

SCHOOL PLACE PLANNING AND CAPITAL STRATEGY

JUNE 2014

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Introduction

This document seeks to:

- provide the context for planning school places, underpinned by relevant data;
- describe the process by which demand for places is forecast on a school-by-school basis;
- includes key principles that will govern decisions on planning additional school places; and
- sets out the schools that are being considered for expansion in September 2015

It also sets out the process for establishing a new school in Nottinghamshire, based on the current legislative framework within which the process is bound.

Background

The Education Act 1996 dictates that Nottinghamshire County Council has a duty to secure school places for all children of statutory school age (5-16 years old) whose parents want them to be educated in a state-funded school. Subsequent Education Acts have built upon this but the obligation placed on local authorities has not changed.

Although the statutory ages are 5 to 16, the application for first admission places, usually called Reception or Foundation Stage 2, must be completed if a child will reach the age of 5 in the twelve month period commencing September 1st. Most primary and infant schools operate a single point of entry to their school, which typically will mean children will start their full time education in the September following their 4th birthday.

Recent changes in legislation have increased the numbers of school governance models. More specifically, there has been a rise in the number of Academies, particularly within the secondary sector. As the time of drafting this strategy, there are no Free schools operating in the county but the Nottingham Free School (Torch Academy Trust) and the Vision Studio school (Vision West Nottinghamshire College) are due to open in September 2014. 11% of primary schools are either academies or are in the process of converting and 89% of secondary schools are either academies or converting.

The tables below provide an analysis as of May 2014 of the governance status of primary and secondary schools across each of the seven districts.

Primary School Governance Status						
Area	Acad	Comm	Converting	Vol A	Vol C	Total
Ashfield	4	28		3	3	38
Bassetlaw	5	26	1	12	6	50
Broxtowe	4	29		1	2	36
Gedling	3	32		4	2	41
Mansfield	6	26	1	1	1	35
Newark	3	23	1	6	12	45
Rushcliffe	4	28		2	4	38
Grand Total	29	192	3	29	30	283

Secondary School Governance Status						
Area	Acad	Comm	Converting	Foundation	VA	Total
Ashfield	6	1				7
Bassetlaw	6					6
Broxtowe	4		1	1		6
Gedling	6	1				7
Mansfield	6	1				7
Newark	4				1	5
Rushcliffe	7					7
Totals	39	3	1	1	1	45

The total number of pupils attending Nottinghamshire schools, including special schools, as of the January 2014 statutory school census was 108,606, of which 58% attended maintained, foundation, voluntary aided or voluntary controlled schools and 42% attended academies. The complete analysis is shown below.

All schools	Primary							Secondary								
	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Post-16			
	9258	9176	8988	8688	8386	8382	8056	7729	7747	8025	8352	8438	4146	3109	126	0
	60,934							47,672								
108,606																

Maintained, Foundation, Vol Aided, Vol Cont	Primary							Secondary								
	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Post-16			
	8436	8364	8228	7854	7542	7515	7324	1164	1292	1353	1399	1458	638	535	52	0
	55,263 (91%)							7,891 (17%)								
63,154 (58%)																

Academies	Primary							Secondary								
	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Y11	Post-16			
	822	812	760	834	844	867	732	6565	6455	6672	6953	6980	3508	2574	74	0
	5,671 (9%)							39,781 (83%)								
45,452 (42%)																

Key Nottinghamshire numbers – 2013/14

- 283 state-funded primary schools; 45 state-funded secondary schools
- 108,606 pupils attended state funded schools in Nottinghamshire
- 60,934 attended primary schools
- 47,672 attended secondary schools
- 9% of primary age pupils attended primary academies
- 83% of secondary age pupils attended secondary academies

Demographic context

In line with the underlying national trend, Nottinghamshire has seen an increase in birth rates across the county since 2007. This is reflected in the overall school population but is particularly well illustrated in the numbers of primary age children (Figure 1).

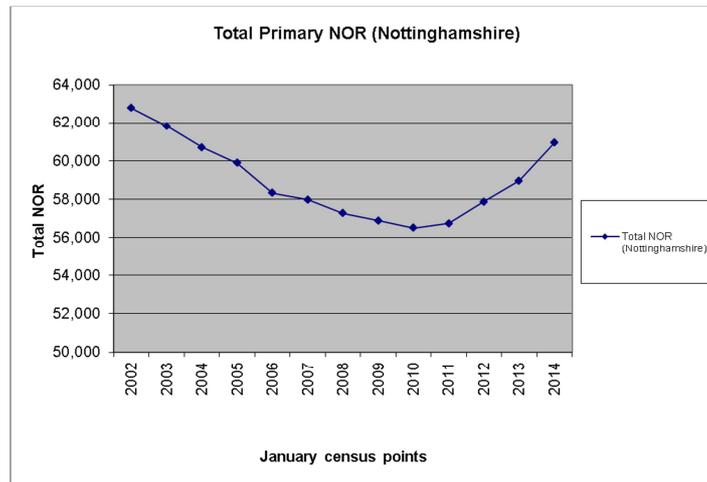


Figure 1 - Total number on roll in mainstream primary schools

The total primary Number on Roll (NOR) had seen a steady decline in numbers between 2001 and 2010 but subsequent years have seen a sharp increase in total numbers to the current school year (2013/14).

