

Oxfordshire County Council

Pupil Place Plan

2018-2022

November 2018





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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 2022 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 starting to arrive at secondary school.

2.1 Oxfordshire's education providers

Early education

Local authorities are not expected to deliver early years provision themselves but to work with providers, including maintained schools, in order to ensure there is sufficient provision available to meet families' needs.

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

Primary education

As of October 2018, Oxfordshire is home to 240 state sector mainstream schools providing primary education, three of which also provide secondary education. Included in this total are three Infant schools and two Junior schools; all other primary schools provide education for children aged 4-11, and many also offer places for younger children, either directly or through co-located private, voluntary and independent childcare providers of funded early years education. The county council has an above average number of pupils being admitted to their first-choice school, with 93% of on-time applicants offered their first preference primary school for September 2018.

In 2009 the DfE approved a 'Primary Strategy for Change for Oxfordshire'. Through a process of locality review and joining up funding streams, the aim is to provide an outstanding primary school in the heart of the community. The principle of, wherever possible, 1 form entry and 2 form entry schools (i.e. admission numbers of 30 or 60) being the preferred model of school organisation in Oxfordshire was acknowledged. This means that schools are ideally organised to allow admission of one full form of

entry or two full forms of entry in any one year. This allows classes to be organised as multiples of 30 pupils per year group which conforms to statutory class size requirements and most effective use of revenue resources.

Intakes of 15 and 45 are also models which are used in many county schools: these models require by definition some mixed year group teaching, usually with 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 2018, Oxfordshire is home to 40 state sector mainstream schools currently providing secondary education, including three schools providing for the 14-19 age range: Banbury Space Studio (opened 2014), UTC Oxfordshire in Didcot (2015) and Bicester Technology Studio (2016).

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

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

Specialist education

Oxfordshire is home to 15 state sector schools providing specialist provision for children with special educational needs, including one Alternative Provision Academy (Pupil Referral Unit) and one Hospital School.

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

There are 12 specialist resource bases (with three more due to open in 2019) 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 continue to 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 SEND, an Education, Health and Care Plan, or be undergoing an assessment of their special educational needs. The decision about admission to a special school or resource base is based on clearly defined indicators. Each child is considered carefully according to their needs by a panel of experienced professionals. Parental views are taken into consideration.

2.2 Policies and legislation

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

Early education and childcare sufficiency

Provision of early education and childcare is vital for the local economy, and for developing stronger communities. The aim of childcare is to ensure parents are supported to be economically active, either in work, or in study or training for work. Early education focuses on the specific learning needs of very young children, to prepare them for lifelong learning and ensure that they are ready to go to school. Funded early education for 2-year-old children aims to reduce levels of inequality and narrow the pre-school educational gap between disadvantaged and better off children.

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

- **Sufficient childcare** means securing the right type and volume of provision, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (up to 18 for a disabled child).
- **Sufficient early years provision** means families being able to access their free entitlement for qualifying 2, 3 and 4-year-old children.

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

There remain some gaps in supply, by area, type or hours of provision. The council is actively exploring options to fill these sufficiency gaps and some additional places have been secured and created in 2017-18 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 parental choice. It should also be noted that any

apparent surplus places in early years provision may not necessarily be available to all children, for example workplace nurseries may be primarily for employees' children.

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. During 2017/18 a new SEND Sufficiency Strategy for Oxfordshire has been developed; once this has been formally adopted it will sit alongside this Pupil Place Plan providing more detail on the county's planning to meet the rising demand for specialist provision for children and young people with SEN and Disabilities.

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

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

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

Academies in Oxfordshire

As of September 2018, 95% of Oxfordshire secondary provision, 42% of primary provision and 44% of special school provision are academies. The Oxfordshire academy rate is higher than the national rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Adopt a more assertive policy in identifying appropriate sponsors for schools required to convert to academy status;

- Promote appropriate groupings to form new Multi-Academy Trusts and encourage the growth of existing Multi-Academy Trusts based in the county;
- Further develop and promote the collaborative company model, both to incorporate more schools in these and to extend the scope of their pooling of resources and responsibility.

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

This Plan notes the schools which had converted to academy status by 1 May 2018. More conversions will take place during the lifetime of this Plan. In this Plan, the term “school” applies both to maintained schools and academies.

Oxfordshire Education Strategy

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

The *Oxfordshire County Council Corporate Plan 2018-2021, Thriving communities for everyone in Oxfordshire* (www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/corporateplan) sets out Oxfordshire County Council’s vision for Oxfordshire: thriving people, thriving communities, a thriving economy.

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

2.3 School organisation decision-making

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

The key activities of the group are to:

- Discuss overall strategic development in context of local authorities’ statutory duties.
- Discuss developing options.
- Comment on statutory information and any written comments and objections as part of the statutory process.
- Discuss proposals submitted for Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and other academies.
- Provide advice on processes to identify sponsors for new academies which are required to meet population growth.

- Consider how well existing and proposed admissions arrangements serve the interest of children and parents within the area of the local authority.
- Monitor applications and admissions patterns on an annual basis.

Making changes to maintained (non-academy) schools

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

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

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

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

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

For proposals to create school sixth forms:

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

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

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

The statutory process was streamlined by the 2013 Regulations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Making changes to academies

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other proposals which require a full business case are:

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

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

New schools

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

New academies can be established through two routes, both of which have resulted in new schools for Oxfordshire:

- The free school presumption process requires local authorities to seek proposals to establish a free school where they have clearly identified the need for a new school in their area. These are often referred to as “presumption” schools or LA-led proposals. The local authority runs a competitive process to invite potential academy sponsors to run the new school.
- Proposers can also apply directly to the DfE to establish a free school, through time-limited application waves. These are often referred to as “wave” schools or “central route” proposals. This route may be subject to specific criteria: for mainstream schools, for example in 2018, wave 13 for mainstream schools was targeted at areas with the lowest educational standards and lowest capacity to improve, which excluded Oxfordshire.

The government also runs variations of the free school process for specific types of free school. For example, in 2018/19 there are opportunities to open new special schools or specialist maths schools for the most mathematically able 16- to 19-year-olds.

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.

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

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

- i. Undertake public consultation to decide the academy model to be implemented and finalise the education specification for the new academy, based on the model specification template, and to be approved by the Cabinet

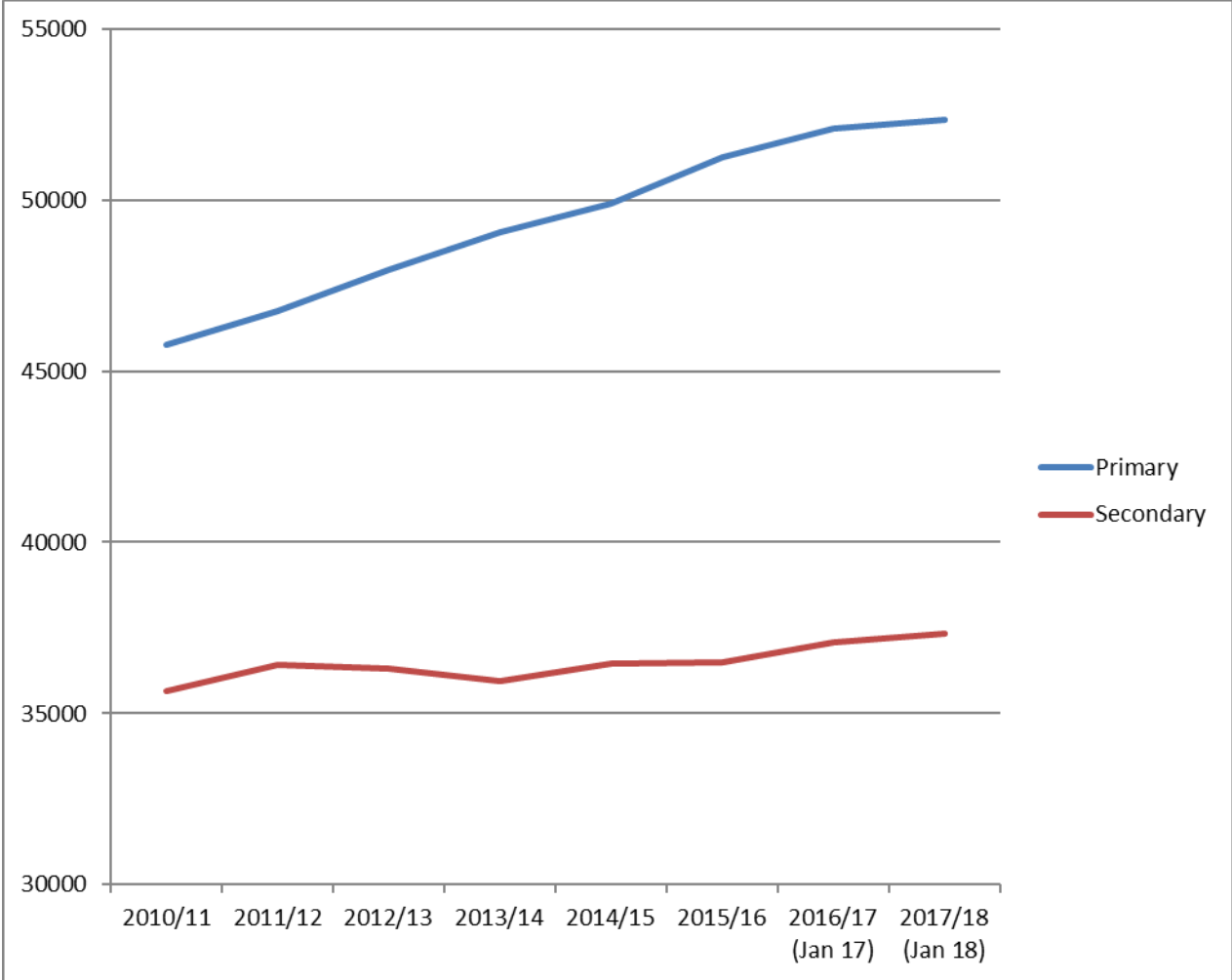
- Member for Education & Families. Undertake an impact assessment for submission to the DfE. Notify the DfE that applications will be sought, including sending specification.
- ii. Invite initial expressions of interest (Eoi) in running the school through the OCC website, as well as through direct notification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

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

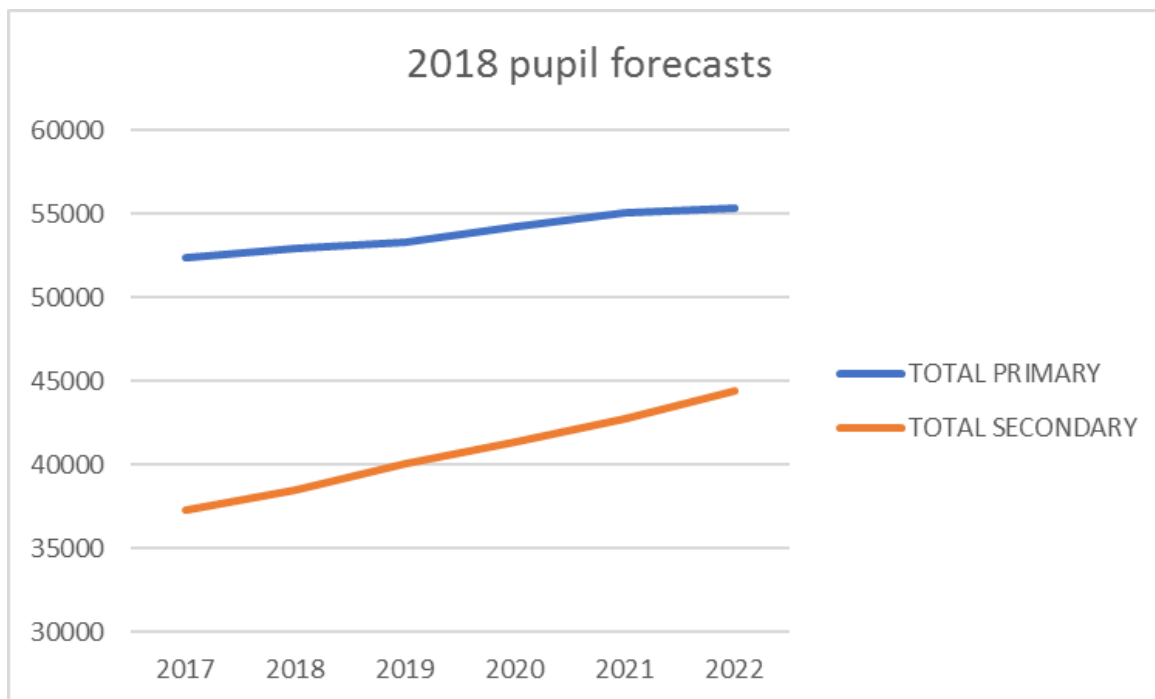
Primary school pupil numbers have been growing rapidly in Oxfordshire for several years, with the growth rate now starting to level off; secondary school pupil numbers have been broadly stable, but have now started to also grow:



The number of primary pupils on roll at Oxfordshire’s mainstream schools rose by 237, or 0.5%, between the academic years 2016/17, and 2017/18, continuing the slowdown of growth experienced in recent years. Reception numbers fell by 3.6%, the second year in a row of falling numbers. It is thought that the births peak has now reached school age, and Reception numbers are expected to fall again in 2018 before then starting to grow again as a result of large scale housing development planned for the county.

Year 7 numbers grew by 2.6%, 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 2.1% between the academic years 2016/17 and 2017/18, continuing the sustained growth as the higher numbers in primary schools are now feeding through to secondary schools.

Our current pupil projections show a 5.7% increase in primary pupil numbers and for secondary school pupils a 19.3% predicted rise between 2017/18 and 2022/23. Longer term, there is expected to be significant further growth due to the high levels of housing growth planned for the county.



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

Forecasting for special educational provision is more complicated than for mainstream schools. The percentage of pupils with Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) has seen a small increase in recent years at both the Oxfordshire level (from 2.1% to 2.2%) and the national level (from 2.8% to 2.9% - *Department for Education, Special educational needs in England: January 2018, 26 July 2018*) but the growth in total number of pupils requiring specialist provision is broadly proportional to that of mainstream pupils. However, that specialist provision could be delivered through mainstream schools, specialist resource bases/SEND units within mainstream schools, maintained special schools or in the independent and non-maintained sector, depending on pupils' specific needs and on the availability of places. Nationally and locally there has been a trend in recent years, especially for secondary pupils, towards a higher percentage of pupils with EHCPs being educated in special schools rather than mainstream, and an increased dependence on independent and non-maintained schools due to a shortage of suitable maintained school places. Pupil numbers in Oxfordshire's maintained special schools therefore depend not only on population changes, but also on changes in SEND policy and the availability of places, and will be affected by the actions planned under the new SEND Sufficiency Strategy.

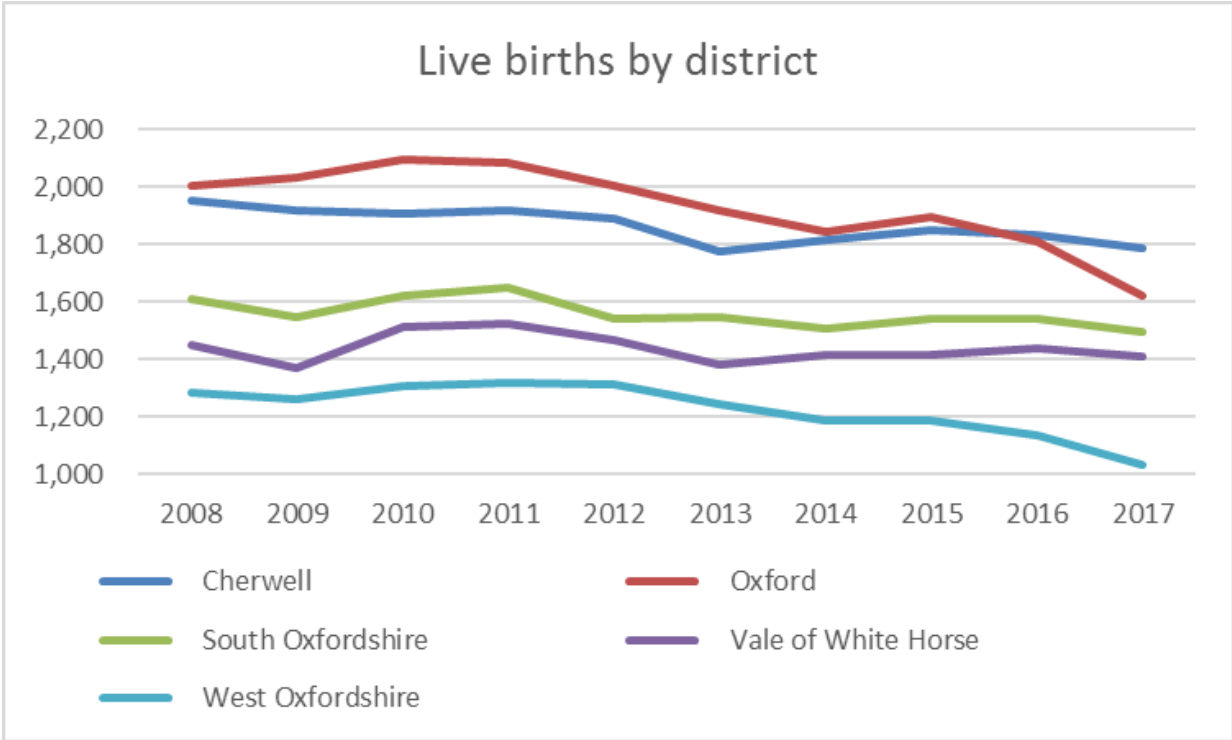
3.1 Factors affecting demand for school places

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

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

Fertility and birth rates

Following a decade of rising births, the number of births has fallen in recent years, but remains above the level experienced in the 1990s and early 2000s. There are differences between districts, with births remaining more stable in Cherwell, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse, but falling in West Oxfordshire and Oxford city. The divergence of birth rates across the districts appears to be correlated to housing growth in recent years, with large-scale housing development in some districts attracting young families.



The highest point of the births boom broadly aligns with the cohort who started primary school in September 2015, and who will reach secondary school in 2022.

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 housing plans are still evolving 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 school provision across the County.

Oxford's Core Strategy for Growth to 2026 was approved by the Secretary of State in autumn 2010, and sets out the intention to provide at least 8,000 additional dwellings in Oxford city between 2006 and 2026. Of these, approximately half had been built by 2017/18. The City Council is now preparing a new Local Plan 2016-2036 which will replace the Core Strategy. Its Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan (submitted for the council’s approval in October 2018) proposes a capacity-based housing target of at least 8,620 new homes in the 20-year period to 2036, averaging 431 homes per year, a similar rate of delivery to the Core Strategy. Following Council approval, a final round of public consultation on the Draft Plan will precede submission of the Plan to the government, for examination by a Planning Inspector. 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.

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. Examination is underway of a “Partial Review” of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford’s Unmet Need, across sites at North Oxford, Kidlington, Begbroke/Yarnton and Woodstock. The Partial Review includes policies requiring new primary and secondary schools.

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot Thame, Wallingford and Henley, and also allocates 1,154 homes across 13 larger villages. The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford’s Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC’s needs. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered “reasonable alternatives” and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

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. Examination is underway of the VOWH’s 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.

The **West Oxfordshire** Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596; and the Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes. As the Local Plan was not adopted at the time the pupil forecasts in this Pupil Place Plan were calculated, the forecasts do not include the additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they were already permitted sites by May 2018.

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 through having non-Oxfordshire partner primary schools, or having designated areas which extend into other counties. In other cases, cross-boundary movement will be as a result of school preferences, including for selective/non-selective schools, faith schools, or other specialisms.

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

At **secondary** level, Oxfordshire is a net importer to the extent of around 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).

For special education, Oxfordshire is also a net importer to the extent of around 2% of the special school population.

3.2 School forecast methodology

Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodology

Stage 1: Population forecasting

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

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

Stage 2: Primary schools

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

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

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

Stage 3: Secondary Schools

We use school census data 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.

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 or expansions of existing schools.

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

Expansion of existing schools

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

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

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

Local consultation will inform the decision to expand a school.

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 five primary schools. These mark the start of a prolonged programme of new schools planned for Oxfordshire, opening either through the LA presumption route or through “wave” bids directly to the DfE.

