

## EDUCATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - 16 APRIL 2015

### BRIEFING ON OVERVIEW OF SYSTEM DIVERSITY & DRAFT PROTOCOL ON RELATIONSHIP WITH ACADEMIES

#### ANNEX 1: OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACADEMIES PROGRAMME END OF YEAR REPORT – 2014

#### Introduction

1. The council continues to implement its policy on academies through an Academies Programme Project as part of its overarching Education Strategy. There are three main strands of activity within the project:

- Encouraging and supporting groups of schools to convert
- Ensuring that underperforming schools become Academies with an appropriate sponsor
- Developing new Academies and Free Schools in response to demographic need or parental demand

#### Background

2. Academies are publicly-funded independent schools. Between 2001 and 2010, there was only one kind of Academy. This was usually a secondary school that had been closed by the Local Authority and re-opened as a new legal entity, often in response to low attainment figures and judgements made by Ofsted. In Oxfordshire, three academies of this kind were established (North Oxfordshire Academy, Banbury, Oxford Academy and Oxford Spires Academy).
3. Academies under the post 2010 legislation are subject to different conversion processes and requirements.
4. **Sponsored** academies **can be obliged** to become academies by the Department of Education (DfE) as a result of low standards of attainment.
5. **Converter** academies **choose** to become an academy themselves but have to be approved for conversion by DfE if they satisfy tests regarding standards

and sustainability. The decision to apply for conversion rests with the Governors of the school. Converting schools can still seek a sponsor if they feel this will add value to the education of pupils.

6. **New Academies** can be set up through different routes which involve **bidding processes** and include secondary schools, primary schools, special schools, university technical colleges (UTCs), studio schools and free schools.

## Content

7. The report identifies and analyses trends in this programme during 2014, and indicates changes from those noted in 2013, under the following headings.

- National and Local Statistics
- Conversion Numerical Data
- Trends in Conversions
- Local Collaborative Companies
- Sponsorship
- Cost of Conversions
- New Academies
- Regional Schools Commissioner
- Conclusion

## Executive Summary

8. Most converters in 2014 have been primary schools. The trend is set to continue. Four secondary schools have also decided to convert to academy status during 2015.
9. There were 79<sup>1</sup> academies including Free Schools and Studio Schools in Oxfordshire at 1 December 2014. Eighteen of them converted in 2014.
10. Forty six per cent of the total Oxfordshire pupil population are now educated in academies.

---

<sup>1</sup> This figure includes new schools.

11. There are marked differences in volume of academy conversions between locality areas
- ~~12.~~ Conversions to academy status were completed at an average rate of 1.5 per month in 2014. This is much less than the average of 3 per month in 2013. Whilst the rate would be held at the 2014 level if all schools with academy orders convert during 2015, it is impossible to predict the rate of conversions with confidence due to the potential impact of the General election in May 2015.
13. Most schools have converted as part of groups or with the intention of setting up a group in a Multi Academy Trust (MAT). This trend is expected to continue.
14. During 2014 the first instance of a Church of England aided school joining a MAT based on local groupings of mixed schools was completed suggesting a possible way forward for other VA schools if demanded by them. Catholic schools in Oxfordshire may still only convert to academy status with other catholic schools. An additional MAT has been formed to cover catholic schools wishing to convert to academy status in the North and West of the county.
15. Local collaborative companies can be used to promote, build on and formalise existing partnership arrangements for shared support and services between schools. They can stand on their own or be used as a stepping stone for schools in considering whether and how an academy partnership may be appropriate to them. Five groups of schools formally entered into company arrangements in 2014.
16. In 2014 4 primary schools with standards issues as judged by Ofsted converted to academy status with a sponsor. Sponsors were identified early in the process and were sourced entirely from the local area.
17. There is a need to increase the pool of sponsors available to support under-performing schools. There is a national shortage of sponsorship capacity and the Council aims to encourage successful local schools to become sponsors in the county. One additional external sponsor was added to those already working in Oxfordshire in 2014. In 2015 additional external sponsors are likely to commence working in Oxfordshire schools, particularly new schools.

18. A managed system continues to ensure schools convert with all business issues relating to the Council set out in transfer documentation. A further budget pressure has been identified to meet the costs of the academies programme in 2015/16. The cost per conversion to the Council is approximately £12,000 and has increased from that in 2013. This reflects the complexity of conversions which have taken place on multiple user sites in which the council retains an active property interest in 2014.
19. As schools convert to academy status the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocation will continue to reduce as funding for academies is passed to the Education Funding Agency to administer. As DSG reduces the overall funds from which to meet expenditure on existing schools is reduced. Previous potential to save reserves and use for the benefit of all maintained schools is subsequently limited.
20. The authority must provide revenue funding to new academies in the pre-opening stage and during the period of time it takes for the school to be open in all year groups. This will be a significant amount as new academies open from September 2015 onwards. A Growth Fund to meet this expenditure has been created.
21. The Council will always be consulted on any proposal from an external bidder to set up a new academy in Oxfordshire as the responsible body for strategic pupil place planning. It may choose to work actively with proposers if the places are required and offer a cost effective approach to meeting basic need and increased diversity of choice in the area.

## National and Local Statistics

22. At October 2014, 4,243 English schools had become academies of which 3,001 are converters and 1,242 are sponsored. The table below sets out trends in academy conversion nationally and locally during 2014.<sup>2</sup>

### National

Date	Secondary	Primary	Special
November 2012	55%	<5%	>5%
November 2013	55%	9%	No national % available. 112 Special /PRUs
October 2014 <sup>2</sup>	64%	17%	No national % available.

### Oxfordshire

Date	Secondary	Primary	Special
1 February 2013	20 (59%)	7(1 sponsored) (3%)	4 (33%)
1 December 2013	21 (62%)	32 (6 sponsored) (14%)	4 (33%)
December 2014	25 (74%) <sup>3</sup>	46 (10 sponsored 20%) <sup>3</sup>	4 (33%) <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Source: DfE statistics published 20 March 2014 and updated 15 October 2014 entitled "Open academies and academy projects in development":

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-academies-and-academy-projects-in-development>

Secondaries include 'all through' schools and 'middle schools deemed secondary'. Primary schools include 'middle schools deemed primary'.

<sup>3</sup> These are conversions only and the number does not include new schools.

23. The greatest volume of conversions in Oxfordshire continues to be in the primary sector and the local conversion rate is higher than the national rate. Primary schools are encouraged by DfE and the Council to convert in groups for the purposes of sustainability and stability. This has been the trend in 2014. Four further secondary schools and one alternative provision school have also decided to convert to academy status during 2015.

## Conversions - Numerical Data (Oxfordshire)

a. Number of academy converters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 74 since start of academies programme in 2007.</li> <li>• 18 took place between January and December 2014.</li> </ul>
b. Conversions by Phase and Type
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2012 – there were 21 conversions in total. 14 secondary, 6 primary and 1 special school.</li> <li>• In 2013 – there were 31 conversions in total. 2 secondary, 26 primary, 3 special schools.</li> <li>• In 2014 – there were 18 conversions 4 secondary, 14 primary and no special schools. Four of the primary schools converted as sponsored academies brokered by the DfE.</li> </ul>
c. Conversions as a percentage of school estate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014, 25 (74%) secondary schools,<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• 46 (20%) primaries,<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• And 4 (33%) special schools in the county are now academies.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> <p>There remain marked differences in volume of academy conversions between locality areas. The only locality areas with significant numbers of primary academies are those with multiple academy trusts based on a geographical area.</p> <p>At Appendix 1 is a breakdown of conversions data for Oxfordshire. At Appendix 2 is a breakdown of conversions data by locality.</p>
d. Numbers of pupils in academies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 1 December 2014 there were 33,358 (43%) pupils of statutory age in open academies. When Foundation Stage and post 16 pupils are also included this</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> These are conversions only and the number does not include new schools.

increases to 38,849 (46%) of all pupils in Oxfordshire.

- A further 3,696 pupils of all ages are currently on the roll of schools where an Academy Order has been issued by the Secretary of State. This represents an additional 4% pupils on roll.
- All schools with an Academy Order have an agreed conversion date in 2015 and once converted to academy status 50% of pupils in the county will be taught in academies.
- There are a further 2,568 pupils on roll (3%) in schools currently consulting with stakeholders on whether to convert to academy status.
- The secondary school sector represents the majority of pupils in academies to date. 79% of all secondary aged pupils attend an academy which is an increase from 62% in 2013. A further 12% attend schools considering conversion.

#### e. Forecast Number of Converter Academies

- The current rate of conversion to academy status is an average 1.5 conversions per month which is only half that achieved in 2013.
- At present a further 4 secondary, 14 primary and 2 special schools have indicated a likely intention to convert to academy status in 2015.
- A number of schools are in informal discussions about forming new, or joining existing trusts but most have indicated that plans will be evaluated in the light of education policy on academies following the General Election in May.
- As national policy cannot be accurately forecast post May 2015 it is impossible to forecast the flow of conversions in the county.
- Almost 30 per cent of Oxfordshire schools are no longer maintained by the local authority. Academies are now formally represented on the various bodies that represent schools, for example, Schools Forum.



