

School place planning: Forward view 2024



Access to Education, Employment and Training

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Introduction

This document sets out the local authority's main legal duties and powers in relation to current and future school place provision. It is intended for use as a guidance document to support both the local authority and education providers in detailing where places are available and in planning where additional places may need to be secured in the future.

As a result of significant planned demographic growth and despite substantial capital investment in numerous schemes over the past few years, this document continues to show that there is a need to grow places in a number of areas across the city in future years. It sets out the process for expanding existing provision or opening new provision to address these gaps and lists the areas and schemes where we are planning to secure additional places.

The information provided in this document may change, not least as a result of policy or funding announcements by the Department for Education.

Comments and feedback about this document are welcomed and can be sent to sufficiencyandaccess@milton-keynes.gov.uk.

Please note – it is not a statutory requirement to produce this document. However, we believe it is helpful to the local and national education system that this data is openly shared. The accuracy of school place planning is dependent on a multitude of demographic and economic factors, all of which are beyond our control and can be volatile. We therefore ask the reader to accept that all projections provided are a best estimate based on current data at the time of publication.

Milton Keynes

Planned growth

Plan:MK, which was adopted in 2019, replaced the remaining planning policies kept from the Milton Keynes Local Plan (adopted December 2005) and the Milton Keynes Core Strategy, and became part of the Development Plan to be used in the determination of planning applications within the city. Plan:MK is the new Local Plan for Milton Keynes up to 2031 and sets out the vision and development strategy for the future of the city. Plan:MK will deliver a minimum of 26,500 net dwellings across the city of Milton Keynes over the period 2016-2031.

For all Strategic Urban Extensions listed within Plan:MK, the indicative education needs have been detailed with sites secured to deliver additional education provision.

There is significant planned development across Milton Keynes with over 14,200 homes scheduled to be delivered over the next eight years, with a significant proportion of this being delivered in the new development areas of Milton Keynes. In order to support these communities growing it is right and important that new local school places are delivered within these areas in line with the additional demand the developments bring as they build out across the years.

As a Local Authority we are currently in the early stages of considering what our new local plan will look like which will plan the city's development until 2050. The New City Plan will take forward Milton Keynes City Council's Strategy for 2050 which set out a bold and ambitious vision for Milton Keynes over the next 28 years, including equal opportunities for all, 'lifelong' homes that suit people at all stages of their life, and a pioneering mass rapid transit system. Part of the consideration for the plan will be what education is required for the future of the city across all educational phases.

Key Statistics

- ❖ Population expected to increase by over 35,000 in the next 10 years
- ❖ Proposed 'MK East' and 'South East MK' developments set to deliver up to 8000 homes with school sites identified
- ❖ Over 14,000 new homes projected to be delivered within the next 8 years

Pupil demographics

Since 2017, the pupil population has increased by 5071 children which represents a 12% increase. There was a significant drop in births in 2017/18 of approximately 230 births (Annex B). Births have continued to fall year on year, following the national trend of a fall in birth rates. Given this significant reduction over time, it is possible that even with pupil yield from new housing, that the overall pupil cohort may plateau over the coming years.

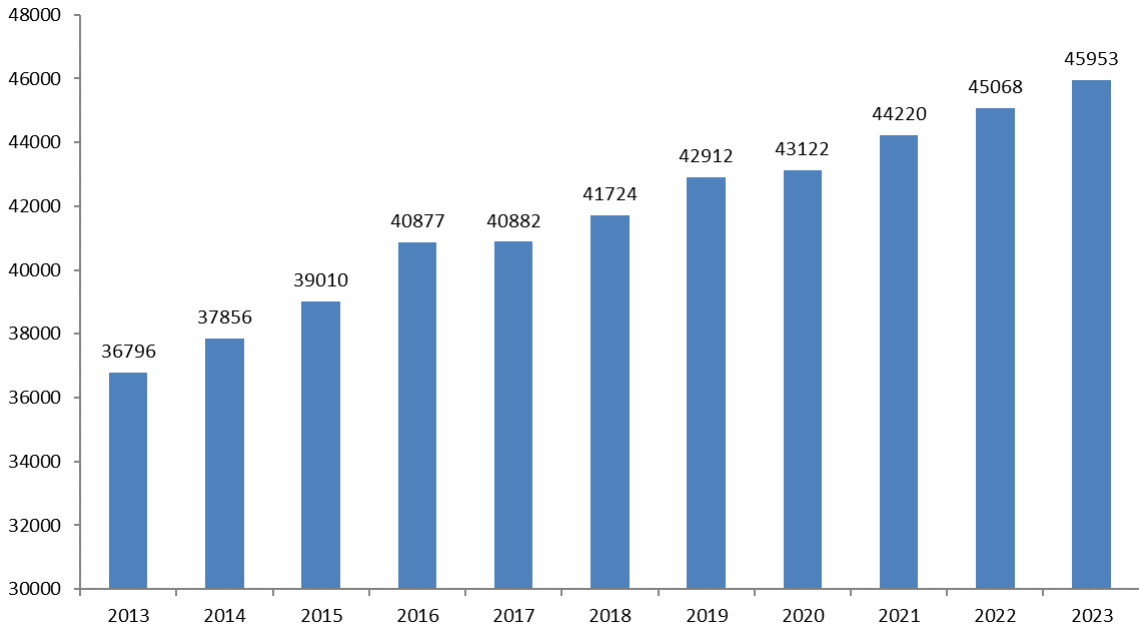


Figure 1: Total number of primary and secondary mainstream pupils, 2013 to 2023 (excluding post-16, special schools and alternative education). Source: School Census Oct 2023

The table below shows that recent growth has focused on primary year groups, particularly Year 4 and Year 6. The growth in the primary phase will naturally progress through to the secondary phase in the coming years.

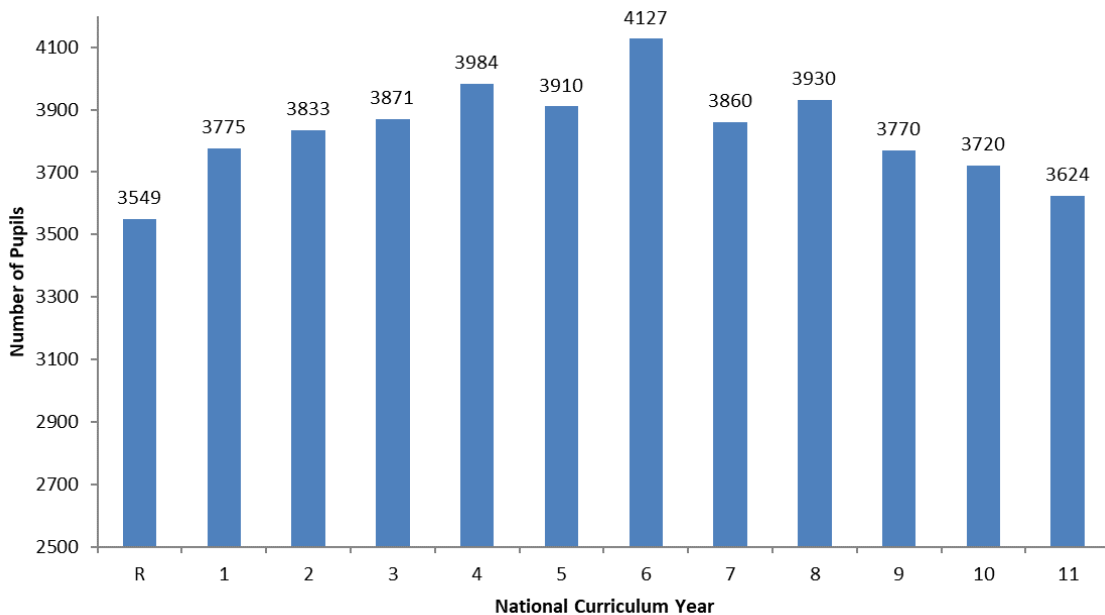


Figure 2: Total number of pupils in each year group, October 2023 (excluding post-16, special schools and alternative education). Source: School Census October 2023

Getting the balance right

In a system full of contextual changes, many of which are not controlled by the council, there are a number of factors that influence strategic thinking such as:

- Housing market and the number of homes sold
- Timing of families moving into homes and applying for school places
- Number of children living in each home
- Phasing, timing and alterations to housing developments
- Brexit
- Covid
- Economics; recessions
- Global situations; Ukraine, Syrian and Afghan refugees and Hong Kong nationals
- Birth rates both nationally and locally
- Parental preferences
- Ofsted ratings
- Admission responsibilities; maintained schools and own admission authority schools
- Changes to being an importer versus an exporter of pupils
- Neighbouring local authority activities
- Central Government agenda and policies

The above plus many other factors mean the 'right' number of places for the medium to long term future is challenging to predict.

Whilst a shortfall in provision would result in the Council not being able to meet its statutory duty and emergency plans being put in place to address this, a surplus in provision brings other risks and challenges such as financial sustainability.

Providing extra places at schools in the developing areas of Milton Keynes can result in children moving out of their current schools into these places (sometimes for no clear reason), precluding those yet to move into the area from obtaining a place, and destabilising existing schools. Such mobility is not supportive of improving outcomes for children. Further to this, the capital resources provided to the council to ensure sufficiency of school places are limited. It would therefore be inappropriate to invest in creating 'empty places' in the system.

This fine balance is further complicated by the need to grow places in the growth areas of Milton Keynes whilst simultaneously working with schools as appropriate, to contract in more established areas that may be experiencing reduced demand due to a fall in birth rates or parental preference.

It is also critical that places are available not only at the typical point of entry (e.g. Year R for September start) but also 'in year' for those needing to access school places outside of typical points. Not all unfilled school places can be considered 'surplus' either. There is a requirement for a level of spare school capacity being necessary to not only accommodate children 'in-year' but to also provide suitable flexibility for unexpected influxes of children and expressions of parental preference. Government recommends that it is reasonable for authorities to aim for between five and ten percent surplus to allow for this flexibility.

Getting the balance of places available right is therefore key.

Reducing school places

It is recognised that there is a current decline in pupil numbers within established communities and a significant drop in birth rates since 2014 when pupil numbers previously peaked. This means that there is a significant surplus at primary level whilst the secondary sector is beginning to feel the previous primary pupil number increase. The council's strategy is to proactively work in partnership with those schools in Milton Keynes that are experiencing a decline to see how they can be supported to stabilise their pupil numbers or to consider whether there may be alternative delivery models available.

This is typically achieved through a PAN change, PAN cap implementation or a combination of both.

PAN reductions are implemented following engagement with the council and the completion of a statutory consultation process. This reduces the number of children the school are legally required to admit at the point of entry in future years.

PAN caps are a flexible option available to schools that can be promptly implemented or removed at any time, in partnership and following engagement with the council. Caps can be applied individually to particular year groups and limit the number of pupils that will be admitted to any existing year group.

To further support schools in their future planning, projected demographic demand data is shared with schools annually. This includes demand regarding their own catchment area, school liaison group and across the city. All schools are encouraged to engage with us if they are concerned about their future pupil numbers so that the team can understand how best they can be supported.

Since 2018, we have worked with a number of schools to reduce PANs permanently, removing 527 places at the point of entry to the school (Year R) and 90 places at the point of entry to secondary school (Year 7).

Since the recent announcement by the Schools Adjudicator confirming the ability to implement PAN caps for in-year admissions, the service has also worked with a number of schools over the past two years to introduce PAN caps to support the current reduction in demand. In partnership with the sector there are currently over 1,500 places that have been removed from year groups in the primary phase and just under 400 places removed from current year groups in the secondary phase.

However, there is still more work to do to ensure that schools across Milton Keynes remain sustainable during this period of reduced demand. If you would like to know more about reducing school places at your school, please get in contact at sufficiencyandaccess@milton-keynes.gov.uk.

Provision of new school places

The Education Act 1996 legislated that local authorities should have regard to sections 13, 13A and 14 of the Education Act 1996 which require local authorities to: ensure that sufficient primary, secondary and further education is available to meet the needs of their population; ensure that their education functions are exercised with a view to promoting high standards; ensuring fair access to opportunity for education and learning, and promote the fulfilment of learning potential. **This duty still stands.**

This section outlines the legal framework around the delivery of that duty.

Despite the current diversity of the school system and the reduced legal powers Local Authorities now hold, the council continues to be responsible for ensuring that every child living in Milton Keynes is able to access a school place.

However, this duty sits alongside the increasing number of self-governed academies, multi-academy trusts and free schools and therefore the role of the council is to work in partnership with all education providers.

If, as part of its planning to fulfil this duty, the council identifies that there is a significant change to a school required, such as expansion or change of age range, it is required to follow separate legal processes, depending on the type of school to which the change would apply.

Funding to commission new school places

To support the sufficiency statutory duty, the council is allocated 'Basic Need' funding. This is allocated to the council for all types of school, including academies. The amount provided is generated by the completion of the School Capacity Collection (SCAP) which each council is required to complete annually in the summer term.

When additional school places are opened, the local Schools Forum is able to determine that a proportion of the Dedicated Schools Grant is retained centrally in order to revenue fund those places in advance of the school's budget. This enables schools to resource new places in a way which is timely, effective and maximises the chance of those places being of high quality whilst also supporting to limit the impact on neighbouring local schools and school across the local system.

Local authorities are expected to negotiate financial contributions (known as Section 106 or Planning Obligations) from developers where new housing will mean that additional school places are required. Those contributions could be any or a combination of finance, land or buildings.

Proposals to make significant changes (maintained schools)

The following examples may be deemed to be a 'significant change':

- Enlargement of premises or expansion onto an additional site (or satellite site)
- Reducing pupil's numbers in mainstream schools
- Change of age range or adding or removing a sixth form
- Closing an additional site or transfer to a new site
- Changes of category
- Establishing, removing or altering SEN provision or changing types of need catered for by a special school
- Boarding provision

For proposals involving a significant change to existing maintained schools (community, voluntary controlled, voluntary aided and foundation) the council will need to work with the school(s) concerned and, if a proposal is agreed by the governing body, the council can propose this change itself. In so doing the council must have regard for the Department for Education (DfE) statutory guidance '[Making significant changes to maintained schools](#)', January 2023.