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

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
<i>The Swan School, Oxford</i>	6 form entry secondary free school, 11-18 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2019	River Learning Trust
Whitelands Academy, South West Bicester	Secondary school, 600 places, 11-16	2020	White Horse Federation
Banbury, Southam Road	1 form entry primary school, 3-11	2020	GLF Schools
North Oxfordshire	100-place special free school, 7-19 (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2020	The Gallery Trust
Oxford, Barton	1.5 form entry primary school, 3-11	2020	Community Schools Alliance Trust
West Witney	1.5 form entry primary school, 2-11, able to grow to 2 form entry, being directly delivered by housing developer	2020	To be decided
North East Wantage (Kingsgrove/ Crabhill)	2 form entry primary school, 2-11, being directly delivered by housing developer	2020	To be decided
Bicester, Graven Hill	2 form entry primary school, 2-11, potential to grow to 3 form entry, being directly delivered by housing developer	2021	To be decided

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
Grove Airfield	All-through 2-16 free school with 2 form entry primary and 4 form entry secondary (subject to final approval by Secretary of State)	2022 (tbc)	Vale Academy Trust
South West Bicester	2 form entry primary school with nursery classes	2022 (tbc)	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	SEN school, 100 pupils	2022 (tbc)	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	Two 2 form entry primary schools with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
East Carterton	1 form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
Banbury, Salt Way	2 form entry (or larger) primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
North Abingdon	1.5-2 form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot North East	Two 2 form entry primary schools with nursery classes and a secondary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
South East Bicester	2 form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
North West Bicester	2 or 3 more primary schools with nursery classes, dependent on housing growth, and a secondary school	Housing dependent	To be decided
Grove Airfield	2 form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
Didcot North West Valley Park	One primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
Banbury	Secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	Housing dependent	To be decided
Witney – north/east	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
Chipping Norton	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided

Location	Type of school	Opening date	Sponsor
Eynsham	2-3 primary schools with nursery classes	Housing dependent	To be decided
Witney	Secondary school, size dependent on housing growth	Housing dependent	To be decided

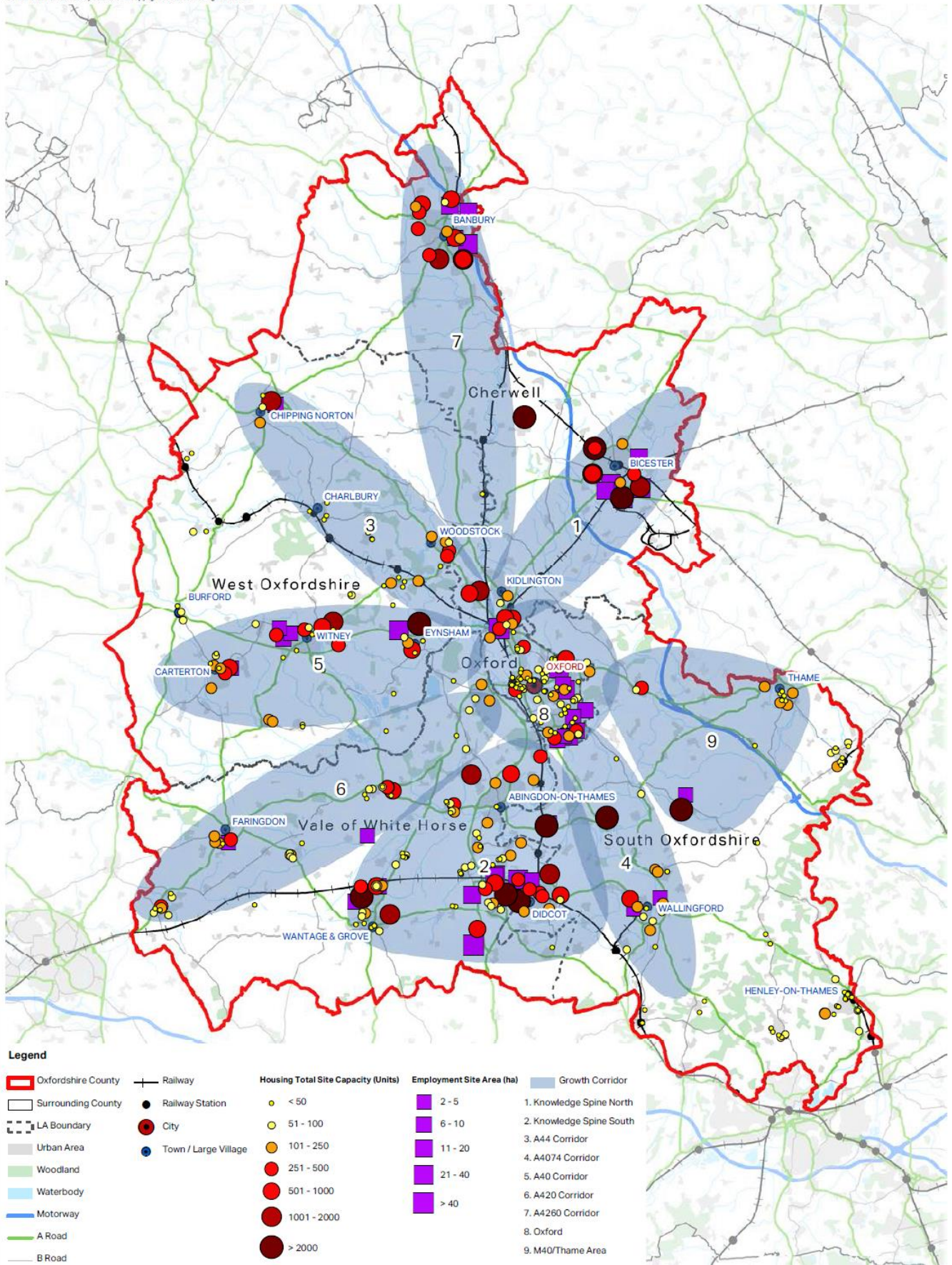
Further new schools are expected to be needed as a result of the higher levels of housing growth now proposed in Local Plans. These will be confirmed once Local Plans are finalised, but proposals so far consulted on would require the following additional new schools:

Location	Type of school	Comment
Woodstock	1 primary school with nursery classes	Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review/Part 2, subject to approval/adoption. Potential need, depending on scale of housing growth eventually agreed for Woodstock
Cherwell's Oxford Unmet Need sites	2-3 primary schools with nursery classes and possible secondary school	Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review/Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Abingdon – Dalton Barracks	1 or more primary schools with nursery classes	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Harwell Campus	1 primary school with nursery classes	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Kingston Bagpuize/Southmoor	1 primary school with nursery classes	VOWH Local Plan Part 2, subject to approval/adoption.
Culham	2 primary schools with nursery classes	Preferred option in SODC consultation on updated Local Plan.
Berinsfield regeneration	1 primary school with nursery classes (may be relocation of existing school)	Preferred option in SODC consultation on updated Local Plan.
Chalgrove Airfield	2 primary schools with nursery classes	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, or instead of, those shown above, in response to “wave” applications (see Section 2.3 above).

Major planned growth areas in Oxfordshire

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3.4 Funding of school growth

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

Government funding

Government funding for school places is mainly through annual “Basic Need” allocations. These are based on data collected from local authorities in the annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP). This collects information on the capacities of schools in each planning area (as shown in this Plan), and local authorities’ forecasts of pupil numbers for several years ahead. Special schools are not included.

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

For the 3-year period 2018/19– 2020/21, Oxfordshire has been allocated £27,180,572 in Basic Need funding.

Additional government funding for school places is sometimes made available through ad hoc bidding rounds or grants. This includes the special provision fund allocations announced on 4 March 2017, which are to support local authorities to make capital investments in provision for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities. 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 School Organisation team is consulted on all significant housing developments, and advises on the likely impact on local schools, and the measures which would be required from developers in mitigation. Typically, this will include seeking financial

contributions towards the cost of expanding local schools, if there are not expected to be sufficient places available.

New residential development is also expected to increase demand for early education places. Developer contributions will be sought towards increasing capacity in the early education market, either through expanding existing provision or through new facilities. Where larger developments are required to provide new primary schools, it is expected that these schools will include nursery classes for the 2-4 age range. It may also be necessary for large housing developments to incorporate into any community facilities provided accommodation suitable for delivery of additional early education and childcare by the private, voluntary or independent sector.

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

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

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

Contributions cannot be required if, even with the development, there would still be spare school places. Developers cannot be required to pay for improvements which are not related to their development. 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, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse, 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 school planning area:

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

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

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

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
School code	Also known as the “DfE number” this is a number unique to each school and is used for identification purposes.
Type of school	
COM	Community: the local authority owns the school’s land and buildings, funds the school and employs the staff, but the governing body is responsible for running the school.
VC	Voluntary Controlled: mainly religious or “faith” schools. Some/all of the land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable trust, which also appoints some members of the governing body, but the local authority funds the school and employs the staff.
VA	Voluntary Aided: mainly religious or “faith” schools. The land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable trust. Capital works are funded by the Diocesan Board of Education. The governing body employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria.
FT	Foundation Trust: Foundation schools are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria. Land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or a charitable foundation. A Trust school is a type of foundation school which forms a charitable trust with an outside partner - for example, a business or educational charity.
ACA	Academy: Academies are publicly-funded independent schools, operating outside the local authority framework, accountable directly to the Secretary of State. The Pupil Place Plan may not hold all the information for Academies that it does for other types of school, as Academies are not obliged to provide this for the county council. Schools can choose to convert to academies at any time of the year, and more schools may have converted since the publication of this Plan. An up-to-date list of schools which have started the conversion process is available from the Department for Education website (www.education.gov.uk). This plan includes data as at 1 May 2018; it will not show schools still at the informal consultation stage.
Free School	The term “free school” was initially used for non-profit making, independent, state-funded academies set up since 2010 by a wide range of proposers – including charities, universities, businesses, educational groups, visionary teachers or committed parents - in response to demand within a local area for a greater variety of schools, but outside of local authority school planning processes. Since May 2015, “free school” has broadened to become the

<p>STU</p> <p>UTC</p>	<p>DfE’s term for any new provision academy, including those resulting from the local authority-led “presumption” process. To reflect this change, free schools are now shown as “ACA” in this plan.</p> <p>Studio school: Small schools for 300 students. With year-round opening and a 9-5 working day, they feel more like a workplace than a school. Working closely with local employers, Studio Schools will offer a range of academic and vocational qualifications including GCSEs in English, Maths and Science, as well as paid work placements linked directly to employment opportunities.</p> <p>University Technical College: These specialise in subjects that need modern, technical, industry-standard equipment such as engineering and construction, teaching these disciplines alongside business skills and the use of ICT. They are sponsored by a local university and employers, and often work in partnership with FE colleges and established academy trusts. They are usually for 500-800 students.</p>
<p>Nursery places Part Time Equivalent (PTE)</p>	<p>Nursery places are for pre-Reception 4 year olds or younger.</p> <p>School nursery capacity is always shown in part time equivalent places with 1 PTE place equalling 15 hours a week, term time only. Schools may however offer both universal and extended entitlement places. An extended entitlement place would take up 2 PTE of capacity.</p>
<p>Published Admission Number (PAN)</p>	<p>This is the maximum number of pupil places which MUST be offered if there are enough applications. For primary schools this is for 4-year-olds. For secondary schools there is an admission number for Year 7 pupils and may be a separate admission number for Year 12 (“Sixth Form”) pupils; the latter is set by the governing body, and not shown in this Plan. Schools can agree to admit more than this number.</p>
<p>Reception pupils 2017/18</p>	<p>Number of pupils in Reception class(es) on the school roll as at January 2018. Reception is the first year group in a primary school, for children of compulsory school age of 4 or 5. Comparing this to the PAN shows how full the school is in the youngest year group.</p>
<p>Year 7 pupils 2017/18</p>	<p>Number of Year 7 pupils (the first year of secondary school) on the school roll as at January 2018. Comparing this to the PAN shows how full the school is in the youngest year group.</p>
<p>Capacity of school as at May 2018</p>	<p>For non-academy schools, this is the “net capacity” assessed by a DfE methodology to show the number of pupil places available. For primary schools, the net capacity is calculated based on the number and size of spaces designated as ‘class bases’ for Years Reception - 6. Nursery classrooms are excluded from the number shown. For secondary schools, the net capacity is based on the</p>

	<p>number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school.</p> <p>Net capacity measurement at Academies is replaced by the number of places agreed as part of their funding agreement with the Secretary of State for Education.</p>
Total pupil numbers 2017/18	Number of pupils in Reception to Year 6 (primary schools) or Year 7 to sixth form (secondary schools) on the school roll as at May 2018. Nursery pupils are not included. Comparing this to the capacity shows how full the school is overall.
1st preference applications for 2018/19	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.
Allocation for September 2018 (at July 2018)	This is the number of places allocated for children arriving at primary school, or transferring to secondary school, in September 2018. The actual number of pupils arriving in September may be higher than this – if there were late applications – or lower – if parents do not take up the place offered (for example they move away). In some areas there can be significant numbers of late applications, particularly for primary schools.
Forecast demand for places	These are shown at the level of planning area, for the period 2018/19 – 2022/23. 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.
Nursery school	While nursery classes are included within many primary schools, there are also seven local authority maintained nursery schools, that provide a range of structured educational experiences based on learning through play for under-5s.
Resource Bases	Specialist provision for children with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND) e.g. hearing impairment or autism, based on the sites of mainstream schools.
Special schools	Schools providing education for children with Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND).
Housing developments included in forecasts	The figures shown for housing developments in each area show projected numbers of houses, not numbers of children. In many areas there will have been more houses planned/permitted since the demographic forecasts underlying the pupil forecasts were calculated. These housing numbers are not shown, but the School Organisation team will be aware of them, and take them into account when planning school capacity. Houses shown here are grouped according to Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs)

MSOA	A Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) is a geographic area used for reporting small area statistics in England and Wales. Middle Layer Super Output Areas are built from groups of contiguous Lower Layer Super Output Areas
Multi Academy Trust (MAT)	All academies in a MAT are governed by one trust and a single board of directors. The board of directors is responsible for decisions relating to how each academy is run, from the curriculum to staffing. The MAT can establish a local governing body for each of its academies, to which it can delegate some of its functions. The MAT remains accountable for these functions.
Umbrella Trust (UT)	Each academy has its own trust, but all the schools in the UT can share governance and procurement of services. If a group of schools wants to convert as part of a UT, each school converts separately, but will set up an umbrella trust to join together. The schools can agree that the UT will appoint governors or members of the trusts in each of the schools, and set a joint vision.

School year groups

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

Alphabetical list of primary schools

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

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
Aureus Primary School	Didcot
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 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 County 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
Cuttleslowe 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
John Henry Newman CE Primary School	Oxford (South East)
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
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 Mary and St John Church of England Primary School	Oxford
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 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
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
Wykham Park Academy (formerly Banbury Academy)	Banbury

Abingdon

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Abbey Woods Academy	Berinsfield	2007	ACA	16	45	29	280	187	45	22	22	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	60	420	345	60	56	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. Funded early years provision for 2 year olds in adjoining former Childrens Centre.
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon	2595	COM	20	30	30	270	238	30	39	30	Accepted additional intakes in 2013 and 2014 in response to local population pressures. Capacity is expected to return to 210 once these bulge classes have left.
Clifton Hampden CE Primary School	Clifton Hampden	3183	VC	0	10	11	70	72	10	8	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	7	67	44	10	3	4	Annual intakes fluctuate significantly. Federated with Clifton Hampden CE Primary School since December 2016.
Dorchester St Birinus CE School	Dorchester	3186	VC	0	15	15	105	89	15	6	7	Shares site and building with Dorchester-on-Thames Pre-school. Annual intakes fluctuate significantly.
Drayton Community Primary School	Drayton	2560	COM	0	30	29	210	209	30	37	30	Expanded from an admission number of 20 to 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) with a building project to provide capacity for local housing growth (the Neighbourhood Plan includes c250 new homes). Using governors' powers to provide early years provision for 3 & 4 year olds from Sept 2018.
Dry Sandford Primary School	Dry Sandford	2565	COM	0	20	12	140	101	20	11	15	Accepted over its admission number in 2015 and 2016 in response to local population pressures. Potential to expand if required.

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon	3861	COM	84	60	48	450	423	60	51	60	Accepted 85 children into Reception for September 2011 as a one-off "bulge" year. Capacity is expected to return to 420 for 2018/19. Extended age range down to 2 year olds from Sept 18. 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	82	588	471	84	84	84	Opened as a Free School 2012. Serves a wider catchment area. Increased Reception intake from 56 to 84 from 2015. Capacity shown for primary phase only; older year groups show apparent spare capacity as they predate the increase in admission number.
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon	2602	COM	26	30	27	210	203	30	27	30	Nursery class currently only operating in the mornings; to be reviewed for 19/20.
Marcham CE Primary School	Marcham	3235	VC	0	30	20	207	145	30	27	29	Expanded from an admission number of 20 to 30 (i.e. 1 form entry, 210 places) to provide capacity for local housing growth, using temporary accommodation ahead of the completion of a permanent extension. Shares site and building with Marcham Pre-school.
Radley CE Primary School	Radley	3238	VC	30	15	12	105	98	15	22	17	Local Plan allocation for significant housing growth. Additional land is sought through a section 106 agreement to enable the school to expand. Nursery has physical capacity for 48 pte.
Rush Common School	Abingdon	2574	ACA	0	60	58	420	405	60	50	59	
St Blaise CE Primary School	Milton	3260	VC	0	15	16	105	78	15	16	15	School has expanded 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).

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
St Edmund's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Abingdon	3856	VA	52	30	19	240	205	30	22	30	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	30	30	210	186	30	14	19	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	49	420	399	60	72	59	As well as an admission number of 60 for Reception), the school admits an additional 4 children into Year 3. Shares site with St Nicolas Pre-school and Playgroup.
Sunningwell CE Primary School	Sunningwell	3242	VC	0	15	10	105	91	15	12	14	Shares site and building with Sunningwell Pre-school.
Sutton Courtenay CE Primary School	Sutton Courtenay	3243	VC	52	30	26	210	153	30	22	28	Expanded from an admission number of 20 to 30 to provide capacity for local housing growth. Apparent spare capacity relates to pre-expansion intakes. Further expansion may become necessary if housing growth exceeds that currently proposed in the Local Plan.
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon	2598	ACA	52	30	21	210	182	30	32	30	School has helped meet the local pressure on school places through flexibility in its annual intake. There has been a feasibility study into permanent expansion, which would be implemented if local population growth due to local housing development causes a shortage of school places. Shares site with Ladybirds @Riverside Pre-school. Part of Vale Academy Trust.

Abingdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon	2587	COM	15	30	28	210	204	30	37	30	Has been over-subscribed from within catchment in recent years
Wootton St Peter CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton	3854	VA	0	16	13	112	92	16	9	10	Constrained site would make it difficult to expand this school.
Total for partnership				471	755	652	5364	4620	755	679	692	
% spare places						14%		14%		10%	8%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Europa School UK	Culham	4002	ACA	4-18	56	61	392	358	56	56	56	Secondary phase operational from 2017; pupils transfer directly from Yr 6 and therefore do not need to apply for a place. Applications data for 2018 assumes all pupils will transfer. Admission number shown represents the number of places currently provided in Yr 7; will increase to 84 as the higher primary admission number feeds through, with total secondary capacity increasing to at least 532.
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon	4127	COM	11-18	180	98	1051	532	180	125	125	Includes co-located resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.
John Mason School	Abingdon	4126	ACA	11-18	180	181	1040	967	180	166	172	
Larkmead School	Abingdon	4125	ACA	11-18	180	133	1060	726	180	145	151	Includes co-located resource unit for hearing impairment special needs.
Total for partnership					596	473	3543	2583	596	492	504	
% spare places						21%		27%		17%	15%	

Abingdon

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	674	692	653	699	711	<p>Forecasts do not include the housing proposals for this area in the emerging VOWH and SODC Local Plans, only those which are in adopted Local Plans or relate to permitted developments.</p> <p>Following several years of rapid growth in primary school pupil numbers, demand for Reception places dipped in 2017. Current indications are that Reception numbers will start to grow again from 2018/19, with significant progress having been made towards housing planning.</p> <p>Demographic growth is now moving from the primary sector to the secondary sector, and the number of secondary school pupils is now expected to grow throughout, and beyond, the current Plan period. Most of the impact of planned housing growth will be beyond the period covered by this Plan.</p> <p>Further significant housing development has been proposed by VOWH and SODC which is not yet included in these forecasts - see below for details.</p> <p>Abingdon has an MoD base, and therefore numbers are subject to volatility related to personnel redeployments.</p>
All primary	4644	4695	4789	4915	4963	
Year 7	504	515	479	497	562	
All secondary	2740	2868	2941	3010	3127	

Comments on school capacity

Recent expansions at Drayton, Sutton Courtenay, Marcham, St Michael's and St Blaise (to PAN 15) have kept combined Reception admission numbers ahead of population growth. A new primary school will be needed by the early 2020s for the N and NW Abingdon strategic housing developments, and further expansions in village schools (e.g. St Blaise, Radley) will be triggered by progress with local housing developments.