## Trends in conversion

<p>a. Phase</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate of secondary school conversions increased in 2014. Four secondary schools converted to academy status in 2014 but 21 of 34 had previously converted. There are a further four planned for 2015. This would take the total of secondary conversions to 82%.</li> <li>• The majority of conversions came from the primary phase and the percentage of academies rose in this sector from 11% in 2013 to 20% at the end of 2014.</li> <li>• The percentage of special schools to convert did not change from that in 2013. If planned conversions go ahead the figure will rise in 2015.</li> </ul>
<p>b. Groups.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The trend of schools converting in groups in 2013 has continued in 2014. John Mason and Wheatley Park secondary schools converted as single schools with a stated aspiration to be part of a Multi Academy Trust in their local area in the future. All other schools which converted in 2014 are part of a Multi Academy Trusts (MATs)/Umbrella Trusts (UTs) or joined an existing Multi-Academy Company (MAC) with other academies.</li> <li>• There has been a sharp rise in MATs from 9 in 2013 to 15 in 2014. There are twelve MATs, two MACs and one UT. The differences in company structure are related to the level of control directed from the 'parent trust'.</li> <li>• Eleven of the MATs are formed by groups of Oxfordshire schools (i.e. where the schools did not join a pre-existing external academy trust), and 4 which have joined a national academy chain/external sponsor. (See section 5 – Sponsorship, below for further information).</li> <li>• The trend of schools forming MATs is expected to continue, particularly amongst large groups of otherwise potentially isolated primary schools in rural areas of the county. This is being supported by both council officers and DfE officials.</li> </ul>
<p>c. Faith Schools and Academies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Oxford Diocesan Board of Education has formed a MAT, the Oxford</li> </ul>

Diocesan Schools Trust (ODST). Five Oxfordshire schools have joined ODST and more intend to join the trust in 2015 if this sponsor gains approval to take on more schools from the Secretary of State.

- Church of England (controlled and aided) schools require the consent of their Diocesan Board of Education to convert to academy status. Such consent will not be given to join external academy chains, for example AAT and CfBT, but may be given for 'locally grown' trusts.
- In 2014 approval was granted for the first voluntary aided school to join a local MAT based in Eynsham. Other schools are now in discussion with ODBE about similar groups in other parts of the county.
- There are 2 Catholic Multi Academy Companies (MACs) in the county with 10 member academies – the Dominic Barberi MAC (7 schools), and the Pope Francis MAC (3 schools). Both form part of the governance structure set out by the Birmingham Catholic Archdiocese MAT. In operational terms a MAC operates in exactly the same way as a MAT. Catholic schools may only convert as part of a catholic academy trust.
- There are two catholic primary schools in the county which fall under the auspices of the Portsmouth Catholic Diocese and cannot join with either community schools or Catholic schools from the Birmingham Catholic Archdiocese as different articles of association apply to each.

## Local Collaborative Companies

### a. Alternatives or steps towards academy status

- A Collaborative Company is an option open to schools to formalise arrangements for collaboration between local groups of schools. The council has published guidance to enable a group of schools to set up a company if they wish to do so.
- No such companies were in existence in 2013 but five partnerships have formally established companies in 2014. These are in Bicester, Henley, Wheatley, Watlington and Cumnor. The Warriner group are due to register one early in 2015.
- Local collaborative companies can be used to promote, build on and formalise

existing partnership arrangements for shared support and services between schools. Such a company model can stand on its own or be used as a stepping stone for schools in considering whether and how such an academy partnership may be appropriate to them.

## Sponsorship

### a. Sponsors

- There were twelve sponsor trusts responsible for schools in the County at the end of 2014; United Learning, Aspirations Academies Trust, CfBT, Oxford Diocesan Schools Trust, Vale Academy Trust, Eynsham Partnership Academy Trust, The Cherwell Academy Trust, Cheney School Trust, Propeller Academy Trust, Chapel Street Academy Trust, MacIntyre Trust, Blackbird Academy Trust. Six of them are 'locally grown' including ODST.
- Between them they manage 57 Oxfordshire academies of which 12 were in need of a sponsor to convert. Other schools run by the trusts in Oxfordshire were voluntary converters and a Free School.
- There are currently five Oxfordshire schools which are DfE approved sponsors, and are also academies. These are The Cherwell School, Bartholomew School, Cheney School, Fitzwaryn School, King Alfred's Academy.

### b. Underperforming Schools

- Once schools are judged to require 'special measures' a package of local support to effect rapid change in school improvement and management structure is put in place. Many schools have been supported to be judged as 'good' by Ofsted during this phase and some are then at liberty to convert to academy status with or without a sponsor should they so choose. This does pose the question about what a sponsor would necessarily add to the school if appointed at this stage. In practice the order of events and outcomes are very variable.
- It is arguable that the sponsor should be identified as soon as possible after the initial inspection judgement is known so as to influence the school

improvement approach. Sponsors should also then be expected to commit resources from the outset. Otherwise the local authority does all the improvement work at its own expense and the sponsor acquires an improved school at no cost to itself.

- In most circumstances there have not been a wide range of options available from external or local sponsors for affected schools to consider.
- In 2013 five primary schools converted to academy status with a sponsor and in 2014 that figure fell to four. The sponsors were identified early in the process with one school joining ODST and the other three joining local Multi Academy Trusts.
- The pool of sponsors available to support under performing schools in Oxfordshire has increased slightly in 2014 but is limited. The need to identify more sponsors is a challenge nationally.
- The DfE has also introduced systems to ensure existing approved sponsors have the capacity to support expansion before approving additional schools to join trusts. This reflects both the rapid expansion of the academies programme and the need to maintain existing standards in currently good provision.

#### c. Strategy to increase pool of sponsors locally.

- Oxfordshire schools are being encouraged to consider how they might work effectively together to find local solutions to raising standards and providing support for under-performing schools. To support this position the council had co-hosted, with the Department for Education (DfE), an event to consider how we can work together to achieve this in the county in 2013. This was followed up in March 2014 by an event specifically aimed at encouraging good and outstanding primary schools to consider becoming a sponsor. This was well attended but as yet only one primary school has formally considered this route. No primary school is an approved sponsor.
- In 2014 additional external sponsors have been identified to run new schools – see section 7 below. Some of these sponsors have been invited to act as sponsor for converter schools and others to provide support packages to schools in need of additional support. The pool of external sponsors

includes sponsors in all phases of education.

- Suitably robust academies continue to be encouraged to consider acting as sponsors for other schools to add local options to raise performance in our schools.

## Cost of conversions

### a. Total cost for the year.

- At the commencement of the academies programme in the county in 2012/13 a sum of £600,000 was identified to promote the policy of the Council in this regard. A small team was set up to introduce a managed system of conversions and to highlight policies and changes in role of the authority associated with this programme and the mixed economy of schools which would exist. In 2012/13 additional funds were identified from CEF budget to increase the budget to £900,000. In 2014/15 additional funds were again identified to support the programme at a cost of £600k.
- A managed system continues to ensure schools convert with all business issues with regard to the Council set out clearly in transfer documentation. Policies have been approved and followed which seek to minimise the Council's exposure to financial risk or ongoing commitments in relation to these converter schools.
- The key items of expenditure remain central co-ordination and management of this system, costs associated with land transfer documentation and transfer of commercial interests including staff and resources.
- In 2014 several academy conversions have taken place on multi user sites in which the Council has needed to secure its ongoing interest and thus costs associated with those conversions have been proportionally higher than those for single school sites.
- A budget pressure has been identified through the appropriate channels for 2015/16.
- As schools convert to academy status the Council's Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) allocation continues to reduce as funding for academies is passed to the Education Funding Agency to administer. As most of the

secondary schools have now converted or are in the process of converting, it is now the policy that all DSG funds for secondary schools will be allocated directly to schools themselves. There are currently still 181 primary schools under local authority control.

- The impact of this is that as the DSG reduces the overall funds from which to meet expenditure on existing schools is reduced. The authority is also required to provide revenue support funding to new academies both in the pre-opening stage and during the period of time it takes for the school to be open in all year groups. This can be up to 7 years for primary schools. This will be a significant amount as new academies open from September 2016 onwards. A Growth Fund has been created to ensure this is funded.
- Free schools and Studio schools are generally funded using the Council's formula model but it does not receive any DSG for these pupils. There are 3 Free schools and one Studio School currently open in the county.
- In addition to DSG the Council receives an annual Education Support Grant (ESG) from central government on a per pupil basis. The grant is split into sections, some of which are allocated for retained duties which cut across all maintained schools and academies, and some which are allocated per pupil in locally maintained schools only. The larger per pupil sum is represented by the latter and is reduced pro rata at the point in time each school converts to academy status. There is an impact on local contracts which cannot be reduced on the same pro rata basis within the same period. Examples of services funded from from this grant are Education welfare services, school improvement, asset management, therapies and other health related services, central support services.
- As schools convert to academy status with a sponsor brokered by the DfE any deficit at the point of conversion cannot be met from DSG but has to be met from the Council core funding or from other council resources and is therefore a direct cost on Council tax payers.
- As the (in the main larger and more sustainable) schools convert to academy status the authority also loses access to their considerable financial balances which in the past it has been able to use, within the provisions of the Council's Scheme for Financing Schools, provide security for short term

revenue deficits and loans to schools from time to time.

- As financial reserves and grants reduce it will be increasingly difficult for the authority to address unforeseen issues in the way it has previously.

b. Cost per conversion (average) for the year.

