Banbury
Oxford Academy	Oxford (South East)
Oxford Spires Academy	Oxford (Isis)
Space Studio Banbury	Banbury
St Birinus School	Didcot
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Oxford (Isis)
The Cherwell School	Oxford (Cherwell)
The Cooper School	Bicester
The Henry Box School	Witney
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock
The Warriner School	Bloxham
University Technical College (UTC) Oxfordshire	Didcot
Wallingford School	Wallingford
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley
Wood Green School	Witney



**Abingdon**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Abbey Woods Academy	Berinsfield	2007	ACA	16	45	22	280	201	45	29	28	An academy sponsored by CfBT. Large-scale regeneration of Berinsfield is being consulted on by SODC, including a new school. Berinsfield Pre-school located on an adjacent site.
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon	2605	COM	57	60	61	420	347	60	57	60	Expanded to 2 form entry (previous admission number 45) from 2014, apparent spare capacity is where older year groups are still at the pre-expansion size. Expanding nursery.
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon	2595	COM	20	30	30	270	241	30	49	31	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.
Clifton Hampden CE Primary School	Clifton Hampden	3183	VC	0	10	13	70	72	10	10	10	Annual intakes fluctuate significantly. Accepted over its admission number in 2015 and 2016. Federated with Culham Parochial CE Primary School since December 2016.
Culham Parochial CE School	Culham	3190	VC	15	10	11	67	53	10	5	6	School opened nursery class September 2016, replacing previous pre-school. Federated with Clifton Hampden CE Primary School since December 2016. Annual intakes fluctuate significantly.
Dorchester St Birinus CE School	Dorchester	3186	VC	0	15	13	105	84	15	13	14	Shares site and building with Dorchester-On-Thames Pre-school. Annual intakes fluctuate significantly.
Drayton Community Primary School	Drayton	2560	COM	0	20	28	140	153	30	26	26	Expanding from an admission number of 20 to one of 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). Shares site with Drayton Pre-school.
Dry Sandford Primary School	Dry Sandford	2565	COM	0	20	26	140	122	20	13	14	Accepted over its admission number in 2015 and 2016 in response to local population pressures. Potential to expand if required.

**Abingdon**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon	3861	COM	78	60	59	450	428	60	46	50	Accepted 85 children into Reception for September 2011 as a one-off "bulge" year. Capacity is expected to return to 420 when this bulge class leaves. School expanding early years provision. Dunmore Pre-school is located on the edge of Fitzharry's site playing field, behind the primary school's site.
Europa School UK	Culham	4002	ACA	0	84	84	448	449	84	100	84	Opened as a Free School 2012. Serves a wider catchment area. Increasing to 3 form entry (admission number 84) from 2015. Capacity shown for primary phase only; school will eventually offer 1176 places Reception-Sixth Form - 588 of these in the primary sector.
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon	2602	COM	26	30	30	210	206	30	25	28	Nursery class currently only operating in the mornings; to be reviewed for 18/19.
Marcham CE Primary School	Marcham	3235	VC	0	20	26	140	145	20	18	18	Expanding from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth. Shares site and building with Marcham Pre-school.
Radley CE Primary School	Radley	3238	VC	30	15	15	105	105	15	12	12	Local Plan allocation for significant housing growth. Constrained school site limits potential for expansion, unless additional area can be provided. Options for growth being discussed. Nursery has physical capacity for 48 pte.
Rush Common School	Abingdon	2574	ACA	0	60	57	420	404	60	55	58	

**Abingdon**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
St Blaise CE Primary School	Milton	3260	VC	0	10	12	70	66	15	14	15	School is being expanded, in the first instance to an admission number of 15 from 2017 to meet the needs of smaller permitted housing developments; further expansion to 1 form entry is planned to meet the scale of housing growth allocated in the Local Plan, for which additional site area for the school would be provided. Red Dragon Pre-school operate within school buildings (community area).
St Edmund's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Abingdon	3856	VA	52	30	30	260	216	30	13	20	Agreed to take up to 60 into Reception 2012 as a one-off "bulge" year. When this bulge class leaves, capacity is expected to return to 210.
St Michael's CE Primary School	Steventon	3241	VC	52	25	22	210	173	30	29	30	Capacity has increased following a capital project, which expands the school from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places). This expansion will provide capacity for planned/permitted local housing growth, but any significant further housing growth is expected to exceed the school's planned expanded capacity, and it is not thought that the school could expand further. School has extended its age range through merging with the pre-school.
St Nicolas CE Primary School	Abingdon	3247	VC	0	60	59	436	405	60	46	48	As well as an admission number of 60 for Reception), the school admits an additional 4 children into Y3. Shares site with St Nicolas Pre-school and Playgroup.
Sunningwell CE Primary School	Sunningwell	3242	VC	0	15	14	105	95	15	13	11	Shares site and building with Sunningwell Pre-school.

**Abingdon**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Sutton Courtenay CE Primary School	Sutton Courtenay	3243	VC	60	20	20	140	146	25	25	24	Expanding from an admission number of 20 to one of 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth. Further expansion may become necessary if housing growth exceeds that currently proposed in the Local Plan.
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon	2598	COM	52	30	30	240	185	30	16	24	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.
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon	2587	COM	15	30	30	210	210	30	38	30	Has been over-subscribed from within catchment in recent years
Wootton St Peter CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton	3854	VA	0	16	14	112	103	16	16	15	Constrained site would make it difficult to expand this school.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>473</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>5048</b>	<b>4609</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>656</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>1%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

**Abingdon**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Europa School UK	Culham	4002	ACA	4-18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	54	n/a	n/a	Secondary phase operational from 2017; pupils transfer directly from Year 6 and therefore do not need to apply for a place. Admission number shown represents the number of places currently provided in Year 7; this will increase to 84 in due course. School will eventually offer 1176 places Reception-Sixth Form, 588 in the secondary sector.
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon	4127	COM	11-18	180	112	1051	541	180	82	99	Includes co-located resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.
John Mason School	Abingdon	4126	ACA	11-18	180	169	1040	961	180	212	184	
Larkmead School	Abingdon	4125	ACA	11-18	180	146	1060	781	180	128	141	Includes co-located resource unit for hearing impairment special needs.
<b>Total for partnership</b>					<b>540</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>2283</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>424</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>21%</b>		<b>28%</b>		<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	669	592	630	611	598	Pupil numbers in Abingdon primary schools have risen rapidly, but demand for Reception places is now forecast to subside, other than where there is significant housing growth. However, the planned/permitted housing growth due in the coming years will not have had its full impact on demand for school places in the time period covered by these forecasts. Demand for secondary school places is expected to grow rapidly as the higher numbers already in primary school move onto secondary. Most of the impact of planned housing growth will be beyond the period covered by this Plan. Further significant housing development has been proposed by VOWH and SODC which is not yet included in these forecasts - see below for details.
All primary	4710	4649	4630	4648	4599	
Year 7	477	511	536	502	525	
All secondary	2338	2445	2584	2681	2779	

## Abingdon

### Comments on school capacity

Expansions already planned/underway at Drayton, Sutton Courtenay, Marcham, St Michael's and St Blaise (to PAN 15) will increase combined Reception admission numbers to 755. This is forecast to be sufficient overall for the period covered by this Plan, but longer term, further primary school capacity expansion will be needed where there is significant housing growth, including new schools within larger strategic housing developments such as that at North Abingdon.

Across the secondary schools there is currently some surplus capacity but this will be removed as the higher numbers now in primary school feed through to secondary. With the Europa operating in the secondary sector from 2017, the total number of Year 7 places in this area is now 596, increasing by a further 28 places by 2022. This will be sufficient for the current pupil forecasts, but housing growth not yet affecting secondary forecasts will trigger the need for more secondary school capacity. This will be planned across the wider area around Abingdon in the light of strategic housing growth proposed in the VOWH and SODC Local Plans, and is expected to require at least one new secondary school.

The European School in Culham is undergoing a phased closure, being replaced by the Europa Free School from September 2012. This will teach 4-18 year-olds, and took its first intake of Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 children in 2012, with children starting to transfer into the secondary age range from 2017. It initially offered 56 places per year, but from 2015 Reception onwards this rose to 86 places. Although shown in this planning area, it will draw pupils from a wider area due to the bilingual education it provides.

### 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 additional demand for places created by housing developments.

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Abingdon Abbey Northcourt	16	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	31	Old Gaol [61, complete]
Abingdon Caldecott	0	55	42	53	8	0	0	0	0	158	E of Drayton Road [158]
Abingdon Dunmore	0	0	0	90	140	140	140	140	90	740	N Abingdon allocation [800]; NW Abingdon allocation [200] including beyond this time period
Abingdon Fitzharrys	0	0	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	27	
Abingdon Peachcroft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Berinsfield (SODC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Regeneration proposal not yet included in forecasts
Drayton	20	84	109	190	145	122	108	78	20	876	Halls Close [28]; High Street, Drayton [140]; Abingdon Road [73]; Manor Farm [57]; Milton Hill [53]; Milton Heights [400]; Sutton Road [31]
Hendreds	0	14	21	21	16	0	0	0	0	72	Reading Road [46]; N of Portway Villas [26]
Marcham	89	19	83	50	17	4	0	0	0	262	Hyde Copse [61]; Packhorse Lane [54]; Packhorse Lane [37]; King's Field [43]; Sheepstead Road [37]
Kennington and Radley	0	0	0	80	120	120	100	50	40	510	S of Kennington [270]; NW of Radley [240]

## Abingdon

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Sutton Courtenay	70	62	20	82	125	173	150	55	0	737	Milton Road, Sutton Courtenay [26]; E of Sutton Courtenay [200 in the plan period, 220 in total]; S of Appleford Road [140]; Purchas Road [120]; N of Appleford Road [93]; Milton Road, Sutton Courtenay [70]; S of Appleford Road [55]; N of Milton Road [33]
Wootton	0	0	0	15	30	19	0	0	0	64	Besselsleigh Road [64]
<b>Total</b>	<b>2210</b>	<b>2250</b>	<b>2306</b>	<b>2598</b>	<b>2604</b>	<b>2579</b>	<b>2519</b>	<b>2345</b>	<b>2173</b>	<b>3413</b>	

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 (1000, now increased to 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.

VOWH has consulted on its Local Plan 2031: Part 2, which is focused on delivering 2,200 more new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as allocating additional development sites to fully meet VOWH's objectively assessed need. Following formal consultation between October and November 2017, the Council intends to submit the plan to the Secretary of State at the end of February 2018, and it is anticipated that the Local Plan will be examined in the summer of 2018 with adoption before the end of 2018. Proposed allocations are Dalton Barracks near Abingdon (1,200 during the Local Plan period, but potentially more longer term); Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor (600); Marcham (90); East Hanney (130); Harwell Campus (1000); NW Grove (400). The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan Part 2.

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500), Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

**Banbury**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bishop Loveday CE (VA) Primary School	Bodicote	3351	ACA	0	60	58	420	402	60	29	33	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of The Warriner MAT.
Cropredy CE Primary School	Cropredy	3000	VC	0	30	30	210	169	30	31	30	Apparent spare places are concentrated in older year groups, when the school had a lower admission number. Shares site with Cropredy Pre-school.
Dashwood Banbury Academy	Banbury	2003	ACA	52	60	58	420	332	60	48	48	School has doubled its intake - apparent spare places are concentrated in older year groups, when the school had a lower admission number. Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. New accommodation to admit funded 2 year olds from April 17.
Hanwell Fields Primary School	Banbury	3837	ACA	52	60	60	420	363	60	45	47	A United Learning Trust academy. Expanded to 2 form entry to meet the needs of local permitted housing development. Apparent spare places are concentrated in older year groups, when the school had a lower admission number.
Hardwick Community School	Banbury	2060	COM	0	30	30	210	194	30	42	30	Planned extension of age range to become 2-11 from January 2018, (subject to statutory process), currently run childcare under governors powers
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury	2053	ACA	32	60	59	420	429	60	55	56	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. School has been expanded to meet the needs of local population growth. School agreed to create a "bulge" class from January 2014 to provide for in-year Key Stage 1 arrivals.
Hill View Primary School	Banbury	2056	COM	40	90	62	630	484	90	59	66	School is 3 form entry following capital project.



## Banbury

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury	2017	ACA	39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	16	16	New school opened September 2017 to serve a new housing development, admitting Nursery, Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 in the first instance. Admission number increases to 45 in 2018, and school is expected to expand to 2 form entry in due course.
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury	2055	COM	60	60	52	420	340	60	55	57	Shares site with Sunshine Centre Children's Childcare.
Queensway School	Banbury	2057	COM	0	60	48	420	334	60	70	60	Expanded to 2 form entry. Apparent spare places are concentrated in older year groups, when the school had a lower admission number.
St John's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3350	VA	0	38	43	315	290	38	41	40	School regularly admits in excess of its published admission number.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3825	ACA	60	30	24	210	190	30	29	29	Part of Pope Francis Catholic Multi Academy Company, with Holy Trinity Catholic Primary in Chipping Norton and Blessed George Napier (secondary) School in Banbury.
St Leonard's CE Primary School	Banbury	3262	VC	60	60	56	420	386	60	45	45	
St Mary's CE Primary School	Banbury	3022	VC	52	30	30	210	187	30	21	21	Temporary classroom accommodates integrated wraparound care as well as other uses, including 3rd parties.
The Grange Primary School	Banbury	2058	COM	0	45	46	315	304	45	44	45	Chasewell Playgroup operates from Chasewell Community Centre, which is on the school site but not used by the school.
William Morris School	Banbury	2019	ACA	26	25	21	175	138	25	12	14	Part of GLF Schools MAT. Increased Reception class to 30 for 2015 only. Significant reliance on temporary accommodation.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>473</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>5215</b>	<b>4542</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>637</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>8%</b>		<b>13%</b>		<b>16%</b>	<b>17%</b>	

**Banbury**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Banbury Academy	Banbury	4000	ACA	11-18	210	159	1300	751	210	102	148	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. Co-located with Space Studio Banbury. Capacity revised in 2015 as the Space Studio now occupies one building. Academy increased its admission number to 210 from Sept 2016. Shares site with Banbury School Day Nursery (independent of the school).
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury	4600	ACA	11-18	142	142	847	855	142	165	144	Catholic school: draws from a wide area. On a constrained site; the county council is seeking to secure additional playing field space for the school to allow it to expand in response to local housing developments. Part of Pope Francis Catholic Multi Academy Company.
North Oxfordshire Academy	Banbury	6905	ACA	11-18	180	178	1150	965	180	210	182	Part of United Learning Trust. Academy operates on-site NOA's Ark Day Nursery.
Space Studio Banbury	Banbury	4006	ACA	14-18	75 in Year 10	21 in Year 10	300	100	75 in Year 10	16 in Year 10	16 in Year 16	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust and co-located with Banbury Academy. Opened September 2014, admitting into Years 10 and 12. Currently 14-19 age range, but from 2018 will extend its age range down to Year 9 (13 year olds).
<b>Total for partnership</b>					<b>532</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>3597</b>	<b>2671</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>474</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>10%</b>		<b>26%</b>		<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

## Banbury

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	643	630	705	756	814	Secondary, and to a lesser extent primary, pupil numbers are affected by the balance between supply and demand of places within the Bloxham planning area. Pupil numbers will rise faster than shown if some of the pupils shown in the Bloxham forecasts are actually accommodated within Banbury schools.
All primary	4635	4688	4818	5001	5195	
Year 7	455	496	533	518	544	
All secondary	2636	2751	2832	2954	3037	

### Comments on school capacity

The opening of Longford Park Primary School in 2017, following the expansion of several Banbury primary schools in the previous few years, is forecast to create sufficient primary school places until 2021, by when a new school at Southam Road in north Banbury will have opened (due 2020). By 2021, forecasts indicate that in addition to this, unless a new school has by then opened on the development south of Salt Way, Longford Park Primary School will need to expand to 2 form entry.

The town's secondary schools currently have surplus places but these will be 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, and being implemented in stages, starting in 2016 with an additional form of entry into Banbury Academy; in 2017 The Warriner School in Bloxham added a form of entry, and will add another form of entry by 2019 once a capital project has completed. Across the area, 2019 is still forecast to see a shortage of Year 7 places, and one of the schools may need to accept a bulge class.

Additional secondary school capacity is needed on a more permanent basis from 2021. Two options are being pursued: the expansion of Blessed George Napier RC School, and a new school to serve Banbury. As Blessed George Napier School is on a constrained site, the county council has sought additional land, related to Local Plan housing allocations, to allow the school to expand by 2 forms of entry. Forecasts indicate this will still not provide sufficient places for 2022, and given that 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, a new secondary school will also be needed in Banbury. A secondary Free School providing greater diversity of provision within Banbury would be one possible solution to increasing secondary school capacity, and potential sponsors are invited to contact the county council. 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. Whilst Longford Park School opened in September 2017 and includes a nursery class, further additional capacity will be required in response to further population growth that will result from the further planned housing developments in this area. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

## Banbury

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Banbury Calthorpe	45	70	80	92	80	75	55	55	52	<b>604</b>	Bankside/Longford Park [1090 permitted plus local plan allocation for 600 beyond the time period of this plan] shared with Bloxham & Bodicote
Banbury Easington	34	89	126	302	244	235	235	210	182	<b>1657</b>	Crouch Farm [40]; Old Stanbridge Hall [14 in plan period, 70 in total]; Banbury Academy [44]; Southam Road [39]; W of Bloxham Road [350]; Broughton Road [78]; S of Saltway [local plan allocation 1345 total, 873 in plan period]
Banbury Grimsbury & Castle	11	90	142	230	280	230	109	55	52	<b>1199</b>	Southam Road [600]; Higham Way [150]; Crown House [40]; Bolton Road [200]; Malthouse Walk [20]; Canalside local plan allocation 700 dwellings mostly beyond the period of this plan.
Banbury Hardwick	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	<b>37</b>	
Banbury Neithrop	4	5	13	5	5	5	5	5	2	<b>49</b>	
Banbury Ruscote	2	5	16	21	5	5	5	5	2	<b>66</b>	
Bloxham & Bodicote	70	108	193	190	155	124	54	54	52	<b>1000</b>	Milcombe [29]; Barford Road [75]; South of Milton Road [85+61]; Cotefield Farm [82+95]; Tadmarton Road [60] N of The Green [40]; Part of Bankside/Longford Park
Cropredy	1	4	24	27	4	4	4	4	2	<b>74</b>	W of Garners House [43]
Wroxton	0	60	185	335	405	365	174	5	2	<b>1531</b>	Bretch Hill [400]; Hanwell Fields [510]; W of Warwick Road [300]; Drayton Lodge Farm [250]
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1207</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>6217</b>	

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, 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. Cherwell District Council is also preparing a Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Proposals were consulted on from July to October 2017, and include 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,480 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 410 south east of Woodstock. 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.

**Bicester**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Brookside Primary School	Bicester	2202	COM	52	45	43	315	292	45	38	40	It is proposed that Jack and Jill Pre-school relocate to the former children's centre building on the school site.
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester	2610	COM	60	70	69	480	472	70	57	55	
Charlton-on-Otmoor CE Primary School	Charlton-on-Otmoor	3081	VC	20	15	15	105	86	15	11	11	
Chesterton CE (VA) Primary School	Chesterton	3082	VA	0	20	20	140	129	20	14	14	School approved for expansion to 1 form entry from 2018.
Finmere CE Primary School	Finmere	3090	VC	0	7	4	52	31	7	3	4	School has potential to increase its admission number if needed.
Five Acres Primary School	Ambrosden	2200	COM	52	60	54	420	339	60	49	53	Numbers affected by MoD redeployments. Expanded to 2 form entry (previously 1.5fe) from September 2013. Planned replacement of temporary accommodation with permanent in 2018.
Fringford CE Primary School	Fringford	3083	VC	0	15	15	105	92	15	15	15	Shares site with Shelswell & Fringford Playgroup.
Fritwell CE Primary School	Fritwell	3065	VC	10	30	16	210	131	30	17	19	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	2014	ACA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	New school opening September 2018 to serve a new housing development.
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester	2211	ACA	0	60	57	459	417	60	40	40	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT. Shares site with Bardwell (special) School. Admitted up to 75 in 2013 only. Not offering nursery places in 2017/18. Shares site with Rainbow Playgroup.

**Bicester**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	52	60	27	300	147	60	35	37	Opened Sept 2013 as an all-through school. Nursery opening for the 2017/18 school year. *Capacity shown only for currently open primary year groups (R-Y4 as at May 2017).
King's Meadow Primary School	Bicester	2210	COM	30	60	51	432	396	60	57	57	
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester	2608	COM	78	60	57	420	423	60	68	60	Shares site with Cygnets Pre-school.
Launton CE Primary School	Launton	3085	VC	10	20	19	157	143	20	27	24	Planned expansion to PAN 30 postponed 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	2207	COM	39	45	44	420	320	60	38	38	Expanded from PAN 40 to 60 (completed 2017) to provide more town centre capacity following relocation of St Edburg's.
Southwold Primary School	Bicester	2607	ACA	52	60	40	380	343	60	31	30	Part of the White Horse Federation MAT.
St Edburg's CE (VA) School	Bicester	3505	VA	52	60	36	420	205	60	48	49	Expanded to 2 form entry and relocated to Kingsmere housing development in SW Bicester in January 2016.
St Mary's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Bicester	3824	VA	0	45	45	315	273	45	32	33	
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>507</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>5130</b>	<b>4239</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>579</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>16%</b>		<b>17%</b>		<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	

**Bicester**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester	4012	STU	14-19	40 in Year 10	42 in Year 10	300	82	50 in Year 10	53 in Year 10	53 in Year 10	14-19 age range Studio School, opened September 2016. Y10 Admission Number to increase to 60 by 2018. Also admitting into Y12 until the sixth form reaches its full capacity of 190. Total capacity will be 300 places. Part of Activate Learning MAT.
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	3-19	60	59	240	240	60	90	63	Opened Sept 2013. All-through school (primary and secondary). *Capacity shown only for currently open secondary phase year groups (Y7-Y10 as at May 2017).
The Bicester School	Bicester	4011	ACA	11-18	240	199	1483	909	240	169	219	Part of Activate Learning MAT.
The Cooper School	Bicester	4032	ACA	11-18	220	219	1333	1291	220	237	222	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT with Glory Farm Primary School. Shares a site with Bardwell (special) School.
<b>Total for partnership</b>					<b>520</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>3356</b>	<b>2522</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>504</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>8%</b>		<b>25%</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	

## Bicester

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	615	577	622	655	675	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. The higher numbers already evident in the primary schools start to transfer to secondary schools from 2018 onwards, resulting in a sharp increase in demand for places.
All primary	4288	4269	4312	4432	4525	
Year 7	487	524	549	525	554	
All secondary	2708	2910	3144	3298	3424	

### Comments on school capacity

Significant housing development in and around Bicester requires increased primary school capacity through a mixture of expansions of existing schools, some of which have already been implemented, and new schools. Primary school catchment areas have been revised for 2017 onwards, to reflect the relocation of St Edburg's Primary School. Further primary school places will be provided by the new Gagle Brook Primary School, sponsored by the White Horse Federation, and opening 2018, initially providing 30 Reception places before later expansion to 2 form entry. While this is forecast to be sufficient overall for the current Plan period, further capacity will be required in the longer term, 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.