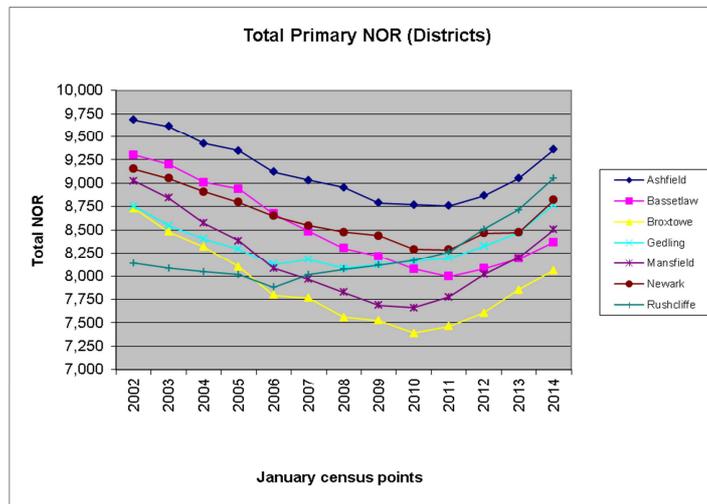


Figure 2 - Total number on roll in mainstream primary schools (district level)

When individual districts are analysed (Figure 2), broadly the same picture emerges, possibly with the exception of Rushcliffe Borough, whose total primary school numbers started to increase again in 2006.

The numbers of 4 year olds entering the school system show a sharper increase (Figure 3). Across the whole of the county, the number of 4 year olds began to increase around 2006. Given the falling rolls of previous years, this sharp increase in numbers of 4 year olds did not impact on the county's overall ability to provide pupil places where they were needed. However, as smaller cohorts of older children are replaced by larger cohorts of young children, overall pressure on places increases.

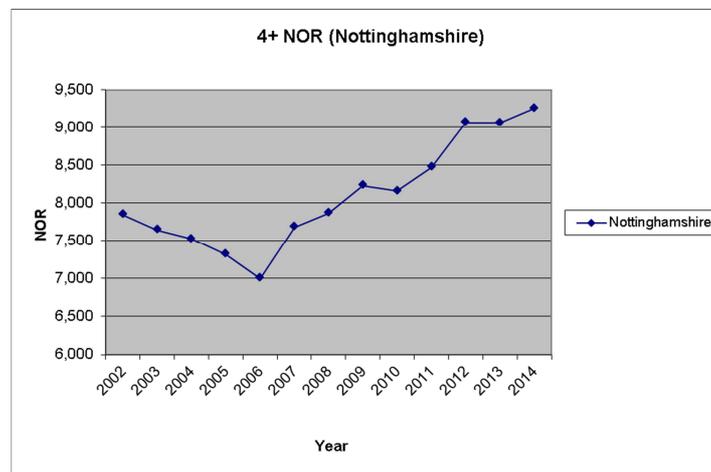


Figure 3 - Total number of children in mainstream schools - reception year

When the same data is examined for individual districts, it can be seen that some areas suffered a sharper growth in 4 year olds than others.

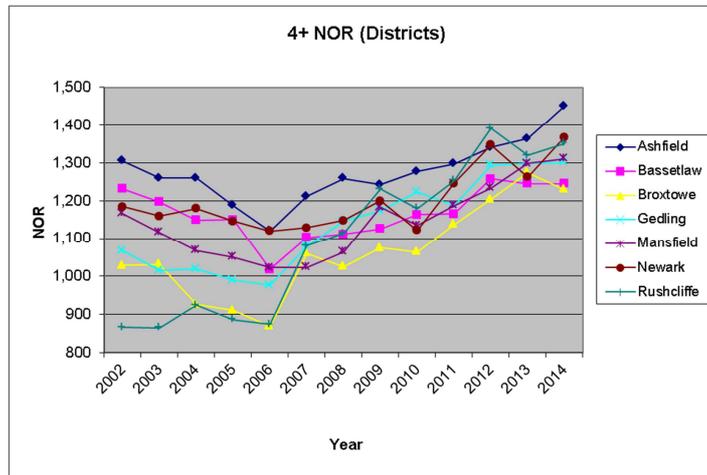


Figure 4 - Total number of children in mainstream schools - reception year (district level)

Figure 4 illustrates the variations in the numbers of 4 year olds across the districts. There may be several different reasons why the 4 year old school population grew at differing rates across districts but the above nonetheless illustrates very well that the county's approach to analysing the demand for school places must be at a district, area and school level rather than taking a county-wide view.

