

Oxfordshire County Council

Pupil Place Plan

2022/23 - 2026/27

January 2023



For school planning purposes, Oxfordshire is divided into 23 learning communities, which are defined by secondary schools and their feeder primary schools; towns which have more than one secondary school are treated as a single learning community – e.g. Witney. The data and strategy sections of this Pupil Place Plan are organised by learning community, and pupil forecasts have been provided at this level.

Some learning communities are then divided into smaller planning sub-areas, based on criteria set out by the Department for Education including the geographic characteristics of the area, distances between schools and parental preference patterns. For example, Witney is divided into Witney North and Witney South sub-areas based on the designated areas of the two secondary schools. Within each area strategy section, comments are provided at planning sub-area level.

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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 2026 and beyond.

The Plan includes present and predicted future pupil numbers on roll, together with information about birth rates, school capacity, and new housing. The Plan sets out proposed changes in the number of school places available over the next year and it suggests where other changes may be necessary in the future. The Plan also sets

out our policies on school organisation and the statutory framework for making changes such as opening, closing or enlarging schools.

2. SCHOOL ORGANISATION CONTEXT

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

Oxfordshire is a more rural county than South East England as a whole, with one third of the population living in rural areas; primary education in particular plays a critical role in community cohesion and supporting both rural and urban communities. 26% of Oxfordshire's total population is aged 18 or under.

2.1 Oxfordshire's education providers

Early education

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

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

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

Primary education

As of October 2022, Oxfordshire is home to 243 state sector mainstream schools providing primary education, two of which also provide secondary education. Included in this total are two Infant schools and one Junior school; 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 90% of on-time applicants offered their first preference primary school for September 2021.

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

as multiples of 30 pupils per year group which conforms to statutory class size requirements and most effective use of revenue resources.

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

Secondary education

As of October 2022, Oxfordshire is home to 41 state sector mainstream schools currently providing secondary education (two of which are all-through schools also providing primary education); these include two schools providing only for the 14-19 age range: Futures Institute Banbury (formerly Banbury Space Studio, opened 2014), and UTC Oxfordshire in Didcot (opened 2015).

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. Two of Oxfordshire's schools provide "all-through" primary and secondary education. Two schools provide specialist education for the 14-19 age range:

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

Provision for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

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.

There are currently eight community special schools providing for children aged 2 to 19 with severe learning difficulties, and profound and multiple learning difficulties, and five schools specialising in provision for children with social, emotional and mental health difficulties (SEMH) or severe Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

A new special school is being built in Bloxham in north Oxfordshire, due to open in 2024, and another new special school has been approved to open in Faringdon, due for 2025, both focusing on social, emotional and mental health needs and autism spectrum disorder. A site for a new community special school in Didcot has been secured within a large housing development; the timing of the new school will depend on the progress of the housing development, but it is currently hoped that the school

will open by 2026. A site is being sought for a new special school for SEMH needs in southeast Oxfordshire.

In addition, some mainstream schools include specialist resource bases to provide additional support to children with high level and more complex needs, including hearing impairment, autism, language and communication needs, physical disabilities and moderate learning difficulties. The management and use of these is under review, to ensure that provision is well targeted at the type and level of needs. New bases are being established, initially through being included as part of new mainstream schools, but the potential to add bases to existing schools is also being explored.

Further information on planning special education provision is available in Oxfordshire's [Special Educational Needs Sufficiency of Places Strategy](#). An updated Strategy is due for publication in spring 2023.

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

School planning areas

For mainstream school planning purposes, Oxfordshire is divided into 23 learning communities, which are defined by secondary schools and their feeder primary schools; towns which have more than one secondary school are treated as a single learning community – e.g. Witney. The data and strategy sections of this Pupil Place Plan are organised by learning community, and pupil forecasts have been provided at this level.

Some learning communities are then divided into smaller planning sub-areas, based on criteria set out by the Department for Education including the geographic characteristics of the area, distances between schools and parental preference patterns. For example, the Witney learning community is divided into Witney North and Witney South planning sub-areas based on the designated areas of the two secondary schools. Within each area strategy section, comments are provided at planning sub-area level.

Larger planning areas apply to special schools.

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. One 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, and the benefits can extend far beyond the early years - children build confidence, develop their fine and gross motor skills, and expand their communication and social skills through play and exploration. All of this helps to ready them for lifelong learning, as well as preparing them 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.

The 2022 annual review of early years sufficiency has confirmed several areas with potential place shortfalls including southeast Didcot, Chinnor, and South and East Cherwell. Parts of Oxford City also have limited places, although these are often offset by easily accessible places in an adjacent area of the city. It is important to note that early years sufficiency can change very quickly, for example if a key provider closes or receives a poor Ofsted judgement. Work will continue to identify areas which may be vulnerable and also where additional provision will be needed due to housing growth. Further detail can be found in Oxfordshire County Council's annual [Childcare Market Assessment](#).

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 95 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) states that it is important that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. This includes local planning authorities giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools when preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications.

Policy on spare school places

Not all unfilled school places can be considered “surplus”. The Audit Commission advises that some margin of spare school capacity is necessary to provide flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. It is also important to recognise that pupil forecasting is not an exact science, and allowance needs to be made for a realistic margin of error.

The 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places* suggested that 5% spare capacity 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).

This means that not all currently spare places can be considered surplus to current requirements, and available to meet the needs of future housing development. The government’s guidance on *Securing developer contributions for education* (Nov. 2019) recognises that it is for councils to identify their minimum surplus capacity to allow for fluctuations in demand and parental choice, which should not be counted as available when calculating developer contributions (page 5). Oxfordshire has identified this level as 5%, in line with the Audit Office report.

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

Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)

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

access to education for disabled pupils in the existing schools for which it is responsible, the reasonable adjustments duties and examples of good practice.

In 2022 Oxfordshire published an updated *Local Area Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Strategy 2022-2027*, produced by the SEND Strategy Development Group, with representatives from Oxfordshire County Council (education and social care), NHS Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, education settings and Oxfordshire Parent Carers Forum. Of particular relevance to school planning is Strategic Objective 2 - *Developing a continuum of local provision to meet the requirements of children and young people with SEND*.

In parallel to the development of new mainstream primary and secondary school capacity, the council has a duty to ensure sufficient provision for children with special educational needs. In December 2018, the Council approved a SEND Sufficiency of Places Strategy (available at <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/residents/schools/our-work/schools/planning-enough-school-places>) which provides more detail on the county's planning to meet the rising demand for specialist provision for children and young people with SEN and Disabilities. An updated Strategy is due for publication in spring 2023.

Academies in Oxfordshire

As of December 2022, 98% of Oxfordshire secondary provision, 50% of primary provision and 67% of special school provision are academies.

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 Directors (RD), 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 RD.

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 October 2022. More conversions may take place during the lifetime of this Plan. In this Plan, the term “school” applies both to maintained schools and academies.

Oxfordshire Strategic Plan

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

Oxfordshire’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/corporateplan) sets out Oxfordshire County Council’s vision to lead positive change by working in partnership to make Oxfordshire a greener, fairer and healthier county.

The council’s nine priorities are:

- Put action to address the climate emergency at the heart of our work.
- Tackle inequalities in Oxfordshire.
- Prioritise the health and wellbeing of residents.
- Support carers and the social care system.
- Invest in an inclusive, integrated and sustainable transport network.

- Preserve and improve access to nature and green spaces.
- Create opportunities for children and young people to reach their full potential.
- Play our part in a vibrant and participatory local democracy.
- Work with local businesses and partners for environmental, economic and social benefit.

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, multi-academy trusts 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 relating to school organisation.
- 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 school applications and admissions patterns on an annual basis.

Making changes to maintained (non-academy) schools

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

In October 2018, the DfE released updated *Guidance: Making Prescribed Alterations to Maintained 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 special 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 special schools (in mainstream schools, reductions in Published Admission Numbers are consulted on in accordance with the School Admissions Code).
- Change of types of need catered for by a special school.
- Establishing, removing or altering SEND provision at a mainstream school
- Closing an additional site, or transferring to a new site
- Change of age range.
- Change of category.
- Single sex school becoming co-educational, or vice versa.
- Change of boarding provision.
- Amalgamations.

For proposals to create school sixth forms:

- These are only expected to be allowed for schools which are rated as ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ by Ofsted, with a history of positive Progress 8 scores, and where there is a genuine need for more sixth form places.
- The proposed sixth-form should provide places for a minimum of 200 students and either directly or through partnership, offer a minimum of 15 A level subjects.
- Financial viability should be demonstrated through evidence of financial resilience should student numbers fall and that the proposal will not impact negatively on 11-16 education or cross subsidisation of funding.

There are requirements to notify the DfE or Regional Director (RD) of proposals considered potentially controversial:

- Involve expansion onto a separate ‘satellite’ site
- Where objections have been raised that the proposed change could potentially undermine the quality of education in the local area by creating additional places where there is surplus capacity

The statutory process was streamlined by the 2013 Regulations:

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

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

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

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

Closing maintained (non-academy) schools

The *School Organisation (Establishment and Discontinuance of Schools) Regulations 2013* set out the way in which decisions are made about proposals to close local authority maintained schools. In November 2019, the DfE released updated guidance on *Opening and Closing Maintained Schools*. The purpose of the guidance is stated as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further information is available from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/school-organisation>.

Making changes to academies

New guidance documents on *Making significant changes to an open academy* and *Closure of an academy by mutual agreement* were published by the government in January 2022. Much of the guidance mirrors the non-academy guidance, and it has the same stated purpose as the guidance for non-academy schools, including the expectation that only academies that are rated as ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ will seek to expand.

The guidance emphasises the need for compatibility with local place planning. This includes “strong expectation that academy trusts will support LAs to meet the Sufficiency Duty by providing additional places where they are needed and reducing the number of places offered where they are surplus to requirements.” This could be

through academies expanding their school premises, increasing their admission number or admitting over admission number.

Significant changes need to be approved by the Regional Director (RD) and may require a full business case, or in some cases can follow a fast-track route. In both cases, consultations should be undertaken for at least four weeks with all those who could be affected, and should include public and stakeholder meetings. For changes to admission arrangements, a six-week consultation period is required.

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

- Increase in the capacity of academies (with the exception of special schools, satellite expansions and expansion of UTCs/studio schools)
- Change of age range by up to two years (excluding adding or removing a sixth form, changing the age ranges of UTCs/studio schools and cases of a contentious nature).
- Transfer to another site (less than 2 miles from existing site main entrance).
- Adding or increasing boarding provision.

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

- Reduce places in an area of basic need;
- Have received objections from the local authority and/or neighbouring schools, trustees or the diocese that the proposed change could potentially undermine the quality of education provided by other ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ schools in the area, by creating additional places where there is already surplus capacity;
- Have received any other objections that may increase the risk of challenge;
- Seek to set up a satellite site to the school;
- Make changes to UTCs and studio schools.

Other proposals which require a full business case are:

- Expansion of academies not rated “good” or “outstanding”. Only in very limited circumstances will the RD consider such approval, for example: where the academy is in an area of critical basic need; all other options for providing additional places have been fully explored; **and** the academy has a robust improvement plan in place.
- Adding or removing a sixth form.
- Expansion of SEN academies by at least 20% or 20 pupils (whichever is the lesser) – NB this is a slightly different trigger than applies to non-academy special schools.
- Changing age range by three or more years, or making age range changes which could be considered contentious or set a precedent for schools in their local area or have a significant impact on local provision.

- Amalgamations/mergers: one school must be closed and the other enlarged.
- De-amalgamations.
- Faith-related changes.
- Transfer to another site more than 2 miles from the existing main entrance.
- Change of gender composition.
- Change in type of SEN provision, or changes affecting provision reserved for pupils with SEN.
- Decreasing boarding provision by at least 50 pupils or 50% (whichever is the greater).

Further information is available from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/school-organisation>.

Routes to opening new schools

The Education Act 2011 amended the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to change the arrangements for establishing new schools. In November 2019, the DfE released updated guidance on *Opening and Closing Maintained Schools*. The purpose of the guidance is stated as:

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

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

- A new community or foundation school to replace an existing maintained school (section 10);
- A new foundation or voluntary controlled school (section 10);
- A new voluntary aided school to meet demand for a specific type of place (section 11);
- A new community or foundation primary school that is to replace a maintained infant and a maintained junior school (section 11);
- A new foundation or voluntary controlled school resulting from the reorganisation of existing faith schools in an area, including an existing faith school losing or changing its religious designation (section 11);
- A new foundation or community school, where suitable academy/Free School proposals have not been identified and a competition has been held but did not identify a suitable provider (section 11)
- A former independent school wishing to join the maintained sector (section 11); *or*
- A new maintained nursery school.

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

- The free school presumption process requires local authorities to seek proposals to establish a free school where they have clearly identified the need for a new school in their area. These are often referred to as “presumption” schools or LA-led proposals. The local authority runs a competitive process to invite potential academy sponsors to run the new school.
- Proposers can also apply directly to the DfE to establish a free school, through time-limited application waves. These are often referred to as “wave” schools or “central route” proposals. This route may be subject to specific criteria: for mainstream schools, for example, in 2022 wave 15 was targeted at areas with clear evidence of need for both additional places and rapid improvement in educational outcomes (as defined by designated education investment areas), which did not apply to Oxfordshire.

The government also runs variations of the free school process for specific types of free school. For example, in 2018, Oxfordshire was successful in submitting a bid for a new special school through a joint special and alternative provision free schools wave; another special school wave ran in 2022.

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

Oxfordshire’s process for opening new schools

In November 2019, the DfE published updated guidance on opening new academies, entitled *The Free School Presumption*.

Where the county council identifies the need for a new school, for example to meet the needs of housing growth, section 6A of EIA 2006 places it under a duty to seek proposals to establish a free school via the “free school presumption”. The publication, in this Pupil Place Plan, of the expected forward programme of new

schools, provides academy trusts interested in opening new schools in Oxfordshire with prior notice of future opportunities. In some cases, academy sponsors may choose to submit an application through an appropriate central government wave route for a school which the county council has identified as a future need, and if such a bid is successful, any free school presumption process would be ended, or deemed not necessary.

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

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

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

- i. Undertake public consultation to decide the academy model to be implemented and finalise the education specification for the new academy, based on the model specification template, and to be approved by the Cabinet Member for Education & Cultural Services. Undertake an impact assessment for submission to the DfE. Notify the DfE that applications will be sought, including sending specification.
- ii. Invite initial expressions of interest (EoI) in running the school through the OCC website, as well as through direct notification of known interested parties and through such mechanisms as facilitated by the DfE. All EoIs must be submitted to the DfE who will advise of potential issues.
- iii. Assess expressions of interest against the specification and the criteria in current DfE guidance.
- iv. Invite detailed bids, usually from three or fewer providers. When received, submit to the DfE, allowing at least 4 weeks for the DfE to provide written feedback on the capacity, capability and recent performance of each proposer, before the assessment panel.
- v. Assessment panel to include a presentation from each shortlisted bidder, and agreement of assessment against criteria. Cabinet Member to approve choice of recommended sponsor. Submit recommendation and assessments, including scoring of the proposals, to the Regional Director, as representative of the Secretary of State.
- vi. Await RD decision before making any public announcement. DfE notifies successful proposer, LA and local MP; LA notifies other parties.

- vii. LA and selected sponsor develop proposal to allow a funding agreement to be approved by Secretary of State.
- viii. Should the process not identify a satisfactory sponsor at the first attempt, at the discretion of the Lead Member for Education the process could be rerun from the detailed bid stage (d) rather than beginning again with Expressions of Interest.

Further information is available from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/school-organisation>.

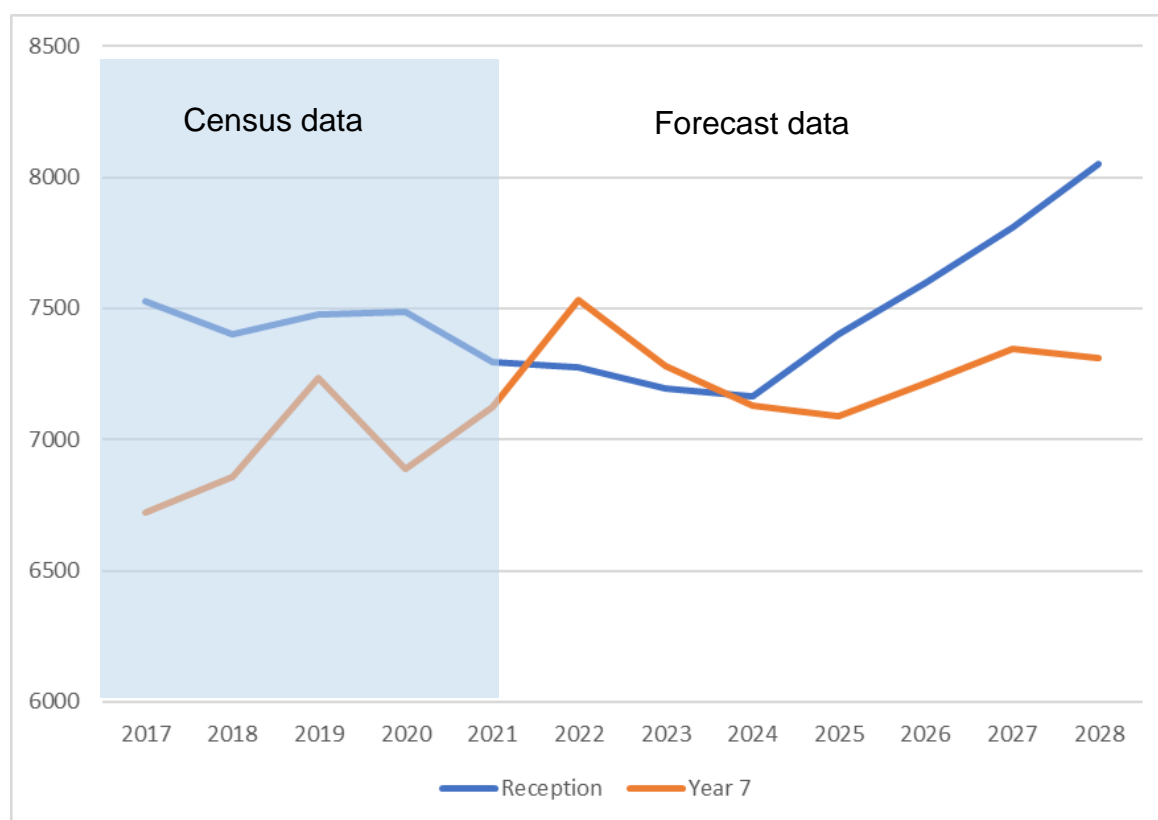
The establishment of a separate new school will not always be the most appropriate solution to increasing capacity. Before embarking on a new school process, the council will explore whether expanding existing school(s) would be a more sustainable solution. In some cases this may involve relocating an existing school onto a larger site to enable it to expand, or establishing a satellite to an existing school, thereby expanding it onto a split site. Such a solution would usually require a statutory approval process (non-academies) or Regional Director approval (academies) as detailed above.

3. PLANNING FOR GROWTH

After rapid growth in the early part of the 2010s, demand for Reception places subsided in the second half of the decade, and is now forecast to fall overall until growth resumes in the second half of this decade. However, in areas of housing growth demand is still growing.

Demand for secondary school places (as indicated by Year 7 in the graph below) has been growing strongly in recent years, as the earlier births boom matured. This resulted in a particular peak in 2022, after which there is expected to be a temporary lull, until growth resumes later in the decade. Again, this pattern is not consistent across the county.

Recent and forecast Reception and Year 7 pupils in Oxfordshire's schools



Despite the fall in Reception intakes, the total number of primary pupils on roll at Oxfordshire's mainstream schools rose by 0.4% between the academic years 2019/20 and 2020/21, and rose again by a further 0.2% between 2020/21 and 2021/22. Total pupil numbers are now forecast to fall slightly for a few years before growing again in the second half of the decade.

As the rising Year 7 intakes feed through to secondary schools, total secondary pupil numbers are continuing to grow strongly – by 3% between 2020/21 and 2021/22. Numbers are forecast to continue to grow, although at a slower rate.

Our current pupil projections show a 0.6% decrease in primary pupil numbers and a 5.7% predicted rise in secondary pupil numbers between 2021/22 and 2026/27.

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

Based on current pupil data, approximately 0.9% of primary pupil attend special school, 2.1% of secondary pupils and 1.5% of sixth form pupils; therefore, there is a broad correlation between special school pupil numbers and mainstream pupil numbers. However, the special school population has been growing faster than population in recent years, and there has been particularly rapid growth in pupils attending non-county special schools.

Forecasting for special educational provision is more complicated than for mainstream schools. The number of pupils with Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) has grown significantly faster than the overall population at both the Oxfordshire and national level. Nationally and locally there has been 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 SEND Sufficiency Strategy. For the first time in 2023, special school pupil forecasts are required to be submitted to the Department for Education as part of the annual School Capacity Survey, and guidance has been issued by the DfE to support local authorities.

3.1 Factors affecting demand for school places

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

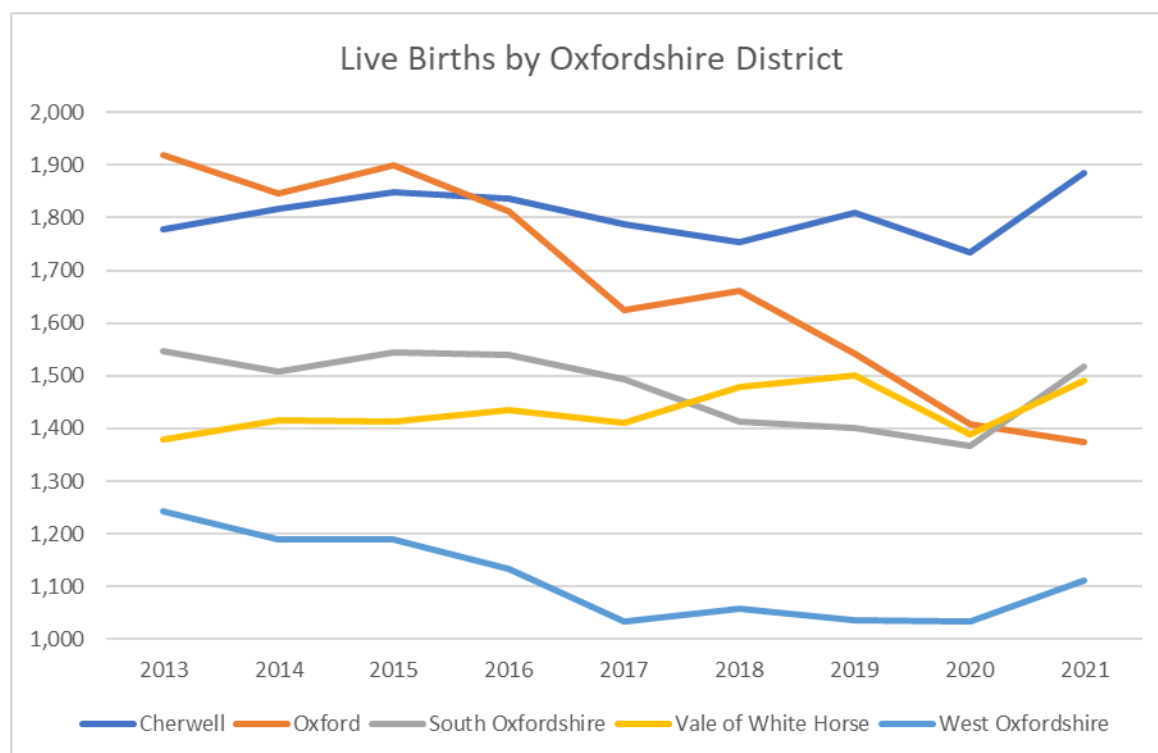
Factors affecting the demand for school places generally also affect demand for early education and childcare places. In addition, the entitlement to free early education for children aged 2 is targeted at the most disadvantaged children. The main eligibility criterion is the family's economic circumstances,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

Fertility and birth rates

Following a decade of rising births, culminating in a particularly large cohort starting primary school in September 2015 (and reaching secondary school in 2022) there has since been an overall fall in births in Oxfordshire. However, the latest whole-year data, for 2021, showed births again increased, by 6.5% compared to the previous year. The pattern is not consistent either between districts or at a smaller scale. In 2021 Cherwell district saw its highest level of births since at least 2013, while in Oxford city births continued to fall. Differences between MSOAs and across towns suggest that the divergence of birth rates is likely to be related to large-scale housing development in some areas attracting young families.

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

Births by district 2013-2021



Data produced by the Office for National Statistics (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/lebirthssa>)

Migration

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

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

Inward migration of pupils not only adds to the pressure at the normal point of school admission, but also for “in-year” transfers to local schools. In previous years when there were some spare places in schools, these in-year applications could be accommodated, but increasingly families moving into a new area are finding that the nearest school has no available places.