Pupil numbers are now rising in Bicester's secondary schools. The current surplus places in secondary provision in Bicester will be removed as the rising pupil population already at primary school works through the system. A significant number of pupils at Bicester primary schools currently transfer to schools other than those shown in this area, and if this pattern were to change secondary school pupil numbers could rise even more rapidly. Additional secondary school places will be provided during this Plan period by the opening of a new school, sponsored by the White Horse Federation, in SW Bicester, due in 2019 and providing 120 places per year group. This will provide sufficient secondary school places for the current plan period, but before it opens, forecasts indicate a shortage of Year 7 places after 2017, which may require an existing school to admit in excess of their admission number. In the longer term, another new 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 sufficiency across this area currently just meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.



## Bicester

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Ambrosden & Chesterton	95	143	170	247	225	263	253	314	314	<b>2024</b>	SW Bicester Phase 2 [420 in plan period, 709 in total]; Ambrosden Court [44]; The Green, Chesterton [9 in plan period, 44 in total]; Springfield Farm, Ambrosden [21 in plan period, 97 in total]; The Paddocks, Chesterton [45]; Part of Kingsmere SW Bicester Phase 1 [1742]; Part of SE Bicester [1500]
The Astons & Heyfords	49	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	152	<b>1279</b>	Upper Heyford development [821 net permitted, adopted Local Plan now adds a further 1600 homes]. A Free School has opened to provide primary and secondary places.
Bicester East	0	1	1	37	11	1	1	1	1	<b>54</b>	Skimmingdish Lane [46]
Bicester North	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<b>8</b>	
Bicester South	12	51	41	26	61	76	101	76	1	<b>445</b>	Highways Depot [13 in plan period, 42 in total]; Talisman Road [125]; Gavray Drive [local plan allocation of 300]
Bicester Town	75	153	140	106	131	96	61	1	1	<b>764</b>	Cattle Market [40]; Old Place Yard & St Edburgs [25]; Bessemer Close [30]; Part of Kingsmere SW Bicester Phase 1 [1742]
Caversfield	58	1	123	156	153	43	43	74	74	<b>725</b>	NW Bicester [6000 mostly beyond this plan period]; DLO [40 in plan period, 200 in total]
Fringford	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	<b>30</b>	
Launton	20	2	18	185	214	276	301	301	301	<b>1618</b>	Graven Hill [1168 in this time period, 2100 in total]; Part of SE Bicester [1500]
Otmoor	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	<b>30</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>6977</b>	

## **Bicester**

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district. These totals include, in Bicester, 3293 homes at the NW Bicester Eco-Town (growing to 6000 homes beyond the plan period); 2,100 homes at Graven Hill; further growth at SW Bicester; 1500 homes at SE Bicester; 300 homes at Gavray Drive.

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, 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. Cherwell District Council is also preparing a Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Proposals were consulted on from July to October 2017, and include 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,480 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 410 south east of Woodstock. 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.

**Bloxham**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bishop Carpenter CE (VA) Primary School	North Newington	3302	ACA	0	16	15	112	108	16	15	14	Part of The Warriner MAT.
Bloxham CE Primary School	Bloxham	3064	VC	0	60	53	420	418	60	46	45	Although demand for Reception places has recently dipped, 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	40	30	24	210	198	45	35	37	Expanding to 1.5 form entry from September 2017 with a building project to meet need for additional places in the area. Will rise to capacity of 315.
Deddington CE (VA) Primary School	Deddington	3452	ACA	0	30	20	210	195	30	33	30	Converted to Academy July 2017 as part of ODST. Shares site with Deddington Partnership Foundation Stage Unit (Pre-school)
Dr Radcliffe's CE (VA) Primary School	Steeple Aston	3828	ACA	0	30	22	210	198	30	38	30	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of ODST.
Hornton Primary School	Hornton	2001	ACA	40	15	12	105	89	15	8	8	Part of The Warriner MAT. This school has no hall.
Shenington CE (VA) Primary School	Shenington	5200	VA	0	15	14	105	99	15	10	10	
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Sibford Gower	3005	ACA	0	20	15	155	110	20	15	15	Part of The Warriner MAT.
Wroxton CE (VA) Primary School	Wroxton	3004	ACA	0	15	11	105	96	15	15	15	Converted to academy as part of ODST.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>80</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1632</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>204</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>19%</b>		<b>7%</b>		<b>13%</b>	<b>17%</b>	

**Bloxham**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
The Warriner School	Bloxham	4007	ACA	11-18	228	228	1300	1294	256	234	256	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 as stated in the academy's current funding agreement; expansion will add one form of entry in 2017, with another additional form of entry from 2019 bringing the admission number up to 284.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>0%</b>		<b>0%</b>		<b>9%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	210	200	218	232	237	Forecasts may be inflated by some Banbury housing which falls within these wards, but will in due course provide their own primary schools. 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. The Warriner School's expansion will not meet the full scale of pupil growth shown by the forecasts, so some of this forecast will be accommodated within Banbury schools.
All primary	1523	1530	1540	1573	1591	
Year 7	257	277	291	285	302	
All secondary	1360	1450	1556	1650	1737	

## Bloxham

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

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Adderbury	20	28	55	9	4	4	4	4	2	130	Aynho Road [20 in plan period, 60 in total]; N of Milton Road [31]; Banbury Road [26]; S of Milton Road [25 in plan period, 65 in total]
The Astons & Heyfords	49	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	152	1279	Upper Heyford development [821 net permitted, adopted Local Plan now adds a further 1600 homes]. A Free School has opened to provide primary and secondary places.
Bartons (WODC)	1	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	21	
Bloxham & Bodicote	70	108	193	190	155	124	54	54	52	1000	Milcombe [29]; Barford Road [75]; South of Milton Road [85+61]; Cotefield Farm [82+95]; Tadmarton Road [60] N of The Green [40]; Part of Bankside/Longford Park [1090 permitted plus local plan allocation for 600 beyond the time period of this plan]
Deddington	0	4	29	45	34	4	4	4	2	126	Gaveston Gardens [85]
Sibford	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	30	
Wroxton (includes Hornton & Shenington)	0	60	185	335	405	365	174	5	2	1531	Bretch Hill [400]; Hanwell Fields [510]; Warwick Road [300]; Drayton Lodge Farm [250]
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>4117</b>	

## **Bloxham**

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 some Banbury sites which lie partly or wholly within the current catchment areas of schools in this planning area, and which will in due course include new schools.

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. Cherwell District Council is also preparing a Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Proposals were consulted on from July to October 2017, and include 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,480 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 410 south east of Woodstock. This would not be expected to have an impact on schools in this area. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan.

**Burford**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bampton CE Primary School	Bampton	3131	ACA	60	27	24	210	137	30	29	29	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Additional classroom completed in 2017: school expanded to 1fe. Further expansion may become necessary due to significant local housing growth. It is proposed that a day nursery opens in the former children's centre building on the school site
Brize Norton Primary School	Brize Norton	2250	ACA	0	15	17	119	117	17	24	17	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. School has increased admission number to 17 for 2017 onwards, and capacity has increased from 105 to 119.
Burford Primary School	Burford	2251	ACA	30	15	15	105	105	15	18	15	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. 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 though possible due to its constrained site.
Clanfield CE Primary School	Clanfield	3100	VC	0	15	16	120	133	15	20	20	School offered additional Y3 places in 2014 only, due to exceptional number of siblings in designated area transferring from St Peter's CE Infants' School. Additional small group room built in 2017 provides flexibility to manage fluctuating pupil numbers. Shares site with Clanfield pre-school.
Leafield CE Primary School	Leafield	3124	ACA	0	15	14	105	98	15	16	15	Converted to academy as part of ODST.

**Burford**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Langford	3555	ACA	0	18	20	150	139	18	20	21	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Previously had a second intake of up to 6 pupils into Year 3, which will no longer be necessary due to St Peter's Infant School extending its age range. Has admitted above its admission number in some years, where this can be accommodated due to other year groups being smaller.
St Kenelm's CE Primary School	Minster Lovell	3125	VC	0	15	15	157	98	20	12	13	Capacity shown is greater than that suggested by the school's admission number as it has one over-sized classroom. Has potential to increase its intake. Shares site with Minster Lovell Playgroup.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Alvescot	3550	ACA	0	25	22	75	59	15	11	14	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Has changed from an Infant School to a Primary School for Sept 2017: admission number has reduced from 25 to 15. Age range now 4-11. Additional classroom being constructed by Diocese for Sept 2017. Capacity will rise to 105.
Wychwood CE Primary School	Shipton-under-Wychwood	3257	VC	0	40	42	292	286	45	46	47	Admission Number rising from 40 to 45 permanently from September 2017, capacity will increase to 315. Not offering nursery places in 17/18 (usually 17 pte) due to low demand.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>90</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>191</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>0%</b>		<b>12%</b>		<b>-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	



## Burford

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Burford School	Burford	4040	ACA	11-18	210	220	1284	1174	210	290	270	School has decided to admit up to 270 in September 2017. Admission number includes 10 boarding places.
<b>% spare places</b>												
						-5%		9%		-38%	-29%	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	183	169	171	174	175	Pupil forecasts for this area are affected by housing which will actually have more impact on Carterton, for example the East Carterton extension (700 homes) is in Brize Norton parish, but will include a new primary school and would be expected to lie within the catchment of Carterton Community College. Some of the pupil growth shown here may, therefore, not in reality affect existing schools in this area. In villages with little or no housing growth, pupil numbers may decline.
All primary	1203	1213	1241	1256	1278	
Year 7	270	261	251	272	250	
All secondary	1262	1337	1393	1472	1520	

### Comments on school capacity

Pupil numbers at primary schools in this partnership have been rising steadily in recent years, requiring some school expansions. The schools overall are operating at below the target level of spare places for rural areas. The county council is not currently seeking to commission more primary school places in this area, except where village housing development increases local demand for school places, as in Burford.

The secondary school has been over-subscribed, but much of this demand is from outside its catchment area. Given the currently 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, but additional capacity may be required to meet additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in Bampton, Clanfield and Brize Norton.

## Burford

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Alvescot and Filkins	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	*	*	17	
Ascott and Shipton	1	4	21	25	1	1	1	*	*	54	Milton Road [44]
Bampton and Clanfield	3	42	66	67	56	106	16	*	*	356	Mount Owen Road [160]; New Road [121]
Brize Norton and Shilton	0	2	1	1	101	101	101	*	*	307	East Carteron extension [300 in this plan period, 700 in total]
Burford	1	0	45	45	40	40	40	*	*	211	Shilton Road [169]
Hailey, Minster Lovell and Leafield	3	10	4	24	54	19	4	*	*	118	W of Minster Lovell [85]
Milton-under-Wychwood	46	1	18	33	20	3	3	*	*	124	S of High Street [62]
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>167</b>	*	*	<b>1187</b>	

\*NB the WODC housing feed included in the forecasts only extends to 2021; further housing growth will continue beyond that period.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, based on which the district council will be submitting some changes for consideration, and hopes to have the Plan adopted by summer 2018. The submitted Plan includes an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes). The Burford sub-area indicative housing allocation includes 317 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 207 homes completed 2011-2016. Additional development sites are proposed at Stonesfield (50); Burford (85); Charlbury (40) and Shipton-under-Wychwood (44). Some of the Carterton indicative housing allocation includes lies within the Burford school planning area, including 700 homes at East Carterton; 79 across 2 sites in Aston; and 160 in Bampton.

The current pupil forecasts do not include the housing numbers in the proposed Local Plan, except where these are already permitted.

**Carterton**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	2252	COM	78	45	52	300	260	45	52	48	Federated with Carterton Community College and Gateway Primary School. Potential to expand capacity to be assessed.
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton	2255	ACA	78	45	45	315	274	45	38	41	Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust. Potential to expand capacity to be assessed.
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	2254	COM	0	45	34	351	246	45	42	44	Federated with Carterton Community College and Carterton Primary School. Potential to expand capacity to be assessed. Bright Start Pre-School to move onto site autumn 17.
St John The Evangelist CE (VA) Primary School	Carterton	2613	VA	52	60	56	420	385	60	60	60	
St Joseph's Catholic (VA) Primary School	Carterton	3556	ACA	20	30	25	210	152	30	19	19	Part of Dominic Barberi Multi Academy Company. Extended age range in 2015 to include a nursery class.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>228</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>212</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>6%</b>		<b>17%</b>		<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Carterton Community College	Carterton	4041	COM	11-18	140	112	918	607	140	92	94	Federated with Carterton Primary School and Gateway Primary School. Incorporates a special resource unit for pupils with complex learning difficulties. Shares site with Carterton Community College Playgroup.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>20%</b>		<b>34%</b>		<b>34%</b>	<b>33%</b>	

## Carterton

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	220	231	230	203	190	Due to turnover of MoD personnel, pupil numbers are unpredictable in this area. Significant MoD and civilian housing developments are planned. Some of these lie within the Burford planning area, but would actually have more impact on Carterton, for example the East Carterton extension (700 homes) is in Brize Norton parish, but will include a new primary school and would be expected to lie within the catchment of Carterton Community College. The pupil forecasts shown here are likely, therefore, to be underestimates. Beyond this time period, further planned housing growth would be expected to increase pupil numbers by up to 2 forms of entry.
All primary	1352	1375	1416	1412	1385	
Year 7	105	130	116	131	140	
All secondary	591	613	613	626	649	

### Comments on school capacity

All schools in Carterton are strongly affected by personnel movements at RAF Brize Norton. Previous years saw a lull in numbers at the base, and hence children for the schools.

The phased closure of RAF Lyneham led to personnel moving to Brize Norton, and pupil numbers are now rising rapidly, albeit after a later start than initially expected due to a shortage of family accommodation in the town, which has resulted in families being housed in other towns and village. The town centre schools are expected to need to increase their admission numbers over the coming years, and forecasts currently indicate that at least one school will need to admit in excess of its current admission number by 2018.

Option appraisal is underway into the scope for expansion at the three schools considered to have potential. In the longer term, further planned housing growth (not yet included in the pupil forecasts) would be expected to require an additional 2 forms of entry in school capacity; this will be achieved through a combination of a new school in the strategic development and expansions of existing schools.

Carterton Community College currently has spare capacity, but pupil numbers are starting to rise as a result of the higher pupil numbers transferring from primary school. 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, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

## Carterton

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2021	Comments - significant sites
Brize Norton and Shilton		2	1	1	101	101	101	*	*	307	Monaghan Way [300 by 2021, 700 in total]
Carterton North East	2		1	1	1	1	1	*	*	7	Further housing had been permitted subsequent to the calculation of these forecasts
Carterton North West	1	131	8	18	8	3	3	*	*	172	Swinbrook Road [70]; Shilton Road [15]
Carterton South		2	2	2	2	2	2	*	*	12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>498</b>	

**\*NB the WODC housing feed included in the forecasts only extends to 2021; further housing growth will continue beyond that period.**

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, based on which the district council will be submitting some changes for consideration, and hopes to have the Plan adopted by summer 2018. The submitted Plan includes an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes). The Carterton indicative housing allocation includes 1,489 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments, including 700 at East Carterton; 205 at NW Carterton; 200 on the REEMA North site; there are also 79 homes across 2 sites in Aston and 160 in Bampton, which lie in the Burford school planning area. The Carterton total also includes 231 homes completed 2011-2016. Additional strategic sites are proposed at REEMA North and Central (300); Milestone Road (200); and Swinbrook Road (70). The current pupil forecasts do not include most of the housing numbers in the proposed Local Plan, only where these are already permitted. The housing not yet included within the pupil forecasts would be expected to result in up to 2 forms of entry in pupil generation. The East Carterton strategic development will include a new primary school.

## Chipping Norton

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Chadlington CE Primary School	Chadlington	3043	VC	0	15	14	105	98	15	15	15	
Charlbury Primary School	Charlbury	2100	COM	0	30	30	210	200	30	24	24	Significantly over-subscribed within catchment in recent years. Feasibility underway into potential expansion to 1.5 form entry. Has a detached playing field.
Enstone Primary School	Enstone	2103	COM	0	15	15	105	105	15	22	20	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 enables the school to admit 20 children per year group when necessary. Shares site with Enstone Pre-school
Great Rollright CE (VA) Primary School	Great Rollright	3408	VA	0	15	15	105	99	15	10	11	Pupil numbers include a significant proportion of non-catchment children.
Great Tew Primary School	Great Tew	2104	COM	0	15	15	102	94	15	14	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	200	30	30	30	Part of Pope Francis Catholic Academy Company, with St Joseph's Catholic Primary and Blessed George Napier (secondary) School, both in Banbury.
Hook Norton CE Primary School	Hook Norton	3044	VC	60	45	36	315	217	45	32	32	Expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry - building work completed in 2017, ahead of housing development in area.
Kingham Primary School	Kingham	2106	COM	0	30	30	208	206	30	28	26	Shares site with Kingfishers Playgroup.
Middle Barton School	Middle Barton	2151	COM	0	20	18	157	125	20	20	20	Significant fluctuations in annual intakes. School considering increasing admission number. Shares site with Middle Barton Pre-school
St Mary's CE (VA) Primary School	Chipping Norton	3858	VA	0	60	28	345	265	60	28	28	Significant housing development expected in Chipping Norton.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>60</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>221</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>16%</b>		<b>14%</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>20%</b>	

## Chipping Norton

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton	4010	ACA	11-18	240	139	1462	954	240	129	144	Shares site with Chipping Norton Pre-school
<b>% spare places</b>						42%		35%		46%	40%	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	232	194	224	230	238	Further growth will result from local plan housing beyond this forecast period. The proposed strategic development of Chipping Norton would add approximately 2 forms of entry in pupil generation, not yet included in these pupil forecasts, which will require additional primary school capacity.
All primary	1654	1644	1678	1691	1698	
Year 7	140	150	147	161	169	
All secondary	923	929	926	928	943	

### Comments on school capacity

Primary school spare places are unevenly distributed, with most schools operating close to capacity. There is sufficient capacity within Chipping Norton town, but village schools are generally under greater pressure. Additional capacity has been provided through the recent expansion of Hook Norton Primary School. The proposed strategic development at Chipping Norton would require a new primary school. The secondary school is expected to have sufficient capacity.

### 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 additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in Chipping Norton.

## Chipping Norton

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Chadlington & Churchill	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	*	*	22	
Charlbury & Finstock	3	5	6	27	29	21	6	*	*	97	Forest Road [37]; N of Little Lees [22]
Chipping Norton	11	80	62	87	112	84	12	*	*	448	Walterbush Road [201]; Rockhill Farm [96]
Hook Norton	17	20	16	46	4	4	4	4	2	117	Station Road [7 in plan period, 37 in total]; Bourne Lane [26 in plan period, 66 in total]; Sibford Road [54]
Kingham, Rollright & Enstone	2	5	23	23	10	10	10	*	*	83	Quarhill Close, Over Norton [18]; Church Street, Kingham [16]
The Bartons	1		4	4	4	4	4	*	*	21	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>788</b>	

**\*NB the WODC housing feed included in the forecasts only extends to 2021; further housing growth will continue beyond that period.**

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

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, based on which the district council will be submitting some changes for consideration, and hopes to have the Plan adopted by summer 2018. The submitted Plan includes an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes). The Chipping Norton sub-area indicative housing allocation includes 554 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 165 homes completed 2011-2016. Additional strategic sites are proposed at East Chipping Norton (1,400 in the submitted plan, but now proposed to be 1,200). In addition, within the Local Plan's Burford sub-area, 40 houses are proposed at Charlbury.

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.

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan.



**Cumnor**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	
Appleton CE (VA) Primary School	Appleton	3850	VA	0	26	28	189	186	26	40	30	
Botley School	Botley	2569	COM	80	60	58	420	358	60	52	58	Expanded to 2 form entry. Operating at capacity.
Cumnor CE School	Cumnor	3223	VC	0	30	29	209	208	30	27	29	Constrained site access may limit potential for expansion. Shares site with Cumnor Pre-school Nursery.
North Hinksey CE Primary School.	North Hinksey	3237	VC	0	30	31	210	208	30	35	30	Shares site and building with North Hinksey Pre-School and Childcare Clubs.
St Swithun's CE Primary School	Kennington	3258	VC	52	60	54	420	345	60	54	53	Expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry, which is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of proposed Local Plan housing growth. Shares site with the Kennington Playgroup located in separate block, who also offer funded 2-year-olds places.
West Oxford Community Primary School	Oxford	2533	COM	52	30	30	205	205	30	26	27	Significantly over-subscribed in-catchment in recent years.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>184</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>227</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>3%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	

## Cumnor

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Matthew Arnold School	Oxford	4128	ACA	11-18	180	179	1100	1061	210	203	208	Expanding by 1 form of entry at Sept 2017: school will admit up to 210 into Year 7.
<b>% spare places</b>							1%			3%	1%	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	218	203	227	201	202	Reception places were fully allocated with on-time applications in 2016, leaving no spaces for late applications. Demand is forecast to stabilise, but some schools are likely to remain over-subscribed. Actual pupil numbers at both primary and secondary level will also be affected by relative supply and demand for school places in Oxford city.
All primary	1565	1567	1569	1570	1562	
Year 7	216	219	222	207	209	
All secondary	1118	1170	1231	1278	1314	

### Comments on school capacity

Several primary schools have been expanded in response to a recent shortage of places in this area, and to meet the needs of planned and proposed housing growth. The catchment areas of Cumnor Primary School, North Hinksey Primary School and Botley School were reviewed for 2012 to better match changing patterns of demand with the availability of places. Additional pressure on places in this area has been caused by a previous shortage of places within Oxford, and this is being alleviated as more school capacity is provided within the city, but local housing development will increase the pupil population. Forecasts indicate that the level of spare places in this area will still be very low in some years.