These regulations are accompanied by '[Opening and closing maintained schools](#)', January 2023 which clearly outlines what must legally take place. The statutory process has four stages:

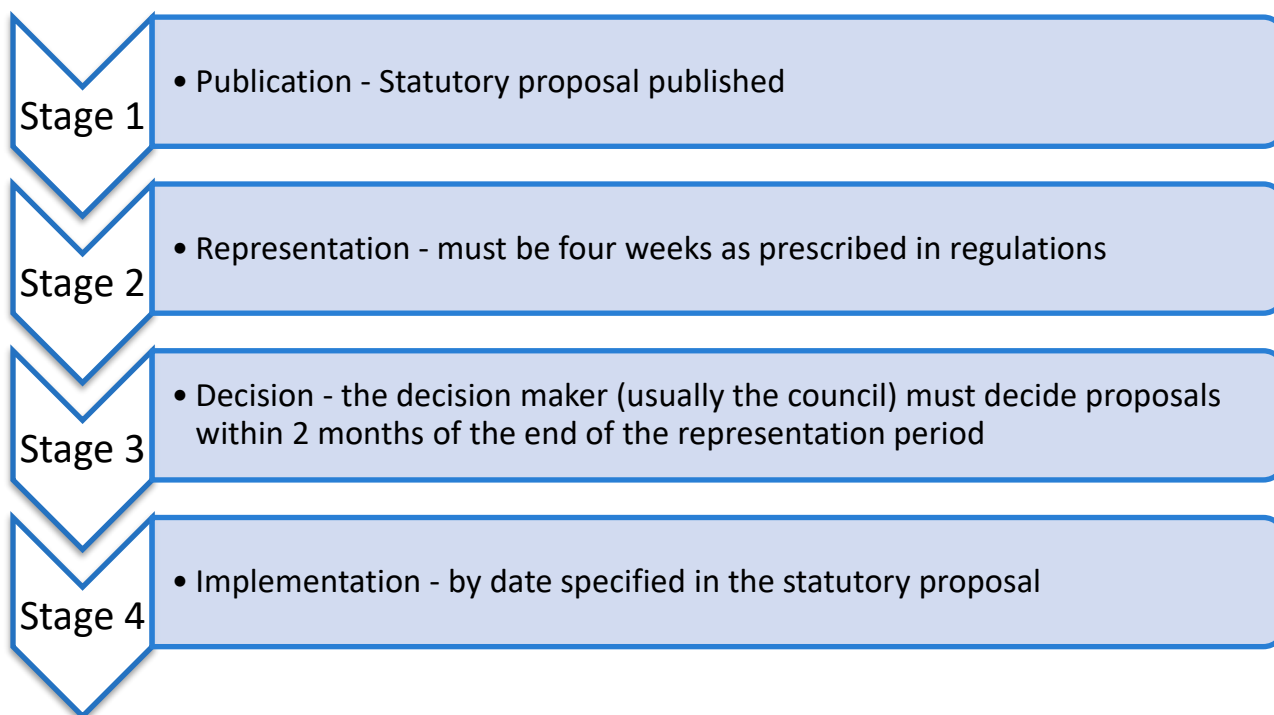


Figure 3: Statutory process for making prescribed changes to maintained schools

There is not a prescribed 'pre-publication' consultation period for significant changes but the guidance is clear that there is a strong expectation on councils to informally consult with interested parties in developing their proposal prior to publication. It is best practice to consult during term time.

Proposals to make significant changes (academies)

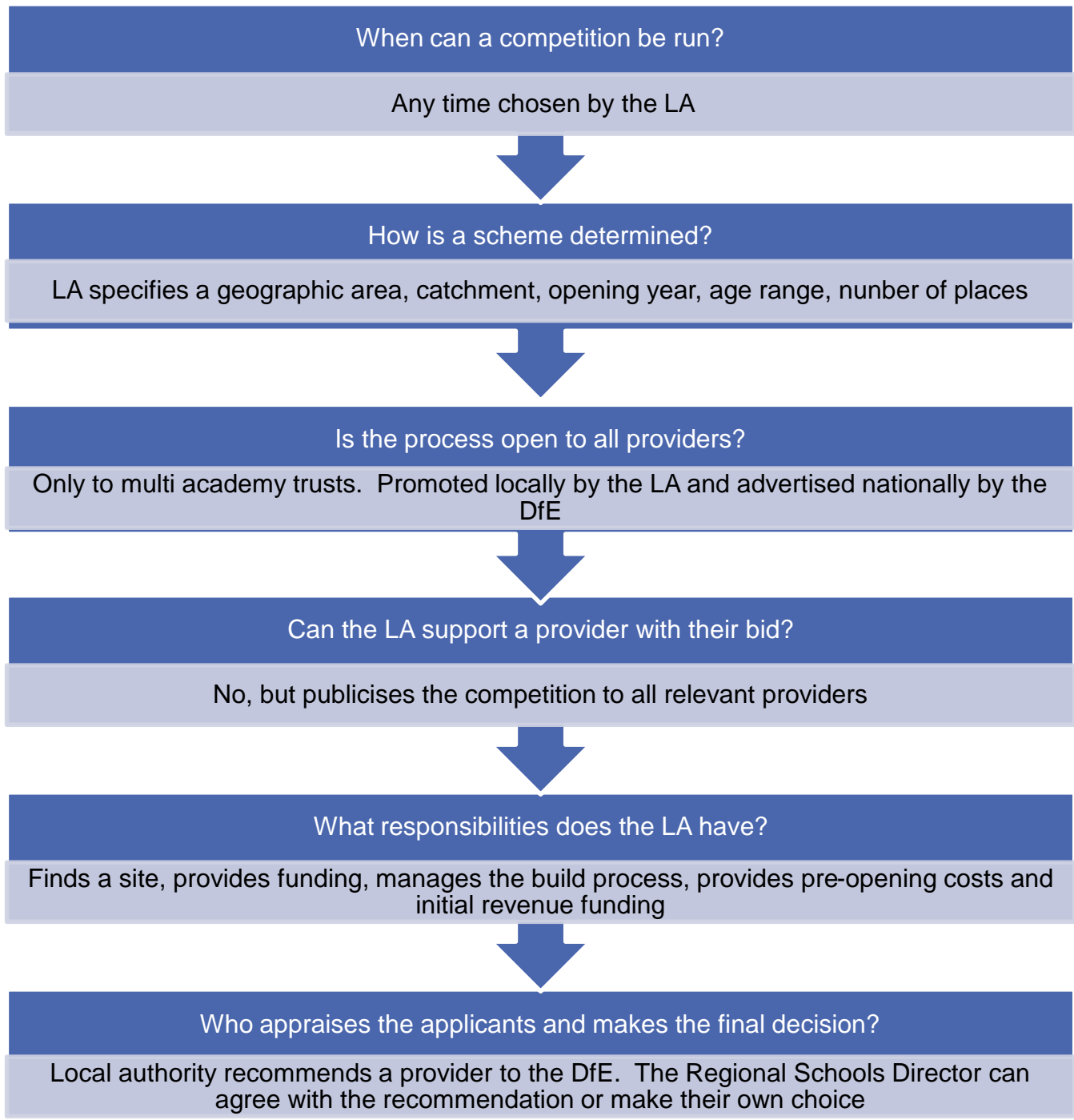
For changes involving a significant change to an existing academy the council will need to work with the academy concerned but, if a proposal is agreed, the council is not able to propose this itself. Instead the academy must have regard for the DfE guidance '[Making significant changes to an open academy and closure by mutual agreement](#)', January 2022. This DfE guidance document provides advice to academy trusts on what they need to do to make a significant change (which in general has an impact on the number, type and / or location of school places) to an open academy and whether their proposal will need to follow the 'fast track' application or will require a full business case to be submitted to the Regional Schools Director.

Establishing new provision

When there is a need for establishing a new school in the local area, the local authority will run a free school presumption competition whereby new school proposers (academy trusts) are able to submit an application.

The illustration below shows the process of establishing a new school.

Presumption Competition



Current plans for new provision

This section outlines where in Milton Keynes we have secured school sites to meet expected additional demand from new development areas and clarifies the proposed governance where determined and the total number of places that will be provided by each scheme. Please note that for schools opening in new residential developments, it is recommended that places are opened on a phased basis in alignment with housing completions.

Primary school places – unconfirmed schemes (school sites have been secured within these areas but scheme timings have yet to be determined and may be subject to planning permission or the statutory consultation process)

Location	Tickford Fields, Newport Pagnell
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	420 primary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Eaton Leys
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	210 primary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	South East Milton Keynes
Name	To be confirmed (SE Primary 2)
Type	New school
Size	630 primary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Primary 4, Western Expansion Area
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	630 primary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Primary 2, 3 and 4, MK East
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New schools
Size	Up to 1470 primary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

All-through school places – Unconfirmed schemes (school sites have been secured within these areas but scheme timings have yet to be determined and may be subject to planning permission or the statutory consultation process)

Location	MK East
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	630 primary and 1500 secondary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	South East Milton Keynes
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	630 primary and 1050 secondary places
Governance	Subject to free school competition
Date	To be confirmed
Status	Subject to planning permission

Special educational needs provision

Local Authorities have duties under section 14 of the Education Act 1996 to ensure sufficiency of school places available to meet the needs of all children and young people living within the authority area, or for whom they have responsibilities. This includes having regard to the need to secure provision for children and young people with SEND.

SEN pressures continue to rise nationally, this has been felt locally with significant pressure on the special and mainstream education system. The number of children living in Milton Keynes with an Education Health Care plan (EHCP) has risen over recent years in line with a growing population.

The needs of children and young people with an EHCP are met through a combination of mainstream schools, mainstream schools with specialist units, and special school provision:

Stage	Mainstream	Special	Total
Early Years (Yr N1-N2)	5	7	12
Foundation (Yr R)	47	16	63
Key Stage 1 (Yr 1-2)	183	47	230
Key Stage 2 (Yr 3-6)	387	294	681
Key Stage 3 (Yr 7-9)	268	305	573
Key Stage 4 (Yr 10-11)	148	180	328
16+ Years (Yr 12-14)	19	137	156
Total	1057	986	2043

Figure 6: Children with an EHCP in Milton Keynes (October 2023 School Census)

There are six special schools in Milton Keynes:

School	Age Range	Year Groups	Specialism
Romans Field	5 to 11	1 to 6	Social, emotional and mental health needs
Slated Row	4 to 19	R to 14	Specific learning difficulties
Stephenson Academy	11 to 19	6 to 14	Social, emotional and mental health needs
The Redway	2 to 19	N to 14	Profound and multiple difficulties
The Woodlands	4 to 19	R to 14	Social communication needs
White Spire	5 to 19	1 to 14	Specific learning difficulties

Figure 7: Summary of special school provision

There are two alternative provision schools in Milton Keynes:

School	Age Range	Year Groups
MK Primary Pupil Referral Unit	4 to 11	R to 6
Bridge Academy	11 to 19	7 to 14

Figure 8: Summary of alternative school provision

School	Age Range	Year Groups	Specialism
Charles Warren Academy	4-11	R to 6	Speech, language and communication
New Bradwell Primary School	3-11	R to 6	Social communication needs
Orchard Academy	7-11	3 to 6	Social communication needs
Shepherdswell Academy	4-7	R to 3	Speech, language and communication

St Paul's Catholic School	11-19	7 to 14	Social communication needs, hearing impaired, visually impaired
The Radcliffe School	11-19	7 to 14	Social communication needs

Figure 8: Summary of mainstream unit provision

As of October 2023 Milton Keynes census, there were a total of 986 pupils attending the six special schools and alternative provision. Of that total, 921 lived in Milton Keynes and 65 living in other local authority areas. It must be noted that there are also a significant number of Milton Keynes children currently accessing out of borough provision.

Place planning for the SEN sector

Currently 2.2% of Milton Keynes' children and young people are educated in dedicated specialist provision which includes special schools, SEN departments within mainstream schools and out of county provision. An incremental increase in demand is estimated for specialist provision year-on-year. There are two factors contributing to this; an increase in children requiring specialist provision as a result of increased complexity of need and a rise in the number of children and young people moving into Milton Keynes that require special school provision.

Despite continued growth across Milton Keynes, no new special school has been provided since Milton Keynes became a unitary authority (1997), apart from the new build of the Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC) provision at The Woodlands School, which was previously sited in Simpson. Additionally, special schools in Milton Keynes have expanded through the development of additional classrooms and redesign of spaces, a second site of Slated Row School has been developed at Kents Hill Park and Redway School has developed a transitions department in a separate building. Over the past 18 months there has also been the development and delivery of Autistic Spectrum Condition places at St Paul's Catholic School as well as additional Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) places at existing SEMH schools, Romans Field and Stephenson Academy.

Assessing the capacity of the special school place system is complex. There is no 'net capacity' assessment available as there is for the rest of the maintained mainstream system and no PAN is required by law. Instead, conversations have taken place with each of the six special schools to determine the maximum number of children that each school could admit without prejudicing the quality of education.

A SEN Place Planning Group has been created to ensure SEN place planning matters are strategically and collaboratively considered with the sector and support to ensure that the council continues to meet its statutory SEN sufficiency duty and that wherever possible, children can have their needs met in local provision. The group is made up of a range of council officers, headteachers of both mainstream and special schools, as well as representation from the Parent and Carers Alliance (PACA).

There are several workstreams currently underway to add SEN places to the local system:

- The development of additional places with a specialism in Autistic Spectrum Condition (ASC) across both primary and secondary phases.
- The development of a High Complex needs provision which will be available for the start of the 2024/25 academic year (subject to completion of capital project currently underway).
- The capital project completion of the new ASC unit at St Paul's Catholic School which has been providing places from September 2023, with the new building ready for the 2024/25 academic year. When fill to capacity this provided an additional 24 places

- A comprehensive review of current local post 16 provision to determine priority gaps in provision for young people in Milton Keynes.