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

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Abingdon

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Abingdon Central	0	10	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	32	Stert Street [32]
Abingdon North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	See below for N and NW Abingdon strategic sites.
Abingdon North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abingdon South	58	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	East of Drayton Rd, Abingdon [156, inc pre-2017]
Berinsfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Berinsfield regeneration and proposed Culham strategic housing development not yet included in forecasts
Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtenay, Milton, Hendreds	176	176	221	196	153	60	110	110	110	1312	E of Sutton Courtenay [200]; S of Appleford Rd, Sutton Courtenay [195]; High Street, Drayton [140]; Manor Farm, Drayton [57]; Halls Close, Drayton [28]; Milton Heights [458]; Milton Hill [53]; Barnett Rd, Steventon [65]; Hanney Road, Steventon [44]; Portway Cottage, East Hendred [46]; Mather House & Greensands, East Hendred [75]
Sunningwell, Marcham, Radley, Wootton & north of Abingdon	121	47	151	262	310	310	261	243	150	1855	N Abingdon strategic site [979]; NW Abingdon [200]; NW of Radley [240]; Besselsleigh Rd, Wootton [64]; Packhorse Lane, Marcham [54]; Land off Packhorse Lane, Marcham [37]; Hyde Copse, Marcham [61]; Sheepstead Rd, Marcham [447]; Land off Sheepstead Rd, Marcham [37]; Hyde Copse, Marcham [61].
Total	355	278	383	469	463	370	371	353	260	3302	

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

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

Examination is underway of the VOWH's 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. 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, unless they are already permitted sites.

Abingdon

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Berinsfield.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Banbury

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bishop Loveday CE (VA) Primary School	Bodicote	3351	ACA	0	60	37	420	383	60	39	39	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of The Warriner MAT.
Cropredy CE Primary School	Cropredy	3000	VC	0	30	28	210	170	30	20	20	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	84	60	45	420	368	60	62	60	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. Extended age range to 2 year olds from Jan 18, housed in new capital build.
Hanwell Fields Primary School	Banbury	3837	ACA	52	60	49	420	368	60	63	60	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. Extended age range to include 2 year olds.
Hardwick Community School	Banbury	2060	COM	24	30	30	210	198	30	36	30	Extended age range to 2-11 from January 2018.
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury	2053	ACA	32	60	52	420	419	60	45	45	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust. School has been expanded to meet the needs of local population growth. School agreed to create a "bulge" class from January 2014 to provide for in-year Key Stage 1 arrivals.
Hill View Primary School	Banbury	2056	ACA	40	90	71	630	494	90	58	63	School is 3 form entry following capital project. Part of the United Learning Trust.

Banbury

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury	2017	ACA	39	30	20	315	20	45	31	29	New school opened September 2017 to serve a new housing development, with an admission number of 30 in the first year, rising to 45; school is expected to expand to 2 form entry in due course. School early years provision for 2 year olds. School temporarily provides accommodation for a new resource base from 2018, ahead of its transfer to the new Southam Road School when it opens. Part of GLF Schools multi-academy trust.
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury	2055	COM	60	60	57	420	355	60	51	51	Shares site with Sunshine Centre Children's Childcare.
Queensway School	Banbury	2057	COM	0	60	58	420	364	60	49	49	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	39	315	289	38	39	38	School regularly admits in excess of its published admission number.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Banbury	3825	ACA	60	30	29	210	188	30	21	21	Part of Pope Francis Catholic Multi Academy Company, with Holy Trinity Catholic Primary in Chipping Norton and Blessed George Napier (secondary) School in Banbury.
St Leonard's CE Primary School	Banbury	3262	VC	120	60	44	420	356	60	41	41	Expanded early years provision through 30 hour capital build.
St Mary's CE Primary School	Banbury	3022	VC	52	30	21	210	172	30	23	25	Temporary classroom accommodates integrated wraparound care as well as other uses, including 3rd parties.
The Grange Primary School	Banbury	2058	COM	0	45	45	315	310	45	46	47	Chasewell Playgroup operates from Chasewell Community Centre, which is on the school site.

Banbury

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
William Morris School	Banbury	2019	ACA	26	25	15	175	112	25	10	10	Part of GLF Schools MAT. Increased Reception class to 30 for 2015 only. Significant reliance on temporary accommodation.
Total for partnership				589	768	640	5530	4566	783	634	628	
% spare places						17%		17%		19%	20%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury	4600	ACA	11-18	142	145	847	858	142	160	141	Admitting up to 150 Year 7 for 2019. 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	180	1150	943	180	207	180	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	29 in Year 10	300	91	75 in Year 10	12 in Year 10	12 in Year 10	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust and co-located with Banbury Academy. Opened September 2014. Allocations data for 2018 is as of February - numbers may change.

Banbury

Secondary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Wykham Park Academy - formerly called Banbury Academy	Banbury	4000	ACA	11-18	210	151	1300	745	210	112	193	Part of Aspirations Academies Trust and co-located with Space Studio Banbury. Capacity revised in 2015 as the Space Studio now occupies one building. Academy increased its admission number from 180 from Sept 2016. Shares site with Banbury School Day Nursery (independent of the school).
Total for partnership					532	476	3597	2637	532	479	514	
% spare places						11%		27%		10%	3%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	634	662	704	761	762	Demand for school places will continue to grow beyond the time period covered by these forecasts, as a result of large scale strategic housing growth. For several years pupil intakes at primary schools in this area rose significantly faster than previously forecast, and some schools have been required to create "bulge" classes at short notice. Population growth stabilised in recent years, but demand for primary school places is forecast to start growing again by 2019 due to very significant housing development which is planned for the area, and without additional school capacity there would be an emerging shortage of places after 2020. For secondary education there is significant pupil movement between Banbury and Bloxham, and pupil numbers in Banbury may grow faster than shown here as The Warriner School's expansion will not fully meet predicted future demand. Beyond the time period shown in these forecasts, population projections indicate significant further growth in secondary pupil numbers.
All primary	4567	4610	4730	4852	4967	
Year 7	507	542	518	546	556	
All secondary	2795	2878	3022	3112	3214	

Banbury

Comments on school capacity

Recent expansions at several Banbury schools, along with the new Longford Park School, have kept combined Reception admission numbers ahead of population growth. Another new school is due to open at Southam Road, Banbury in 2020, and beyond that a new school will be needed on the development south of Salt Way. Longford Park School is also expected to expand to 2 form entry in due course as the local housing development progresses.

The previous surplus places at the town's secondary schools are being quickly eroded as the rising pupil numbers now in the primary sector reach secondary age. Secondary school places are being planned across the Banbury/Bloxham area, to recognise the significant levels of pupil movement between the areas. Expansion is being implemented in stages, 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 (longer term) a new school to serve Banbury. As Blessed George Napier School is on a constrained site, the county council is seeking additional land through a section 106 agreement, related to Local Plan housing allocations, to allow the school to expand by 2 forms of entry. As much of the housing development proposed in the Cherwell Local Plan will only fully affect secondary pupil numbers beyond the period shown in this Pupil Plan, in the longer term it is expected that a new secondary school will also be needed in Banbury. Current population projections suggest this will be needed in the mid-late 2020s, and would be expected to be 4-6 forms of entry. A secondary Free School providing greater diversity of provision within Banbury would be one possible solution to increasing secondary school capacity, and potential sponsors 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. Additional capacity will be required in response to population growth from planned housing developments. The new schools planned in the area will include nursery classes.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Banbury Calthorpe	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	Penrose House [26; 12 in plan period];
Banbury Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banbury Easington	92	196	175	200	225	225	175	105	100	1493	Broughton Road [78]; NE of Crouch Hill [40]; S of Salt Way (E) [1425; 986 in plan period]; S of Salt Way (W) [350].
Banbury Grimsbury	100	192	335	230	145	100	100	100	100	1402	Canalside [700; 500 in plan period]; Bolton Road [200]; Higham Way [150]; Southam Road (W) [90]; Southam Road (E) [510; 405 in plan period]; Christchurch Court [37].
Banbury Hardwick	100	100	100	100	87	0	0	0	0	487	N of Hanwell Fields [544; 487 in plan period]
Banbury Ruscote	0	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	

Banbury

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Adderbury & Bodicote	208	274	196	178	132	100	100	100	100	1388	Cotefield Farm [86+95]; S of Milton Road [85]; Banbury Road [25]; N of Milton Road [36]; Bankside [1090; 530 in plan period]; Bankside Phase 2 [600; 550 in plan period].
North Cherwell	80	140	253	255	226	25	0	0	0	979	W of Warwick Road [300]; Main Street [43]; Drayton Lodge Farm [250]; W of Bretch Hill [400].
Total	2597	2943	3094	2983	2836	2472	2398	2329	2325	5788	

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, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission.

Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. This is not expected to affect schools in this planning area. Forecasts include only the housing in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Bicester

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Brookside Primary School	Bicester	2202	COM	52	45	37	315	294	45	40	40	Jack and Jill Pre-school operate from the former children's centre building on the school site.
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester	2610	COM	60	70	53	480	442	70	49	49	
Charlton-on-Otmoor CE Primary School	Charlton-on-Otmoor	3081	VC	20	15	11	105	83	15	17	17	
Chesterton CE (VA) Primary School	Chesterton	3082	VA	0	20	14	140	130	20	18	19	Expanding to 1 form entry from 2019.
Finmere CE Primary School	Finmere	3090	VC	0	7	4	52	30	7	10	12	School has potential to increase its admission number if needed.
Five Acres Primary School	Ambrosden	2200	COM	52	60	50	420	349	60	59	59	Numbers affected by MoD redeployments. Planned replacement of temporary accommodation with permanent in 2019.
Fringford CE Primary School	Fringford	3083	VC	0	15	15	105	93	15	18	15	Shares site with Shelswell & Fringford Playgroup.
Fritwell CE Primary School	Fritwell	3065	VC	15	30	21	180	123	30	12	12	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	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	18	18	New school opening September 2018 to serve a new housing development. Part of the White Horse Federation Trust.
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester	2211	ACA	0	60	41	459	405	60	42	42	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT. Shares site with Bardwell (special) School. Admitted up to 75 in 2013 only - will return to capacity of 420 when bulge leaves. Not currently offering nursery places. Shares site with Rainbow Playgroup.

Bicester

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	52	60	40	420	253	60	41	41	Opened Sept 2013 as an all-through school. Nursery opened for the 2017/18 school year. Not all year groups are yet open - only R-Y5 as at May 2018.
King's Meadow Primary School	Bicester	2210	COM	30	60	52	432	385	60	47	47	
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester	2608	COM	52	60	59	420	413	60	59	59	Shares site with Cygnets Pre-school. Temporary reduction in nursery PAN agreed for 18/19, down from 78pte.
Launton CE Primary School	Launton	3085	VC	10	20	23	157	142	20	15	15	Potential for permanent expansion to PAN 30 explored but expansion not currently viable due to high cost of identified accommodation solution. School admits above PAN in some years as its accommodation allows. Shares site with Launton Playgroup.
Longfields Primary School	Bicester	2207	COM	52	60	42	420	323	60	58	55	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	30	380	300	60	33	33	Part of the White Horse Federation MAT.
St Edburg's CE (VA) School	Bicester	3505	VA	52	60	45	420	266	60	59	55	Expanded to 2 form entry and relocated to Kingsmere housing development in SW Bicester in January 2016.
St Mary's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Bicester	3824	VA	0	45	33	315	266	45	25	24	
Total for partnership				551	747	570	5220	4297	777	620	612	
% spare places						24%		18%		20%	21%	

Bicester

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester	4012	STU	14-19	50 in Year 10	40 in Year 10	310	119	60 in Year 10	24 in Year 10	24 in Year 10	14-19 age range Studio School, opened September 2016. Allocations data for 2018 is as of February - numbers may change. Part of Activate Learning MAT.
Heyford Park Free School	Upper Heyford	4003	ACA	3-19	60	61	420	297	60	53	60	Opened Sept 2013. All-through school (primary and secondary). Capacity shown for all secondary phase year groups, but sixth form did not operate before September 2018.
The Bicester School	Bicester	4011	ACA	11-18	240	213	1483	920	240	204	240	Part of Activate Learning MAT.
The Cooper School	Bicester	4032	ACA	11-18	220	223	1333	1282	220	252	220	Part of Bicester Learning Academy MAT with Glory Farm Primary School. Shares a site with Bardwell (special) School.
Total for partnership					520	497	3546	2618	520	509	520	
% spare places						4%		26%		2%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	597	588	667	726	762	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. Demand for primary school places is forecast to start growing rapidly by 2019 due to very significant housing development which is planned for the area, and without additional school capacity there would be an emerging shortage of places after 2021. The higher numbers already evident in the primary schools are now starting to transfer to secondary schools, resulting in a sharp increase in demand for places, and additional places need to be provided from 2019 onwards.
All primary	4318	4318	4451	4615	4770	
Year 7	522	563	552	572	621	
All secondary	2760	2979	3127	3257	3409	

Bicester

Comments on school capacity

Recent expansions at several Bicester schools, along with the new Gagle Brook Primary School, sponsored by the White Horse Federation, and opening 2018, have kept combined Reception admission numbers ahead of population growth. Further capacity will be required in the longer term due to the scale of housing growth planned, and new primary schools within large housing developments such as SW Bicester, SE Bicester and Graven Hill may be required to open sooner than overall forecasts indicate to ensure easy access to school places for families. The new Graven Hill school is currently planned to be the next new school, expected to open in 2021, and an academy provider selection process is underway, due for completion in 2019. Primary school catchment areas were revised for 2017 onwards, to reflect the relocation of St Edburg's Primary School.

The previous surplus places at the town's secondary schools are being quickly eroded as the rising pupil numbers now in the primary sector reach secondary age. For the 2018 transfer cohort there are no spare Year 7 places, and the 2019 transfer cohort is larger. Planned and permitted housing growth will further increase the need for school places. 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, the Whitelands Academy, providing 120 places per year group, sponsored by the White Horse Federation, in SW Bicester. It was hoped that this would open in 2019, but due to a delay in the site being transferred this is no longer possible, leaving a shortage of places for 2019 which will be met through existing schools taking "bulge" classes. In the longer term, another new secondary school is expected within the NW Bicester development.

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

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Bicester East	0	36	62	18	0	0	0	0	0	116	Skimmingdish Lane [46]; Bessemer Close [70].
Bicester North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bicester South	51	17	50	75	100	75	0	0	0	368	Highways Depot [62]; Victoria Road [42]; Gavray Drive [300]; Talisman Road [125; 52 in plan period].
Bicester West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East Cherwell (including Ambrosden, Launton)	100	298	476	596	686	644	620	620	620	4660	Ambrosden: Merton Road [44; 22 in plan period]; Blackthorn Road [85]. SE Bicester [1500; 1175 in plan period]; NW Bicester [2605; 1505 in plan period]; Graven Hill [2100; 1570 in plan period]; Eco-Town [393; 303 in plan period].
Heyford & Deddington	155	160	180	150	150	150	150	150	150	1395	Gaveston Gardens, Deddington [88]; Upper Heyford [2361; 1310 in plan period].

Bicester

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
South Cherwell (including Bletchington, Chesterton)	202	379	296	220	159	140	140	149	0	1685	SW Bicester Phase 1[1742; 819 in plan period]; SW Bicester Phase 2 [709]; N of Station Road, Bletchington [61]; The Paddocks, Chesterton [45].
Total	2525	2908	3083	3079	3116	3031	2933	2943	2795	8224	

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

For rural areas, in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arncott, Begbroke, Bletchington, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission. Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. Although outside of this planning area, there may be some knock-on effect of a growing population in the Marlborough School and Gosford Hill School catchments, as these schools currently attract some pupils from the Bicester area. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Bloxham

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bishop Carpenter CE (VA) Primary School	North Newington	3302	ACA	0	16	13	112	105	16	13	14	Part of The Warriner MAT.
Bloxham CE Primary School	Bloxham	3064	VC	0	60	45	420	415	60	60	59	Although demand for Reception places has recently fluctuated, recent and permitted local housing development is expected to maintain pressure on school places. Shares site with Bloxham Pre-school.
Christopher Rawlins CE (VA) Primary School	Adderbury	3453	VA	52	45	37	315	205	45	29	29	Expanded to 1.5 form entry from September 2017 with a building project to meet need for additional places in the Adderbury/ Deddington area.
Deddington CE (VA) Primary School	Deddington	3452	ACA	0	30	30	210	198	30	28	28	Converted to Academy July 2017 as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Shares site with Deddington Partnership Foundation Stage Unit (Pre-school).
Dr Radcliffe's CE (VA) Primary School	Steeple Aston	3828	ACA	0	30	30	210	200	30	26	27	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Hornton Primary School	Hornton	2001	ACA	40	15	9	105	82	15	16	16	Part of The Warriner MAT. This school has no hall.
Shenington CE (VA) Primary School	Shenington	5200	VA	0	15	10	105	86	15	11	11	
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Sibford Gower	3005	ACA	0	20	14	155	117	20	14	14	Part of The Warriner MAT.
Wroxton CE (VA) Primary School	Wroxton	3004	ACA	0	15	16	105	111	15	10	9	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Total for partnership				92	246	204	1737	1519	246	207	207	
% spare places						17%		13%		16%	16%	

Bloxham

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
The Warriner School	Bloxham	4007	ACA	11-18	256	254	1300	1323	256	294	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 added one form of entry in 2017, with another additional form of entry from 2019 bringing the admission number up to 284 and total capacity to approximately 1600 places.
% spare places						1%		-2%		-15%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	207	219	224	225	221	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	1525	1554	1607	1617	1634	
Year 7	256	290	273	296	302	
All secondary	1409	1532	1629	1730	1803	

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. It is likely that further housing development in the village will require additional capacity to be made available.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote	208	274	196	178	132	100	100	100	100	1388	Cotefield Farm, Bodicote [86+95]; S of Milton Road, Bloxham [85]; Banbury Road, Adderbury [25]; N of Milton Road, Adderbury [36]; Banbury Bankside [1090; 530 in plan period]; Banbury Bankside Phase 2 [600; 550 in plan period].
Heyford	155	160	180	150	150	150	150	150	150	1395	Gaveston Gardens, Deddington [88]; Upper Heyford [2361; 1310 in plan period].
North Cherwell	80	140	253	255	226	25	0	0	0	979	Banbury: W of Warwick Road [300]; Drayton Lodge Farm [250]; W of Bretch Hill [400]. W of Gamers House, Great Bourton [43].
West Cherwell	29	80	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	SW of Tadmorton Road, Bloxham [60]; N of The Green, Milcombe [40]; S of Redland Farm, Hook Norton [54].
Total	472	654	674	583	508	275	250	250	250	3916	

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. Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. This is not expected to affect schools in this planning area. Forecasts include only the housing in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Burford

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bampton CE Primary School	Bampton	3131	ACA	60	30	30	210	144	30	18	19	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Additional classroom completed in 2017: school expanded to 1 form entry. Further expansion may become necessary due to significant local housing growth. The Old Station nursery occupies the former Children's Centre on the school site.
Brize Norton Primary School	Brize Norton	2250	ACA	0	17	17	119	118	17	26	18	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). School has increased admission number to 17 for 2017 onwards, and capacity has increased from 105 to 119.
Burford Primary School	Burford	2251	ACA	30	15	15	105	105	15	10	15	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Following recently permitted housing, the Trust is conducting feasibility assessment into expanding the school to an admission number of 20, and a total capacity of 140, but further expansion beyond that is not though possible due to its constrained site.
Clanfield CE Primary School	Clanfield	3100	VC	0	20	19	150	141	20	13	17	Additional classroom built by the school in 2017 enabled admission number to increase from 15 to 20. Shares site with Clanfield pre-school.
Leaffield CE Primary School	Leaffield	3124	ACA	0	15	14	105	100	15	14	14	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Langford	3555	ACA	0	22	21	166	141	22	26	22	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). 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.

Burford

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
St Kenelm's CE Primary School	Minster Lovell	3125	VC	0	20	11	157	97	20	17	18	Capacity shown is greater than that suggested by the school's admission number as it has one over-sized classroom. Has potential to expand if required to meet local population growth. Shares site with Minster Lovell Playgroup.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Alvescot	3550	ACA	0	15	14	105	58	15	15	13	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Changed from an Infant School to a Primary School in Sept 2017: admission number has reduced from 25. Age range now 4-11. Additional classroom constructed by Diocese for Sept 2017. Capacity has risen from 75 to 105.
Wychwood CE Primary School	Shipton-under-Wychwood	3257	VC	0	40	43	315	286	45	36	37	Admission Number rose from 40 to 45 permanently from September 2017. Not offering nursery places in 18/19 (usually 17 pte) due to low demand.
Total for partnership				90	194	184	1432	1190	199	175	173	
% spare places						5%		17%		12%	13%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Burford School	Burford	4040	ACA	11-18	210	270	1284	1327	240	317	240	School decided to admit up to 270 in September 2017 and up to 240 in September 2018. For 2019 the admission number is 235 day pupils and 10 boarding pupils. Total capacity needs to be reassessed.
% spare places						-29%		-3%		-32%	0%	

Burford

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	163	147	145	160	161	Forecasts do not include the housing growth contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, except where it relates to permitted developments, as the Local Plan had not been adopted at the time of calculation. Although the Local Plan does not include significant housing in the rural area around Burford, schools in this area will be affected by the growth planned for Carterton. Recent growth in primary school numbers in this area is now forecast to subside, except where there are locally concentrated pockets of housing growth. However, schools in this area attract some pupils from Carterton, where there will be significant housing growth. The growth in secondary school numbers is boosted by the school's popularity from outside the catchment area. To the extent that the forecast demand exceeds the school's planned admission number, some pupils would be displaced to other schools.
All primary	1199	1233	1205	1214	1199	
Year 7	274	243	257	260	268	
All secondary	1409	1437	1509	1555	1588	

Comments on school capacity

Although there is not significant housing growth planned for this area, even relatively small-scale growth can exceed primary school capacity, due to the small sizes and lack of spare capacity in village schools. In response to housing growth in Bampton, the primary school has recently added a self-funded classroom and is growing to 1 form entry. Following a recent development in Burford being approved on appeal, the county council is working with the Diocese on developing a scheme to expand Burford Primary School from an admission number of 15 to one of 20, but the school's site would not support further expansion.