Migration effects are difficult to forecast. The Office for National Statistics publishes regular updates on national and local area migration, but the survey methodology used has changed several times and the 2011 Census revealed estimates of international migration were significant underestimates. Assumptions will now be further updated following analysis of the 2021 Census.

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. This assumption will be updated following analysis of data extracted from the 2021 Census.

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

Housing growth

Oxfordshire’s component councils are aiming to deliver approximately 100,000 new homes across the county between 2011 and 2031 to address the severe housing shortage and expected economic growth. Oxfordshire comprises 5 districts, and their current Local Plan status is summarised below. For each planning area, the relevant district(s) are identified.

Oxford City Council adopted its Oxford Local Plan 2036, in June 2020; this aims for around 11,000 homes in the city to 2036. The Local Plan sets a capacity-based housing requirement of 475 homes per annum from 2016/17 to 2020/21, increasing to 567 homes per annum from 2021/22 to 2035/36. This delivery target would not fully meet the objectively addressed need for Oxford, and the surrounding districts are committed to delivering additional housing growth to meet Oxford’s unmet need. The council is now working on the development of its Local Plan 2040.

The **Cherwell** Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted in July 2015. The Plan focuses most housing growth on the large towns of Bicester and Banbury, and a strategic development site at Heyford. The Cherwell Local Plan 2011-2031 (Part 1) Partial Review has also been adopted, containing specific development proposals to deliver 4,400 additional homes as its contribution towards addressing Oxford’s Unmet Need, across sites at North Oxford, Kidlington and Begbroke/Yarnton. The council is now working on the development of its Local Plan 2040.

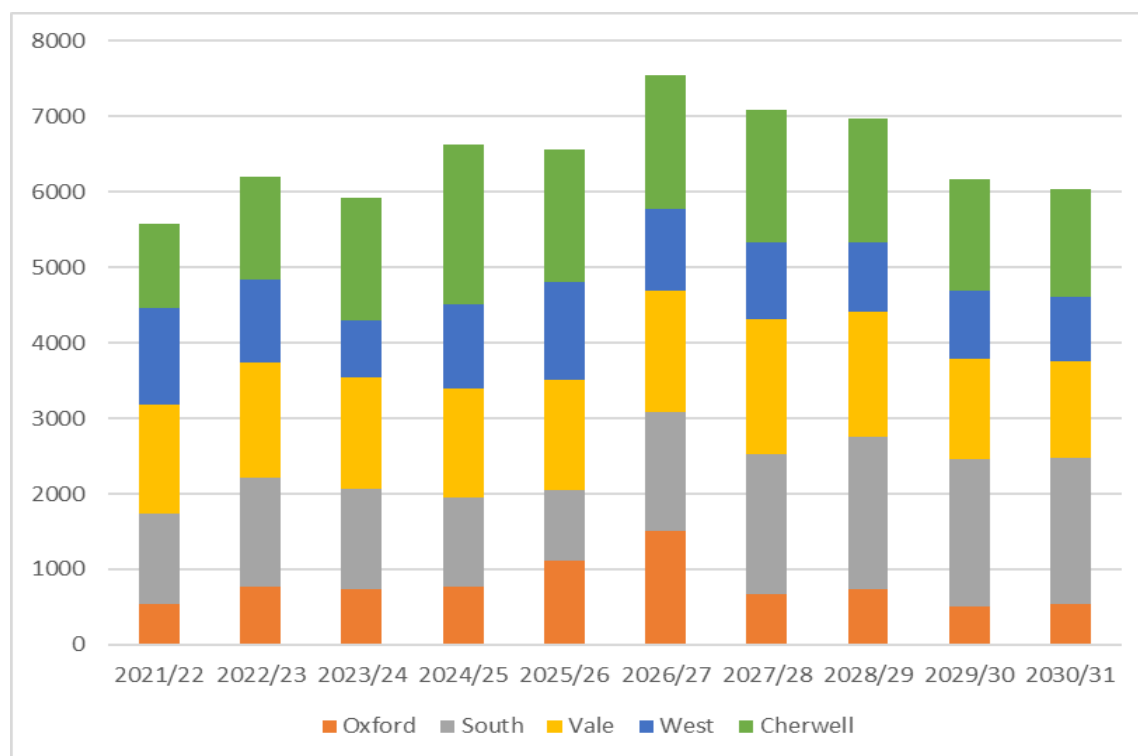
South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC) adopted its Local Plan 2034 in December 2020. This builds on the previous Core Strategy, which concentrated planned housing growth on Didcot, Thame, Wallingford and Henley, and also allocated 1,154 homes across 13 larger villages. The Local Plan makes provision for 26,783 homes between 2011 and 2034, including a further seven strategic housing sites and increased housing numbers in some town and village locations. South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse are now working on a joint Local Plan 2041.

The **Vale of White Horse** (VoWH) Local Plan 2031: Part 1 was adopted in December 2016 and sets a strategic policy framework for the district for the plan period up to 2031. The Part 1 plan makes provision for 'at least' 20,560 homes, delivery of which has accelerated rapidly over recent years, with over 1,600 completions in 2018. In October 2019, the council voted to adopt their Local Plan Part 2, which increases the housing requirement (2011-2031) to 22,760 homes, to include 2,200 as its contribution towards addressing Oxford's Unmet Need. South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse are now working on a joint Local Plan 2041.

The **West Oxfordshire** Local Plan 2031 was adopted by the Council in September 2018. It identifies a need for 15,950 new homes in West Oxfordshire in the period 2011 – 2031, including 2,750 as a contribution towards Oxford's unmet housing need. The plan focuses most housing growth on Witney, Carterton, Chipping Norton and Eynsham, with smaller scale growth at Woodstock and smaller towns/villages. The council is now working on the development of its Local Plan 2041.

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.

Planned housing delivery by district



Changes in the pattern of participation in state school education

Economic conditions can 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.

Cross-boundary movement

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

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

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

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

3.2 School forecast methodology

Purpose

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

Pupil numbers in Oxfordshire schools are closely monitored. Schools are required to complete a return for the Department for Education (DfE) each October 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.

Detailed pupil forecasts are published in this Plan at the learning community level in Section 4. Pupil forecasts for primary and secondary schools are submitted to the DfE each summer for the purposes of informing Basic Need funding allocations.

The DfE does not require forecasts for nursery schools, and prior to 2023 did not require forecasts for special schools. Oxfordshire estimates future demand for special school places for the purposes of informing capital planning, and in 2023 will be developing its forecasting methodology informed by government recommendations. 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 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

The pupil forecasting model is summarised as follows.

Step 1 - Moving on:

The model uses recent trends to split pupils at each school into three categories:

1. Numbers estimated to stay at the same school (moving up a year).
2. Numbers estimated to move to a different Oxfordshire school: this is largest for the main transfer points (e.g. primary to secondary for year 6 into year 7) but

past patterns of pupil movement between schools in other year groups are projected forwards.

3. Numbers estimated to leave the OCC system: the main reasons are school leavers in year 11 and 13, people moving out of county, changing to home schooling, or going to private schools.

Step 2 - Ageing on:

Pupils are then aged on into the next year group.

Step 3 - Other OCC:

This step adds in the number of people who are moving into this school from another Oxfordshire state school, i.e. the reflection of category 2 in the “Moving on” stage.

Step 4 - New into system:

Based on the average of last 4 years of the school census, this adds in an estimation of pupils new to Oxfordshire schools. The main reasons for this are:

- Reception years as all are new to the state system.
- Pupils coming in from out of county including overflows from neighbouring councils.
- Pupils coming in from private or home schooling.

Step 5 - Population changes:

Having moved on and redistributed the existing population, pupil numbers are then adjusted in line with forecast population changes, based on the Oxfordshire county council housing-led population forecasts. The main sources for these forecasts are the ONS mid-year estimates and population forecasts. These forecasts include the impact of new housing builds, as informed by each of the five district/city council five-year land supply housing plans.

The final forecasts will present a set of pupil figures which runs in line with the background population forecast for the county and which uses recent intake patterns. Where new schools are planned, population growth is allocated to existing schools until the point of opening any new establishments. Individual school forecasts can therefore be distorted where there is due to be a new school, but the planning area forecast should correctly reflect the expected impact of new housing.

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.

A number of situations can complicate the forecasting process:

- Housing development – see below.
- A school may suddenly gain or lose in popularity because of a change in circumstances at the school or in its surrounding area. Sometimes these changes can be seen before they occur but this is not always possible.
- The number of pupils in schools associated with MoD establishments is always difficult to predict because of the movement of regiments and squadrons. Often planned movements can be delayed and there can be uncertainty over the numbers of children involved.

- Migration is a further unpredictable factor and often manifests as unpredicted fluctuations in demographic projections.
- Changes in legislation for which demand cannot be objectively calculated, for example, the rise in age of participation in education or training.

Housing development and pupil forecasting

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

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

The PopCal 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 was updated in 2021 to use data from the 2018 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 and large-scale 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, and before any new school process is started, the potential for sufficient capacity to be provided through expansion of existing schools will be explored.

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.

In some cases, in order to expand a school it may be necessary to relocate it onto a larger site, either in entirety or by establishing a satellite site. Reorganisation of school structures may also be necessary to support a sustainable expansion, for example restructuring from infant and junior schools to primary schools, or extending the age range of an existing school to become an all-through school.

Local consultation will inform the decision to expand a school. Section 2.3 above sets out the decision-making processes for expanding existing schools.

New schools

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

Since 2013 Oxfordshire has seen the opening of a new special school in Oxford; two studio schools (one since merged with its collocated secondary school) and a UTC; two all-age schools (one bilingual); three secondary schools and ten 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 currently planned as a result of adopted Local Plans or other confirmed growth (in each case subject to the final approval of the Secretary of State) are shown in the table below. Other new schools may also be approved by the DfE, in addition to, or instead of, those shown below, in response to “wave” applications (see Section 2.3 above).

In some cases below, further assessment may identify that an expansion of an existing school, perhaps through a relocation or a satellite site, may be a more sustainable and viable solution than establishing a separate new school.

New schools underway

Location	Type of school	Planned opening date	Sponsor
Bloxham Grove Academy	118-place special free school for SEMH/ASD needs, age range 7-19	2024	The Gallery Trust
Graven Hill Primary School, Bicester	2 form entry primary school, 2-11, being built by housing developer	2023	The Warriner Trust
St John's Academy, Grove Airfield	All-through 2-16 free school with 2 form entry primary and 4 form entry secondary	2023 for the primary phase and 2025 for the secondary phase	Vale Academy Trust
Sires Hill Primary Academy, NE Didcot	2-form entry primary school with nursery class; and a secondary school	First primary school expected 2023; secondary school expected to be needed by mid/late 2020s	Omnia Learning Trust
Faringdon	118-place special free school for SEMH/ASD needs, age range 7-19	2025	The Gallery Trust

New schools expected in the longer term

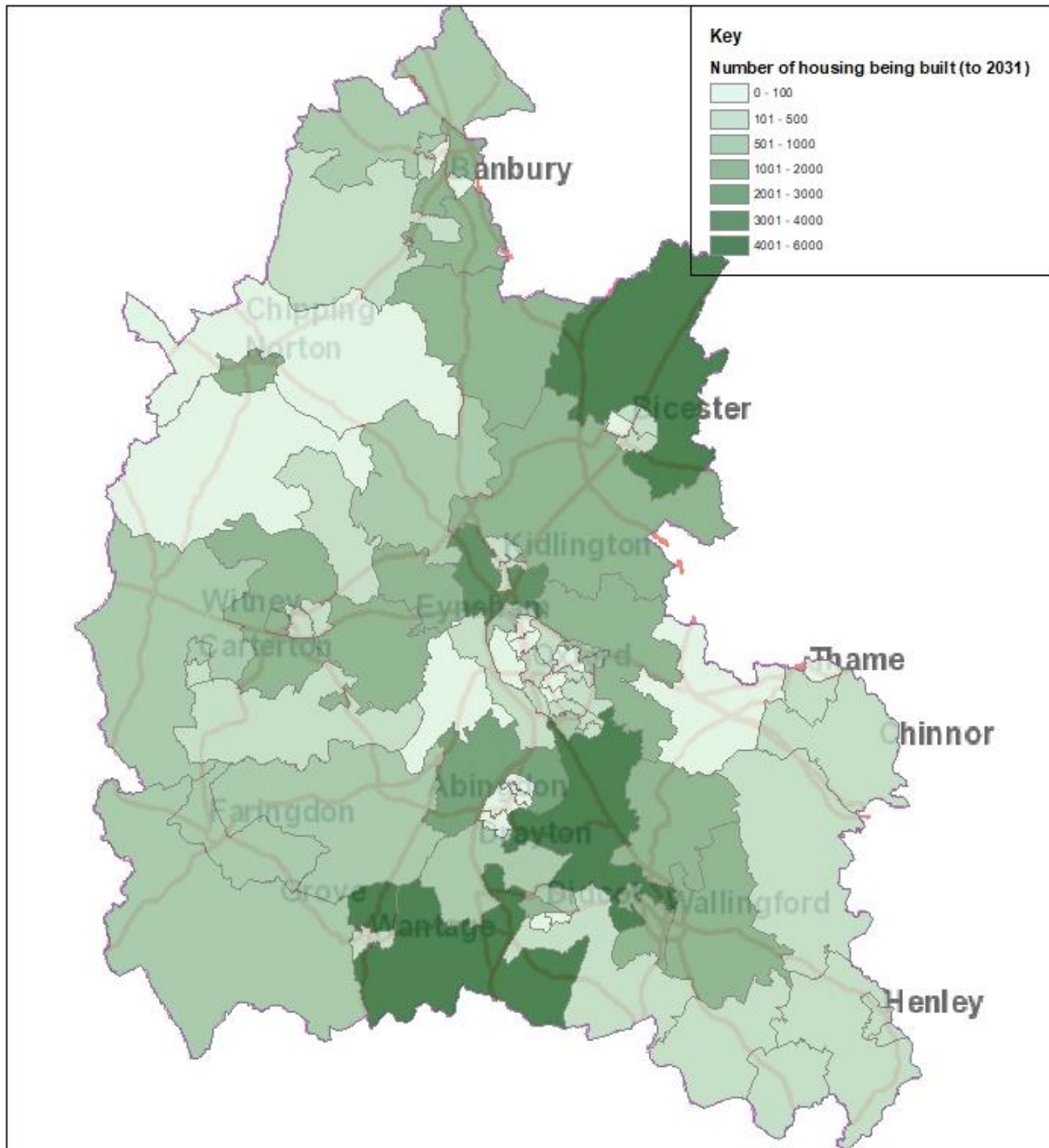
Location	Type of school	Planned opening date	Sponsor
Didcot Valley Park	Two 2-form entry primary schools with nursery classes	Housing dependent, first school not expected before 2025	To be decided
Didcot Valley Park	116-place all-age community special school	Housing dependent, not expected before 2026	To be decided
SE Oxfordshire	150-place special school for SEMH needs, age range 5-19	Not expected before 2026	To be decided
Banbury, Salt Way	2-form entry (or larger) primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before 2026	To be decided
Eynsham	2 primary schools with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth, and a secondary school	Housing dependent, not expected before mid/late 2020s	To be decided: Eynsham Partnership Academy intends to submit a business case to the DfE to run at least part of the provision as a satellite expansion of Bartholomew School
North Abingdon	Up to 2-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before mid/late 2020s	To be decided
East Carterton	1-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before mid/late 2020s	To be decided

South East Bicester	2-form entry primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before mid/late 2020s	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, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
North East Didcot	A second primary school with nursery class; and a secondary school	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
Grove Airfield	2-form entry primary school with nursery classes (in addition to the all-through school above)	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
Banbury	Secondary school, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
Didcot North West Valley Park	One primary school with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s.	To be decided
Witney – north/east	1 primary school with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
Chipping Norton	1 primary school with nursery classes, size dependent on population growth	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
Kingston Bagpuize/Southmoor	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
Cherwell Local Plan site: Begbroke	1 or 2 primary schools, with nursery classes, and a secondary school	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided

Cherwell Local Plan site: North of Oxford	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
VOWH Local Plan site: Dalton Barracks (near Abingdon)	1 primary school with nursery classes in the first instance	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
SODC Local Plan site: Culham	2 primary schools with nursery classes and a secondary school	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
SODC Local Plan site: Berinsfield	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
SODC Local Plan site: Chalgrove Airfield	2 primary schools with nursery classes.	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided. The Acer Academy Trust has been granted outline RD approval to run the necessary new secondary provision as a relocation and expansion of Icknield Community College
SODC Local Plan site: Grenoble Road	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
SODC Local Plan site: Northfield	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided
SODC Local Plan site: Bayswater Brook	1 primary school with nursery classes	Housing dependent, not expected before late 2020s	To be decided

Major planned growth areas in Oxfordshire

Planned housing growth 2020-2031, by Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA), is shown in the map below.



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 currently included in the calculations, although local authorities are able to spend the funding on special schools.

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.

In the latest round of allocations, announced in February 2022, for the 3-year period 2022/2023-2025/26, Oxfordshire was allocated £3,694,743 in Basic Need funding.

Although there is no similar regular funding stream for special school places, for the period 2018/19-2020/21 the government made annual funding allocations to local authorities to make capital investments in provision for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities through a “Special provision fund”. The total allocated to Oxfordshire through this fund was £4,166,884. This was followed in 2021 by a High Needs Provision Capital Allocations funding stream, through which Oxfordshire has been allocated a further £3,520,938 for 2021/22, £6,988,567 in 2022/23 and £8,675,965 for 2023/24.

Academies can also submit bids to the DfE Condition Improvement Fund (CIF). This is an annual bidding round for eligible academies and sixth-form colleges to apply for capital funding. The priority for the fund is to address significant condition need, but CIF also supports a small proportion of expansion projects. These are for academies and sixth-form colleges rated good or outstanding by Ofsted that can demonstrate a need to expand.

New academies created through applications directly to the DfE – “wave” free schools - can be an important contribution towards ensuring sufficient school places, both for mainstream education and special educational needs. Their capital costs are separately funded by the DfE, but where mainstream schools are funded this way, it would be expected to result in reduced Basic Need funding in the longer term, as a result of the additional capacity they provide. Where they are to meet the needs of housing development, developers are expected to contribute towards their cost.

Housing development and funding for school places

Updated guidance on *Securing developer contributions for education* was published by the government in November 2019. This sets out a clear expectation that local authorities should seek developer contributions towards school places that are created to meet the need arising from housing development. Central government basic need grant, the DfE free schools programme and other capital funding do not

negate housing developers' responsibility to mitigate the impact of their development on education. When the DfE free schools programme is delivering a new school for a development, the DfE expects the developer to make an appropriate contribution to the cost of the project, allowing DfE to secure the school site on a peppercorn basis and make use of developer contributions towards construction. There should be an initial assumption that both land and funding for construction will be provided for new schools planned within housing developments.

Oxfordshire's Access to Learning team is consulted on all housing developments of ten or more new homes, 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 sufficient school places. Developers cannot be required to pay for improvements which are not related to their development. Since September 2019, the previous "pooling limit" of a maximum of five S106 agreements towards each infrastructure project has been lifted, allowing the cost of infrastructure to be spread across more developments.

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

The Community Infrastructure Levy is also operational in Oxford City, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse, and may be introduced in the other districts in due course. Under the CIL, charges are set by the district council, based on the size and type of the new development. The money raised from the community infrastructure levy can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want, like new or safer road

schemes, park improvements or a new health centre. The precise details of how CIL works in each area are determined by the relevant district councils. The county council works closely with each district council to identify the school infrastructure required as a result of development, and how it can best be funded.

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

Full details of how developer funding is sought towards education provision are available in the [Guide to developer contributions](#) available on the OCC website.

4. SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING DATA

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

- The area's context for school planning, its issues and current strategies for ensuring sufficient school places.
- The schools in each area, their capacities and pupil numbers as of September 2022.

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. [Where schools are referred to in the strategy sections, the code is shown in square brackets.]
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.
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. This plan includes data as at November 2021; 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 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.
STU	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

UTC	<p>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>
Nursery places Part Time Equivalent (PTE)	<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>
Published Admission Number (PAN)	<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>The PAN for 2021/22 is shown for the purpose of comparing to actual year group numbers; the PAN for 2022 is also shown for the purpose of comparing to applications and allocations data for the 2022 intake. At the time of collating this Plan, confirmed actual intakes for 2022 are not available.</p>
Pupil numbers by year group 2021/22	<p>Number of pupils on the school roll as at the school census in May 2022. 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. Likewise, comparing Year 7 pupils (the first year of secondary school) to the PAN shows how full a secondary school is in the youngest year group. Years 12 and 13 are often collectively referred to as "sixth form".</p> <p>At the time of collating this Plan, confirmed numbers on roll for 2022/23 are not available.</p>
Total pupil numbers 2021/22	<p>Number of pupils on the school roll as at the school census in May 2022. Nursery pupils are not included. Comparing this to the capacity shows how full the school is overall.</p> <p>At the time of collating this Plan, confirmed numbers on roll for 2022/23 are not available.</p>
Capacity of school as at May 2022	<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,</p>

	<p>the net capacity is based on the number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school.</p> <p>Net capacity measurement at Academies is replaced by the number of places agreed as part of their funding agreement with the Secretary of State for Education, unless this is known to be out of date.</p>
1st preference applications for 2022/23	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.
Allocations for September 2022 (at June 2022)	This is the number of places allocated for children arriving at primary school, or transferring to secondary school, in September 2022. 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. At the time of collating this Plan, confirmed actual intakes for 2022 are not available.
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).
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

For school planning purposes, Oxfordshire is divided into 23 learning communities, which are defined by secondary schools and their feeder primary schools; towns which have more than one secondary school are treated as a single learning community – e.g. Witney. The data and strategy sections of this Pupil Place Plan are organised by learning community, and pupil forecast have been provided at this level.

Some learning communities are then divided into smaller planning sub-areas, based on criteria set out by the Department for Education including the geographic characteristics of the area, distances between schools and parental preference patterns. For example, Witney is divided into Witney North and Witney South based on the designated areas of the two secondary schools. Within each area strategy section, comments are provided at planning sub-area level.