Alongside this work there is a continued focus on inclusion of SEN children within mainstream settings and this will continue to be a priority for us. The requirement for future SEN places will continue to be monitored by the SEN Place Planning group with any plans for additional places strategically and collaboratively considered with the sector.

Planning areas and opportunities

For school place planning purposes, Milton Keynes is divided into the following planning areas:

- North planning area
- North West planning area
- Central planning area
- South planning area
- South West planning area
- South East planning area

Milton Keynes also accommodates six voluntary aided Catholic schools which attract pupils from across the city and therefore do not sit within any of the planning areas.

A detailed list of schools included in each planning area can be found at Annex G.

The following analysis of the planning areas shows current and projected supply and demand of school places, with opportunities for new provision highlighted.

Please note:

- The Planned Admission Numbers (PAN) reflect those set in September 2024 and any increases in PAN from new schools or expansions are based on estimated timescales as detailed earlier in this document. These can be subject to change dependent on external factors such as development build out and planning permission.
- The total number of places required is based upon current numbers on roll and projected pupil yield from expected housing. The timing and pupil yield from new housing is also subject to change.
- Reception year projections are calculated using ONS birth data. Projections beyond 2026 are calculated using periodic ONS birth data trends.
- The total PAN from 2025 onwards are not yet set and subject to change, should it be decided that additional places are not required.

Data Sources

- October School Census 2023
- ONS Birth Data
- DfE National Statistics
- MKCC 2023 Housing Schedule
- 2017 Pupil Yield Survey: [Pupil Product Ratio Study – Milton Keynes Council 2017](#)

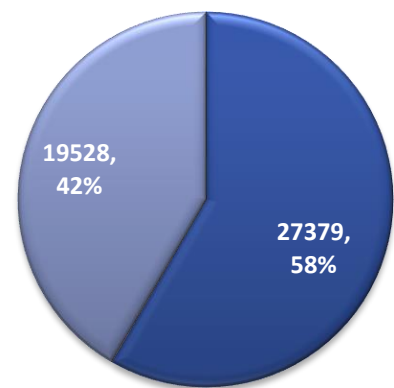
Milton Keynes



Key Statistics

- ❖ **46907** pupils reside and attend school in Milton Keynes (excluding nursery and post-16)
- ❖ **27** infant schools
- ❖ **11** junior schools
- ❖ **51** primary schools
- ❖ **12** secondary schools
- ❖ **3** all-through schools
- ❖ **6** special schools
- ❖ **2** alternative education provisions

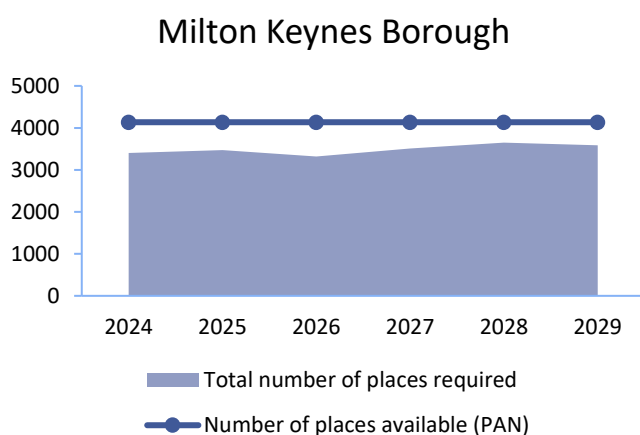
Pupil breakdown



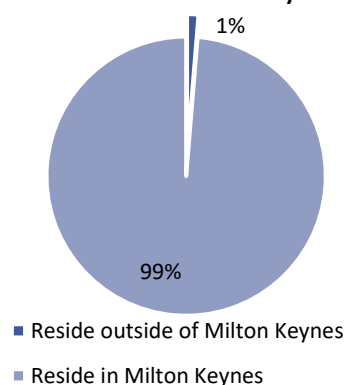
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Primary Sector

Milton Keynes Overview: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	4135	4135	4135	4135	4135	4135
Total number of places required for Year R	3406	3468	3321	3511	3649	3587
Balance of Places	729	667	814	624	486	548
Surplus/Deficit	18%	16%	20%	15%	12%	13%

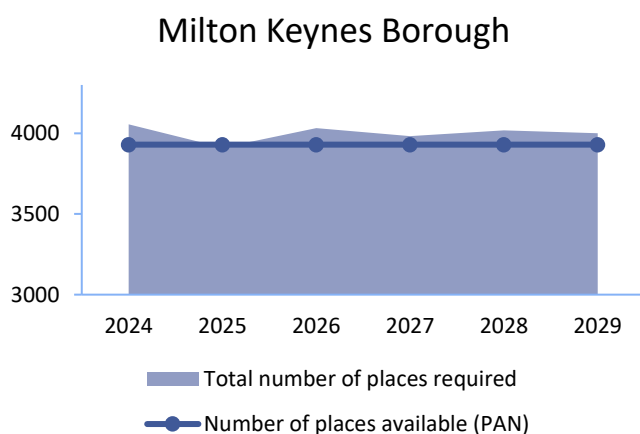


Primary pupils attending school in Milton Keynes

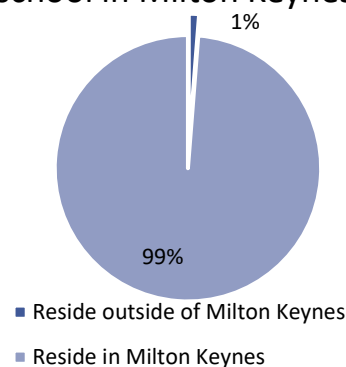


Secondary Sector

Milton Keynes Overview: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	3930	3930	3930	3930	3930	3930
Total number of places required for Year 7	4056	3911	4033	3983	4018	4000
Balance of Places	-126	19	-103	-53	-88	-70
Surplus/Deficit (%)	-3.2%	0.5%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-2.2%	-1.8%



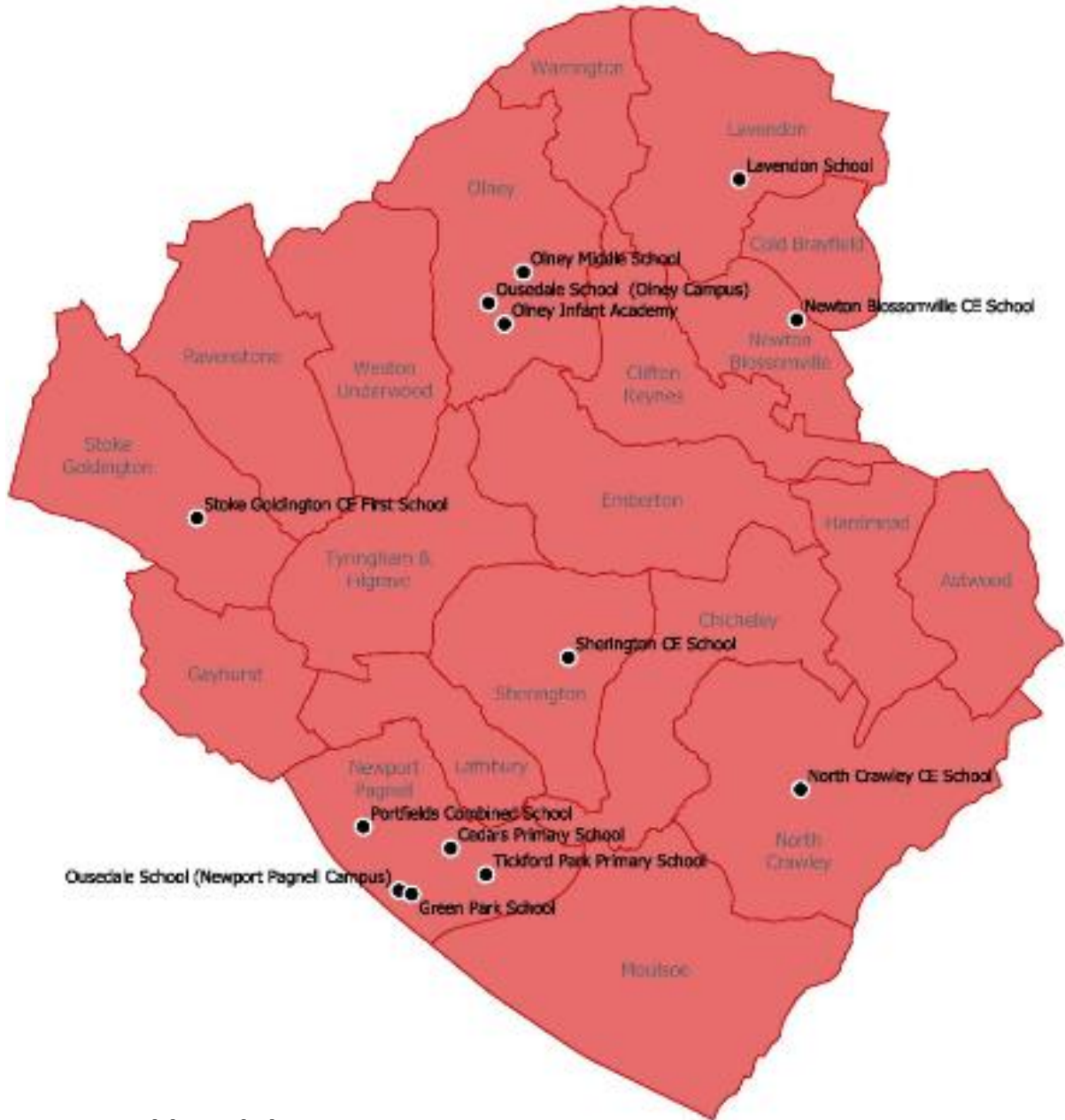
Secondary pupils attending school in Milton Keynes



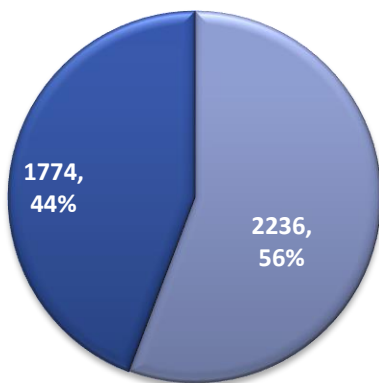
Key points

- ❖ The primary sector shows a significant fall in demand due to a dip in birth rates. Despite additional housing demand projections, indicate there will be a significant surplus of primary places.
- ❖ Demand for additional secondary school places will grow but fluctuate over the years across the city with demand peaking in 2024 as the primary bulge works its way into the secondary sector. The council is working with Milton Keynes Secondary Heads to release additional places as appropriate to ensure sufficiency duties are met whilst avoiding an over-supply of places.

North Planning Area



Pupil breakdown



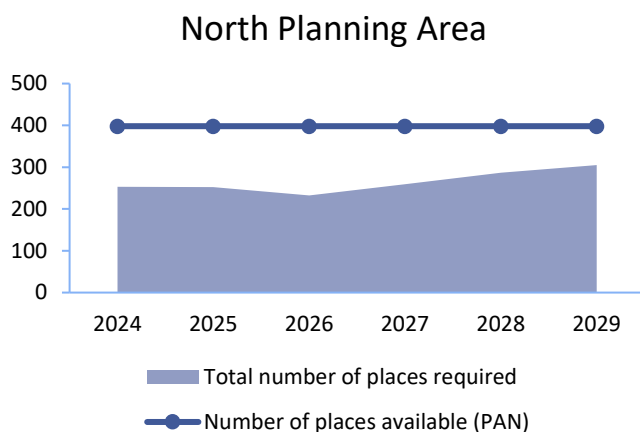
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Key Statistics

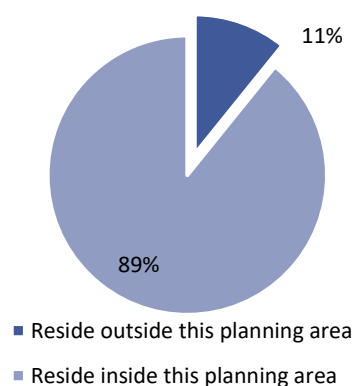
- ❖ **4010** school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ **5** infant schools
- ❖ **1** junior school
- ❖ **5** primary schools
- ❖ **1** secondary school

Primary Sector

North Planning Area: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	398	398	398	398	398	398
Total number of places required for Year R	253	252	232	259	287	305
Balance of Places	145	146	166	139	111	93

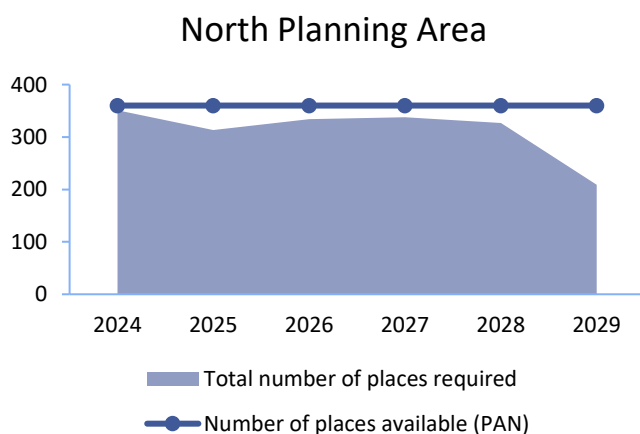


Primary pupils attending school in this area

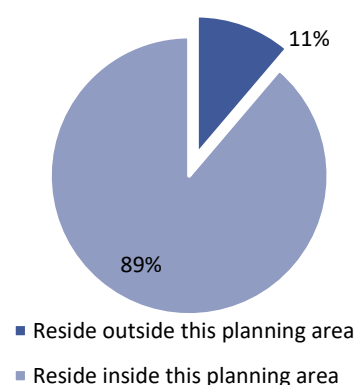


Secondary Sector

North Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	360	360	360	360	360	360
Total number of places required for Year 7	351	313	334	338	327	309
Balance of Places	9	47	26	22	33	51



Secondary pupils attending school in this area



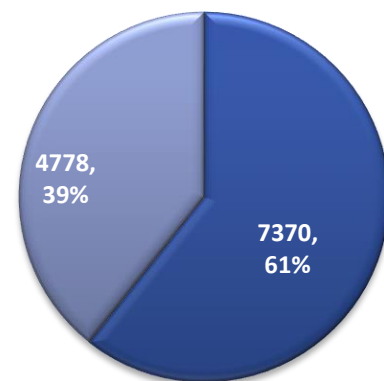
Key points

- ❖ **Tickford Fields** – development site of up to 930 dwellings at Tickford Fields identified within the Newport Pagnell Neighbourhood Plan. A site for a new 2FE primary school has been secured within the site to support pressure from new housing. Current need and potential timing is being monitored and reviewed annually.
- ❖ **MK East** – a development consisting of up to 5000 dwellings planned.