The combined effect of rising pupil numbers already at primary school in this area and local housing growth requires 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.

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

## Cumnor

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Cumnor	0	0	7	7	8	0	0	0	0	<b>22</b>	W of Farindon Road [22]
Kennington and Radley	0	0	0	80	120	120	100	50	40	<b>510</b>	S of Kennington [270]; NW of Radley [240]
Botley and Sunningwell	41	192	16	9	8	0	0	0	0	<b>266</b>	Tilbury Lane [150]; Lime Road [136, now completed]
Wootton	0	0	0	15	30	19	0	0	0	<b>64</b>	Besselsleigh Road [64]
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>862</b>	

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 (1000, now increased to 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.

VOWH has consulted on its Local Plan 2031: Part 2, which is focused on delivering 2,200 more new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as allocating additional development sites to fully meet VOWH's objectively assessed need. Following formal consultation between October and November 2017, the Council intends to submit the plan to the Secretary of State at the end of February 2018, and it is anticipated that the Local Plan will be examined in the summer of 2018 with adoption before the end of 2018. Proposed allocations are Dalton Barracks near Abingdon (1,200 during the Local Plan period, but potentially more longer term); Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor (600); Marcham (90); East Hanney (130); Harwell Campus (1000); NW Grove (400). The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan Part 2.

Schools in this area are also affected by Oxford city housing, particularly that in the Jericho and Osney ward (see Oxford section).

**Didcot**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
All Saints CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3859	VA	60	60	60	420	412	60	56	60	
Blewbury Endowed CE Primary School	Blewbury	3248	VC	0	25	22	175	152	25	16	19	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	45	240	216	45	46	45	Expanding from an admission number of 30 to meet the needs of the growing local population. On completion of building work, capacity will be 315.
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot	2012	ACA	52	60	60	120	108	60	76	61	*Capacity shown for open year groups only. Will eventually be 420. School opened Sept 2016 with Nursery, Reception, Year 1 and Year 2. Operating at or close to capacity in all open year groups.
Hagbourne CE Primary School	East Hagbourne	3249	VC	0	30	30	204	204	30	28	30	
Harwell Community Primary School	Harwell	2563	COM	0	30	30	210	174	30	24	28	Options appraisal analysis has identified that this school would be difficult and expensive to expand. Whether expansion becomes necessary will depend on the scale of housing growth eventually permitted both for Harwell village and for Harwell Science & Innovation Campus, where the scale of housing development currently proposed would trigger the need for a new school.
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot	2609	ACA	26	60	59	420	413	60	62	60	Academy is part of a Didcot/Wallingford "umbrella trust". Nursery currently opens afternoons only.
Long Wittenham CE Primary School	Long Wittenham	3233	VC	0	15	15	105	91	15	14	14	School working with partners to investigate possibility of relocation.

**Didcot**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Manor School	Didcot	2597	ACA	0	75	73	525	479	75	62	73	Academy is part of a Didcot/Wallingford "umbrella trust". Reception numbers typically grow during the year as children transfer from the adjacent Lydalls Nursery. Shares site with Ladybird Pre-school.
Northbourne CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3852	VA	52	45	45	315	304	45	47	45	Extended age range from Sept 17 (merger with Stepping Stones Pre School).
South Moreton School	South Moreton	2566	COM	0	25	24	175	157	25	30	24	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of ODST. Shares site with South Moreton Pre-school.
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot	2594	COM	52	60	60	420	345	60	57	60	Extended to 2 forms of entry from 2014 as the first step in providing school capacity for the Great Western Park development. Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Leases part of buildings to Butterflies Pre-school.
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot	3912	ACA	52	60	60	420	344	60	63	60	Part of Didcot / Wallingford "umbrella trust". Operates a day nursery with a focus on funded 2 year old places. Additional accommodation installed in 2017 to provide space for SEN resource places serving the Didcot partnership.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>320</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>3749</b>	<b>3399</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>579</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>1%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	

**Didcot**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Aureus School	Didcot	4004	ACA	11-18	0	0	0	0	120	109	113	New school opening September 2017 at Great Western Park housing development. Admission number will increase to 240 as population grows. Part of GLF Schools MAT. Co-located with UTC Oxfordshire.
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot	4139	ACA	11-18	270	268	1542	1280	270	261	261	School increased admission number to 270 for 2016 and 2017.
St Birinus School (Boys)	Didcot	4129	ACA	11-18	240	189	1467	987	240	152	155	Admission number reduces to 180 for 2018.
UTC Oxfordshire	Didcot	4008	ACA	14-18	90 for Year 10	87 in Year 10	600	252	120 in Year 10	128 in Year 10	120 in Year 10	Opened 2015. Admitted up to 90 in Year 10 and 100 into Year 12 in Sept 2016. Admission Number rose to 120 in Y10 for September 2017.
<b>Total for partnership</b>					<b>510</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>3609</b>	<b>2519</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>529</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>10%</b>		<b>30%</b>		<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	583	579	619	601	653	Primary admission numbers increase to 650 from 2018 when Aureus Primary School opens. This is forecast to be sufficient until 2021. Secondary area-wide places will rise to 720 per year once Aureus Secondary School is fully operational. This is forecast to be sufficient for the current Plan period. Much of the housing growth planned for Didcot will not have affected pupil numbers during the period covered by this Pupil Plan, and further new schools will be required.
All primary	3583	3737	3886	4084	4335	
Year 7	500	545	582	530	547	
All secondary	2664	2887	3086	3220	3343	

## 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; and Aureus (secondary) School opening in 2017. Aureus Primary School (formerly referred to as Chalkhill Primary School) opens in 2018. Based on current forecasts the next new primary school will be required by 2021, but the remaining planned new secondary school will not be required until later in the 2020s.

In addition, housing development now proposed, but not yet included in these pupils forecasts, for the Harwell Science & Innovation Campus, would require another new primary school. Although Milton Heights is currently within catchment areas for Abingdon secondary schools, it is closer to the Aureus School, and therefore is likely to affect demand for secondary school places in Didcot.

A new SEN school is also planned for Didcot in the light of the proposed scale of housing growth. The date of opening will depend on the progress of the Valley Park development, which provides the site, but it is intended to open the school as soon as feasible.

### Nursery School

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

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Blewbury and Harwell	196	160	314	163	374	444	444	421	400	<b>2916</b>	Valley Park [1100 this plan period, 4254 in total]; NW Valley Park [750 this plan period, 800 total]; Didcot Road [626]; Blenheim Hill [80]; N of Grove Road [207]; S of Grove Road [65]; Bessels Way [30]
Didcot North East	0	0	0	0	100	125	213	213	213	<b>864</b>	Hadden Hill [264 this plan period, 642 in total]; NE Didcot [600 this plan period, 1880 in total]
Didcot South	11	11	25	49	0	0	0	0	0	<b>96</b>	S of Hadden Hill [74]; Orchard Centre Phase II [300 beyond this plan period]
Didcot West	237	274	172	239	210	296	358	180	56	<b>2022</b>	Great Western Park [1798 this plan period, 2736 in total]; Didcot A Power Station [224 this plan period, 280 in total]; Vauxhall Baracks [300 beyond this plan period]
Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites

## Didcot

Sutton Courtenay	70	62	20	82	125	173	150	55	0	<b>737</b>	Milton Road, Sutton Courtenay [26]; E of Sutton Courtenay [200 in the plan period, 220 in total]; S of Appleford Road [140]; Purchas Road [120]; N of Appleford Road [93]; Milton Road, Sutton Courtenay [70]; S of Appleford Road [55]; N of Milton Road [33]
<b>Total</b>	<b>2529</b>	<b>2523</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>2551</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>3058</b>	<b>3186</b>	<b>2891</b>	<b>2692</b>	<b>6635</b>	

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, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

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 (1000, now increased to 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.

VOWH has consulted on its Local Plan 2031: Part 2, which is focused on delivering 2,200 more new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as allocating additional development sites to fully meet VOWH's objectively assessed need. Following formal consultation between October and November 2017, the Council intends to submit the plan to the Secretary of State at the end of February 2018, and it is anticipated that the Local Plan will be examined in the summer of 2018 with adoption before the end of 2018. Proposed allocations are Dalton Barracks near Abingdon (1,200 during the Local Plan period, but potentially more longer term); Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor (600); Marcham (90); East Hanney (130); Harwell Campus (1000); NW Grove (400). The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan Part 2.



## Eynsham

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pre for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	2013	ACA	20	60	56	420	378	60	42	42	Shares a site with Eynsham Pre-school.
Freeland CE Primary School	Freeland	3208	ACA	0	22	14	157	135	22	17	18	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Shares a constrained site with Freeland Pre-school.
Hanborough Manor CE School	Long Hanborough	3147	ACA	0	30	27	210	194	30	25	25	Significantly over-subscribed in-catchment in 2014 and 2015; feasibility on expansion to 1.5 form entry in Sept 2019 ongoing, to meet the needs of significant local housing development. Further expansion to 2 form entry may be required in the longer term. Shares a site with Long Hanborough Playgroup, which is due to relocate to new accommodation within a local housing development.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Cassington	3651	ACA	15	15	12	105	94	15	12	12	Admission number increased from 12 in 2013.
Standlake CE Primary School	Standlake	3127	ACA	26	24	10	168	116	24	20	19	Admission number increased from 20 to 24 in 2015, due to an additional classroom being constructed. Not considered to have potential to expand further.
Stanton Harcourt CE Primary School	Stanton Harcourt	3130	ACA	15	15	15	105	96	15	12	12	School is considered to have potential to expand to accommodate an admission number of 20, if required by local population growth
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>76</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>128</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>19%</b>		<b>13%</b>		<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>	

## Eynsham

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bartholomew School	Eynsham	4054	ACA	11-18	210	200	1300	1221	210	209	209	Capacity increased following a recent capital project to add accommodation. Further expansion may be possible in the longer term, which may require an additional site.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>5%</b>		<b>6%</b>		<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	129	123	123	144	158	Forecasts do not yet include the large-scale housing development proposals contained within the WODC Local Plan, as these have not yet been permitted. The planned expansion of Bartholomew School is not expected to provide as many places as the pupil forecasts indicate will be demanded over this time period. However, as the school attracts pupils from a wide area, the excess demand indicated here will actually be accommodated by other schools.
All primary	1048	1042	1065	1090	1117	
Year 7	205	244	241	260	258	
All secondary	1239	1314	1373	1457	1526	

### Comments on school capacity

All schools in this partnership belong to the same multi-academy trust. Several schools in this area have 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 proposes 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.

### 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 additional demand for places created by some housing developments, particularly in the Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt ward.

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites

## Eynsham

Eynsham and Cassington	10	12	16	29	8	8	8	*	*	<b>91</b>	Pink Hill House [16]; further housing had been permitted subsequent to the calculation of these forecasts
Freeland and Hanborough	4	3	20	106	155	119	5	*	*	<b>412</b>	S of Witney Road, Long Hanborough [169]; Pinsley Farm [120]; Church Road, Long Hanborough [50]; Witney Road, Long Hanborough [41]
Standlake, Aston and Stanton Harcourt	11	19	48	43	52	33	8	*	*	<b>214</b>	Main Road, Stanton Harcourt [50]; Cote Road [41]; Saxel Close [38]; Standlake Road [15]
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>21</b>	*	*	<b>717</b>	

**\*NB the WODC housing feed included in the forecasts only extends to 2021; further housing growth will continue beyond that period.**

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, based on which the district council will be submitting some changes for consideration, and hopes to have the Plan adopted by summer 2018. The submitted Plan includes an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes). The Eynsham-Woodstock sub-area indicative housing allocation includes 716 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 439 homes completed 2011-2016. Additional strategic sites are proposed in the form of a 2,200 home garden village north of Eynsham, as well as at West Eynsham (1,000). 75 homes are allocated across 2 sites in Hanborough (in addition to 219 already permitted); and 50 to Stanton Harcourt. The current pupil forecasts do not include the housing numbers in the proposed Local Plan, except where these were already permitted when the underlying population forecast was calculated.

**Faringdon**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (VA) Primary School	Ashbury	3851	VA	0	15	8	90	74	15	13	13	Ashbury Pre-school relocated to an adjacent site Sep 2015 to provide additional space for primary school.
Buckland CE Primary School	Buckland	3222	ACA	11	15	15	105	105	15	16	17	Part of the Faringdon MAT.
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon	2561	ACA	52	90	85	270	254	90	82	88	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Admission number increased from 60 to 90 using temporary accommodation, ahead of a planned new school for Faringdon. Will reduce to 60 when Junior School starts taking Reception intake in 2018. Faringdon Pre-school co-located on school site in its own building.
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon	2562	ACA	0	90 for Year 3	78 in Year 3	360	302	90 for Year 3	80 for Year 3	87 for Year 3	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Admission number increased to 90 in 2015.. Will extend age range to start admitting into Reception from 2018.
John Blandy Primary School	Southmoor	3230	ACA	0	30	31	210	187	30	21	22	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Expansion to 1.5 form entry is underway due to rapid local housing growth. Southmoor Pre-school is based on school site.
Longcot & Fernham CE School	Longcot	3232	ACA	0	17	20	140	129	20	24	20	Part of the Faringdon MAT. School increasing admission number to 20, which will take capacity to 140.
Longworth Primary School	Longworth	3234	VC	0	10	10	70	78	10	8	9	Longworth Pre-school co-located on school's site. Feasibility being assessed of expansion to an admission number of 15.
Shellingford CE (VA) School	Shellingford	3853	VA	0	15	14	105	89	15	21	15	

**Faringdon**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Shrivenham CE Primary School	Shrivenham	3239	ACA	0	30	25	210	184	30	39	30	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, who deliver early years provision.
Watchfield Primary School	Watchfield	2572	ACA	26	60	60	420	312	60	70	60	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Pupil numbers fluctuate , due to proximity to Defence Academy, and receives a significant portion of its intake as late applicants. Recently expanded from 1.5 to 2 form entry, and accepted over its admission number for 2017 to accommodate late applicants, not yet shown in the 2017 allocation total.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>89</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>274</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>5%</b>		<b>13%</b>		<b>-3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	

## Faringdon

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon	4141	ACA	11-18	210	232	1169	1180	220	224	223	Part of the Faringdon MAT. An expansion project is underway to 9 form entry, admission number 270, total capacity 1550.
<b>% spare places</b>												
						-10%		-1%		-2%	-1%	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	281	260	260	241	250	The recent extreme pressure on Reception places is forecast to ease, but overall pupil numbers will continue to rise as planned housing development is occupied. The planned expansion of Faringdon Community College is not expected to provide as many places as the pupil forecasts indicate will be demanded by the end of this time period, and any excess demand would need to be accommodated by other schools.
All primary	1813	1866	1917	1944	1920	
Year 7	217	245	273	280	304	
All secondary	1192	1236	1339	1425	1509	

### 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. Until this is available there may be shortages of primary school places in this area.

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

## 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 to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Faringdon	18	0	64	162	209	147	138	94	40	<b>872</b>	South of Park Road [195 this plan period, 380 in total]; Ferham Fields, Swindon [89]; The Steeds [200]; SW of Faringdon [200]; Fernham Fields, Faringdon [111]; Ferham Road [25]
Kingston Bagpuize	116	44	75	120	87	60	60	50	0	<b>612</b>	Fallowfields [43]; Witney Road [280]; Draycott Road [98]; Field Close [73]; W of Witney Road [63]; Abingdon Road [30]; Springfield Farm [25]
Watchfield and Shrivenham	36	77	110	127	133	91	50	50	90	<b>764</b>	Highworth Road, N Shrivenham [40 this plan period, 275 in total]; E of Highworth Road Phase 1 [240]; Colton Road [68]; W of Longcot Road [59]; E of Highworth Road [36]; Highworth Road [35]; Cowan's Camp [100]; Townsend Road [116]; High Street [33]
Stanford (lies within the Wantage school planning area, but some families choose Faringdon Community College)	67	42	25	104	121	7	0	0	0	<b>366</b>	W of Faringdon Road [100]; Ware Road [78]; Faringdon Road [73]; W of Stanford in the Vale [22]; Bow Farm [20]; Station Road [36]
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2614</b>	

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 (1000, now increased to 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.

VOWH has consulted on its Local Plan 2031: Part 2, which is focused on delivering 2,200 more new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as allocating additional development sites to fully meet VOWH's objectively assessed need. Following formal consultation between October and November 2017, the Council intends to submit the plan to the Secretary of State at the end of February 2018, and it is anticipated that the Local Plan will be examined in the summer of 2018 with adoption before the end of 2018. Proposed allocations are Dalton Barracks near Abingdon (1,200 during the Local Plan period, but potentially more longer term); Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor (600); Marcham (90); East Hanney (130); Harwell Campus (1000); NW Grove (400). The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan Part 2.

## Henley

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Badgemore Primary School	Henley	2513	COM	0	30	20	210	112	30	10	10	School has expanded from 0.5fe to 1fe. Badgemore Pre-school run as a Governor-led (non-school) provision from Sept 17.
Sacred Heart (VA) Catholic Primary School	Henley	3820	VA	0	30	22	210	171	30	24	24	Shares site with Sacred Heart Pre-school.
Shiplake CE (VA) Primary School	Shiplake	3810	VA	0	28	29	196	192	28	17	17	School is on a very small site, and does not have potential to expand. A development of 95 homes has been permitted since the calculation of the forecasts in this Plan.
Trinity CE Primary School	Henley	3254	VC	0	45	37	335	283	45	43	43	School has potential to expand to 2 form entry, if required by local population growth. Currently has significant temporary accommodation. Shares site with Trinity Pre-school.
Valley Road School	Henley	2512	COM	52	30	28	210	201	30	26	26	Nursery is integrated with the nursery of Bishopswood (Special) School.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>52</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>17%</b>		<b>17%</b>		<b>26%</b>	<b>26%</b>	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Gillotts School	Henley	4055	ACA	11-16	180	179	900	809	180	215	179	Also attracts pupils from outside the county.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>1%</b>		<b>10%</b>		<b>-19%</b>	<b>1%</b>	



## Henley

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	115	113	101	116	116	Forecasts do not yet include all of the housing growth proposed in the Local Plan 2033. Demand for primary school places in this area has been unpredictable in recent years. Forecasts for secondary school numbers are complicated by proximity to the county border.
All primary	967	977	940	942	907	
Year 7	175	164	206	179	218	
All secondary	842	869	926	946	988	

### Comments on school capacity

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

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

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Henley-on-Thames	0	-1	31	53	51	50	157	100	56	497	Wilkins Yard [23]; Reading Road [42]; Chiltern's End [27]; Empstead Works [42]; Henley Youth Club [23]; Fair Mile [70]; 357 Reading Road [30]; Newton Road [64]; Highlands Farm [163]. Not yet included: 95 homes in Shiplake permitted since the calculation of the forecasts in this Plan.
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>497</b>	

## **Henley**

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

**Kidlington**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Dr South's CE (VA) Primary School	Islip	3655	ACA	30	15	13	105	98	15	13	13	Converted to academy as part of ODST.
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington	2590	COM	0	60	50	347	297	60	45	50	Agreed to take over its admission number in 2014 and 2015 to meet local population pressures; temporary classrooms installed. A statutory notice to permanently expand to 2 form entry (PAN 60) was published in Sept 2017, with a decision being made by the county council in November 2017. Additional classroom will be required in due course. School leases space to Robin Preschool.
North Kidlington School	Kidlington	2357	COM	0	45	45	315	292	45	59	45	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Admission Number increased to 45 from 40 in Sept 2013. Shares site with Magpies Pre-school.
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington	3823	ACA	60	30	26	210	194	30	25	27	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington	2110	ACA	60	60	49	420	384	60	50	55	Converted to academy as part of the White Horse Federation. Shares site with SKIPS Pre-school.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>150</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>190</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>13%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	

## Kidlington

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington	4060	ACA	11-18	180	179	1221	906	180	143	163	School site offers potential to increase admission number if required by local population growth.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>1%</b>		<b>26%</b>		<b>21%</b>	<b>9%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	195	167	171	168	168	There was exceptionally high demand for Reception places in 2014 and 2015, exceeding previous forecasts. In the absence of local housing growth, pupil numbers at primary schools in this area are forecast to fall. However, sites within this area have been identified for potential housing growth within the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review, and this growth is not yet included in these forecasts.
All primary	1272	1263	1254	1253	1220	
Year 7	158	146	151	140	176	
All secondary	914	886	898	877	894	

### 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. Edward Feild Primary School has thus far expanded on a temporary basis, but the making permanent of this expansion would support growth in Kidlington. Gosford Hill School has potential to increase its admission number if justified by local population. This school's growth would need to be planned in the light of housing and school growth across a wider area, in particular Begbroke and Yarnton (see the Woodstock section).

### 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 additional demand for places created by housing developments.

## Kidlington

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Kidlington North	15	4	4	16	44	4	4	4	2	97	Thornbury House [54 extra care homes]; Lakesmere Close [22]
Kidlington South	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	36	Rookery [31 retirement living apartments]
Yarnton, Gosford & Water Eaton	23	4	4	20	4	4	4	4	2	69	Exeter Farm [23 shown, 218 in total including earlier completions]; Cassington Road [16]
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>202</b>	

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. Cherwell District Council is also preparing a Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Proposals were consulted on from July to October 2017, and include 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,480 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 410 south east of Woodstock.

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan.

**Oxford City**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pie for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bayards Hill Primary School	Headington	2015	ACA	60	60	55	420	379	60	32	37	Part of the Cheney School Academy Trust. Shares accommodation with Oxfordshire County Music Service.
Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Isis	3210	VC	60	60	59	420	402	60	71	60	
Cuttleslowe Primary School	Cherwell	2004	ACA	142	60	52	420	316	60	38	50	Expanded from 1 form entry; intakes have risen sharply in recent years and total pupil numbers will rise rapidly as smaller year groups leave. Part of River Learning Trust.
East Oxford Primary School	Isis	2525	COM	52	45	45	315	294	45	35	36	Admission number increased from 40 to 45.
Larkrise Primary School	Isis	2543	COM	52	60	60	420	410	60	54	60	
New Hinksey CE Primary School	Cherwell	3213	VC	20	25	22	175	154	28	20	22	Increasing admission number to 28 for 2017 onwards, but school site too small for further expansion.
New Marston Primary School	Cherwell	2020	ACA	52	60	49	416	349	60	31	33	Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust. Includes special resource unit for hearing impaired pupils.
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford South East	2006	ACA	52	60	54	420	338	60	42	47	Expanded to 2 form entry. Shares a site and Nursery with Mabel Prichard (special) School. Part of Blackbird Academy Trust with Windale Primary School and Pegasus Primary School.
Our Lady's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Isis	3836	ACA	0	45	45	315	307	45	20	24	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.