School	Learning Community	Planning sub-area (where relevant)
Abbey Woods Academy	Abingdon	Abingdon East
All Saints Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Didcot	Didcot North
Appleton Church of England (A) Primary School	Cumnor	N/A
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CE (A) Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Aston & Cote Church of England Primary School	Witney	Witney South
Aston Rowant Church of England Primary School	Thame	Thame Villages
Aureus Primary School	Didcot	Didcot South Town
Badgemore Primary School	Henley	N/A
Bampton Church of England Primary School	Burford	Burford South
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame	Thame Town

Barton Park Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
Bayards Hill Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
Beckley Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Benson CE Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
Bishop Carpenter Church of England Aided Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham West
Bishop Loveday Church of England Primary School	Banbury	Banbury South
Bladon Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Bletchington Parochial Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Blewbury Endowed Church of England Primary School	Didcot	Didcot South Villages
Bloxham Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham East
Botley School	Cumnor	N/A
Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell CE Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
Brize Norton Primary School	Burford	Burford South
Brookside Primary School	Bicester	Bicester South West
Buckland Church of England Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Town
Burford Primary School	Burford	Burford North
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon South
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon South
Carterton Primary School	Carterton	N/A
Chadlington Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton South
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Charlbury Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton South
Charlton Primary School	Wantage	Wantage South
Charlton-On-Otmoor Church of England Primary School	Bicester	Bicester South East
Checkendon Church of England Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Cherry Fields Primary School	Banbury	Banbury North East
Chesterton Church of England Primary School	Bicester	Bicester South West
Chilton County Primary School	Didcot	Didcot South Villages
Cholsey Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
Christopher Rawlins CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham East

Church Cowley St James CE Primary School	Oxford	Oxford South
Clanfield Church of England Primary School	Burford	Burford South
Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon East
Combe Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Cropredy Church of England Primary School	Banbury	Banbury North East
Crowmarsh Gifford Church of England School	Wallingford	N/A
Cumnor Church of England School	Cumnor	N/A
Cutteslowe Primary School	Oxford	Oxford North
Dashwood Banbury Academy	Banbury	Banbury North East
Deddington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham East
Didcot Primary Academy (previously called GEMS Didcot Primary Academy)	Didcot	Didcot South Town
Dorchester St Birinus Church of England School	Abingdon	Abingdon East
Dr Radcliffe's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham East
Dr South's Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
Drayton Community Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon South
Dry Sandford Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon West
Ducklington Church of England Primary School	Witney	Witney South
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon North
East Oxford Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton	N/A
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
Enstone Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton South
Europa School UK	Abingdon	Abingdon East
Ewelme Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Finmere Church of England Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Villages
Finstock Church of England Primary School	Witney	Witney North
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford	N/A
Five Acres Primary School	Bicester	Bicester South East

Freeland Church of England Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Fringford Church of England Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Villages
Fritwell CE Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Villages
Folly View Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Town
Garsington Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Gateway Primary School	Carterton	N/A
Wantage Primary Academy	Wantage	N/A
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Town
Goring Church of England Aided Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Great Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Great Rollright Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North
Great Tew Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton South
Grove Church of England School	Wantage	Wantage North
Hagbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot	Didcot South Villages
Hailey Church of England Primary School	Witney	Witney North
Hanborough Manor Church of England School	Eynsham	N/A
Hanwell Fields Community School	Banbury	Banbury West
Hardwick Community School	Banbury	Banbury West
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury	Banbury South
Harwell Community Primary School	Didcot	Didcot South Villages
Heyford Park Free School	Bicester	Bicester North Villages
Hill View Primary School	Banbury	Banbury West
Holy Trinity Catholic Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North
Hook Norton Church of England Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North
Hornton Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham West
Horspath Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
John Blandy Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
John Hampden Primary School	Thame	Thame Town
John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford	Oxford South

Kidmore End Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Sonning Common	N/A
Kingham Primary School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North
King's Meadow School	Bicester	Bicester South West
Kirtlington Church of England School	Woodstock	N/A
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot	Didcot North
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester	Bicester South East
Larkrise Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
Launton Church of England School	Bicester	Bicester South East
Leafield Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Burford	Burford North
Lewknor (Church of England) Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Little Milton Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon North
Long Wittenham (Church of England) Primary School	Didcot	Didcot North
Longcot & Fernham Church of England School	Faringdon	N/A
Longfields Primary School	Bicester	Bicester South East
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury	Banbury South
Longworth Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney	Witney North
Manor School	Didcot	Didcot South Town
Marcham Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon West
Marsh Baldon Church of England Controlled School	Wheatley	N/A
Middle Barton School	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton South
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Thame	Thame Villages
Millbrook Primary School	Wantage	Wantage North
Nettlebed Community School	Woodcote	N/A
New Hinksey Church of England Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
New Marston Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
North Hinksey Church of England Primary School.	Cumnor	N/A
North Kidlington School	Kidlington	N/A
North Leigh Church of England Primary School	Witney	Witney North
Northbourne Church of England Primary School	Didcot	Didcot South Town

Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury	Banbury West
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford	Oxford South
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Witney	Witney	Witney South
Our Lady's Catholic Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
Pegasus Primary School	Oxford	Oxford South
Peppard Church of England Primary School	Sonning Common	N/A
Queen Emma Community Primary School	Witney	Witney South
Queensway School	Banbury	Banbury South
Radley Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon North
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford	Oxford South
Royal Air Force Benson Community Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Rush Common School	Abingdon	Abingdon North
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Henley-on-Thames	Henley	N/A
Sandhills Community Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Shellingford Church of England (Voluntary Aided) School	Faringdon	N/A
Shenington Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham West
Shiplake Church of England Primary School	Henley	N/A
Shrivenham CE (Controlled) Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham West
Sonning Common School	Sonning Common	N/A
South Moreton School	Didcot	Didcot South Villages
South Stoke Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Southwold Primary School	Bicester	Bicester North Town
St Aloysius' Catholic Primary School	Oxford	Oxford North
St Amand's Catholic (VA) Primary School, East Hendred	Wantage	Wantage South
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
St Andrew's Church of England Primary School, Chinnor	Thame	Thame Villages
St Barnabas' Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Oxford	Oxford North
St Blaise Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon South
St Christopher's Church of England Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central

St Christopher's CE Primary School, Langford	Burford	Burford South
St Ebbe's Church of England Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
St Edburg's Church of England (VA) School, Bicester	Bicester	Bicester South West
St Edmund's Catholic (VA) Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon	Abingdon North
St Francis Church of England Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
St Frideswide CE Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
St James Church of England Primary School, Hanney	Wantage	Wantage North
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford	Oxford South
St John the Evangelist Church of England Primary School	Carterton	N/A
St John's Catholic Primary School	Banbury	Banbury South
St John's Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Banbury	Banbury	Banbury West
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Carterton	Carterton	N/A
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford	Oxford East
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Thame	Thame	Thame Town
St Kenelm's Church of England (VC) Primary School	Burford	Burford North
St Laurence Church of England Primary School	Wallingford	N/A
St Leonard's Church of England Primary School	Banbury	Banbury North East
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Bicester	Bicester	Bicester South West
St Mary's CE (Aided) Primary School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North
St Mary's CE (Controlled) Infant School, Witney	Witney	Witney South
St Mary's CE (VC) Primary School, Banbury	Banbury	Banbury North East
St Michael's CE Aided Primary School, Oxford	Oxford	Oxford East
St Mary and St John Church of England Primary School	Oxford	Oxford Central
St Michael's Church of England Primary School, Steventon	Abingdon	Abingdon South
St Nicholas C of E Infants' School & Foundation Stage	Wallingford	N/A

St Nicholas CE Primary School, East Challow	Wantage	Wantage South
St Nicholas' Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
St Nicolas Church of England Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon	Abingdon North
St Peter's Church of England (VA) Primary School	Burford	Burford South
St Peter's Church of England Primary School, Cassington	Eynsham	N/A
St Philip and St James' CE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Oxford	Oxford North
St Swithun's Church of England Primary School	Cumnor	N/A
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
Stadhampton Primary School	Watlington	N/A
Standlake (Church of England) Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Stanford-In-The-Vale Church of England Primary School	Wantage	Wantage North
Stanton Harcourt Church of England Primary School	Eynsham	N/A
Stephen Freeman Community School	Didcot	Didcot South Town
Stockham Primary School	Wantage	Wantage South
Stoke Row Church of England Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Stonesfield Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Sunningwell Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon West
Sutton Courtenay Church of England Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon South
Tackley Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Tetsworth Primary School	Thame	Thame Villages
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon South
The Batt Church of England Aided Primary School, Witney	Witney	Witney South
The Blake Church of England (Aided) Primary School	Witney	Witney North
The Elms Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
The Grange Community Primary School	Banbury	Banbury South
The Hendreds Church of England Primary School	Wantage	Wantage South
The Ridgeway CE Primary School, Childrey	Wantage	Wantage South
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon	Abingdon North
Tower Hill School	Witney	Witney South

Trinity Church of England Primary School	Henley	N/A
Tyndale Community School	Oxford	Oxford Central
Uffington Church of England Primary School	Wantage	Wantage North
Valley Road School	Henley	N/A
Wantage Church of England Primary School	Wantage	Wantage South
Wantage Primary Academy	Wantage	Wantage South
Watchfield Primary School	Faringdon	N/A
Watlington Primary School	Watlington	N/A
West Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington	N/A
West Oxford Community Primary School	Cumnor	N/A
West Witney Primary School	Witney	Witney South
Wheatley Church of England Primary School	Wheatley	N/A
Whitchurch Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
William Fletcher Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
William Morris School	Banbury	Banbury West
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot	Didcot South Town
Windale Primary School	Oxford	Oxford South
Windmill Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
Windrush CE Primary School	Witney	Witney South
Witney Community Primary School	Witney	Witney North
Wolvercote Primary School	Oxford	Oxford North
Wood Farm Primary School	Oxford	Oxford East
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote	N/A
Woodstock Church of England Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Wootton St Peter Church of England School	Abingdon	Abingdon West
Wootton-by-Woodstock CE (Aided) Primary School	Woodstock	N/A
Wroxton Church of England Primary School	Bloxham	Bloxham West
Wychwood Church of England Primary School	Burford	Burford North

Alphabetical list of secondary schools

Aureus School	Didcot
Bartholomew School	Eynsham
Blessed George Napier Catholic School	Banbury
Burford Secondary School	Burford

Carterton Community College	Carterton
Cheney School	Oxford
Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge	Sonning Common
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton
Didcot Girls' School	Didcot
Europa School UK	Abingdon
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon
Futures Institute Banbury	Banbury
Gillotts School	Henley
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington
Greyfriars Catholic School (previously St Gregory the Great)	Oxford
Heyford Park 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 Spires Academy	Oxford
St Birinus School	Didcot
The Bicester School	Bicester
The Cherwell School	Oxford
The Cooper School	Bicester
The Henry Box School	Witney
The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock
The Oxford Academy	Oxford
The Swan School	Oxford
The Warriner School	Bloxham
University Technical College (UTC) Oxfordshire	Didcot
Wallingford School	Wallingford
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley
Whitelands Academy	Bicester
Wood Green School	Witney
Wykham Park Academy	Banbury

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Abingdon						
R	644	656	669	671	673	691
1	692	635	651	659	664	669
2	669	691	638	648	657	665
3	684	662	681	624	633	645
4	671	693	669	684	629	639
5	659	663	686	660	674	623
6	659	660	670	691	667	682
7	568	535	515	527	532	524
8	500	558	543	522	534	540
9	483	538	569	553	531	544
10	521	464	516	541	526	507
11	480	523	459	509	533	519
12	253	245	256	226	252	267
13	220	221	221	228	203	228
Banbury						
R	718	665	667	704	736	746
1	707	712	665	673	710	735
2	665	708	719	679	689	721
3	696	669	717	730	695	701
4	664	699	669	719	733	697
5	662	661	697	672	723	731
6	685	658	661	701	678	726
7	536	534	509	511	520	512
8	530	543	542	520	522	530
9	491	524	547	548	526	526
10	526	486	518	544	546	523
11	535	521	483	516	543	542
12	196	235	230	217	228	238
13	162	193	207	204	194	201
Bicester						
R	614	680	686	726	747	774
1	667	614	684	695	729	752
2	651	666	622	692	699	734
3	644	665	674	634	700	708
4	604	647	665	676	637	701
5	602	610	653	674	682	646
6	633	603	611	656	674	683
7	554	555	534	552	590	607
8	513	585	565	548	563	602
9	563	546	586	568	551	566
10	510	601	553	596	576	562
11	615	568	610	565	607	587
12	356	217	230	253	240	269
13	301	184	190	203	224	214

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Bloxham						
R	216	208	211	221	230	235
1	209	218	211	213	223	231
2	212	218	225	217	219	228
3	232	209	220	225	217	219
4	201	240	213	223	228	220
5	205	203	242	215	225	229
6	194	204	201	239	214	223
7	276	264	270	279	299	297
8	282	280	265	270	279	298
9	274	271	279	265	269	276
10	279	285	275	283	270	272
11	252	276	284	274	283	269
12	100	97	110	119	121	130
13	77	90	91	104	112	113
Burford						
R	170	188	181	182	185	187
1	153	169	190	181	182	184
2	194	161	172	191	183	183
3	187	199	165	176	194	185
4	199	187	199	165	174	191
5	200	199	188	199	165	174
6	194	203	204	191	202	168
7	242	244	244	236	239	236
8	239	244	246	245	237	239
9	249	239	245	247	246	237
10	249	244	233	238	240	238
11	247	243	240	227	232	232
12	144	139	134	132	124	126
13	124	133	132	127	124	116
Carterton						
R	180	200	182	184	179	176
1	171	185	203	185	186	182
2	209	173	189	207	189	190
3	192	202	166	182	200	182
4	182	186	194	158	173	191
5	197	183	185	193	157	172
6	188	194	180	181	189	153
7	121	112	108	110	114	120
8	130	119	109	105	107	111
9	118	119	114	104	100	102
10	104	114	116	111	101	97
11	107	104	114	116	111	101
12	36	54	50	55	56	53
13	25	36	47	44	48	49

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Chipping Norton						
R	235	247	236	245	257	265
1	199	245	255	245	256	267
2	221	203	251	262	254	264
3	235	226	205	254	266	257
4	212	227	223	202	254	264
5	214	214	227	224	205	256
6	234	223	220	234	231	212
7	175	168	156	150	178	168
8	176	174	168	157	152	180
9	174	156	174	168	159	154
10	153	176	158	177	172	162
11	155	156	172	156	175	170
12	67	92	92	99	91	100
13	84	63	87	87	94	86
Cumnor						
R	192	183	189	185	183	183
1	185	195	188	191	187	185
2	204	193	199	189	193	189
3	213	203	194	196	189	191
4	216	220	208	196	197	191
5	211	217	222	207	196	196
6	229	217	220	222	207	197
7	212	209	195	196	200	186
8	207	206	208	192	194	198
9	202	215	215	212	197	200
10	206	208	212	209	206	193
11	209	215	213	214	213	210
12	148	140	145	142	144	143
13	121	135	135	139	136	138
Didcot						
R	594	569	556	587	610	633
1	593	588	571	566	595	618
2	596	593	582	573	568	598
3	580	599	591	588	579	576
4	561	577	593	592	589	582
5	586	568	579	600	598	597
6	579	584	566	582	605	603
7	630	637	641	629	651	695
8	567	635	643	653	643	666
9	555	561	641	654	665	657
10	680	611	631	736	745	758
11	655	660	607	631	736	746
12	258	303	300	293	323	393
13	238	277	274	272	263	290

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Eynsham						
R	136	128	118	125	134	148
1	138	143	134	125	133	143
2	129	141	146	139	131	140
3	118	136	143	150	143	136
4	132	127	141	149	157	151
5	168	135	128	142	151	160
6	163	170	137	130	144	154
7	216	204	203	187	185	192
8	213	221	206	206	191	190
9	215	220	224	211	212	199
10	205	220	224	229	216	219
11	208	208	220	225	231	219
12	155	140	138	144	151	152
13	146	149	138	136	142	150
Faringdon						
R	250	245	259	252	255	261
1	266	253	250	260	255	258
2	281	271	255	251	261	257
3	269	296	271	253	250	260
4	284	290	297	270	252	251
5	264	276	278	281	256	238
6	262	259	275	277	280	255
7	259	253	268	275	269	284
8	269	263	254	266	272	266
9	252	261	270	259	270	276
10	255	232	252	260	248	258
11	231	247	228	244	252	240
12	74	102	107	98	104	108
13	95	89	99	102	94	100
Henley						
R	107	95	92	93	93	100
1	130	110	99	94	95	98
2	119	128	110	98	93	96
3	133	122	130	111	99	97
4	111	136	123	129	111	102
5	132	114	134	120	126	111
6	131	134	116	133	119	127
7	200	162	157	152	162	156
8	199	178	163	156	151	163
9	180	195	175	158	151	150
10	198	179	194	172	155	152
11	181	199	179	193	170	156

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Kidlington						
R	147	151	150	156	160	164
1	150	147	150	150	156	160
2	153	152	142	146	146	152
3	178	156	154	143	147	148
4	152	169	150	149	138	142
5	168	155	166	149	149	138
6	178	166	152	164	147	148
7	131	121	116	111	118	114
8	131	129	121	117	113	121
9	115	128	127	121	118	115
10	163	113	125	126	120	117
11	143	168	115	128	130	124
12	69	59	69	49	53	54
13	64	62	53	63	45	49
Oxford						
R	1215	1174	1177	1199	1226	1263
1	1275	1204	1181	1185	1210	1240
2	1310	1237	1185	1164	1173	1201
3	1269	1283	1212	1158	1145	1157
4	1296	1238	1268	1199	1148	1140
5	1291	1308	1235	1265	1202	1154
6	1342	1295	1317	1246	1281	1220
7	1320	1212	1166	1123	1073	1099
8	1247	1296	1205	1158	1117	1071
9	1170	1200	1284	1195	1150	1112
10	1274	1172	1190	1273	1188	1145
11	1057	1266	1161	1179	1260	1180
12	760	733	808	759	794	820
13	663	615	626	693	655	693
Sonning Common						
R	72	70	67	67	68	72
1	82	74	73	70	70	71
2	101	86	75	74	71	72
3	81	97	87	75	75	73
4	97	83	97	88	76	77
5	102	95	82	97	87	76
6	97	100	97	85	99	91
7	109	109	77	77	76	78
8	88	107	106	74	74	73
9	73	84	103	102	70	70
10	75	64	74	93	92	60
11	50	75	64	73	92	93

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Thame						
R	293	274	266	272	274	271
1	283	300	285	277	282	284
2	266	290	307	291	282	287
3	271	272	296	312	296	287
4	276	271	276	299	315	300
5	252	279	276	280	303	319
6	261	258	284	280	283	306
7	352	329	327	352	356	356
8	348	352	333	330	354	358
9	344	345	350	331	328	351
10	319	326	344	349	329	326
11	323	323	327	345	349	329
12	293	263	265	266	281	281
13	249	251	238	240	240	254
Wallingford						
R	239	230	233	244	247	251
1	235	247	241	243	251	254
2	243	237	247	241	240	248
3	250	241	240	248	232	231
4	224	248	240	240	245	229
5	221	221	250	241	239	243
6	211	229	227	256	244	242
7	221	229	241	244	255	268
8	222	220	230	242	245	255
9	221	209	221	231	243	246
10	237	217	205	217	227	239
11	199	223	217	205	217	227
12	147	135	152	148	140	147
13	101	134	126	142	136	131
Wantage						
R	356	335	351	372	406	429
1	392	338	345	360	381	414
2	381	404	356	362	377	397
3	392	393	412	363	370	383
4	382	401	406	424	375	382
5	389	394	406	411	428	379
6	341	400	404	414	420	436
7	336	299	337	331	351	372
8	282	340	304	341	334	354
9	243	290	342	307	343	337
10	233	223	269	318	285	318
11	238	236	224	269	318	284
12	173	170	172	164	197	232
13	189	145	145	146	139	167

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Watlington						
R	126	121	124	136	136	140
1	97	130	126	129	135	136
2	122	100	131	128	126	133
3	111	122	103	132	125	125
4	115	114	121	103	127	120
5	103	114	112	120	100	124
6	109	103	114	113	117	99
7	170	167	159	174	168	173
8	154	176	173	165	177	172
9	137	163	175	174	163	176
10	150	136	163	176	172	163
11	140	149	134	164	174	171
Wheatley						
R	196	188	185	192	196	203
1	178	190	188	187	193	199
2	187	178	189	190	189	196
3	173	183	170	185	186	186
4	181	167	181	170	187	188
5	180	174	160	175	165	183
6	183	177	171	157	173	164
7	210	184	177	165	160	165
8	176	210	186	180	168	164
9	179	172	207	186	180	169
10	181	175	169	204	185	179
11	182	180	174	169	204	186
12	107	123	121	117	114	137
13	96	108	111	109	105	102
Witney						
R	375	385	367	371	379	389
1	390	386	400	380	388	396
2	412	409	397	410	393	401
3	405	413	410	398	414	398
4	400	416	420	416	408	424
5	434	400	415	416	419	410
6	474	453	409	422	423	427
7	400	442	421	391	401	414
8	388	406	447	425	395	405
9	392	398	415	453	433	403
10	410	400	402	418	456	437
11	395	407	404	404	421	459
12	143	196	196	195	196	203
13	168	155	183	183	182	183

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Woodcote						
R	93	85	84	88	88	91
1	110	97	89	88	91	92
2	104	111	97	91	89	91
3	112	99	108	95	88	86
4	103	116	101	110	95	89
5	110	102	113	100	106	92
6	111	111	103	113	100	106
7	121	120	111	109	113	110
8	120	122	122	113	110	116
9	120	122	123	124	113	111
10	144	121	122	124	123	113
11	121	147	124	127	127	127
Woodstock						
R	162	148	148	163	172	181
1	160	166	153	156	171	180
2	172	160	167	156	159	173
3	159	175	162	171	160	162
4	172	160	176	165	174	162
5	174	172	156	175	163	172
6	145	178	176	162	181	168
7	210	191	196	209	205	221
8	177	213	195	202	214	210
9	179	174	215	200	205	218
10	180	186	180	223	208	212
11	177	186	191	188	230	214
12	78	80	84	87	85	103
13	72	66	69	73	74	73

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Abingdon						
R	644	656	669	671	673	691
1	692	635	651	659	664	669
2	669	691	638	648	657	665
3	684	662	681	624	633	645
4	671	693	669	684	629	639
5	659	663	686	660	674	623
6	659	660	670	691	667	682
7	568	535	515	527	532	524
8	500	558	543	522	534	540
9	483	538	569	553	531	544
10	521	464	516	541	526	507
11	480	523	459	509	533	519
12	253	245	256	226	252	267
13	220	221	221	228	203	228
Banbury						
R	718	665	667	704	736	746
1	707	712	665	673	710	735
2	665	708	719	679	689	721
3	696	669	717	730	695	701
4	664	699	669	719	733	697
5	662	661	697	672	723	731
6	685	658	661	701	678	726
7	536	534	509	511	520	512
8	530	543	542	520	522	530
9	491	524	547	548	526	526
10	526	486	518	544	546	523
11	535	521	483	516	543	542
12	196	235	230	217	228	238
13	162	193	207	204	194	201
Bicester						
R	614	680	686	726	747	774
1	667	614	684	695	729	752
2	651	666	622	692	699	734
3	644	665	674	634	700	708
4	604	647	665	676	637	701
5	602	610	653	674	682	646
6	633	603	611	656	674	683
7	554	555	534	552	590	607
8	513	585	565	548	563	602
9	563	546	586	568	551	566
10	510	601	553	596	576	562
11	615	568	610	565	607	587
12	356	217	230	253	240	269
13	301	184	190	203	224	214

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Bloxham						
R	216	208	211	221	230	235
1	209	218	211	213	223	231
2	212	218	225	217	219	228
3	232	209	220	225	217	219
4	201	240	213	223	228	220
5	205	203	242	215	225	229
6	194	204	201	239	214	223
7	276	264	270	279	299	297
8	282	280	265	270	279	298
9	274	271	279	265	269	276
10	279	285	275	283	270	272
11	252	276	284	274	283	269
12	100	97	110	119	121	130
13	77	90	91	104	112	113
Burford						
R	170	188	181	182	185	187
1	153	169	190	181	182	184
2	194	161	172	191	183	183
3	187	199	165	176	194	185
4	199	187	199	165	174	191
5	200	199	188	199	165	174
6	194	203	204	191	202	168
7	242	244	244	236	239	236
8	239	244	246	245	237	239
9	249	239	245	247	246	237
10	249	244	233	238	240	238
11	247	243	240	227	232	232
12	144	139	134	132	124	126
13	124	133	132	127	124	116
Carterton						
R	180	200	182	184	179	176
1	171	185	203	185	186	182
2	209	173	189	207	189	190
3	192	202	166	182	200	182
4	182	186	194	158	173	191
5	197	183	185	193	157	172
6	188	194	180	181	189	153
7	121	112	108	110	114	120
8	130	119	109	105	107	111
9	118	119	114	104	100	102
10	104	114	116	111	101	97
11	107	104	114	116	111	101
12	36	54	50	55	56	53
13	25	36	47	44	48	49

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Chipping Norton						
R	235	247	236	245	257	265
1	199	245	255	245	256	267
2	221	203	251	262	254	264
3	235	226	205	254	266	257
4	212	227	223	202	254	264
5	214	214	227	224	205	256
6	234	223	220	234	231	212
7	175	168	156	150	178	168
8	176	174	168	157	152	180
9	174	156	174	168	159	154
10	153	176	158	177	172	162
11	155	156	172	156	175	170
12	67	92	92	99	91	100
13	84	63	87	87	94	86
Cumnor						
R	192	183	189	185	183	183
1	185	195	188	191	187	185
2	204	193	199	189	193	189
3	213	203	194	196	189	191
4	216	220	208	196	197	191
5	211	217	222	207	196	196
6	229	217	220	222	207	197
7	212	209	195	196	200	186
8	207	206	208	192	194	198
9	202	215	215	212	197	200
10	206	208	212	209	206	193
11	209	215	213	214	213	210
12	148	140	145	142	144	143
13	121	135	135	139	136	138
Didcot						
R	594	569	556	587	610	633
1	593	588	571	566	595	618
2	596	593	582	573	568	598
3	580	599	591	588	579	576
4	561	577	593	592	589	582
5	586	568	579	600	598	597
6	579	584	566	582	605	603
7	630	637	641	629	651	695
8	567	635	643	653	643	666
9	555	561	641	654	665	657
10	680	611	631	736	745	758
11	655	660	607	631	736	746
12	258	303	300	293	323	393
13	238	277	274	272	263	290