- Cost per conversion is approximately £12,000 which has increased from 2013. This includes professional advice to set out policies affecting the transfer of land and business to new companies which is applicable to all conversions.
- The council receives no funding for this work but has a statutory duty to comply with Academies legislation in this respect.
- DfE provided a primary academy chain development grant to fund a 2-year chain development programme for new multi-academy trust (MAT) partnerships in 2014. A one-off grant of £100,000 was offered to chains of 3 schools creating a MAT. An extra £10,000 was available (subject to availability) for each additional school joining the MAT, up to a maximum of an additional £50,000.
- Secondary, individual primary and special schools continue to be given a grant of £25,000 to meet professional costs incurred by the conversion process.
- DfE has confirmed that in 2014 some local authorities have sought to recoup some of these costs from converting schools to be paid from the one off grant for conversion costs granted by DfE.

## New Academies

a. New academies which opened in 2014.

- The MacIntyre Academy for Autistic Pupils (Endeavour Academy - a new academy for children with high level autism requirements) and the Banbury Space Studio School opened in September 2014.
- Endeavour Academy is a Council initiated basic need project and the Space Studio School was promoted by the sponsor of Banbury Academy.

b. New academies post 2014

- In 2014 the Council invited bids from approved sponsors interested in running the various new academies required to meet the demand created by new housing developments. The local authority identifies a preferred sponsor through a formal procedure and the final choice of sponsor is made by the Secretary of State (SoS). If SoS does not agree with the preferred option of the authority s/he may choose a different sponsor from an approved list.
- New academies for which bids are made directly to SoS do not necessarily fit with the county strategy for provision of places. The Council will always be consulted on any proposal as the responsible body for provision of sufficient pupil places and may choose to work with proposers if the places meet the requirements set out in the Pupil Place Plan and offer a cost effective approach to meeting basic need or increasing diversity of choice in the area. The decision to approve the bids however rests with SoS and, whether supported by the Council or not, will have a knock-on effect on capital, revenue and standards that the council will have no direct control over.
- A summary of new academies to be provided is set out below.

School	Reason for new provision	Date of opening
UTC Oxfordshire 14-19 vocational provision to be sponsored by Activate Learning.	Sponsor led bid. Cabinet adopted as part of county strategic plan for places for 16-19 year olds at Great western Park, Didcot. Supplying part of site secured through S.106 agreement for secondary place provision. £2 million capital contribution made by Council to scheme.	September 2015



Great Western Primary School, Didcot to be sponsored by GEMS Academy Trust	Basic need generated by housing development.	September 2016 admission for reception and KS1.
Chalkhill Primary School , Great Western Park, Didcot to be sponsored by Glyn Learning Foundation	Basic need generated by housing development.	September 2018
Aureus Secondary school (11-16), Great Western Park, Didcot to be sponsored by Glyn Learning Foundation	Basic need generated by housing development.	September 2017
Barton West Primary school, sponsor not yet identified.	Basic need generated by housing development.	September 2016
NW Bicester Primary school to be sponsored by White Horse Federation	Basic need generated by housing development.	September 2016
Longford Park Banbury Primary School, sponsor not yet identified.	Basic need generated by housing development.	September 2016
Bicester Studio School 14-19 provision to be sponsored by Activate Learning.	Sponsor led bid outside county strategic plan but possibly on a county site which will involve negotiation.	September 2016

There are more new schools identified to meet housing growth but not as far advanced in planning terms.

c. Costs Associated with provision of new schools

- The Council will incur some costs for all new schools it seeks to provide. These will include revenue costs associated with start-up funding for a new school and capital funding for the site and buildings.
- The Council will incur revenue costs for all new academies where it has an interest in the land and buildings on which the new academy is to be based. In 2014 in excess of £22,000 has already been incurred in negotiating terms of occupation of the UTC Oxfordshire for legal and surveyors fees.
- Staff resources are required to manage the programme of provision of new academies from identification of sponsors to occupation of the academy by all year groups.

## Regional Schools Commissioners

a. Background.

- Oxfordshire is located in North West London and South Central region and the Regional Schools Commissioner (RSC) for this region was confirmed as Martin Post, former headmaster of Watford Grammar School for Boys. Five outstanding Head teachers were appointed to act as his Board and the roles were effective from August 2014.
- The RSCs responsibilities include:
  - a) Monitoring performance and intervening to secure improvement in underperforming academies, including directing them to commission school improvement services and using formal interventions in the most severe cases.
  - b) Taking decisions on the creation of new academies in their area by approving applications from maintained schools wishing to convert to academy status.
  - c) Supporting the national schools commissioner to ensure that the sponsor market meets local need - including by authorising applications to become an academy sponsor, monitoring the performance of existing sponsors and de-authorising them where necessary, recommending suitable sponsors to

ministers for maintained schools that have been selected to become academies and encouraging new sponsors.

- The Council will need to facilitate good working relationships with our RSC to allow the council to carry out its statutory duties with regard to academies in a co-ordinated manner. The RSC met with Director for Children's Services in November to discuss this relationship in future. He has agreed to meet Education Scrutiny Committee as appropriate to discuss education provision matters in academies in the county.

## Conclusions

24. Most schools that converted to academy status in 2014 did so as members of groups.
25. Under performing schools have been identified, early support is put in place and schools have completed conversions as sponsored academies.
26. New academies and free schools have been set up in the county in response to demographic need to parental demand. Procedures are in place to set up new academies as required by the county or to engage in positive dialogue with sponsors applying to open schools in the area through DfE bidding annual processes.
27. Resources will continue to be required to manage this process.
28. Half the pupils in publicly funded education in Oxfordshire are taught in academies.
29. The flow of conversions has slowed for the following reasons:
  - Additional time required to set up multiple academy trusts as opposed to individual trust company structures;
  - There is no longer a financial advantage conferred by academy status; and
  - Uncertainty about the future of the programme following the General Election in May.

Academies team

January 2015

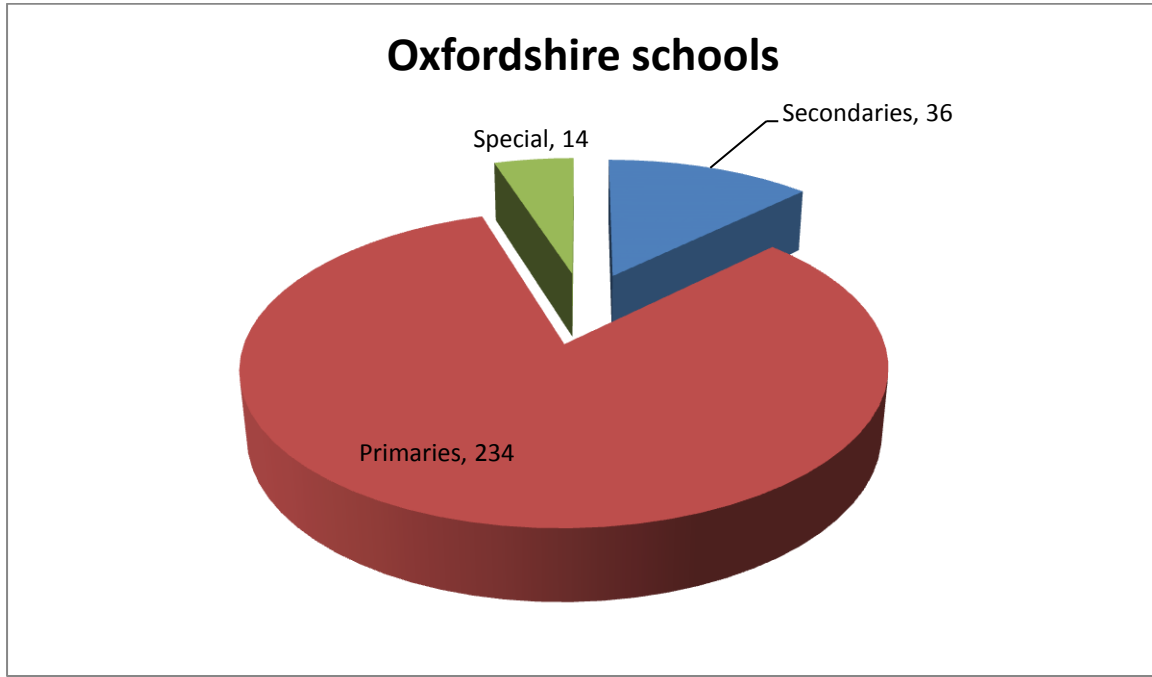
For regular updates please visit our intranet site at:

<http://schools.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/node/112>

**APPENDIX 1 – OXFORDSHIRE OVERALL ACADEMY DATA – AS OF DECEMBER 2014**

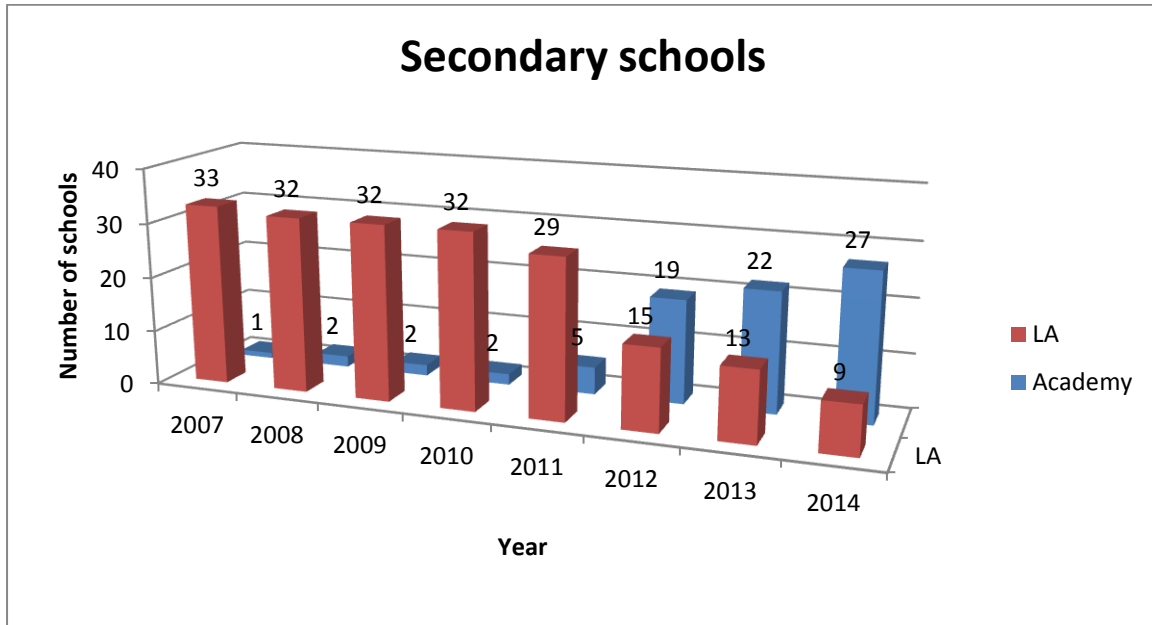
Breakdown of all schools in Oxfordshire:

(School figures include the new, free and studio schools but not foundation stage settings and PRUs.)