Given the falling rolls of previous years, this sharp increase in numbers of 4 year olds did not impact on the county's overall ability to provide pupil places where they were needed. However, as smaller cohorts of older children are replaced by larger cohorts of young children, overall pressure on places increases. Figures 5 and 6 show the sizes of cohorts in January 2013 and January 2014 respectively:

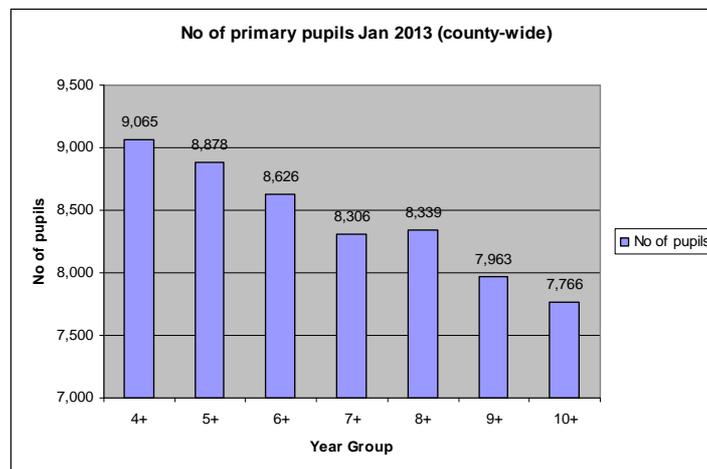


Figure 5 - January 2013 size of cohorts in mainstream schools – Reception to Year 6 – whole county

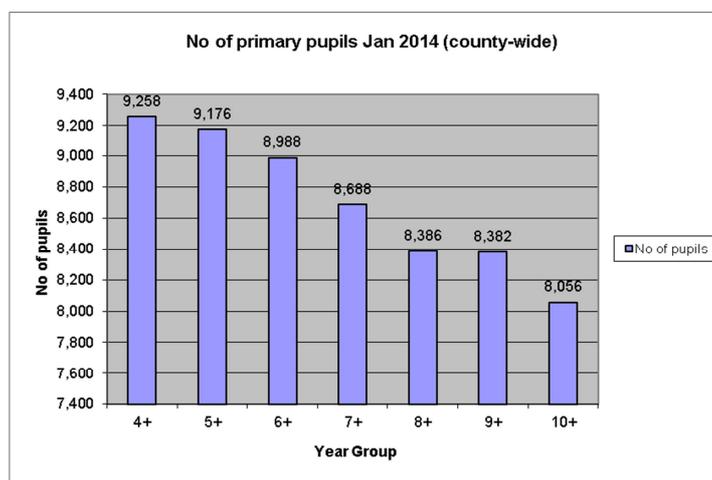


Figure 6 – January 2014 size of cohorts in mainstream schools – Reception to Year 6 – whole county

Clearly, over the coming years, these larger cohorts will make their way through the system into the secondary sector. For the near future, the majority of secondary schools are able to accommodate 11-16 year olds who require a place but the pressure on places is merely postponed until around 2016/17.

Forecasting pupil numbers

Projecting the demand for school places is a critical component of the County Council's compliance with its statutory obligation to provide a sufficiency of places for children resident in Nottinghamshire. After several years of using a bespoke system to produce these projections, a new process is being commissioned for the 2014 round of projections. The new system makes use of a new Capita ONE module and provides the authority with a more efficient and better supported process. The methodology used for producing the projections is largely unchanged but the new system includes a number of enhancements which is expected to provide a more robust analysis of demand.

A second initiative has coincided with the commissioning of the new technology. This groups primary schools across the county into 'planning areas', which have been created following an analysis of the movement of children across school catchment areas, moderated by local knowledge of natural and man-made geographical boundaries, such as rivers and trunk roads, that restrict access to some schools. Using this approach will provide a more accurate reflection of the specific areas and schools within the county that are likely to become pressure points.

Forecasting methodology

The methodology employed by the County Council for forecasting pupil numbers is the same as that used by many other local authorities.

Population profile data is aggregated to postcode and age group, which enables the numbers of children in each cohort to be mapped against school

catchment areas. In turn, this data is aggregated to the Primary Planning Areas. This provides the number of young people living in each planning area organised by National Curriculum Year.

The statutory school census data for an individual school for each of the past 3 years is compared to the corresponding population profile data for the planning area the school is in. This results in a 3 year period percentage intake from the planning area. These 3 percentages are averaged; however, the average is weighted towards the more recent census year.

This percentage is then applied to the appropriate population profile data for the next 5 years to create a first admission and infant to junior prediction for the following 5 years.

There is always a degree of movement into and out of schools throughout the year and this is calculated to produce a 'cohort flux' – for example, losses or gains between one school year and the next. The average cohort flux for each year group over the past 3 years is calculated for the school which is then applied to each cohort projection to predict numbers for the following year.