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Eynsham						
R	136	128	118	125	134	148
1	138	143	134	125	133	143
2	129	141	146	139	131	140
3	118	136	143	150	143	136
4	132	127	141	149	157	151
5	168	135	128	142	151	160
6	163	170	137	130	144	154
7	216	204	203	187	185	192
8	213	221	206	206	191	190
9	215	220	224	211	212	199
10	205	220	224	229	216	219
11	208	208	220	225	231	219
12	155	140	138	144	151	152
13	146	149	138	136	142	150
Faringdon						
R	250	245	259	252	255	261
1	266	253	250	260	255	258
2	281	271	255	251	261	257
3	269	296	271	253	250	260
4	284	290	297	270	252	251
5	264	276	278	281	256	238
6	262	259	275	277	280	255
7	259	253	268	275	269	284
8	269	263	254	266	272	266
9	252	261	270	259	270	276
10	255	232	252	260	248	258
11	231	247	228	244	252	240
12	74	102	107	98	104	108
13	95	89	99	102	94	100
Henley						
R	107	95	92	93	93	100
1	130	110	99	94	95	98
2	119	128	110	98	93	96
3	133	122	130	111	99	97
4	111	136	123	129	111	102
5	132	114	134	120	126	111
6	131	134	116	133	119	127
7	200	162	157	152	162	156
8	199	178	163	156	151	163
9	180	195	175	158	151	150
10	198	179	194	172	155	152
11	181	199	179	193	170	156

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Kidlington						
R	147	151	150	156	160	164
1	150	147	150	150	156	160
2	153	152	142	146	146	152
3	178	156	154	143	147	148
4	152	169	150	149	138	142
5	168	155	166	149	149	138
6	178	166	152	164	147	148
7	131	121	116	111	118	114
8	131	129	121	117	113	121
9	115	128	127	121	118	115
10	163	113	125	126	120	117
11	143	168	115	128	130	124
12	69	59	69	49	53	54
13	64	62	53	63	45	49
Oxford						
R	1215	1174	1177	1199	1226	1263
1	1275	1204	1181	1185	1210	1240
2	1310	1237	1185	1164	1173	1201
3	1269	1283	1212	1158	1145	1157
4	1296	1238	1268	1199	1148	1140
5	1291	1308	1235	1265	1202	1154
6	1342	1295	1317	1246	1281	1220
7	1320	1212	1166	1123	1073	1099
8	1247	1296	1205	1158	1117	1071
9	1170	1200	1284	1195	1150	1112
10	1274	1172	1190	1273	1188	1145
11	1057	1266	1161	1179	1260	1180
12	760	733	808	759	794	820
13	663	615	626	693	655	693
Sonning Common						
R	72	70	67	67	68	72
1	82	74	73	70	70	71
2	101	86	75	74	71	72
3	81	97	87	75	75	73
4	97	83	97	88	76	77
5	102	95	82	97	87	76
6	97	100	97	85	99	91
7	109	109	77	77	76	78
8	88	107	106	74	74	73
9	73	84	103	102	70	70
10	75	64	74	93	92	60
11	50	75	64	73	92	93

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Thame						
R	293	274	266	272	274	271
1	283	300	285	277	282	284
2	266	290	307	291	282	287
3	271	272	296	312	296	287
4	276	271	276	299	315	300
5	252	279	276	280	303	319
6	261	258	284	280	283	306
7	352	329	327	352	356	356
8	348	352	333	330	354	358
9	344	345	350	331	328	351
10	319	326	344	349	329	326
11	323	323	327	345	349	329
12	293	263	265	266	281	281
13	249	251	238	240	240	254
Wallingford						
R	239	230	233	244	247	251
1	235	247	241	243	251	254
2	243	237	247	241	240	248
3	250	241	240	248	232	231
4	224	248	240	240	245	229
5	221	221	250	241	239	243
6	211	229	227	256	244	242
7	221	229	241	244	255	268
8	222	220	230	242	245	255
9	221	209	221	231	243	246
10	237	217	205	217	227	239
11	199	223	217	205	217	227
12	147	135	152	148	140	147
13	101	134	126	142	136	131
Wantage						
R	356	335	351	372	406	429
1	392	338	345	360	381	414
2	381	404	356	362	377	397
3	392	393	412	363	370	383
4	382	401	406	424	375	382
5	389	394	406	411	428	379
6	341	400	404	414	420	436
7	336	299	337	331	351	372
8	282	340	304	341	334	354
9	243	290	342	307	343	337
10	233	223	269	318	285	318
11	238	236	224	269	318	284
12	173	170	172	164	197	232
13	189	145	145	146	139	167

Pupil forecasts by area

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Watlington						
R	126	121	124	136	136	140
1	97	130	126	129	135	136
2	122	100	131	128	126	133
3	111	122	103	132	125	125
4	115	114	121	103	127	120
5	103	114	112	120	100	124
6	109	103	114	113	117	99
7	170	167	159	174	168	173
8	154	176	173	165	177	172
9	137	163	175	174	163	176
10	150	136	163	176	172	163
11	140	149	134	164	174	171
Wheatley						
R	196	188	185	192	196	203
1	178	190	188	187	193	199
2	187	178	189	190	189	196
3	173	183	170	185	186	186
4	181	167	181	170	187	188
5	180	174	160	175	165	183
6	183	177	171	157	173	164
7	210	184	177	165	160	165
8	176	210	186	180	168	164
9	179	172	207	186	180	169
10	181	175	169	204	185	179
11	182	180	174	169	204	186
12	107	123	121	117	114	137
13	96	108	111	109	105	102
Witney						
R	375	385	367	371	379	389
1	390	386	400	380	388	396
2	412	409	397	410	393	401
3	405	413	410	398	414	398
4	400	416	420	416	408	424
5	434	400	415	416	419	410
6	474	453	409	422	423	427
7	400	442	421	391	401	414
8	388	406	447	425	395	405
9	392	398	415	453	433	403
10	410	400	402	418	456	437
11	395	407	404	404	421	459
12	143	196	196	195	196	203
13	168	155	183	183	182	183

	ACTUAL	FORECASTS				
Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Woodcote						
R	93	85	84	88	88	91
1	110	97	89	88	91	92
2	104	111	97	91	89	91
3	112	99	108	95	88	86
4	103	116	101	110	95	89
5	110	102	113	100	106	92
6	111	111	103	113	100	106
7	121	120	111	109	113	110
8	120	122	122	113	110	116
9	120	122	123	124	113	111
10	144	121	122	124	123	113
11	121	147	124	127	127	127
Woodstock						
R	162	148	148	163	172	181
1	160	166	153	156	171	180
2	172	160	167	156	159	173
3	159	175	162	171	160	162
4	172	160	176	165	174	162
5	174	172	156	175	163	172
6	145	178	176	162	181	168
7	210	191	196	209	205	221
8	177	213	195	202	214	210
9	179	174	215	200	205	218
10	180	186	180	223	208	212
11	177	186	191	188	230	214
12	78	80	84	87	85	103
13	72	66	69	73	74	73

Area context, issues and strategy: ABINGDON

Planning context

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

The main proposed housing developments affecting this area are:

- 1,150 homes across two sites at North and North West Abingdon
- Dalton Barracks, to the west of the town, where the VOWH Local Plan includes 1,200 new homes; a planning application is expected for a larger development, and there may be proposals for further growth beyond the time period of the current Local Plan.
- Culham Science Centre, where the SODC Local Plan includes 3,500 new homes
- Berinsfield, where 1,700 new homes are planned as part of a regeneration-led Garden Village.

There are also some housing developments within the surrounding villages which, while smaller-scale, will have a significant impact on the local primary schools.

Abingdon has an MoD base, and therefore numbers are subject to volatility related to personnel redeployments.

Abingdon North Primary

Demand for primary school places in North Abingdon has fluctuated significantly in recent years, but the last of previous "bulge" classes left in 2019.

Pupil forecasts indicate growth in demand for school places in Radley relating to planned housing development starting in 2023, while intakes at the town schools in this area are forecast to be more constant overall. However, the large-scale housing growth located in North and North West Abingdon is on the border of the Abingdon West and Abingdon North planning areas. The current forecast shows most of this affecting Abingdon West pupil numbers, but it is likely that the impact will be more evenly distributed.

Radley Primary School [3238] has been expanded from 0.5 form entry to 1 form entry in response to the permitted housing growth. This is forecast to provide sufficient capacity for the Abingdon North area.

Abingdon East Primary

Abingdon East comprises mostly village schools, which have significant spare capacity, the exception being the Europa School, a bilingual all-through free school, which is oversubscribed. Although shown in the Abingdon East planning area, the Europa School draws pupils from a wider area due to the bilingual education it provides. It could particularly affect the other Abingdon planning areas, as well as the Oxford, Didcot, Faringdon and Wantage areas.

The Culham and Berinsfield strategic developments lie within this area.

Reception numbers are forecast to increase gradually over the next few years, albeit with some fluctuation, before the large-scale housing growth at Berinsfield and Culham generate rapid population growth later in the decade.

Recent changes in school capacity in this area:

- Europa [4002] increased its admission number from 84 to 90 in 2019.

- Culham Parochial CE Primary School closed in March 2020, and was merged with Clifton Hampden CE Primary School [3183]. This resulted in a net decrease in admission numbers across the two schools of 5 places, and a net decrease in capacity of 30.
- Abbey Woods Academy [2007] has reduced its PAN from 45 to 30 for 2022 onwards. The academy is rationalising its use of accommodation.

In the longer term (beyond 2025) new schools will be required for the Culham development; this is likely to comprise two 2-form entry primary schools, and one secondary school with sixth form. Further investigation will be required into how this provision relates to the current Europa School.

A new primary school and/or a significant expansion of Abbey Woods Academy will also be needed at Berinsfield.

Abingdon South Primary

Following previous sustained increases in demand, most schools in this area have now expanded or taken bulge classes. Apparent spare capacity will be eroded as new housing is completed and occupied. Allocations for the September 2021 intake were higher than expected, as the expansion of St Blaise Primary School is changing patterns of movement, making it difficult to forecast the next few years. Allocations for September 2022 were a return to a more normal level, and forecasts currently show a slight dip in intakes for 2023 and 2024, but it is likely that the actual intake will again exceed the forecast, as the forecasting model is still adjusting to the expansion of capacity.

The area has generally seen small-medium scale housing growth, having a significant impact where this occurs in village locations, some of which have not had a history of growth previously. Rapid increases in births have been seen in recent years in the Drayton and Sutton Courtenay areas.

Schools in this planning area (particularly Sutton Courtenay, St Blaise, St Michael's) are close to the Didcot area, and could be affected by housing development there; they could also be affected by new schools opening in Didcot. In particular, the expansion of St Blaise ahead of village housing growth is attracting pupils from the Didcot area, given that parts of Didcot are experiencing a shortage of places due to rapid housing development.

Recent expansions in the area:

- St Blaise [3260] - from 0.5fe to 1fe, from 2021
- Sutton Courtenay [3243]; Drayton [2560] – both expanded in 2017 to 1fe.

No further changes in school capacity are currently planned for this area.

Abingdon West Primary

Abingdon West comprises small village schools. Current spare capacity is forecast to fall due to housing growth, both within the village of Marcham, and the strategic housing growth underway on the north western edge of Abingdon. A further large strategic housing development is planned at Dalton Barracks. Both sets of developments are located on the border of the Abingdon West and Abingdon North planning areas. The current forecasts show most of this affecting Abingdon West pupil numbers, but it is likely that the impact will be more evenly distributed.

Recent/ongoing expansions in the area:

- Marcham [3235] has expanded to 1 form entry to provide capacity for local housing growth.

A site for a new primary school has been secured within the large housing development on the north western edge of Abingdon; sites for new schools will also be secured within the Dalton Barracks development, proportionate to the scale of the development permitted.

Abingdon Secondary

Across the three secondary schools within the town there has previously been some surplus capacity. The cohorts due to transfer from primary to secondary schools from 2022 onwards are significantly larger than previous cohorts, which will gradually reduce surplus capacity. The allocations for the September intake exceed the pupil forecast. It is possible, therefore, that the forecast is under-estimating demand for places in this area, perhaps due to significant fluctuations in popularity between schools in this and surrounding areas.

There is a history of significant movement out of this planning area into other secondary schools, including in the private sector: changes in the relative popularity of the Abingdon and adjoining schools could quickly lead to over-subscription. The main direction of movement is into Didcot; however this will change as the Didcot population grows.

Although shown in the Abingdon planning area, the Europa School [4002] draws pupils from a wider area due to the bilingual education it provides. It could particularly affect the other Abingdon planning areas, as well as the Oxford, Didcot, Faringdon and Wantage areas.

The Europa School [4002] (an all-through free school) completed its takeover of the former European School just outside Abingdon in September 2017 and now teaches the whole primary and secondary age range. They have increased their Reception admission number to 90, and this is now feeding through to the secondary age range.

The large-scale housing growth due at Dalton Barracks and Culham is expected to eventually require at least one new secondary school in this area, but this is not currently expected to be required before the end of the decade.

Abingdon

Abingdon				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Europa School UK	Abingdon East Primary & Abingdon Secondary	4002	All-through	ACA		90	89	90	90	89	88	88	90	60	60	59	53	48	39	39	982	1192	90	160	90
Abbey Woods Academy	Abingdon East Primary	2007	Primary	ACA	16	30	18	18	24	21	29	22	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	280	30	15	12
Caldecott Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	2605	Primary	COM	110	60	60	56	59	60	59	57	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	420	60	39	43
Carswell Community Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	2595	Primary	COM	40	30	30	29	29	28	27	27	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	249	30	25	28
Clifton Hampden Church of England Primary School	Abingdon East Primary	3183	Primary	VC		15	15	11	14	12	12	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	105	15	14	14
Dorchester St Birinus Church of England School	Abingdon East Primary	3186	Primary	VC		15	9	12	6	8	15	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	105	15	6	10
Drayton Community Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	2560	Primary	COM		30	30	30	30	29	28	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	210	30	30	30

Abingdon

Abingdon				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Dry Sandford Primary School	Abingdon West Primary	2565	Primary	COM		20	19	15	17	15	7	21	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	140	20	10	13
Dunmore Primary School	Abingdon North Primary	3861	Primary	COM	60	60	50	59	58	56	54	56	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	420	60	40	43
Long Furlong Primary School	Abingdon North Primary	2602	Primary	COM	26	30	30	30	28	29	31	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	210	30	26	28
Marcham Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Abingdon West Primary	3235	Primary	VC		30	25	24	30	30	21	24	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	207	30	27	28
Radley Church of England Primary School	Abingdon North Primary	3238	Primary	VC	48	30	12	18	14	14	12	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	210	30	18	20
Rush Common School	Abingdon North Primary	2574	Primary	ACA		60	48	56	51	56	59	52	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	420	60	35	42
St Blaise CofE Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	3260	Primary	VC		30	29	13	14	16	15	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	210	30	8	16

Abingdon

Abingdon				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
St Edmund's Catholic Primary School	Abingdon North Primary	3856	Primary	VA	52	30	27	30	20	25	20	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	210	30	33	30
St Michael's CoE Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	3241	Primary	VC	52	30	30	24	32	19	22	17	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	210	30	35	30
St Nicolas Church of England Primary School, Abingdon	Abingdon North Primary	3247	Primary	VC		60	56	59	60	60	59	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	420	60	53	59
Sunningwell Church of England Primary School	Abingdon West Primary	3242	Primary	VC		15	10	14	13	10	8	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	105	15	8	7
Sutton Courtenay Church of England Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	3243	Primary	ACA	52	30	29	20	26	22	27	22	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	210	30	20	26
Thameside Primary School	Abingdon South Primary	2598	Primary	ACA	52	30	23	23	24	25	19	26	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	210	30	30	30
Thomas Reade Primary School	Abingdon North Primary	2587	Primary	COM	15	30	30	30	27	29	31	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	210	30	45	30

Abingdon

Abingdon				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																				2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations	
Wootton St Peter's Church of England Primary School	Abingdon West Primary	3854	Primary	VA		16	15	11	8	9	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	112	16	19	16	
Fitzharrys School	Abingdon Secondary	4127	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	113	140	115	90	41	48	679	1066	180	138	150	
John Mason School	Abingdon Secondary	4126	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	178	171	168	178	99	86	1056	1040	180	198	186	
Larkmead School	Abingdon Secondary	4125	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	129	164	153	132	62	55	825	1060	180	154	164	
Primary/ Nursery Total					126	771	684	672	674	662	655	657	696								4700	5606	771	696	645	
Secondary Total (including Europa)						630								498	480	534	489	448	241	228	2918	3762	630	580	590	

Area context, issues and strategy: BANBURY

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of Cherwell District Council.

Banbury is a major focus for housing growth in the Cherwell Local Plan, with large developments planned or underway to the south, north and west of the town, as well as some redevelopment proposals within the town centre.

For several years, pupil intakes at primary schools in this area rose significantly faster than previously forecast, and some schools were required to create "bulge" classes at short notice. Population growth stabilised in recent years, but demand for primary school places has been growing again since 2019, and is forecast to increase further in future years, focussed on the large housing developments.

Births data (along with data obtained from GP registrations) indicates that young families are being attracted to the new developments, with births in some more established parts of the town falling sharply. As a result, spatial patterns of demand for school places are changing. Pupil census data shows a particular pattern of in-year growth in both primary and secondary pupil numbers in the last two years, indicative of families moving into the new housing from outside the area.

Banbury North East Primary

Demand for places in this area is forecast to grow as the housing development at Southam Road populates. At the same time, there has been a fall in births in the established community of Grimsbury.

The 1 form entry Cherry Fields Primary School [2036] opened in 2020. Opening a new school inevitably creates some short-term surplus capacity, until the population growth catches up with the expansion of capacity, but this will decline over the next few years.

In response to falling demand for school places in the Grimsbury area, St Leonard's CE Primary School [3262] has reduced its admission number from 60 to 45 for 2022. Based on current forecasts, this admission number may need to rise again by 2026 to ensure sufficient places in the area.

Banbury South Primary

The south of Banbury is seeing the bulk of the town's housing growth. Longford Park in the south east is well underway, and will continue building out for the rest of the decade. Further large Local Plan allocations south of Salt Way have started. This will result in significant growth in pupil numbers over the coming years.

Longford Park Primary School [2017] opened in 2017, initially built as a 1.5 form entry school but expected to expand to 2 forms of entry as the local population grows.

A further new school is expected in the development south of Salt Way. The first of this or the expansion of Longford Park is currently forecast to be needed by 2026 or 2027, and the order in which these two projects are implemented will depend on the relative progressive of their surrounding housing developments.

St John's Catholic School [2035] has reduced its admission number for 2022 from 45 to 30 in response to a fall in demand for Catholic school places in this area.

**Banbury
West
Primary**

Several small-medium housing developments are underway or planned for the western edge of Banbury, which will increase demand for school places. At the same time, more established areas of Banbury such as Neithrop have seen falling births.

There has already been expansion of school capacity in this area, with Hanwell Fields Primary School [3837] and Hill View Primary School [2056] having been extended in the past. William Morris Primary School [2019] has also expanded slightly with a capital project which replaced aging temporary classrooms.

As young families appear to be migrating to the newer housing developments, some areas of surplus capacity are appearing in older parts of town, and reductions in admission numbers at some schools may be appropriate to provide greater stability until the local population grows again.

**Banbury
Secondary**

As well as three secondary schools in Banbury there is a studio school, Futures Institute [4006] which opened in 2014 to provide more specialist technology education for the 14-18 age range. This is accommodated in buildings previously used by Banbury School (now Wykham Park Academy, 4000), reducing the physical capacity of that school.

The increase in pupil numbers already evident in local primary schools will in due course increase secondary pupil numbers. The full impact of the local housing growth in secondary school numbers will not be felt until well beyond the current pupil forecast period.

Some of the demand for secondary school places in this area is absorbed by The Warriner School [4007] in the adjoining Bloxham area. This has previously been expanded, reducing pressure on places in Banbury.

Blessed George Napier RC School [4600] is expanding by 2 forms of entry, with new buildings due to complete in 2023.

Wykham Park Academy has reduced its admission number from 210 to 180 for 2022 onwards.

Given the scale of local housing growth, the need for a new school is expected in the longer term, and a site for this school is identified in the Local Plan. It is not currently expected that this school will be needed before the end of the decade.

Banbury

Banbury				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Bishop Loveday CoE Primary School	Banbury South Primary	3351	Primary	ACA	0	60	52	60	59	49	44	61	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	420	60	52	60
Cherry Fields Primary School	Banbury North East Primary	2036	Primary	ACA	44	30	23	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	210	30	30	30
Cropredy CoE Primary School	Banbury North East Primary	3000	Primary	VC	0	30	27	29	25	25	26	20	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	210	30	21	22
Dashwood Banbury Academy	Banbury North East Primary	2003	Primary	ACA	84	60	56	54	60	57	44	58	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	389	420	60	63	59
Hanwell Fields Community School	Banbury West Primary	3837	Primary	ACA	52	60	59	60	59	59	51	60	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	420	60	63	59
Hardwick Primary School	Banbury West Primary	2060	Primary	ACA	24	30	31	30	30	30	30	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	210	30	38	30
Harriers Banbury Academy	Banbury South Primary	2053	Primary	ACA	32	60	58	46	57	47	53	59	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	420	60	43	48
Hill View Primary School	Banbury West Primary	2056	Primary	ACA	40	90	57	59	63	60	79	65	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	463	630	90	52	64
Longford Park Primary School	Banbury South Primary	2017	Primary	ACA	78	30	46	30	31	29	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	315	30	37	31

Banbury

Banbury				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Orchard Fields Community School	Banbury West Primary	2055	Primary	COM	60	60	51	48	40	51	52	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	420	60	51	57
Queensway School	Banbury South Primary	2057	Primary	COM	0	60	58	60	51	53	59	59	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	420	60	57	60
St John's Catholic Primary School	Banbury South Primary	2035	Primary	ACA	0	30	21	22	22	28	26	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	315	30	12	19
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Banbury	Banbury West Primary	3825	Primary	ACA	60	30	28	24	27	24	28	28	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	210	30	19	23
St Leonard's CoE Primary School	Banbury North East Primary	3262	Primary	VC	120	45	47	39	51	40	40	52	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	420	45	42	42
St Mary's CoE Primary School, Banbury	Banbury North East Primary	3022	Primary	ACA	52	30	18	21	30	28	28	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	210	30	25	27
The Grange Community Primary School	Banbury South Primary	2058	Primary	COM	0	45	29	44	46	45	38	51	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	315	45	65	46
William Morris Primary School	Banbury West Primary	2019	Primary	ACA	26	30	25	22	24	25	24	27	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	175	30	40	30

Banbury

Banbury				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23						
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations				
					0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	150	150	145	137	68	83	881	847	180	164	150		
					0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	51	22	4	120	300	60			
					0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	178	182	175	167	59	66	1007	1150	180	231	180	
					0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	159	198	168	127	25	34	915	1300	180	139	197		
					672	780	686	667	675	650	650	677	693											4698	5740	780	710	707	
						570											532	487		530	531	482	174		2923	3597	600	534	527

Area context, issues and strategy: BICESTER

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of Cherwell District Council.

Bicester is the largest focus for housing growth in the Cherwell Local Plan, with major developments planned or underway, particularly to the south and west of the town, requiring significant expansion of school capacity through both school expansions and new schools.

Across Bicester there was a dip in births in 2017, resulting in a dip in demand for primary school places in 2022. In 2023 however, the demand for primary school places is forecast to more than recover and then to continue growing.

Births data indicates that young families are being attracted to the new developments, in particular the Kingsmere development in South West Bicester, with births in some more established parts of the town, especially to the north, falling sharply. As a result, spatial patterns of demand for school places are changing.

Bicester North Town Primary

Demand for places in this area is forecast to continuing growing after a dip in 2022, but this growth is largely being driven by the North West Bicester development, which has made slower progress than previously planned. At the same time, there has been a fall in births in the more established part of town.

Gagle Brook Primary School [2614] opened in 2018 as the first phase of providing school capacity for the North West Bicester development; initially built as 1-form entry, in due course it will be expanded to 2 forms of entry. Pupil numbers have grown more slowly than expected due to delays with delivering the North West Bicester housing. As the development progresses there are expected to be two or three further new primary schools (as well as a secondary school). Current pupil forecasts suggest that additional capacity will be needed for North West Bicester in the late 2020s or early 2030s. Whether at this stage this is through expansion of Gagle Brook or the opening of the next new school will depend on how the wider development progresses, as the timing for expanding Gagle Brook is dependent on when the adjoining parcel of development, which includes additional site area for the school, comes forward.

Bure Park Primary School [2610] has reduced its admission number from 70 to 60 for 2021 onwards, to enable the removal of temporary classrooms previously provided to manage high demand for places in the local area.

Southwold Primary School [2607] has reduced its admission number from 60 to 45 from 2022 onwards in order to allow for the creation of a special education resource base which opened in January 2022. A further resource base opened at Gagle Brook in September 2022.

Bicester North Villages Primary

This rural area contains three small village primary schools, and an all-through school within the strategic growth area of Heyford Park. Nearly all housing growth in this area is centred on Heyford Park, resulting in very rapid growth in population and births. The surrounding villages have experienced the volatility in local population common to small village schools, but in recent years there has been no consistent trend.