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Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford South East	2593	ACA	78	60	61	420	422	60	64	61	Part of Blackbird Academy Trust with Windale Primary School and Orchard Meadow Primary School. Shares site with Two by Two (governor-run provision targeted at funded 2 year old children).
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford South East	2531	COM	78	60	34	413	289	60	37	39	Academy Order issued, but no sponsor yet identified.
St Mary & John CE (VA) Primary School	Isis	3834	VA	0	60	59	420	405	60	61	58	Reception children based at Comper Foundation Stage School.
St Aloysius (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell	3842	VA	52	30	28	210	203	30	23	60	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	3211	VC	0	30	30	240	242	60	50	60	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	3832	VA	24	30	29	210	198	30	30	31	Constrained site would be an obstacle to expansion.
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Isis	2010	ACA	66	60	53	420	394	60	34	39	Part of the Oxford Diocesan School Trust (ODST).
St Ebbe's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3833	VA	0	60	51	419	355	60	44	48	Each year, some children allocated Reception places at this school transfer from the nearby Grandpont Nursery School, not in September, but later in the year. As a result, Reception numbers rise during the year.
St Francis CE Primary School	Isis	3253	VC	52	40	40	251	268	40	38	40	Expansion to PAN 45 postponed due to high cost of building solution so far identified.

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Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis	4145	ACA	52	60	63	240	207	60	47	51	Primary phase of this all-age school opened in 2013. Capacity shown is for open year groups only - will rise to 420. Part of Dominic Barberi MAT. The Pod, operated by the academy, provides places for funded 2 year old children and other childcare services for children in the early years age group.
St John Fisher (VA) Catholic Primary School	Oxford South East	3839	ACA	52	30	30	210	208	30	42	30	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell	3838	VA	0	60	60	420	417	60	59	62	
St Michael's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3216	VA	0	30	30	210	206	30	28	30	School site too small for expansion. Shares site with New Marston Pre-school.
St Nicholas' Primary School	Cherwell	2352	COM	60	60	58	420	425	60	57	60	Includes 13-place special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder.
St Philip & James' CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3835	VA	0	60	58	420	410	60	78	59	Site area recently expanded.
The John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford South East	2000	ACA	64	60	52	420	325	60	39	40	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust
Tyndale Community School	Isis	2008	ACA	0	60	60	240	230	60	47	59	Opened 2013 as a promoter-led Free School. Capacity shown only for the three currently open year groups. Will grow to capacity of 420 when all year groups open.
Windale Primary School	Oxford South East	2005	ACA	78	60	31	420	286	60	26	30	Admission number for 2018 reduced to 30. Part of Blackbird Academy Trust with Orchard Meadow Primary and Pegasus Primary. Shares site with Two by Two (governor run provision targeted at funded 2 year old children).



Oxford City

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Windmill Primary School	Headington	2527	COM	0	90	90	630	600	90	156	90	
Wolvercote Primary School	Cherwell	2534	ACA	26	45	43	315	272	45	53	44	Expanded from 1 form entry. Potential to expand to 2 form entry, but may require a split site. Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust.
Wood Farm Primary School	Headington	2589	COM	0	60	64	420	370	60	64	60	Admitted above PAN exceptionally in 2016. Federated and co-located with Slade & Headington Nursery School.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>1172</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>10689</b>	<b>9681</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>1420</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>7%</b>		<b>9%</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	

**Oxford City**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Cheney School	Headington	4120	ACA	11-18	270	266	1738	1436	270	256	270	Admission number increased to 270 for 2016 onwards, following a significant capital programme combining housing developer contributions and DfE funding.
Oxford Academy	Oxford South East	6906	ACA	11-18	210	134	1322	832	210	169	205	Shares a site with the secondary phase of Mabel Pritchard (special) School. Pupil number excludes post-16 students following courses provided by the school but not physically using the school's accommodation. Capacity has been revised following an assessment of the academy's accommodation. Planning underway to add a nursery on the school site.
Oxford Spires Academy	Isis	6907	ACA	11-18	210	220	1350	991	220	254	220	Sponsored by CfBT. Admission number increased from 210 to 220 from 2016 onwards.
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis	4145	ACA	4-18	210	197	1275	1141	210	98	142	As a Catholic school, draws from a wide area. In Sept 2013 became an all-age school, admitting Reception pupils for the first time. Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
The Cherwell School	Cherwell	4116	ACA	11-18	270	271	1850	1856	270	415	288	Admitted over its admission number in 2017 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.
<b>Total for partnership</b>					<b>1170</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>7535</b>	<b>6256</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>1125</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>7%</b>		<b>17%</b>		<b>-1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	

## Oxford City

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	1420	1365	1295	1408	1415	After the peak Reception intake of 2015, demand for Reception places has subsided and is expected to continue to do so until 2019, after which demand is forecast to rise again as a result of planned housing development which extends beyond the the time period covered by this Plan. 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 will become necessary.
All primary	9809	9921	9793	9791	9749	
Year 7	1130	1095	1262	1257	1324	
All secondary	6379	6541	6840	7119	7395	

### Comments on school capacity

Rapid growth in demand for primary school places in recent years has 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, expected for 2021. This will be 1.5 form entry, but have the potential to expand to 2 form entry. The school will be run by the Cheney School Academy trust, subject to final DfE confirmation. There may also be some further expansions and/or new schools related to specific housing developments, although these may be beyond this Plan period.

Despite Cheney's recent expansion and an increased admission number at Oxford Spires Academy, demand for Year 7 secondary school places came close to filling the available supply in 2017, and while it is forecast to fall slightly in 2018, more secondary school places are required from 2019. It is planned that these will be delivered through the opening of a new school, The Swan School, as part of the River Learning Trust, and located in Marston (sharing a site with the Meadowbrook College). This will provide an additional 180 places per year which is expected to be sufficient for this Plan period. Early indications are that further additional places will be required in 2022 – this will be kept under review.

Proposals for significant housing development on the outskirts of Oxford 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

Take up by eligible 2 year old children in the Oxford school partnership areas is below the county average. Whilst the available capacity appears to be sufficient to meet current demand more places may be required should all families wish to take up their entitlement. Otherwise overall there are just about sufficient early years places across Oxford but scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments.

**Oxford City**

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Barton & Sandhills	32	90	100	100	100	100	97	87	87	<b>793</b>	Including Barton strategic development [885]
Blackbird Leys	5	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	60	<b>285</b>	Windale House [53]; BBL Central Area [300]; Land rear of Oxford Retail Park [40]; Grehan House [27]
Carfax	63	46	46	46	46	46	38	38	38	<b>407</b>	Oxpens Road [300]; St Aldates/Queen Street [26]
Churchill	7	14	14	14	14	14	24	24	24	<b>149</b>	Churchill Hospital site and Ambulance Resource Centre [136]; Warneford Hospital [20]
Cowley	4	23	23	23	23	23	8	8	8	<b>143</b>	Between Towns Road [39]; Cowley Centre [50]; Cowley Community Centre [40]
Cowley Marsh	3	11	11	11	11	11	47	47	47	<b>199</b>	Cowley Marsh Depot [75]; Lincoln College Sports Ground [112]; Temple Cowley Pools [34]; Crescent Hall [48]
Headington	20	4	4	4	4	4	33	33	33	<b>139</b>	John Radcliffe site [167]; Marywood House [23]
Headington Hill & Northway	5	18	18	18	18	18	10	10	10	<b>125</b>	Government Buildings [53]; Westlands Drive [21]; Northway Centre [47]
Hinksey Park	5	11	11	11	11	11				<b>60</b>	
Holywell	2	13	13	13	13	13	1	1	1	<b>70</b>	Land off Manor Place [40]
Iffley Fields	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	13	<b>47</b>	Scrap Yard, Jackdaw Lane [65]
Jericho & Osney	9	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	<b>74</b>	Avis site [12]; Becket Street Car Park site [23]; Canalside Land [22]
Littlemore	53	100	100	100	100	100	36	36	36	<b>661</b>	Northfield Hostel [33]; Land north of Littlemore Mental Health Centre [140]; Littlemore Park [270]; Kassam Stadium [215]
Lye Valley	5	14	14	14	14	14	7	7	7	<b>96</b>	BT site [72]; Paul Kent Hall [35]
Marston	54	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	12	<b>100</b>	Park Farm [60]
North	4	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	<b>84</b>	Banbury Road University Sites [42]
Quarry & Risinghurst	10	3	3	3	3	3	31	31	31	<b>118</b>	Nielson [156]
Rose Hill & Iffley	5	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	<b>50</b>	Court Place Gardens [46]
St Clement's	14	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	<b>59</b>	

## Oxford City

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
St Mary's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St Margaret's	4	2	2	2	2	2	21	21	21	77	Summertown Strategic Site [400]
Summertown	15	3	3	3	3	3	25	25	25	105	Diamond Place and Ewert House [100]; 276 Banbury Road [25]
Wolvercote	8	121	121	121	121	121	64	64	64	805	Wolvercote paper mill [190]; Northern Gateway [500]; Elsfield Hall [17]; Oxford University Press [66]; Frideswide Farm [150]
<b>Total</b>		<b>2555</b>	<b>2566</b>	<b>2567</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>2569</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>2544</b>	<b>2545</b>	<b>20467</b>	

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, 3,843 had already been built by 2016/17. The City Council is now preparing a new Local Plan 2016-2036 which will replace the Core Strategy. Its Preferred Options consultation (summer 2017) proposed a capacity-based housing target, expected to equate to just under 8000 homes in the 20-year period to 2036, averaging around 400 homes per year, a similar rate of delivery to the Core Strategy. To fully meet the current objectively addressed need for Oxford would require 1,600 homes per year, and the City Council is working in partnership with the other Oxfordshire authorities through the Oxfordshire Growth Board to address its unmet housing needs.

**Sonning Common**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Kidmore End CE (VA) Primary School	Kidmore End	3807	VA	0	30	30	210	203	30	24	26	
Peppard CE Primary School	Peppard	3205	VC	0	15	15	105	100	15	15	15	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	49	409	393	60	47	53	In practice the current layout and suitability of accommodation at the school restricts its ability to provide the required curriculum spaces for a 2fe school, and the school is exploring options to supplement their accommodation. Shares a site with the primary phase of Bishopswood (Special) School and Sonning Common Library. Sonning Common Pre-school is located adjacent to the school site.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>94</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>10%</b>		<b>4%</b>		<b>18%</b>	<b>10%</b>	

## Sonning Common

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Chiltern Edge School	Sonning Common	4092	COM	11-16	180	124	980	507	180	77	115	Also serves Caversham (Reading). Co-located with the secondary school age range of Bishopswood (Special) School and the Youth Centre. School has been granted DfE permission to sell part of their site, including the area previously occupied by Kingfisher Kindergarten. School reducing admission number to 120 for 2018 onwards. School is required to make significant improvements to standards and financial viability, and its progress and future sustainability will be considered by OCC Cabinet in November 2017.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>31%</b>		<b>48%</b>		<b>57%</b>	<b>36%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on growth
Reception	94	74	71	78	78	There is a significant flow of pupils from Reading to schools in this area, which makes pupil numbers more difficult to forecast. 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 Chiltern Edge School. Any such increase would not be reflected in these forecasts.
All primary	706	696	670	669	652	
Year 7	125	129	139	122	144	
All secondary	554	586	611	650	673	

### Comments on school capacity

Schools in this area are affected by demand from families living on the outskirts of Reading. 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) is in the designated area of Chiltern Edge School. In recent years several new primary and secondary schools have opened in Reading, and the balance between the additional capacity provided these and Reading's population growth will affect demand for places in Sonning Common schools.

## Sonning Common

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Kidmore End and Whitchurch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sonning Common	0	0	13	13	60	38	39	0	0	163	Lea Meadow [65]; Bishopswood Middle Field [50]; Kennylands Road [26]; Kennylands Paddock [22]
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>163</b>	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.



**Thame**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Aston Rowant CE Primary School	Aston Rowant	3180	VC	0	15	12	105	77	15	14	13	Capacity is significantly dependent on temporary classrooms.
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame	2463	COM	0	75	42	567	447	90	49	48	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	58	418	385	60	48	50	Recently 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	26	210	190	30	28	27	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	49	315	296	45	43	43	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 co-located on site and shares building.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Thame	3826	ACA	0	30	29	210	207	30	22	21	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.

**Thame**

Primary schools												Comments
Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)		
Tetsworth Primary School	Tetsworth	2456	COM	15	8	5	56	57	8	8	8	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, but further expansion is not considered possible. Federated with John Hampden Primary School.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>119</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>210</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>16%</b>		<b>12%</b>		<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

Secondary schools												Comments
Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)		
Lord Williams's School	Thame	4580	ACA	11-18	320	319	2197	2091	350	360	348	Increased its admission number for Sept 2017 only due to high demand. Designated area extends into Buckinghamshire. Split site school: governors have a long-term aspiration to consolidate onto a single site if investment in suitable accommodation can be secured. Includes 30-place resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs (in an additional temporary classroom). Shares site with Lord Williams's School Day Nursery.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>0%</b>		<b>5%</b>		<b>-3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	

## Thame

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	215	236	236	255	254	From 2019, total primary admission numbers will rise to 293 upon St Andrew's expansion. This will be sufficient overall based on current forecasts, but there are likely to be pockets of pressure, which could require further expansions. The 2017 Year 7 transfer group is an atypically large cohort. Lord Williams's School attracts pupils from outside its catchment area, but is forecast to have sufficient places for in-catchment children throughout the current Plan period. Not all of the housing growth proposed for Thame in the Local Plan 2033 is yet included in these forecasts.
All primary	1648	1659	1696	1736	1742	
Year 7	362	357	343	351	386	
All secondary	2151	2176	2223	2259	2327	

### **Comments on school capacity**

Schools in this partnership have already begun expanding in response to recent and planned housing development, in some cases providing additional school capacity faster than the pupil generation from the housing growth, so in the short term creating spare places. Following recent primary school expansions there is expected to be sufficient capacity to meet demand resulting from the adopted SODC Core Strategy, but the increase in growth proposed in the recent Local Plan consultation 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, there may be an effective reduction in school choice for families outside the catchment area if Lord Williams's does not also expand. Chinnor also lies in the designated area for Icknield Secondary School in Watlington.

### **Early Years Free Entitlement**

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

## Thame

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Chinnor	0	35	77	141	86	59	64	64	41	<b>567</b>	Chinnor Garden Centre [39]; Siareys Yard [22]; Crowell Road [120]; Kiln Lane [21]; Greenwood Avenue [80]; Lower Icknield Way [89]; Mill Lane [78]; Thame Lane [61]
Haseley Brook	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	9	<b>39</b>	Mount Hill Farm, Tetsworth [39]
Thame	101	155	108	176	126	64	33	21	3	<b>787</b>	Oxford Road [203]; The Elms [37]; Wenman Road [79]; Thame Park Road [175]; S of Wenman Road [108]; 17 Thame Park Road [35]; Angus House [44]; Angus House, Thame Park Road [27]; Park Street [20]; Wellington Street [29]
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1393</b>	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

**Wallingford**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Benson CE Primary School	Benson	3181	VC	26	30	29	210	172	30	37	30	Expansion of the school is currently being planned to 1.5 form entry, but the current site area is below the recommended size for a 1.5fe school. A detached playing field has been sought within a nearby proposed housing development to resolve the school's site deficiency. Significant further development is now proposed for Benson and, depending on how much is approved, longer term expansion to 2 form entry may be required.
Brightwell-cum-Sotwell CE Primary School	Brightwell-cum-Sotwell	3221	ACA	0	20	16	140	100	20	18	18	Potential to expand school on current site if local housing demands it. Allsorts Pre-school co-located within school site and buildings.
Cholsey Primary School	Cholsey	2596	ACA	0	45	46	315	294	45	48	45	Recently expanded to 1.5 form entry in response to housing development, but school has remained over-subscribed from within catchment, and further expansion to 2 form entry now planned for 2019. Cholsey Pre-school co-located within site and buildings, and also being expanded.
Crowmarsh Gifford CE School	Crowmarsh Gifford	3200	VC	0	30	28	210	205	30	44	30	Feasibility of expansion to 1.5 form entry has been assessed, and implementation would be needed to meet significant local housing growth, including that permitted at Mongewell Park. Additional site area would be required to meet recommended standards. Shares site with Crowmarsh Pre-school.
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford	2578	COM	0	60 for Year 3	59 in Year 3	240	217	60 for Year 3	49 for Year 3	48 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, to be confirmed following the completion of s106 negotiations for the strategic housing development at Slade End.

**Wallingford**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
St John's Primary School	Wallingford	2567	ACA	0	30	29	210	204	30	24	24	St John's is unable to grow on its current restricted site. Detached playing field, which also houses a pre-school.
St Laurence CE (VA) Primary School	Warborough	3760	VA	0	15	15	105	94	15	13	15	Shares site with Warborough & Shillingford Pre-school.
St Nicholas CE Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford	3244	VC	21	60	58	180	152	60	54	59	The school is currently on a restricted site. A proposal to relocate and become a primary school is to be confirmed following the completion of s106 negotiations for 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 accomodation.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>47</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>221</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>4%</b>		<b>11%</b>		<b>-3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Wallingford School	Wallingford	4140	ACA	11-18	190	197	1220	1199	190	235	210	Admission number will increase to 216 once current capital project is complete. Further expansion is expected to allow the school to grow in line with local population.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>-4%</b>		<b>2%</b>		<b>-24%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	

## Wallingford

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	217	196	207	221	215	Demand for 2017 Reception places significantly exceeded the previous forecast. 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. Wallingford School's expansion is planned to ensure its admission number increases in line with catchment demand.
All primary	1439	1452	1450	1468	1478	
Year 7	231	205	237	229	233	
All secondary	1237	1235	1276	1314	1349	

### 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. The expansion underway of Cholsey Primary School and planned at Benson Primary School will increase combined primary admission numbers to 260, which is forecast to be sufficient for the current Plan period. A new school site and building at Slade End, Wallingford will enable further school capacity growth in this area. It is proposed that this will be a relocated St Nicholas CE Infant School, with an extension of age ranges of both this and Fir Tree Junior School to become full primary schools. Further population growth before the new site and building are available could put existing school capacity under pressure.

Wallingford School is planning expansion to meet demand from the rising pupil numbers already in primary school as well as from future housing growth, and is committed to meeting the needs of its catchment area. It has previously had capacity to also meet demand from outside its catchment, but this is not expected to continue.

### Early Years Free Entitlement

The early years provision across this area currently meets the need of the local population, but additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments, particularly in Benson.

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Benson and Crowmarsh	0	0	50	87	151	97	97	97	62	641	Littleworth Road [241]; Churchfield Lane [48]; N of Littleworth Road [187]; Mongewell Park [166]
Cholsey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing development will be allocated through the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.
Wallingford	0	74	75	82	98	88	88	88	88	681	Hithercroft Industrial Estate [134]; Reading Road [85]; St Martins Street [22]; W of Wallingford [440 in plan period, 555 in total]
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1322</b>	

## Wallingford

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.



**Wantage**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Charlton Primary School	Wantage	2573	ACA	0	60	57	420	379	60	66	60	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Expanded from 1.5 form entry in 2012, and apparent spare places reflect the previous lower admission number. Charlton Acorns pre-school on the school site.
Grove CE School	Grove	3228	ACA	0	30	29	210	176	30	19	28	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. It is hoped that this expansion will be possible for 2020, but this is dependent on a s106 agreement being signed to secure additional playing field land from the Monk's Farm development. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. ODST served notice for North Drive Pre-school will leave the site in 2018; if places are not reprovided there will be an even greater shortage of early years places.
Millbrook Primary School	Grove	2016	ACA	76	60	53	420	391	60	54	59	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Grovelands Park Pre-School on site
St Amand's (VA) Catholic Primary School	East Hendred	3855	VA	0	28	16	150	119	28	19	22	School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.
St James CE Primary School	Hanney	3225	ACA	0	15	13	120	119	30	20	22	School is expanding to 1 form entry (admission number 30; capacity eventually 210) to meet local population growth. Hanney Pre-school Playgroup is on the school site.
St Nicholas CE Primary School	East Challow	3224	ACA	0	15	14	105	93	15	11	15	Part of Vale Academy Trust.

**Wantage**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pre for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Stanford-in-the-Vale CE Primary School	Stanford-in-the-Vale	3240	VC	0	30	29	210	206	30	33	30	Options for increasing primary school capacity are being explored, but a constrained site makes this school very challenging to expand. The village's Neighbourhood Plan group is exploring the potential to relocate the school.
Stockham Primary School	Wantage	2583	COM	0	30	30	210	209	30	37	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, but is planning relocation onto a site adjacent to the school where a building is to be built for them , due for September 2018.
The Hendreds CE (VA) Primary School	West Hendred	3250	ACA	0	18	19	144	144	18	18	17	Part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust.
The Ridgeway CE Primary School	Childrey	3231	VC	0	10	11	70	61	10	13	10	School is exploring potential to increase to an admission number of 15.
Uffington CE Primary School	Uffington	3251	VC	15	15	15	105	100	15	8	9	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	41	420	385	60	69	60	Part of Vale Academy Trust.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>151</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>2584</b>	<b>2382</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>362</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>12%</b>		<b>8%</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	

**Wantage**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
King Alfred's (A Specialist Sports College)	Wantage	4142	ACA	11-18	310	334	2205	1820	390	301	314	Part of Vale Academy Trust. King Alfred's is split across 3 sites, but will be consolidating onto 2 sites and disposing of East site. Buildings development programme allows school to take higher intakes of up to 390 from 2016 until planned new Grove Airfield School opens (expected 2021).
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>-8%</b>		<b>17%</b>		<b>23%</b>	<b>19%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	355	379	357	397	416	Significant housing growth in this area extends beyond the period covered by this Pupil Plan, and will further increase pupil numbers. These forecasts indicate there may again be pressure on Reception places in 2018, which may reduce the percentage of parents able to secure their first preference school. This pressure should reduce in 2019 but from 2020 additional school capacity will be necessary. Most of the impact from housing growth on demand for secondary school places will be beyond the time period of this Plan.
All primary	2446	2532	2599	2764	2853	
Year 7	309	314	360	321	358	
All secondary	1846	1894	1980	2029	2080	

## Wantage

### Comments on school capacity

Current primary school capacity, including the ongoing expansion of St James CE Primary School, is forecast to be sufficient overall until 2020 (although individual schools will remain oversubscribed, and 2018 is expected to see a shortage of places in some areas). By 2020, it is expected that Grove CE Primary School will be able to expand to 2 form entry which is forecast to provide sufficient places until 2021, by when it is expected that new schools will be opening on Grove Airfield and Crab Hill. In the longer term, another new primary school is expected on Grove Airfield. Expansion of Stanford-in-the-Vale and Stockham Primary Schools has been explored, but in both cases there are challenging site constraints to overcome, and no timescale can yet be confirmed for their expansions. 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 be required in the absence of housing growth. The academy's ambitious capital investment programme, through which it is reducing 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 6 forms of entry in secondary provision (11-16 age range). The current ambition is to open this for September 2021. Additional sixth form places will be provided through expanding the sixth form at King Alfred's. Given the scale of development now proposed for this area, the secondary provision of the Grove Airfield school may need to grow in due course.