If there are any known housing developments, the pupil yield from these is recorded against the appropriate school(s).

This approach will take account of shifts in population and the expression of parental preferences to a degree. However, parental perception can fluctuate wildly over short periods of time, as can inward and outward migration, and factors such as these pose significant challenges to providing highly accurate projections of pupil numbers.

Secondary pupil projections are handled using the same methodology, with additional calculations providing estimates of sixth form provision.

Provision of additional school places

Basic Need

Each school has an associated Net Capacity, which determines the number of children it can properly accommodate. If projected pupil numbers suggest that a school or area will be subject to a demand over and above their capacity then, unless the pressure is caused by planned housing developments, this constitutes a 'basic need' for additional school places to be provided.

Projections may identify a planning area or a specific school as a pressure point. Further analysis of local conditions is then undertaken to form an initial view on the suitability of school capacities to be increased.

Many school sites have reached their capacity limit as, for example, regulations governing the provision of playing fields will not allow any more of the school site to be built upon. In some cases, the need for additional places might be so great as to require a new school to be built but this will depend entirely upon the availability of a suitable site.

Where additional places are required and if, as expected, the long term trend for pupil numbers is for them to increase, it is more effective to provide permanent extensions to schools than to provide temporary accommodation, which is more appropriate to handling a 'bulge' year.

The County Council receives an allocation from central government to fund the provision of additional places that are required to alleviate pressures identified as basic need. This allocation is based upon the annual SCAP return (see below) that each local authority is required to produce.

Creating additional spaces for housing developments

Nottinghamshire County Council is consulted by district and borough councils, the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), whenever new housing developments are proposed. Officers in Policy, Planning and Corporate Services and Support to Schools Service analyse the impact the new housing would have on the supply and demand of school places and register requirements for additional places which should be funded through Section 106 Developer Contributions.

Planning obligations are created under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These are legally binding obligations that are attached to a piece of land and are registered as local land charges against that piece of land. Planning obligations enable a council to secure contributions to services, infrastructure and amenities in order to support and facilitate a proposed development. The Support to Schools Service provide colleagues in Policy, Planning and Corporate Services with carefully considered responses to proposals for housing developments and will identify requirements for Section 106 education contributions where and when appropriate.

The County Council's *Planning Obligations Strategy* sets out the County Council's standard requirements, enabling developers to take into account the potential costs of a proposed development at the earliest stage. The strategy does not have any statutory status but if development proposals do not comply with the requirements set out then it could be used as a reason for refusal of planning permission by LPAs. The County Council's *Planning Obligations Strategy* was adopted by Policy Committee on 2 April 2014.

In addition to the Planning Obligations Strategy, Policy, Planning and Corporate Services have developed a Section 106 Protocol which defines the ways of working with each district/borough council.

Underlying principles for expanding school places

- *We shall include a review of schools' performance into the planning process for the whole estate, so that more children and young people can attend successful schools. In reviewing the Local Authority's basic need requirements, acknowledgement of popular schools will be factored into any plans for expanding school provision, wherever possible.* (Policy Statement for Schools, approved by Policy Committee, 13/11/2013)
- Permanent expansions will be preferred to the installation of temporary (mobile) classrooms
- If a school is required to be extended, then, wherever possible, it will be enlarged to the next level of capacity which lends itself to good classroom organisation (e.g. 105, 210, 315, 420, 630 places)
- We shall seek to align capital developments at schools to obtain best value and ensure minimum disruption to the operation of the school, e.g. delivering planned refurbishment works alongside an expansion of places where it is sensible to do so.

Establishing a new school

If the Local Authority requires a new school to be built to either satisfy demand for places from a new housing development or through basic need pressures, the 'Academy / Free School presumption' is enforced. Following the Academies Act 2010 and the Education Bill 2010/11, the Education Act 2011 requires local authorities to seek proposals for the establishment of an academy or free school whenever they identify a need for a new school. Section 37 of the Act became law on 1st February 2012 and makes changes to part 2 of the Education and Inspections Act (EIA) 2006 to include the 'Academy/Free School presumption'.

The Place Planning and Admissions Board have approved the proposal to progress towards adopting the proposal outlined in Appendix 1.

Annual EFA/DfE School Capacity Return

As described above, local authorities receive grant funding to provide additional places to alleviate basic need pressures. The level of funding is based upon the results of the annual School Capacity (SCAP) Return, submitted to the Education Funding Agency each year.

The SCAP Return sets out the capacities of individual schools and planning areas, together with the equivalent forecasted demand for places for a five year period. Following a rigorous quality assurance process, this translates into a calculation of the number of additional places required across the county in order to satisfy demand. This, in turn, allows DfE to allocate a percentage of the nationally available funding to each local authority. Both the DfE and the National Audit Office have, on a number of occasions, admitted that these basic need allocations may not cover the true capital building costs

and recent evidence shows that the County Council has provided additional funding to support the provision of additional places beyond that provided by the DfE.