North West Planning Area



Pupil breakdown



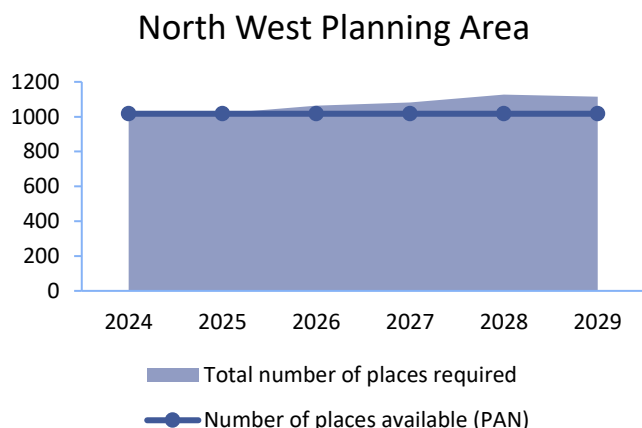
Key Statistics

- ❖ **12148** school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ **11** infant schools
- ❖ **5** junior schools
- ❖ **11** primary schools
- ❖ **3** secondary schools

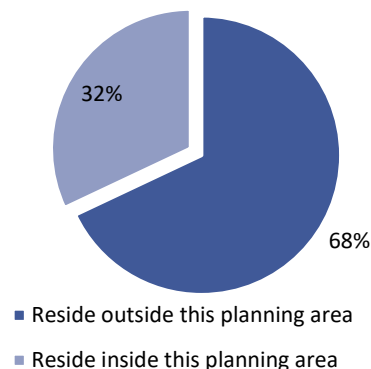
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Primary Sector

North West Planning Area: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017
Total number of places required for Year R	1008	1020	1064	1081	1127	1114
Balance of Places	9	-3	-47	-64	-110	-97

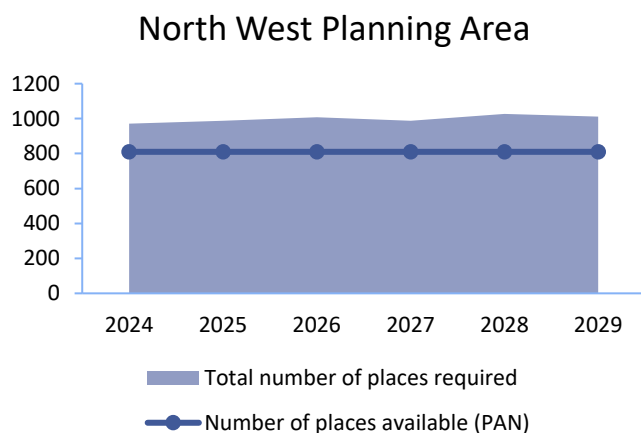


Primary pupils attending school in this area

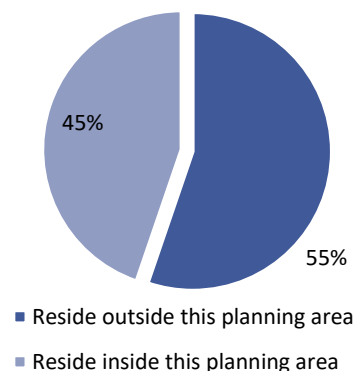


Secondary Sector

North West Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	810	810	810	810	810	810
Total number of places required for Year 7	972	988	1007	987	1027	1011
Balance of Places	-162	-178	-197	-177	-217	-201



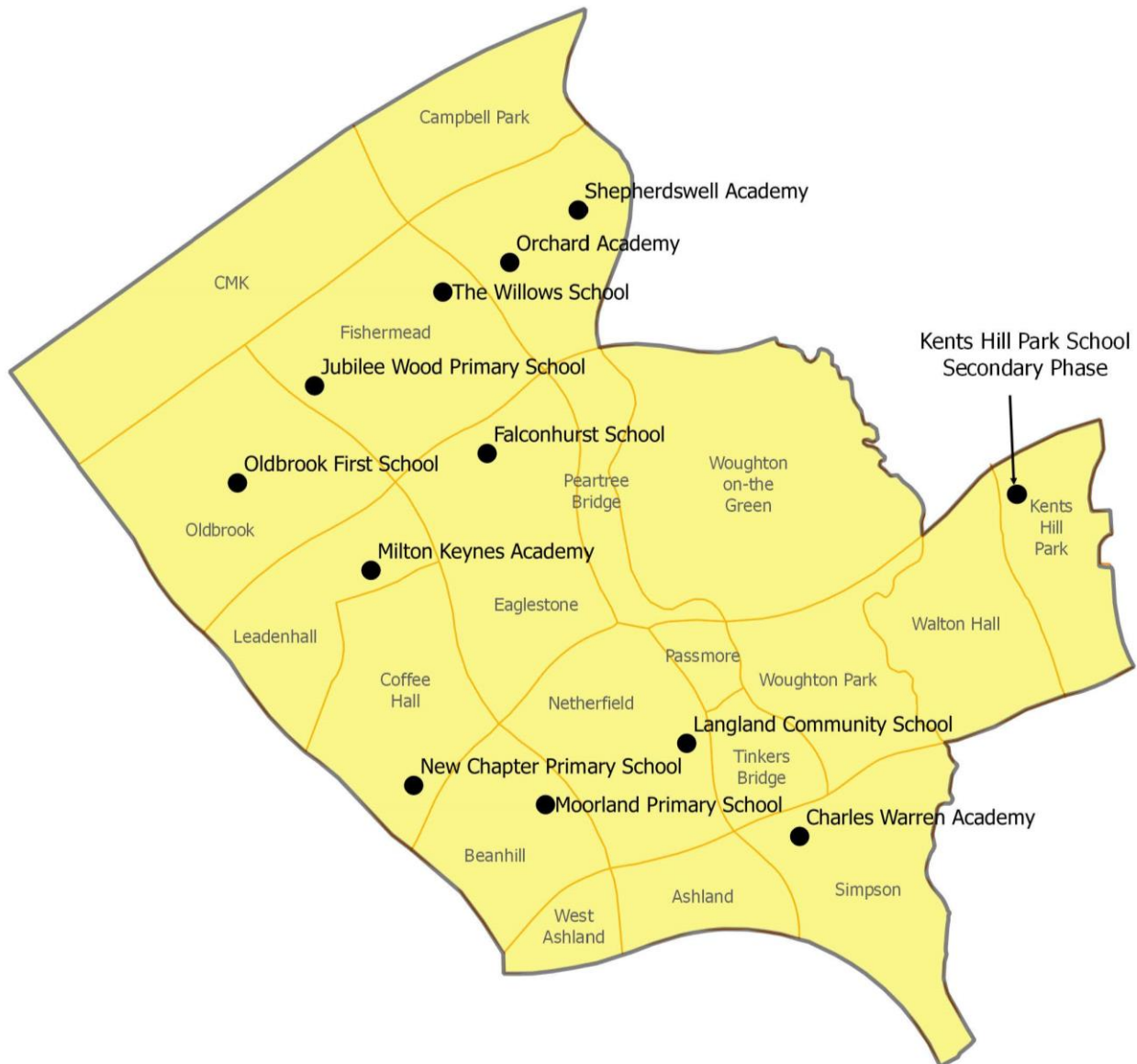
Secondary pupils attending school in this area



Key points

- ❖ **Western Expansion Area** – a development of up to 6,600 dwellings is currently underway and set to continue beyond 2030. Three primary schools (Whitehouse, Fairfields and Watling Primary) and the secondary school (Watling Academy) are already open. 6FE of the new secondary school opened in 2020 with the remainder to be opened gradually in line with demand. One further primary school planned for the area is still to be delivered.
- ❖ **Primary Provision** – whilst projections currently show a shortfall this position does not take into account the additional places available once all new schools in the area provide places up to their built capacity. Once these places are released a shortfall is no longer projected. We will continue to monitor the position and work with the primary sector on the timing of release of any new places to reduce the likelihood of oversupply.
- ❖ **Secondary provision** – there is a projected need for additional secondary school places in the area, however in 2023 not all the places available were allocated for children starting Year 7, as some parents chose to access provision in other planning areas. This position will continue to be monitored in partnership with the sector.

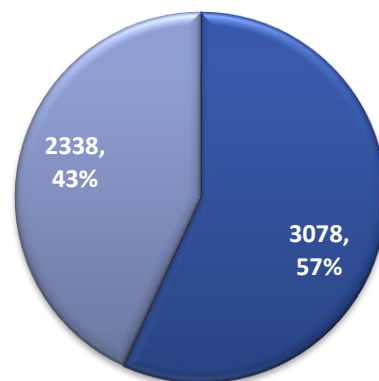
Central Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 5416 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 3 infant schools
- ❖ 1 junior school
- ❖ 6 primary schools
- ❖ 2 secondary schools

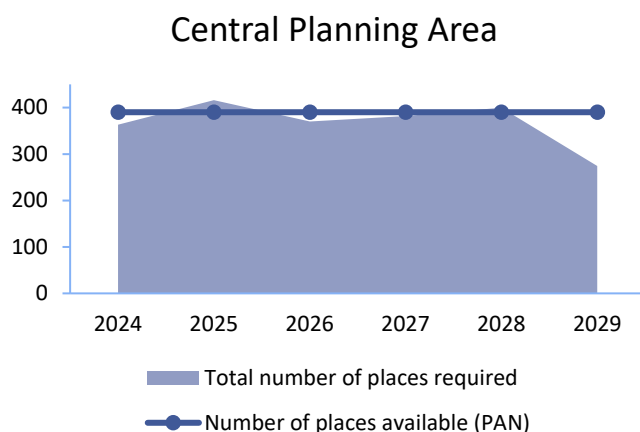
Pupil breakdown



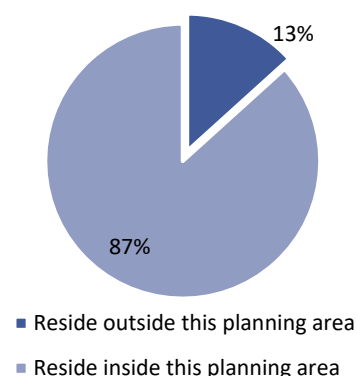
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Primary Sector

Central Planning Area: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	390	390	390	390	390	390
Total number of places required for Year R	363	416	370	382	400	374
Balance of Places	27	-26	20	8	-10	16

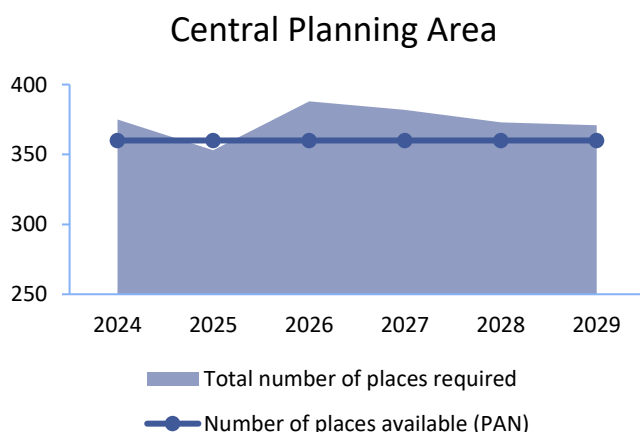


Primary pupils attending school in this area

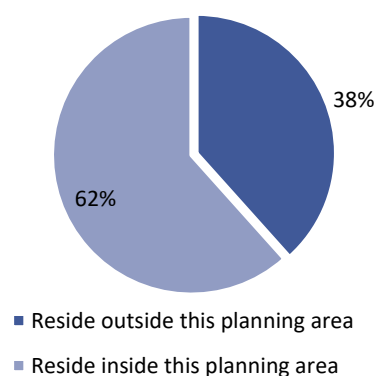


Secondary Sector

Central Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	360	360	360	360	360	360
Total number of places required for Year 7	375	353	388	382	373	371
Balance of Places	-15	7	-28	-22	-13	-11