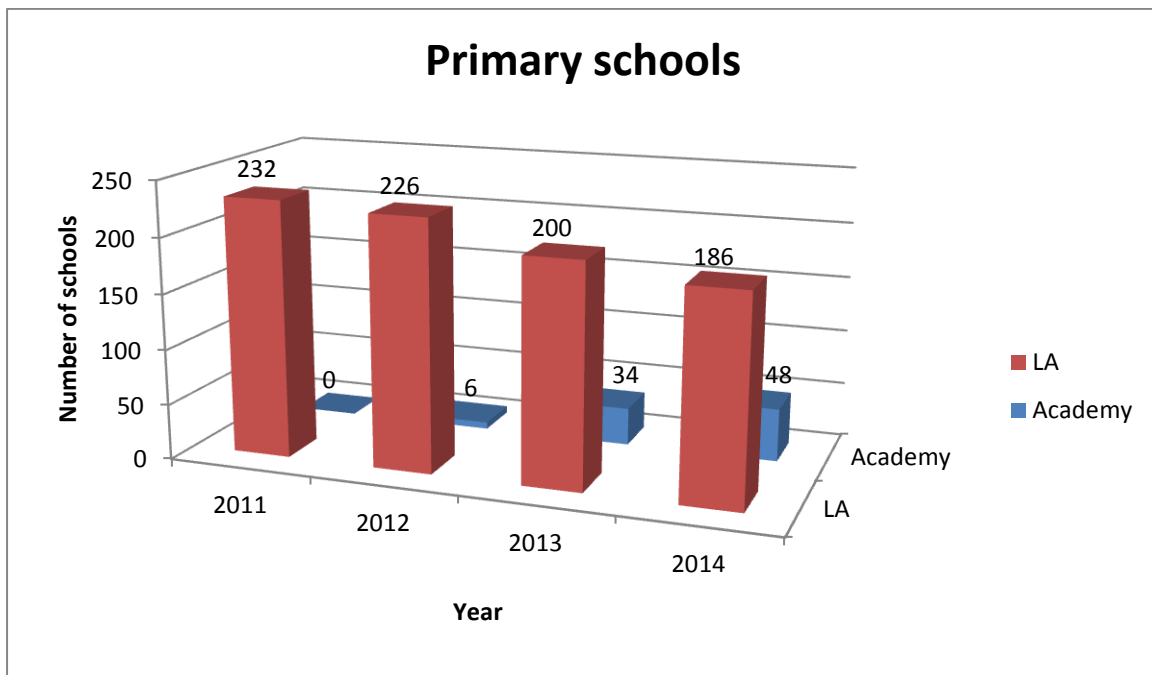


These figures show the numbers of academies and maintained schools as of December 2014.

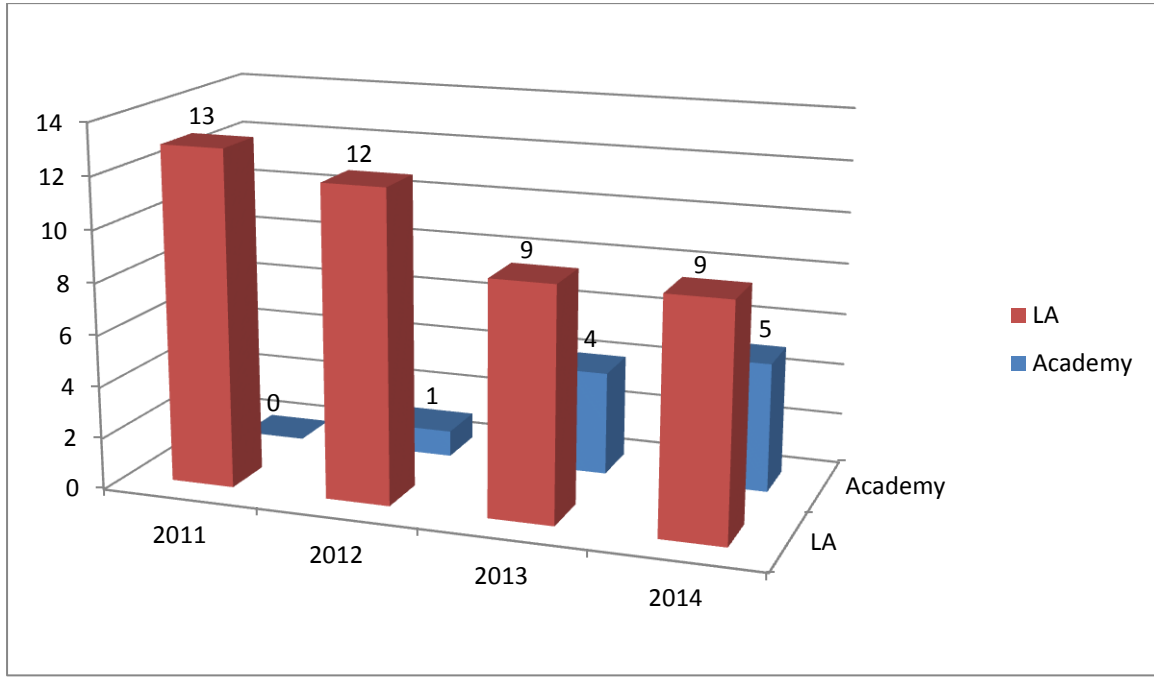
Secondary school Academy status 2011 – 2014:  
 (School figures include the new, free and studio schools but not foundation stage settings and PRUs.)



Primary school Academy status 2011 – 2014:  
 (School figures include the new and free schools but not foundation stage settings.)



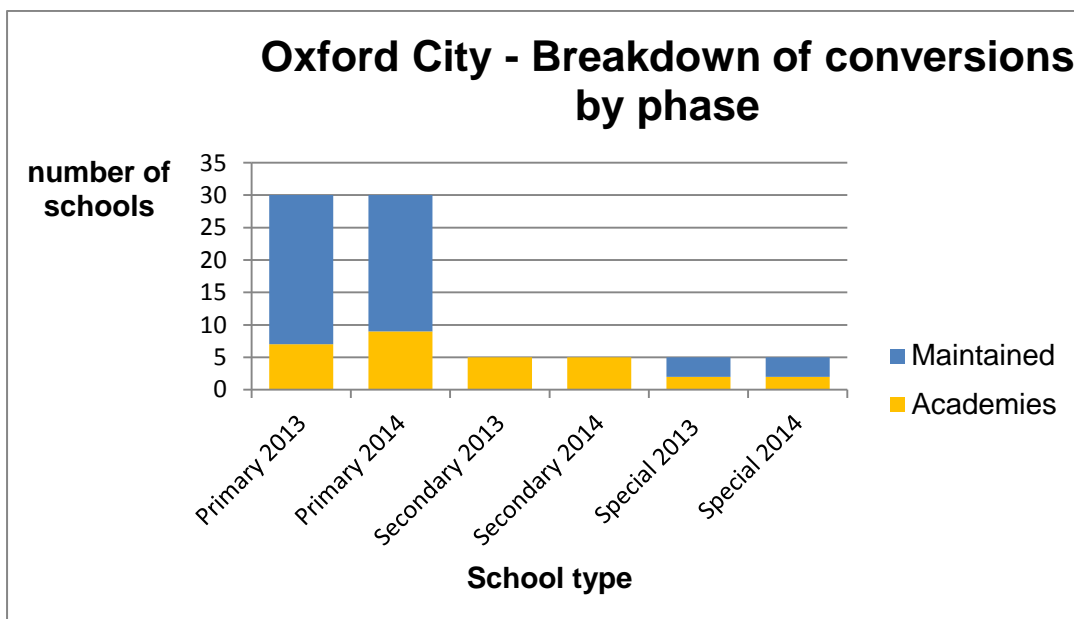
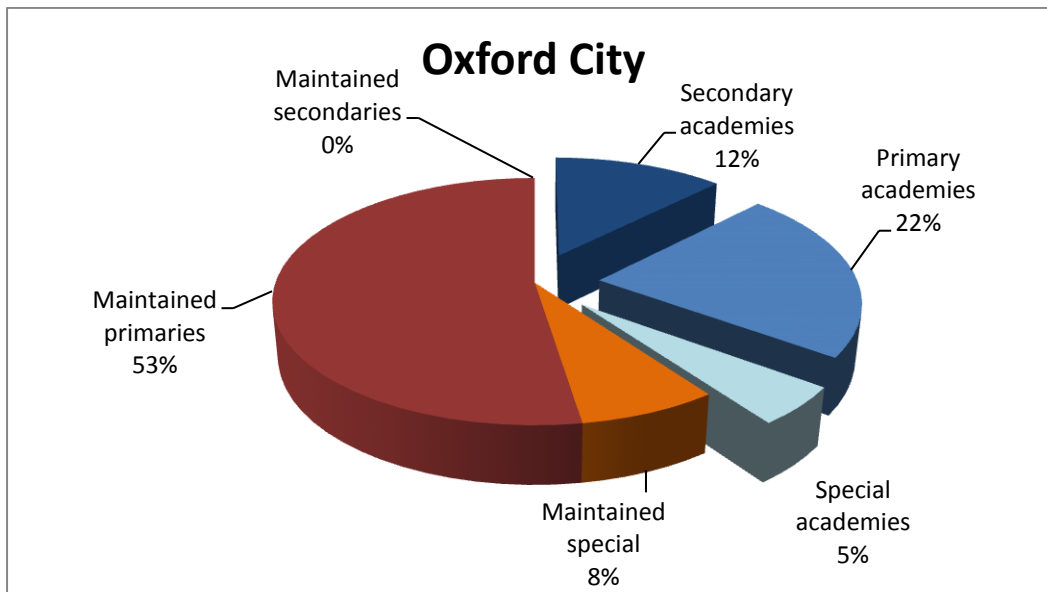
Special school Academy status 2011 – 2014:  
 (School figures include new schools but not PRUs.)