Places created for September 2013 and planned for September 2014

Pupil projections suggested that a number of schools and areas in Nottinghamshire would begin to see a shortfall of places from September 2013 onwards. Following detailed analysis during 2011, the following schools were expanded by September 2013, enabling first admission numbers to increase and providing additional places to allow these increased numbers of children to work through school.

September 2013 - completed school expansion projects

Heymann Primary Annexe (opening 2014)
Radcliffe on Trent Infants)
Carnarvon Primary
Leen Mills Primary
Arnold Mill Primary
Barnby Rd Academy
Berry Hill Primary
Hillocks Primary
Croft Primary
Dalestorth Primary
Ernehale Infant
Holy Trinity RC Primary
King Edward Primary
Ordsall Primary
Rosebrook Primary (to be rebuilt under PSBP)
Sir Edmund Hillary Primary
St Peter's C of E Primary
Sutton Road Primary

September 2014 - planned school expansion projects

Edgewood Primary
Round Hill Primary
Bramcote Hills Primary
John Clifford Primary
Arnold View Primary
Hawthorne Primary, Bestwood
Newstead Primary
Coppice Farm Primary
Forest Town Primary
Chuter Ede Primary (phase 2)
Pierrepoint Gamston
Richard Bonington
Kirkby Woodhouse Primary
Beardall Street Primary School (replacement school with expanded capacity using s106 contributions – expected to be further expanded in 2016)

Holgate School (s106 contributions)
Rushcliffe Academy, West Bridgford – contribution of Basic Need funding to increase the capacity and PAN of the school

Areas and schools identified for potential expansion – September 2015

Place Planning and Admissions Officers have analysed pupil projection data and have identified the following planning areas which are expected to experience a shortage of places compared to anticipated demand. Not all schools in each of these areas will have a shortfall of places compared to demand but all options need to be considered before final decisions are made on which schools should and can be extended.

This is a data analysis of pressure points and the list below is subject to on-going desktop investigation of site capabilities and classroom organisation assessment, as well as on-site options appraisals by architects and designers. There are a number of schools in each planning area which may be unsuitable for expansion and alternative schools from the same planning area may be introduced, where the pressure across the area is particularly acute. Thus schools within the areas named below should not assume that a project to expand its capacity will result from the investigative works.

Please refer to Appendix 2 for lists of schools in each planning area.

Schools identified for expansion are expected to have those places available from September 2015.

Ashfield

Sutton Town
Kirkby
Hucknall

Bassetlaw

Worksop
Langold

Broxtowe

Beeston
Chilwell
Bramcote
Kimberley

Gedling

Carlton
Hucknall
Calverton
Arnold
Lambley

Mansfield

Forest Town
Mansfield East
Pleasley

Newark

Edwinstowe
Newark Town
Balderton

Rushcliffe

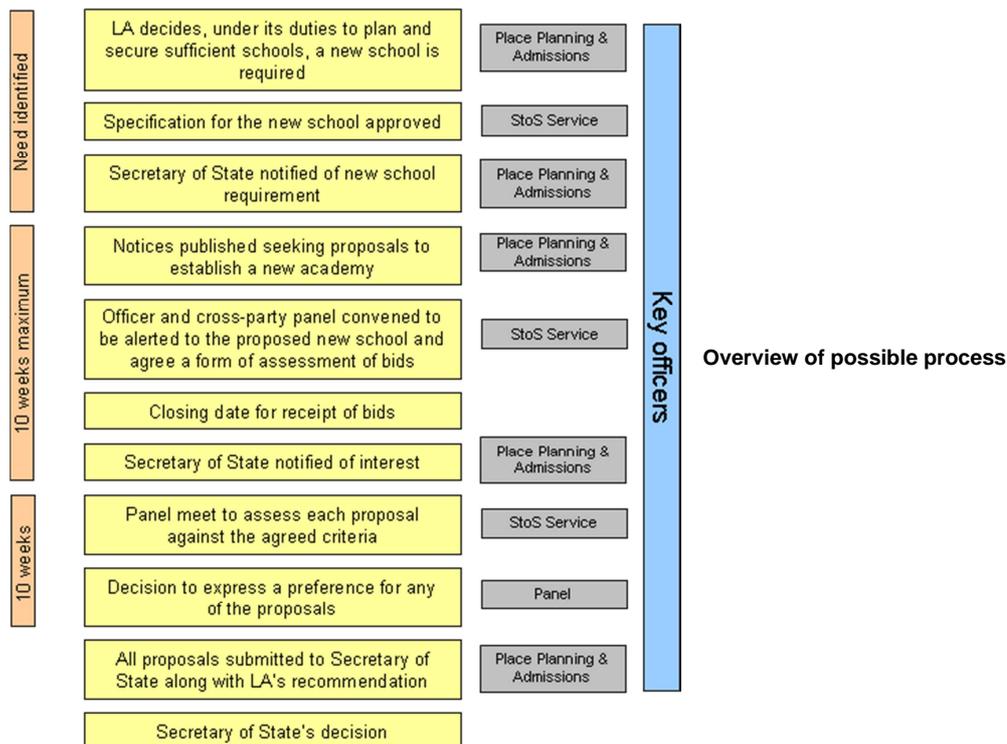
Ruddington
West Bridgford
Radcliffe-on-Trent
East Leake