Heyford Park School opened in 2013 to serve the growing community as a former US airbase was redeveloped. In the first instance it provided more

capacity than needed for the immediate local area, and attracted pupils from surrounding villages who would otherwise have attended one of the existing schools. This reduced pupil numbers in the surrounding schools, but numbers have stabilised in recent years.

Further planned growth at Heyford Park will require additional primary school capacity in due course.

**Bicester
South East
Primary**

The large-scale planned housing developments in this area are Graven Hill, which is underway, and the 1,500 home Wretchwick Green. These will in due course generate significant additional pupils in this area.

Pupil numbers at Five Acres Primary School [2200] in Ambrosden are affected by military personal movements at the local garrisons, with approximately a third of pupils being from Service families. This can result in a high degree of pupil movement into and out of the area.

Longfields Primary and Nursery School [2207] was previously expanded to 2 forms of entry to provide replacement town centre school capacity when St Edburg's CE Primary School [3505] relocated to the Kingsmere development.

New schools are planned for both Graven Hill and Wretchwick Green. As is always the case with new schools within housing developments, their timing is dependent on the progress of the host development. The new school for Graven Hill is now on track to open in 2023. Based on current forecasts the new Wretchwick Green school would not be expected to open until towards the end of the decade.

**Bicester
South West
Primary**

This area of Bicester has seen the most housing growth in recent years, and the Kingsmere housing development has attracted young families, rapidly increasing demand for places at St Edburg's CE Primary School [3505], which relocated here from central Bicester in 2016.

To meet the continued growth of population in the Kingsmere area, St Edburg's CE Primary School has been approved to expand from 2 form entry to 3 form entry. This will be achieved by expanding onto a satellite site, with early years and Key Stage 1 pupils moving to new accommodation, and the current site becoming the Key Stage 2 base. This is due to complete in 2023.

Chesterton CE Primary School [3082] expanded to 1 form entry in 2020.

At this stage, no further expansion of primary school capacity is expected in this area.

**Bicester
Secondary**

Within the town there are two established 11-18 schools, The Bicester School [4011] and The Cooper School [4032], and a new 11-16 school, Whitelands Academy [4017] which opened in 2020. Also in this area is the all-age Heyford Park School [4018] which opened in 2013. Since 2020 the delivery of courses for post-16 pupils at Heyford Park has transferred to Bartholomew School in Eynsham, which is in the same multi-academy trust.

In 2021 The Bicester School fully merged with the adjacent Bicester Technology Studio [4012] which had provided specialist education for the 14-18 age range since 2016.

The increase in pupil numbers already evident in local primary schools will in due course increase secondary pupil numbers. The full impact of the local housing growth in secondary school numbers will not be felt until well beyond the current pupil forecast period.

Although two new schools have already opened in this area to serve housing growth, given the scale of local housing growth, the need for another new school is expected in the longer term, and a site for this school is identified within the North West Bicester development. Based on current forecasts, this school will be needed in the second half of the decade, but the delivery date of the school is dependent on when the site can be made available by the host housing development.

In addition, as planned housing numbers at Heyford Park have increased since the school initially opened, that school is expected to need to expand to meet local population growth.

Bicester

				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Heyford Park School	Bicester North Villages Primary & Bicester Secondary	4018	All-through	ACA	0	60	40	34	42	34	30	33	39	53	48	59	60	52	0	0	524	840	60	27	30
Brookside Primary School	Bicester South West Primary	2202	Primary	COM	52	45	41	44	44	44	41	45	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	315	45	26	35
Bure Park Primary School	Bicester North Town Primary	2610	Primary	COM	60	60	50	63	63	42	58	59	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	480	60	46	52
Charlton-on-Otmoor CoE Primary School	Bicester South East Primary	3081	Primary	VC	20	15	13	9	7	15	11	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	105	15	13	14
Chesterton CoE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Bicester South West Primary	3082	Primary	VA	0	30	29	30	29	22	15	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	210	30	30	30
Finmere CoE Primary School	Bicester North Villages Primary	3090	Primary	ACA	0	10	7	3	9	9	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	70	10	6	7
Five Acres Primary School	Bicester South East Primary	2200	Primary	COM	60	60	48	44	56	41	43	50	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	420	60	36	37
Fringford CoE Primary School	Bicester North Villages Primary	3083	Primary	VC	0	15	15	14	16	14	14	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	105	15	14	14

Bicester

Bicester				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Fritwell CoE Primary School	Bicester North Villages Primary	3065	Primary	VC	15	30	18	21	19	11	23	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	180	30	12	15
Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester North Town Primary	2014	Primary	ACA	52	30	21	9	21	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	210	30	25	25
Glory Farm Primary School	Bicester North Town Primary	2211	Primary	ACA	52	60	49	42	36	46	40	59	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	420	60	24	25
King's Meadow Primary School	Bicester South West Primary	2210	Primary	COM	72	60	59	60	59	55	55	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	420	60	78	60
Langford Village Community Primary School	Bicester South East Primary	2608	Primary	COM	52	60	56	57	58	60	60	53	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	420	60	58	60
Launton CoE Primary School	Bicester South East Primary	3085	Primary	VC	20	20	25	22	17	14	25	7	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	157	20	22	23
Longfields Primary and Nursery School	Bicester South East Primary	2207	Primary	COM	52	60	49	57	49	53	41	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	420	60	42	44
Southwold Primary School	Bicester North Town Primary	2607	Primary	ACA	84	45	48	41	30	43	38	32	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	315	45	45	44

Bicester

Bicester				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
St Edburg's CoE (VA) School	Bicester South West Primary	3505	Primary	VA	52	60	60	58	60	57	58	50	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	420	90	77	60
St Mary's Catholic Primary School, Bicester	Bicester South West Primary	3824	Primary	VA	0	45	28	32	31	28	33	48	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	315	45	29	37
Bicester Technology Studio	Bicester Secondary	4012	Secondary	Studio schools	0	0							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0		
The Bicester School	Bicester Secondary	4011	Secondary	ACA	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	206	272	260	222	67	72	1295	1430	240	154	210
The Cooper School	Bicester Secondary	4032	Secondary	ACA	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	220	226	221	217	116	95	1282	1333	220	193	220
Whitelands Academy	Bicester Secondary	4017	Secondary	ACA	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	122	0	0	0	0	0	242	600	120	192	120
Primary/ Nursery Total					643	765	656	640	646	603	590	619	648								4402	5402	795	610	612
Secondary Total						640								556	596	557	541	491	183	167	3091	4093	640	539	550

Area context, issues and strategy: Bloxham

Planning context	<p>This area is affected by the planning policies of Cherwell District Council. This is a very rural area comprising small and medium sized villages, but directly adjoins the large town of Banbury; there is a pattern of movement of pupils out of Banbury into primary and secondary schools in this area.</p>
Bloxham East Primary	<p>The east of the Bloxham area contains a number of larger villages which have been the main focus for local housing development in recent years. Schools in this area also attract pupils from Banbury or the Heyford direction.</p> <p>Christopher Rawlins [3453] expanded by 0.5 form entry from September 2017 to meet the needs of housing growth in Adderbury and the adjacent village of Deddington, not all of which is yet complete. The expansion of neighbouring Hook Norton Primary School (Chipping Norton planning area) provides flexibility given persistent excess demand for places at Bloxham Primary School.</p> <p>These expansions have currently provided sufficient capacity, but intakes are forecast to exceed capacity again by 2024. However, given the proximity of this area to large housing developments south of Banbury, it is expected that the additional school capacity planned for Banbury will prevent shortages occurring in Bloxham villages.</p>
Bloxham West Primary	<p>In the absence of significant local housing development, schools in the western half of the planning area are very dependent on attracting Banbury children. If they continue to attract pupils from the housing developments around the western side of Banbury, the current level of spare capacity could fall quickly.</p> <p>Sibford Gower Primary School revised its admission number from 20 to 15 from 2021 onwards.</p>
Bloxham Secondary	<p>The secondary school in the area (The Warriner School) is at capacity, but this is partly due to it being a 1st preference school for out-of-catchment (Banbury) pupils. Despite its current expansion, the school is still over-subscribed.</p> <p>Population growth in Banbury is likely to increase demand for places in the short-term, however expansion of capacity within Banbury should ultimately reduce the pressure on places at The Warriner.</p> <p>The Warriner School [4007] has expanded by 2 forms of entry in two phases (2017 and 2019), largely to meet population growth in Banbury. It previously added a sixth form. The Warriner is explicitly part of the solution for Banbury growth.</p>

Bloxham

Bloxham				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Bishop Carpenter CoE Aided Primary School	Bloxham West Primary	3302	Primary	ACA	0	16	17	16	11	13	13	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	112	16	11	14
Bloxham CoE Primary School	Bloxham East Primary	3064	Primary	VC	0	60	57	60	57	61	53	57	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	420	60	73	60
Christopher Rawlins CoE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Bloxham East Primary	3453	Primary	ACA	52	45	38	34	44	35	36	25	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	315	45	24	27
Deddington CoE Primary School	Bloxham East Primary	3452	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	27	26	28	30	21	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	210	30	32	30
Dr Radcliffe's CoE Primary School	Bloxham East Primary	3828	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	20	30	25	28	30	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	210	30	37	30
Hornton Primary School	Bloxham West Primary	2001	Primary	ACA	40	15	9	8	16	14	9	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	105	15	16	15
Shenington CoE Primary School	Bloxham West Primary	5200	Primary	VA	0	15	11	15	18	8	14	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	105	15	14	13

Bloxham

Bloxham				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Sibford Gower Endowed Primary School	Bloxham West Primary	3005	Primary	ACA	0	15	10	13	11	16	18	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	140	15	14	15
Wroxton CoE Primary School	Bloxham West Primary	3004	Primary	ACA	0	15	10	14	15	11	10	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	105	15	14	15
The Warriner School	Bloxham Secondary	4007	Secondary	ACA	0	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	279	281	255	252	81	71	1496	1580	284	273	284
Primary/ Nursery Total					92	241	212	207	228	211	211	197	232								1498	1722	241	235	219
Secondary Total						284								277	279	281	255	252	81	71	1496	1580	284	273	284

Area context, issues and strategy: Burford

Planning context	<p>This area is affected by the planning policies of West Oxfordshire District Council. The Burford planning area is very rural, with mostly small village primary schools, and a large secondary school that serves a wide area. There are no large areas of housing growth in the planning area, although even relatively small-scale housing can have a significant impact in the village context.</p> <p>This area adjoins the town of Carterton, where there is currently spare capacity, but significant planned housing growth. There are established patterns of pupil movement from Carterton into Burford area schools, which therefore frequently have more pupils than would be expected purely on local population</p> <p>This area is affected by MoD movements in Carterton, so numbers are volatile, and difficult to forecast.</p>
Burford North Primary	<p>Schools in this area are generally well-subscribed, resulting in recent increases in admission numbers at some. There was a dip in Reception intakes in 2021, but this has largely recovered in 2022. Village housing developments are expected to result in rising intakes, and there are expected to be very few spare Reception places in some years, although numbers will fluctuate as is common to small village schools.</p> <p>Following a recent development in Burford being approved on appeal, the county council worked with the Oxford Diocese to expand Burford Primary School from an admission number of 15 to one of 20 from September 2020. The school's site would not support further expansion. The site areas of the other schools in this area would also not support expansion.</p>
Burford South Primary	<p>Schools in this area generally have few spare places. There was a dip in Reception intakes in 2021, but this has largely recovered in 2022. From 2023 in particular there are expected to be very few spare Reception places. In this area Bampton has been the main focus of housing development, but the proximity to Carterton (where there is large-scale housing growth planned and underway) will affect other schools in this area.</p> <p>In response to housing growth in Bampton, the village primary school [3131] expanded to 1 form entry in 2017. There is the possibility to expand the school further to 1.5fe in the longer term, should the local population continue to grow.</p>
Burford & Carterton Secondary	<p>For the purposes of planning secondary school capacity, Burford and Carterton are considered jointly, given that Burford's catchment area surrounds Carterton.</p> <p>Across the two schools, demand for places has risen in recent years, and there is forecast to be a low level of spare Year 7 places over the coming years. Burford School [4040] has proved consistently popular and is operating at above its formal capacity as approved by the DfE in its academy funding agreement. A review of their capacity is underway. Carterton Community College [4041] has a previous history of significant spare places, but intakes are showing a rising trend.</p> <p>It is expected that Carterton Community College will need to expand to meet the significant housing growth in the town. The timescale for this depends on the progress of local housing development, and how quickly this affects secondary school numbers, and expansion may be several years from being required.</p>

Burford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Bampton CofE Primary School	Burford South Primary	3131	Primary	ACA	30	30	22	29	21	23	27	27	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	210	30	21	22
Brize Norton Primary School	Burford South Primary	2250	Primary	ACA	0	20	20	19	22	20	21	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	140	20	33	20
Burford Primary School	Burford North Primary	2251	Primary	ACA	30	20	17	22	15	13	19	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	140	20	15	17
Clanfield CofE Primary School	Burford South Primary	3100	Primary	VC	0	15	10	14	15	16	16	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	105	15	15	15
Leafield CoE Primary School	Burford North Primary	3124	Primary	ACA	0	15	10	14	15	15	15	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	105	15	10	9
St Christopher's CoE School	Burford South Primary	3555	Primary	ACA	0	22	10	19	17	27	19	19	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	150	22	16	19
St Kenelm's CoE (VC) School	Burford North Primary	3125	Primary	VC	0	20	13	25	17	24	14	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	140	20	16	16
St Peter's CoE School, Alvescot	Burford South Primary	3550	Primary	ACA	0	14	12	13	15	15	15	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	14	16	14

Burford

Burford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Wychwood CoE Primary School	Burford North Primary	3257	Primary	VC	0	45	34	33	46	43	48	42	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	315	45	43	43
Burford School	Burford Secondary	4040	Secondary	ACA	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	242	249	249	266	126	98	1470	1434	240	278	235
Primary/ Nursery Total					60	201	148	188	183	196	194	192	185								1286	1403	201	185	175
Secondary Total						240								240	242	249	249	266	126	98	1470	1434	240	278	235

Area context, issues and strategy: Carterton

Planning context

The Carterton planning area is confined to the town of Carterton, but is surrounded by the very rural planning area of Burford. There are established patterns of pupil movement from Carterton into Burford area schools, and Carterton schools therefore frequently have fewer pupils than would be expected purely on local population

This area is strongly affected by MoD movements at the Brize Norton RAF base, so numbers are volatile, and difficult to forecast. The regular turnover of personnel distorts the usual patterns of cohorts moving up through the school years. This pattern of population change may change as more civilian housing development is built in the town.

This area is affected by the planning policies of West Oxfordshire District Council. The Local Plan allocates several large sites for housing development, including 700 homes at East Carterton (underway); 500 homes across the REEMA sites; and 270 across two other strategic sites. Much of the impact on pupil numbers of these developments will be beyond the time period covered by current pupil forecasts.

Carterton Primary

Following a period of growth in primary school intakes, intakes dipped in 2019, since when intakes have been variable, with 2021 also being a year of especially low intakes. However, current forecasts indicate rising demand for Reception places over the next few years, and allocations for 2022 were higher.

A site for a new primary school has been secured within the East Carterton strategic housing development. Some of the existing schools also have potential to expand. The timescale for expansion of primary school capacity is kept under review as the local population grows.

Burford & Carterton Secondary

For the purposes of planning secondary school capacity, Burford and Carterton are considered jointly, given that Burford's catchment area surrounds Carterton.

Across the two schools, demand for places has risen in recent years, and there is forecast to be a low level of spare Year 7 places over the coming years. Carterton Community College [4041] has a previous history of significant spare places, but intakes are showing a rising trend. Burford School [4040] has proved consistently popular and has been operating at above its formal capacity as approved by the DfE in its academy funding agreement.

It is expected that Carterton Community College will need to expand to meet the significant housing growth in the town. The timescale for this depends on the progress of local housing development and how quickly this affects secondary school numbers, and expansion may be several years from being required.

Carterton				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Carterton Primary School	Carterton Primary	2252	Primary	COM	78	45	41	44	44	33	51	34	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	315	45	26	35
Edith Moorhouse Primary School	Carterton Primary	2255	Primary	ACA	78	45	45	56	43	57	35	44	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	315	45	50	45
Gateway Primary School	Carterton Primary	2254	Primary	COM	0	45	30	34	39	31	39	37	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	315	45	30	35
St John the Evangelist CofE VA Primary School	Carterton Primary	2613	Primary	VA	60	60	57	59	60	57	59	60	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	420	60	66	60
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Carterton	Carterton Primary	3556	Primary	ACA	20	30	3	12	4	13	12	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	210	30	10	13
Carterton Community College	Carterton Secondary	4041	Secondary	COM	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	122	99	107	84	31	20	588	918	140	109	125
Primary/ Nursery Total					236	225	176	205	190	191	196	188	167								1313	1575	225	182	188
Secondary Total						140								125	122	99	107	84	31	20	588	918	140	109	125

Area context, issues and strategy: Chipping Norton

Planning context	<p>This area is affected by the planning policies of West Oxfordshire and Cherwell District Councils. The Chipping Norton planning area comprises the market town of Chipping Norton and its surrounding villages. Significant housing growth is planned for the town.</p> <p>In addition to primary and secondary schools, this area includes a maintained nursery school, The Ace Centre Nursery School [1019].</p>
Chipping Norton North Primary	<p>This area includes the town of Chipping Norton, as well as villages to the north. The town currently has surplus school places, but pupil numbers are forecast to grow as a result of significant planned housing development within Chipping Norton. Based on current forecasts, additional capacity is expected to be required by the late 2020s.</p> <p>Hook Norton Primary School [3044] expanded by 0.5 forms of entry to 1.5 form entry from 2015. This school has a catchment which overlaps that of Bloxham Primary School, and the expansion was partly to address housing development in Bloxham village, which could not be accommodated there.</p> <p>St Mary's CoE Primary School [3858] reduced its admission number from 60 to 45 from 2021 onwards to better reflect the constraints of its physical accommodation.</p> <p>Further expansion of capacity in the area will be required due to the district's housing plans, including a large strategic development in the town, which is expected to include a new primary school.</p>
Chipping Norton South Primary	<p>This area comprises mostly small villages, where the demand for school can fluctuate significantly. While in recent years there have been some shortages of places at individual schools, and schools are mostly quite full (at least in some year groups), pupil forecasts indicate some surpluses of capacity may emerge in the coming years. Trends visible in births data appear to support this picture.</p> <p>Based on current data there is no need for schools in this area to expand.</p>
Chipping Norton Secondary	<p>Intakes to Chipping Norton School are rising, but it will be some years before the recent and planned housing growth in the area have a significant impact on demand for school places. In the meantime, there is scope for the school to reduce its published admission number to better reflect the local need for school places.</p>

Chipping Norton

				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
The Ace Centre Nursery School	Chipping Norton Nursery	1019	Nursery	LA Nursery	78		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Chadlington CoE Primary School	Chipping Norton South Primary	3043	Primary	VC	0	15	14	17	15	15	15	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	105	15	16	15
Charlbury Primary School	Chipping Norton South Primary	2030	Primary	ACA	0	30	24	28	29	22	24	30	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	210	30	26	27
Enstone Primary School	Chipping Norton South Primary	2103	Primary	COM	0	15	11	12	13	7	15	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	105	15	11	13
Great Rollright CoE (Aided) Primary School	Chipping Norton North Primary	3408	Primary	VA	0	15	12	15	20	12	15	17	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	105	15	24	20
Great Tew County Primary School	Chipping Norton South Primary	2104	Primary	COM	0	15	15	15	13	15	15	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	102	15	22	15
Holy Trinity Catholic School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North Primary	3420	Primary	ACA	0	30	15	26	30	30	29	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	210	30	35	30
Hook Norton CoE Primary School	Chipping Norton North Primary	3044	Primary	VC	52	45	41	35	37	31	39	42	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	315	45	36	40

Chipping Norton

Chipping Norton				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	T otal capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Kingham Primary School	Chipping Norton North Primary	2106	Primary	COM	52	30	30	30	21	30	29	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	208	30	31	30
Middle Barton Primary School	Chipping Norton South Primary	2151	Primary	ACA	0	25	11	11	24	19	14	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	175	25	19	19
St Mary's CoE (Aided) Primary School, Chipping Norton	Chipping Norton North Primary	3858	Primary	VA	0	45	25	27	30	26	21	32	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	315	45	22	27
Chipping Norton School	Chipping Norton Secondary	4010	Secondary	ACA	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	156	161	136	88	84	965	1462	240	173	186
Primary/ Nursery Total					182	265	198	216	232	207	216	234	238								1541	1850	265	242	236
Secondary Total						240								170	170	156	161	136	88	84	965	1462	240	173	186

Area context, issues and strategy: Cumnor

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of both the Vale of White Horse District Council (VOWH) and Oxford City Council.

This area has a lower concentration of housing growth than many in the county, although there are locally significant developments in Botley, Kennington and also in Southmoor (on the border of this planning area with Faringdon). In addition, schools here will be affected by significant housing growth planned in adjoining areas, in particular:

- to the north of Abingdon;
- in Eynsham, where there has historically been some pupil movement between the catchments of Bartholomew School and Matthew Arnold School;
- Oxford City, given the proximity and easy access to schools in this area.

Cumnor Primary

A number of primary schools in this area have previously increased their capacity and/or admission numbers in response to shortages of places in this area, and permitted housing developments, and for a time spare capacity remained below the county council's target levels.

Additional pressure on places in this area has been caused by a previous shortage of places within Oxford; this is being alleviated as more school capacity is provided within the city, but a siblings legacy remains.

Forecasts now indicate the recent decline in demand is expected to broadly continue. This may result in some surplus capacity.

Cumnor Secondary

Demand has risen sharply in this area, resulting in the need for Matthew Arnold School to expand by 1 form of entry in September 2017, increasing its annual admission number to 210; the necessary building work completed in 2019. Despite this expansion, Matthew Arnold School is at capacity for the 2022 Year 7 intake.

Further expansion of another 1 form of entry may be required in future, but this will be kept under review, in the light of complex interactions between local planning areas, where large scale housing developments and recent or planned new schools will have a changing impact on pupil movements over the coming years.

Cumnor				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations	
Appleton CoE (A) Primary School	Cumnor Primary	3850	Primary	VA	0	28	25	29	28	23	28	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	196	28	22	28
Botley School	Cumnor Primary	2032	Primary	ACA	80	60	32	34	44	44	37	56	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	420	30	18	25
Cumnor CoE School (Voluntary Controlled)	Cumnor Primary	3223	Primary	VC	0	30	29	29	30	29	27	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	209	30	38	30
North Hinksey CoE Primary School	Cumnor Primary	3237	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	26	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	210	30	25	27
St Swithun's CofE Primary School	Cumnor Primary	3258	Primary	VC	52	60	41	58	55	60	56	56	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	420	60	54	58
West Oxford Community Primary School	Cumnor Primary	2533	Primary	COM	52	30	28	30	30	29	28	30	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	205	30	38	30
Matthew Arnold School	Cumnor Secondary	4128	Secondary	ACA	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	212	211	210	210	132	136	1320	1250	210	227	210	
Primary/ Nursery Total					184	238	185	206	217	215	206	229	221								1479	1660	208	195	198	
Secondary Total						210								209	212	211	210	210	132	136	1320	1250	210	227	210	

Area context, issues and strategy: DIDCOT

Planning context

This area 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 has been the main focus for housing growth in South Oxfordshire (and also one of the foci in Vale of White Horse). The next 10 years are due to see over 7,000 new homes created in the area. Didcot was granted Garden Town status by the government in 2015 to help plan for this growth. Northern and western extensions to the town are included in the adopted SODC Local Plan, with a further western extension into Harwell parish included in the adopted VOWH Local Plan.

There are also some housing developments within the surrounding villages which, while smaller-scale, will have a significant impact on the local primary schools.

In addition to primary and secondary schools, this area includes a maintained nursery school, Lydalls Nursery [1017].

Didcot North Primary

Didcot is bisected by a major railway line, which hinders movement around the town, and pupils living north of the railway line nearly all choose to attend the two primary schools in this area of the town, All Saints CoE Primary School [3859] and Ladygrove Park Primary School [2609], although in some recent years these schools have been full, resulting in some families having to travel further. In addition, this area includes the small village school of Long Wittenham [3223].

A large extension to Didcot is being built at NE Didcot, and some other housing developments are also planned or proposed for this area. Growth in pupil numbers generated by this new development extends beyond the forecast period.

To meet the needs of the housing growth in this area, the NE Didcot development includes sites for two primary schools and a secondary school. The first of these, Sires Hill Primary Academy, opens in 2023, and will be run by the Omnia Learning Trust. The timing of the second primary school will depend on the speed of housing delivery and the consequent population growth.

Didcot South Town Primary

This part of Didcot has seen large-scale housing growth in recent years at the Great Western Park development, with further growth due at the recently permitted Valley Park development, planned to deliver over 4,000 homes. In addition this area covers central Didcot where there are a number of redevelopment proposals.