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

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Burford

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Burford	5	80	125	125	144	125	125	125	25	879	Shilton Road, Burford [169]; E of Carterton [700].
Bampton & Aston	80	80	97	58	60	0	0	0	0	375	New Road, Bampton [160; 121 in plan period]; N of Cote Road, Aston [41]; Saxel Close, Aston [38]; Mount Owen Road, Bampton [160].
Minster Lovell	12	26	50	85	100	90	57	0	0	420	W of Minster Lovell [125]; Witney Football Club [257].
Wychwoods	22	57	30	17	0	0	0	0	0	126	S of High Street [62]; S of Milton Road [44].
Total	119	243	302	285	304	215	182	125	25	1800	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017. The current pupil forecasts shown here include only the housing numbers for already permitted sites, and not additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites, as the Local Plan had not been approved at the time the forecasts were calculated.

Carterton

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	2252	COM	78	45	58	300	273	45	50	45	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	39	315	259	45	45	54	Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust. Agreed to take over its admission number to address a shortage of Reception places for 2018. Potential to expand capacity to be assessed. School provides early years places for 2 year olds under governors' powers.
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	2254	COM	0	45	42	351	267	45	40	45	Federated with Carterton Community College and Carterton Primary School. Potential to expand capacity to be assessed. Bright Start Pre-School open on site.
St John The Evangelist CE (VA) Primary School	Carterton	2613	VA	52	60	60	420	409	60	71	60	
St Joseph's Catholic (VA) Primary School	Carterton	3556	ACA	0	30	21	210	138	30	13	16	Part of Dominic Barberi Multi Academy Company. Nursery places will not be offered in 2018/19
Total for partnership				208	225	220	1596	1346	225	219	220	
% spare places						2%		16%		3%	2%	

Carterton

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Carterton Community College	Carterton	4041	COM	11-18	140	99	918	565	140	94	120	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.
% spare places						29%		38%		33%	14%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	218	212	180	211	203	Forecasts do not include the housing growth contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, except where it relates to permitted developments, as the Local Plan had not been adopted at the time of calculation. The Local Plan adds nearly 700 houses to Carterton in addition to those already included, resulting in pupil numbers growing faster than currently shown. Due to turnover of MoD personnel, pupil numbers are unpredictable in this area.
All primary	1354	1358	1351	1350	1353	
Year 7	118	113	126	142	138	
All secondary	582	588	608	638	673	

Comments on school capacity

All schools in Carterton are strongly affected by personnel movements at RAF Brize Norton. Previous years saw a lull in numbers at the base, and hence children for the schools. The phased closure of RAF Lyneham led to personnel moving to Brize Norton, and pupil numbers are now rising rapidly, albeit after a later start than initially expected due to a shortage of family accommodation in the town, which has resulted in families being housed in other towns and village. For 2018 the Reception classes were fully allocated, and Edith Moorhouse School agreed to take over its admission number to ensure all children could be given a place. As pressure on places is expected to be maintained, an assessment is underway into which of the existing schools should expand, ahead of a new school being built as part of the East Carterton strategic development. Carterton Community College currently has spare capacity, but pupil numbers will rise as a result of the higher pupil numbers transferring from primary school, as well as due to the significant housing development planned for the town. The school will need to increase its admission number in due course. There is some scope to do this within its existing buildings, but to meet the scale of housing growth proposed, physical expansion of the College's accommodation will become necessary, although probably not until beyond the period covered by this Pupil Plan.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Carterton

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Burford	5	80	125	125	144	125	125	125	25	879	Shilton Road, Burford [169]; E of Carterton [700].
Carterton North	55	88	78	41	0	0	0	0	0	262	Swinbrook Road [138]; Shilton Road [15]; Stanmore Crescent [81]; Linden House [28]
Carterton South	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	2	168	203	166	144	125	125	125	25	1143	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017. The current pupil forecasts shown here include only the housing numbers for already permitted sites, and not additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites, as the Local Plan had not been approved at the time the forecasts were calculated. The sites not yet included total nearly 700 additional homes.

Chipping Norton

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Chadlington CE Primary School	Chadlington	3043	VC	0	15	14	105	100	15	15	15	
Charlbury Primary School	Charlbury	2100	COM	0	30	20	210	187	30	28	28	Significantly over-subscribed within catchment in recent years. The feasibility of potential expansion to 1.5 form entry has been assessed, but will only be progressed if required as a result of local population growth. Has a detached playing field.
Enstone Primary School	Enstone	2103	COM	0	15	20	105	106	15	7	7	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, but further investment would be required to make a higher intake sustainable on a permanent basis. Shares site with Enstone Pre-school.
Great Rollright CE (VA) Primary School	Great Rollright	3408	VA	0	15	12	105	102	15	11	11	Pupil numbers include a significant proportion of non-catchment children.
Great Tew Primary School	Great Tew	2104	COM	0	15	13	102	101	15	22	16	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	34	210	210	30	26	27	Part of Pope Francis Catholic Academy Company, with St Joseph's Catholic Primary and Blessed George Napier (secondary) School, both in Banbury.
Hook Norton CE Primary School	Hook Norton	3044	VC	52	45	34	315	215	45	32	34	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	52	30	25	208	200	30	38	30	Merger with Kingfishers Playgroup, forming nursery class from Sept 18.

Chipping Norton

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Middle Barton School	Middle Barton	2151	COM	0	20	22	175	133	25	23	23	Following a reassessment of accommodation the school's capacity had risen to 175, in line with an admission number of 25. Converting to an academy in 2018. Shares site with Middle Barton Pre-school.
St Mary's CE (VA) Primary School	Chipping Norton	3858	VA	0	60	30	345	255	60	26	26	Significant housing development expected in Chipping Norton.
Total for partnership				104	275	224	1880	1609	280	228	217	
% spare places						19%		14%		19%	23%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton	4010	ACA	11-18	240	140	1462	907	240	134	179	Shares site with Chipping Norton Pre-school. Part of the River Learning Trust.
% spare places						42%		38%		44%	25%	

Chipping Norton

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	212	219	197	218	223	Forecasts do not include the housing growth contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, except where it relates to permitted developments, as the Local Plan had not been adopted at the time of calculation. As a result, the impact of the proposed 1,200 home development at east Chipping Norton (Tank Farm) is not yet shown, but is expected to be significant within the period covered by this Pupil Place Plan, eventually generating additional pupils equivalent to approximately 1.5 forms of entry.
All primary	1623	1675	1673	1676	1641	
Year 7	159	150	168	177	201	
All secondary	934	940	965	1001	1062	

Comments on school capacity

Primary school spare places are unevenly distributed, with many schools operating close to capacity. There is sufficient capacity within Chipping Norton town, but village schools are generally under greater pressure. Additional capacity has been provided through the recent expansion of Hook Norton Primary School, which will also assist with pressure from surrounding areas such as Bloxham. The 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 increased demand for places created by housing developments, particularly in Chipping Norton.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Charlbury, North Leigh	0	88	55	31	0	0	0	0	0	174	Little Lees, Charlbury [22]; Rushy Bank, Charlbury [25]; New Yatt Rd, North Leigh [76+42].
Chipping Norton	100	101	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	301	Walterbush Rd [228]; Vernon House [119]
Enstone & Kingham	18	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	S of Church Street, Kingham [16]; New Road, Kingham [10]; Quarrhill Close, Over Norton [18].
West Cherwell	29	80	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	SW of Tadmarton Road, Bloxham [60]; N of The Green, Milcombe [40]; S of Redland Farm, Hook Norton [54].

Chipping Norton

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Woodstock, Stonesfield, Bladon, Tackley	72	48	98	75	75	75	25	0	0	468	NE of Marlborough School [58]; Charity Farm, Stonesfield [37]; Home Farm, Bladon [27]; Nethercote Rd, Tackley [70+26]; E of Woodstock [300].
Wychwoods	22	57	30	17	0	0	0	0	0	126	S of High Street [62]; S of Milton Road [44].
Total	2258	2418	2297	2193	2096	2097	2048	2024	2025	1267	

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

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 600 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017. The current pupil forecasts shown here include only the housing numbers for already permitted sites, and not additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites, as the Local Plan had not been approved at the time the forecasts were calculated. This means that the 1,200 home Tank Farm development is not yet included.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district. For rural areas, in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arcott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission. Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. Although outside of this planning area, there may be some knock-on effect of a growing population in the Marlborough School catchment, as this schools currently attract some pupils from the Chipping Norton area. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Cumnor

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Appleton CE (VA) Primary School	Appleton	3850	VA	0	28	29	196	192	28	16	19	School changed their published admission number from 26 to 28 from Sept 2018.
Botley School	Botley	2569	COM	80	60	52	420	366	60	40	49	Expanded to 2 form entry. Early years provision for 2 year olds run under governors' powers.
Cumnor CE School	Cumnor	3223	VC	0	30	29	209	212	30	33	30	Initial assessment has been made of potential to expand, but complicated by constrained site access. Shares site with Cumnor Pre-school Nursery.
North Hinksey CE Primary School.	North Hinksey	3237	ACA	0	30	27	210	207	30	33	30	Shares site and building with North Hinksey Pre-School and Childcare Clubs. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
St Swithun's CE Primary School	Kennington	3258	VC	52	60	56	420	373	60	74	60	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 a separate block.
West Oxford Community Primary School	Oxford	2533	COM	52	30	29	205	206	30	30	30	Has been repeatedly over-subscribed in-catchment in recent years.
Total for partnership				184	238	222	1660	1556	238	226	218	
% spare places						7%		6%		5%	8%	

Cumnor

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Matthew Arnold School	Oxford	4128	ACA	11-18	210	210	1100	1128	210	181	210	Expanded by 1 form of entry at Sept 2017: school will admit up to 210 into Year 7. Building work is due to complete 2019.
% spare places						0%	-3%	14%	0%			

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	216	239	219	231	236	Forecasts indicate that pressure on school places will be sustained. 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.
All primary	1601	1617	1648	1700	1706	
Year 7	204	210	194	196	235	
All secondary	1151	1185	1205	1234	1281	

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, but capacity remains tight. There are no remaining straightforward solutions to expanding capacity at these schools, and therefore in some years pupils may be displaced to surrounding areas. The combined effect of rising pupil numbers already at primary school in this area and local housing growth 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, but this will be reviewed once the impact of the new secondary school in Oxford, due to open 2019, is apparent.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Cumnor

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Cumnor	37	11	81	12	0	0	0	0	0	141	Eynsham Road [37]; Cumnor Hill [12]; W of Faringdon Road [22]; Chawley Park [70]
Botley & Hinksey	7	10	11	140	130	0	0	0	0	298	Botley Centre Site A [128]; Botley Centre Site B [132]
Total	44	21	92	152	130	0	0	0	0	439	

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

Examination is underway of the VOWH's 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. 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, unless they are already permitted sites.

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

Didcot

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
All Saints CE (VA) Primary School	Didcot	3859	VA	60	60	60	420	415	60	40	51	
Aureus Primary School	Didcot	2011	ACA	52	n/a	n/a*	n/a	n/a	60	28	39	New school opened in September 2018 as part of the GLF Schools MAT. *School will have a capacity of 420 when all year groups are open.
Blewbury Endowed CE Primary School	Blewbury	3248	VC	0	25	23	175	162	25	25	25	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	315	225	45	28	33	Expanded from an admission number of 30 to meet the needs of the growing local population. Total expanded capacity shown; apparent spare capacity relates to older year groups where an admission number of 30 still applies.
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot	2012	ACA	52	60	61	420	183	60	77	61	School opened Sept 2016 with Nursery, Reception, Year 1 and Year 2. Operating at or close to capacity in all open year groups; apparent spare capacity relates to year groups not yet operating. Part of the GEMS Learning Trust.
Hagbourne CE Primary School	East Hagbourne	3249	VC	0	30	27	204	207	30	36	30	
Harwell Community Primary School	Harwell	2563	COM	0	30	30	210	188	30	29	27	Potential for permanent expansion to 1.5 form entry explored but this school would be difficult and expensive to expand. To be kept under review as the scale of housing growth both for Harwell village and for Harwell Science & Innovation Campus is confirmed, and in the context of expanding and new schools in the surrounding area.
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot	2609	ACA	26	60	60	420	417	60	72	60	Academy is part of the Oxford Primary Education Network "umbrella trust".

Didcot

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Long Wittenham CE Primary School	Long Wittenham	3233	VC	0	15	15	105	98	15	11	13	School working with partners to investigate possibility of relocation.
Manor School	Didcot	2597	ACA	0	75	70	525	472	75	44	45	Academy is part of the Oxford Primary Education Network "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	ACA	52	45	40	315	301	45	45	45	Extended age range from Sept 17 in a merger with Stepping Stones Pre School. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
South Moreton School	South Moreton	2566	ACA	0	25	25	175	158	25	16	16	Converted to academy in June 2017 as part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Shares site with South Moreton Pre-school.
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot	2594	COM	52	60	57	420	382	60	44	54	Extended to 2 forms of entry from 2014 as the first step in providing school capacity for the Great Western Park development. Pupil numbers rising rapidly. Butterflies Pre-school in former Childrens Centre space.
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot	3912	ACA	78	60	61	420	357	60	65	60	Academy is part of the Oxford Primary Education Network "umbrella trust". Additional accommodation installed in 2017 to provide space for SEN resource places serving the Didcot partnership. Places for 2 year olds provided under governors' powers.
Total for partnership				398	590	574	4124	3565	650	560	559	
% spare places						3%		14%		14%	14%	

Didcot

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Aureus School	Didcot	4004	ACA	11-18	120	120	1200	120	240	194	199	New school opened in Sept 2017 at Great Western Park housing development, initially with admission number 120, rising to 240. Apparent spare capacity relates to year groups not yet operating. Part of GLF Schools MAT. Co-located with UTC Oxfordshire.
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot	4139	ACA	11-18	270	262	1542	1313	300	308	300	School has increased admission number to 270, and taken a bulge class in 2018, to meet demand. Part of the Ridgeway Education Trust.
St Birinus School (Boys)	Didcot	4129	ACA	11-18	240	145	1467	903	180	125	134	Admission number reduced to 180 for Sept 2018. Part of the Ridgeway Education Trust.
UTC Oxfordshire	Didcot	4008	ACA	14-18	120 in Year 10	108 in Year 10	600	293	150 in Year 10	157 in Year 10	150 in Year 10	Opened in 2015, gradually increasing admission number to 150 in Year 10.
Total for partnership					630	527	4809	2629	720	627	633	
% spare places						16%		45%		13%	12%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	554	591	679	675	695	Large scale housing growth is leading to rapid growth in pupil numbers. The new secondary school in particular is changing patterns of pupil movement by providing another option, and has reduced pressure at schools in adjoining areas. Much of the housing growth planned for Didcot will not have affected pupil numbers during the period covered by this Pupil Plan.
All primary	3680	3848	4158	4412	4589	
Year 7	625	637	582	635	743	
All secondary	2942	3253	3484	3711	3963	

Didcot

Comments on school capacity

The scale of new housing planned for Didcot will require the addition of up to 7 new primary schools and 3 secondary schools by 2030. These have already started to open, with the UTC opening in 2015; GEMS Didcot Primary Academy opening in 2016; Aureus (secondary) School opening in 2017; and Aureus Primary School (formerly referred to as Chalkhill Primary School) in 2018. The next new primary school is due to open in the early 2020s, 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 pupil forecasts, for the Harwell Science & Innovation Campus, would require another new primary school.

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

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Didcot North East	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	88	88	264	Ladygrove East [642; 264 in plan period].
Didcot West	78	356	419	320	136	12	0	0	0	1321	Great Western Park [2604; 1155 in plan period]; S of A4130 [166].
Didcot South East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Didcot South	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	Park Road [154]
Berinsfield & north of Didcot	0	10	35	168	188	187	228	202	227	1245	NE Didcot [1880; 1199 in plan period]; Fieldside Track, Long Wittenham [36].
Cholsey & the Hagbournes	0	54	54	87	67	13	0	0	0	275	East End Farm [67]; S of Hadden Hill, Didcot [74]; Celsea Place [60]; Main Road, East Hagbourne [74].

Didcot

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtney, East Hendreds	176	176	221	196	153	60	110	110	110	1312	E of Sutton Courtenay [200]; S of Appleford Rd, Sutton Courtenay [195]; High Street, Drayton [140]; Manor Farm, Drayton [57]; Halls Close, Drayton [28]; Milton Heights [458]; Milton Hill [53]; Barnett Rd, Steventon [65]; Hanney Road, Steventon [44]; Portway Cottage, East Hendred [46]; Mather House & Greensands, East Hendred [75]
Harwell	471	203	232	403	590	537	476	456	456	3824	S of Blenheim Hill, Harwell [80]; Chailey House, Blewbury [30]; Didcot Power Station [280+120]; King Alfreds School, Wantage [150]; Grove Road, Harwell [207]; Didcot Road (part of Great Western Park)[760; 514 in plan period]; NW Valley Park [800]; W of Great Western Park [4254; 1600 in plan period].
Total	2896	2817	2980	3194	3155	2831	2925	2880	2906	8395	

This partnership is affected by the planning policies of both the Vale of White Horse (VOWH) and South Oxfordshire (SODC) District Councils. Didcot has been a designated growth area since 1979 and it is the main focus for housing growth in South Oxfordshire. Didcot was awarded Garden Town status by the government in December 2015.

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfeld (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns, including recently permitted sites in Didcot, and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Didcot

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

Examination is underway of the VOWH's 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. 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, unless they are already permitted sites.

Eynsham

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pre for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	2013	ACA	20	60	38	420	361	60	32	32	Shares a site with Eynsham Pre-school. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Freeland CE Primary School	Freeland	3208	ACA	0	22	18	157	132	22	15	15	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Shares a constrained site with Freeland Pre-school. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Hanborough Manor CE School	Long Hanborough	3147	ACA	0	30	27	210	203	30	29	29	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 site with Long Hanborough Playgroup; due to relocate to new accommodation in a local housing development. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
St Peter's CE Primary School	Cassington	3651	ACA	15	15	15	105	97	15	17	14	Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Standlake CE Primary School	Standlake	3127	ACA	26	24	21	168	132	24	18	18	Admission number increased from 20 to 24 in 2015, due to an additional classroom being constructed. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Stanton Harcourt CE Primary School	Stanton Harcourt	3130	ACA	15	15	13	105	102	15	7	7	Options have been assessed to expand the school to accommodate an admission number of 20, if required by local population growth. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
Total for partnership				76	166	132	1165	1027	166	118	115	
% spare places						20%		12%		29%	31%	

Eynsham

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bartholomew School	Eynsham	4054	ACA	11-18	210	205	1300	1252	210	258	210	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. Part of the Eynsham Partnership MAT.
% spare places						2%		4%		-23%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	117	121	109	116	121	Forecasts do not include the housing growth contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, except where it relates to permitted developments, as the Local Plan had not been adopted at the time of calculation. This is expected to add over 1,500 additional houses to the Eynsham area by 2025, and more in the longer term, resulting in pupil numbers growing faster than currently shown. Bartholomew School could not currently accommodate the scale of demand forecast, so any excess demand will need to be accommodated by other schools.
All primary	1007	1011	996	973	953	
Year 7	210	207	222	226	248	
All secondary	1301	1320	1362	1386	1422	

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 in response to population growth from planned housing developments.

Eynsham

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Eynsham	16	50	105	72	60	0	0	0	0	303	Eynsham Nursery [77]; W of Thornbury Road, Eynsham [160]; Main Road, Stanton Harcourt [50].
Hanborough & Freeland	15	73	131	90	84	0	0	0	0	393	Witney Road, Freeland [41]; Church Road, Hanborough [50]; S of A4095, Hanborough [169]; S of Hanborough Station [120].
Total	31	123	236	162	144	0	0	0	0	696	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017. The current pupil forecasts shown here include only the housing numbers for already permitted sites, and not additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites, as the Local Plan had not been approved at the time the forecasts were calculated.

Faringdon

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (VA) Primary School	Ashbury	3851	VA	0	15	13	90	78	15	5	4	School considering establishing some early years provision since adjacent pre-school closed.
Buckland CE Primary School	Buckland	3222	ACA	11	15	18	105	105	15	14	15	Part of the Faringdon MAT.
Faringdon Infant School	Faringdon	2561	ACA	52	90	87	270	252	60	50	52	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Admission number was increased from 60 to 90 using temporary accommodation, but has now returned to 60 as the Junior School has started taking Reception children. Faringdon Pre-school co-located on school site in its own building.
Faringdon Junior School	Faringdon	2562	ACA	0	90 for Year 3	88 in Year 3	360	327	30	27	30	Part of the Faringdon MAT. Admits into Year 3 for children leaving Faringdon Infant School - currently up to 90 children each year, but will fall to 60 once the reduced Infant School intake feeds through. From Sept 2018 has started also admitting a single form of entry into Reception. In addition to the Reception intake shown, for 2018 they also admitted 82 pupils into Year 3.
John Blandy Primary School	Southmoor	3230	ACA	0	30	22	210	188	30	32	30	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	21	140	128	20	23	20	Part of the Faringdon MAT. School has increased admission number from 17 to 20.