### Early Years Free Entitlement

Overall there is just sufficient early years provision across this area to meet the needs of the local population, but scarcity of places at the local level means it can be difficult for families to access provision, increasing the likelihood of children not taking up their entitlement. Additional capacity will be required to meet additional demand for places created by housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Ridgeway	31	0	18	18	47	30	28	0	0	172	Nalder Estate [31 in plan period, 71 in total]; Challow Park [38]; Park Farm [88]
Grove North	0	3	70	172	304	293	233	223	188	1486	Grove Airfield [750 in plan period, 2500 in total]; Monk's Farm [355 in plan period, 517 in total]; Station Road [160]; Bellingers Garage [75]; Monks Farm Phase 1 & 1a [133]
Steventon and the Hanneys	105	105	110	87	68	0	0	0	0	475	Summertown East Hanney [55]; Steventon Road Nurseries [40] W of Nursery [39]; Crown Meadow [25]; Barnett Road [65]; Hanney Road [44]; Abingdon Road [57]; Barnett Road, Steventon [50]; Causeway Farm [31]; School Close [25]
Hendreds	0	14	21	21	16	0	0	0	0	72	Reading Road [46]; Portway Villas [26]
Stanford	67	42	25	104	121	7	0	0	0	366	W of Faringdon Road [100]; Ware Road [78]; Faringdon Road [73]; W of Stanford in the Vale [22]; Bow Farm [20]; Station Road [36]

## Wantage

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Wantage Charlton	68	35	65	190	200	200	150	150	150	<b>1208</b>	Crab Hill [875 in plan period, 1500 in total]; Chainhill Road [85]; King Alfred Site [150] Police Station [32]; Wallingford Street [24];
Wantage and Grove Brook	74	123	110	69	16	0	0	0	0	<b>392</b>	Challow Road [31]; Stockham Farm [167 in plan period, 200 in total]; Downsview Road [90]; W of Stockham Farmhouse [90]
<b>Total</b>	<b>2360</b>	<b>2338</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>2679</b>	<b>2791</b>	<b>2550</b>	<b>2432</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>2205</b>	

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 (1000, now increased to 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.

VOWH has consulted on its Local Plan 2031: Part 2, which is focused on delivering 2,200 more new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as allocating additional development sites to fully meet VOWH's objectively assessed need. Following formal consultation between October and November 2017, the Council intends to submit the plan to the Secretary of State at the end of February 2018, and it is anticipated that the Local Plan will be examined in the summer of 2018 with adoption before the end of 2018. Proposed allocations are Dalton Barracks near Abingdon (1,200 during the Local Plan period, but potentially more longer term); Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor (600); Marcham (90); East Hanney (130); Harwell Campus (1000); NW Grove (400). The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan Part 2.

**Watlington**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Chalgrove	2452	ACA	52	30	26	210	178	30	24	25	The large-scale development proposed for Chalgrove Airfield in the SODC Local Plan 2033 would require new schools. The potential of the existing school to expand would also be considered, which would also be aimed at meeting the needs of housing growth within Chalgrove village.
Ewelme CE (VA) Primary School	Ewelme	3752	VA	0	13	13	90	80	13	8	11	
Lewknor CE Primary School	Lewknor	3184	VC	0	15	9	90	79	15	11	11	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	38	246	185	45	30	37	School experiences unpredictable pupil numbers due to serving MoD families.
Stadhampton Primary School	Stadhampton	2455	COM	0	15	15	105	93	15	11	11	Little Bears Pre-school on site.
Watlington Primary School	Watlington	2459	COM	10	45	33	315	267	45	27	29	School is expanding its nursery.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>62</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>124</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>18%</b>		<b>16%</b>		<b>32%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

**Watlington**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Icknield Community College	Watlington	4082	ACA	11-16	140	143	715	611	140	142	163	Catchment also includes Chinnor, where there is significant planned / proposed / permitted housing growth, and which is shared with Lord Williams's School in Thame. The current school site area would not support significant expansion. Potential would be explored of relocating and expanding Icknield Community College onto Chalgrove Airfield development site if that development goes ahead. Youth Centre and Rainbow Corner Day Nursery on site.
<b>% spare places</b>						-2%		15%		-1%	-16%	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	121	118	107	125	124	Forecasts do not include the large-scale redevelopment of Chalgrove Airfield proposed in the SODC Local Plan 2033, nor the proposed housing growth in Watlington, nor significant recently approved housing growth in Chalgrove. Actual pupil numbers are therefore expected to grow more than current forecasts indicate. 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.
All primary	857	858	833	837	819	
Year 7	155	131	152	143	161	
All secondary	640	667	693	710	729	

## 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. Based on current SODC and VOWH Local Plan proposals, it is expected that two new secondary schools will be required in due course across the area between Abingdon and Chalgrove, and the county and district councils are jointly working on identifying how this additional capacity can best be provided in such a way as to also support the future viability of existing schools. One option under consideration is the potential relocation and expansion of Icknield Community College onto Chalgrove Airfield. Otherwise, if the school were required to expand significantly, additional site area would need to be provided.

### Early Years Free Entitlement

Early years provision across this area currently just meets the need of the local population

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Benson & Crowmarsh	0	0	50	87	151	97	97	97	62	641	Littleworth Road [241]; Churchfield Lane [48]; N of Littleworth Road [187]; Mongewell Park [166]. These development sites will more affect the Wallingford planning area.
Chalgrove	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	20	0	65	Newington Road, Stadhampton [65]. Not yet included in these forecasts are the Neighbourhood Plan allocation for 200 houses west of Marley Lane, which now has a resolution to grant permission subject to a S106 agreement, and a site east of Chalgrove, for up to 120 dwellings, which was approved on appeal in October 2017. It is estimated that these two sites would generate around 90 primary pupils.
Chinnor	0	35	77	141	86	59	64	64	41	567	Chinnor Garden Centre [39]; Siareys Yard [22]; Crowell Road [120]; Kiln Lane [21]; Greenwood Avenue [80]; Lower Icknield Way [89]; Mill Lane [78]; Thame Lane [61]
Watlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing will be allocated through the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1273</b>	



## Watlington

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

**Wheatley**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Beckley CE Primary School	Beckley	3256	VC	0	20	18	157	134	20	23	22	School has admitted over its admission number in some years to accommodate local demand.
Garsington CE Primary School	Garsington	3167	ACA	0	30	28	210	202	30	24	26	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust.
Great Milton CE Primary School	Great Milton	3187	VC	0	25	19	175	149	25	19	20	Planned replacement of current single temporary classroom with a double unit, which would enable increased admission number to 30.
Horspath CE Primary School	Horspath	3161	ACA	0	20	21	140	138	20	18	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	11	94	66	12	11	11	Accommodation configuration constrains the school's admission number.
Marsh Baldon CE Controlled School	Marsh Baldon	3188	VC	0	12	6	84	58	12	7	7	
Sandhills Community Primary School	Oxford	2401	COM	0	60	60	330	311	60	38	45	Accommodation would support annual intake of 45; instead the school admits 60 in some years and 30 in others. In 2018 the admission number will 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 CE Primary School	Wheatley	2009	ACA	0	60	35	420	348	60	53	53	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Shares site with the primary phase of John Watson (special) School and Wheatley Nursery School which is integrated. Wheatley Pre-school on site. Options being explored for how to provide additional special school places and address the suitability of the existing accommodation.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>204</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>17%</b>		<b>13%</b>		<b>19%</b>	<b>15%</b>	

## Wheatley

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley	4077	ACA	11-18	210	170	1330	1005	210	179	207	Part of the River Learning Trust. Shares a site with the secondary age part of John Watson (special) School. Admission number reduces to 180 from 2018.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>19%</b>		<b>24%</b>		<b>15%</b>	<b>1%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	200	177	165	170	170	Growth in secondary forecasts is partly due to Oxford children at Wheatley partnership primary schools in years where there was a shortage of city primary places. Some of these children may choose Oxford city secondary schools. In particular, a "bulge" year due to start secondary school in 2018 would be expected to also affect Oxford schools, where there is a corresponding dip in forecast intake.
All primary	1416	1384	1345	1330	1318	
Year 7	184	201	197	182	179	
All secondary	1033	1078	1112	1117	1123	

### Comments on school capacity

Combined Reception admission number shown above includes Sandhills at 60; in some years the school 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 is reducing. The proposed SODC Local Plan 2033 includes an allocation of 300 new homes for Wheatley. It is expected that this scale of development could be absorbed by the existing schools, but if housing growth is higher than this, additional school capacity would be necessary.

### Nursery School

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

## Wheatley

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Forest Hill and Holton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Garsington & Horspath	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Lower Road [10]
Wheatley	0	0	30	21	0	0	0	0	0	51	London Road [51]
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

**Witney**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Aston & Cote CE Primary School	Aston	3120	VC	0	25	24	175	136	25	21	23	Admission number published at 25 for 2016 and 2017, but accommodation does not support this size of intake every year. Will reduce back to 22 and capacity will reduce back to 157. Aston & Cote Pre-school Playgroup on site.
Ducklington CE Primary School	Ducklington	3122	VC	0	30	30	210	202	30	31	30	Ducklington Pre-school expected to relocate to the primary school site.
Finstock CE Primary School	Finstock	3040	ACA	20	15	15	105	83	15	7	9	Part of The Mill Academy MAT. As is common in small schools, intake numbers fluctuate from year to year.
Hailey CE Primary School	Hailey	3123	VC	20	15	15	105	97	15	13	13	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	COM	48	45	45	315	307	45	41	41	Shares site and building with the primary phase of Springfield (special) School.
North Leigh CE Primary School	North Leigh	3128	ACA	0	20	26	186	178	30	23	24	Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Temporary unit installed summer 2012 as school had been admitting over physical capacity. School has now chosen to increase admission number to 30 which is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of housing growth in the village. Capacity will rise to 207. North Leigh Pre-school on site.
Our Lady Of Lourdes (VA) Catholic Primary School	Witney	3822	ACA	0	30	30	210	201	30	28	28	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
Queen Emma's Primary School	Witney	2304	ACA	0	45	43	315	241	45	23	24	Converted to academy as part of the Mill Academy MAT. Little Oak Pre-school on site.
St Mary's CE Infant School	Witney	3207	ACA	0	30	30	90	87	30	27	30	Feeds into The Batt CE Primary School at KS2. Constrained site limits ability to grow. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust.

**Witney**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
The Batt CE (VA) Primary School	Witney	3605	ACA	0	28	30	330	327	30	46	29	Admission number increase from 28 to 30. Capacity increase to 330. Part of Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust. Up to 30 additional children are admitted into Year 3 annually to accommodate transfer from St Mary's CE Infants School.
The Blake CE Primary School	Witney	3600	ACA	0	60	59	420	412	60	61	60	Converted to academy as part of the Oxford Diocesan Academies Trust.
Tower Hill School	Witney	2303	ACA	84	30	30	210	185	30	26	27	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust. Pupil numbers have risen rapidly in recent years. School admits 2-year-olds into nursery.
West Witney Primary School	Witney	2601	COM	30	45	60	300	314	60	51	55	Expansion to 2 forms of entry on a permanent basis from Sept 2017. Capital project to complete in 2018 with eventual capacity of 420. Due to a need for more Reception places in Witney, admitted above its admission number in 2016 using existing accommodation.
Witney Community Primary School	Witney	2302	COM	0	30	30	210	204	30	24	28	Large site provides potential for school to take higher pupil numbers if needed. Age range 3-11 but private nursery to open within school building Sept 17 to provide the nursery places.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>202</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>3181</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>421</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>-4%</b>		<b>7%</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>11%</b>	

**Witney**

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
The Henry Box School	Witney	4050	ACA	11-18	240	205	1469	1226	240	164	163	Formed Mill Academy MAT with some of Witney partnership's primary schools.
Wood Green School	Witney	4052	ACA	11-18	210	169	1335	938	210	158	159	Admission number reduced to 180 for 2018. Incorporates a special resource unit for pupils with complex moderate learning difficulties. Shares a site with the secondary phase of Springfield (special) School.
<b>Total for partnership</b>					<b>450</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>2164</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>322</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>17%</b>		<b>23%</b>		<b>28%</b>	<b>28%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	432	352	351	375	370	Despite slower than expected delivery of housing, 2016 Reception applications were higher than previously forecast, but pressure eased in 2017. The 2018 and 2019 Reception intakes are currently forecast to be unusually low, before longer term growth. Demand for secondary school places rises significantly from 2018, as the higher pupil numbers already in primary school reach secondary age. Most of the housing growth proposed in the WODC Local Plan is not yet included in these forecasts, and this would be expected to add at least a further 3 forms of entry in pupil generation.
All primary	3044	2959	2933	2876	2830	
Year 7	358	414	403	447	418	
All secondary	2163	2247	2280	2379	2424	

## Witney

### Comments on school capacity

Within Witney, demand for primary school places has risen rapidly, resulting in the proposed expansion of West Witney Primary School ahead of the planned new school at North Curbridge/West Witney. The timing of the new school will depend on the progress of the housing development, but it is not expected to open before 2020. Another new primary school would be required as part of the strategic housing allocation now proposed at North Witney. In the surrounding villages, schools currently have sufficient places to meet their catchment need, but may need to expand should there be significant local housing growth.

Beyond this Plan period, the major housing growth planned for the town will require increases in secondary capacity. This is currently expected to be provided through a new establishment, a site for which has been provisionally included in the West Witney development site, but other solutions to increasing capacity will also be considered. Existing secondary school capacity is expected to be sufficient for the period covered by this Plan.

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Ducklington	0	2	28	64	152	152	202	*	*	<b>600</b>	Downs Road [400 in plan period, 1000 in total]; Curbridge Road [150 in plan period, 257 in total]; Standlake Road [24]
Hailey, Minster Lovell & Leafield	3	10	4	24	54	19	4	*	*	<b>118</b>	More likely to affect Burford partnership schools. W of Minster Lovell [85]
North Leigh	0	3	3	68	54	3	3	*	*	<b>134</b>	S of New Yatt Road [76]; N of New Yatt Road [40]
Standlake, Aston & Stanton Harcourt	11	19	48	43	52	33	8	*	*	<b>214</b>	Main Road, Stanton Harcourt [50]; Cote Road [41]; Saxel Close [38]; Standlake Road [15]
Witney Central	1	0	19	30	105	55	55	*	*	<b>265</b>	N of Springfield Oval [73]; N of Burford Road [260]
Witney East	13	11	4	4	4	4	4	*	*	<b>44</b>	
Witney North	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	*	*	<b>35</b>	
Witney South	8	63	4	4	4	4	4	*	*	<b>91</b>	Station Lane (Buttercross Works) [185]
Witney West	0	148	13	20	6			*	*	<b>187</b>	Springfield Nursery [148]
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1688</b>	

\*NB the WODC housing feed included in the forecasts only extends to 2021; further housing growth will continue beyond that period.



## **Witney**

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, based on which the district council will be submitting some changes for consideration, and hopes to have the Plan adopted by summer 2018. The submitted Plan includes an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes). The Witney indicative housing allocation includes 1,675 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments, including 1,000 at West Witney, and 422 homes completed 2011-2016. Additional strategic sites are proposed at East Witney (450) and North Witney (1,400) and this area also includes Minster Lovell where 125 homes are now proposed to be allocated. The current pupil forecasts do not include the housing numbers in the proposed Local Plan, except where these are already permitted.

**Woodcote**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Checkendon CE (VA) Primary School	Checkendon	3801	VA	0	15	14	105	90	15	12	12	
Goring CE (VA) Primary School	Goring	3803	VA	0	30	30	240	230	30	32	29	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 are exploring future capacity options in the context of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan. Goring and Cleeve Pre-school on school site.
Nettlebed Community School	Nettlebed	2504	COM	0	20	17	140	129	20	21	20	Happy Days Pre-school on site.
South Stoke Primary School	South Stoke	2507	COM	0	7	8	52	48	7	6	7	
Stoke Row CE (VA) Primary School	Stoke Row	3206	VA	0	15	8	105	92	15	15	15	Capacity significantly dependent on temporary accommodation. School has no hall - uses church hall.
Whitchurch Primary School	Whitchurch-on-Thames	2208	COM	0	20	18	140	134	20	23	20	School has been over-subscribed in-catchment, and the admission number has increased to 20, supported by the installation of a modular classroom. Whitchurch Pre-school Group on site.
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote	2510	COM	0	30	29	210	195	30	21	21	Cabin Pre-school lies between the primary and secondary school sites.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>124</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>9%</b>		<b>7%</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>9%</b>	

## Woodcote

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Langtree School	Woodcote	4094	ACA	11-16	120	120	600	605	120	145	118	School has increased admission number to 120 following an increase in demand from its catchment area. This increases the capacity to c.600.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>0%</b>		<b>-1%</b>		<b>-21%</b>	<b>2%</b>	

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	116	96	108	112	110	Forecasts do not yet include some village housing in emerging Neighbourhood Plan and Local Plan proposals. Pressure on school places in this area is also affected by the balance of supply and demand for places outside Oxfordshire. Actual demand for places has tended to exceed forecasts, and did so significantly in 2016 and 2017. An unusually large cohort transfers from primary to secondary school in 2019.
All primary	931	927	892	886	870	
Year 7	119	118	159	134	141	
All secondary	623	606	655	669	688	

### Comments on school capacity

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

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

## Woodcote

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Chalgrove (includes Nettlebed)	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	20	0	65	Newington Road, Stadhampton [65]
Goring	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	21	
Kidmore End and Whitchurch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Woodcote & Rotherfield	14	0	-3	45	0	0	0	0	0	56	Chiltern Rise Cottage [22]; Greenmore [20]
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>142</b>	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, and is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the Council intends to submit the new Local Plan to the Secretary of State in winter 2017/18, and it is anticipated that the Plan will be examined in spring/summer of 2018 with adoption in summer 2018. The proposed Plan includes 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, as well as increasing housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. There are four new proposed strategic sites: Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000), Land adjacent to Culham Science Centre (c.3,500) Berinsfield (up to 1,700) and Oxford Brookes University, Wheatley (c.300). Housing numbers are increased at Didcot to 6,503 between 2011 and 2033 including the Core Strategy sites and new allocations at Didcot A (270), Gateway (300) and Haddon Hill (74). Housing numbers are also increased in the market towns: Henley (Neighbourhood Plan target of 350 in addition to 749 already completed or committed); Thame (Neighbourhood Plan target of 510 in addition to 1102 already completed or committed); and Wallingford (Neighbourhood Plan target of 295 in addition to 869 already completed or committed). Larger villages have been set housing targets totalling 1,041 homes, including: 175 at Cholsey, 110 at Crowmarsh Gifford, 140 at Goring, 46 at Nettlebed, 150 at Sonning Common, 260 at Watlington and 160 at Woodcote. Benson and Chinnor have no remaining target due to high levels of existing completions and commitments. Berinsfield, Chalgrove and Wheatley do not have housing targets beyond the strategic allocations. Smaller villages are expected to contribute at least 500 new homes, based on 5-10% increase in dwelling numbers compared to 2011. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases now proposed in the Local Plan.

**Woodstock**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Bladon CE Primary School	Bladon	3146	VC	0	12	13	84	86	14	11	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.
Bletchingdon Parochial CE Primary School	Bletchingdon	3141	VA	30	15	7	105	73	15	7	7	Relocated to new building in 2015 with capacity increase. Nursery class also established.
Combe CE Primary School	Combe	3142	VC	0	15	14	105	110	15	21	15	
Kirtlington CE (VA) School	Kirtlington	3500	VA	0	15	9	105	88	15	12	12	Agreed to take over admission number in 2015 to meet local need. Kirtlington Pre-school within building.
Stonesfield Primary School	Stonesfield	2353	COM	0	30	18	150	131	30	13	15	Current admission number is higher than would be supported by the school's permanent accommodation.
Tackley CE Primary School	Tackley	3144	ACA	0	20	15	140	103	15	11	11	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. Capacity will reduce to 105. Tackley Pre-school on site.
William Fletcher Primary School	Yarnton	2354	COM	0	45	33	315	253	45	30	30	Expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry to accommodate housing development in the village. Yarnton Pre-school on site in a new building.

**Woodstock**

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Woodstock CE Primary School	Woodstock	3145	VC	52	45	45	315	298	45	52	45	Expanded to 1.5 form entry and still over-subscribed. Assessment of options to expand the school further are on hold pending 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	VA	0	10	4	70	56	10	4	6	School has a tiny site and no hall.
<b>Total for partnership</b>				<b>82</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>155</b>	
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>24%</b>		<b>14%</b>		<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Age range	Published admission number for 2016/17	Year 7 pupils 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Total capacity 2016/17 (at May 2017)	Total pupil numbers 2016/17 (at January 2017)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock	4560	ACA	11-18	180	176	1138	1067	180	198	180	Includes resource unit for pupils with physical disability, speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.
<b>% spare places</b>						<b>2%</b>		<b>6%</b>		<b>-10%</b>	<b>0%</b>	

## Woodstock

Forecast demand for places	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Comment on forecasts
Reception	159	167	155	167	168	After pressure on primary school places in recent years, demand is forecast to fall. However, forecasts do not include the large scale housing growth now proposed in the WODC and Cherwell Local Plans - see below for details.
All primary	1196	1217	1203	1202	1207	
Year 7	182	173	195	190	185	
All secondary	1090	1103	1136	1158	1171	

### Comments on school capacity

Recent expansion of capacity at some primary schools should provide sufficient places for the current Plan period, but significant further housing growth, such as proposed in the WODC and Cherwell Local Plans, would require further expansion of school capacity at both primary and secondary levels. If the proposals are approved, this additional capacity is expected to be provided through a mixture of new schools and expansions. Once housing numbers are confirmed, local consultation would help shape the eventual school solutions.

### Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Ward - number of dwellings	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2015-2023	Comments - significant sites
Kirtlington	0	4	62	41	4	4	4	4	2	125	Oak View [20]; Station Road, Bletchington [58]
Stonesfield & Tackley	5	16	47	20	45	32	27	*	*	192	E of Nethercote Road [70]; Charity Farm, Stonesfield [37]; Street Farm, Tackley [26];
Woodstock & Bladon	3	73	39	54	54	54	54	*	*	331	E of Woodstock [200 in plan period, 300 in total]; Home Farm, Bladon [27]
Yarnton, Gosford & Water Eaton	23	4	4	20	4	4	4	4	2	69	Exeter Farm [23 shown, 218 in total including earlier completions]; Cassington Road [16]
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>717</b>	

\*NB the WODC housing feed included in the forecasts only extends to 2021; further housing growth will continue beyond that period.

## **Woodstock**

This area straddles West Oxfordshire and Cherwell District Councils. The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 has been examined by the Planning Inspectorate, based on which the district council will be submitting some changes for consideration, and hopes to have the Plan adopted by summer 2018. The submitted Plan includes an indicative housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area (4,400 homes); Carterton and surrounding area (2,600 homes); Chipping Norton and surrounding area (2,400 homes); Eynsham/Woodstock area (5,555 homes) and Burford/Charlbury area (1,000 homes). The Eynsham-Woodstock sub-area indicative housing allocation includes 716 homes accounted for by existing planning commitments and 439 homes completed 2011-2016. Additional strategic sites are proposed in the form of a 2,200 home garden village north of Eynsham, as well as at West Eynsham (1,000). 670 homes are allocated across 3 sites in Woodstock; 75 across 2 sites in Hanborough (in addition to 219 already permitted); and 50 to Stanton Harcourt.

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. Cherwell District Council is also preparing a Partial Review of the Cherwell Local Plan containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. Proposals were consulted on from July to October 2017, and include 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,480 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 410 south east of Woodstock.

The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan.



## 6. SPECIAL EDUCATION PROVISION

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

The expected population growth across Oxfordshire will require additional SEN capacity, through expansions of existing SEN schools and additional specialist resource provision within new mainstream schools, as well as new schools.

The Iffley Academy has submitted a successful application to the Department for Education to open an additional new free special school in North Oxfordshire, with a current target opening date of 2020.

A site for a new free school in Didcot has been identified within the Valley Park development, and sponsors are being sought to run this school.

### Glossary of needs covered by SEN provision

MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulties.
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulties
PMLD	Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties
SEMH	Social, Emotional and Mental Health difficulties
BESD	Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties
C&I	Communication and Interaction (autism, speech, language and communication needs)
PD	Physical Difficulties
HI	Hearing Impairment

## Specialist Provision across Oxfordshire – overview

Locality	Community special school, ages 2 to 19	Countywide special school provision	Primary resourced provision and capacity	Secondary resourced provision and capacity	FE Colleges
Banbury	Frank Wise	Northern House Behaviour, emotional and behavioural difficulties, ages 5 to 11	Specification for new Southam Road Primary School, Banbury (opening 2020): 6 places for children with communication and interaction needs, physical or sensory needs.	The Warriner School (C&I) 12 places	Activate Learning, Banbury
Bicester	Bardwell		Specification for new Gagle Brook Primary School in NW Bicester (opening 2018): 6 places for children with communication and interaction needs, physical or sensory needs.	Specification for new secondary school in SW Bicester (opening 2019): 8 places for children with SEMH needs.	Activate Learning, Bicester
Woodstock, Charlbury, Chipping Norton	Springfield	Northfield , Behaviour, emotional and behavioural difficulties, boys aged 11-18		The Marlborough School (C&I, PD) 25 places	Abingdon & Witney College
Witney, Burford, Carterton		Woodeaton, emotional and social difficulties, ages 7 - 18	Specification for planned new Witney primary school: 6 places for children with communication and interaction needs, physical or sensory needs.	Wood Green School (MLD) 16 places	Abingdon & Witney College
Oxford City	Mabel Prichard	(including residential provision)  Iffley Academy, complex moderate learning difficulties and behaviour, emotional and social difficulties, ages 10-18	New Marston Primary School HI (8 places) St Nicholas Primary School C&I (13 places) Specification for new Barton primary school, Oxford: 8 places for children with behaviour, emotional and social difficulties	The Cherwell School (C&I, HI) 20 places	Activate Learning, OCVC
Abingdon	Kingfisher			Fitzharrys School (C&I) 8 places Larkmead School (HI) 8 places	Abingdon & Witney College
Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Berinsfield	John Watson	Endeavour Academy, severe learning difficulties, autism and challenging behaviour, ages 8 to 19 (including residential provision)	St Andrew's Primary School C&I (13 places)	Lord Williams (C&I) 30 places	AWC/ Henley College
Faringdon, Grove, Wantage	Fitzwaryn				
Didcot, Wallingford, Henley & Goring	Bishopswood New special school included in plans for Didcot		Didcot partnership resourced provision: 9 places for children with social, emotional and mental health needs based at Willowbrook School. New Aureus Primary School opening 2018 will offer a further 8 resourced places.		

## Special Schools and Pupil Referral Unit

School, town (Ofsted grade)	Catchment area	Caters for	Pupils on roll Jan-15	Pupils on roll Jan-16	Pupils on roll Jan-17	No. of funded places 2015 - 16	No. of funded places 2016 - 17	Comments and growth planning
<b>Bardwell School</b> (Good) Bicester	Bicester, Kidlington and surrounding villages	Pupils with SLD and PMLD aged 2-19	55	61.8	68.8	54.2	63.33	The school shares a site with the Cooper (secondary) School and Glory Farm Primary School, a playgroup and (previously) Children's Centre. 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. 2017: school investigating conversion of former Children's Centre to allow its nursery to relocate and release 2 classrooms in the main school building, providing 16 additional places. Initial Options Appraisal undertaken to explore potential to further expand capacity, and provide a larger school hall.
<b>Bishopswood school</b> (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	44	48.7	53	41.5	45.29	Bishopswood School departments (nursery, primary and senior) are co-located at: - Valley Road Nursery, Henley - Sonning Common Primary - Chiltern Edge School, Sonning Common 2016: Feasibility report produced by the school to convert Chiltern Edge's English block to allow secondary base to relocate/expand.
<b>Endeavour Academy</b> (Good) Headington, Oxford	Oxfordshire	SLD, autism and challenging behaviour ages 8 - 19	16	26	26	25	25	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. Potential for expansion.
<b>Fitzwaryn School</b> (Outstanding) Wantage	Wantage, Faringdon and surrounding villages	Pupils with complex moderate learning, SLD and PMLD aged 2-19	83	83	92	83	83.08	Academy, part of Propeller Academy Trust. 2012: replacement of post-16 "temporary" accommodation providing 16 places in purpose built accommodation. 2017: double relocatable classroom. Trust planning expansion of capacity through replacing former caretaker's bungalow with a new 6th form building and utilising existing post 16 block for younger children. Contractor identified and scope of works/cost being investigated for submission to OCC for funding.
<b>Frank Wise School</b> (Outstanding) Banbury	Banbury, Chipping Norton and surrounding villages Also serves South Northants	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	106	98.5	104	105	105	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	Catchment area	Caters for	Pupils on roll Jan-15	Pupils on roll Jan-16	Pupils on roll Jan-17	No. of funded places 2015 - 16	No. of funded places 2016 - 17	Comments and growth planning
<b>Iffley Academy</b> (Outstanding) Oxford	Oxfordshire, countryside provision.	Pupils with complex moderate learning difficulties and behaviour, emotional and social difficulties (BESD) 10-18	122	131	138	128	132.08	2015: Successful EFA capital bid - like for like new build based on 135 places; EFA delivered project - not yet complete. 2016: Funding provided by OCC to bring former classroom space back in to use and increase capacity by 8 places. Pressure on capacity here would be relieved by the opening of a new free school in North Oxfordshire, for which the Iffley Academy has submitted a successful free school application.
<b>John Watson School</b> (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	86	76	74.5	91	83.42	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. 2017: project approved to expand capacity on the primary site, expected to add 16 places. Feasibility study underway into expanding capacity on the secondary site, aiming to add another 16 places.
<b>Kingfisher School</b> (Good) Abingdon	Abingdon, Didcot, Wallingford and surrounding villages as well as Cumnor.	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	85	79	78.5	76	83	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 replaces 16 existing places and provides 8 new places. Post 16 currently located off-site at Abingdon & Witney College.
<b>Mabel Prichard School</b> (Good) Oxford	Oxford	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	78	79	81.5	80	88.42	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. 2016: 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. 2017: further investigation due to discuss options for growth - another classroom needed.
<b>Northern House School</b> (Outstanding) Oxford	Oxfordshire	Pupils with BESD aged 5-11	85	78	76.5	86	86	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.
<b>Northfield School</b> (Good) Oxford	Oxfordshire	Pupils with BESD, aged 11-18 Boys only	52	57	55	60	60	2017: New 2 classroom modular building providing 16 additional places. Number of funded places is increasing to 76 from Sept 2017 .

School, town, ofsted grade	Catchment area	Caters for	Pupils on roll Jan-15	Pupils on roll Jan-16	Pupils on roll Jan-17	No. of funded places 2015 - 16	No. of funded places 2016 - 17	Comments and growth planning
<b>Springfield School</b> (Good) Witney	West Oxfordshire	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-16	84	95.1	98.8	88	92.08	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.
<b>Woodeaton Manor School</b> (Good education, outstanding for residential) Woodeaton	Oxfordshire	Pupils with emotional and social difficulties aged 7 -18	60	68	70	60	64.83	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 16 places.
<b>Meadowbrook College</b> (Good 2012)	Countywide	Emotional and social difficulties, 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.
<b>Oxfordshire Hospital School</b> (Outstanding 2017)	Countywide	Children medically unfit to attend school						Proposal to relocate to St Gregory The Great's site, Island Building, related to Swan School being opened on Meadowbrook site. Alternative venues for outreach service being sought.
<b>NEW: free school approved to be run by Iffley Academy</b>	North Oxfordshire	Pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Social, Emotional and Mental Health Needs (SEMH) and associated Cognitive and Learning Needs (C&L), aged 7-18						2017: Iffley Academy Trust submitted successful free school bid for a new 100-120 place school in north Oxfordshire, which will free up spaces at the existing Iffley Academy and reduce travel distances for many pupils. Opening date to be confirmed.
<b>NEW: planned special school Didcot</b>	Didcot							Site agreed but not yet secured as part of Didcot Valley Park development. Free School "wave" bid to be supported. Current expectation is for the site to be available from 2020.

## Annex: Complete 2017 pupil forecasts by planning area and year

Abingdon	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>4609</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2283</b>
2017 forecast	669	715	729	635	618	691	653	4710	477	420	407	366	365	176	127	2338
2018 forecast	592	670	712	724	635	620	696	4649	511	468	425	366	363	171	141	2445
2019 forecast	630	607	676	714	729	644	630	4630	536	505	476	391	369	171	136	2584
2020 forecast	611	641	607	677	721	738	653	4648	502	529	512	437	391	174	136	2681
2021 forecast	598	613	642	604	677	724	741	4599	525	492	533	472	437	183	137	2779
Banbury	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>4542</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2671</b>
2017 forecast	643	676	697	666	657	668	628	4635	455	484	434	509	393	217	144	2636
2018 forecast	630	648	685	709	681	660	675	4688	496	463	487	446	513	179	167	2751
2019 forecast	705	643	670	702	735	693	670	4818	533	509	469	502	453	227	139	2832
2020 forecast	756	723	663	682	723	749	705	5001	518	545	517	485	508	206	175	2954
2021 forecast	814	771	743	674	700	732	761	5195	544	532	552	533	489	227	160	3037
Bicester	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>4239</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>2522</b>
2017 forecast	615	609	655	609	582	620	598	4288	487	479	440	467	426	236	173	2708
2018 forecast	577	614	612	656	613	579	618	4269	524	490	479	498	464	277	178	2910
2019 forecast	622	585	627	615	666	615	582	4312	549	531	494	540	499	305	226	3144
2020 forecast	655	630	597	635	623	670	622	4432	525	560	535	559	542	328	249	3298
2021 forecast	675	664	639	603	645	625	674	4525	554	533	563	594	561	352	267	3424
Bloxham	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1294</b>
2017 forecast	210	193	221	225	213	233	228	1523	257	237	238	239	230	79	80	1360
2018 forecast	200	217	205	224	229	219	236	1530	277	273	249	254	250	80	67	1450
2019 forecast	218	207	220	210	229	232	224	1540	291	295	285	267	265	86	67	1556
2020 forecast	232	222	214	223	216	232	234	1573	285	308	309	304	279	92	73	1650
2021 forecast	237	234	226	217	224	219	234	1591	302	301	319	326	314	97	78	1737
Burford	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1174</b>
2017 forecast	183	187	175	167	172	157	162	1203	270	220	208	188	182	108	86	1262
2018 forecast	169	185	187	175	167	173	157	1213	261	269	220	208	189	95	95	1337
2019 forecast	171	171	189	188	178	169	175	1241	251	262	269	219	209	99	84	1393
2020 forecast	174	173	174	191	192	181	171	1256	272	252	263	269	220	109	87	1472
2021 forecast	175	177	176	176	194	196	184	1278	250	274	252	263	270	115	96	1520
Carterton	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>607</b>
2017 forecast	220	211	201	202	179	159	180	1352	105	111	111	111	100	33	20	591
2018 forecast	231	214	205	195	198	176	156	1375	130	102	108	107	109	34	23	613
2019 forecast	230	226	208	197	190	193	172	1416	116	127	99	105	105	37	24	613
2020 forecast	203	224	221	200	192	185	187	1412	131	112	124	95	102	36	26	626
2021 forecast	190	200	218	214	197	187	179	1385	140	128	109	120	92	35	25	649
Chipping Norton	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>954</b>
2017 forecast	232	236	262	244	238	218	224	1654	140	141	170	169	156	86	61	923
2018 forecast	194	236	240	265	247	241	221	1644	150	142	144	171	171	85	66	929
2019 forecast	224	199	243	244	272	251	245	1678	147	153	145	147	175	93	66	926
2020 forecast	230	230	202	246	251	277	255	1691	161	150	155	146	149	95	72	928
2021 forecast	238	234	234	204	252	255	281	1698	169	164	152	156	148	81	73	943

Cumnor	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1061</b>
2017 forecast	218	237	234	212	219	238	207	1565	216	194	178	178	169	93	90	1118
2018 forecast	203	219	236	233	214	221	241	1567	219	229	191	178	178	93	82	1170
2019 forecast	227	204	220	237	237	219	225	1569	222	234	226	191	178	98	82	1231
2020 forecast	201	229	207	222	242	244	225	1570	207	237	233	226	191	98	86	1278
2021 forecast	202	202	230	207	225	247	249	1562	209	221	234	233	226	105	86	1314
<b>Didcot</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>3399</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2519</b>
2017 forecast	583	592	539	466	453	485	465	3583	500	454	421	464	424	234	167	2664
2018 forecast	579	595	601	541	471	460	490	3737	545	496	456	472	464	244	210	2887
2019 forecast	619	588	598	602	543	474	462	3886	582	542	498	507	473	265	219	3086
2020 forecast	601	636	600	601	613	552	481	4084	530	580	546	553	508	266	237	3220
2021 forecast	653	620	650	609	613	628	562	4335	547	529	584	602	557	286	238	3343
<b>Eynsham</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1221</b>
2017 forecast	129	139	161	153	157	146	163	1048	205	204	212	203	191	129	95	1239
2018 forecast	123	135	144	166	159	163	152	1042	244	209	209	214	206	122	110	1314
2019 forecast	123	132	143	153	175	168	171	1065	241	250	215	213	219	131	104	1373
2020 forecast	144	131	141	151	162	185	176	1090	260	249	258	219	219	140	112	1457
2021 forecast	158	151	138	148	159	170	193	1117	258	266	257	262	224	140	119	1526
<b>Faringdon</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1180</b>
2017 forecast	281	270	264	269	251	255	223	1813	217	229	221	172	198	82	73	1192
2018 forecast	260	285	272	263	273	256	257	1866	245	213	234	213	172	86	73	1236
2019 forecast	260	271	292	277	271	283	263	1917	273	246	221	232	216	75	76	1339
2020 forecast	241	270	279	297	287	281	289	1944	280	274	256	218	237	94	66	1425
2021 forecast	250	243	270	281	304	291	281	1920	304	277	278	245	219	103	83	1509
<b>Henley</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>809</b>
2017 forecast	115	141	136	159	132	158	126	967	175	182	172	160	153	0	0	842
2018 forecast	113	119	145	139	163	136	162	977	164	179	186	176	164	0	0	869
2019 forecast	101	117	122	148	144	168	140	940	206	168	183	189	180	0	0	926
2020 forecast	116	105	121	126	153	149	172	942	179	211	174	188	194	0	0	946
2021 forecast	116	119	108	125	129	157	153	907	218	183	216	178	193	0	0	988
<b>Kidlington</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>906</b>
2017 forecast	195	179	203	193	162	175	165	1272	158	179	168	129	163	60	57	914
2018 forecast	167	192	178	200	192	161	173	1263	146	157	178	157	127	76	45	886
2019 forecast	171	165	192	176	200	191	159	1254	151	148	157	168	157	59	58	898
2020 forecast	168	169	164	190	174	198	190	1253	140	153	149	149	168	73	45	877
2021 forecast	168	165	168	162	189	172	196	1220	176	143	152	141	148	79	55	894
<b>Oxford</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>1536</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>1358</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>9681</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>1065</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>6256</b>
2017 forecast	1420	1446	1526	1429	1362	1390	1236	9809	1130	1086	1060	1002	907	682	512	6379
2018 forecast	1365	1397	1438	1509	1433	1384	1395	9921	1095	1131	1077	1052	991	683	512	6541
2019 forecast	1295	1345	1389	1416	1508	1451	1389	9793	1262	1090	1118	1068	1039	750	513	6840
2020 forecast	1408	1276	1334	1370	1421	1529	1453	9791	1257	1259	1077	1112	1056	799	559	7119
2021 forecast	1415	1395	1268	1318	1374	1443	1536	9749	1324	1253	1243	1070	1098	814	593	7395

Sonning Common	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>507</b>
2017 forecast	94	97	105	105	94	109	102	706	125	125	87	117	100	0	0	554
2018 forecast	74	97	100	108	108	97	112	696	129	126	125	88	118	0	0	586
2019 forecast	71	76	100	102	111	111	99	670	139	130	127	126	89	0	0	611
2020 forecast	78	74	80	102	106	115	114	669	122	140	132	129	127	0	0	650
2021 forecast	78	80	77	82	106	110	119	652	144	123	142	133	131	0	0	673
Thame	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>2087</b>
2017 forecast	215	226	264	241	228	231	243	1648	362	321	322	319	323	258	246	2151
2018 forecast	236	219	229	267	244	231	233	1659	357	363	324	324	321	266	221	2176
2019 forecast	236	243	226	233	273	250	235	1696	343	360	368	329	330	265	228	2223
2020 forecast	255	239	247	228	237	277	253	1736	351	345	363	370	332	272	226	2259
2021 forecast	254	256	240	247	230	238	277	1742	386	351	346	365	372	274	233	2327
Wallingford	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1199</b>
2017 forecast	217	219	205	204	208	208	178	1439	231	195	188	198	189	122	114	1237
2018 forecast	196	217	218	203	204	208	206	1452	205	229	195	185	197	120	104	1235
2019 forecast	207	196	217	217	202	204	207	1450	237	203	228	194	185	126	103	1276
2020 forecast	221	209	198	218	216	202	204	1468	229	236	203	228	193	118	107	1314
2021 forecast	215	222	209	197	219	215	201	1478	233	228	236	202	227	123	100	1349
Wantage	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2382</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1820</b>
2017 forecast	355	338	393	334	318	369	339	2446	309	333	318	298	294	170	124	1846
2018 forecast	379	365	344	398	341	327	378	2532	314	306	344	317	302	170	141	1894
2019 forecast	357	399	378	353	413	359	340	2599	360	315	321	346	323	174	141	1980
2020 forecast	397	378	418	390	369	435	377	2764	321	366	332	325	354	187	144	2029
2021 forecast	416	411	383	422	399	378	444	2853	358	319	383	330	331	204	155	2080
Watlington	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total Secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>611</b>
2017 forecast	121	130	131	138	116	120	101	857	155	141	125	122	97	0	0	640
2018 forecast	118	119	127	128	136	113	117	858	131	153	139	123	121	0	0	667
2019 forecast	107	116	116	124	125	134	111	833	152	130	151	138	122	0	0	693
2020 forecast	125	107	116	114	122	122	131	837	143	151	129	150	137	0	0	710
2021 forecast	124	124	105	114	112	120	120	819	161	141	150	128	149	0	0	729
Wheatley	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1005</b>
2017 forecast	200	197	234	184	184	203	214	1416	184	170	189	173	164	87	66	1033
2018 forecast	177	199	199	233	186	186	204	1384	201	186	170	189	174	95	63	1078
2019 forecast	165	177	199	197	233	187	187	1345	197	202	185	170	189	100	69	1112
2020 forecast	170	164	178	197	199	235	187	1330	182	197	201	185	170	109	73	1117
2021 forecast	170	171	164	178	199	201	235	1318	179	184	197	201	185	98	79	1123
Witney	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2164</b>
2017 forecast	432	470	418	426	436	425	437	3044	358	377	389	384	324	198	133	2163
2018 forecast	352	434	470	413	428	437	425	2959	414	358	374	385	385	170	161	2247
2019 forecast	351	356	439	469	416	433	469	2933	403	418	360	373	387	201	138	2280
2020 forecast	375	360	362	443	477	421	438	2876	447	407	422	361	377	202	163	2379
2021 forecast	370	380	364	363	449	481	423	2830	418	449	411	421	364	197	164	2424