Great Western Park has particularly attracted young families, and the child population profile is currently heavily weighted towards younger primary and pre-school children. As the population matures, there will be continued growth in demand for primary school places, and then secondary school places. Due to sustained over-subscription at some town schools, some families in this area choose schools in the surrounding villages, including St Blaise CE Primary School [3260] listed in the Abingdon area.

Two new primary schools have already opened in the Great Western Park development: Didcot Primary Academy [2012] in 2016 and Aureus Primary

School [2011] in 2018. At least two further schools are expected to be required in the developments planned as further western extensions to Didcot, but no timescale for this is yet confirmed. Based on current pupil forecasts, the first school would be expected to be required by 2026.

Manor School [2597] has reduced their admission number from 75 to 60, and therefore has an operational capacity of 420 rather than the 525 places stated in its funding agreement.

**Didcot
South
Villages
Primary**

Some villages in this area have also seen locally significant scales of housing growth, especially Chilton and Harwell, and some schools in this area have been repeatedly oversubscribed, with particular pressure currently experienced at Harwell, where there has been an accumulation of small-medium developments. GP registration data indicates that pressure on school places here will soon ease.

Chilton County Primary School [2555] has previously expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry. An assessment was made of the feasibility of expanding Harwell Primary School [3249], but this identified significant barriers to expansion. As such, no additional capacity is currently planned for this area, but new schools in the Valley Park development will in due course provide additional alternatives for this area.

**Didcot
Secondary**

Following on from the rapid population growth already seen in the local primary schools, demand for secondary places has risen rapidly in recent years in the Didcot area, and is forecast to continue to rise after a temporary lull in 2020 and 2021. Allocation data for September 2022 supports this analysis.

Until 2017 this area was served by two single sex schools, Didcot Girls' School [4139] and St Birinus School [4139], which effectively serve a wider area as the only single-sex options in the county. These did not have sufficient potential to expand to meet the very significant housing development which is planned and underway, although St Birinus School increased its admission number from 180 to 240 in 2022.

The opening of a co-educational school (Aureus School [4004]) in 2017 has created a temporary surplus of capacity, but this will fill as the local population grows and matures. It is also changing patterns of pupil movement, as previously pupils needed to travel to schools outside of Didcot if they wanted to attend a co-educational school. This has complicated the task of forecasting secondary pupil numbers in Didcot schools until the new patterns of movement become established.

In addition to Aureus Secondary School, a University Technical College, UTC Oxfordshire [4008] opened in 2015 providing specialist education to the 14-18 age range.

Another new secondary school is planned for the North East Didcot development; timescales are yet to be confirmed, but current forecasts indicate it may be required by the end of the decade.

Didcot				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Lydalls Nursery School	Didcot South Town Nursery	1017	Nursery	LA Nursery	136		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
All Saints CoE (Aided) Primary School	Didcot North Primary	3859	Primary	VA	52	60	60	55	60	50	55	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	420	60	34	49
Aureus Primary School	Didcot South Town Primary	2011	Primary	ACA	60	60	59	61	60	60	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	420	60	59	60
Blewbury CoE Primary School	Didcot South Villages Primary	2031	Primary	ACA	0	25	15	13	6	19	24	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	175	25	10	12
Chilton County Primary School	Didcot South Villages Primary	2555	Primary	COM	26	45	44	45	43	31	50	40	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	315	45	45	44
Didcot Primary Academy	Didcot South Town Primary	2012	Primary	ACA	52	60	60	60	60	60	61	60	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	420	60	103	60
Hagbourne CoE Primary School	Didcot South Villages Primary	3249	Primary	VC	0	30	28	30	28	30	30	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	204	30	28	30
Harwell Primary School	Didcot South Villages Primary	2563	Primary	COM	0	30	31	31	30	27	30	30	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	30	42	30

Didcot				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Didcot North Primary	2609	Primary	ACA	26	60	59	59	60	56	58	60	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	420	60	67	61
Long Wittenham (CoE) Primary School	Didcot North Primary	3233	Primary	VC	0	15	12	11	17	9	12	11	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	105	15	8	10
Manor Primary School	Didcot South Town Primary	2028	Primary	ACA	0	60	41	58	30	40	60	58	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	525	60	38	60
Northbourne CoE Primary School	Didcot South Town Primary	3852	Primary	ACA	52	45	45	45	45	42	44	44	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	315	45	45	45
South Moreton Primary School	Didcot South Villages Primary	2566	Primary	ACA	0	25	22	11	18	17	13	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	175	25	21	23
Stephen Freeman Community Primary School	Didcot South Town Primary	2594	Primary	COM	52	60	60	59	57	56	57	61	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	420	60	54	60
Willowcroft Community School	Didcot South Town Primary	3912	Primary	ACA	78	60	53	61	58	56	56	58	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	420	60	60	60

Didcot				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
					0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	112	169	136	75	0	0	598	1200	240	84	89	
					0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	268	267	283	260	114	101	1562	1593	270	331	300	
					0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	178	180	136	135	54	66	928	1428	240	242	240	
					0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	100	83	55	348	600	150			
					534	635	589	599	572	553	580	575	526							3994	4544	635	614	604	
						900								554	558	616	665	570	251	222	3436	4821	900	657	629

Area context, issues and strategy: Eynsham

Planning context This area is affected by the planning policies of West Oxfordshire District Council. Many villages in this area have seen housing growth in recent years, in some cases of a scale significant to the village. Longer term, there is planned large-scale growth at Eynsham, with a new Garden Village due to be built alongside the village, and a major extension of the village planned to the west.

Eynsham Primary Births in this area have fluctuated in recent years, but there has been a downward trend in the Cassington area, and a distinct upward trend since 2018 in the Hanboroughs and Freeland area, where there is ongoing large-scale housing development. Eynsham town itself had a sharp dip in births in 2014, which is related to current Key Stage 1 numbers being lower than Key Stage 2, but births have since increased, followed in due course by Reception intakes.

Demand for primary school places in this area is forecast to start growing strongly after 2024.

Some village schools in the area have previously expanded due to pressure on places in rural areas: most recently, in 2021, Hanborough Manor Primary School [3147] expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry, and Stanton Harcourt [3130] expanded from an admission number of 15 to one of 20.

The scale of development in Eynsham town is expected to require two new primary schools, which current forecasts indicate may be needed from 2029 onwards, but this timescale will depend on the progress of the housing development.

Eynsham Secondary Bartholomew School [4054] is consistently popular and oversubscribed. The school has already expanded by one form of entry as the first phase of meeting the need which will be generated by local population growth. As this is ahead of the bulk of the impact from housing growth, in the meantime it has had space to accommodate some non-catchment children. As the local population grows, non-catchment applicants are likely to be displaced back into their local schools. The school is now accommodating post-16 students from Heyford Park School, following that school's movement into the same Trust (see Bicester area).

Bartholomew has previously expanded to the limit the Trust considers compatible with their site area, which comprises a constrained main site and a detached sports pitch. The Garden Village development next to Eynsham will require significant additional capacity, and the Trust has applied to the Regional Schools Commissioner to expand onto a satellite site within the Garden Village, the timing of which will depend on the delivery of the related housing.

Eynsham

Eynsham				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Eynsham Community Primary School	Eynsham Primary	2013	Primary	ACA	26	60	51	38	33	35	51	57	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	420	60	53	53
Freeland CoE Primary School	Eynsham Primary	3208	Primary	ACA	0	22	13	24	19	21	24	21	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	157	22	15	15
Hanborough Manor CofE School	Eynsham Primary	3147	Primary	ACA	0	45	27	22	31	30	29	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	315	45	32	32
St Peter's CoE Primary School, Cassington	Eynsham Primary	3651	Primary	ACA	15	15	14	17	7	13	17	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	105	15	8	8
Standlake CoE Primary School	Eynsham Primary	3127	Primary	ACA	26	24	17	13	16	21	24	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	168	24	9	10
Stanton Harcourt CofE Primary School	Eynsham Primary	3130	Primary	ACA	20	20	13	11	19	11	15	16	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	105	20	15	15
Bartholomew School	Eynsham Secondary	4054	Secondary	ACA	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	216	210	211	201	153	121	1328	1300	217	239	217
Primary/ Nursery Total					87	186	135	125	125	131	160	157	176								1009	1270	186	132	133
Secondary Total						217								216	216	210	211	201	153	121	1328	1300	217	239	217

Area context, issues and strategy: Faringdon

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of the Vale of White Horse District Council (VOWH).

This area comprises Faringdon and surrounding villages, where in recent years there have been significant local concentrations of housing growth, which is still continuing.

In addition to housing growth, Shrivenham and Watchfield primary schools and Faringdon Community College have been affected by RAF personnel movements resulting from the closure of RAF Lyneham, with families being rehoused in this area until sufficient accommodation could be provided close to RAF Brize Norton (Carterton planning area). These schools are also subject to high pupil turnover as they serve overseas students at the Defence Academy, on 1-2 year courses, many of whom bring their families with them. As students arrive after initial allocations, it is vital that some spare capacity is maintained at these schools, but this has been increasingly challenging in years when the local population has grown.

Faringdon Primary

Due to local concentrations of housing development, especially in Faringdon, Shrivenham and Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor, demand for school places is rising.

Within Faringdon town itself, conversion of the Infant and Junior schools [2561, 2562] to primary schools was approved by the Regional Schools Commissioner in April 2021. A new school has been built within a large housing development for the Infant School to move into in 2022, allowing it to extend its age range to be a primary school. At the same time the Junior School has also become a primary school, increasing the combined capacity from 3 forms of entry to 4 forms of entry. The schools have changed their names to Folly View Primary School (on the new site) and The Elms Primary School (on the previous junior school site).

John Blandy Primary School [3230] in the village of Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor expanded from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry in 2020. Despite this, forecasts indicate continued pressure on school places as a result of local housing development. Some of this pressure can be met through the expansion to 0.5 form entry in 2020 of Longworth Primary School [3234] in an adjoining village. Further expansion of capacity in this area would not be possible without acquiring more school site area. A large proposed housing development in the village includes a site for a new primary school.

The county council is working closely with the Faringdon Learning Trust (the multi-academy trust responsible for most schools in this area) to relocate Shrivenham CE Primary School [3239] onto a new site within a housing development, which would enable it to expand from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry. It is hoped this will be completed in 2023/24. The school is currently on a very constrained site, with no dedicated playing field.

Previous expansion of capacity in this area includes:

- Longcot & Fernham [3232] increased in admission number from 17 to 20 in 2017 using space freed up when a preschool relocated off-site.

- Watchfield [2572] was expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry, and in addition a 'bulge' class was required in 2017 as demand for places fluctuates due to proximity to the Defence Academy.

Faringdon Secondary

Secondary pupil numbers in this area are rising, and demand is forecast to continue to grow. Despite the expansion of Faringdon Community College it is expected to be over-subscribed, but some of this demand is currently from outside the local area. As the local population grows as a result of housing development, pupils from outside the catchment area will be less able to secure a place at the school, and pressure will be displaced to other schools. Of particular relevance is the planned opening of a new school in the Wantage planning area at Grove Airfield (secondary phase due to open 2025), which will become an alternative choice for some villages which have previously looked towards Faringdon for secondary education.

The school also currently attracts some pupils from Swindon, where there is major housing growth planned, but sufficient additional school capacity will need to be provided in Swindon as the school's capacity is only expected to be sufficient for its local area.

Faringdon Community College opened a new building in September 2018, which enabled the school to expand to 9 form entry in 2019. This capacity is currently partly dependent on temporary accommodation, for which funding is being sought to replace with permanent. The school may potentially increase again to 10 form entry in the longer term, but its site and location may make this difficult.

Faringdon

				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp CoE (A) Primary School	Faringdon Primary	3851	Primary	VA	0	15	7	15	7	11	15	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	90	15	4	5
Buckland CoE Primary School	Faringdon Primary	3222	Primary	ACA	11	15	16	15	15	15	17	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	105	15	17	15
Folly View Primary School	Faringdon Primary	2561	Primary	ACA	52	60	80	74	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	270	60	41	47
John Blandy Primary School	Faringdon Primary	3230	Primary	ACA	0	45	37	41	43	31	27	31	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	315	45	40	40
Longcot and Fernham CoE Primary School	Faringdon Primary	3232	Primary	ACA	16	20	19	20	20	20	21	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	140	20	29	20
Longworth Primary School	Faringdon Primary	3234	Primary	VC	0	15	10	9	15	6	7	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	105	15	13	14
Shellingford CoE (Voluntary Aided) School	Faringdon Primary	3853	Primary	VA	0	15	15	15	14	15	16	13	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	105	15	6	9
Shrivenham CoE Controlled School	Faringdon Primary	3239	Primary	ACA	0	30	28	30	29	30	30	24	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	210	30	31	30

Faringdon				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
The Elms Primary School	Faringdon Primary	2562	Primary	ACA	0	15	0	0	0	86	85	84	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	360	30	26	26
Watchfield Primary School	Faringdon Primary	2572	Primary	ACA	26	60	49	59	57	54	58	49	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	420	60	31	32
Faringdon Community College	Faringdon Secondary	4141	Secondary	ACA	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	250	258	234	206	95	83	1396	1550	270	253	261
Primary/ Nursery Total					105	290	261	278	272	268	276	258	247								1860	2120	305	238	238
Secondary Total						270								270	250	258	234	206	95	83	1396	1550	270	253	261

Area context, issues and strategy: Henley

Planning context

This planning area comprises the market town of Henley and the nearby village of Shiplake. While there is some housing development approved or planned in this area, delivery of house building has been slower than previously projected.

This area is affected by the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council, but also adjoins Buckinghamshire and Wokingham.

Henley Primary

Births in this area have been falling overall since 2016, and this, combined with slow housing delivery, has resulted in declining demand for primary school places, and a forecast of sustained surplus capacity in this area. However, pupil forecasting in this area has previously been complicated by a pattern of families moving out from London into the existing housing stock, which can increase pupil numbers living in the area faster than would be forecast based on housing growth and births data.

Following several years when there was a shortage of Reception places in Henley, Badgemore Primary School [2513] was expanded. Demand for places in Henley then fell, creating surplus capacity. If the local pupil population does not rise, action may be required to address the surplus places at some schools. Allocations for 2022 are higher than forecasts indicated, but there is still significant spare capacity across the planning area.

Henley Secondary

The pupil numbers in the cohorts due to transfer over the next few years from local feeder primary schools are forecast to decline, but Gillotts School [4055] attracts from outside its catchment, and in some cases from outside the county, and overall demand is forecast to remain broadly in line with the school's admission number.

As some pupils currently travel from Reading, Gillotts School may be affected by the planned new secondary school in Reading. There is inevitably uncertainty over the scale of impact that the new school will have but the current forecast is that demand for places will fall slightly once the new school opens, but that the school will stay close to full capacity.

The school is not expected to expand, but the academy trust has an ambitious planned programme of building works to improve the condition and suitability of its accommodation.

Henley				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Badgemore Primary School	Henley Primary	2513	Primary	COM	0	30	24	13	20	6	18	18	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	210	30	18	21
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Henley-on-Thames	Henley Primary	3820	Primary	VA	0	30	18	19	24	18	24	17	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	210	30	7	8
Shiplake CoE School	Henley Primary	3810	Primary	VA	0	28	16	23	15	12	16	26	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	196	28	15	15
Trinity CoE Primary School	Henley Primary	3254	Primary	VC	0	45	44	45	43	42	45	39	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	315	45	51	45
Valley Road School	Henley Primary	2512	Primary	COM	0	30	29	18	28	30	26	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	210	30	16	16
Gillotts School	Henley Secondary	4055	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	176	198	181	168	0	0	923	900	180	226	200
Primary/ Nursery Total					0	163	131	118	130	108	129	129	138								883	1141	163	107	105
Secondary Total						180								200	176	198	181	168	0	0	923	900	180	226	200

Area context, issues and strategy: Kidlington

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of Cherwell District Council.

This area has seen little housing growth in recent years, and at the same time births have been falling; as a result schools have been experiencing falling demand for places. In the Cherwell Local Plan there is now large-scale housing growth allocated for the edges of this area, between the south of Kidlington and north Oxford, and extending into Yarnton and Begbroke (Woodstock planning area). This will lead to rising pupil numbers, but the full effect will not be felt until beyond the time period covered by current pupil forecasts.

Kidlington Primary

There is currently some surplus capacity in schools in this area due to recent lower birth rates. Intakes at some schools have fluctuated significantly year-to-year.

During an earlier period of high demand for school places, Edward Feild Primary School [2590] was approved to expand to 2 forms of entry. When the local population dipped, this school temporarily reduced its admission number back to 45. West Kidlington Primary and Nursery School [2021] will reduce its PAN to 30 starting in 2023, also as a temporary measure to manage lower local pressures. Current forecasts indicate that the admission number of one or both schools will need to rise again by 2027 or 2028.

Kidlington Secondary

This area has seen falling demand for secondary school places in recent years. Gosford Hill School [4060] has been well located to address past pressure on secondary school places in surrounding areas, but the opening in recent years of new secondary schools in Bicester and Oxford has resulted in those areas now having sufficient school places. As a result, the school currently has surplus capacity. The concentration of planned housing growth around Kidlington will in due course significantly increase demand for secondary school places, but this will inevitably take some time, and the impact will not be felt on pupil numbers until beyond the time period covered by current forecasts.

Gosford Hill School has reduced its admission number from 180 to 150 for 2021 onwards. The Department for Education has included the school in the Priority School Building Programme to be rebuilt.

Longer term, the expected pupil generation from the large scale of housing planned across Kidlington, north of Oxford, Yarnton and Begbroke will be met through a combination of fully utilising capacity at Gosford Hill and new school accommodation, with a secondary school site included within the Begbroke development area. (Expansion of Marlborough School in Woodstock, which currently serves Begbroke, would also be required for Woodstock housing growth in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan). As this and the wider area has a complex pattern of housing growth and school capacity expansion, at this stage the timing and exact scale of necessary school capacity expansion cannot be confirmed, but any new school is unlikely to be required before the end of the decade.

Kidlington				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																		2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Dr South's CoE Primary School	Kidlington Primary	3655	Primary	ACA	30	15	7	11	14	13	15	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	105	15	14	14
Edward Feild Primary School	Kidlington Primary	2590	Primary	COM	0	45	40	45	39	34	43	51	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	375	45	37	36
North Kidlington Primary School	Kidlington Primary	2357	Primary	COM	0	45	37	43	46	44	44	45	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	315	45	37	39
St Thomas More Catholic Primary School, Kidlington	Kidlington Primary	3823	Primary	ACA	60	30	27	22	26	25	24	24	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	210	30	24	24
West Kidlington Primary and Nursery School	Kidlington Primary	2021	Primary	ACA	60	60	38	34	52	37	44	44	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	420	60	35	36
Gosford Hill School	Kidlington Secondary	4060	Secondary	ACA	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	108	158	136	146	66	54	798	1221	150	93	140
Primary/ Nursery Total					150	195	149	155	177	153	170	174	183								1161	1425	195	147	149
Secondary Total						150								130	108	158	136	146	66	54	798	1221	150	93	140

Area context, issues and strategy: OXFORD

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of the Oxford City Council. The Local Plan 2016-2036 includes 11,000 new homes dispersed across the city, with the largest concentrations in Barton and Wolvercote. However, so far housing delivery has not been fast enough to outweigh a sustained fall in births across the city.

The scale of housing growth which can be accommodated within the city boundaries does not meet all of Oxford's identified needs. The surrounding districts include further significant housing growth aimed at meeting Oxford's unmet housing need. In Cherwell district and South Oxfordshire, some of these sites adjoin the city boundary and will affect schools in this planning area.

Schools on the edge of the city in surrounding planning areas accommodate some city children, and have been vital in helping to meet the demand for places in recent years, in particular Botley Primary School [3223], West Oxford Primary School [2533] and St Swithun's Primary School [3258] (Cumnor area); and Sandhills Primary School [2401] and village schools in the Wheatley area.

As well as primary, secondary and special schools, Oxford includes four maintained Nursery Schools: Comper Foundation Stage School [1005]; Grandpont Nursery School [1010]; Headington Quarry Nursery School [1006]; and Slade Nursery School [1011].

Oxford Central Primary

Demand for Reception places in this area has fallen in recent years. In addition, there has been a pattern of movement out of the area affecting older cohorts. These trends have combined to result in surplus school capacity. Pupil forecasts do not show growth in this part of Oxford, although due to the concentration of schools in Oxford, changing patterns of parental preference can lead to unforeseen changes in the rolls of individual schools.

In addition to several expansions in in the mid-2010s, further primary capacity was created by using redundant LA office accommodation adjoining St Gregory the Great (secondary) School [4014] to add a primary phase to the school in 2013. This primary school has now split from the secondary phase and become St Frideswide's CE Primary School [2037]. A free school, Tyndale Community School [2008] also opened 2013.

New Hinksey Primary School [3213] has revised its admission number from 28 to 25, and St Francis Church of England Primary School [3253] has revised its admission number from 40 to 30, in both cases for 2022 onwards to better reflect the constraints of their physical accommodation. Further reductions in admission numbers at some schools may be appropriate to provide greater stability until the local population grows again.

Oxford East Primary

Demand for school places has been falling in this area, despite this area being one of the main concentrations of housing growth in the city. The resulting surplus capacity is being managed by Bayards Hill School and New Marston Primary School reducing their admission numbers from 60 to 30 for 2022 onwards. Current forecasts indicate that this will provide sufficient Reception places until the end of the decade, but the situation will be reviewed annually as the impact of local housing development unfolds.

Barton Park Primary School [2034] opened in 2020 to serve a large new housing development. Currently admitting up to 30 children per year, its accommodation will accommodate 45 children per year. The site provides potential for the school to grow to an intake of 60 if required by local population growth.

St Andrew's School [3211] has previously run a 7-year cycle of taking a bulge class to make full use of its accommodation and to meet the high demand for places, but as the local population pressure has subsided, this is no longer necessary. From 2024, the school will return to a capacity of 210.

There is significant planned housing growth in South Oxfordshire adjoining this area, at Bayswater and Northfield, and planning for school capacity will take into account the potential for existing schools to support this growth.

Oxford North Primary

Pupil numbers in this area are expected to be more stable than many parts of the City; growth is forecast due to significant housing development to the north of Oxford, which will not have had its full impact on schools during the current forecast period.

Cotteslowe [2004] and Wolvercote [2534] Schools have both previously been expanded to meet the increase in demand for places in this area. Cotteslowe Primary has temporarily reduced their admission number to 45 from 2022 until the Oxford Gateway housing development starts to generate pupils. The school will then return to 2 forms of entry. Additionally, in order to provide further capacity for this housing development, the potential for further expansion of Wolvercote to 2fe in the longer term has been explored and may require a split site. Based on the current expected speed of delivery of housing in this area, this expansion is not expected to be needed before the end of the decade, but the timing of this will be kept under review as further data becomes available.

There is significant planned housing growth in the Cherwell district adjoining this area, which is expected to require a new primary school just north of Oxford, as the existing schools are not expected to have any significant scope for meeting the resulting population growth.

Oxford South Primary

Demand for Reception places in this area has fallen in recent years. In addition, there has been a pattern of movement out of the area affecting older cohorts. These trends have combined to result in surplus school capacity. Pupil forecasts still show no growth in this part of Oxford, although this area has experienced high levels of turnover of pupils in the past, and can therefore be difficult to forecast.

Several local schools were expanded in the early-mid 2010s. Since experiencing falling intakes, Windale Primary School [2025] has reduced their PAN from 60 to 30. Further reductions in admission numbers at some schools may be appropriate to provide greater stability until the local population grows again.

There is significant planned housing growth in South Oxfordshire adjoining this area, and planning for school capacity will take into account the potential for existing schools to support this growth.

Oxford Secondary

There has been rising demand for secondary school places in Oxford in recent years, as the population growth which previously created pressure in primary schools ages. Secondary transfers are now expected to drop back following the peak of 2022, as the more recent fall in birth rates feeds through. In the longer

term though, housing growth in and around Oxford will push secondary pupil numbers back up, but this will be beyond the time frame of the current pupil forecast.

Large gaps in popularity between the city's secondary schools have meant that pupils not getting their first preference school have often travelled out of the city, e.g. to Cumnor and Eynsham, but these patterns are changing due to increased availability of places within the city.

To meet the needs of the growing population, Cheney School [4120] has previously expanded by 1fe to an admission number of 270, with capital investment, and Oxford Spires Academy [6907] has increased its admission number from 210 to 220 in its existing accommodation.

The Swan School opened with a 4-form entry intake in temporary accommodation in September 2019, but has now occupied its permanent site and has taken 6 forms of entry from 2021.