Faringdon

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Longworth Primary School	Longworth	3234	VC	0	10	8	70	74	10	6	6	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	94	15	13	14	
Shrivenham CE Primary School	Shrivenham	3239	ACA	0	30	29	210	186	30	27	26	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	69	420	339	60	47	45	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. Accepted over its admission number in Sept 2017.
Total for partnership				89	282	281	1980	1771	285	244	242	
% spare places						0%		11%		14%	15%	

Faringdon

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon	4141	ACA	11-18	220	218	1169	1185	240	233	230	Part of the Faringdon MAT. A new building opened in September 2018. Enables the school to expand to 9 form entry, admission number 270 in 2019. Total capacity will increase to c1550.
% spare places						1%		-1%		3%	4%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	266	267	263	281	292	<p>The recent extreme pressure on Reception places has temporarily eased, but growth is forecast to resume from 2020 onwards, and there will be a shortage of places unless schools are able to expand.</p> <p>The planned expansion of Faringdon Community College is only expected to be sufficient for housing already permitted; any further significant housing growth in the college's catchment area is likely to result in some pupils being displaced to surrounding schools.</p> <p>The current forecasts shown here do not yet include the 600-home strategic site proposed in the VOWH Local Plan Part 2 for Kingston Bagpuize.</p>
All primary	1837	1893	1934	1983	2028	
Year 7	229	255	256	287	271	
All secondary	1207	1270	1328	1411	1468	

Faringdon

Comments on school capacity

There has been sustained pressure on primary school places in this area. Expansion of capacity has been implemented through school expansions where feasible, but significant further expansion in Faringdon itself is dependent on the progress of the Park Road housing development, which will include a new primary school building. It is intended that the current Infant School will relocate to the new site, enabling it to grow to a 2 form entry primary school; the current Junior School will also become a primary school, a process which started with its initial Reception intake in 2018. The scale of planned and proposed housing development in Shrivenham will require expansion to at least 1.5 form entry and possibly 2 form entry, which requires additional site area for the school, which is due to be provided within a housing development in the village. 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. 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.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Faringdon	20	26	125	209	155	87	40	40	40	742	SW of Faringdon [190]; W of Stanford in the Vale [22]; W of Faringdon Road, Stanford in the Vale [100]; N of Ware Road, Stanford in the Vale [78]; S of Park Road, Faringdon [322+103]
South West Vale, Shrivenham, Watchfield	180	269	354	266	160	103	100	55	0	1487	The Steeds, Faringdon [200]; Highworth Road, Shrivenham [35]; Fernham Fields, Faringdon [89+111]; W of Longcot Road, Shrivenham [63]; Land at Cowans Camp, Watchfield [33]; Cowans Camp [100; 49 in plan period]; Colton Road, Shrivenham [68]; Highworth Road, Shrivenham [240 +275]; E of Highworth Road, Shrivenham [36]; Townsend Road, Shrivenham [116]; Park Farm, East Challow [88]; Challow Park [38]

Faringdon

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Kingston Bagpuize & Southmoor	139	128	133	103	61	50	20	0	0	634	East of A415, KB [280]; Springfield Farm, KB [25]; Sports Pavilion, KB [30]; Fallowfields Hotel, Southmoor [31]; Fallowfields, Southmoor [43]; Steventon Road, East Hanney [39]; Steveton Road Nurseries, East Hanney [40]; N of Summertown, East Hanney [55]; Field Close, KB [73].
Total	2356	2441	2631	2598	2397	2262	2183	2119	2065	2863	

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

Examination is underway of the VOWH's 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. 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, unless they are already permitted sites.

Henley

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Badgemore Primary School	Henley	2513	COM	0	30	12	210	103	30	4	4	School has expanded from 0.5 form entry to 1 form entry.
Sacred Heart (VA) Catholic Primary School	Henley	3820	VA	0	30	25	210	171	30	15	16	Shares site with Sacred Heart Pre-school.
Shiplake CE (VA) Primary School	Shiplake	3810	VA	0	28	16	196	177	28	10	10	School is on a very small site, and does not have potential to expand. School took over Shiplake Village Nursery provision in Memorial Hall under Govenors' powers.
Trinity CE Primary School	Henley	3254	VC	0	45	42	335	284	45	51	45	School has potential to expand to 2 form entry, if required by local population growth. Currently has significant temporary accommodation. Shares site with Trinity Pre-school.
Valley Road School	Henley	2512	COM	52	30	27	210	200	30	29	30	Nursery is integrated with the nursery of Bishopswood (Special) School. Cygnets day nursery on site.
Total for partnership				52	163	122	1161	935	163	109	105	
% spare places						25%		19%		33%	36%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Gillotts School	Henley	4055	ACA	11-16	180	177	900	840	180	182	180	Also attracts pupils from outside the county. Consideration is being given to extending the school's designated area into Buckinghamshire, to help address pressure on school places there.
% spare places						2%		7%		-1%	0%	

Henley

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	106	108	101	120	116	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	935	928	924	896	889	
Year 7	180	200	173	209	196	
All secondary	883	930	930	956	978	

Comments on school capacity

Primary School catchment areas were reviewed 2017. The county council is not currently seeking to commission more school places in this area, as school capacity is expected to be sufficient given the recent expansion of Badgemore Primary School, but this will be reviewed should population or housing development grow faster than expected. The current admission number of the secondary school is forecast to be sufficient to meet local demand.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Henley North	75	52	23	14	81	28	23	0	0	296	Empstead Works [42]; Henley Youth Club [23]; Chiltern's End [27]; W of Fair Mile [40]; Townlands Hospital [110]; Wilkins Yard [23].
Henley South	0	104	38	26	37	3	0	0	0	208	Reading Road [3 sites = 54+30+23]; Newton Road [80].
Shiplake	0	76	60	70	54	50	14	0	0	324	Gillotts School, Henley [50]; Highlands Farm, Rotherfield Greys [163]; Thames Farm, Shiplake [95].
Total	75	232	121	110	172	81	37	0	0	828	

Henley

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400, increased to 450 in the Henley & Harpsden Neighbourhood Plan), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Kidlington

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Dr South's CE (VA) Primary School	Islip	3655	ACA	30	15	13	105	97	15	15	15	Converted to academy as part of Oxford Diocesan (ODST).
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington	2590	COM	0	60	48	347	303	60	43	45	Expanded to 2 form entry permanently in 2017, having previously accepted "bulge" classes, and an additional classroom will be required in due course. School leases space to Robin Preschool.
North Kidlington School	Kidlington	2357	COM	0	45	45	315	297	45	46	44	Capacity significantly depends on temporary classrooms. Shares site with Magpies Pre-school.
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington	3823	ACA	60	30	24	210	197	30	28	25	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington	2021	ACA	60	60	52	420	362	60	40	40	Part of the White Horse Federation. Shares site with SKIPS Pre-school.
Total for partnership				150	210	182	1397	1256	210	172	169	
% spare places						13%		10%		18%	20%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington	4060	ACA	11-18	180	159	1221	895	180	132	155	School site offers potential to increase admission number if required by local population growth.
% spare places						12%		27%		27%	14%	

Kidlington

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	167	194	164	183	179	Forecasts do not yet include the large-scale housing growth proposed, but not yet confirmed, for this area within the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review. As well as proposed housing in Kidlington, this area would also be affected by the proposed allocation to Begbroke/Yarnton.
All primary	1242	1256	1255	1244	1225	
Year 7	151	152	135	168	168	
All secondary	878	904	886	901	906	

Comments on school capacity

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

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

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

Kidlington

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district.

For rural areas, in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, 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.

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

Oxford City

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bayards Hill Primary School	Headington	2015	ACA	60	60	38	420	362	60	30	39	Part of the Community Schools Alliance Trust. Shares accommodation with Oxfordshire County Music Service.
Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Isis	3210	VC	100	60	59	420	408	60	57	59	New nursery building to complete Autumn 18, increasing nursery places to 100 part time equivalent.
Cotteslowe Primary School	Cherwell	2004	ACA	142	60	49	420	322	60	37	35	Expanded from 1 form entry. Part of River Learning Trust.
East Oxford Primary School	Isis	2525	COM	52	45	37	315	285	45	36	42	Admission number increased from 40 to 45.
John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford South East	2000	ACA	64	60	40	420	289	60	34	35	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Larkrise Primary School	Isis	2543	COM	52	60	61	420	403	60	46	50	
New Hinksey CE Primary School	Cherwell	3213	VC	20	28	16	175	148	28	23	23	Increased admission number to 28 for 2017 onwards, but school site too small for further expansion.
New Marston Primary School	Cherwell	2020	ACA	52	60	35	416	321	60	35	40	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	43	420	321	60	35	41	Part of United Learning Trust. Expanded to 2 form entry. Shares a site and Nursery with Mabel Prichard (special) School.
Our Lady's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Isis	3836	ACA	0	45	27	315	277	45	29	34	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.

Oxford City

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford South East	2593	ACA	78	60	58	420	419	60	66	60	Part of United Learning Trust. Shares site with Two by Two (governor-run provision targeted at funded 2 year old children).
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford South East	2531	COM	78	60	42	413	289	60	22	25	Converting to an academy in 2018 as part of River Learning Trust.
St Aloysius (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell	3842	VA	52	30	29	210	203	30	20	20	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	60	60	240	242	30	60	30	School admitted a "bulge" class in 2010 and then again in 2017; in other years admission number is 30. Reception children class taught in the Quarry Nursery School building.
St Barnabas CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3832	VA	24	30	30	210	193	30	19	17	Constrained site would be an obstacle to expansion.
St Christopher's CE Primary School	Isis	2010	ACA	66	60	43	420	388	60	43	43	Part of the Oxford Diocesan School Trust (ODST).
St Ebbe's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3833	VA	0	60	51	419	353	60	53	54	Each year, some children allocated Reception places transfer from the nearby Grandpont Nursery School later in the year. Reception numbers rise in year.
St Francis CE Primary School	Isis	3253	VC	52	40	38	280	262	40	36	37	Potential for permanent expansion to PAN 45 explored but expansion not currently viable due to high cost of identified accommodation solution.

Oxford City

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
St Gregory the Great Catholic School	Isis	4145	ACA	52	60	46	420	242	60	34	39	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT. Primary phase of this all-age school opened in 2013 - apparent spare capacity includes year groups not yet operating. The Pod provides 'governors powers' places for funded 2 year old children and other childcare services for children in the early years age group.
St John Fisher (VA) Catholic Primary School	Oxford South East	3839	ACA	52	30	28	210	200	30	31	31	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Cherwell	3838	VA	0	60	55	420	416	60	57	60	
St Mary & John CE (VA) Primary School	Isis	3834	VA	0	60	58	420	403	60	72	61	Reception children based at Comper Foundation Stage School.
St Michael's CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3216	VA	0	30	28	210	206	30	42	30	School site too small for expansion. Shares site with New Marston Pre-school.
St Nicholas' Primary School	Cherwell	2352	COM	60	60	56	420	413	60	47	55	Includes 13-place special resource unit for speech, language and communication and autistic spectrum disorder.
St Philip & St James' CE (VA) Primary School	Cherwell	3835	VA	0	60	57	420	412	60	66	60	
Tyndale Community School	Isis	2008	ACA	0	60	53	420	267	60	51	60	Opened 2013 as a promoter-led Free School. Apparent spare capacity relates to year groups not yet operating. Part of Chapel Street Schools.
Windale Primary School	Oxford South East	2005	ACA	78	60	27	420	254	30	23	26	Admission number for 2018 reduced to 30. Part of United Learning Trust. Shares site with Two by Two provision targeted at funded 2 year old children (separately registered by Blackbird Academy Trust).

Oxford City

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Windmill Primary School	Headington	2527	COM	0	90	89	630	630	90	108	89	
Wolvercote Primary School	Cherwell	2534	ACA	26	45	45	315	264	45	48	45	Expanded to 1.5 form entry and apparent spare capacity relates to pre-expansion year groups. Potential to expand to 2 form entry has been explored and may require a split site. Converted to academy as part of River Learning Trust.
Wood Farm Primary School	Headington	2589	COM	0	60	57	420	388	60	57	60	Federated and co-located with Slade & Headington Nursery School.
Total for partnership				1966	1613	1355	11078	9580	1553	1317	1300	
% spare places						16%		14%		15%	16%	

Oxford City

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Cheney School	Headington	4120	ACA	11-18	270	268	1738	1455	270	265	270	Admission number increased to 270 for 2016 onwards, following a significant capital programme combining housing developer contributions and DfE funding. Part of Community Schools Alliance Trust.
Oxford Academy	Oxford South East	6906	ACA	11-18	210	207	1322	940	210	186	209	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. Independent nursery on the school site due to open late 2018.
Oxford Spires Academy	Isis	6907	ACA	11-18	220	220	1350	1089	220	213	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	120	1275	952	210	54	100	As a Catholic school, draws from a wide area. In Sept 2013 became an all-age school, admitting Reception and nursery pupils for the first time. Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
The Cherwell School	Cherwell	4116	ACA	11-18	270	285	1850	1909	285	366	285	Admitted over its admission number in 2017 and 2018 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.
Total for partnership					1180	1100	7535	6345	1195	1084	1084	
% spare places						7%		16%		9%	9%	

Oxford City

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	1293	1239	1307	1275	1297	After the peak Reception intake of 2015, demand for Reception places has subsided further than previous forecast, and future projections have been revised accordingly. However, Oxford city has proved difficult to forecast in the past, due to higher levels of migration than other areas, and the nature of the local housing market, and pupil numbers will be closely monitored. The rapid growth in pupil numbers experienced by primary schools over recent years is now starting to feed into secondary schools, where significant additional capacity is now required.
All primary	9708	9625	9648	9570	9417	
Year 7	1072	1249	1220	1303	1417	
All secondary	6500	6786	7056	7366	7766	

Comments on school capacity

The rapid growth in demand for primary school places in recent years required many schools to expand, and there are now few opportunities for further expansion. Instead, the main increase in primary school capacity during this Plan period will be through the opening of a new school in Barton, the Barton Park Primary School expected for 2020. This will be 1.5 form entry, but have the potential to expand to 2 form entry. The school will be run by the Community Schools Alliance Trust. Otherwise, the county council does not currently foresee a need for further new schools within Oxford, although if large-scale developments adjoining Oxford are approved, they may require new schools. In addition, large-scale locally concentrated housing growth such as at Oxford North (previously referred to as Northern Gateway) would be expected to require school expansion unless new schools are included. 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 fell slightly in 2018, significantly 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 broadly sufficient for the currently planned scale of housing growth within Oxford. Current pupil forecasts indicate there may be a small shortage of places for the exceptionally large cohort transferring to secondary school in 2022, which could require a "bulge" class to be created – 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

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

Oxford City

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites <i>**NB As much of the planned housing exceeds the time period of this plan, housing numbers are shown in the format [Overall Housing; of which completions during this pupil place plan period]**</i>
Barton	4	254	100	211	100	100	135	200	0	1104	Barton Park [1690; 845]; Nielsen House [406; 203]; Westlands Drive [42; 21].
Blackbird Leys	27	17	0	0	6	0	0	80	0	130	Grehan House [54; 27]; Powells Timber Yard [37; 17]; Knights Road [160; 80].
Churchill	0	0	0	0	100	100	36	0	100	336	Churchill Hospital [272; 136]; Warneford Hospital [200; 100]; Headington Hill [200; 100].
Cowley	0	0	32	50	50	50	125	78	0	385	Templars Square [452; 226]; Between Towns Road [64; 32]; Iffley Mead [204; 102]
Cowley Marsh	0	0	120	124	0	40	124	78	63	549	Holloway [354; 177]; Cowley Marsh Depot [150; 75]; Jesus College [56; 28]; Lincoln College [236; 118]; Temple Cowley Pool [96; 48]; Slade House [168; 84].
Greater Leys	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	70	70	200	Blackbird Leys Central [500; 200].
Headington	65	18	1	0	0	0	75	60	81	300	John Radcliffe [382; 191]; Maltfield Rd [94; 47]; London Rd [74; 37]
Hinksey Park	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	Westgate Centre [118; 59]
Iffley Fields	0	22	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	Iffley Rd [68; 34]
Littlemore	0	0	110	117	176	100	200	17	64	784	Court Place Gardens [236; 118]; Kassam Stadium [334; 167]; Sandford Rd [280; 140]; Armstrong Rd [540; 270]; Sandy Lane West [70; 35]; Oxford Academy [58; 29]
Marston	0	8	8	60	99	0	0	81	79	335	Marston Rd [204; 102]; Marston Paddock [78; 39]; Park Farm [116; 58]; Jack Russell Pub [32; 16]
North Ward	43	73	89	112	99	56	95	50	132	749	Oxpens [750; 350]; Keble Road Triangle [105; 35]; Becket St [90; 45]; Banbury Rd [84; 42]; Manor Place [80; 40]; Keble College [80; 40]; Queen Street [54; 27]; Green Templeton College [56; 28]; St Catherine's College [46; 16]; Somerville College [40; 20]; Mansfield College [32; 16]; Somerville College [26; 13]; Faculty of Music [24; 12]; Littlegate House [26; 13]; West Wellington [26; 13]; Woodins Way [24; 12]

Oxford City

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites **NB As much of the planned housing exceeds the time period of this plan, housing numbers are shown in the format [Overall Housing; of which completions during this pupil place plan period]**
Osney	12	0	0	0	0	0	16	22	100	150	Osney Mead [476; 100]; Canalside Jericho [44; 22]; River Hotel [32; 16]; Abbey Rd [24; 12]
Risinghurst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
St Margaret's	16	0	0	0	0	35	35	30	7	123	Ewert House [200; 100]; 242 Banbury Rd [32; 16].
St Mary's	24	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	79	Chapel St [48; 24]; Hooper House [40; 20]; Canterbury House [30; 15]; Magdalen Road [40; 20]
Summertown	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	35	15	88	Elsfield Hall [76; 38]; 276 Banbury Rd [70; 35]; Summertown House [406; 15].
Wolvercote	0	0	50	150	140	150	150	150	60	850	Northern Gateway [1000; 500]; Paper Mill [380; 190]; St Frideswide [348; 150]
Total	2267	2445	2541	2844	2791	2721	3044	2975	2816	6255	

Oxford's Core Strategy for Growth to 2026 was approved by the Secretary of State in autumn 2010, and sets out the intention to provide at least 8,000 additional dwellings in Oxford city between 2006 and 2026. Of these, approximately half had been built by 2017/18. 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. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by autumn 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

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. This may result in housing growth and new schools outside of the city's boundaries, but directly adjoining the city, and therefore likely to affect Oxford city schools. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites.

Sonning Common

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Kidmore End CE (VA) Primary School	Kidmore End	3807	ACA	0	30	23	210	200	30	26	27	Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Peppard CE Primary School	Peppard	3205	VC	0	15	15	105	101	15	13	14	Governors have secured a site for the potential relocation of the school subject to capital funding becoming available.
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common	2506	COM	0	60	49	409	390	60	42	43	In practice the current layout and suitability of accommodation at the school restricts its ability to provide the required curriculum spaces for a 2 form entry school. The school and county council have explored options to supplement their accommodation, subject to funding becoming available. Shares site with the primary phase of Bishopswood (Special) School and Sonning Common Library. Sonning Common Pre-school is located adjacent to the school site.
Total for partnership				0	105	87	724	691	105	81	84	
% spare places						17%		5%		23%	20%	

Sonning Common

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School	Sonning Common	4013	ACA	11-16	180	95	980	411	120	38	81	Pupil numbers fell suddenly after the school became subject to special measures following an Ofsted inspection that took place in March 2017. It has since converted to an academy as part of the Maiden Erlegh Trust. Also serves Caversham (Reading). Co-located with the secondary school age range of Bishopswood (Special) School and the Youth Centre - opportunities are being explored to improve the accommodation provision for Bishopswood. School has been granted DfE permission to sell part of their site, including the area previously occupied by Kingfisher Kindergarten. School reducing admission number to 120 for 2018 onwards.
% spare places						47%		58%		68%	33%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on growth
Reception	84	82	74	83	83	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 Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge School. Any such increase would not be reflected in these forecasts.
All primary	677	665	659	644	634	
Year 7	98	103	87	107	102	
All secondary	420	448	473	492	498	

Sonning Common

Comments on school capacity

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

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Shiplake	0	76	60	70	54	50	14	0	0	324	Gillotts School, Henley [50]; Highlands Farm, Rotherfield Greys [163]; Thames Farm, Shiplake [95].
Sonning Common	30	35	0	27	49	0	0	0	0	141	Memorial Hall Field [50]; Kennylands Road [26]; Lea Meadow [65].
Total	30	35	0	27	49	0	0	0	0	141	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Sonning Common.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Thame

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Aston Rowant CE Primary School	Aston Rowant	3180	VC	0	15	14	105	66	15	9	9	Capacity is significantly dependent on temporary classrooms.
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame	2463	COM	0	90	53	630	459	90	66	73	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	47	418	386	60	71	60	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	27	210	179	30	25	23	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	47	315	299	45	45	46	School is expanding to 2 form entry from 2019 to meet the needs of housing growth. Includes a resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs. Ladybird Pre-school occupies space within the school.
St Joseph's (VA) Catholic Primary School	Thame	3826	ACA	0	30	20	210	190	30	25	26	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.