ESTABLISHING NEW SCHOOLS – NEW LEGISLATION AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND STRATEGIC DECISION-MAKING

1. Local Authorities must continue to plan for and secure sufficient places for their area in line with their duties under section 14 of the Education Act 1996.
2. Following the Academies Act 2010 and the Education Bill 2010/11, the Education Act 2011 requires Local Authorities to seek proposals for the establishment of an Academy or Free School whenever they identify a need for a new school. Section 37 of the Act became law on 1st February 2012 and makes changes to part 2 of the Education and Inspections Act (EIA) 2006 to include the 'Academy/Free School presumption'.
3. "Academy" is the legal term which includes Free Schools of all types, University Technical Colleges (UTCs) and some Studio Schools, including 16-19 and alternative provision establishments.
4. The 2011 Act sets out the following requirements for Local Authorities:
 - a. The LA has to seek proposals for the establishment of an Academy or Free School and specify the date by which proposals must be received. It will be for Local Authorities to decide how best to do this, how to consult on the proposed new school and with whom. They should be clear from their place planning about the type, age range, gender and capacity of the school they wish to see established.
 - b. Following the published closing date for receipt of proposals, the LA should assess the proposals they receive against the following criteria:
 - i. The quality of the places being added into the system, based on the proposer's vision and educational plan;
 - ii. The capability and capacity of the proposer to deliver their proposal to time and on budget, based on their expertise and experience;
 - iii. Value for money, confirming that the proposer considers that the costs of establishing the new school can be met within the estimate of capital costs outlined by the Local Authority.
 - c. Once the specified closing date for receipt of proposals has passed, the LA should send the Secretary of State a notification setting out:
 - i. The steps the LA has taken to seek proposals for an Academy/Free School;
 - ii. Copies of all proposals submitted and the LA's assessment of the proposals;
 - iii. Confirmation that the LA will provide the required site and all the capital funding needed to establish the new school.
 - d. The LA may state its preference, which the Secretary of State will take into consideration when deciding whether or not to enter into a Funding Agreement with any of the proposers.
 - e. If no Academy or Free School proposals have been received, the LA can seek the Secretary of State's permission to begin a competition process to establish a maintained school. The competition process is little changed from

the one that has been in use for several years. However, a new clause allows an Authority to withdraw a competition notice once published, subject to permission being granted by the Secretary of State, or following a direction by the Secretary of State. Local Authorities are no longer able to enter into this competition.

- f. In certain exceptional circumstances it is still possible to publish proposals for a new maintained school outside of competition, under sections 10 or 11 of the EIA 2006 and the Secretary of State's consent is no longer required for the establishment of new voluntary aided schools, primary schools resulting from infant/junior amalgamations and new schools arising from the reorganisation of existing faith provision.
5. Capital funding for a new school may arise from agreements with district councils and developers of new housing, known as Section 106 and/or Community Infrastructure Levy, which the LA negotiates as part of its place planning obligations. In such cases, the processes for the procurement of the building and establishing the governance of the school may not run concurrently.
 6. The LA is responsible for meeting project development costs. For lead-in and setup costs, The Department for Education will discuss with the LA on a case-by-case basis to agree the most appropriate mechanism to meet these but until longer term funding arrangements are agreed, the expectation is that local authorities will contribute to these costs. This situation may change when the new school funding reforms are adopted.
 7. There are no DfE prescribed timescales for any aspect of this process.
 8. As local authorities are able to state a preferred provider of any new school from proposals received, this offers the opportunity to maintain a degree of influence on the quality and type of school places made available to the county's young people.



APPENDIX 2

PRIMARY SCHOOL PLANNING AREAS

Ashfield

Annesley

Annesley Primary and Nursery School
Kirkby Woodhouse Primary and Nursery School

Hucknall

Annie Holgate Infant and Nursery School
Annie Holgate Junior School
Beardall Street Primary and Nursery School
Broomhill Junior School
Butler's Hill Infant and Nursery School
Edgewood Primary and Nursery School
Hillside Primary and Nursery School
Holy Cross Catholic Voluntary Academy
Hucknall National C of E (VA) Primary
Leen Mills Primary School

Huthwaite

All Saints CofE Infants School
John Davies Primary and Nursery School

Kirkby

Abbey Hill Primary School, Kirkby
Greenwood Primary and Nursery School
Jeffries Primary and Nursery School
Kingsway Primary School, Kirkby
Morven Park Primary and Nursery School
Orchard Primary and Nursery School