**APPENDIX 2 - LOCALITY CONVERSION DATA – AS OF DECEMBER 2014**

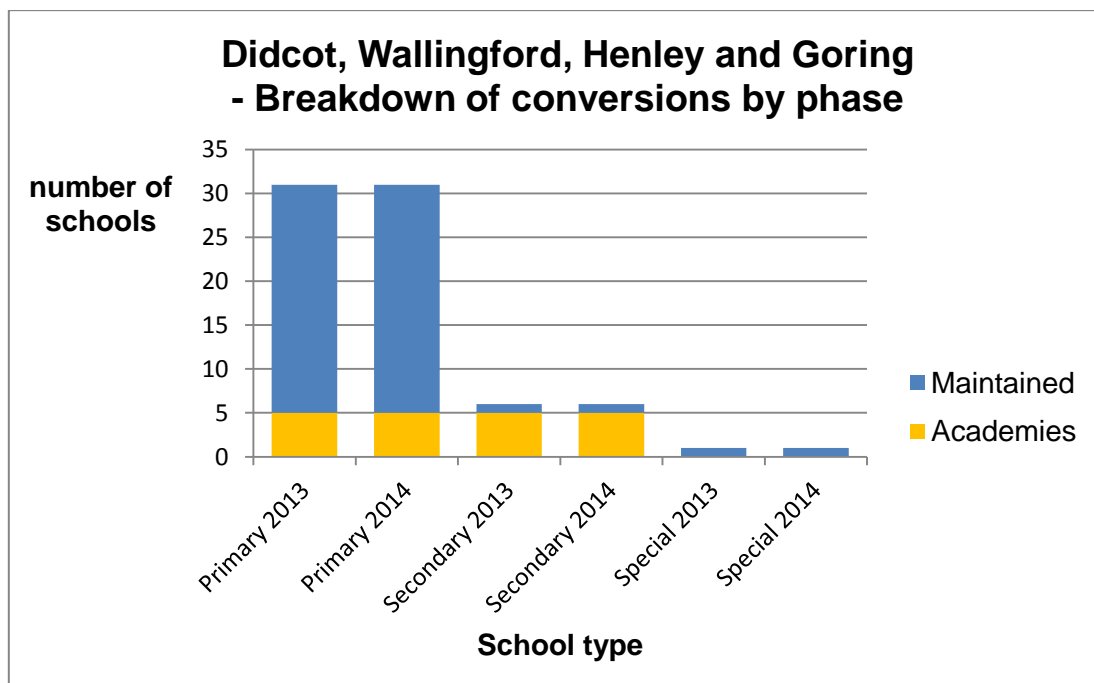
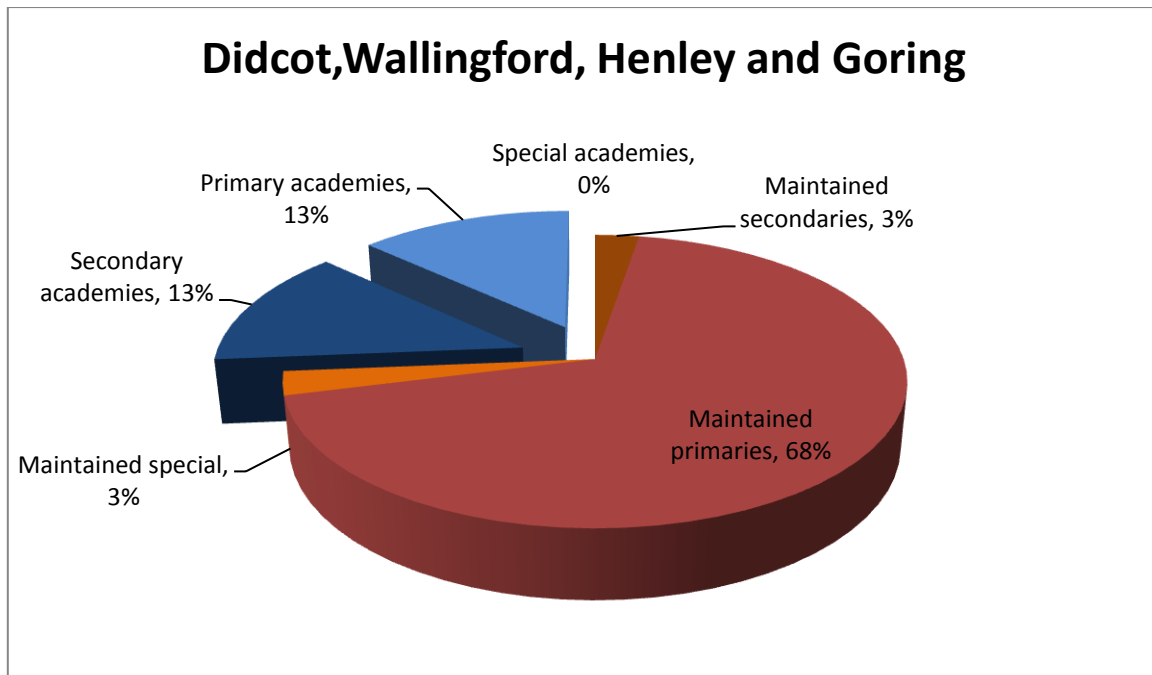
**OXFORD CITY**

	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>Maintained schools</b>	<b>Academies</b> 2013 bracketed
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Primary	30	21 (excl. 4 nurseries)	9 (7)
Secondary	5	0	5 (5)
Special	5	3	2 (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16 (14)</b>