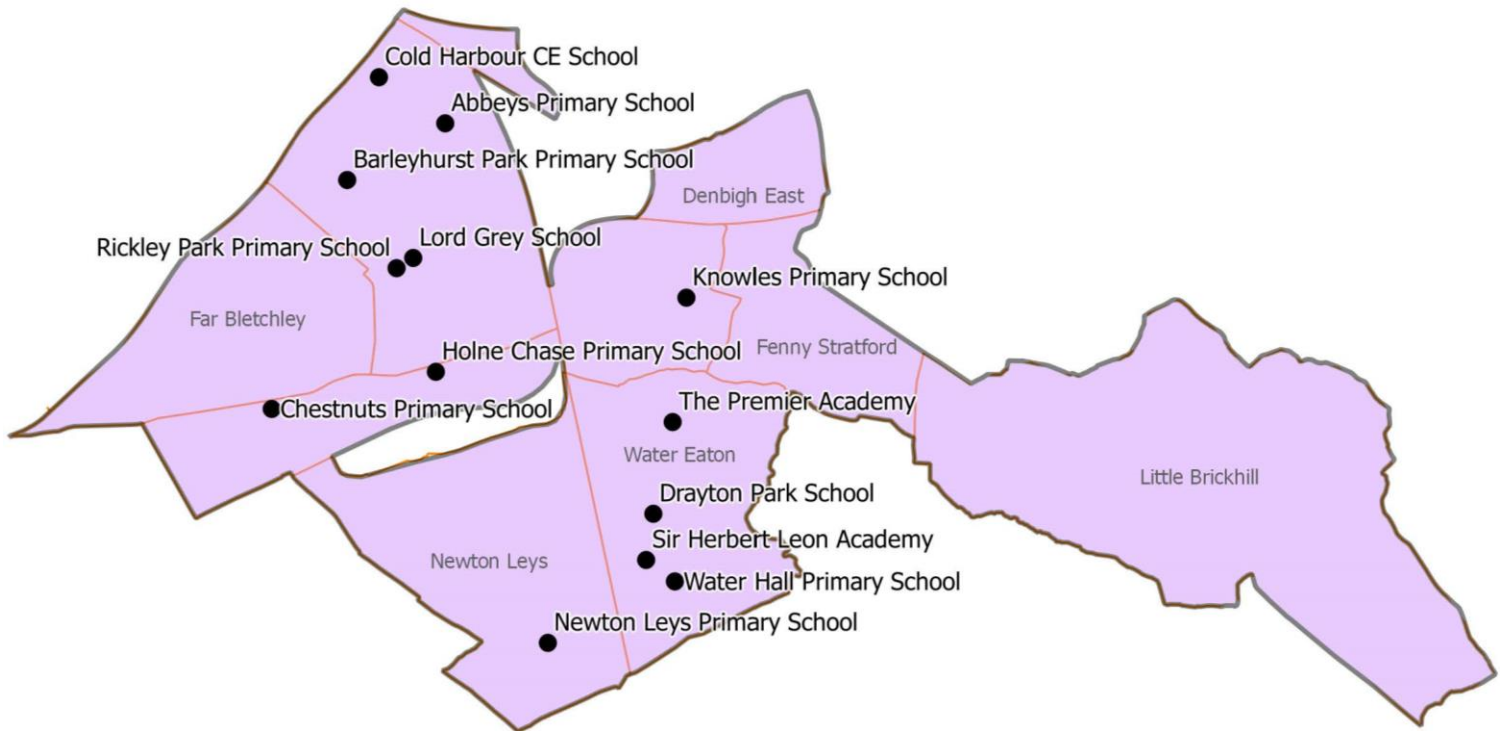
Secondary pupils attending school in this area



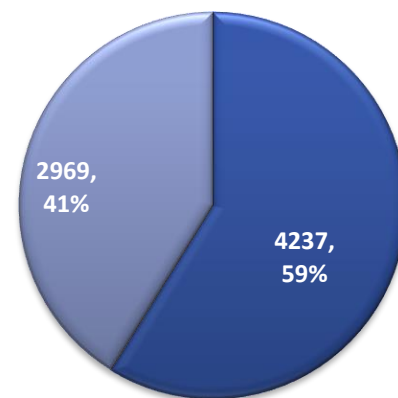
Key points

- ❖ **Central Milton Keynes and Campbell Park** – over 5,000 dwellings projected to be delivered over the next ten years. A significant proportion of these dwellings are likely to be flats/apartments and therefore generate lower pupil yield; therefore, it is possible that additional demand could be accommodated within existing local schools. The position will continue to be monitored.
- ❖ **Secondary provision** – there is a projected need for additional secondary school places in the area, however in 2023 not all the places available were allocated for children starting Year 7, as some parents chose to access provision in other planning areas. This position will continue to be monitored in partnership with the secondary sector to carry out any mitigative action required to ensure local children can access local provision.

South Planning Area



Pupil breakdown



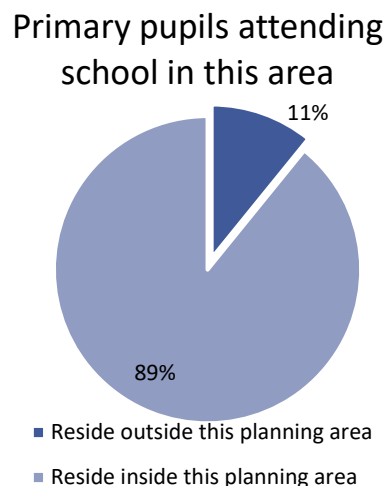
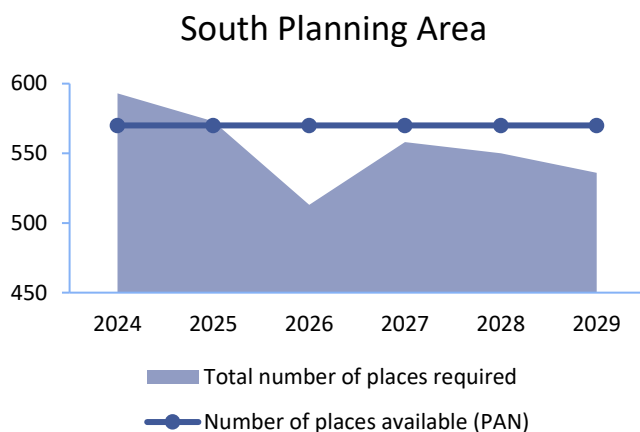
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Key Statistics

- ❖ **7206** school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ **11** primary schools
- ❖ **2** secondary schools

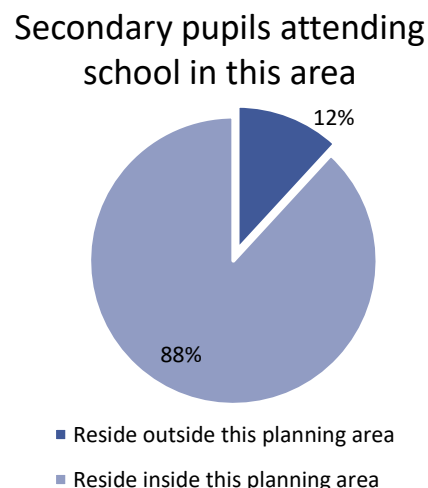
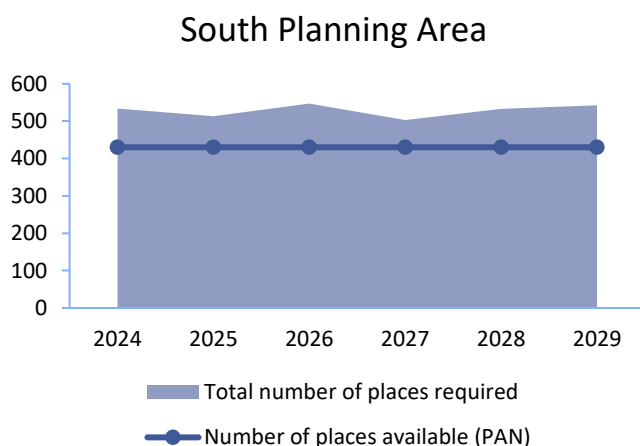
Primary Sector

South Planning Area: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	570	570	570	570	570	570
Total number of places required for Year R	593	573	513	558	550	536
Balance of Places	-23	-3	57	12	20	34



Secondary Sector

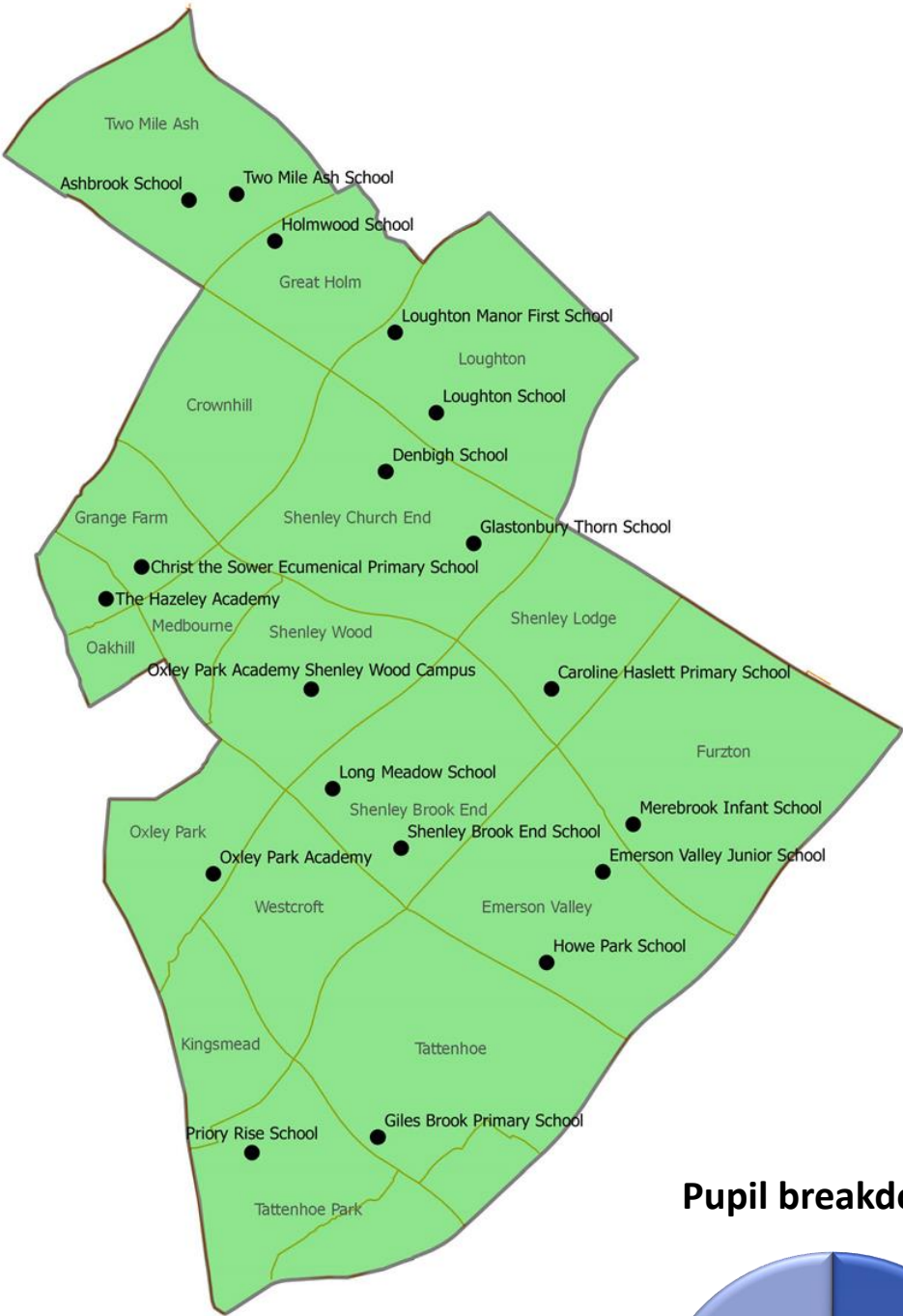
South Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	430	430	430	430	430	430
Total number of places required for Year 7	534	513	547	503	533	542
Balance of Places	-104	-83	-117	-73	-103	-112



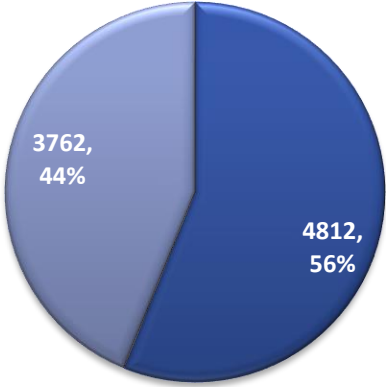
Key points

- ❖ **Eaton Leys** – Development underway for up to 450 dwellings, site secured within the development for 1FE primary school. Development currently scheduled for completion financial year 25/26.
- ❖ **Primary and secondary provision** – whilst current projections indicate there is a need for additional primary and secondary school places in the area, admissions data shows that the current number of places available is sufficient for demand as some parents are choosing to access provision in other planning areas. As a result of this a number of schools in this area have recently reduced their PAN. This position will continue to be monitored in partnership with the sector.

South West Planning Area



Pupil breakdown



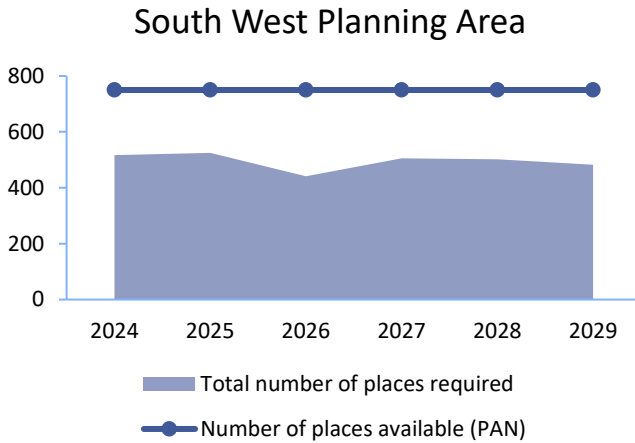
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Key Statistics

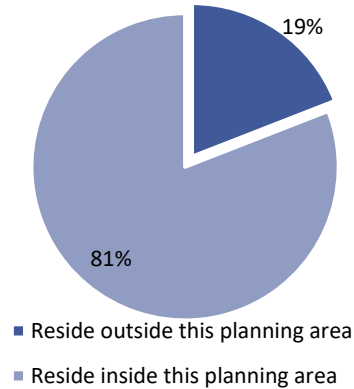
- ❖ **8574** school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ **6** infant schools
- ❖ **3** junior schools
- ❖ **6** primary schools
- ❖ **3** secondary schools

Primary Sector

South West Planning Area: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	750	750	750	750	750	750
Total number of places required for Year R	517	525	441	505	502	483
Balance of Places	233	225	309	245	248	267

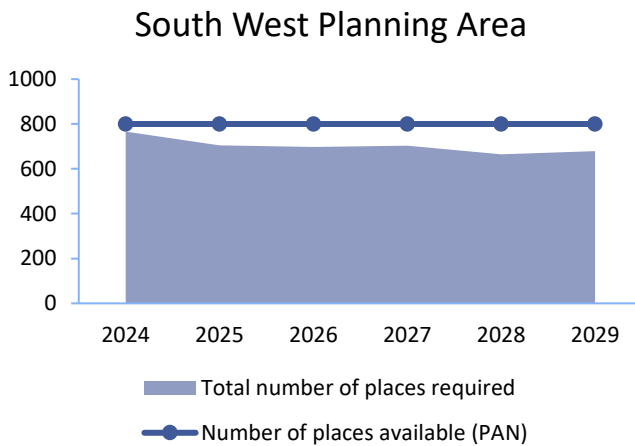


Primary pupils attending school in this area

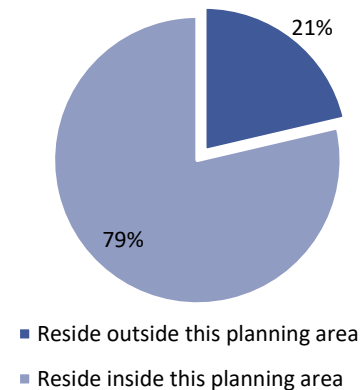


Secondary Sector

South West Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total number of places required for Year 7	766	705	698	704	665	679
Balance of Places	34	95	102	96	135	121



Secondary pupils attending school in this area



Key points

- ❖ No new major planned growth identified for this area at present.