Selston

Bagthorpe Primary School
Holly Hill Primary School, Selston
Jacksdale Primary and Nursery School
Selston CofE Infant and Nursery School
Underwood CofE Primary School
Westwood Infant and Nursery School

Sutton Town

Brierley Forest Primary and Nursery School
Croft Primary School
Dalestorth Primary and Nursery School
Daneswood Junior School
Forest Glade Primary School
Healdswood Infants and Nursery School
Hillocks Primary and Nursery School
Leamington Primary and Nursery School
Mapplewells Primary School, Sutton in Ashfield
Priestsic Primary and Nursery
St Andrew's CofE Primary and Nursery School
St Mary Magdalene Primary School

Bassetlaw

Harworth

All Saints Harworth CofE Primary School
Serlby Park Academy
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School (Harworth)

Langold

Dyscarr Primary School, Langold
Kingston Park Primary and Nursery School
Ramsden Primary School
The Primary School of St Mary and St Martin Blyth

Retford

Bracken Lane Primary and Nursery
Carr Hill Primary and Nursery School
Hallcroft Infant and Nursery School
Ordsall Primary School
Ranby CofE Primary School
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School (Retford)
St Swithun's CofE Primary and Nursery School
Thrumpton Primary

Rural

Beckingham Primary School
Clarborough Primary School
Cuckney CofE Primary School
Elkesley Primary and Nursery School
Everton Primary School
Gamston CE Primary School, Retford
Haggonfields Primary and Nursery School
Leverton Church of England Academy
Mattersey Primary School
Misson Primary School
North Wheatley CofE Primary School
Rampton Primary School
Ranskill Primary School
St Luke's CofE Primary School
St Matthew's CofE Primary
St Peter's CofE Primary School (Gringley)
Sturton CofE Primary School
Sutton-cum-Lound CofE Primary School

Tuxford

Dunham CofE Primary School
East Markham Primary School
Tuxford Primary Academy

Walk & Misterton

Misterton Primary and Nursery School
Walkeringham Primary School

Worksop

Gateford Park Primary School
Holy Family Catholic Primary School, Worksop
Norbridge Academy
Priory CofE Primary and Nursery School
Prospect Hill Infants and Nursery School
Prospect Hill Junior School
Redlands Primary and Nursery School
Ryton Park Primary and Nursery School
Sir Edmund Hillary Primary and Nursery School
St Anne's CofE Primary School
St Augustine's Infant and Nursery School
St Augustine's Junior School
St John's CofE Primary (Worksop) School

Broxtowe

Beeston

Beeston Fields Primary and Nursery School
College House Junior School
John Clifford Primary School
Meadow Lane Infant School
Round Hill Primary School
Rylands Junior School, Beeston
Trent Vale Infant and Nursery School
Alderman Pounder Infant School
Eskdale Junior School
Sunnyside Primary & Nursery School

Bramcote

Albany Infant and Nursery School
Albany Junior School
Bramcote CofE Primary School
Bramcote Hills Primary School
Fairfield Primary School, Stapleford
St John's CofE Primary (Stapleford) School
Trowell CofE Primary School
Wadsworth Fields Primary School
William Lilley Infant and Nursery School

Chilwell

Banks Road Infant School, Toton
Chetwynd Primary Academy
Toton Bispham Drive Junior

Eastwood

Brookhill Leys Primary & Nursery School
Greasley Beauvale Primary School
Lynncroft Primary School
Springbank Primary School
The Priory Catholic Voluntary Academy

Kimberley

Awsworth Primary School
Gilthill Primary School
Hollywell Primary School
Horsendale Primary School
Kimberley Primary School
Larkfields Infant School
Larkfields Junior School
Mornington Primary School

Selston

Brinsley Primary School

Gedling

Arnold

Arnbroom Primary School
Arno Vale Junior School
Arnold Mill Primary School
Arnold View Primary and Nursery School
Coppice Farm Primary School, Arnold
Ernehale Infant School
Ernehale Junior School
Killisick Junior School
Pinewood Infant School and Foundation Unit
Richard Bonington Primary and Nursery
Robert Mellors Primary and Nursery
Seely Church of England Primary School, Arnold
The Good Shepherd Catholic Voluntary Academy
Woodthorpe Infant School

Calverton

Manor Park Infant and Nursery School
Sir John Sherbrooke Junior School
St Wilfrid's CofE Primary School

Carlton

All Hallows CofE Primary School
Central Infant School, Carlton
Central Junior School, Carlton
Colwick St John the Baptist CofE Primary School
Haddon Primary and Nursery School
Netherfield Primary School
Parkdale Primary School
Phoenix Infant and Nursery School
Porchester Junior School
Priory Junior School
Sacred Heart Catholic Voluntary Academy
Standhill Infant School
Stanhope Primary and Nursery School
Willow Farm Primary School

Hucknall

Hawthorne Primary School, Bestwood Village

Mapperley

Mapperley Plains Primary and Nursery School
Westdale Infants School
Westdale Junior School