Thame

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Tetsworth Primary School	Tetsworth	2456	COM	15	8	8	56	58	8	9	11	School has very constrained site and accommodation. The county council is working with Governors to plan a project related to a neighbouring housing development to provide additional school accommodation which would allow admission number to increase to 10, in line with forecast demand, but further expansion is not considered possible. Federated with John Hampden Primary School.
Total for partnership				119	278	216	1944	1637	278	250	248	
% spare places						22%		16%		10%	11%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Lord Williams's School	Thame	4580	ACA	11-18	350	350	2197	2100	320	391	320	Increased its admission number for Sept 2017 only due to an atypically large transfer cohort. 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. Include 30-place resource unit for speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs (in an additional temporary classroom). Shares site with Lord Williams's School Day Nursery. Part of the Thame Partnership MAT.
% spare places						0%		4%		-22%	0%	

Thame

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	254	244	225	248	249	<p>From 2019, total primary admission numbers will rise to 293 upon St Andrew's expansion; along with a small expansion at Tetsworth, this is forecast to be sufficient for the current Plan period.</p> <p>Lord Williams's designated area includes Chinnor, which is also in the designated area of Icknield Community College, Watlington; the significant recent proposed/permitted housing in Chinnor could affect either school. Lord Williams's also attracts pupils from areas of Buckinghamshire outside its catchment. It is forecast to have sufficient places for in-catchment children throughout the current Plan period. However, as local population grows, there will be a reduction in the number of non-catchment pupils who are unable to secure a place at the school. This could increase pressure on surrounding schools, including those in Buckinghamshire.</p>
All primary	1669	1697	1731	1754	1739	
Year 7	320	329	319	353	397	
All secondary	2092	2133	2150	2187	2256	

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. Once the current expansion programme is completed, there is expected to be sufficient capacity to meet demand resulting from the adopted SODC Core Strategy, but if housing growth increases significantly more than currently planned, it could trigger the need for further expansion within Thame. The Thame Neighbourhood Plan protects a site for a potential new primary school, as well as for secondary school expansion.

The Lord Williams's designated area includes some Buckinghamshire villages. It also attracts children from outside its designated area, especially from Buckinghamshire. As future housing development in Thame increases the local population, 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 barely meets the needs of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increase demand for places created by housing developments.

Thame

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Chinnor, Tetsworth	68	91	238	96	27	8	0	0	0	528	Chinnor: Siareys Yard [22]; Crowell Road [120]; Kiln Lane [21]; Greenwood Avenue [80]; Lower Icknield Way [89]; Mill Lane [78]; Thame Lane [61]. Tetsworth: Mount Hill Farm [39]
Thame North	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	0	0	29	Wellington Street [29]
Thame South	222	116	112	76	69	60	15	0	0	670	The Elms [37]; W of Thame Park Road [175]; S of Wenman Road [108]; Park Street [20]; Howland Road [45]; Lord Williams's School [135]; North of Oxford Road, Thame [203, 106 in Plan period]
Total	290	207	350	172	109	84	15	0	0	1227	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Chinnor.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Wallingford

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Benson CE Primary School	Benson	3181	VC	26	30	30	210	180	30	26	25	The school is proposed for expansion to 1.5 form entry, with the current site area being supplemented by a detached playing field within a nearby proposed housing development. Longer term expansion to 2 form entry may be required due to the scale of housing growth now proposed.
Brightwell-cum-Sotwell CE Primary School	Brightwell-cum-Sotwell	3221	ACA	0	20	17	140	102	20	19	19	Potential to expand school on current site if local housing demands it. Allsorts Pre-school co-located within school site and buildings. Part of the Merchant Taylors Oxfordshire Academy Trust Ltd.
Cholsey Primary School	Cholsey	2596	ACA	0	45	44	315	294	60	53	52	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 underway. Cholsey Pre-school occupy space within the school and will also expand Sept 2019. Part of the Oxford Primaries Education Network (OPEN) Umbrella Trust.
Crowmarsh Gifford CE School	Crowmarsh Gifford	3200	VC	0	30	30	210	209	30	31	30	Feasibility of expansion has been assessed, but additional site area would be required to meet recommended standards. This school's future size needs to be planned within the context of growth in Wallingford. Crowmarsh Pre-school on site.

Wallingford

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2017	Nursery places pte for 2017/18	Published admission number for 2016/17	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2017/18	First preference applications for 2017/18	Allocation for 2017/18 (at July 2017)	Comments
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford	2578	ACA	0	60 for Year 3	48 in Year 3	240	212	60 for Year 3	44 for Year 3	46 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, which is dependent on the progress of the strategic housing development at Slade End. Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
St John's Primary School	Wallingford	2567	ACA	0	30	26	210	200	30	34	30	The school is unable to grow on its current restricted site. Detached playing field, which also houses Paddocks Pre-school. Part of the Oxford Primaries Education Network (OPEN) Umbrella Trust.
St Laurence CE (VA) Primary School	Warborough	3760	VA	0	15	12	105	97	15	15	14	Shares site with Warborough & Shillingford Pre-school.
St Nicholas CE Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford	3244	ACA	21	60	59	180	163	60	51	52	The school is currently on a restricted site. A proposal to relocate and become a primary school is dependent on the progress of the strategic housing development at Slade End. In the interim, temporary accommodation has been installed to allow the school to increase its admission. Operating a smaller nursery at present (down from 48 places) in temporary accommodation. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust.
Total for partnership				47	230	218	1610	1457	245	229	222	
% spare places						5%		10%		7%	9%	

Wallingford

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Wallingford School	Wallingford	4140	ACA	11-18	190	211	1220	1232	190	213	193	Admission number will increase to 216 in 2019, which will be accommodated with a temporary classroom ahead of permanent building work completing. Further expansion is expected to allow the school to grow in line with local population.
% spare places						-11%	-1%	-12%	-2%			

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	228	236	233	262	264	Demand for Reception places is growing faster than previously forecast. Revised forecasts indicate a shortage of places would emerge from 2020 onwards without additional school capacity. Wallingford School's expansion is planned to ensure its admission number increases in line with catchment demand. Forecasts do not include the increased housing allocations proposed in the SODC Local Plan 2033. The housing developments which are included will not have had their full impact during the time period shown.
All primary	1507	1538	1577	1659	1725	
Year 7	191	220	208	213	222	
All secondary	1229	1241	1254	1282	1311	

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 Cholesey Primary School and planned at Benson Primary School will increase combined primary admission numbers to 260, which is only forecast to be sufficient until 2020. A new school site and building is proposed at Slade End, Wallingford, which will enable further school capacity growth in this area, but this is dependent on the progress of the associated housing development. 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.

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. In recent years in-catchment population growth has meant that the school could not offer places to non-catchment children.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

Wallingford

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Chalgrove	0	14	101	157	120	43	0	0	0	435	E of Chalgrove [120]; Newington Road, Stadhampton [65]; Newington Nurseries, Stadhampton [21], W of Marley Lane, Chalgrove [200]; Six Acres, Warborough [29]
Crowmarsh and Benson	38	60	60	171	171	150	119	60	16	845	Mongewell Park [166]; Nosworthy Way, Mongewell [91]; Churchfield Lane, Benson [60]; N of Littleworth Road, Benson [187+241]; S of Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford [100]
Wallingford	67	27	96	102	65	65	65	65	65	617	W of Reading Road [84]; St Martins Street [22]; Hithercroft Industrial Estate [60]; W of Wallingford (Slade End) [555; 420 in plan period], Little Martins Field, Brightwell-cum-Sotwell [31]
Total	38	74	161	328	291	193	119	60	16	1280	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Benson, Cholsey and Crowmarsh Gifford.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Wantage

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Charlton Primary School	Wantage	2573	ACA	0	60	60	420	407	60	62	59	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Charlton Acorns pre-school on the school site.
Grove CE School	Grove	3228	ACA	0	30	20	210	158	30	11	13	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 2021, but this is dependent on the progress of the Monk's Farm development, from which land is to be secured. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). The closure of North Drive Pre-school, previously on the Grove CE site, has exacerbated a shortage of early years places.
Millbrook Primary School	Grove	2016	ACA	76	60	59	420	387	60	54	60	Part of Vale Academy Trust. Grovelands Park Pre-School on site
St Amand's (VA) Catholic Primary School	East Hendred	3855	VA	0	28	22	150	133	28	6	8	School's current admission number is higher than that supported by its accommodation.
St James CE Primary School	Hanney	3225	ACA	0	30	21	120	130	30	18	20	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. Part of Vale Academy Trust.
St Nicholas CE Primary School	East Challow	3224	ACA	0	15	13	105	90	15	14	15	Part of Vale Academy Trust.

Wantage

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Stanford-in-the-Vale CE Primary School	Stanford-in-the-Vale	3240	VC	0	30	30	210	205	30	32	30	The SITV Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee commissioned a feasibility study into the potential to relocate and expand the school, but the costs of doing so are prohibitively more than the available funding. Options for expanding the school to 1.5 form entry on its current site continue to be developed, including the potential for the school to make more use of the adjoining Millennium Green to supplement their constrained site.
Stockham Primary School	Wantage	2583	COM	0	30	30	210	210	30	44	30	Initial feasibility work into potential to expand confirmed that additional site area would be required. Suitable land has been identified, but is not currently available to enable the school to expand. Camel Pre-school is currently located on the school site.
The Hendreds CE (VA) Primary School	West Hendred	3250	ACA	0	18	17	126	135	18	30	18	Capacity shown is as set in the academy funding agreement, but accommodation provides some flexibility for the school to take over their admission number when required. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
The Ridgeway CE Primary School	Childrey	3231	VC	0	10	10	105	68	14	21	14	Following internal building works, in 2018 the school has been able to increase its admission number from 10 to 14, and its capacity from 70 to 105. Apparent spare capacity relates to pre-expansion year groups.
Uffington CE Primary School	Uffington	3251	VC	15	15	12	105	96	15	19	15	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	62	420	387	60	48	59	Part of Vale Academy Trust.
Total for partnership				151	386	356	2601	2406	390	359	341	
% spare places						8%		7%		8%	13%	

Wantage

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
King Alfred's (A Specialist Sports College)	Wantage	4142	ACA	11-18	390	288	2205	1763	390	263	262	Part of Vale Academy Trust. King Alfred's has consolidated from 3 to 2 sites, disposing of East site. Buildings development programme allows school to increase intake from 310 to 390 until planned new Grove Airfield School opens (expected 2022).
% spare places						26%		20%		33%	33%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	340	344	352	365	367	Significant housing growth in this area extends beyond the period covered by this Pupil Plan, and will further increase pupil numbers. Most of the impact from housing growth on demand for secondary school places, in particular, will be beyond the time period of this Plan. Forecasts do not include additional housing growth proposed in the Local Plan Part 2, except where that relates to an already permitted site. Pupil numbers have not grown as quickly as previously forecast, and future projections have been revised accordingly. The opening of a new secondary school in Didcot has changed the pattern of pupil movement, as King Alfred's previously attracted some pupils from the Didcot area.
All primary	2412	2410	2477	2522	2520	
Year 7	263	285	250	271	348	
All secondary	1731	1709	1659	1622	1672	

Wantage

Comments on school capacity

Although the latest forecasts suggest that there will be sufficient school places overall, this disguises pockets of shortages in locations where there is significant housing growth. This will result in a need for new/expanded schools, the first of which due to open is in NE Wantage within the Kingsgrove development, with a planned opening date of 2020. A selection process to identify an academy trust to run the school is underway, with a final decision due by early 2019. Grove CE Primary School is currently expected to expand to 2 form entry in 2021, subject to the progress of the Monk's Farm development, which is providing additional site area for the school. A new all-through primary and secondary school on Grove Airfield has been provisionally approved by the DfE, currently expected to open in 2022. In the longer term, another new primary school is expected on Grove Airfield. Investigations are ongoing into how best to expand Stanford-in-the-Vale Primary School. The potential to expand Stockham Primary School has also been explored, but cannot be progressed unless additional land is made available. Expansion of other village primary schools may also become necessary, related to local housing growth.

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

The additional permanent secondary capacity to meet the needs of housing growth will be provided through the new school on Grove Airfield. Vale Academy Trust has been granted provisional approval to open this as an all-through primary and secondary school, providing 2 forms of entry in primary provision and 6 forms of entry in secondary provision (11-16 age range). The current ambition is to open this for September 2022. 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

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Drayton, Steventon, Sutton Courtenay, Milton, Hendreds	176	176	221	196	153	60	110	110	110	1312	Portway Cottage, East Hendred [46]; Mather House & Greensands, East Hendred [75]; plus further housing in Drayton/Steventon/Milton/Sutton Courtenay - see Didcot/Abingdon sections.
Faringdon, Stanford-in-the-Vale	20	26	125	209	155	87	40	40	40	742	W of Stanford in the Vale [22]; W of Faringdon Road, Stanford in the Vale [100]; N of Ware Road, Stanford in the Vale [78]; plus Faringdon housing (see Faringdon section).

Wantage

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings (cont)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Grove	147	133	425	456	470	470	420	335	385	3241	Monk's Farm strategic allocation, 3 sites [810; 695 in plan period]; Bellinger's Garage, Grove [75]; Stockham Farm, Wantage, Phase 1 & 2 [290; 60 in plan period (rest recently completed)]; Grove Airfield [2500; 1298 in plan period]; NE Wantage [1500; 1100 in plan period].
Harwell	471	203	232	403	590	537	476	456	456	3824	King Alfreds School, Wantage [150]; S of Blenheim Hill, Harwell [80]; Grove Road, Harwell [207]; plus other Didcot housing - see Didcot section.
South West Vale, Shriveham, Watchfield	180	269	354	266	160	103	100	55	0	1487	Park Farm, East Challow [88]; Challow Park [38]; plus other housing in Faringdon/Watchfield/Shrivenham - see Faringdon section.
Southmoor	139	128	133	103	61	50	20	0	0	634	Steventon Road, East Hanney [39]; Steveton Road Nurseries, East Hanney [40]; plus other housing in Kingston Bagpuize/Southmoor - see Faringdon section.
Wantage	87	69	33	14	10	0	0	0	0	213	Stockham Farmhouse [90]; Church Street [32]; Wallingford Street [24]; S of Challow Road [29].
Total	3237	3022	3542	3667	3620	3329	3189	3020	3016	9119	

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.

Examination is underway of the VOWH's 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. 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, unless they are already permitted sites.

Watlington

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Chalgrove	2452	ACA	52	30	28	210	175	30	27	25	The currently permitted housing for Chalgrove may require an additional 0.5 form of entry in school provision. Potential to expand the existing school is being assessed, with a decision on whether to progress to be taken once it is confirmed whether or not there will be development at Chalgrove Airfield. Part of the Acer MAT.
Ewelme CE (VA) Primary School	Ewelme	3752	VA	0	13	12	90	84	13	11	9	
Lewknor CE Primary School	Lewknor	3184	VC	0	15	11	90	78	15	12	13	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	33	246	193	45	39	38	School experiences unpredictable pupil numbers due to serving MoD families. Capacity and admission number to be reviewed.
Stadhampton Primary School	Stadhampton	2455	COM	0	15	11	105	87	15	15	16	Little Bears Pre-school on site.
Watlington Primary School	Watlington	2459	COM	52	45	27	315	261	45	33	30	
Total for partnership				104	163	122	1056	878	163	137	131	
% spare places						25%		17%		16%	20%	

Watlington

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Icknield Community College	Watlington	4082	ACA	11-16	140	167	700	661	140	109	145	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. The potential is being 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.
% spare places						-19%		6%		22%	-4%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	136	127	125	144	139	Forecasts do not include the large-scale redevelopment of Chalgrove Airfield consulted on as a potential allocation for the SODC Local Plan 2033. Nor do they include the 238 homes proposed by the Watlington Neighbourhood Plan, which was adopted after these forecasts were calculated. Icknield Community College's designated area includes Chinnor, which is also in the designated area of Lord Williams' School, Thame; the significant recent proposed/permitted housing in Chinnor could affect either school. Icknield also attracts pupils from Buckinghamshire, particularly Stokenchurch. It is currently expected that the school will have sufficient places for in-catchment children throughout the current Plan period. However, as local population grows, there will be a reduction in the number of non-catchment pupils who are unable to secure a place at the school. This could increase pressure on surrounding schools, including those in Buckinghamshire.
All primary	930	916	927	944	957	
Year 7	140	164	158	192	188	
All secondary	701	738	772	825	850	

Watlington

Comments on school capacity

Forward planning of school capacity in this area needs to be informed by decisions about the redevelopment of Chalgrove Airfield, which would have a major impact on demand for school places in this rural area. Moreover, the planning of secondary school capacity also needs to be informed by proposals outside this area, in particular at Berinsfield and Culham, and as far as Abingdon. Until the current SODC and VOWH Local Plan processes are completed, there is, therefore, uncertainty over the scale of growth required in school capacity and how this can best be provided.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Chalgrove	0	14	101	157	120	43	0	0	0	435	E of Chalgrove [120]; W of Marley Lane, Chalgrove [200]; Newington Nurseries, Stadhampton [21]; Newington Road, Stadhampton [65]; Six Acres, Warborough [29]
Chinnor	68	91	238	96	27	8	0	0	0	528	Chinnor: Siareys Yard [22]; Crowell Road [120]; Kiln Lane [21]; Greenwood Avenue [80]; Lower Icknield Way [89]; Mill Lane [78]; Thame Lane [61]. Also Mount Hill Farm, Tetsworth [39]
Watlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The Watlington Neighbourhood Development Plan allocates sites for 238 homes, which are not yet in these forecasts as they were calculated before the NDP was adopted.
Total	68	105	339	253	147	51	0	0	0	963	

Watlington

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Benson, Chalgrove and Watlington.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Wheatley

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Beckley CE Primary School	Beckley	3256	VC	0	20	17	157	125	20	15	17	School has admitted over its admission number in some years to accommodate local demand.
Garsington CE Primary School	Garsington	3167	ACA	0	30	30	210	211	30	22	28	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust.
Great Milton CE Primary School	Great Milton	3187	VC	0	25	23	175	160	30	34	30	Single temporary classroom replaced with a double unit, enabling an increased admission number to 30.
Horspath CE Primary School	Horspath	3161	ACA	0	20	19	140	136	20	23	20	Part of the River Learning Trust. Horspath Pre-school Nursery on site.
Little Milton CE (VA) Primary School	Little Milton	3755	VA	0	12	10	94	67	12	13	11	Accommodation configuration constrains the school's admission number.
Marsh Baldon CE Controlled School	Marsh Baldon	3188	VC	0	12	5	84	45	12	6	7	
Sandhills Community Primary School	Oxford	2401	COM	0	60	48	330	307	60	48	54	Accommodation would support annual intake of 45; instead the school admits 60 in some years and 30 in others. For 2019-2021 the admission number is currently expected to be 30. Consideration could be given to permanently changing to an admission number of 45. Sandhills Pre-school Playgroup operates within school accommodation. School designated as 3-11 but does not offer nursery places at present.
Wheatley CE Primary School	Wheatley	2009	ACA	0	60	48	420	303	60	25	27	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Shares site with the primary phase of John Watson (special) School and Wheatley Nursery School which is integrated. Wheatley Pre-school on site. Accommodation being reconfigured to provide additional special school places and address the suitability of the existing accommodation.
Total for partnership				0	239	200	1610	1354	244	186	194	
% spare places						16%		16%		24%	20%	

Wheatley

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley	4077	ACA	11-18	210	196	1330	1040	180	202	180	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.
% spare places						7%	22%	-12%	0%			

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	192	188	196	198	200	Forecasts do not yet include the housing proposed for Wheatley on the former Oxford Brookes campus. The Local Plan consultation included a proposal for 300 homes; a planning application has been submitted for 500 homes, but this had not been determined at the time of writing this Plan.
All primary	1354	1366	1384	1420	1389	
Year 7	180	178	173	170	200	
All secondary	1057	1073	1067	1059	1067	

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 has reduced.

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

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

Nursery School

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

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 increased demand for places created by housing developments.