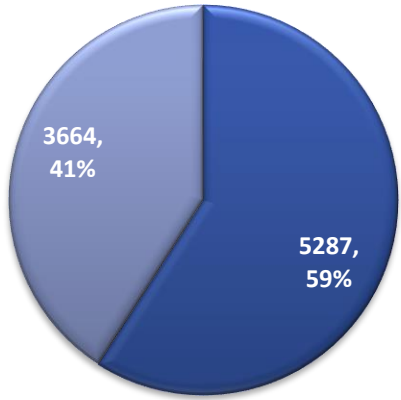
South East Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 8951 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 2 infant schools
- ❖ 1 junior schools
- ❖ 7 primary schools
- ❖ 1 secondary school
- ❖ 2 all-through school

Pupil breakdown

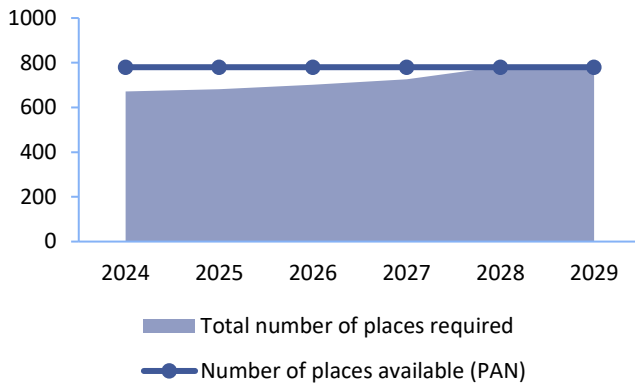


■ Primary ■ Secondary

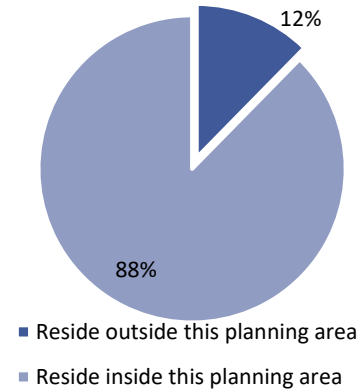
Primary Sector

South East Planning Area: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	780	780	780	780	780	780
Total number of places required for Year R	672	681	701	726	783	775
Balance of Places	108	99	79	54	-3	5

South West Planning Area



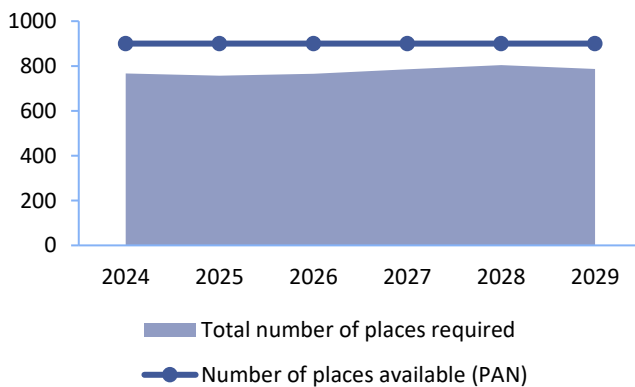
Primary pupils attending school in this area



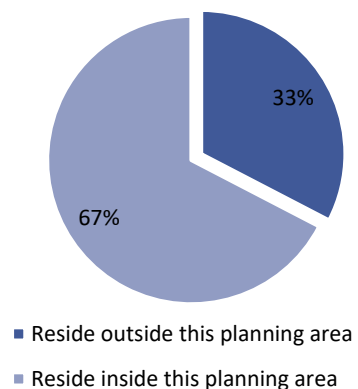
Secondary Sector

South East Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	900	900	900	900	900	900
Total number of places required for Year 7	767	757	765	786	804	787
Balance of Places	133	143	135	114	96	113

South West Planning Area



Secondary pupils attending school in this area



Future developments

- ❖ **Strategic Land Allocation** – this new development is currently underway and will deliver up to 2,750 dwellings when complete. Glebe Farm (an all-through school) opened in 2023 with capacity for up to 3FE in the primary phase and up to 6FE in the secondary phase.
- ❖ **South East Milton Keynes** – this area has been identified for a new development of up to 3,000 dwellings. Two 3FE primary school sites and a 7FE secondary school site have been secured within this development.

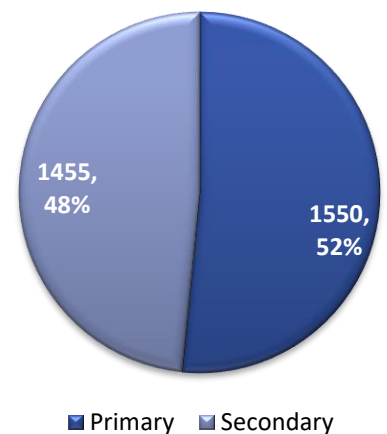
Catholic Provision



Pupil breakdown

Key Statistics

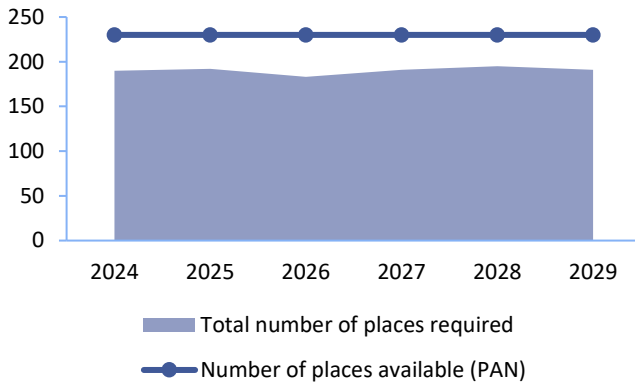
- ❖ 3005 children attend Catholic provision (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 5 primary schools
- ❖ 1 secondary school



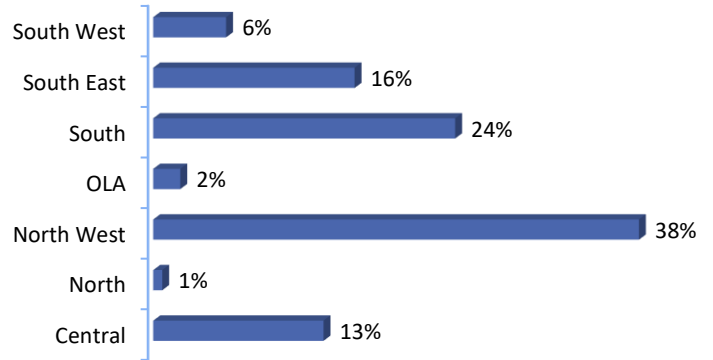
Primary Sector

Catholic School Group: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	230	230	230	230	230	230
Total number of places required for Year R	190	192	183	191	195	191
Balance of Places	40	38	47	39	35	39

Catholic Provision



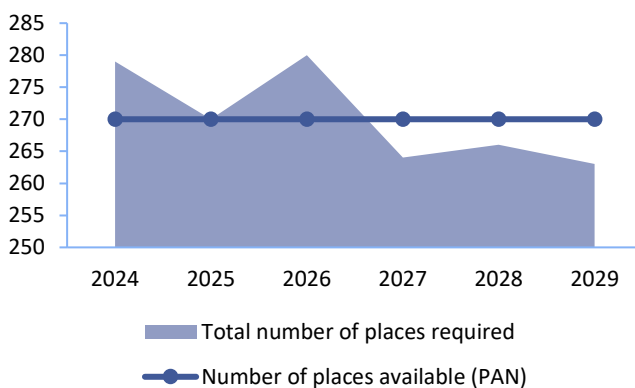
Residency of Catholic primary pupils



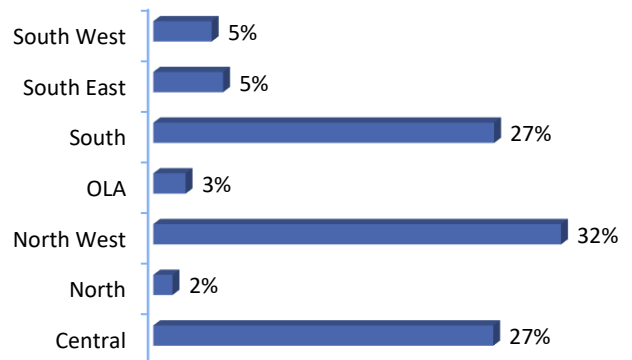
Secondary Sector

Catholic Planning Area: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	270	270	270	270	270	270
Projected Demand for places	279	270	280	264	266	263
Balance of Demand	-9	-0	-10	6	4	7

Catholic Provision



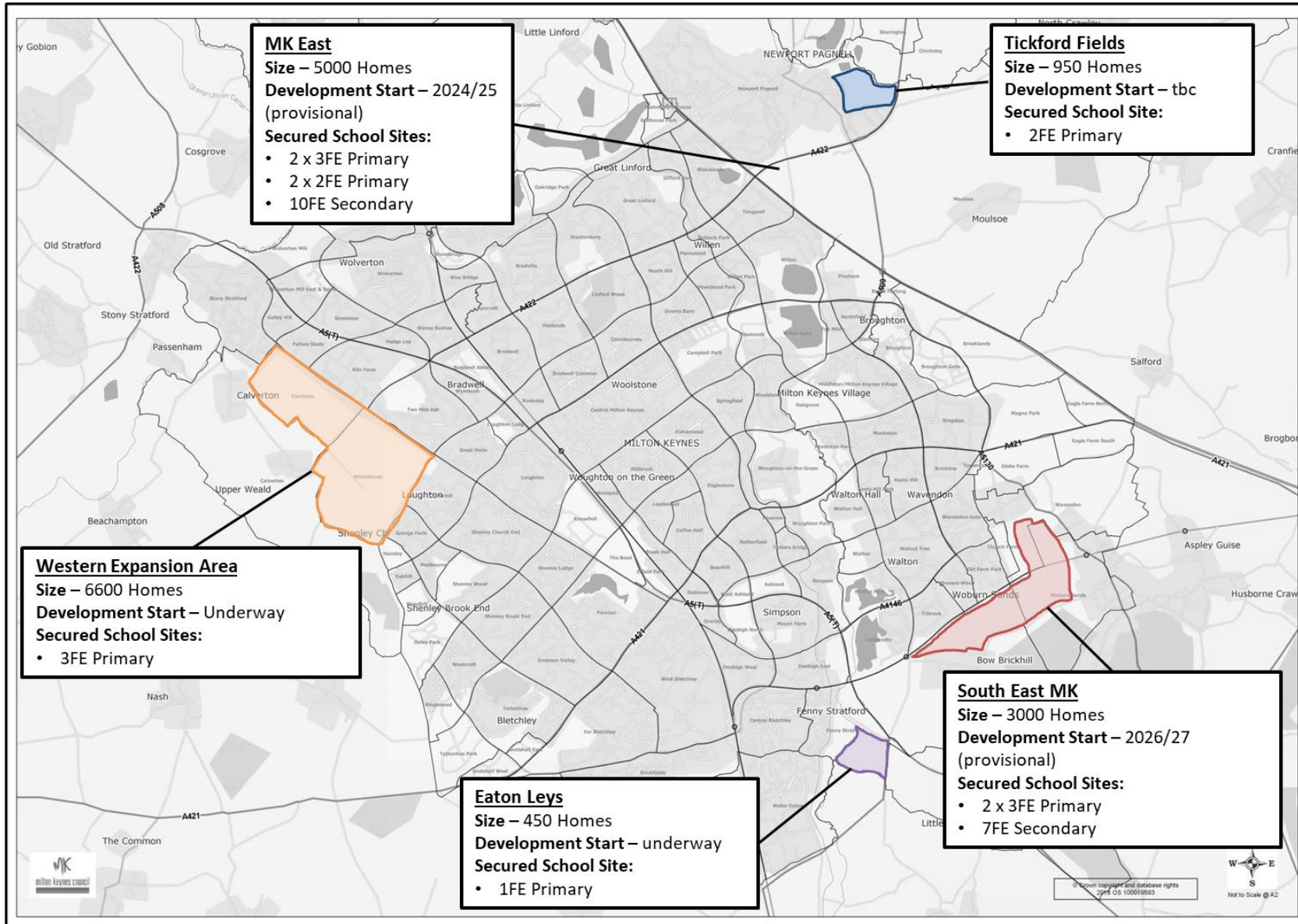
Residency of Catholic primary pupils



Key points

- ❖ No plans currently to increase local catholic provision. We will continue to monitor this position with the sector.