St Gregory the Great School [4014] has reduced its admission number from 210 to 150 for 2022 onwards, following its conversion from an all-through school to a secondary-only school.

Current school capacity is expected to be sufficient for the scale of housing growth within the city's boundaries, but the large-scale growth around the city is expected to require a new secondary school on the outskirts of Oxford.

Oxford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Comper Foundation Stage School	Oxford Central Nursery	1005	Nursery	LA Nursery	78		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grandpont Nursery School	Oxford Central Nursery	1010	Nursery	LA Nursery	140		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Headington Quarry Foundation Stage School	Oxford East Nursery	1006	Nursery	LA Nursery	146		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Slade Nursery School	Oxford East Nursery	1011	Nursery	LA Nursery	156		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Barton Park Primary School	Oxford East Primary	2034	Primary	ACA	0	30	15	15	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	315	30	22	30
Bayards Hill School	Oxford East Primary	2015	Primary	ACA	0	30	39	30	40	29	26	53	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	420	30	20	25
Church Cowley St James CoE Primary School	Oxford South Primary	3210	Primary	VC	100	60	50	58	58	54	57	58	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	420	60	58	61
Cutteslowe Primary School	Oxford North Primary	2004	Primary	ACA	142	60	47	37	52	44	47	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	420	45	36	37
East Oxford Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	2525	Primary	COM	52	45	25	40	35	41	29	38	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	315	45	24	27
John Henry Newman Academy	Oxford South Primary	2000	Primary	ACA	64	60	32	53	48	44	34	43	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	420	60	32	35
Larkrise Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	2027	Primary	ACA	52	60	61	52	51	56	53	47	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	420	60	49	50

Oxford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
New Hinksey CoE Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	3213	Primary	VC	20	25	22	19	16	26	16	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	175	25	17	19
New Marston Primary School	Oxford East Primary	2020	Primary	ACA	52	30	40	31	31	42	29	48	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	420	30	32	30
Orchard Meadow Primary School	Oxford South Primary	2024	Primary	ACA	52	60	29	28	24	38	37	41	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	420	60	23	24
Our Lady's RC Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	3836	Primary	ACA	52	45	42	42	38	39	27	43	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	315	45	42	45
Pegasus School	Oxford South Primary	2593	Primary	ACA	94	60	47	49	58	57	55	56	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	420	60	47	48
Rose Hill Primary School	Oxford South Primary	2023	Primary	ACA	78	60	43	33	39	27	43	31	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	420	60	35	36
St Aloysius' Catholic Primary School	Oxford North Primary	3842	Primary	VA	52	30	18	27	23	23	27	30	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	210	30	23	23
St Andrew's CoE Primary School	Oxford East Primary	3211	Primary	VC	0	30	29	30	30	30	60	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	30	55	31
St Barnabas' CoE Aided Primary School	Oxford North Primary	3832	Primary	VA	24	30	18	25	19	19	27	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	210	30	14	15
St Christopher's CoE School, Cowley	Oxford Central Primary	2010	Primary	ACA	66	60	37	58	35	41	47	48	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	420	60	39	40
St Ebbe's CoE Aided Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	3833	Primary	VA	0	60	37	51	52	37	48	43	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	419	30	41	45
St Francis CoE Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	3253	Primary	VC	52	30	40	37	23	35	29	33	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	280	30	22	25

Oxford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
St Frideswide CoE Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	2037	Primary	ACA	52	60	28	30	37	28	46	50	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	420	60	25	28
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School, Littlemore	Oxford South Primary	3839	Primary	ACA	52	30	26	29	29	26	28	29	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	210	30	22	22
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Oxford	Oxford East Primary	3838	Primary	VA	0	60	56	57	51	60	56	60	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	416	60	40	51
St Mary and John CoE Primary School	Oxford Central Primary	3834	Primary	VA	0	60	60	53	52	55	56	50	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	420	60	65	60
St Michael's CofE Primary School	Oxford East Primary	3216	Primary	VA	0	30	29	28	27	30	22	28	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	210	30	37	30
St Nicholas' Primary and Nursery School	Oxford East Primary	2352	Primary	COM	72	60	44	49	51	57	60	58	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	420	60	41	49
St Philip and James' CoE Aided Primary School Oxford	Oxford North Primary	3835	Primary	VA	0	60	51	60	54	60	55	52	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	420	60	52	59
Tyndale Community School	Oxford Central Primary	2008	Primary	ACA	0	60	43	45	52	50	57	49	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	420	60	36	42
Windale Primary School	Oxford South Primary	2025	Primary	ACA	78	30	23	22	24	29	23	23	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	420	30	22	23

Oxford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Windmill Primary School	Oxford East Primary	2527	Primary	COM	0	90	89	90	90	90	90	91	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	629	630	90	127	90
Wolvercote Primary School	Oxford North Primary	2534	Primary	ACA	39	45	45	45	42	45	45	44	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	315	45	50	45
Wood Farm Primary School	Oxford East Primary	2589	Primary	COM	0	60	53	59	55	53	54	59	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	420	60	54	59
Cheney School	Oxford Secondary	4120	Secondary	ACA	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	271	280	272	270	135	112	1622	1738	270	279	300
Oxford Spires Academy	Oxford Secondary	6907	Secondary	ACA	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	217	223	219	215	137	91	1323	1350	220	257	240
St Gregory the Great	Oxford Secondary	4014	Secondary	ACA	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	72	139	75	120	75	35	580	1275	150	54	130
The Cherwell School	Oxford Secondary	4116	Secondary	ACA	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	269	284	286	279	311	364	2062	1850	270	373	270
The Oxford Academy	Oxford Secondary	4019	Secondary	ACA	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	207	207	194	185	55	32	1088	1322	210	211	220
The Swan School	Oxford Secondary	4016	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	120	122	0	0	14	0	436	1260	180	172	192
Primary/ Nursery Total					1765	1510	1218	1282	1242	1275	1283	1332	1419								9051	11400	1465	1202	1204
Secondary Total						1300								1224	1156	1255	1046	1069	727	634	7111	8795	1300	1346	1352

Area context, issues and strategy: Sonning Common

Planning context	<p>This rural area comprises a number of small-medium sized villages. Levels of housing growth in this area are generally low.</p> <p>This area is affected by the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council, but also adjoins the border with Reading, across which there is significant cross-border pupil movement, especially in the secondary age range. Changes in school provision in Reading and Wokingham, for example new schools or housing growth, could affect demand for places in this area.</p>
Sonning Common Primary	<p>As is typical with small village schools, intakes can fluctuate significantly from year to year. The level of births has fluctuated in this area, but has steadily fallen in recent years, resulting in a growth of surplus primary school capacity in this area, which is forecast to continue.</p> <p>No additional capacity is currently required in this area. The current layout and suitability of Sonning Common Primary School's [2506] accommodation restricts its ability to provide the necessary curriculum spaces in line with its admission number.</p>
Sonning Common Secondary	<p>Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge [4013] plays a key role in providing secondary school places for families living within the Caversham and Emmer Green area in north Reading; the area of Reading which is north of the River Thames (Caversham) is in the designated area of Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge. There has been a sustained shortage of secondary school places in the north of Reading, which results in increased allocations of pupils to Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge. Despite this, Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge currently has significant surplus places.</p> <p>A new secondary school, River Academy, also run by the Maiden Erlegh Trust, is due to open in Reading in 2024. The new school will, in part, serve the north Reading area, and is expected to reduce the need for Reading pupils to travel to Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge. There is inevitably uncertainty over the scale of impact that the new school will have, but it is expected that demand for places at Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge from Reading families could fall significantly.</p>

Sonning Common

Sonning Common				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations	
Kidmore End CoE Primary School	Sonning Common Primary	3807	Primary	ACA	0	30	17	28	17	21	22	27	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	210	30	19	20
Peppard CoE Primary School	Sonning Common Primary	3205	Primary	VC	0	15	15	9	14	14	16	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	105	15	10	11
Sonning Common Primary School	Sonning Common Primary	2506	Primary	COM	0	60	46	59	47	54	54	56	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	409	60	42	42
Maiden Erlegh Chiltern Edge	Sonning Common Secondary	4013	Secondary	ACA	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	75	75	50	57	0	0	0	341	980	120	73	127
Primary/ Nursery Total					0	105	78	96	78	89	92	98	104								635	724	105	71	73	
Secondary Total						120								84	75	75	50	57	0	0	341	980	120		127	

Area context, issues and strategy: Thame

Planning context	<p>This area is affected by the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council, and also adjoins Buckinghamshire, which has a particular impact on secondary school places. The South Oxfordshire Core Strategy allocates 775 homes to Thame by 2027, sites for which have been allocated in the Thame Neighbourhood Plan which was adopted in 2013. The next Neighbourhood Plan is expected to allocate sites for a further 339 new homes. In addition, the village of Chinnor has seen significant housing growth.</p>
Thame Town Primary	<p>The south of the town has seen the bulk of housing completions so far, and births here have been rising since 2016, although this is partly balanced by slightly falling births across the rest of the town. As a result, primary school pupil numbers have been rising in recent years. In 2022, there is no spare capacity in Reception across the town.</p> <p>Births data from the Office for National Statistics for 2020 and 2021 indicates that births have now fallen in the town, which should reduce pressure on primary schools in time. GP registration data also confirms this trend.</p> <p>In recent years, to meet planned housing growth, John Hampden Primary School [2591] has been expanded to 2 forms of entry, with Barley Hill Primary School [2462] increasing its intake to 90 in previously built accommodation. It is not thought that the town's schools have potential for further expansion of capacity, and therefore until local population growth subsides, there could be pressure on primary school places.</p>
Thame Villages Primary	<p>The largest village in this area, Chinnor, has seen significant housing growth which has attracted many young families to the village, resulting in a rapid rise in primary school numbers. Births data indicate a peak in births in 2019 which is likely to put particular pressure on Reception places in 2023. Data obtained from GP registrations and confirmed by births data from the Office for National Statistics indicates that 2020 and 2021 saw births in this area return to pre-2019 levels.</p> <p>There is forecast to be sustained pressure on places in this area. In 2019, St Andrew's Chinnor [3182] expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry, since when nearly all spaces have been filled. Mill Lane Community Primary School [2465] is also almost full, and was allocated over their admission number for September 2022.</p> <p>The small village school of Tetsworth [2456] is exploring options to grow slightly despite a very cramped site.</p>
Thame Secondary	<p>Lord Williams's School operates across a split site, with Key Stage 3 on the lower school site, and Key Stage 4 and the Sixth Form on the upper school site. The school's catchment extends into Buckinghamshire and two Buckinghamshire primary schools are designated as feeders. The catchment also overlaps that of Icknield Community College (Watlington) at Chinnor. In addition, the school attracts non-catchment applicants, especially from Buckinghamshire as an alternative to selective education.</p> <p>Demand for secondary school places in Thame is forecast to continue growing, but some of this will be driven by non-catchment demand.</p>

The Academy is expanding to a permanent annual intake of 350 pupils, and a total capacity of 2,250, approved by the Regional Schools Commissioner in October 2021. This expansion has now completed on the Lower School site and 350 pupils were allocated to the school for September 2022.

It is not expected that Lord Williams's would expand further than already planned; given the growth in the catchment population, this is expected to limit the ability of future non-catchment pupils to secure places at the school.

Thame				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																		2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Aston Rowant CoE Primary School	Thame Villages Primary	3180	Primary	VC	0	15	15	13	11	6	14	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	105	15	15	15
Barley Hill Primary School	Thame Town Primary	2463	Primary	COM	0	90	80	64	75	76	60	64	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	630	90	69	90
John Hampden Primary School	Thame Town Primary	2591	Primary	COM	52	60	58	60	60	60	57	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	418	60	92	60
Mill Lane Community Primary School	Thame Villages Primary	2465	Primary	COM	52	30	30	30	28	31	29	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	210	30	34	31
St Andrew's CofE Primary School	Thame Villages Primary	3182	Primary	VC	0	60	56	60	60	58	59	59	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	420	60	59	60
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Thame	Thame Town Primary	3826	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	28	30	29	22	29	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	210	30	28	30

Thame				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23								
				Allocations	First preference applications	Published admission number	Total capacity	Total pupil numbers	Year 13 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 1 pupils	Reception pupils	Published admission number	Nursery places (PTE)	Type of school	Sector	School code	Planning Sub-area	Schools		
				9	9	8	56	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	7	12	6	12	0	9	8	15	COM	Primary	2456	Thame Villages Primary	Tetsworth Primary School
				350	375	350	2197	2203	261	268	346	322	319	338	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	ACA	Secondary	4580	Thame Secondary	Lord Williams's School			
				295	306	293	2049	1878									286	257	248	272	270	267	278	293	119					Primary/ Nursery Total	
				350	375	350	2197	2203	261	268	346	322	319	338	349							350									Secondary Total

Area context, issues and strategy: Wallingford

Planning context	<p>This planning area comprises the market town of Wallingford and surrounding villages. It is affected by the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council.</p> <p>As well as a concentration of housing growth in Wallingford town, there is a locally significant scale of housing underway or planned in Benson, Cholsey and Crowmarsh Gifford.</p>
Wallingford Primary	<p>Primary school capacity has been under pressure in this area for several years, requiring a number of school expansions. Demand is forecast to continue to rise due to recent and proposed housing developments.</p> <p>Within Wallingford town, the county council is working with the Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust to relocate St Nicholas CE Infant School [3244] as part of a major housing development, and extend the age ranges of both this and Fir Tree Junior School [2578] to become full primary schools, expanding overall capacity in the town. The current target completion date for the new school building is 2024.</p> <p>In the surrounding villages, in 2020 Cholsey Primary School [2596] expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry. Benson CE Primary School [3181] expanded in 2019 from 1 form entry to 1.5 form entry, for which an additional playing field has been secured from an adjoining housing development. Given the scale of housing growth in the village, further expansion may be required. Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell CoE Primary School [3221] has also taken the decision to accept 30 pupils per year group in both 2021/22 and 2022/23, but do not have physical capacity to accommodate 30 children in all year groups.</p>
Wallingford Secondary	<p>Recent rapid growth in local primary pupil numbers, along with significant planned/permitted housing growth, has required secondary school expansion. Wallingford School's catchment overlaps that of Icknield Community College in Watlington, which is particularly affected by growth on the Benson side of this area.</p> <p>Wallingford School [4140] has expanded by 2 forms of entry since 2018, to an admission number of 242 for the 2023/24 school year onwards. The school is not expected to be able to expand further, and current forecasts indicate there may be a shortage of places from 2024 onwards. In the first instance this will affect pupils living outside of the catchment area, but the scale of planned local housing growth may result in the school's admission number being too low to meet demand from within the catchment area in some years. The planned new secondary school in north east Didcot may help to relieve pressure on places in this area.</p>

Wallingford

Wallingford				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Benson CoE Primary School	Wallingford Primary	3181	Primary	ACA	32	45	31	39	44	31	30	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	237	315	45	46	43
Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell CoE Primary School	Wallingford Primary	3221	Primary	ACA	0	30	24	18	29	20	12	16	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	140	30	34	30
Cholsey Primary School	Wallingford Primary	2596	Primary	ACA	0	60	43	53	41	42	50	35	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	420	60	39	39
Crowmarsh Gifford CoE School	Wallingford Primary	3200	Primary	VC	0	30	30	30	30	28	30	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	210	30	23	30
Fir Tree Junior School	Wallingford Primary	2578	Primary	ACA	0	60	0	0	0	58	58	54	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	240	60		
St John's Primary School	Wallingford Primary	2567	Primary	ACA	0	30	31	30	30	28	30	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	210	30	50	30
St Laurence CoE (A) School	Wallingford Primary	2039	Primary	VA	0	15	13	15	15	15	14	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	105	15	16	15
St Nicholas' CoE Infants' School and Nursery Class	Wallingford Primary	3244	Primary	ACA	0	60	52	59	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	180	60	35	48
Wallingford School	Wallingford Secondary	4140	Secondary	ACA	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	217	230	196	206	107	143	1308	1322	242	216	218
Primary/ Nursery Total					32	330	224	244	241	222	224	207	199								1561	1820	330	243	235
Secondary Total						216								209	217	230	196	206	107	143	1308	1322	242	216	218

Area context, issues and strategy: Wantage

Planning context	<p>This area is affected by the planning policies of Vale of White Horse District Council. The Wantage planning area comprises the market town of Wantage in the south, the large and rapidly growing village of Grove in the north, and the smaller villages surrounding both. It has been, and continues to be, a major focus for housing growth in the area, with large developments at Grove Airfield, north of Grove, and NE of Wantage, as well as smaller developments which collectively are having a significant impact on schools.</p>
Wantage North Primary	<p>Demand for primary school places is forecast to grow rapidly in this area due to large scale housing growth around Grove, as well as smaller but locally significant developments at East and West Hanney to the north and Stanford in the Vale to the east. To meet this growth a mixture of new and expand primary schools are required.</p> <p>The Grove Airfield development is intended to total 2,500 homes; an all-through primary and secondary “free school”, to be called the St John’s Academy, has been approved for this development, due to open in 2023 for the primary phase and 2025 for the secondary phase. The primary phase will have 2 forms of entry; a second primary school is also planned within the development, but current forecasts indicate this will not be needed until the end of the decade, although this may change based on the speed of delivery of new housing and will be kept under review.</p> <p>Grove CE Primary School [3228] has previously expanded from 0.5 form entry to 1 form entry; to expand further additional site area was required, and this has now been secured via a Section 106 legal agreement relating to the adjacent Monks Farm housing development. This provides sufficient site area for the school to expand up to 2 forms of entry as required by local population growth.</p> <p>Stanford in the Vale Primary School [3240] has a constrained site which would rule out expansion; acquisition of additional land is required and is currently being pursued.</p> <p>St James, East Hanney [3225] has previously expanded from 0.5 form entry to 1 form entry, and is not expected to expand further.</p>
Wantage South Primary	<p>Demand for primary school places is forecast to grow rapidly in this area due to large scale housing growth centred on Wantage.</p> <p>A new 2 form entry school opened in 2020 in NE Wantage - Wantage Primary Academy [2033] within the Kingsgrove housing development.</p> <p>The county council is working with the Vale Academy Trust on a capital project to provide additional nursery accommodation at St Nicholas CE Primary School in East Challow.</p> <p>Other schools in this area have constrained sites which would make them difficult to expand if there were to be local population growth.</p>
Wantage Secondary	<p>There is currently one large secondary school in this area, King Alfred’s Academy [4142]. This was previously split across three sites but following a</p>

major ESFA/S106-funded site development programme it now operates across two sites. There needs to be a full review of capacity as a result, and the school's admission number will be reduced in line with its accommodation.

As a result of the large-scale housing growth in this area, demand for secondary school places is forecast to grow rapidly over the coming years. In the short term this has been moderated by a new secondary school in Didcot, to the east, and expansion of Faringdon Community College, to the west, as these provide alternative options for villages in between these towns. As both Faringdon and Didcot are also major areas of growth, over time they will be less able to absorb pressure from the wantage area.

To give local residents confidence that they would be able to secure a place at King Alfred's, in recent years the academy has been operating with an artificially high admission number of 390. In the longer term the new all-through school at Grove Airfield will provide the necessary additional capacity. In the first instance, the new school's secondary phase will be 4 forms of entry, allowing King Alfred's to reduce its admission number. The new school is expected to need to expand to meet the full scale of local housing growth, but this is not currently expected to be required before the end of the decade.

The new school and King Alfred's will both be operated by the same multi-academy trust. The new school is not currently expected to include a sixth form, with post-16 provision instead being provided at King Alfred's.

Wantage

				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Charlton Primary School	Wantage South Primary	2573	Primary	ACA	0	60	58	59	61	62	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	420	60	55	60
Grove CoE School	Wantage North Primary	3228	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	25	31	27	30	30	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	210	30	17	18
Millbrook Primary School	Wantage North Primary	2016	Primary	ACA	52	60	55	53	61	59	60	46	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	420	60	57	61
St Amand's Catholic Primary School	Wantage South Primary	3855	Primary	VA	0	28	12	17	12	11	24	16	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	150	28	9	13
St James CoE Primary School, Hanney	Wantage North Primary	3225	Primary	ACA	24	30	25	24	30	28	30	18	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	210	30	23	23
St Nicholas CofE Primary School	Wantage South Primary	3224	Primary	ACA	13	15	15	15	13	16	14	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	105	15	12	15
Stanford In the Vale CofE Primary School	Wantage North Primary	3240	Primary	VC	0	30	27	29	30	30	30	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	210	30	24	23
Stockham Primary School	Wantage South Primary	2583	Primary	COM	0	30	30	30	30	30	31	28	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	30	49	30
The Hendreds CoE School	Wantage South Primary	3250	Primary	ACA	0	18	20	22	18	19	20	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	126	18	23	21

Wantage

Wantage				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
The Ridgeway CoE (C) Primary School	Wantage South Primary	3231	Primary	VC	0	14	12	14	14	13	15	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	105	14	15	15
Uffington CoE Primary School	Wantage North Primary	3251	Primary	VC	15	15	14	15	15	17	11	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	105	15	10	10
Wantage CoE Primary School	Wantage South Primary	3246	Primary	ACA	60	60	47	54	60	59	60	59	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	420	60	35	39
Wantage Primary Academy	Wantage South Primary	2033	Primary	ACA	60	30	30	22	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	420	60	30	30
King Alfred's	Wantage Secondary	4142	Secondary	ACA	0	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	236	256	240	251	217	163	1646	2205	390	320	342
Primary/ Nursery Total					224	420	375	379	383	384	385	344	403								2653	3111	450	359	358
Secondary Total						390								283	236	256	240	251	217	163	1646	2205	390	320	342

Area context, issues and strategy: Watlington

Planning context This rural planning area comprises the small town of Watlington and a number of small-medium villages. There have been some locally-significant housing developments approved or planned in this area, especially at Watlington (sites for 238 homes identified in the Neighbourhood Plan) and Chalgrove (sites for 320 homes identified in the Neighbourhood Plan).

The large village of Chinnor lies between Watlington and Thame. For school planning purposes Chinnor is included in the Thame planning area, but the village lies in the overlapping catchment areas of Icknield Community College in Watlington and Lord Williams's School in Thame. Chinnor has seen significant housing growth, not all of which is yet complete, which has put significant pressure on primary school places.

The area also includes the RAF base at Benson, which means there can be high turnover and unpredictability of pupil numbers. Although this can mean there are sometimes space places at RAF Benson School, these cannot be considered available to meet growth pressures from outside the base, as the school needs to retain the ability to respond to short-notice influxes of families. As the school is within the secure boundary of the RAF base, this makes it more difficult for non-military families to attend the school.

This area is affected by the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council, whose Local Plan includes a strategic development site for 3,000 homes at Chalgrove Airfield.

Watlington Primary As is common in small village schools, intakes can vary significantly from year to year, although schools in this area have generally been more stable than many villages.

Births in this area have been falling overall since 2015, and although there was a sharp increase in 2018, this has not been sustained in 2019 or 2020. This created some surplus capacity, but pupil numbers are forecast to grow steadily after the low point in 2021 as a result of the locally significant scale of housing growth. A shortage of Reception places is forecast from 2026 onwards, based on current admission numbers.

Watlington Primary School reduced its admission number for 45 to 30 in 2021 to manage the dip in local population. The housing growth in the village is expected to result in a need for this admission number to soon go back up again, but the timing of this will depend on the speed of delivery of new housing.

An initial options appraisal of the potential for Chalgrove Primary School to expand indicated that it would be challenging to do so, due to the school's site constraints. A local dip in births has reduced the urgency of expansion, which forecasts now indicate would not be needed until later in this decade. A decision on whether to proceed with expansion is on hold pending further clarity about the Chalgrove Airfield development.

The strategic redevelopment of Chalgrove Airfield would be expected to require two new primary schools. The timing and size of these will depend on whether Chalgrove Primary School expands in the meantime, as well as on the progress of the Airfield development.

**Watlington
Secondary**

Icknield Community College in Watlington serves not only the schools in this planning area, but also those in Chinnor, which lies in an overlap of catchment areas with Lord Williams's School in Thame. Icknield has experienced rapid growth in pupil numbers in recent years, exceeding its previous capacity in 2019. Pupil numbers are forecast to continue to grow, but the speed and scale of growth will depend on the progress of local housing growth, especially that planned at Chalgrove Airfield.

To meet the needs of local housing growth, Icknield Community College was approved by the Regional Schools Commissioner in 2021 to expand from its previous capacity of 700 places to 850 places. In the first instance this is being achieved using temporary accommodation, until there is further clarity over the Chalgrove Airfield development. This has enabled the school to increase its admission number from 140 to 170 for 2021 onwards.

The school's current site area is under the recommended size for an 850-place school, and an additional playing field area has been secured as part of legal agreements with an adjoining housing development.