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Great Milton	51	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	Station Road [15]; N of London Road [51], both Wheatley
Horspath and Barton	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	Bayswater Farm, Sandhills [50]
Total	76	25	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Wheatley.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Witney

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Aston & Cote CE Primary School	Aston	3120	VC	0	25	20	175	153	22	15	16	Admission number published at 25 for 2016 and 2017, but accommodation does not support this size intake every year. School has reverted to an admission number of 22 from 2018; capacity will reduce back to 157. Aston & Cote Pre-school Playgroup on site.
Ducklington CE Primary School	Ducklington	3122	VC	78	30	30	210	195	30	24	24	Nursery class created through merger with Ducklington Pre-school Sept 18. Age range 2-11.
Finstock CE Primary School	Finstock	3040	ACA	20	15	8	105	75	15	7	7	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	14	105	97	15	15	15	Site offers potential for expansion of this school, which would be considered as part of strategic growth planning for school capacity across the Witney area in response to planned housing growth.
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney	2002	ACA	48	45	43	315	306	45	39	38	Shares site and building with the primary phase of Springfield (special) School. Part of the River Learning Trust.
North Leigh CE Primary School	North Leigh	3128	ACA	0	30	26	186	182	30	20	20	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). School has increased admission number to 30 which is expected to be sufficient to meet the needs of housing growth in the village. Capital project to increase permanent accommodation underway, which should result in a total capacity of around 210. North Leigh Pre-school on site.
Our Lady Of Lourdes (VA) Catholic Primary School	Witney	3822	ACA	0	30	30	210	199	30	21	21	Part of Dominic Barberi MAT.
Queen Emma's Primary School	Witney	2304	ACA	0	45	25	315	228	45	21	22	Converted to academy as part of the Mill Academy MAT. Little Oak Pre-school on site.

Witney

Primary schools (cont)	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
St Mary's CE Infant School	Witney	3207	ACA	0	30	30	90	88	30	21	26	Feeds into The Batt CE Primary School at KS2. Constrained site limits ability to grow. Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
The Batt CE (VA) Primary School	Witney	3605	ACA	0	30	30	330	328	30	41	30	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Up to 30 additional children are admitted into Year 3 annually to accommodate transfer from St Mary's CE Infants School.
The Blake CE Primary School	Witney	3600	ACA	0	60	59	420	410	60	48	48	Part of Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST).
Tower Hill School	Witney	2303	ACA	84	30	30	210	199	30	20	18	Converted to academy as part of the River Learning Trust. Pupil numbers have risen rapidly in recent years. School admits 2-year-olds under governors' powers (school age range 3-11).
West Witney Primary School	Witney	2601	COM	30	45	57	420	335	60	59	60	Expansion to 2 forms of entry on a permanent basis from Sept 2017, after taking over its admission number in 2016 to address a shortage of places. Capacity rising to 420 once capital project completed. Apparent spare capacity relates to pre-expansion year groups.
Witney Community Primary School	Witney	2302	ACA	0	30	27	210	202	30	21	22	Large site provides potential for school to take higher pupil numbers if needed. Formal age range 3-11 but school does not run a nursery. PVI Nursery provision on site. Part of the River Learning Trust.
Total for partnership				280	460	429	3301	2997	472	372	367	
% spare places						7%		9%		21%	22%	

Witney

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
The Henry Box School	Witney	4050	ACA	11-18	240	162	1469	1140	240	186	203	Formed Mill Academy MAT with some of Witney partnership's primary schools.
Wood Green School	Witney	4052	ACA	11-18	210	162	1335	967	210	187	206	Incorporates a special resource unit for pupils with complex moderate learning difficulties. Shares a site with the secondary phase of Springfield (special) School.
Total for partnership					450	324	2804	2107	450	373	409	
% spare places						28%		25%		17%	9%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	377	363	386	368	379	Forecasts do not include the housing growth contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, except where it relates to permitted developments, as the Local Plan had not been adopted at the time of calculation. This is expected to add over 630 additional houses to the Witney area by 2025, rising to over 1,500 in the longer term in the longer term, resulting in pupil numbers growing faster and further than currently shown.
All primary	2958	2929	2897	2843	2818	
Year 7	395	358	380	371	365	
All secondary	2172	2173	2207	2206	2220	

Comments on school capacity

Within Witney, demand for primary school places has previously risen rapidly, resulting in the expansion of West Witney Primary School ahead of the planned new school at North Curbridge/West Witney. A new school to serve the development west of Witney is due to open in 2020, with an academy sponsor to be confirmed by late 2018. 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.

Options are being explored for how secondary education can best be organised to meet the needs of Witney's growing population, but additional capacity is not expected to be necessary within the time period covered by this Plan.

Witney

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Charlbury	0	88	55	31	0	0	0	0	0	174	Little Lees, Charlbury [22]; Rushy Bank, Charlbury [25]; New Yatt Rd, North Leigh [76 + 40].
Minster Lovell	12	26	50	85	100	90	57	0	0	420	W of Minster Lovell [125]; Witney Football Club [257].
Witney Central	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	Springfield Nursery 1 [125 + 36; 30 completed by 2017]; Thorney Leys [26].
Witney East	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Witney East strategic allocation not yet included.
Witney West	14	60	165	175	225	250	250	160	50	1349	North Curbridge [1000]; Springfield Oval [75]; Burford Road [260]
Total	99	174	270	291	325	340	307	160	50	2016	

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017. The current pupil forecasts shown here include only the housing numbers for already permitted sites, and not additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites, as the Local Plan had not been approved at the time the forecasts were calculated.

Woodcote

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Checkendon CE (VA) Primary School	Checkendon	3801	VA	0	15	14	105	89	15	12	9	
Goring CE (VA) Primary School	Goring	3803	VA	0	30	30	240	236	30	26	27	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 site.
Nettlebed Community School	Nettlebed	2504	COM	0	20	20	140	125	20	14	13	Happy Days Pre-school on site.
South Stoke Primary School	South Stoke	2507	COM	0	7	6	52	47	7	7	7	
Stoke Row CE (VA) Primary School	Stoke Row	3206	VA	0	15	8	105	89	15	16	15	Capacity significantly dependent on temporary accommodation. School has no hall - uses church hall.
Whitchurch Primary School	Whitchurch-on-Thames	2208	COM	0	20	21	140	136	20	24	20	Whitchurch Pre-school on site.
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote	2510	COM	0	30	22	210	193	30	24	24	Cabin Pre-school lies between the primary and secondary school sites.
Total for partnership				0	137	121	992	915	137	123	115	
% spare places						12%		8%		10%	16%	

Woodcote

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Langtree School	Woodcote	4094	0	11-16	120	118	600	618	120	139	120	School attracts some pupils from outside the county. Demand for Year 7 places in 2019 is expected to be exceptionally high.
% spare places						2%		-3%		-16%	0%	

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	116	122	103	119	117	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. An unusually large cohort transfers from primary to secondary school in 2019.
All primary	935	920	912	910	907	
Year 7	118	158	135	140	142	
All secondary	598	642	659	682	706	

Comments on school capacity

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. Spare capacity remains at a low level, and if significant additional 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 provision across this area currently just meets the need of the local population. Additional capacity will be required to meet increased demand for places created by housing developments.

Woodcote

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Cholsey	0	54	54	87	67	13	0	0	0	275	East End Farm, Cholsey [67]; S of Hadden Hill, Didcot [74]; Celsea Place, Cholsey [60]; Main Road, E Hagbourne [74].
Crowmarsh and Benson	38	60	60	171	171	150	119	60	16	845	Mongewell Park [166]; Nosworthy Way, Mongewell [91]; Churchfield Lane, Benson [60]; N of Littleworth Road, Benson [187+241]; S of Newnham Manor, Crowmarsh Gifford [100]
Watlington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Woodcote	0	0	10	22	0	0	34	0	0	66	Reservoir site, Woodcote [20]; Chiltern Rise Cottage, Woodcote [22]; Cleeve Cottages, Goring [10].
Total	38	114	124	280	238	163	153	60	16	1186	

South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) has a Core Strategy in place, adopted 2012, which plans for 11,487 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (over half of which had already been built by 2012). It concentrates planned housing growth on Didcot (6,300 new homes between 2006 and 2027), Thame (775), Wallingford (555) and Henley (400), with a further 1,154 homes to be allocated across 13 larger villages, including Goring, Nettlebed and Woodcote.

The council is working towards a new Local Plan to take into account revised housing need analysis, and extend to 2033. This is expected to include 3,750 new homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need, and also increase housing delivery over the Plan period to 17,050 to meet SODC's needs. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Core Strategy and not the increases proposed in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites. Following formal consultation in autumn 2017, the council decided to carry out further work reassessing all available housing sites, including those which had been previously dismissed but considered "reasonable alternatives" and some additional sites that were promoted to the council during the consultation. The previously "preferred options" were Culham Science Centre (c.3,500 homes), Chalgrove Airfield (c.3,000 homes), Berinsfield (up to 1,700 homes) and Wheatley (c.300 homes); the sites considered "reasonable alternatives" are Thornhill, Wick Farm, Lower Elsfield (Bayswater), Grenoble Road, Northfields, (all adjoining Oxford) and Harrington (near Junction 7 of the M40); and the additional sites submitted by developers are Palmers Riding Stables (Emmer Green, Reading), Reading Golf Club, Playhatch (Reading), Land off Thame Road (North Weston) and Land South of Great Western Park (Didcot). In addition, the Local Plan may increase allocations for the market towns and some larger villages. The current timetable for the new Local Plan aims to confirm the proposed allocations by the end of 2018, after which there will be further consultation with the target of adoption by the end of 2019.

Woodstock

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Bladon CE Primary School	Bladon	3146	VC	0	12	15	98	98	14	14	13	A small extension to the school and internal alterations have enabled it to increase its admission number from 12 to 14, taking total capacity to 98. Constrained site would be expected to rule out further expansion.
Bletchington Parochial CE Primary School	Bletchington	3141	VA	30	15	8	105	72	15	13	13	Relocated to new building in 2015 with capacity increase. Nursery class also established.
Combe CE Primary School	Combe	3142	VC	0	15	14	105	105	15	20	17	
Kirtlington CE (VA) School	Kirtlington	3500	VA	0	15	13	105	75	15	6	6	Kirtlington Pre-school within school building.
Stonesfield Primary School	Stonesfield	2353	COM	0	30	17	150	122	30	18	17	Current admission number is higher than would be supported by the school's permanent accommodation.
Tackley CE Primary School	Tackley	3144	ACA	0	15	8	105	93	15	13	14	Following the opening of Heyford Park Free School, Tackley's admission number has reduced to 15 for 2017 onwards, allowing a temporary classroom to be removed. Tackley Pre-school now closed. School to consider age range extension in 18/19. Part of the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust.
William Fletcher Primary School	Yarnton	2354	COM	0	45	34	315	252	45	39	50	Expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry to accommodate housing development in the village. Yarnton Pre-school on site.

Woodstock

Primary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Nursery places pte for 2018/19	Published admission number for 2017/18	Reception pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
Woodstock CE Primary School	Woodstock	3145	VC	52	45	44	315	312	45	39	40	Previously expanded to 1.5 form entry; assessment of options to expand the school further are dependent on confirmation of the total scale of housing growth approved for Woodstock. The school would require a larger site area to be able to expand. Woodstock Under 5's Association (WUFA) are on site, but the permitted housing development at East Woodstock includes new early years accommodation, into which WUFA could relocate and expand. This would also release land for the primary school's expansion.
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (VA) Primary School	Wootton-by-Woodstock	3657	VA	0	10	5	70	49	10	2	2	School has a tiny site and no hall.
Total for partnership				82	202	158	1368	1178	204	164	172	
% spare places						22%		14%		20%	16%	

Secondary schools	Location	School code	Type of school as at May 2018	Age range	Published admission number for 2017/18	Year 7 pupils 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total capacity 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Total pupil numbers 2017/18 (at May 2018)	Published admission number for 2018/19	First preference applications for 2018/19	Allocation for 2018/19 (at July 2018)	Comments
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock	4560	ACA	11-18	180	177	1138	1038	180	195	179	Includes resource unit for pupils with physical disability, speech, language & communication and autistic spectrum disorder special needs.
% spare places						2%		9%		-8%	1%	

Woodstock

Forecast demand for places	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Comment on forecasts
Reception	172	173	175	176	180	Forecasts do not include the housing growth contained in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, except where it relates to permitted developments, as the Local Plan had not been adopted at the time of calculation. This is expected to add over 195 additional houses to the Woodstock area by 2025, rising to over 370 in the longer term in the longer term, resulting in pupil numbers growing faster and further than currently shown. Forecasts also do not yet include the 500 new homes growth proposed, but not yet confirmed, for east of Woodstock within the Cherwell Local Plan Partial Review.
All primary	1232	1246	1273	1304	1303	
Year 7	178	200	195	200	229	
All secondary	1052	1090	1109	1132	1176	

Comments on school capacity

Although pupil forecasts indicate that current primary school capacity would be sufficient for demand during this plan period overall, this disguises a specific pressure in Woodstock, which will be exacerbated by the housing proposals for the town which are not yet included in the forecasts. In addition, the Cherwell Local Plan "Partial Review" proposal for a strategic large-scale housing development at Begbroke would require significant increases in school capacity. Once housing numbers are confirmed, local consultation would help shape the eventual school solutions.

Current pupil forecasts indicate pressure on secondary school places in this area, although the school attracts from beyond its designated area.

Early Years Free Entitlement

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

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

Area (based on MSOA) - number of dwellings	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2017-25	Comments - significant sites
Woodstock, Stonesfield, Bladon, Tackley	72	48	98	75	75	75	25	0	0	468	NE of Marlborough School [58]; Charity Farm, Stonesfield [37]; Home Farm, Bladon [27]; Nethercote Rd, Tackley [70+26]; E of Woodstock [300].
Yarnton	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Cassington Road [16]
Total	72	64	98	75	75	75	25	0	0	484	

Woodstock

This area straddles West Oxfordshire and Cherwell District Councils.

The West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 was accepted by the Planning Inspectorate in August 2018, ahead of formal adoption by the council in September. The Plan includes a housing distribution of: Witney and surrounding area - 4,702 homes (of which 600 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,186 permitted), including 1,000 at the west Witney strategic site (permitted) and 1,400 at the north Witney strategic site; Carterton and surrounding area - 2,680 homes (of which 362 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,591 permitted), including 700 at the east Carterton strategic site (permitted) and 500 at the REEMA strategic sites; Chipping Norton and surrounding area - 2,047 homes (of which 240 had been completed by 2017 and a further 419 permitted), including 1,200 at the east Chipping Norton strategic site; Eynsham/Woodstock area - 5,596 homes (of which 547 had been completed by 2017 and a further 1,422 permitted), including 2,200 at the Garden Village, 1,000 at the west Eynsham strategic site (including 237 already permitted at Eynsham Nursery and Thornbury Road) and 670 across three sites in Woodstock (300 of which are already permitted); and Burford/Charlbury area - 774 homes all of which were already completed or permitted by 2017. The current pupil forecasts shown here include only the housing numbers for already permitted sites, and not additional allocations in the Local Plan, unless they are already permitted sites, as the Local Plan had not been approved at the time the forecasts were calculated.

The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses housing growth on Bicester (9,764 new homes between 2014 and 2031) and Banbury (7,106 new homes), with a further 4,864 new homes across the rest of the district. For rural areas, in addition to strategic growth of 2,361 new homes at Upper Heyford, the Plan expects a further 750 homes to be delivered through developments of 10 or more homes across the most sustainable villages: Adderbury, Ambrosden, Arncott, Begbroke, Bletchingdon, Bloxham, Bodicote, Chesterton, Cropredy, Deddington, Finmere, Fringford, Fritwell, Hook Norton, Kidlington, Kirtlington, Launton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris/Gower, Steeple Aston, Weston on the Green, Wroxton and Yarnton. Sites will be identified through the preparation of the Local Plan Part 2, through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans where applicable, and through the determination of applications for planning permission. Examination is underway of a "Partial Review" of the Cherwell Local Plan, which contains specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. The proposed distribution is for 1,180 homes across 2 sites in North Oxford; 330 homes across 2 sites south of Kidlington; 2,390 across Begbroke and Yarnton and 500 south east of Woodstock. The current pupil forecasts include only the housing numbers in the adopted Local Plan, and permitted sites. The additional housing proposed in the Partial Review would generate significantly more pupils. The Partial Review includes policies requiring a new primary school north of Oxford; up to two new primary schools in Begbroke; a new primary school in Woodstock; land for the expansion of William Fletcher Primary School in Yarnton; and a new secondary school at Begbroke. However, the exact school solution in each case will be confirmed at the time when planning applications are submitted, informed by the latest data, and may include expansions at one or more other schools as well as, or instead of, new schools.

6. SPECIAL EDUCATION PROVISION

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

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

Categories of SEND

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

A new strategy for SEND sufficiency is due for completion during the lifetime of this Pupil Place Plan, and will supplement the information contained in this Plan. It will include:

- An enhanced network of resource bases to better support pupils with Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) in mainstream schools:
 - New mainstream schools are being opened around the county to meet the needs of housing growth; where appropriate these are being specified to include SEND resource bases.
 - Existing schools, or clusters of schools, who can identify spare accommodation, can discuss with the county's special needs team whether a new resource base would be appropriate for their area.
- Expansion of existing maintained special schools (summarised below).
- New special schools, with a particular focus on improving geographic coverage for SEMH and ASD provision:
 - North Oxfordshire – the Bloxham Grove Academy collocated with The Warriner School in Bloxham, due to open 2020.
 - South Oxfordshire – a new school based within the planned Valley Park development west of Didcot.

Specialist Provision across Oxfordshire – overview

Locality	Community special school, ages 2 to 19	Countywide special school provision	Primary resourced provision and capacity	Secondary resourced provision and capacity	FE Colleges
Banbury	Frank Wise	Northern House Behaviour, SEMH, ages 5 to 11	New base starting at Longford Park 2018, moving to new school on Southam Road (opening 2020) (C&I/SEMH, 10 places)	The Warriner School (C&I, 12 places)	Activate Learning, Banbury
Bicester	Bardwell		Gagle Brook Primary School in NW Bicester base opening 2019 (C&I, 6 places)	Specification for Whitelands Academy, SW Bicester, opening 2020 (SEMH, 8 places)	Activate Learning, Bicester
Woodstock, Charlbury, Chipping Norton	Springfield	Northfield, Behaviour, SEMH, boys aged 11-18	<i>Potential for a resource base in planned new primary schools in Chipping Norton and Eynsham – no dates yet confirmed.</i>	The Marlborough School (C&I, PD, 25 places)	Abingdon & Witney College
Witney, Burford, Carterton		Woodeaton, SEMH, ages 7 -18 (including residential provision)	Specification for new Witney primary school, opening 2020 (C&I, 8 places) <i>Potential for a resource base in planned new primary school in Carterton – no date yet confirmed.</i>	Wood Green School (MLD, 20 places)	Abingdon & Witney College
Oxford City	Mabel Prichard	Iffley Academy, complex moderate learning difficulties and SEMH, ages 10-18	New Marston Primary School (HI, 8 places) St Nicholas Primary School (C&I, 15 places) Specification for Barton Park Primary School, Oxford, opening 2020 (SEMH, 8 places)	The Cherwell School (C&I – 20 places; HI - 10 places)	Activate Learning, OCVC
Abingdon	Kingfisher	Endeavour Academy, severe learning difficulties, autism and challenging behaviour, ages 8 to 19 (including residential provision)	<i>The county council seeks to establish a resource base within the planned new N Abingdon primary school – target date, early 2020s.</i>	Fitzharrys School (C&I, 12 places) Larkmead School (HI, 8 places)	Abingdon & Witney College
Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Berinsfield	John Watson	New SEMH/ASD schools planned for Bloxham and Didcot	St Andrew's Primary School (C&I, 7 places)	Lord Williams (C&I, 20 places)	AWC/ Henley College
Faringdon, Grove, Wantage	Fitzwaryn		<i>The county council seeks to establish resource bases within the new Grove Airfield school(s) – target date, early 2020s.</i>		
Didcot, Wallingford, Henley & Goring	Bishopswood		Didcot Den, on the site of Willowcroft Primary School) (SEMH, 8 places) Aureus Primary School base opening 2019 (SEMH, 8 places)	Aureus Secondary School base opening 2019 (SEMH, 20 places)	

Special Schools and Pupil Referral Unit

School, town (Ofsted grade)	Main area served	Caters for	Pupils on roll 2015/16 (Dec.)	Pupils on roll 2016/17 (Dec.)	Pupils on roll 2017/18 (Dec.)	No. of funded places 2017/18	No. of funded places 2018/19	Comments and growth planning
Bardwell School (Good) Bicester	Bicester, Kidlington and surrounding villages	Pupils with SLD and PMLD aged 2-19	60.8	67.2	67.6	71	83	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. 2018: conversion of former Children's Centre building to provide Foundation Stage facility for Bardwell School. Relocation of Foundation Stage children releases 2 classrooms within the main school building to provide 12 additional pupil places. 2021: target date for completion of Special Provision Fund project to add a further 16 places and a new school hall.
Bishopswood school (Good) Henley and Sonning Common	South Oxon: Wallingford to Goring, Sonning common, Henley-on-Thames and Watlington. Approximately 1/3 come from Reading and Wokingham	Pupils with SLD and PMLD aged 2-16	50.7	54	56.5	55	61	Bishopswood School departments (nursery, primary and senior) are co-located at: - Valley Road Nursery, Henley - Sonning Common Primary - Chiltern Edge School, Sonning Common Potential being explored of relocating existing provision (except hydrotherapy pool) from shared accommodation into vacant standalone building previously used by Chiltern Edge School. Project would address existing deficiencies and create additional accommodation.
Endeavour Academy (Good) Headington, Oxford	Oxfordshire	SLD, autism and challenging behaviour ages 8 - 19	25	25	30	26	30	Opened Sept 2014 through the Free School programme, part-funded by the county council and from developer funding. Operated by MacIntyre Academies Trust. Includes 12-bedroom residential provision.
Fitzwaryn School (Outstanding) Wantage	Wantage, Faringdon and surrounding villages	Pupils with complex moderate learning, SLD and PMLD aged 2-19	84	92	94	92	108	Academy, part of Propeller Academy Trust. 2012: replacement of post-16 "temporary" accommodation providing 16 places in purpose built accommodation. 2018: new building to create 2 additional classrooms – 16 additional places
Frank Wise School (Outstanding) Banbury	Banbury, Chipping Norton and surrounding villages Also serves South Northants	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	97.5	105	106.8	102	116.8	2016: completion of project to replace temporary classrooms with a new purpose-built post-16 unit (part-funded by EFA Demographic Growth Capital Fund). Project replaced 24 existing places and provided 8 new places.