Summary of future development



Annex A: School place planning methodology

In order that the council can meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are available for children in the city, the balance of places is assessed for the admission entry points for primary (Year R), junior (Year 3) and secondary (Year 7). This identifies where there are pressures and where there are surplus places.

To identify the balance of places, the current supply is considered against the projected demand for places, which considers the demand from the existing demographic as well as the projected demand from new housing. The way the demand is projected is different for Year R, Year 3 and Year 7. These are detailed below in *Primary planning*, *Junior planning* and *Secondary planning*.

As the Published Admission Number (PAN) is the legal number of places up to which a school must admit, this number is considered to represent the number of places available. The current supply of places is not considered as the 'net capacity' of a school, which is a government determined formula used to calculate the capacity of a building based on the amount of teaching space available. Although the net capacity can be used to inform the Planned Admission Number (PAN), the two figures are not directly related, and a PAN can often be higher or lower than the net capacity of a school.

Planning for the impact of new housing

Any new housing is considered to generate additional pressure on the demand for school places, and as such is factored into the forecast demand. The number of pupils generated from new housing developments is based on a pupil-product-ratio survey completed by Cognisant Research in August 2017, as shown in the table below:

Child Age	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15
Yield Ratio	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

Figure F1: Extract adapted from Cognisant Research: Pupil Product Ratio Study – Milton Keynes Council 2017

To determine the number of new children estimated to arise from new housing; the number of new homes is multiplied by the relevant yield rate. For example, 100 houses are estimated to yield 6 Reception (age 4) pupils on average. The delivery rate of the housing schedule is moderated based on the average completion rate of the previous 3 years.

Access to the full [pupil yield survey can be found here](#).

School provision for new housing is planned in two ways. Large developments, which may include multiple smaller developments, over a total of 2,500 homes, are usually planned for independently. Such developments include the Western Expansion Area, the Strategic Land Allocation, MK East and South East MK development. For these developments, primary and secondary provision will usually be identified and commissioned exclusively for that development.

Developments that are not as large are planned for within the existing provision of Milton Keynes. This means that the anticipated pupil yield from new housing is considered in addition to the anticipated pressure from birth rates or pupils already within the school system.

Where possible the intention is for young people who move into these new houses to be served by existing provision, which may need to be expanded to meet new demand, either on the existing site or on a separate campus site. Where the existing provision is unable to meet the anticipated new demand, a new provision will be established.

Primary place planning

Live birth data (published annually by the Office of National Statistics) is used as a base for forecasting the number of children due to start school in the corresponding year. A retention rate is applied to the birth data to reflect the proportion of children born who will subsequently start at a Milton Keynes school. For each primary school an area retention rate is calculated and applied to the number of births in the catchment area. This retention rate considers various factors that have applied in the period between the birth of the children and the corresponding Year R intake. These include families that have moved away or moved into the area, children on roll in Milton Keynes mainstream schools but living in other local authority areas, children living in Milton Keynes but attending schools in other local authority areas, and children who enrol in other provision such as special schools, the private education sector, and other alternative settings.

Year	ONS Births (Sept to Aug)	Year R intake (Oct school census)
2021	3536 (born 2016-17)	3539
2022	3522 (born 2017-18)	3618
2023	3319 (born 2018-19)	3565

Figure F2: Birth data comparison to actual Year R intake

Projected demand arising from new housing is calculated separately as development in Milton Keynes is significant and can vary substantially with the economic climate. The projected demand from new housing is calculated by aggregating and multiplying the pupil product ratio by the number of completions in the catchment area. The projected number of additional children for each Year R intake is then added to the adjusted birth data referred to above.

Where it is not yet available from ONS, birth projections for future years are generated using a three-year average figure. The city wide demand for Year R places is therefore as follows:

Figure F3: Impact of projected demand for Year R places (assuming no change in supply)

Milton Keynes overview: Reception year						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	4135	4135	4135	4135	4135	4135
Births	3187	3262	3069	3319	3486	3447
Demand expected from new houses	503	491	521	474	450	421
Births + Housing Demand @ retention rate	3406	3468	3321	3511	3649	3587
Pupils projected to attend Catholic provision	190	192	183	191	195	191
Total number of places required for Year R	3406	3468	3321	3511	3649	3587
Balance of Places	729	667	814	624	486	548
Surplus/Deficit	18%	16%	20%	15%	12%	13%

Junior place planning

Junior place planning uses the data from the October 2023 census for projecting demand at the infant to junior transition point in Year 3. For Year 3 projections relating to cohorts not currently on roll, the reception year projections generated through the primary place planning are used.

Milton Keynes overview: Year 3			
	2024	2025	2026
Number of places available (PAN)	1284	1284	1284
Total number of places required for Year 3	1056	1027	990
Balance of Places	228	257	294

Figure F4: Impact of projected demand for Year 3 places (assuming no change in supply)

Secondary place planning

To project the future demand for secondary places a similar 'retention rate' is generated by comparing the number of children on roll in Year 6 in the May school census against the number of children attending a Milton Keynes mainstream secondary school in the October school census of the same year for the past three years and taking an average. This retention rate has remained consistent over the last few years fluctuating only very slightly. The figure used for current projections is 96.3%. This takes into account various factors, including children on roll in Milton Keynes mainstream schools but living in other local authority areas, children living in Milton Keynes but attending schools in other local authority areas and children who enrol in other provision such as special schools, the private education sector and other alternative settings.

To forecast demand beyond the current Year 6, the additional demand which will arise from new housing development in future years must be accounted for. Whilst the impact from new housing will eventually affect all year groups, our analysis shows that pupil yield is initially higher in the younger year groups than it is in the older year groups.

By applying the weighted pupil yield figures set out in Figure F1 to the adjusted housing schedule projections from developers, we can estimate the potential number of additional pupils in each year group per year to support future Yr7 projection years. In addition, the methodology also includes a layer to include children that may attend MK schools from another local authority.

Milton Keynes overview: Year 7						
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of places available (PAN)	3930	3930	3930	3930	3930	3930
Total Cohort @ Year 6	4128	3925	3994	3869	3831	3742
Cohort @ Retention Rate	3976	3779	3843	3726	3688	3603
Demand expected from new houses	53	105	162	230	302	370
Children from out of county	27	27	27	27	27	27
Total number of places required for Year 7	4056	3911	4033	3983	4018	4000
Balance of Places	-126	19	-103	-53	-88	-70
Surplus/Deficit (%)	-3.2%	0.5%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-2.2%	-1.8%

Figure F6: Impact of projected demand for Year 7 places (assuming no change in supply)

Catholic provision

Within Milton Keynes there are five Voluntary Aided Catholic primary schools which seek, through their admissions oversubscription criteria, to provide education for Catholic families and those that desire a Catholic education. Attendees at these schools come from across the city and therefore a separate demand figure is required to consider the impact of this provision at secondary level. This is not necessary for children moving on from Church of England primary schools since there is no Church of England secondary school.

A review of the historic oversubscription criterion point that the last pupil was offered a place at each of the Catholic schools in the coordinated admissions process demonstrates that more people than classified as 'Catholics practicing their religion' are accessing this provision. There is an ongoing dialogue with the Catholic diocese to consider the future needs of this provision, however there are no changes currently proposed.

Therefore, to plan for the wider impact of Catholic provision on other schools in the locality, the PAN is considered to remain constant and a percentage rate of people accessing each Catholic provision per planning area is calculated based on the current attendance trends. Future demand is adjusted proportionately across each planning area to account for the growing population.

Annex B: Birth data

In the 2010/11 academic year, the birth rate in Milton Keynes peaked with 3979 births recorded by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). However, over subsequent years the birth rate has reflected the downward trend experienced nationally with Milton Keynes experiencing a fall in births. In total, since 2010/11 Milton Keynes has experienced a 22% fall in births, as ONS birth data recorded only 3096 births in the 2021/22 academic year. This is a reduction of over 29FE which will eventually feed through to the primary and secondary sectors.

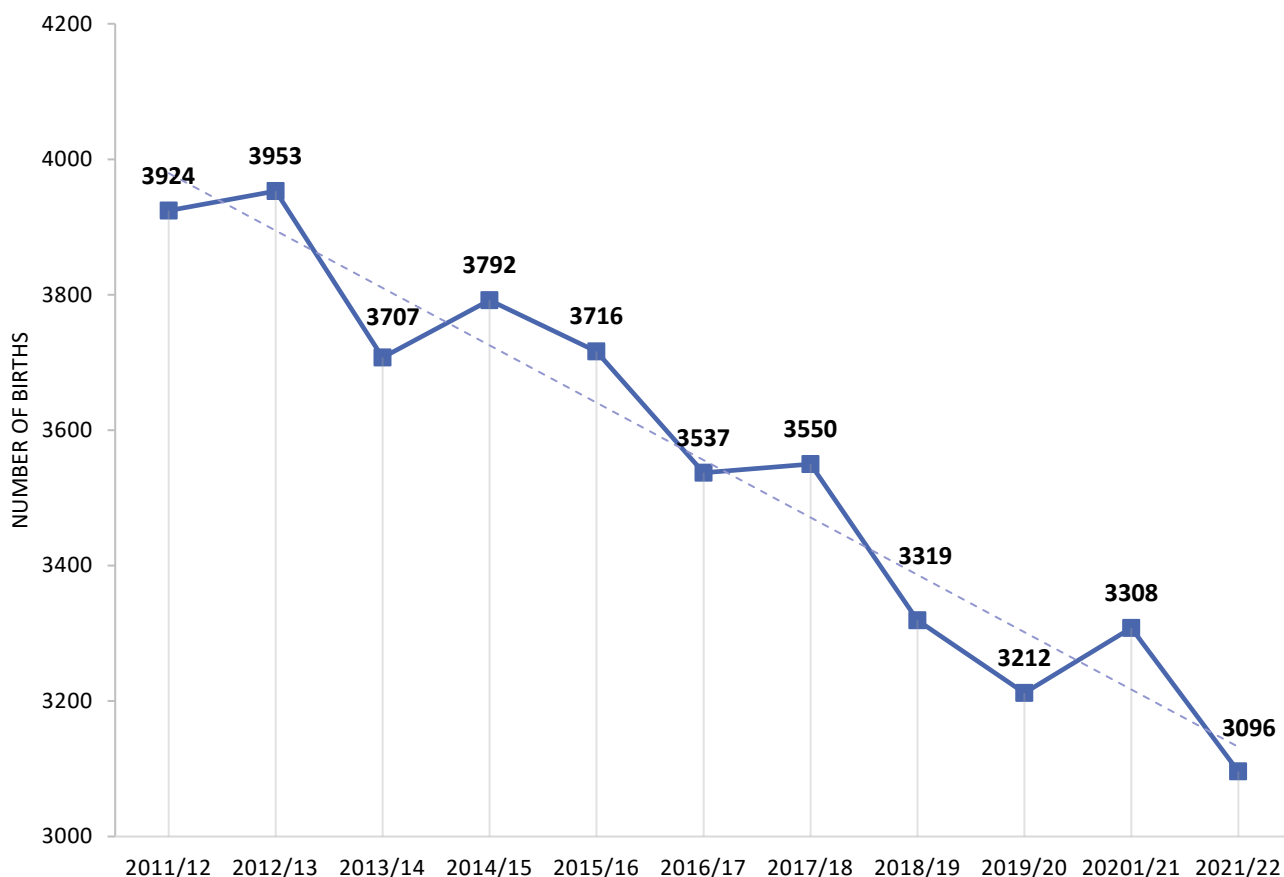


Figure B1: Births for Milton Keynes 2011/12 to 2021/22. Source: ONS Birth Data

Annex C: Types of schools

There are currently 115 schools in Milton Keynes. This number can change in line with the way schools are organised, for example, schools may be amalgamated, new schools opened or schools can be closed.

All schools in Milton Keynes are co-educational, that is, admitting both boys and girls. There is a range of all categories including community, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled, foundation and academy schools. All schools in Milton Keynes are non-selective. The council continues to oppose any form of academic selection in Milton Keynes.

School type	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Academy
Nursery	2	0	0	0	0
All Through	0	0	0	0	3
Primary	18	2	6	4	22
Infant	13	5	0	3	6
Junior	3	0	0	3	5
Secondary	0	0	1	1	10
Special	5	0	0	0	1
Alternative	0	0	0	0	2
Total	41	7	7	11	49
As %	36%	6%	6%	10%	43%

Figure C1: Schools by category and phase, January 2024

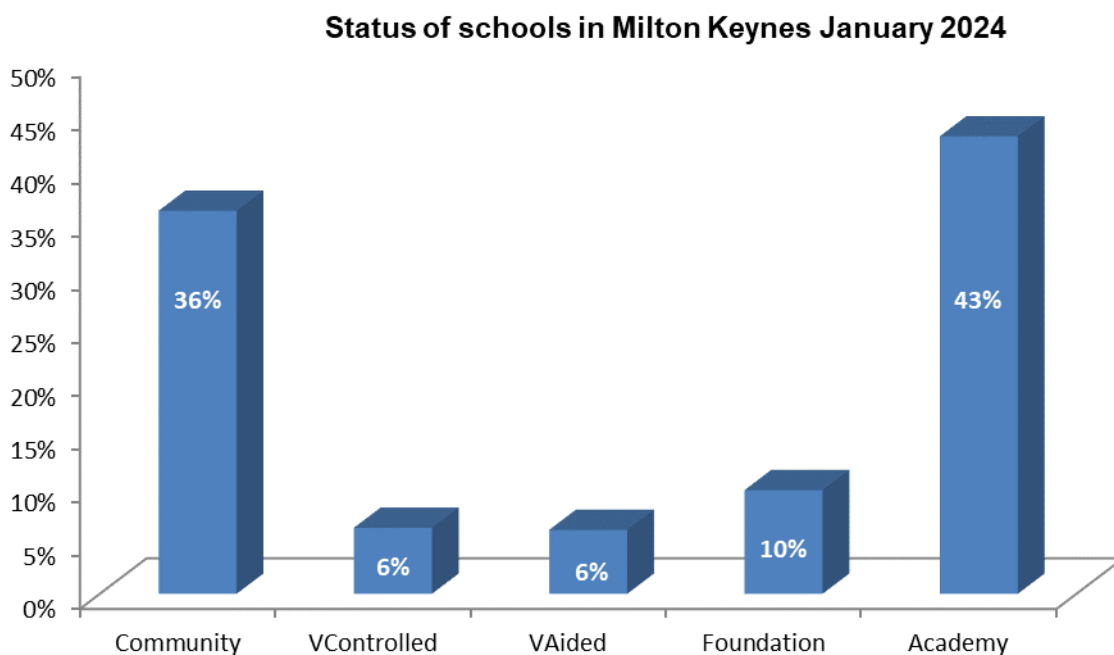


Figure C2: Status of schools in Milton Keynes, January 2024

Annex D: Post 16 provision

The majority of secondary schools in Milton Keynes have post 16 provision. Demand is likely to increase as the number of pupils in the secondary sector grows. However, the reduction currently being felt in the primary sector will feed through to the post 16 sector in time. It must be noted that the table below does not include all pupils accessing post 16 provision; it only shows those pupils accessing post 16 provision in a Milton Keynes secondary school.