In the longer term, if the Chalgrove Airfield development progresses, the intention is to relocate Icknield Community College to the Chalgrove Airfield site, which would enable it to expand further, including adding a sixth form, and also resolve condition and suitability issues relating to its current accommodation. The expected size of the school in that case would be 1,500 places. The "in principle" approval of the Regional Schools Commissioner, on behalf of the Secretary of State, has already been granted for this, subject to the relocation being fully funded.

If the Chalgrove Airfield development does not make progress, a permanent accommodation solution for Icknield Community College on its current site would be required.

Watlington

Watlington				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																		2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Chalgrove Community Primary School	Watlington Primary	2452	Primary	ACA	26	30	25	21	29	29	27	27	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	210	30	27	30
Ewelme CoE Primary School	Watlington Primary	3752	Primary	VA	0	13	15	13	14	11	12	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	90	13	20	13
Lewknor CoE Primary School	Watlington Primary	3184	Primary	VC	0	15	9	14	11	14	10	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	90	15	8	15
RAF Benson Community Primary School	Watlington Primary	2450	Primary	COM	0	45	21	29	27	24	27	26	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	240	45	27	30
Stadhampton Primary School	Watlington Primary	2455	Primary	ACA	0	15	10	17	5	16	12	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	105	15	12	18
Watlington Primary School	Watlington Primary	2459	Primary	ACA	60	30	21	24	33	26	14	29	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	315	30	37	30
Icknield Community College	Watlington Secondary	4082	Secondary	ACA	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	140	151	140	162	0	0	752	850	170	167	170
Primary/ Nursery Total					86	148	101	118	119	120	102	115	114								789	1050	148	131	136
Secondary Total						170								159	140	151	140	162	0	0	752	850	170	167	170

Area context, issues and strategy: Wheatley

Planning context

This rural planning area comprises a number of small-medium villages, and also extends to the outskirts of Oxford at Sandhills. As such, the area is affected by not only the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council, but also some pupil movement into or out of Oxford.

Significant housing growth is expected in Wheatley, largely through the redevelopment of the former Oxford Brookes University campus, but there is no significant housing growth in other parts of this area.

In addition, this area has experienced falling births in recent years, although the rate of decline does appear to have slowed since 2018.

In addition to primary and secondary schools, this area includes a maintained nursery school, Wheatley Nursery School [1031].

Wheatley Primary

As is common in small village schools, intakes can vary significantly from year to year. The combination of falling births and lack of housing growth has resulted in falling primary school intakes in recent years, and there is currently surplus primary school capacity in this area. This is forecast to be sustained, even after pupil numbers start to grow again, which is currently expected to be after a low point in 2024.

Wheatley CE Primary School [2009] shares a site with Wheatley Nursery School and the primary phase of John Watson (special) School.

Wheatley CE Primary School was previously expanded to 2 forms of entry, and as a result is expected to have sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the currently planned scale of housing growth in Wheatley.

Sandhills Community Primary School [2022] has previously varied its admission number between 30 and 60 in order to respond to pressure on school places, in particular emerging from Oxford. Now that Oxford city has sufficient primary school places, the need for Sandhills to admit higher intakes has been removed.

Given the expectation of sustained surplus capacity, reductions in admission numbers at some schools may be appropriate to provide greater stability until the local population grows again.

Wheatley Secondary

Wheatley Park School [4077] has a funding agreement capacity of 1,350, which is greater than required for its current admission number of 180. It has previously operated with an admission number of 210. The school is oversubscribed for the September 2022 intake, with 210 pupils allocated, as this corresponds to the peak cohort in primary schools. After this however, the school's current admission number of 180 is expected to be sufficient for the period covered by current pupil forecasts.

Based on current forecasts, there is no current need for this school to expand.

Wheatley				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Wheatley Nursery School	Wheatley Nursery	1031	Nursery	LA Nursery	80		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Beckley CoE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	3256	Primary	ACA	0	20	11	15	8	19	16	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	157	20	15	16
Garsington CoE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	3167	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	28	30	28	24	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	210	30	37	29
Great Milton CoE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	3187	Primary	VC	0	30	22	33	20	34	28	23	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	210	30	13	16
Horspath CoE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	3161	Primary	ACA	0	20	23	15	21	19	20	23	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	140	20	19	24
Little Milton CoE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	3755	Primary	VA	12	14	6	10	9	4	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	91	14	5	5
Marsh Baldon CofE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	3188	Primary	VC	0	12	12	11	16	8	9	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	84	12	19	12
Sandhills Community Primary School	Wheatley Primary	2022	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	30	29	47	39	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	330	30	24	30

Wheatley				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Wheatley CoE Primary School	Wheatley Primary	2009	Primary	ACA	0	60	40	44	38	30	39	25	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	420	60	46	51
Wheatley Park School	Wheatley Secondary	4077	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	179	176	182	178	114	109	1112	1350	180	228	210
Primary/ Nursery Total					92	216	174	186	171	189	179	180	207								1286	1642	216	178	183
Secondary Total						180								174	179	176	182	178	114	109	1112	1350	180	228	210

Area context, issues and strategy: Witney

Planning context	<p>This area comprises the large market town of Witney and schools in surrounding villages. It is affected by the planning policies of West Oxfordshire District Council, and has long been the main focus for housing growth in the district. One large housing development (1,000 homes at West Witney) is underway, along with a number of smaller developments. The Local Plan allocates two further strategic development sites at East Witney (450 homes) and North Witney (1,400 homes). The delivery of these sites will extend well beyond the time period covered by current pupil forecasts.</p>
Witney North Primary	<p>Previous pressure on school places in the North Witney area has eased, and forecasts indicate that demand is expected to continue to fall until planned large-scale housing development in the area starts generating additional pupils in the second half of this decade.</p> <p>This area includes the planned 1,400 home development in NE Witney, where a new school is expected to be required. The timescale for this is not yet known.</p> <p>In the meantime, Madley Brook Primary School [2002] has reduced its annual intake from 45 to 30 to better reflect the changing local population profile.</p>
Witney South Primary	<p>This area has seen the bulk of Witney housing growth in recent years, and pupil numbers are forecast to grow over the coming years.</p> <p>Schools in this area include St Mary's Church of England Controlled Infant School [3207] which only covers the younger ages; at Year 3 pupils transfer to a primary school, in most cases going to The Batt Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School [3605] which is therefore 1 form entry at Reception and Key Stage 1, and 2 form entry at Key Stage 2.</p> <p>West Witney Primary School [2601] was previously expanded from 1.5 form entry to 2 form entry to meet the need for places ahead of a new school opening in the large housing development on the west of Witney. That school, Windrush CE Primary School [2038], opened September 2021, built to accommodate 1.5 form entry in the first instance (accepting 1fe initially) but with site area sufficient for 2 form entry should this be required to meet local population growth. Due to slower than expected population growth, this area has some short-term surplus capacity, but this will reduce as the new housing is fully occupied.</p>
Witney Secondary	<p>Secondary pupil numbers in Witney are on a rising trend, and this will continue as the population moving into new housing matures. In the short term, demand for Year 7 places is forecast to peak in 2023. After that there is expected to be a temporary dip in local population before it rises again. However, the adjoining secondary school planning areas of Burford and Eynsham are forecast to be over-subscribed, which may result in greater pressure on places in Witney being sustained.</p> <p>It is expected that the local need for school places can be met through expansion of the existing schools' capacity, rather than requiring a new school.</p>

Witney

Witney				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Aston and Cote CoE Primary School	Witney South Primary	3120	Primary	VC	0	25	27	25	30	23	27	23	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	175	25	21	22
Ducklington Primary School	Witney South Primary	3122	Primary	VC	105	30	20	23	28	25	29	32	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	208	30	21	21
Finstock CoE Primary School	Witney North Primary	3040	Primary	ACA	20	15	4	5	6	6	4	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	105	15	4	4
Hailey CoE Primary School	Witney North Primary	3123	Primary	VC	30	15	15	10	14	16	14	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	105	15	13	13
Madley Brook Community Primary School	Witney North Primary	2002	Primary	ACA	48	30	31	33	30	42	46	45	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	315	30	23	24
North Leigh CoE (Controlled) School	Witney North Primary	3128	Primary	ACA	0	30	21	30	27	26	31	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	210	30	24	24
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Witney	Witney South Primary	3822	Primary	ACA	0	30	29	31	22	21	30	30	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	210	30	16	16

Witney

				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Queen Emma's Primary School	Witney South Primary	2304	Primary	ACA	0	45	14	36	35	25	26	47	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	315	45	25	25
St Mary's CoE Controlled Infant School	Witney South Primary	3207	Primary	ACA	0	30	23	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	90	30	27	26
The Batt CoE Voluntary Aided Primary School	Witney South Primary	3605	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	30	30	54	58	60	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	316	30	32	30
The Blake CoE Primary School	Witney North Primary	3600	Primary	ACA	0	60	49	46	35	52	60	62	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	420	60	48	49
Tower Hill Community Primary School	Witney South Primary	2303	Primary	ACA	84	30	23	30	28	19	29	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	210	30	19	19
West Witney Primary School	Witney South Primary	2601	Primary	COM	30	60	51	60	60	59	55	60	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	420	60	60	60
Windrush CoE Primary School	Witney South Primary	2038	Primary	ACA	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	315	30	27	29

Witney				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Witney Community Primary School	Witney North Primary	2302	Primary	ACA	33	30	20	24	30	31	27	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	210	30	22	20
The Henry Box School	Witney Secondary	4050	Secondary	ACA	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	179	171	196	156	92	96	1061	1469	240	172	188
Wood Green School	Witney Secondary	4052	Secondary	ACA	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	213	232	209	170	89	100	1221	1335	240	197	212
Primary/ Nursery Total					350	490	387	413	404	399	436	474	428								2941	3624	490	382	382
Secondary Total						450								379	392	403	405	326	181	196	2282	2804	480	369	400

* Up to 30 additional children are admitted into Year 3 of The Batt CoE (VA) Primary School each year to accommodate transfer from St Mary's CoE Infants School

Area context, issues and strategy: Woodcote

Planning context	<p>This rural planning area comprises a number of small-medium sized villages which in most cases have seen only low levels of housing growth. The village of Goring is the main focus of growth with the Neighbourhood Plan allocating sites for approximately 94 new homes.</p> <p>This area is affected by the planning policies of South Oxfordshire District Council, but also adjoins West Berkshire and Reading.</p>
Woodcote Primary	<p>As is common in small village schools, intakes can vary significantly from year to year. Births in this area have been falling steadily since 2014, which has resulted in falling primary school intakes. As a result, there is currently surplus capacity. There has been some increase in births since 2017 in the southern part of this planning area – Goring, Whitchurch and Woodcote - and Reception intakes are not forecast to decline further, but spare places in the area as a whole are forecast to be sustained.</p> <p>However, this area in the past has grown faster than forecasts based on housebuilding and births alone, as it can attract families moving out from London. Careful monitoring of pupil numbers is therefore necessary.</p> <p>Based on current pupil forecasts, there is no need for additional capacity in this area. Schools with very low pupil numbers could benefit from close partnership working to improve financial sustainability.</p>
Woodcote Secondary	<p>Langtree School is consistently oversubscribed and is operating above its funding agreement capacity of 591, with 622 pupils on roll in 2022.</p> <p>The academy has identified the need for another classroom to ease strain on its accommodation, and is developing a capital project to address this.</p> <p>Although the school is over-subscribed, there are spare places at schools in the wider area, and given the lack of forecast population growth, there is no current evidence that the school needs to expand further.</p>

Woodcote				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																		2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Checkendon CoE (A) Primary School	Woodcote Primary	3801	Primary	VA	0	15	12	5	8	4	7	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	105	15	2	3
Goring CoE Aided Primary School	Woodcote Primary	3803	Primary	VA	0	30	15	24	19	19	25	27	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	210	30	23	23
Nettlebed Community School	Woodcote Primary	2504	Primary	COM	0	20	20	13	25	18	18	13	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	140	20	24	23
South Stoke Primary School	Woodcote Primary	2507	Primary	COM	0	7	4	8	4	3	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	52	7	3	3
Stoke Row CofE Primary School	Woodcote Primary	3206	Primary	VA	0	15	11	15	9	12	10	10	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	105	15	4	5
Whitchurch Primary School	Woodcote Primary	2208	Primary	COM	0	20	19	20	20	19	18	19	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	140	20	25	20
Woodcote Primary School	Woodcote Primary	2510	Primary	COM	0	30	26	18	29	23	24	28	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	210	30	21	21
Langtree School	Woodcote Secondary	4094	Secondary	ACA	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	120	143	120	118	0	0	622	591	120	149	120
Primary/ Nursery Total					0	137	107	103	114	98	107	115	122								766	962	137	102	98
Secondary Total						120								121	120	143	120	118	0	0	622	591	120	149	120

Area context, issues and strategy: Woodstock

Planning context

This area is affected by the planning policies of West Oxfordshire District Council and Cherwell District Council.

The area comprises the town of Woodstock, where there is housing growth planned in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan, some of which is already underway, and the surrounding villages, which have generally seen low levels of housing growth in recent years.

In the Cherwell Local Plan there is now large-scale housing growth allocated for the south of this area, at Yarnton and Begbroke.

Woodstock Primary

Primary school intakes in many village schools have fluctuated – across the area as a whole there has been some growth, but this has not been evenly distributed. There is currently surplus capacity in some schools in this area, while others are at or close to full capacity. The main areas of housing growth now planned are at Woodstock, Yarnton and Begbroke, which will require additional primary school capacity; schools in villages without housing growth are expected to see falling demand for places.

Woodstock CE Primary School [3145] has previously been expanded to 1.5 form entry, and a project has now started to further expand it to 2 forms of entry to meet the housing growth underway and planned for Woodstock town. The necessary building works for this expansion are expected to complete in 2023.

To meet the needs of an earlier housing development, William Fletcher Primary School [2354] in Yarnton was expanded to 1.5 form entry. Intakes at the school have since fluctuated as the housing development matured, and the published admission number has returned to 30 until the local demand for places grows again. The Cherwell Local Plan allocates a site for 540 new homes just north of the school site; to meet the school capacity needs which will be generated by this, William Fletcher will need to expand to 2 forms of entry, and additional site area for the school to enable this is identified in the Local Plan.

The scale of growth planned at Begbroke will require one or two new primary schools. The timing and order of delivery of the new school(s) and the expansion of William Fletcher will depend on how the associated housing developments progress, and current pupil forecasts indicate that additional capacity will start to be required in the middle of the decade.

Bladon CE Primary School [3146] has previously seen small-scale expansion to be able to accommodate housing growth in the village, but is on a very constrained site and is not thought able to expand further.

Bletchington Parochial CE Primary School [3141] relocated to a new site in order to expand to 0.5 forms of entry in 2015. Intakes have fluctuated, as is common in small village schools.

Stonesfield Primary School [2353] has reduced its admission number from 30 to 20 from 2022 onwards, to better reflect the constraints of its accommodation and local levels of demand.

Wootton-by-Woodstock CE Primary School [3657] currently has very low pupil numbers and significant surplus capacity. The academy trust responsible for the

school, Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust, is seeking to address these challenges through closer working between this school and Tackley Primary School [3144]. For 2022/23, the Key Stage 2 Wootton pupils are being taught at Tackley Primary School.

**Woodstock
Secondary**

The Marlborough School [4560] has been consistently popular and has very little spare capacity. A particularly large pupil cohort in the local primary schools is has transferred to secondary school in 2022, and to accommodate this the school increased their admission number from 180 to 210. There is now expected to be a certain degree of fluctuation in local population, before the local housing development generates more sustained growth.

As well as the housing developments in Woodstock town, the school also serves the Begbroke and Yarnton areas where there is larger scale housing included in the Cherwell Local Plan.

Marlborough School is working with the county council to plan a permanent one-form expansion from 2024, subject to the approval of the Regional Schools Commissioner; the necessary accommodation will be funded from developer contributions.

This expansion is related to the housing growth in the town, as set out in the West Oxfordshire Local Plan. It will not be able to also meet the scale of growth in the Cherwell Local Plan at Yarnton and Begbroke (as well as between Kidlington and north Oxford). This will be met through new school accommodation, with a secondary school site included within the Begbroke development area. As this and the wider area has a complex pattern of housing growth and school capacity expansion, at this stage the timing and exact scale of the new provision at Begbroke cannot be confirmed, but current forecasts indicate it is unlikely to be required before the end of the decade.

Woodstock

Woodstock				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23		
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations
Bladon CoE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3146	Primary	VC	0	14	10	11	16	12	14	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	98	14	10	12
Bletchington Parochial CoE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3141	Primary	VA	30	15	9	11	13	14	13	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	105	15	11	11
Combe CofE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3142	Primary	VC	0	15	19	15	16	16	17	18	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	105	15	15	15
Kirtlington CoE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3500	Primary	VA	0	15	14	13	15	5	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	105	15	16	15
Stonesfield Primary School	Woodstock Primary	2353	Primary	COM	0	30	15	11	18	14	16	12	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	140	20	10	10
Tackley CoE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3144	Primary	ACA	0	15	10	19	7	15	14	11	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	105	15	14	14
William Fletcher Primary School	Woodstock Primary	2354	Primary	COM	0	30	37	43	34	50	38	32	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	315	30	25	25

Woodstock

Woodstock				2021/22 (data correct as of Jan 2022)																			2022/23			
Schools	Planning Sub-area	School code	Sector	Type of school	Nursery places (PTE)	Published admission number	Reception pupils	Year 1 pupils	Year 2 pupils	Year 3 pupils	Year 4 pupils	Year 5 pupils	Year 6 pupils	Year 7 pupils	Year 8 pupils	Year 9 pupils	Year 10 pupils	Year 11 pupils	Year 12 pupils	Year 13 pupils	Total pupil numbers	Total capacity	Published admission number	First preference applications	Allocations	
Woodstock CoE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3145	Primary	VC	52	45	40	45	44	41	46	44	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	315	45	53	45
Wootton-By-Woodstock CoE Primary School	Woodstock Primary	3657	Primary	ACA	0	10	3	2	2	2	3	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	70	10	5	5
The Marlborough CoE School	Woodstock Secondary	4560	Secondary	ACA	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	179	180	177	183	75	81	1054	1138	210	260	210	
Primary/ Nursery Total					82	189	157	170	165	169	170	152	178								1161	1358	179	159	152	
Secondary Total						180								179	179	180	177	183	75	81	1054	1138	210	260	210	

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 Further Education colleges and 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. Oxfordshire has embarked upon a programme of work to significantly expand the county'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.

Work delivered under the SEND Sufficiency Strategy approved by the County Council Cabinet in December 2018 has resulted in expansions at several existing special schools, new SEND resource bases, and a programme of planned new special schools, the first of which is due to open in 2024.

A new SEND Sufficiency Strategy is in development, due for completion in Spring 2023.

The following pages set out the current and confirmed future special education provision in Oxfordshire's maintained school sector.

SEND types of need - glossary

ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
C&I	Communication & Interaction (includes ASD and SLCN)
C&L	Cognition & Learning (includes SpLD, MLD, SLD, PMLD)
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

Special schools

Code	Name	Location	Type of school	Age range	Funded places 2022/23	Capacity by 2026 including confirmed expansions	Details
7029	Bardwell School	Bicester	ACA	All age	103	110	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs. Expansion project recently completed.
7030	Bishopswood School	Sonning Common & Henley	COM	All age	77	80 tbc	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs. Operates across three sites in Sonning Common and Henley, colocated with mainstream schools; planning to move out of the Henley site. Academy conversion January 2023, joining the Propellor Trust. Expansion project has been initiated, timeline to be confirmed.
NEW	Bloxham Grove Academy	Bloxham	ACA	KS2-KS5	0	118	SEMH / ASD needs. New school being delivered through the DfE Free School programme. Due to open in 2024 - it will take a few years for all places to become available, capacity shown is the maximum eventual capacity.
7033	Endeavour Academy, Oxford	Oxford	ACA	KS2-KS5	32	32	ASD / SLD needs. Opened in 2014. Site includes residential provision.
NEW	Faringdon New School	Faringdon	ACA	KS2-KS5	0	118 tbc	SEMH / ASD needs. New school being delivered through the DfE Free School programme. Due to open in 2024 - it will take a few years for all places to become available, capacity shown is the maximum eventual capacity.
7027	Fitzwaryn School	Wantage	ACA	KS2-KS5	112	118	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs.
7010	Frank Wise School	Banbury	COM	All age	117	118	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs.
7011	John Watson School	Wheatley	COM	All age	107	111	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs. Split across two sites, colocated with mainstream schools. Expansion project recently completed.
7000	Kingfisher School	Abingdon	ACA	All age	112	112	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs. Expansion project recently completed.
7020	Mabel Prichard School	Oxford	ACA	All age	110	110	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs. Split across two sites, colocated with mainstream schools. Feasibility of expansion being assessed.
5950	Northern House Academy	Oxford	ACA	Primary	86	86	SEMH needs.
7004	Orion Academy	Oxford	ACA	Secondary	102	108	SEMH needs. Completely rebuilt and expanded in 2021.
7012	Springfield School	Witney	ACA	All age (no 6th form)	110	110	Community special school - primarily for pupils with SLD / PMLD needs. Split across two sites, colocated with mainstream schools. Feasibility of expansion being assessed.
7018	The Iffley Academy	Oxford	ACA	KS3-KS5	180	180	SEMH / ASD / complex MLD needs. Mostly rebuilt in 2020.
7002	Woodeaton Manor School	Woodeaton, nr Oxford	COM	KS2-KS5	84	84	SEMH needs. Feasibility of expansion onto a satellite site being assessed.
TOTAL PLACES					1332	1595	

Resource bases

Code	Name	Location	Type of school	Age range	Funded places 2022/23	Capacity by 2026 including confirmed expansions	Details
2034	Barton Park Primary School	Oxford	ACA	Primary	0	8	SEMH needs. This is a new school, opened in 2020. Resource base will open once pupil numbers at the school have grown sufficiently.
2036	Cherry Fields Primary School	Banbury	ACA	Primary	0	6	C&I needs. This is a new school, opened in 2020. Resource base will open once pupil numbers at the school have grown sufficiently.
4127	Fitzharrys School	Abingdon	ACA	Secondary	12	12	C&I needs.
2014	Gagle Brook Primary School	Bicester	ACA	Primary	12	12	C&I/SEMH needs. Base opened 2022.
4125	Larkmead School	Abingdon	ACA	Secondary	0	0	HI needs. Base not currently in use.
4580	Lord Williams's School	Thame	ACA	Secondary	20	20	C&I needs.
2020	New Marston Primary School	Oxford	ACA	Primary	8	8	HI needs.
2607	Southwold Primary School	Bicester	ACA	Primary	12	12	C&I/SEMH needs. Base opened 2021.
3182	St Andrew's Church of England Primary School	Chinnor	VC	Primary	10	10	C&I needs.
2352	St Nicholas' Primary and Nursery School	Oxford	COM	Primary	15	15	C&I needs.
4116	The Cherwell School	Oxford	ACA	Secondary	30	30	C&I (20) and HI(10) needs.
4560	The Marlborough Church of England School	Woodstock	ACA	Secondary	24	24	C&I and PD needs.
4007	The Warriner School	Bloxham	ACA	Secondary	12	12	C&I needs.
4017	Whitelands Academy	Bicester	ACA	Secondary	8	8	SEMH needs. Base opened 2021.
2038	Windrush CoE Primary School	Witney	ACA	Primary	0	6	C&I / ASD needs. This is a new school, opened in 2021. Resource base will open once pupil numbers at the school have grown sufficiently.
4052	Wood Green School	Witney	ACA	Secondary	20	20	MLD needs.
NEW	St John's Academy	Grove	ACA	All age	0	tbc	SEMH / ASD needs. This is a new school, due to open in 2023 (primary) and 2025 (secondary). Resource base will open once pupil numbers at the school have grown sufficiently. DfE approval for a resource base of up to 60 places.
TOTAL PLACES					183	203	

In addition to the schools shown above, there are two further specialist establishments.

Meadowbrook College is an Alternative Provision (AP) academy that delivers Oxfordshire's Pupil Referral Unit and Reintegration Service. The school is funded by the DfE for 104 full-time places. These are offered as a mixture of short-term and longer term, and full-time and part-time, provision. Numbers therefore fluctuate throughout the year. The school is located across multiple sites in Oxfordshire: Banbury, Oxford, Kidlington and Abingdon.

The Oxfordshire Hospital School, based across a number of settings throughout the county, provides education for children and young people aged 4-19 who are unable to attend their home school due to a wide range of medical and mental health needs. Pupils may access education through the Hospital School for varied periods of time.

Further work is underway to identify how to increase provision to meet special educational needs and disabilities across the county. This is detailed in the SEND Sufficiency Strategy; an updated version of this is due for publication in spring 2023.