<b>Woodcote</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>605</b>
2017 forecast	116	128	134	137	131	165	120	931	119	122	122	118	142	0	0	623
2018 forecast	96	119	132	137	140	135	168	927	118	120	123	124	121	0	0	606
2019 forecast	108	101	124	135	141	144	139	892	159	121	122	126	127	0	0	655
2020 forecast	112	112	104	127	139	145	147	886	134	160	122	124	129	0	0	669
2021 forecast	110	116	116	106	131	142	149	870	141	135	162	124	126	0	0	688
<b>Woodstock</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1198</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1067</b>
2017 forecast	159	160	196	164	174	183	160	1196	182	180	186	171	171	113	87	1090
2018 forecast	167	161	163	198	167	176	185	1217	173	186	182	188	173	109	92	1103
2019 forecast	155	169	165	165	201	170	178	1203	195	176	189	186	190	111	89	1136
2020 forecast	167	157	172	166	167	202	171	1202	190	197	179	192	188	122	90	1158
2021 forecast	168	168	159	172	169	168	203	1207	185	193	199	182	193	120	99	1171

<b>County</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Yr1</b>	<b>Yr2</b>	<b>Yr3</b>	<b>Yr4</b>	<b>Yr5</b>	<b>Yr6</b>	<b>Total primary</b>	<b>Yr7</b>	<b>Yr8</b>	<b>Yr9</b>	<b>Yr10</b>	<b>Yr11</b>	<b>Yr12</b>	<b>Yr13</b>	<b>Total secondary</b>
<b>2016 actual</b>	<b>7752</b>	<b>8037</b>	<b>7556</b>	<b>7220</b>	<b>7529</b>	<b>7103</b>	<b>6896</b>	<b>52093</b>	<b>6553</b>	<b>6325</b>	<b>6204</b>	<b>5860</b>	<b>5890</b>	<b>3055</b>	<b>2635</b>	<b>36522</b>
2017 forecast	7622	7796	8083	7562	7284	7606	7152	53105	6817	6584	6366	6257	5861	3163	2455	37503
2018 forecast	7198	7656	7842	8084	7629	7359	7657	53425	7049	6848	6619	6435	6273	3155	2551	38930
2019 forecast	7353	7293	7753	7874	8192	7743	7472	53680	7545	7115	6906	6727	6479	3373	2562	40707
2020 forecast	7640	7459	7399	7796	8002	8324	7835	54455	7366	7618	7191	7024	6771	3520	2726	42216
2021 forecast	7794	7716	7527	7423	7896	8099	8395	54850	7725	7419	7670	7281	7054	3633	2840	43622

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**Division: Banbury Hardwick**  
**Also of interest to all Banbury Divisions**

## **CABINET MEMBER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH & EDUCATION - 22 NOVEMBER 2017**

### **REPORT ON THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF AGE RANGE AT HARDWICK PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**Report by Director for Children's Services**

#### **Introduction**

1. This report follows a local consultation and publication of a statutory Notice relating to the county council's proposal to extend the age range at Hardwick Primary School. The proposal has been made with the support of the school's Governing Body.
2. The school carried out informal public consultation activities with parents / users of the services that used to be managed by the on-site Children's Centre before it closed. Specifically, this was done through the school's newsletters to parents between 30 June 2017 – 14 July 2017.
3. The key to this proposal is that the school wishes to provide, as part of its formal offer, the early years provision previously delivered by the Children's Centre which was co-located on the school site.
4. A Public Notice was published (Annex 1) in the Banbury Cake on 14 September 2017 and was also posted at the school's entrance and on the school website and county council website. The Notice period ran until the 14 September until 11 October 2017. It was accompanied by a Full Proposal document (Annex 2), which was available to read online at the Oxfordshire County Council public website, or by request.
5. The decision-making power in terms of determining the proposal in this case lies with the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Education.

#### **The Proposal**

6. The proposal is to alter Hardwick Primary School's age range from 4-11 to 2-11. This change will enable to school to continue the early years and childcare provision on the site, previously run separately by the Children's Centre, which has closed.
7. The proposal is to formally establish a Nursery offering 16 part time equivalent places for 3 and 4 year olds, and 8 part time equivalent places for two year olds.
8. The services proposed are already being delivered. When the Children's Centre that operated from the school site was closed as part of the Local Authority's required budgetary spending reductions, from April 2017 the school stepped in to maintain this provision and ensure continuity for local families.

The provision is currently run by the school under its community powers facilities, but the governors wish to formalise the arrangement by extending the school age range and creating a nursery class.

9. The Governing Body of Hardwick Primary School wants to be able to meet the needs of the local community into the future, as it does now. Hardwick Primary School is an Ofsted-rated "Good" school (last inspection 2017). Extension of the age range would therefore maintain the number of good quality early years places offered in the local area.
10. Banbury is one of the top six areas in Oxfordshire for expansion of early education and childcare places, to meet a shortfall now that the government's 30 hour childcare entitlement is operating.
11. Officers now seek formal approval for this proposal from the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Education.

### **Representations**

12. The informal public consultation activity carried out by the school generated no objections or comments.
13. The statutory Notice generated zero representations (formal responses).

### **Legal background**

13. The Education & Inspections Act 2006 and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013 establish the procedures that must be followed when changing the age range of a maintained school.
14. Local authorities also have a duty to have regard to statutory guidance, in this particular case "*Making Prescribed Alterations to Mainstream Schools*" published April 2016.
15. The Guidance states that the statutory proposal must contain sufficient information for interested parties to make a decision on whether to support or challenge the proposed change. The proposal should be accessible to all interested parties and should therefore use 'plain English'. The full proposal must be published on a website (e.g. the school or LA's website) along with a statement setting out:
  - how copies of the proposal may be obtained;
  - that anybody can object to, or comment on, the proposal;
  - the date that the representation period ends;
  - and the address to which objections or comments should be submitted.

A brief notice (including details on how the full proposal can be accessed e.g. the website address) must be published in a local newspaper. Within one week of the date of publication on the website, the proposer must send a copy of the proposal and the information set out in the paragraph above to the governing body and any other body or person that the proposer thinks is appropriate.

The county council confirms that it has adhered to the relevant legislation and statutory Guidance.

16. Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of early years and childcare provision, which this expansion would support.
17. **Consideration of consultation and representation period**  
The decision-maker will need to be satisfied that the appropriate fair and open local consultation and/or representation period has been carried out and that the proposer has given full consideration to all the responses received. If the proposer has failed to meet the statutory requirements, a proposal may be deemed invalid and therefore should be rejected. The decision-maker must consider **ALL** the views submitted, including all support for, objections to and comments on the proposal.
18. **Community cohesion**  
Schools have a key part to play in providing opportunities for young people from different backgrounds to learn with, from and about each other; by encouraging, through their teaching, an understanding of, and respect for, other cultures, faiths and communities. When considering a proposal, the decision-maker must consider its impact on community cohesion. This will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking account of the community served by the school and the views of different sections within the community.

## **Financial and Staff Implications**

19. There is no proposed change in the provision in terms of premises and number of places available, and therefore no negative effect is predicted on other local provisions. The provision is being run by the school under its community facilities powers currently in the same accommodation that the Children's Centre used to occupy. This would continue under this proposal.
20. There will be additional staff and increased maintenance requirements costs in taking over the ex-Children's Centre accommodation. These will need to be funded primarily from the school's Early Years funding, which will increase in proportion to increases in pupil numbers. Resources for Early Years are provided by government through the Dedicated Schools Grant, which will increase proportionately to increases in overall early years pupil numbers in Oxfordshire.

## **Equality and Inclusion Implications**

21. The decision-maker must have regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) of LAs/governing bodies, which requires them to have 'due regard' to the need to:
  - eliminate discrimination;
  - advance equality of opportunity; and
  - foster good relations.
22. The Equality Impact Assessment of Oxfordshire's Pupil Place Plan (November 2016 with revised version due for publication November 2017) identified that increasing places at the heart of their communities has a positive impact on equalities through promoting social inclusion and minimising barriers to accessing education. There are not any sex, race or disability discrimination issues that arise from the changes being proposed.

## **Decision**

23. The decision maker has to have regard to 'Guidance for decision makers' April 2016.
24. Decisions must be made within a period of two months of the end of the representation period or they must be referred to the Schools Adjudicator.
25. In considering the proposals for a change of age range, the Cabinet Member can decide to:
  - reject the proposals;
  - approve the proposals without modifications; or
  - approve the proposals with such modifications as the local authority think desirable, having consulted the governing body.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

26. **The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to approve the proposed change of age range at Hardwick Primary School.**

**LUCY BUTLER**

Director for Children's Services

Annexes:

Annex 1: Public Notice

Annex 2: Full Proposal document

CMDPHE6

Contact Officer: Diane Cameron – School Organisation Officer, Education  
Sufficiency & Access, CEF. Tel: 07795301254

November 2017

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**OXFORDSHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL**

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

### **Proposed Change of Age Range at Hardwick Primary School**

Notice is given in accordance with The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 that Oxfordshire County Council intends to make a prescribed alteration to Hardwick Primary School, Ferriston, Banbury, OX16 1XE from 01 January 2018.

The Local Authority, working with the Governing Body of the school, is proposing to alter Hardwick Primary School's age range from 4-11 to 2-11. This change will enable the school to take over and continue the early years and childcare provision on the site, previously run separately by the Children's Centre, which has closed.

This Notice is an extract from the full proposal, which can be viewed under the Current Consultations listings on the Oxfordshire County Council public website at <http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation>. Copies can also be requested by contacting:

**Diane Cameron (School Organisation Officer)**

**Tel: 07795301254 or Email: [diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk)**

**Oxfordshire County Council, Education Sufficiency & Access, 4th Floor, County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND**

Within four weeks from the date of publication of this Notice, any person may object to or make comments on the proposal by sending them to the Local Authority using the online feedback form located on the Oxfordshire County Council website as detailed above, or by email or post to the above addresses.

**Signed: Lucy Butler, Director of Children's Services**

**Publication Date: 14 September 2017**

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**Division: Kidlington South**  
**Also of interest to Kirtlington & Kidlington North**

## **CABINET MEMBER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH & EDUCATION** **22 NOVEMBER 2017**

### **REPORT ON THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF** **EDWARD FEILD PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**Report by Director for Children's Services**

#### **Introduction**

1. This report follows a public consultation and statutory Notice period relating to the county council's proposal to expand Edward Feild Primary School. The proposal was made with the support of the school's Governing Body.
2. An initial public consultation ran from 6 June – 18 July 2017. The consultation document is attached at Annex 1 and was circulated to all parents/carers of pupils at the school, staff and governors, appropriate county council teams, District, Council and Parish councillors, the local library and others. It was also available on the county council consultations webpages through its "current consultations" listing and via the school's website, in addition to being signposted to in the school's newsletters.
3. The consultation leaflet (Annex 1) sets out the reasoning behind the proposal, therefore this is not duplicated in this report. The key point is that Edward Feild Primary School has worked with the county council in admitting above its Admission Number since 2014 in order to meet local demand for places; at the time of consulting on the proposal, pupil forecasts indicated that making this permanent would ensure sufficient school places for increasing pupil numbers in Kidlington, and maintain an element of parental choice within the system.
4. Following completion of the consultation, therefore, a Public Notice was published (Annex 2). The Public Notice was published in the Oxford Mail on 14 September 2017 and was also posted at the school's entrance and on the school website and county council website. The Notice period ran until the 11 October 2017. It was accompanied by a Full Proposal document (Annex 3), which was available to read online at the Oxfordshire County Council public website, or by request.
5. Since the statutory process began, new pupil number forecasts have been finalised, which now show that pupil numbers in Kidlington are expected to stabilise at a lower level than previously forecast. It is, therefore, now judged that if Edward Feild Primary School remains at its current Admission Number of 45 this would be sufficient in the short/medium term.
6. The decision-making power in terms of determining the proposal in this case lies with the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Education.

## The Proposal

7. The proposal was to expand Edward Feild Primary School from its previous Planned Admission Number of 45 to one of 60 (i.e. to become a standard 2 form entry school) on a permanent basis from 1 September 2018. This would increase the total number of places per year available across the Kidlington area (including Dr South's Primary School in Islip) from 195 to 210.
8. The proposal was based on pupil forecasts calculated in 2016 which showed that pupil numbers were expected to remain at a level which could result in a shortage of places in some years if Edward Field Primary School returned to its previous admission number of 45:

YEAR	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL
<b>2016 actual</b>	185	199	200	169	193	170	177	<b>1,293</b>
<b>2017 forecast</b>	213	182	199	199	168	190	166	<b>1,318</b>
<b>2018 forecast</b>	185	212	182	198	198	167	188	<b>1,329</b>
<b>2019 forecast</b>	190	183	212	181	197	197	164	<b>1,324</b>
<b>2020 forecast</b>	187	187	182	211	180	195	194	<b>1,337</b>
<b>2021 forecast</b>	186	185	187	181	211	178	192	<b>1,319</b>

9. Actual pupil numbers in 2016 turned out to be somewhat lower than forecast. Moreover, new pupil forecasts calculated in summer 2017 have revised down future projections:

YEAR	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total
<b>2016 actual</b>	183	204	195	162	177	166	178	<b>1265</b>
<b>2017 forecast</b>	195	179	203	193	162	175	165	<b>1272</b>
<b>2018 forecast</b>	167	192	178	200	192	161	173	<b>1263</b>
<b>2019 forecast</b>	171	165	192	176	200	191	159	<b>1254</b>
<b>2020 forecast</b>	168	169	164	190	174	198	190	<b>1253</b>
<b>2021 forecast</b>	168	165	168	162	189	172	196	<b>1220</b>

10. The county council considers that for effective school organisation, a margin of "spare" school capacity is necessary, to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. The National Audit Office considers it "*reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice*" 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*".<sup>1</sup> Based on the revised forecasts, it would no longer be necessary for Edward Field Primary School to permanently expand to ensure sufficient school places, including the recommended level of spare capacity.
11. The Governing Body of Edward Feild Primary School wants to be able to continue to meet the needs of the local community into the future, as it has done in the past. It has agreed that if there are insufficient pupils forecast within Kidlington it would be inappropriate to continue to expand the school at

<sup>1</sup> 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places*

this time. The governors remain interested in expanding the school in future should the situation change, for example due to new housing proposals in the area. Oxfordshire County Council is very appreciative of the flexibility and pragmatism that the Governing Body of the school has shown in this changing situation.

12. Given the new forecast data, officers now recommend that this proposal is not approved at the current time and the situation is kept under review. Should pupil numbers rise higher than currently forecast, a new proposal to expand the school could be published.

## **Representations**

13. The public consultation generated three responses. All supported the proposal in principle, while two of them also raised concerns. The concerns raised were about whether the increase in pupil numbers would in fact be sustained in future, and concern about traffic issues and outdoor space at the school if pupil numbers were to rise.
14. The Statutory Notice generated five representations (formal responses). One supported the proposal in principle, while four opposed it in principle. The concerns raised by objections were mainly traffic and parking related once more. Another concern was raised by the Catholic Archdiocese about the effect of the proposal on pupil numbers at other Kidlington school, including St Thomas More Catholic Primary School.

## **Legal background**

15. The Education & Inspections Act 2006 and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013 establish the procedures that must be followed when enlarging school premises.
16. Local authorities also have a duty to have regard to statutory guidance, in this particular case "*Making Prescribed Alterations to Mainstream Schools*" published April 2016.
17. The Guidance states that the statutory proposal must contain sufficient information for interested parties to make a decision on whether to support or challenge the proposed change. The proposal should be accessible to all interested parties and should therefore use 'plain English'. The full proposal must be published on a website (e.g. the school or LA's website) along with a statement setting out:
  - how copies of the proposal may be obtained;
  - that anybody can object to, or comment on, the proposal;
  - the date that the representation period ends;
  - and the address to which objections or comments should be submitted.

## CMDPHE7

A brief notice (including details on how the full proposal can be accessed e.g. the website address) must be published in a local newspaper. Within one week of the date of publication on the website, the proposer must send a copy of the proposal and the information set out in the paragraph above to the governing body and any other body or person that the proposer thinks is appropriate.

The county council confirms that it has adhered to the relevant legislation and statutory Guidance.

18. Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of school places. Based on current forecasts, it is not now considered necessary to expand Edward Field Primary School to comply with this duty.

### **Financial and Staff Implications**

19. It is now recommended that the school should not be expanded at this time; there would therefore be no financial or staff implications.
20. If the school were to be expanded, the county council would be responsible for funding the costs of the necessary building works. Where possible, subject to the constraints of Regulation 123 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended), S106 developer contributions would be sought from planned and future housing development in the area, but these cannot be assured.
21. If the school were to be expanded, there would be increased revenue costs to the school for additional staff and for increased maintenance requirements. These would need to be funded from the school's delegated School Budget Share, which would increase in proportion to increases in pupil numbers. Given the revised pupil forecasts the school would be at risk of enrolling insufficient pupil numbers to support the additional revenue costs of expansion.

### **Equality and Inclusion Implications**

22. The decision-maker must have regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) of LAs/governing bodies, which requires them to have 'due regard' to the need to:
  - eliminate discrimination;
  - advance equality of opportunity; and
  - foster good relations.
23. There are not considered to be any equality and inclusion issues that arise from the proposal.

## Decision

24. Decisions must be made within a period of two months of the end of the representation period or they must be referred to the Schools Adjudicator.
25. In considering the proposals for a school expansion, the Cabinet Member can decide to:
  - reject the proposals;
  - approve the proposals without modifications; or
  - approve the proposals with such modifications as the local authority think desirable, having consulted the governing body.

## RECOMMENDATION

26. **The Cabinet Member is RECOMMENDED to reject the proposed expansion of Edward Feild Primary School.**

### LUCY BUTLER

Director for Children's Services

Annexes:                      Annex 1: Consultation leaflet  
                                     Annex 2: Public Notice  
                                     Annex 3: Full Proposal document

Contact Officer:              Diane Cameron – School Organisation Officer, Education  
   Sufficiency & Access, CEF. Tel: 07795301254

November 2017

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## **Consultation on a proposal to expand Edward Feild Primary School, Kidlington**

**6 June 2017 – 18 July 2017**

Edward Feild Primary School is located in the village of Kidlington, near Oxford, in Cherwell District. The school is part of the Kidlington area partnership of schools and currently has a Published Admission Number of 45 (i.e. the school admits up to 45 children each year in to the Reception class).

The school has recently been inspected by Ofsted in May 2017 and is graded as Good. School performance data provides evidence of rapid improvement since the Ofsted inspection:

- By 2016, Early Years and Key Stage 1 outcomes were mostly at or above the county and national averages.
- By 2016, Key Stage 2 outcomes were still slightly below county or national averages, but had improved, and were above the DfE floor standard.
- Attendance rates are high and rates of persistent absence or exclusion are low.

The total number of children on roll at the January 2017 pupil census was 297 as shown below:

<b>Year Group:</b>	<b>Reception</b>	<b>Y1</b>	<b>Y2</b>	<b>Y3</b>	<b>Y4</b>	<b>Y5</b>	<b>Y6</b>
<b>Number of Pupils:</b>	50	54	52	32	39	29	41

### **What is being proposed?**

#### **Expansion**

Oxfordshire County Council working with the leadership team of the school, propose to increase Edward Feild's Published Admission Number (PAN) in September 2018 from 45 to 60 on a permanent basis.

This means that each year group that starts at the school from September 2018 onward would consist of up to 60 places, making a maximum total of 420 pupils in Reception to Year 6 across the whole school eventually.

The school's total numbers would grow gradually each year as 60 children are admitted into the Reception class, allowing the school to adjust to the larger size. Should there be a demand for places in older year groups as a result of children moving into the village and needing school places, the school will review whether it is able to expand the older year groups too.

### **Class organisation**

Where possible, county council policy is to organise and expand primary schools in multiples of 15 or 30 children per year group (i.e. half or a full form of entry) at a time. This helps schools organise more easily their classes across the year groups. An advantage of this proposal to increase the Admission Number from 45 to 60 is that the children would be admitted in two full forms of 30 each, and would stay in those single age classes as they progressed up through the school, rather than being taught in mixed-age classes.

There are many schools across the county that operate with an admission number of 60 as standard. The exact organisation of the classes would be managed by the school, and would be dependent on the number of children admitted.

### **Reasons for proposal**

Schools across Kidlington have experienced rising demand for places in recent years, and there has been a pressure on availability of places across the partnership for the younger children. Edward Feild Primary School wants to be able to meet the needs of the local community and since 2014 has, at the request of the county council, been above its PAN of 45, welcoming in up to 60 children into Reception in those years, to meet local demand. A decision now needs to be taken as to whether to permanently expand the school to an annual intake of 60, or return it to an intake of 45.

The most recent available forecast for primary pupil numbers across Kidlington is shown below. Note that this forecast does NOT include additional pupils generated by any new housing development in the area and is therefore viewed by the county council as a conservative estimate:

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Y1</b>	<b>Y2</b>	<b>Y3</b>	<b>Y4</b>	<b>Y5</b>	<b>Y6</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2016</b>	185	199	200	169	193	170	177	<b>1,293</b>
<b>2017</b>	213	182	199	199	168	190	166	<b>1,318</b>
<b>2018</b>	185	212	182	198	198	167	188	<b>1,329</b>
<b>2019</b>	190	183	212	181	197	197	164	<b>1,324</b>
<b>2020</b>	187	187	182	211	180	195	194	<b>1,337</b>
<b>2021</b>	186	185	187	181	211	178	192	<b>1,319</b>

If Edward Feild Primary School were to return to an admission number of 45, the Kidlington partnership of schools jointly would provide 195 primary places per year; if Edward Feild Primary School permanently expands to an admission number of 60, the partnership would jointly offer 210 places per year.

The County Council considers that for effective school organisation, a margin of "spare" school capacity is necessary, to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. The Department for Education (DfE) considers it "reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice" 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".<sup>1</sup> The figures above show that, without permanent

<sup>1</sup> 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places*

expansion of Edward Feild Primary School, the number of surplus places in Kidlington falls below what is considered reasonable to accommodate parental preference and natural fluctuations in pupil numbers.

Expansion of school capacity is needed to meet the demands of the existing population, and to allow for population fluctuations and movement into the area by new families, including into any new homes built within the village. To enable the county council to meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficient pupil places for the growing population in Kidlington, a permanent expansion of Edward Feild Primary School is now sought.

If Edward Feild Primary School expands to 2 form entry (PAN 60) on a permanent basis, there will be sufficient places to meet the current scale of population growth.

## **Buildings**

Oxfordshire County Council has already carried out the first phase of required works at the school in order to accommodate the additional children that were admitted in the last three academic years. This included internal works to make existing accommodation suitable for classroom use, and the provision of two additional classrooms. To accommodate a permanent increase to PAN 60, the county council would provide an additional new classroom at a later date.