**Didcot, Wallingford, Henley and Goring**

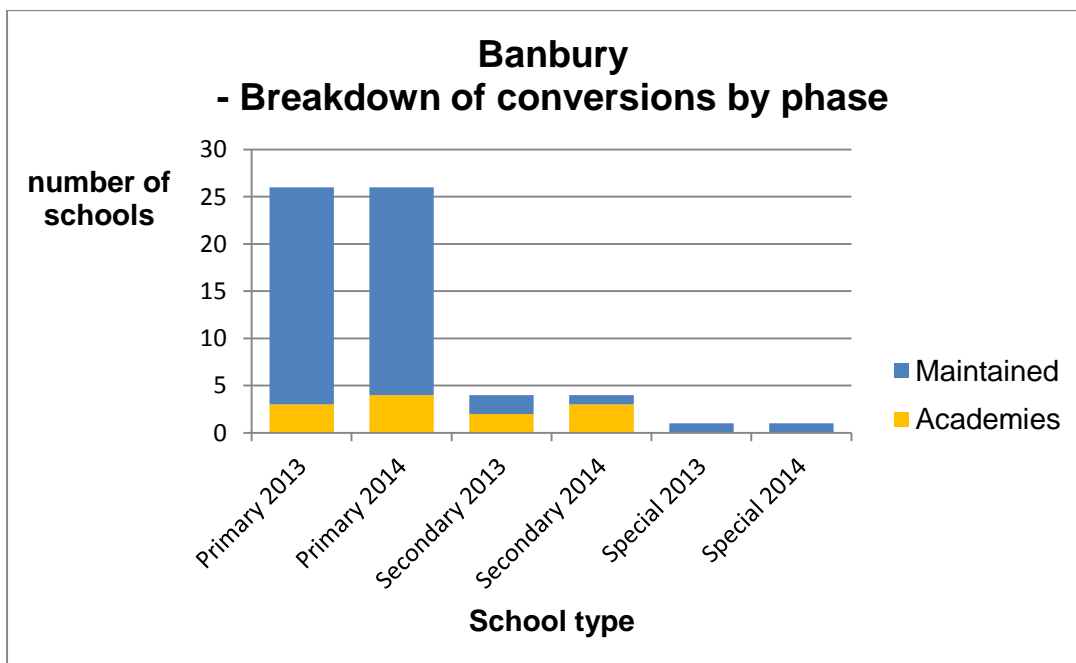
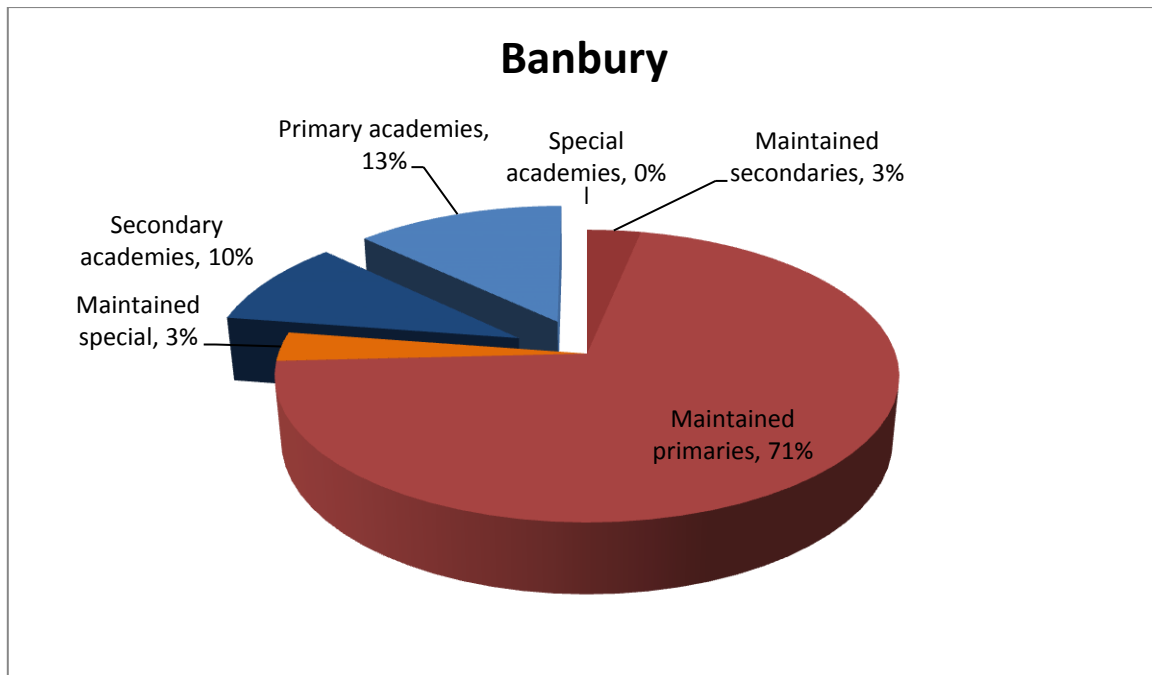
	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>Maintained schools</b>	<b>Academies</b> 2013 bracketed
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Primary	31	26 (excl.1 nursery)	5 (5)
Secondary	6	1	5 (5)
Special	1	1	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10 (10)</b>





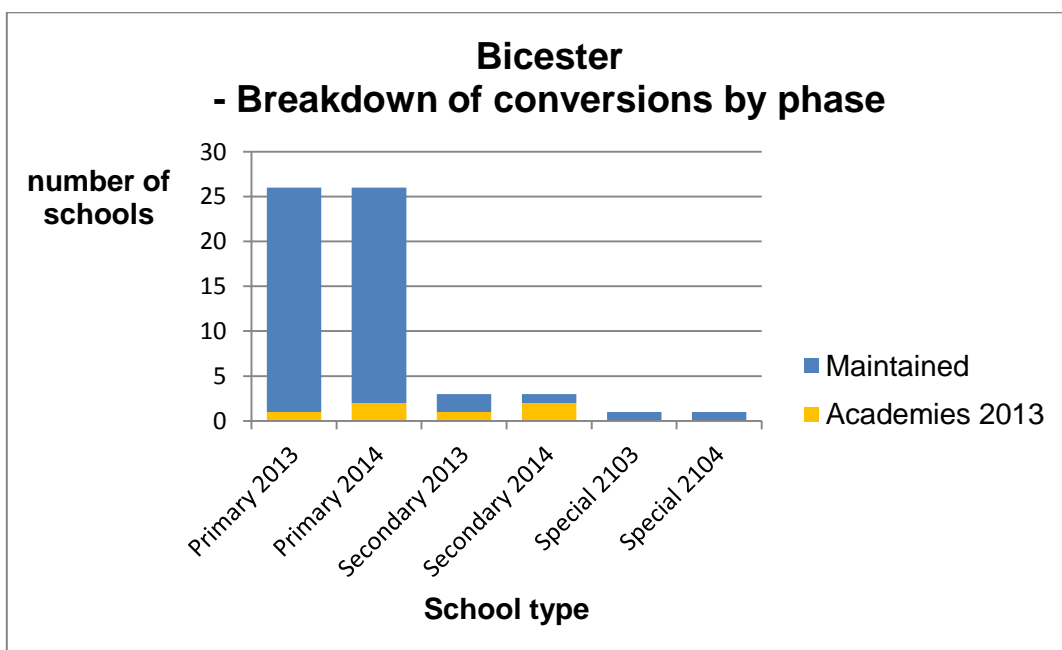
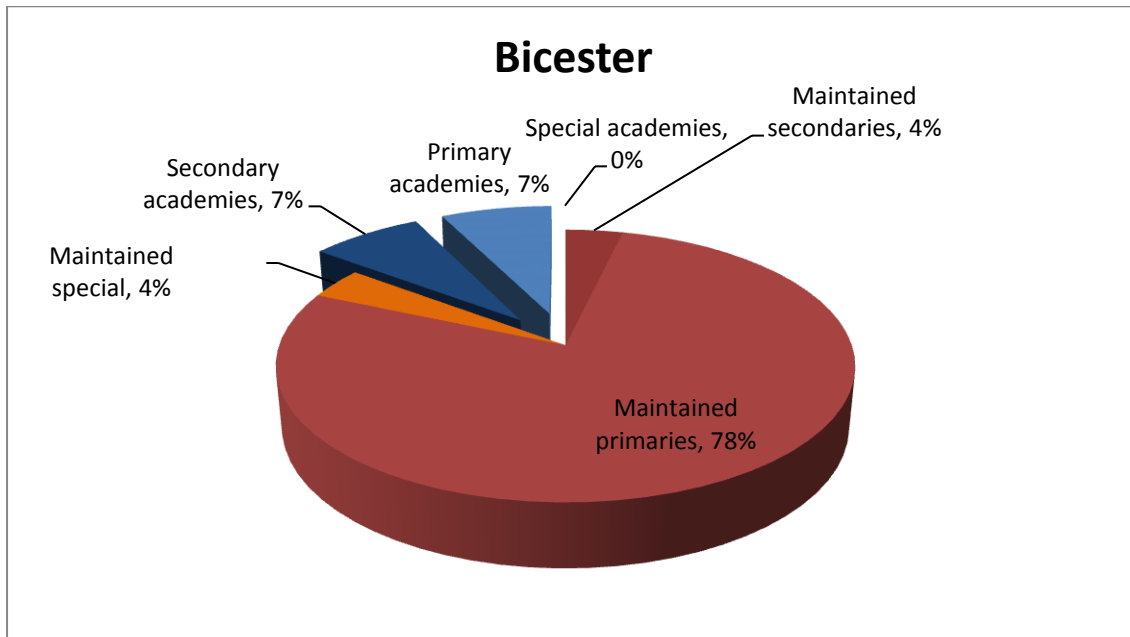
**Banbury (Inc. Warriner)**

	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>Maintained schools</b>	<b>Academies</b> 2013 bracketed
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Primary	26	22	4 (3)
Secondary	4	1	3 (2)
Special	1	1	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7 (5)</b>