School, town, ofsted grade	Main area served	Caters for	Pupils on roll Jan-15	Pupils on roll Jan-16	Pupils on roll Jan-17	No. of funded places 2017/18	No. of funded places 2018/19	Comments and growth planning
Iffley Academy (Outstanding) Oxford	Oxfordshire, countryside provision.	Pupils with complex moderate learning difficulties and SEMH needs, aged 10-18	131	139	149	136	170	2016: Funding provided by OCC to bring former classroom space back in to use and increase capacity by 8 places. School currently being rebuilt by ESFA. Pressure on capacity here will be relieved by the opening of a new free school in North Oxfordshire, to be run by the same academy trust. The trust is funded directly by the ESFA, currently for 170 students, which includes the pre-opening cohort for Bloxham Grove Academy.
John Watson School (Good) Wheatley	Thame, Wheatley, Watlington, Chinnor, Benson, Ewelme and surrounding villages, Risinghurst and part of Oxford City (Barton Estate).	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	77	76	74.2	79	87	The school is co-located with Wheatley mainstream schools. Wheatley Nursery School is a fully inclusive attached nursery; primary aged pupils share the campus of Wheatley CE Primary School; and secondary pupils are based at Wheatley Park School. 2018: expansion of capacity on primary site - 8 additional places in 2018 and another 8 in 2019. 2021: target date for completion of Special Provision Fund project on secondary site, adding 16 additional places.
Kingfisher School (Good) Abingdon	Abingdon, Didcot, Wallingford and surrounding villages as well as Cumnor.	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	79	78.5	81	80	88	2014: another class opened due to increasing numbers, using existing space in the school. 2017: new 3 classroom building to replace 2 classroom prefabricated building and create an additional classroom. The project replaced 16 existing places and provided 8 new places.
Mabel Prichard School (Good) Oxford	Oxford	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-19	80	81.5	94.5	98	101	The school has two sites both co-located with mainstream schools: Oxford Academy and Orchard Meadow Primary School. Orchard Meadow and Mabel Prichard Schools share an Integrated Foundation Stage Unit for children aged 2-5. 2011: secondary and post-16 accommodation new builds. 2017: single-class extension built to be used as a classroom for D&T / Art, and enable the existing D&T classroom to be converted into a KS2 classroom, providing 8 additional places.
Northern House School (Outstanding) Oxford	Oxfordshire	Pupils with SEMH needs aged 5-11	79	76.5	78	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.
Northfield School (Good) Oxford	Oxfordshire	Pupils with SEMH needs, aged 11-18 Boys only	56	55	68	76	77	2017: new 2 classroom modular building providing 16 additional places. 2018: significant repairs needed, reducing capacity available for use; longer term options being explored. Pupil numbers have been reduced in the meantime.

School, town, ofsted grade	Main area served	Caters for	Pupils on roll Jan-15	Pupils on roll Jan-16	Pupils on roll Jan-17	No. of funded places 2017/18	No. of funded places 2018/19	Comments and growth planning
Springfield School (Good) Witney	West Oxfordshire	Pupils with SLD and PMLD, aged 2-16	93	97.8	104	100	103	Primary provision is co-located with Madley Brook Community Primary School including an integrated nursery. Secondary provision is co-located on the Wood Green School site. Additional class opened September 2015.
Woodeaton Manor School (Good education, outstanding for residential) Woodeaton	Oxfordshire	Pupils with SEMH needs aged 7 -18	67	70	80	76	84	The school has residential provision, open term-time only and weekdays. 2012: new modular classroom building to support lowering of school age range to admit a class of up to 6 primary age pupils. 2017: internal alterations to create 2 additional classrooms, increasing capacity by 8 places in the first instance. 2018: capacity increased by a further 8 places.
Meadowbrook College (Good)	Countywide	Pupils with SEMH needs, aged 5-16	The college is place funded by the DfE for 106 fulltime places. These are offered as a mixture of short-term and longer term, and full-time or part-time, provision. Numbers therefore fluctuate throughout the year.					Oxfordshire's Pupil Referral Unit and Integration Service. Located across three sites in Oxfordshire: Banbury, Oxford and Abingdon, this is an Alternative Provision (AP) Academy that provides full and part-time education and support to students who are finding it difficult to access their mainstream schools.
Oxfordshire Hospital School (Outstanding)	Countywide	Children medically unfit to attend school						Currently based at St Nicholas Primary School, Oxford. 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.
NEW: free school approved to be run by the Gallery Trust	North Oxfordshire	Pupils with ASD and SEMH needs and associated C&L needs, aged 7-18						2017: The Gallery Trust submitted successful free school bid for a new 100 place school in north Oxfordshire, which will free up spaces at the existing Iffley Academy and reduce travel distances for many pupils. Due to open 2020.
NEW: planned special school Didcot	Didcot							Site agreed but not yet secured as part of Didcot Valley Park development. Free School bid to be submitted. Current expectation is for the site to be available from 2022.

Annex: Complete 2018 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
2017 actual	652	701	715	611	597	664	640	4580	470	475	464	429	403	193	168	2602
2018 forecast	674	657	706	720	616	602	669	4644	504	485	490	454	444	197	166	2740
2019 forecast	692	677	662	711	725	621	607	4695	515	517	499	479	468	219	171	2868
2020 forecast	653	699	686	670	719	733	629	4789	479	530	532	487	492	231	190	2941
2021 forecast	699	664	705	698	679	728	742	4915	497	497	547	525	505	240	199	3010
2022 forecast	711	711	676	721	707	694	743	4963	562	514	515	539	543	246	208	3127
Banbury	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	643	664	665	661	636	661	609	4539	476	485	426	490	382	235	157	2651
2018 forecast	634	646	664	665	661	636	661	4567	507	487	496	437	501	170	197	2795
2019 forecast	662	640	654	671	672	668	643	4610	542	519	499	508	449	217	144	2878
2020 forecast	704	672	652	664	680	681	677	4730	518	555	533	513	522	200	181	3022
2021 forecast	761	709	680	657	670	686	689	4852	546	532	569	546	526	226	167	3112
2022 forecast	762	768	718	686	661	679	693	4967	556	557	544	581	558	230	188	3214
Bicester	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	585	636	659	612	597	626	590	4305	497	482	433	431	418	181	179	2621
2018 forecast	597	586	637	660	613	598	627	4318	522	497	482	448	431	243	137	2760
2019 forecast	588	601	593	644	667	620	605	4318	563	523	499	499	450	245	200	2979
2020 forecast	667	596	613	605	657	680	633	4451	552	567	527	517	502	261	201	3127
2021 forecast	726	680	610	626	616	667	690	4615	572	556	569	543	520	285	212	3257
2022 forecast	762	741	691	624	639	631	682	4770	621	575	557	586	547	296	227	3409
Bloxham	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	208	197	221	223	207	233	228	1517	253	226	226	226	218	84	88	1321
2018 forecast	207	212	202	226	228	212	238	1525	256	269	242	242	242	84	74	1409
2019 forecast	219	215	220	210	234	236	220	1554	290	273	285	258	258	93	75	1532
2020 forecast	224	226	221	229	219	243	245	1607	273	307	289	302	275	100	83	1629
2021 forecast	225	231	232	228	233	223	245	1617	296	290	324	307	319	106	88	1730
2022 forecast	221	230	237	238	234	242	232	1634	302	313	307	341	323	123	94	1803
Burford	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	185	175	180	170	164	148	168	1190	270	229	210	205	178	134	95	1321
2018 forecast	163	188	178	182	172	166	150	1199	274	268	227	208	203	105	124	1409
2019 forecast	147	166	195	184	189	179	173	1233	243	274	268	227	208	120	97	1437
2020 forecast	145	149	168	194	183	188	178	1205	257	244	275	270	229	123	111	1509
2021 forecast	160	146	153	172	200	189	194	1214	260	257	245	275	270	135	113	1555
2022 forecast	161	160	150	158	175	203	192	1199	268	260	257	245	275	159	124	1588
Carterton	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	226	215	190	198	183	168	174	1354	99	110	108	107	96	30	27	577
2018 forecast	218	218	207	183	191	176	161	1354	118	96	107	105	104	32	20	582
2019 forecast	212	210	210	200	175	183	168	1358	113	116	94	105	103	35	22	588
2020 forecast	180	208	207	207	197	172	180	1351	126	112	115	93	104	35	23	608
2021 forecast	211	176	202	203	201	191	166	1350	142	124	110	113	91	35	23	638
2022 forecast	203	208	169	197	196	195	185	1353	138	140	122	108	111	31	23	673
Chipping Norton	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	219	239	257	236	227	209	228	1615	138	139	161	166	147	89	65	905
2018 forecast	212	223	243	261	240	231	213	1623	159	143	144	166	171	81	70	934
2019 forecast	219	218	231	251	269	248	239	1675	150	164	148	149	171	94	64	940
2020 forecast	197	228	225	237	257	275	254	1673	168	155	169	152	153	94	74	965
2021 forecast	218	203	233	231	245	264	282	1676	177	174	160	174	158	84	74	1001
2022 forecast	223	222	208	238	235	248	267	1641	201	183	179	166	180	87	66	1062

These forecasts were calculated in June 2018, based on demographic and housing data available at that time.

Updated forecasts are expected to be available in December 2018; early indications are that these will show higher pupil numbers in some areas.

Cumnor	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	226	232	235	208	215	227	206	1549	209	176	183	175	180	102	97	1122
2018 forecast	216	233	239	242	215	222	234	1601	204	211	178	185	177	100	96	1151
2019 forecast	239	217	235	241	244	217	224	1617	210	205	212	179	186	99	94	1185
2020 forecast	219	243	225	241	247	250	223	1648	194	212	207	214	181	104	93	1205
2021 forecast	231	226	250	231	249	255	258	1700	196	197	215	210	217	101	98	1234
2022 forecast	236	235	231	256	236	253	259	1706	235	199	200	218	213	121	95	1281
Didcot	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	579	581	539	475	443	481	464	3562	525	458	426	474	418	181	162	2644
2018 forecast	554	584	586	544	480	447	485	3680	625	527	459	502	475	205	149	2942
2019 forecast	591	564	595	597	555	491	455	3848	637	629	533	537	505	241	171	3253
2020 forecast	679	606	575	610	612	570	506	4158	582	645	638	616	542	262	199	3484
2021 forecast	675	693	619	591	624	626	584	4412	635	587	650	719	621	283	216	3711
2022 forecast	695	686	704	631	601	635	637	4589	743	637	588	726	718	318	233	3963
Eynsham	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	131	132	159	150	152	142	158	1024	207	205	208	210	183	138	103	1254
2018 forecast	117	135	136	163	154	156	146	1007	210	212	210	213	215	121	120	1301
2019 forecast	121	121	140	141	168	159	161	1011	207	215	217	215	218	142	106	1320
2020 forecast	109	124	127	147	148	175	166	996	222	207	221	223	221	144	124	1362
2021 forecast	116	114	131	133	150	151	178	973	226	223	209	227	229	146	126	1386
2022 forecast	121	122	120	136	137	158	159	953	248	227	224	210	233	152	128	1422
Faringdon	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	282	264	266	271	243	239	206	1771	218	234	208	176	186	83	80	1185
2018 forecast	266	283	265	267	272	244	240	1837	229	214	230	204	172	80	78	1207
2019 forecast	267	270	288	270	272	277	249	1893	255	226	211	227	201	74	76	1270
2020 forecast	263	272	276	292	274	276	281	1934	256	254	225	210	226	87	70	1328
2021 forecast	281	270	280	283	301	283	285	1983	287	256	254	225	209	98	82	1411
2022 forecast	292	289	276	287	290	306	288	2028	271	285	254	252	223	91	92	1468
Henley	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	123	136	134	149	126	149	117	934	179	181	172	163	147	0	0	842
2018 forecast	106	125	138	136	151	128	151	935	180	181	183	174	165	0	0	883
2019 forecast	108	112	131	144	142	157	134	928	200	183	184	186	177	0	0	930
2020 forecast	101	113	116	136	149	147	162	924	173	201	184	185	187	0	0	930
2021 forecast	120	104	115	119	138	151	149	896	209	174	202	185	186	0	0	956
2022 forecast	116	123	108	120	123	143	156	889	196	212	177	205	188	0	0	978
Kidlington	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	186	188	192	193	152	176	168	1255	157	170	163	124	159	56	64	893
2018 forecast	167	184	186	190	191	150	174	1242	151	156	169	162	123	72	45	878
2019 forecast	194	166	183	185	189	190	149	1256	152	151	156	169	162	56	58	904
2020 forecast	164	193	163	180	182	186	187	1255	135	153	152	157	170	74	45	886
2021 forecast	183	162	192	162	179	181	185	1244	168	135	153	152	157	77	59	901
2022 forecast	179	181	160	189	160	177	179	1225	168	167	135	152	151	71	62	906
Oxford	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	1361	1446	1502	1406	1322	1352	1203	9592	1101	1070	1029	977	919	729	531	6356
2018 forecast	1293	1365	1450	1506	1410	1326	1358	9708	1072	1091	1060	1019	967	713	578	6500
2019 forecast	1239	1299	1371	1456	1512	1416	1332	9625	1249	1066	1084	1053	1012	760	562	6786
2020 forecast	1307	1246	1308	1379	1464	1520	1424	9648	1220	1248	1059	1079	1048	807	595	7056
2021 forecast	1275	1320	1259	1317	1391	1476	1532	9570	1303	1221	1249	1055	1074	838	626	7366
2022 forecast	1297	1289	1333	1268	1333	1406	1491	9417	1417	1304	1222	1250	1051	871	651	7766

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Sonning Common	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	88	97	99	104	88	105	103	684	96	87	61	78	91	0	0	413
2018 forecast	84	90	99	101	106	90	107	677	98	96	87	61	78	0	0	420
2019 forecast	82	87	92	101	103	108	92	665	103	98	97	88	62	0	0	448
2020 forecast	74	85	88	94	103	105	110	659	87	103	98	97	88	0	0	473
2021 forecast	83	76	87	90	96	105	107	644	107	87	103	98	97	0	0	492
2022 forecast	83	86	79	89	92	98	107	634	102	107	87	103	99	0	0	498
Thame	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	215	231	265	235	222	229	241	1638	350	319	319	318	315	233	248	2102
2018 forecast	254	218	234	268	238	225	232	1669	320	353	322	322	321	255	199	2092
2019 forecast	244	255	221	237	271	241	228	1697	329	323	355	324	324	260	218	2133
2020 forecast	225	250	262	227	243	277	247	1731	319	333	326	359	328	263	222	2150
2021 forecast	248	230	255	265	230	246	280	1754	353	320	334	328	361	266	225	2187
2022 forecast	249	252	232	256	268	233	249	1739	397	354	322	335	329	292	227	2256
Wallingford	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	220	226	204	204	208	211	186	1459	210	194	192	198	191	140	113	1238
2018 forecast	228	221	227	205	205	209	212	1507	191	208	192	190	196	131	121	1229
2019 forecast	236	230	222	228	206	206	210	1538	220	190	206	190	188	134	113	1241
2020 forecast	233	239	231	225	231	209	209	1577	208	219	189	205	189	129	115	1254
2021 forecast	262	238	246	236	229	235	213	1659	213	210	221	190	207	130	111	1282
2022 forecast	264	265	239	248	239	232	238	1725	222	213	210	221	191	142	112	1311
Wantage	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	356	336	389	328	311	346	330	2396	289	323	309	285	284	151	139	1780
2018 forecast	340	357	337	390	329	312	347	2412	263	293	327	283	289	143	133	1731
2019 forecast	344	341	357	337	390	329	312	2410	285	267	297	301	287	146	126	1709
2020 forecast	352	349	343	362	342	395	334	2477	250	289	271	271	305	145	128	1659
2021 forecast	365	357	354	347	362	342	395	2522	271	254	294	246	276	154	127	1622
2022 forecast	367	370	360	357	350	368	348	2520	348	275	258	267	250	139	135	1672
Watlington	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total Secondary
2017 actual	127	142	135	149	118	123	103	897	167	145	129	124	97	0	0	662
2018 forecast	136	127	142	135	149	118	123	930	140	166	144	128	123	0	0	701
2019 forecast	127	133	124	139	132	146	115	916	164	139	165	143	127	0	0	738
2020 forecast	125	128	133	124	139	132	146	927	158	164	140	166	144	0	0	772
2021 forecast	144	127	130	136	128	143	136	944	192	159	166	141	167	0	0	825
2022 forecast	139	145	130	132	138	129	144	957	188	193	160	167	142	0	0	850
Wheatley	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	204	195	231	171	179	182	208	1370	195	171	192	172	159	82	69	1040
2018 forecast	192	204	195	231	171	179	182	1354	180	194	170	191	171	90	61	1057
2019 forecast	188	193	205	196	232	172	180	1366	178	179	193	169	190	97	67	1073
2020 forecast	196	189	194	205	196	232	172	1384	173	176	178	192	168	108	72	1067
2021 forecast	198	198	189	196	207	198	234	1420	170	172	175	177	190	95	80	1059
2022 forecast	200	198	199	190	195	208	199	1389	200	169	171	174	175	108	70	1067
Witney	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	431	460	416	422	434	418	425	3006	323	383	391	379	322	170	144	2112
2018 forecast	377	431	460	416	422	434	418	2958	395	326	386	394	382	147	142	2172
2019 forecast	363	383	435	464	420	426	438	2929	358	400	331	391	399	172	122	2173
2020 forecast	386	368	386	438	467	423	429	2897	380	364	406	336	396	181	144	2207
2021 forecast	368	389	368	387	439	468	424	2843	371	385	368	410	341	180	151	2206
2022 forecast	379	373	391	374	390	441	470	2818	365	375	388	372	414	156	150	2220

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Woodcote	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	126	128	132	128	129	158	117	918	120	119	120	117	141	0	0	617
2018 forecast	116	129	131	135	131	132	161	935	118	121	120	121	118	0	0	598
2019 forecast	122	120	133	135	139	135	136	920	158	119	122	121	122	0	0	642
2020 forecast	103	127	124	137	139	143	139	912	135	159	120	123	122	0	0	659
2021 forecast	119	107	129	127	140	142	146	910	140	136	160	122	124	0	0	682
2022 forecast	117	120	111	133	132	146	148	907	142	141	138	162	123	0	0	706
Woodstock	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	159	157	193	163	173	179	160	1184	178	180	179	167	168	94	83	1049
2018 forecast	172	165	163	199	169	179	185	1232	178	177	179	178	166	100	74	1052
2019 forecast	173	178	169	167	203	173	183	1246	200	178	177	179	178	99	79	1090
2020 forecast	175	178	183	176	173	209	179	1273	195	199	177	176	178	106	78	1109
2021 forecast	176	182	184	190	180	178	214	1304	200	194	198	176	175	106	83	1132
2022 forecast	180	183	188	190	194	185	183	1303	229	198	192	196	174	104	83	1176

County	R	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Total primary	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Total secondary
2017 actual	7532	7778	7978	7467	7126	7426	7032	52339	6727	6561	6309	6191	5802	3105	2612	37307
2018 forecast	7323	7581	7825	8025	7514	7172	7474	52914	6894	6771	6604	6387	6234	3069	2584	38543
2019 forecast	7377	7396	7666	7909	8109	7598	7253	53308	7321	6954	6832	6697	6445	3303	2565	40117
2020 forecast	7481	7488	7506	7779	8021	8221	7710	54206	7060	7396	7031	6943	6770	3454	2748	41402
2021 forecast	7844	7602	7603	7625	7887	8128	8328	55017	7531	7140	7475	7144	7020	3585	2860	42755
2022 forecast	7957	7957	7710	7718	7725	8010	8249	55326	8119	7598	7207	7576	7211	3737	2968	44416

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