Ravenshead

Abbey Gates Primary School, Ravenshead

Rural

Burton Joyce Primary School
Lambley Primary School
Linby-cum-Papplewick CE Primary School
Newstead Primary and Nursery School
Woodborough Woods CofE Foundation Primary School

Mansfield

Forest Town

Forest Town Primary and Nursery School
Heatherley Primary School
Holly Primary School, Mansfield
John T Rice Infant and Nursery School
Newlands Junior School

Mansfield East

Abbey Primary School, Mansfield
Asquith Primary and Nursery School
Berry Hill Primary and Nursery School
High Oakham Primary School
King Edward Primary School, Mansfield
Mansfield Primary Academy
Oak Tree Primary and Nursery School
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School (Mansfield)
St Peter's CofE Primary (Mansfield) School
Wynndale Primary School

Mansfield West

Intake Farm Primary School, Mansfield
Rosebrook Primary and Nursery School
St Philip Neri with St Bede Catholic Primary
Sutton Road Primary and Nursery School
Wainwright Primary Academy

Mansfield Woodhouse

Leas Park Junior School
Nettleworth Infant School, Mansfield Woodhouse
Northfield Primary School
Peafield Lane Primary and Nursery School
Robin Hood Primary and Nursery School
St Edmund's CofE Primary and Nursery School

Pleasley

Crescent Primary and Nursery School
Farmilo Primary and Nursery School

Rainworth

Heathlands Primary and Nursery School

Warsop

Birklands Primary and Nursery School
Church Vale Primary School
Eastlands Junior School
Hetts Lane Infant and Nursery School
Netherfield Infant School, Warsop
Sherwood Junior

Newark

Edwinstowe

King Edwin Primary School, Edwinstowe
Samuel Barlow Primary and Nursery School
St Marys CofE Primary School Edwinstowe

Newark Town

Barnby Road Academy: Primary & Nursery School
Bishop Alexander Primary and Nursery School
Bowbridge Primary and Nursery School
Christ Church CofE Infant School
Holy Trinity RC Primary School, Newark
Lovers Lane Primary and Nursery School
Manners Sutton Primary School, Averham
The Mount CofE Primary and Nursery School
William Gladstone Church of England Primary School
Winthorpe Primary School

Balderton

All Saints Primary School, Elston
Chuter Ede Primary School
Coddington CofE Primary and Nursery School
John Hunt Primary School
St Peter's CofE Primary (Farndon) School

Ollerton

Forest View Junior School
Maun Infant School, Ollerton
Ollerton Primary School
St Joseph's Catholic Primary and Nursery (Boughton
Walesby CofE Primary School

Rainworth

Blidworth Oaks Primary and Nursery School
Lake View Primary and Nursery School
Python Hill Primary School

Ravenshead

Ravenshead CofE Primary School

Rural

Crompton View Primary School
Dean Hole CofE Primary School, Caunton
Gunthorpe CofE Primary School
John Blow Primary School, Collingham
Kirklington Primary School
Kneesall CofE Primary School
Lowdham CofE Primary School
Muskham Primary School
North Clifton Primary School
Norwell CofE Primary School
Queen Eleanor Primary School
St Michael's CofE Primary School, Farnsfield
Sutton-on-Trent Primary School

Southwell

Bleasby CofE Primary School
Halam CofE Primary School
Holy Trinity CofE Infant School, Southwell
Lowe's Wong Infant School
Lowe's Wong Junior School

Rushcliffe

Aslockton & Orston

Archbishop Cranmer Primary School, Aslockton
Orston Primary School

Bingham

Carnarvon Primary School
Robert Miles Infant School, Bingham
Robert Miles Junior School, Bingham

Cotgrave

Cotgrave CofE Primary School
The Cotgrave Candleby Lane School

East Leake

Brookside Primary School
Costock CofE Primary School
Lantern Lane Primary School

Flintham

Flintham Primary School

Keyworth

Crossdale Drive Primary School
Keyworth Primary School
Willow Brook Primary School, Keyworth

Rural

Bunny CofE Primary School
Cropwell Bishop Primary School
Gotham Primary School
James Peacock Infant and Nursery School
Kinoulton Primary School
Langar CofE Primary School
Radcliffe-on-Trent Infant and Nursery School
Radcliffe-on-Trent Junior School
St Peter's CofE Junior School
St Peter's CofE Primary School, East Bridgford
Tollerton Primary School
Willoughby Primary School

Sutton & Normanton

Normanton-on-Soar Primary School
Sutton Bonington Primary School

West Bridgford

Abbey Road Primary School, West Bridgford
Edwalton Primary School
Greythorn Primary School
Heymann Primary School
Jesse Gray Primary School
Lady Bay Primary School
Pierrepont Gamston Primary School, West Bridgford
St Edmund Campion Catholic Primary Academy
West Bridgford Infant School
West Bridgford Junior School