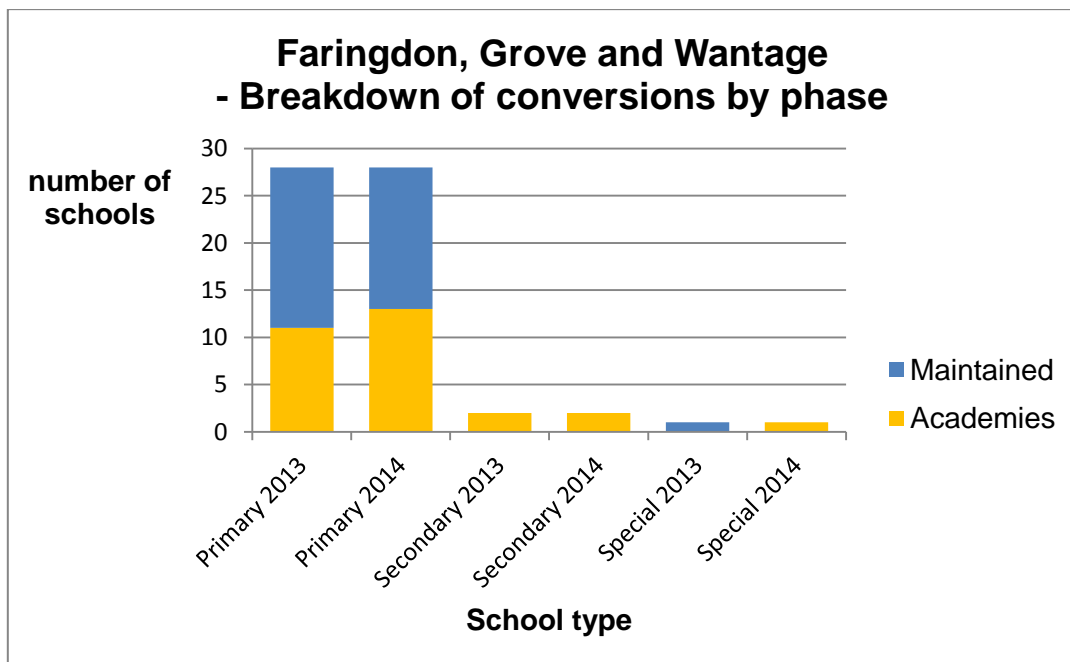
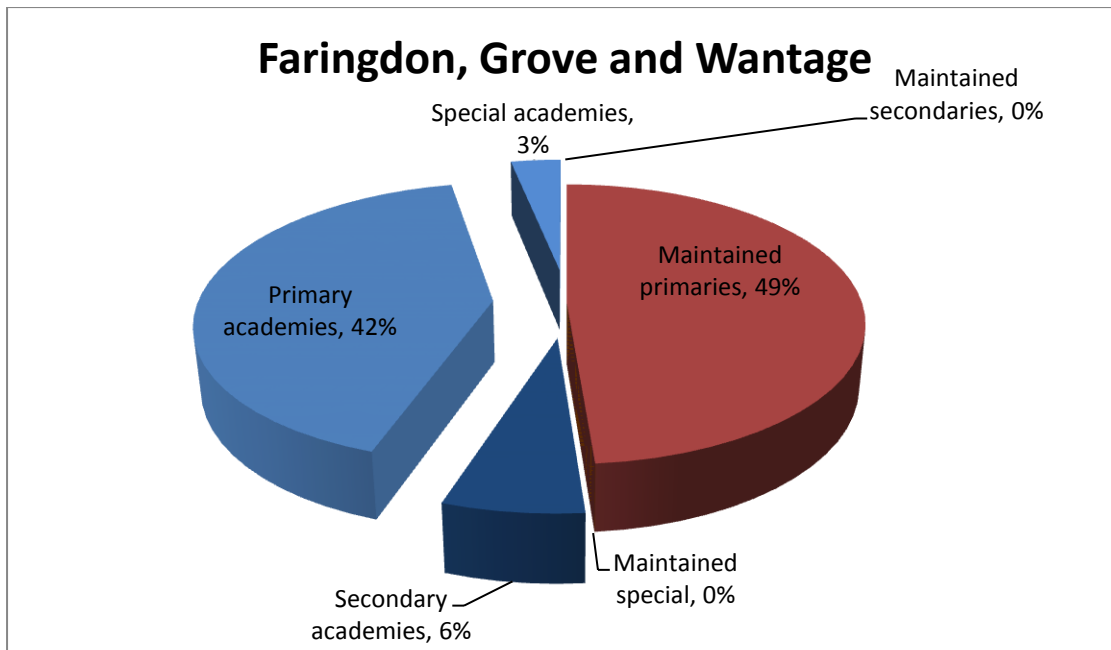
**Bicester**

	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>Maintained schools</b>	<b>Academies</b> 2013 bracketed
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Primary	23	21 (excl. 3 nursery)	2 (1)
Secondary	3	1	2 (1)
Special	1	1	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4 (2)</b>



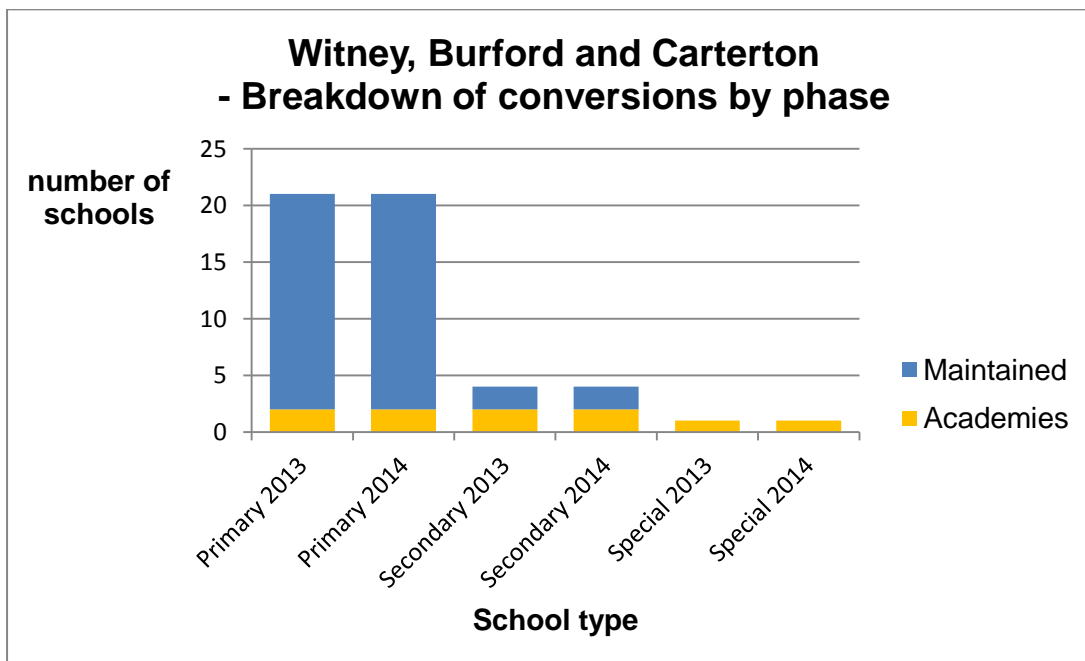
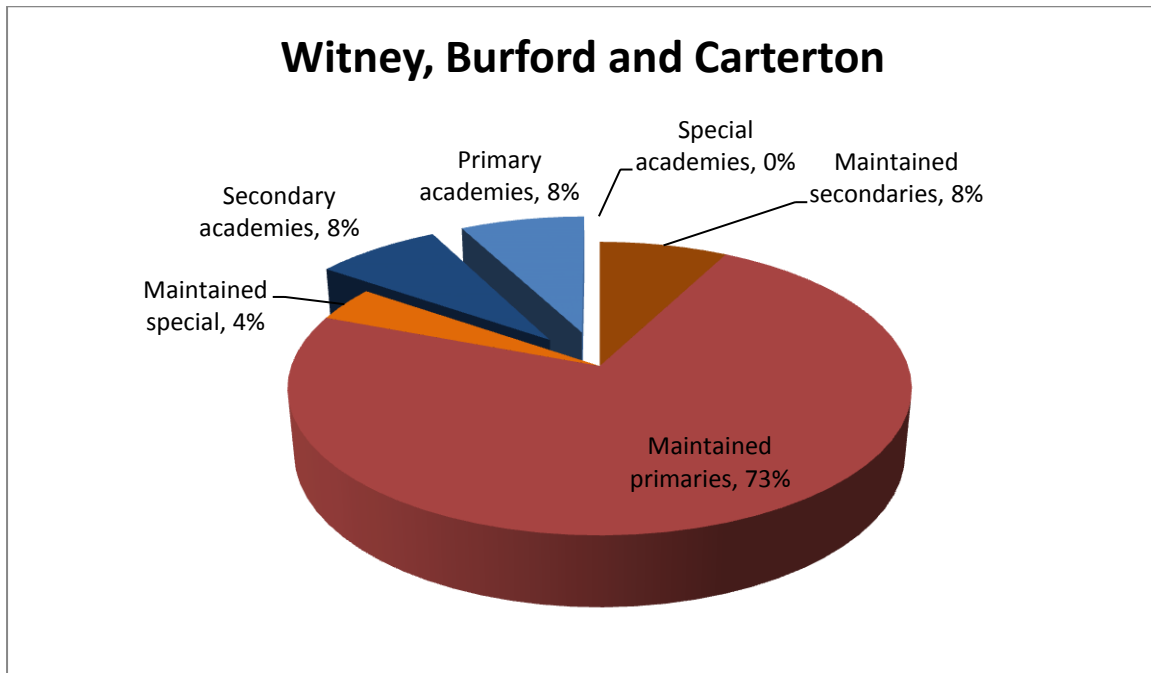
**Faringdon, Grove and Wantage**

	Total schools	Maintained schools	Academies 2013 bracketed
Phase	Number	Number	Number
Primary	28	15	13 (11)
Secondary	2	0	2 (2)
Special	1	0	1 (1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>(15)</b>