It is expected that the cost of extending the school will be met from money the county council has secured from developers building houses in the local area. It may also require contributions from any future developments not yet applied for.

## **Important points to remember**

- This consultation is about **the principle of expanding Edward Feild Primary School**. It is **not** about any decisions to allocate housing development to the area made by Cherwell District Council. Comments on housing development proposals need to be made direct to Cherwell District Council.
- Issues around traffic, parking and design will be addressed as the planned additional construction works for the final extra classroom go through the process for planning permission, in the usual way.
- This consultation is taking place until **18 July 2017**. You have until midnight on that date to give us your views. All responses received will then be considered.
- The next step, after consideration of consultation responses, would be for the publication of a Statutory Notice, which offers another opportunity for interested parties to respond to the proposal. The Oxfordshire County Council Cabinet Member for Children, Education & Families would then formally decide whether to approve the proposal to expand the school.

## **How you can respond to this consultation**

This information is available online at the county council's website in the consultations section: <http://myconsultations.oxfordshire.gov.uk>. We would like to hear from you if you

support this proposal as well as if you have any concerns. There are several ways you can submit your views:

- respond online at the above web address using the online form for this consultation, on the Oxfordshire County Council current consultations webpage
- email your response to: [diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk) putting **EDWARD FEILD EXPANSION** in the subject line;
- hand in your response at Edward Feild Primary School's office, to be passed on to the county council.

**You must respond by 18 July 2017.**



**OXFORDSHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL**

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

### **Proposed Expansion of Edward Feild Primary School**

Notice is given in accordance with The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 that Oxfordshire County Council intends to make a prescribed alteration to Edward Feild Primary School, Bicester Rd, Kidlington OX5 2LG from 01 September 2018.

The Local Authority, working with the Governing Body of the school, is proposing to expand Edward Feild Primary School to a standard 2 form entry size, rising from the current Planned Admission Number (PAN) of 45 to one of 60 from September 2018 onward.

This Notice is an extract from the full proposal, which can be viewed under the Current Consultations listings on the Oxfordshire County Council public website at <http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation>. Copies can also be requested by contacting:

**Diane Cameron (School Organisation Officer)**

Tel: 07795301254 or Email: [diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

**Oxfordshire County Council, Education Sufficiency & Access, 4th Floor, County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND**

Within four weeks from the date of publication of this Notice, any person may object to or make comments on the proposal by sending them to the Local Authority using the online feedback form located on the Oxfordshire County Council website as detailed above, or by email or post to the above addresses.

**Signed: Lucy Butler, Director of Children's Services**

**Publication Date: 14 September 2017**

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# OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

## FULL PROPOSAL

### Expansion of Edward Feild Primary School

Notice is given in accordance with The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 that Oxfordshire County Council intends to make a prescribed alteration to Edward Feild Primary School, Bicester Rd, Kidlington OX5 2LG from 01 September 2018.

The Local Authority proposes to expand Edward Feild Primary School to a standard 2 form entry size, rising from the current Planned Admission Number (PAN) of 45 to one of 60 from September 2018 onward. This means that each year group that starts at the school from September 2018 onward would consist of up to 60 places, organised as two classes of 30, making a maximum total of 420 pupils in Reception to Year 6 across the whole school eventually.

Children would be admitted into Reception in two full forms of 30 each, and would most likely stay in that single age class as they progressed up through the school.

Schools across Kidlington have experienced rising demand for places in recent years, and there has been a pressure on availability of places across the partnership for the younger children. Edward Feild Primary School wants to be able to meet the needs of the local community and since 2014 has, at the request of the county council, been above its PAN of 45, welcoming in up to 60 children into Reception in those years, to meet local demand. A decision now needs to be taken as to whether to permanently expand the school to an annual intake of 60, or return it to an intake of 45.

The most recent available forecast for primary pupil numbers across Kidlington is shown below. Note that this forecast does NOT include additional pupils generated by any new housing development in the area and is therefore viewed by the county council as a conservative estimate:

YEAR	R	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL
2016	185	199	200	169	193	170	177	1,293
2017	213	182	199	199	168	190	166	1,318
2018	185	212	182	198	198	167	188	1,329
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2020	187	187	182	211	180	195	194	1,337
2021	186	185	187	181	211	178	192	1,319

If Edward Feild Primary School were to return to an admission number of 45, the Kidlington partnership of schools jointly would provide 195 primary places per year; if Edward Feild Primary School permanently expands to an admission number of 60, the partnership would jointly offer 210 places per year.

The County Council considers that for effective school organisation, a margin of “spare” school capacity is necessary, to provide some flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. The Department for Education (DfE) considers it “*reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent primary surplus to allow them some opportunity to respond to parental choice*” 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*”.<sup>1</sup> The figures above show that, without permanent expansion of Edward Feild Primary School, the number of surplus places in Kidlington falls below what is considered reasonable to accommodate parental preference and natural fluctuations in pupil numbers.

Expansion of school capacity is needed to meet the demands of the existing population, and to allow for population fluctuations and movement into the area by new families, including into any new homes built within the village. To enable the county council to meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficient pupil places for the growing population in Kidlington, a permanent expansion of Edward Feild Primary School is now sought.

If Edward Feild Primary School expands to 2 form entry (PAN 60) on a permanent basis, there will be sufficient places to meet the current scale of population growth.

The school has very recently been rated Good by Ofsted: expansion will ensure sufficiency of good quality education to children living within the village as its population grows, and that there is an effective operation of parental choice.

The total estimated cost of expansion is £365K, and this will primarily be funded from Basic Need funding for required additional school places. Future housing developments may also be required to contribute s106 contributions retrospectively.

This full proposal can be viewed under the Current Consultations listings on the Oxfordshire County Council public website at <http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation>. Copies can also be requested by contacting:

**Diane Cameron (School Organisation Officer)**  
**Oxfordshire County Council, Education Sufficiency & Access, 4th Floor,**  
**County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND**  
**Tel: 07795301254 or Email: [diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk)**

Any person may object to or make comments (representations) on the proposed expansion by sending them to the Local Authority using the online feedback form located on the Oxfordshire County Council website as detailed above, or by email or post to the above address.

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<sup>1</sup> 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places*



**All representations must be received by midnight on 11 October 2017.**

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<p><b>Division: Abingdon North</b> <b>Also of interest to all Abingdon Divisions</b></p>
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## **CABINET MEMBER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH & EDUCATION - 22 NOVEMBER 2017**

### **REPORT ON THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF AGE RANGE AT DUNMORE PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**Report by Director for Children's Services**

#### **Introduction**

1. This report follows a local consultation and statutory Notice period relating to the county council's proposal to extend the age range at Dunmore Primary School. The proposal has been made with the support of the school's Governing Body.
2. The school carried out informal public consultation activities with local parents / carers who were not using the school's Nursery, but were taking up school places from Reception year onwards. This was done through a questionnaire in February 2016 (Annex 1) and the needs of parents who responded was analysed (Annex 2).
3. A Public Notice was published (Annex 3) in the Abingdon Herald on 27 September 2017 and was also posted at the school's entrance and on the school website and county council website. The Notice period ran from 27 September until 24 October 2017. It was accompanied by a Full Proposal document (Annex 4), which was available to read online at the Oxfordshire County Council public website, or by request.
4. The decision-making power in terms of determining the proposal in this case lies with the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Education.

#### **The Proposal**

5. The proposal is to alter Dunmore Primary School's age range from 3-11 to 2-11 from 1 January 2018.
6. The proposal is to formally establish provision of 24 part time equivalent places for 2 and 3 year olds, and new wraparound care provision for this age group and for 4 and 5 year olds. For clarity, the full early years offer being proposed at the school is as follows (as set out with more detail in Annex 2):

CMDPHE8

<b>Provision</b>	<b>Times</b>	<b>Maximum number of children</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
CORE 2-3 year olds (15 hour funded priority)	9am – 12 OR 12 - 3pm	12 (24 places)	Former Children's Centre building
Wraparound for 2-3 year olds	EITHER 7.45 – 9am OR 3 – 5.45pm	4	Former Children's Centre building
CORE 3-4 year olds (Nursery age)	9 – 3pm	60	Existing Nursery class room + 'Beehive' space in Dunmore School
Wraparound for 3-4 year olds	7.45 – 9am, 3 – 5.45pm	12	Former Children's Centre building
Wraparound for 4-5 year olds (Reception classes)	7.45 – 8.45am, 3.10 – 5.45pm	12	Former Children's Centre building

7. The provision for 2 year-olds is currently run by the school under its community powers facilities (since September 2017), but the governors wish to formalise the arrangement by extending the school age range.
8. The Governing Body of Dunmore Primary School wants to be able to meet the needs of the local community into the future, as it does now. Dunmore Primary School is an Ofsted-rated "Good" school (last inspection 2017). Extension of the age range would therefore increase the number and extent of good quality early years places offered in the local area.
9. The Council has obtained DfE approval for capital grant clawback deferral dependent on the former Children's Centre being used by the school to deliver additional funded early education and wraparound childcare places.
10. Officers now seek formal approval for this proposal from the Cabinet Member for Public Health & Education.

### **Representations**

11. The informal public consultation activity carried out by the school generated 17 responses, and identified the main barriers to taking up the school's Nursery offer were the lack of wraparound care (58% of respondents) and no provision being available on a Friday afternoon (33% of respondents).
12. The statutory Notice generated two representations (formal responses). One of these was from Abingdon Town Council, which responded with formal support for the proposal.

### **Legal background**

## CMDPHE8

13. The Education & Inspections Act 2006 and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools)(England) Regulations 2013 establish the procedures that must be followed when changing the age range of a maintained school.
14. Local authorities also have a duty to have regard to statutory guidance, in this particular case "*Making Prescribed Alterations to Mainstream Schools*" published April 2016.
15. The Guidance states that the statutory proposal must contain sufficient information for interested parties to make a decision on whether to support or challenge the proposed change. The proposal should be accessible to all interested parties and should therefore use 'plain English'. The full proposal must be published on a website (e.g. the school or LA's website) along with a statement setting out:
  - how copies of the proposal may be obtained;
  - that anybody can object to, or comment on, the proposal;
  - the date that the representation period ends;
  - and the address to which objections or comments should be submitted.
16. A brief notice (including details on how the full proposal can be accessed e.g. the website address) must be published in a local newspaper. Within one week of the date of publication on the website, the proposer must send a copy of the proposal and the information set out in the paragraph above to the governing body and any other body or person that the proposer thinks is appropriate.
17. The county council confirms that it has adhered to the relevant legislation and statutory Guidance.
18. Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of early years and childcare provision, which this expansion would support.
19. **Consideration of consultation and representation period**

The decision-maker will need to be satisfied that the appropriate fair and open local consultation and/or representation period has been carried out and that the proposer has given full consideration to all the responses received. If the proposer has failed to meet the statutory requirements, a proposal may be deemed invalid and therefore should be rejected. The decision-maker must consider **ALL** the views submitted, including all support for, objections to and comments on the proposal.
20. **Community cohesion**

Schools have a key part to play in providing opportunities for young people from different backgrounds to learn with, from and about each other; by encouraging, through their teaching, an understanding of, and respect for, other cultures, faiths and communities. When considering a proposal, the decision-maker must consider its impact on community cohesion. This will need to be considered on

## CMDPHE8

a case-by-case basis, taking account of the community served by the school and the views of different sections within the community.

### **Financial and Staff Implications**

21. There is no anticipated negative effect predicted on other local provisions. The proposed provision for 2 year-olds is already being run by the school under its community facilities powers, in the same accommodation that the Children's Centre used to occupy. This would continue under this proposal.
22. There will be additional staff and increased maintenance requirements costs in taking over the ex-Children's Centre accommodation. These will need to be funded primarily from the school's Early Years funding, which will increase in proportion to increases in pupil numbers. Resources for Early Years are provided by government through the Dedicated Schools Grant, which will increase proportionately to increases in overall early years pupil numbers in Oxfordshire.

### **Equality and Inclusion Implications**

23. The decision-maker must have regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) of LAs/governing bodies, which requires them to have 'due regard' to the need to:
  - eliminate discrimination;
  - advance equality of opportunity; and
  - foster good relations.
24. The Equality Impact Assessment of Oxfordshire's Pupil Place Plan (November 2016 with revised version due for publication November 2017) identified that increasing places at the heart of their communities has a positive impact on equalities through promoting social inclusion and minimising barriers to accessing education. There are not any sex, race or disability discrimination issues that arise from the changes being proposed.

### **Decision**

25. The decision maker has to have regard to 'Guidance for decision makers' April 2016.
26. Decisions must be made within a period of two months of the end of the representation period or they must be referred to the Schools Adjudicator.
27. In considering the proposals for a change of age range, the Cabinet Member can decide to:
  - reject the proposals;
  - approve the proposals without modifications; or



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For Parents of children in Years R, 1 and 2 who’s children did not attend our Nursery but who did come to the September intake for reception

Dear parents/carers,

We need your help!

We are seeking to find out more about your choices of pre-school education so that we can ensure that our Nursery provision continues to meet the needs of our catchment area.

Please could you answer the following questions by ticking as many boxes as you feel apply to the child/children that you sent to our reception classes.

Why did you choose not to send your child/children to Dunmore Primary School Nursery?

- I did not know the school had a Nursery class
- I did not want to move my child from the pre-school/Nursery they were already attending because it would have unsettled them
- I needed ‘wrap around’ care (more than 9am – 3pm)
- I needed to send my child to a preschool on a Friday afternoon
- I wanted my child to attend a pre-school near my workplace
- I didn’t want to send my child to Dunmore School Nursery for another reason.

Please specify

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Thank you for taking the time to help us understand your needs better.

Please return this letter to the school office by **(1 week from issue)**

Kind regards

Mr D Kendell  
(EYFS leader)

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Needs analysis for parents who did not choose to send their child to our Nursery but did get a place at our school (Cohorts 2014/15/16)

Of 70 letters sent out we had a return of 12 (17%)

Figures below indicate the % of the return and predictions of how many children this would mean if the return had been 100%

	% of return	#of children (1 per return)	#of children if %100 return (over 3 year groups)
I didn't know the school had a Nursery class	17	2	<b>12</b>
I did not want to move my child from the pre-school/Nursery they were already attending because it would unsettle them	42	5	<b>29</b>
I needed 'wrap around ' care (more than 9am-3pm)	58	7	<b>41</b>
I needed to send my child to a preschool on a Friday afternoon	33	4	<b>23</b>
I wanted my child to attend a preschool near my workplace	25	3	<b>18</b>
<b>I didn't want to send my child to Dunmore School Nursery for another reason</b>	8	1	<b>6</b>

#### **Additional comments**

##### **I didn't live in the area**

There were no spaces

I think there is a confusion locally between Dunmore Nursery and Dunmore Pre-school and what each provision can offer

Whilst our first child didn't attend Dunmore nursery for logistical reasons we intend our second child to attend the Nursery as soon as they are able to.

I didn't know that wrap around care was available in the form of FKC for my first child. (Second child did attend)

#### **What could we do differently in order to effectively provide for the needs of our families?**

- **Make it clear on Website and Early Years offer website (OCC) what we offer and how it differs from a preschool.**
- **Make clear the benefits of school readiness that coming to a school based Nursery provide a child and that our tracking data supports this in terms of smoother transitions (N children attain higher baseline assessment scores than non DN children) AND improved outcomes (EYFSP)**
- **Provide Wrap around care (more than 9 – 3) for up to 12 children (41/3)**
- **Open on a Friday afternoon**
- **Provide wrap around care that means parents can travel to work (7.30 – 9 and 3 – 6pm?)**

**Only one return mentioned not living in the area. This is supported by the actual of children who joined our school in the YearR – 2 year groups ( )**

February 2016 DK

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**OXFORDSHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL**

## **PUBLIC NOTICE**

### **Proposed Change of Age Range at Dunmore Primary School**

Notice is given in accordance with The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 that Oxfordshire County Council intends to make a prescribed alteration to Dunmore Primary School, Northcourt Road, Abingdon OX14 1NR from 01 January 2018.

The Local Authority, working with the Governing Body of the school, is proposing to alter Dunmore Primary School's age range from 3-11 to 2-11. This change will enable the school to establish new early years and childcare provision for 2 year-olds, in the former Children's Centre accommodation on the school site.

This Notice is an extract from the full proposal, which can be viewed under the Current Consultations listings on the Oxfordshire County Council public website at <http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation>. Copies can also be requested by contacting:

**Diane Cameron (School Organisation Officer)**

**Tel: 07795301254 or Email: [diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk)**

**Oxfordshire County Council, Education Sufficiency & Access, 4th Floor, County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND**

Within four weeks from the date of publication of this Notice, any person may object to or make comments on the proposal by sending them to the Local Authority using the online feedback form located on the Oxfordshire County Council website as detailed above, or by email or post to the above addresses.

**Signed: Lucy Butler, Director of Children's Services**

**Publication Date: 27 September 2017**

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## **Full Proposal Document Extension of Age Range at Dunmore Primary School, Abingdon**

Notice is given in accordance with The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013 that Oxfordshire County Council intends to make a prescribed alteration to Dunmore Primary School, Northcourt Road, Abingdon OX14 1NR from 01 January 2018.

The Local Authority, working with the Governing Body of the school, is proposing to alter Dunmore Primary School's age range from 3-11 to 2-11.

Dunmore Primary School currently has 41 pupils (aged 3-4) on roll in its Nursery, with additional children to be admitted as they turn 3 years old at the start of the spring and summer terms in 2018. From September 2017 the Governing Body has used its community powers facility to provide day care for up to nine 2 year olds in the mornings only, but wishes now to establish formal provision for 2 year olds as part of the school.

The existing Nursery accommodation is sufficient for up to 60 Early Years children at any one time.

### **The proposal**

The school would offer a 12 place day care setting for 2/3 year olds with 15 hours entitlement, plus wraparound care, using the former Children's Centre accommodation which is located on Dunmore Primary School's site. Spare capacity would be offered to fee paying parents of 2 year olds.

The school would additionally offer 60 places in its Nursery for 3/4 year olds with a mixture of 15/30 hours of entitlement and wraparound care for this cohort from 7.45-9am and 3-5.45pm daily (term time) using the former Children's Centre accommodation.

Alongside this, the school would deliver enhanced wraparound care for its Reception year group cohort also using the former Children's Centre accommodation.

From January 2018 therefore, the proposed new and enhanced provision would be:

<b>Provision</b>	<b>Times</b>	<b>Maximum number of children</b>	<b>Accommodation</b>
CORE 2-3 year olds (15 hour funded priority)	9am – 12 OR 12 - 3pm	12 (24 places)	Former Children's Centre building
Wraparound for 2-3 year olds	EITHER 7.45 – 9am OR 3 – 5.45pm	4	Former Children's Centre building
CORE 3-4 year olds (Nursery age)	9 – 3pm	60	Existing Nursery class room + 'Beehive' space in Dunmore School
Wraparound for 3-4 year olds	7.45 – 9am, 3 – 5.45pm	12	Former Children's Centre building
Wraparound for 4-5 year olds (Reception)	7.45 – 8.45am, 3.10 – 5.45pm	12	Former Children's Centre building

The room formerly used as an adult meeting room/staffroom in the Children's Centre building would be earmarked to host multi-agency meetings relating to children on the school roll.

The existing Fun Kids holiday club would use the building to enhance its provision.

### **Need / Demand**

Early Education (from 2 if less advantaged/in receipt of disability allowance) has been identified as seeming to make a difference to children's life chances.

The school's own research estimates that up to 6 children per year group may choose Dunmore Primary for day care (2 year olds payed places). This would also be on the proviso that wraparound care was offered. By offering wraparound care options the school would be more popular to the potential 12 families per year group (including families entitled to 15 hours of 2 year old provision) who identified this lack of provision from age 2 as the main reason they did not use the Nursery. Through offering enhanced wrap around care opportunities for families with children in the Early Years Foundation Stage the school would automatically increase the number of in-catchment children attending its Nursery provision.

In Abingdon wards, 88 places for funded 2 year olds are needed, but only 70 are available. This gives a sufficiency of 80% and a shortfall of at least 18 places in the area. By increasing provision at Dunmore Primary School, Oxfordshire County Council is striving to meet its duty to ensure sufficient early years and childcare provision.



In serving families of 2 year olds, the school governors would be in an improved position to look at plugging the gaps in early intervention/identification of need for families with an entitlement to free childcare for 2 year olds. The school would be able to support these families in order to get them the help that they need from other agencies. This understanding could translate to smoother transitions into partnership schools for these vulnerable learners.

The school's current offer of 9am-3pm Monday – Thursday and 9 – 12 Friday (without wraparound care) has become less popular to parents with year on year reductions in numbers of children attending its Nursery. In 2017/18 the school opened its Nursery provision on Friday afternoons following parental demand investigated as part of the 30 hour offer. Numbers for this year have subsequently increased.

School research into the reduction in numbers suggests that parents who do not currently choose the Nursery require wraparound care and up to 30 hours provision (58% of survey return).

The school leadership team estimates that 12 children per year group (of those surveyed) could take up some form of wraparound care. There is a waiting list for current wraparound care (Fun Kids club) which is available on a first come, first served basis to 3 – 11 year olds.

### **Additional Information**

There would be no change to the current admissions policy for children into the Nursery at the school (aside from the age range alteration), or to admissions into the school's Reception. Children attending the Nursery would still, as now, need to apply for a school place in Reception class at the correct time. Attending the Nursery does not mean that the child is automatically allocated a place in Reception.

The school has recently been rated Good by Ofsted (January 2017): the extension of its age range will help to ensure sufficiency and continuity of good quality early years education and childcare for families living in the area.

The former Children's Centre accommodation would become a part of Dunmore Primary School's buildings at no capital cost. The school may need to employ additional qualified teaching staff, depending on attendance patterns.

This full proposal can be viewed under the Current Consultations listings on the Oxfordshire County Council public website at <http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultation>. Copies can also be requested by contacting:

**Diane Cameron (School Organisation Officer)**

**Oxfordshire County Council, Education Sufficiency & Access, 4th Floor,  
County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND**

**Tel: 07795301254 or Email: [diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:diane.cameron@oxfordshire.gov.uk)**

Any person may object to or make comments (representations) on the proposed change by using the online feedback form located on the Oxfordshire County Council website as detailed above, or by email or post to the above address. Alternatively, a written response may be handed in at the school's reception office.

**All representations must be received by midnight on 24 October 2017.**