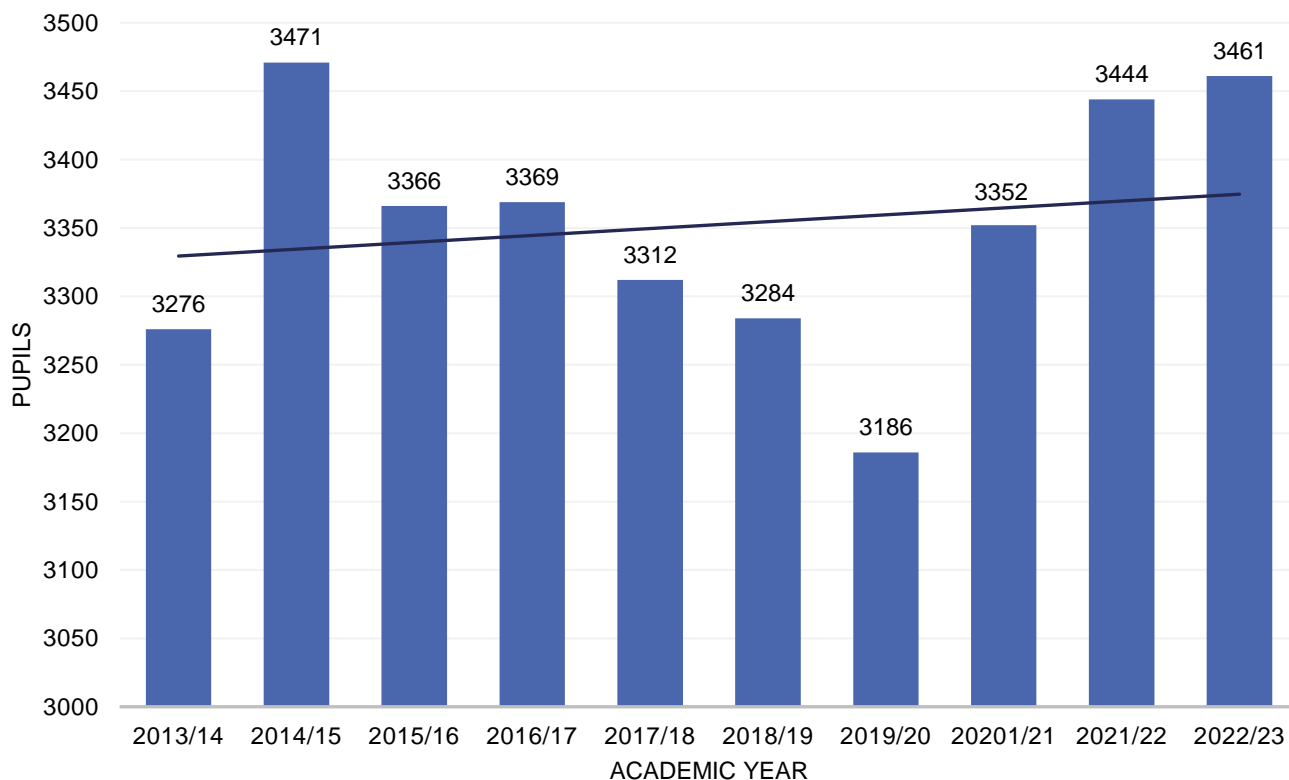


Figure D1: Post 16 pupils in a Milton Keynes secondary school mainstream provision only (excludes pupils attending special schools and alternative provision). Source: School Census October 2023

Annex E: Diversity of population

Milton Keynes has a rich and growing diverse population. 54% of pupils of primary age are BME, compared to 48% of those of secondary school age.

	Primary	Secondary	Total
White British	12468 (45%)	9579 (51%)	22047 (48%)
Other Ethnic Groups	14997 (55%)	9357 (49%)	24354 (52%)
Total	27465	18936	46401

Figure E1: Ethnicity of Milton Keynes pupils by phase of education, May 2023 School Census (YR to Y11 only)

Ethnic Group	2018		2023		Difference	% Growth Difference
	No. of pupils	% of Total	No. of pupils	% of Total	No. of pupils	
Indian	1684	3.98%	2643	5.70%	959	56.95%
Pakistani	1311	3.10%	1675	3.61%	364	27.77%
Bangladeshi	665	1.57%	626	1.35%	-39	-5.86%
Any other Asian background	1320	3.12%	1617	3.48%	297	22.50%
Black African	4666	11.03%	5099	10.99%	433	9.28%
Black Caribbean	337	0.80%	369	0.80%	32	9.50%
Any other Black background	728	1.72%	687	1.48%	-41	-5.63%
Chinese	211	0.50%	873	1.88%	662	313.74%
White British	23722	56.05%	22047	47.51%	-1675	-7.06%
White Other	3257	7.70%	4602	9.92%	1345	41.30%
Mixed background	3418	8.08%	4294	9.25%	876	25.63%
Any Other Group	364	0.86%	722	1.56%	358	98.35%
Unknown	637	1.51%	1147	2.47%	510	80.06%
Total	42320		46401		4081	9.64%

Figure E2: Pupils on roll by ethnic groups, January 2018 and May 2023 School Census (YR to Y11 only)

Comparing the statistics between 2018 and 2023, Milton Keynes has seen an 6.3% growth in the percentage of the school population that are BME (36.27% 2018, 42.57% 2023). The most significant growth has been the Chinese cohort which has grown by 314% (662 extra pupils). White British pupils have experienced a -7% decrease (1675 less pupils) compared to the number of pupils recorded in January 2018. This is the first time that the BME category of pupils in Milton Keynes has exceeded 50% making the school system as diverse as it has ever been.

Annex F: School preferences

Despite significant expansion in the size of the population, a high percentage of Milton Keynes' young people receive a place at one of their preference schools.

For children starting school for the first time at Year R, in September 2023, 99% were offered a place at one of their preference schools and 94% were offered their first preference. This is higher than the national average of 92%.

For children starting secondary school in September 2023, 94% were offered a place at one of their preference schools and 79% were offered their first preference. This is lower than the national average of 83% and illustrates the pressure for places in the system.

Parental choice and local geography are such that Milton Keynes experiences significant levels of cross-border movement, both in and out of the city. In total, there are 2138 children and young people educated outside of the city.

Phase	Bucks	Central Beds	West Northants	Bedford	Other	Total
Primary	209	374	119	17	22	741
Secondary	732	371	208	18	42	1371
Special	7	7	2	0	10	26
Total	948	752	329	35	74	2138

Figure F1: Pupils that live in Milton Keynes and attend other local authority schools (excluding post 16 and nursery classes).
Source: DfE National Statistics 2023

Should these pupils choose to be educated within the city, the total pupil population in Milton Keynes would increase by 4.7%; this percentage is in line with 4.7% in 2022 and 5% in 2021 (excluding the number of pupils attending special schools).

In contrast, the number of children living outside Milton Keynes but educated in Milton Keynes schools is 803 thus making Milton Keynes a net exporter of pupils.

Phase	Bucks	West Northants	Central Beds	Outside England/unknown	North Northants	Other	Total
Primary	214	115	56	35	32	35	487
Secondary	73	98	55	16	11	18	271
Special	19	16	8	5	2	8	58
Total	306	229	119	56	45	61	816

Figure F2: Pupils who attend schools in Milton Keynes and live in other local authorities (excluding post 16 and nursery classes).
Source: DfE National Statistics 2023

If these pupils were not educated in Milton Keynes schools, the total Milton Keynes school population would decrease by approximately 1.6% (excluding the number of pupils attending special schools). This percentage is in line with 1.3% in 2022 and 1.7% in 2021.

Annex G: All schools in Milton Keynes

Mainstream schools in Milton Keynes

Planning area	School	Phase	Type of school
North	Ousedale School	Secondary	Academy
	Cedars Primary School	Primary	Community
	Green Park School	Primary	Foundation
	Lavendon School	Primary	Academy
	Newton Blossomville C of E School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	North Crawley C of E School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	Olney Infant Academy	Infant	Academy
	Olney Middle School	Junior	Academy
	Portfields Primary School	Primary	Foundation
	Sherington C of E School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	Stoke Goldington C of E First School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	Tickford Park Primary School	Primary	Foundation
North West	Stantonbury International School	Secondary	Academy
	The Radcliffe School	Secondary	Foundation
	Watling Academy	Secondary	Academy
	Bradwell Village School	Junior	Community
	Brooksward School	Primary	Foundation
	Bushfield School	Junior	Foundation
	Castlethorpe First School	Infant	Community
	Downs Barn School	Infant	Community
	Fairfields Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Germander Park School	Infant	Foundation
	Giffard Park Primary School	Primary	Community
	Great Linford Primary School	Primary	Community
	Greenleys First School	Infant	Community
	Greenleys Junior School	Junior	Community
	Hanslope Primary School	Primary	Community
	Haversham Village School	Primary	Community
	Heelands School	Infant	Community
	New Bradwell School	Primary	Academy
	Pepper Hill School	Infant	Community
	Priory Common School	Infant	Community
	Russell Street School	Infant	Community
	Southwood School	Junior	Foundation
	St Andrew's C of E Infant School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	St Mary & St Giles C of E Aided School	Primary	Academy
	Stanton School	Junior	Foundation
	Summerfield School	Primary	Community
	Watling Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Whitehouse Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Willen Primary School	Primary	Community
	Wood End First School	Infant	Community
Wyvern School	Infant	Foundation	

Planning area	School	Phase	Type of school
Central	Milton Keynes Academy	Secondary	Academy
	Kents Hill Park School	All through	Academy
	Charles Warren Academy	Primary	Academy
	Falconhurst School	Primary	Community
	Jubilee Wood Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Langland School	Primary	Academy
	Moorland Primary School	Primary	Academy
	New Chapter Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Oldbrook First School	Infant	Community
	Orchard Academy	Junior	Academy
	Shepherdswell Academy	Infant	Academy
	The Willows School and Early Years Centre	Infant	Community
	South	Lord Grey Academy	Secondary
Sir Herbert Leon Academy		Secondary	Academy
Abbeys Primary School		Primary	Community
Barleyhurst Park Primary School		Primary	Community
Chestnuts Primary School		Primary	Academy
Cold Harbour C of E School		Primary	Voluntary Controlled
Drayton Park School		Primary	Community
Holne Chase Primary School		Primary	Academy
Knowles Primary School		Primary	Academy
Newton Leys Primary School		Primary	Community
Rickley Park Primary School		Primary	Academy
The Premier Academy		Primary	Academy
Water Hall Primary School		Primary	Academy
South West	Denbigh School	Secondary	Academy
	Shenley Brook End School	Secondary	Academy
	The Hazeley Academy	Secondary	Academy
	Ashbrook School	Infant	Academy
	Caroline Haslett Primary School	Primary	Community
	Christ The Sower Ecumenical Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Emerson Valley Junior School	Junior	Community
	Giles Brook Primary School	Primary	Community
	Glastonbury Thorn School	Infant	Foundation
	Holmwood School	Infant	Academy
	Howe Park School	Infant	Community
	Long Meadow School	Primary	Community
	Loughton Manor First School	Infant	Community
	Loughton School	Junior	Academy
	Merebrook Infant School	Infant	Community
	Oxley Park Academy	Primary	Academy
Priory Rise School	Primary	Academy	
Two Mile Ash School	Junior	Academy	

Planning area	School	Phase	Type of school
South East	Glebe Farm School	All through	Academy
	Oakgrove School	All through	Academy
	Walton High	Secondary	Academy
	Bow Brickhill C of E Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	Brooklands Farm Primary School	Primary	Community
	Broughton Fields Primary School	Primary	Community
	Heronsgate School	Junior	Academy
	Heronshaw School	Infant	Academy
	Kents Hill School	Infant	Academy
	Middleton Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Monkston Primary School	Primary	Academy
	St Mary's Wavendon C of E Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Controlled
	Wavendon Gate School	Primary	Community
Catholic Provision	St Paul's Catholic School	Secondary	Voluntary Aided
	Bishop Parker Catholic School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	St Mary Magdalene Catholic Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	St Monica's Catholic Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	St Thomas Aquinas Catholic Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided

Special Schools in Milton Keynes

School	Phase	Type of school
The Redway School	All through	Community
Slated Row School	All through	Community
The Woodlands School	All through	Community
Romans Field School	Year 1 to Year 6	Community
Stephenson Academy	Year 6 to Year 14	Academy
White Spire School	Year 1 to Year 14	Community

Alternative Provision in Milton Keynes

School	Phase	Type of school
Bridge Academy	Secondary	Academy
Milton Keynes Primary Pupil Referral Unit	Primary	Academy

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