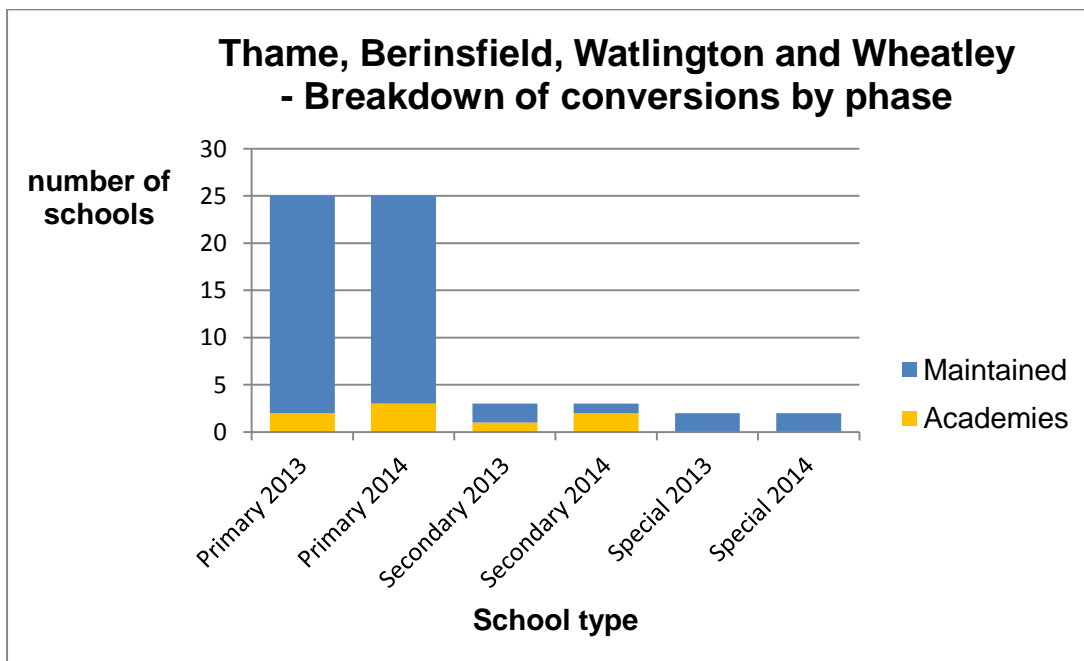
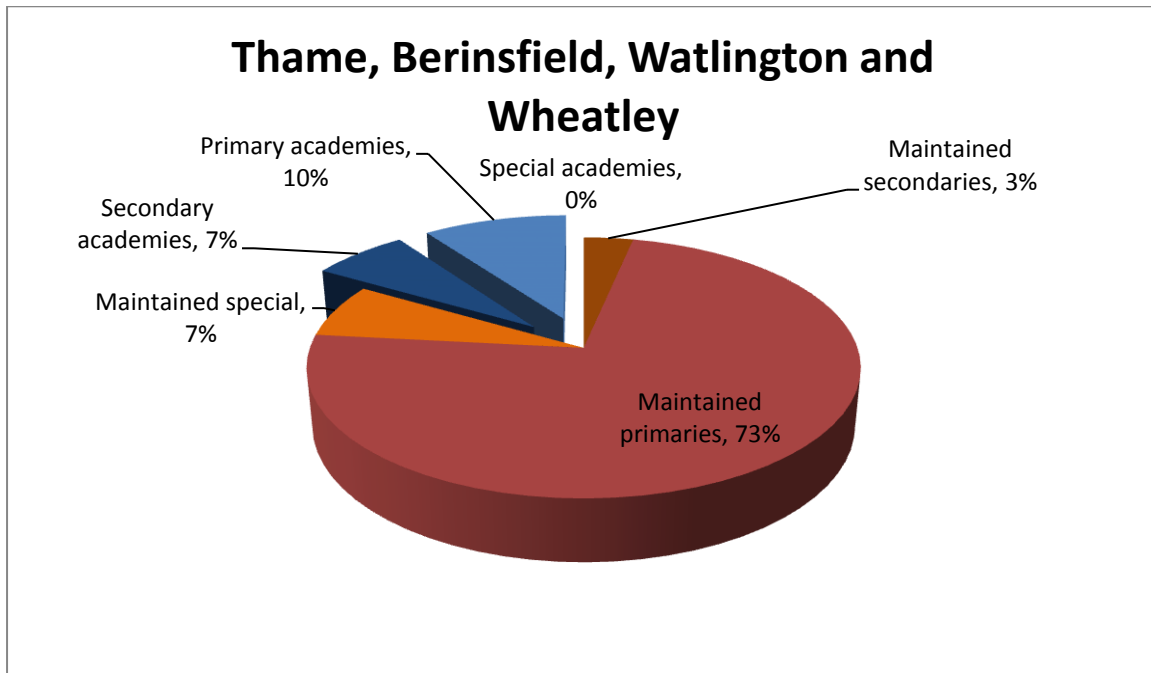
**Witney, Burford and Carterton**

	Total schools	Maintained schools	Academies 2013 bracketed
Phase	Number	Number	Number
Primary	21	19	2 (2)
Secondary	4	2	2 (2)
Special	1	1	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4 (4)</b>



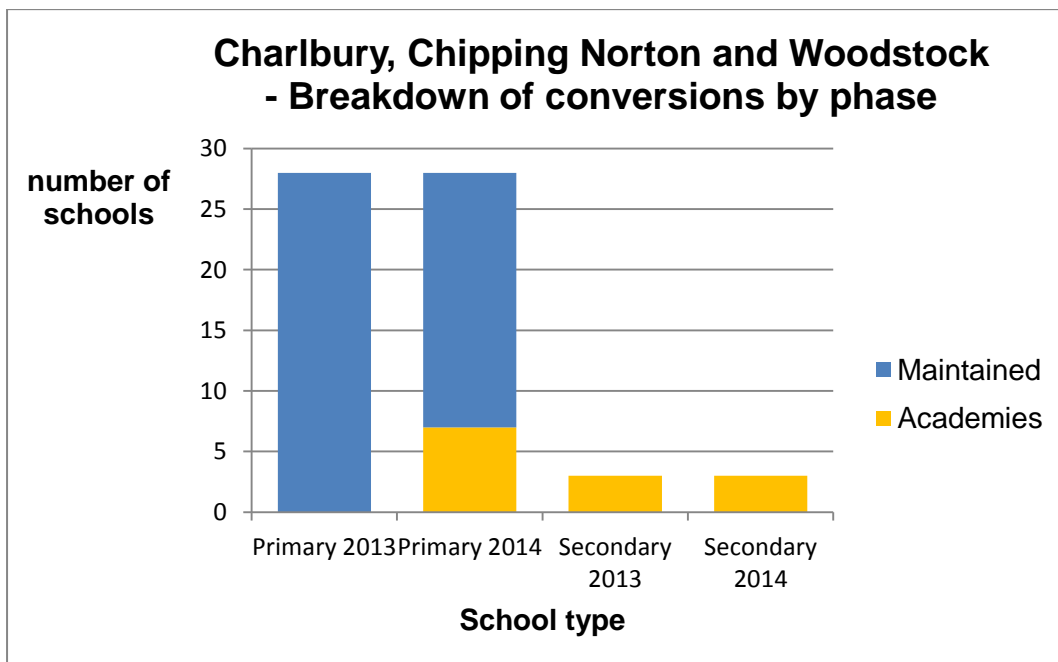
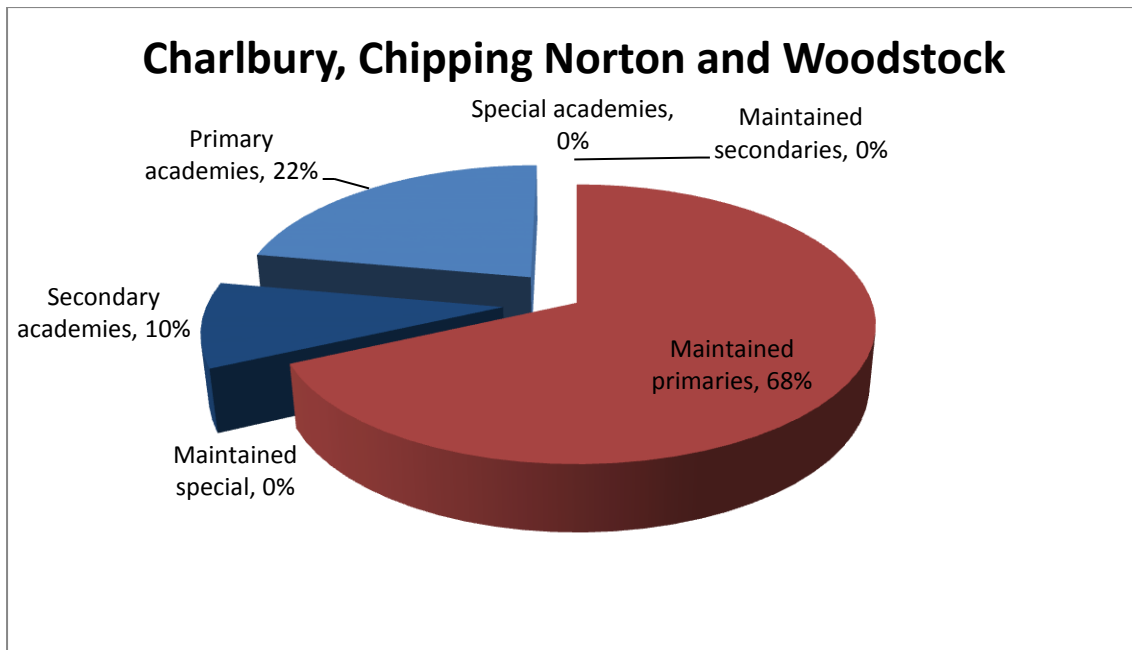
**Thame, Berinsfield, Watlington and Wheatley**

	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>Maintained schools</b>	<b>Academies</b> 2013 bracketed
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Primary	25	22 (excl. 2 nursery)	3 (2)
Secondary	3	1	2 (1)
Special	2	2	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5 (3)</b>



**Charlbury, Chipping Norton and Woodstock**

	Total schools	Maintained schools	Academies 2013 bracketed
Phase	Number	Number	Number
Primary	28	21 (excl. 1 nursery)	7 (0)
Secondary	3	0	3 (3)
Special	0	0	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10 (3)</b>



**Abingdon**

	<b>Total schools</b>	<b>Maintained schools</b>	<b>Academies</b> 2013 bracketed
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Primary	20	19	1 (1)
Secondary	4	3	1 (0)
Special	1	0	1 (1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3 (2)</b>

