

Cabinet

12 December 2011

School Demand and Primary Expansion

All wards

Cabinet Portfolio:

Cabinet Member for Children and Young People: Councillor Peter Robbins

Report authorised by:

Executive Director for Children and Young People's Services: Debbie Jones

Executive summary

There have been a number of previous Cabinet reports (listed in the Background Documents section), on school place planning in both the secondary and primary sectors. This paper updates Cabinet on recent developments and current forecasts for school demand, taking into account the changes in capital funding from government, and sets out plans for the next phase of primary expansion projects, where the greatest pressure currently lies in Lambeth.

The overall population projections for Lambeth suggest that, in spite of the difficulty in accurate forecasting, the dramatic increase in primary place demand will continue, with the shortage spreading to secondary places around 2015/16. A good measure of demand is the number of first preference applications to primary schools, which has increased by 791 (29%), or 27 forms of entry (FE), between 2006 and 2011. The increase in demand has been particularly acute in the south of the borough.

In order to meet more of the immediate demand for primary places, Lambeth is already in the process of creating 11 permanent additional primary FE all of which is either under construction or recently completed. It should be noted that while additional places have been provided by temporary "bulge classes" in recent years, this is becoming increasingly difficult; nor is it resource-efficient. Creation of 10 additional FE need to be initiated immediately, but recently announced government funding is insufficient for even 2 FE, in spite of Lambeth submitting projections showing this growth. If substantial further government funding is not announced in December 2011 then the council will need to immediately provide funding itself or face many Lambeth children having no school place. It is likely that a decision will need to be made about this as part of the February finance review, weighing this up against other council priorities. Current projections suggest 17 additional FE need to be initiated in the next year or so, requiring additional funding of around £50m.

Summary of Financial Implications

The construction cost of an additional form of entry at a primary school has fallen to an average of around £3.5m. This excludes the cost of the acquisition of land if new schools are to be provided. There is also a revenue cost of about £130,000 for each year that a school expands by 1FE (whether temporary or permanent).

The average capital cost of providing an additional temporary form of entry (i.e. a bulge class has been around £150,000. The capital cost is likely to be higher in the future as it becomes increasingly difficult to find such solutions.

Traditionally the government has provided capital funding to meet additional demand for school places. We heard on 03/11/2011 that Lambeth had been awarded an allocation of £4.95 million. This is far short of what is needed. Current projections suggest 17FE requiring additional funding of around £50million. A further allocation of Basic Needs funding will be announced in December 2011 by the DfE.

Phase one of the authority's Primary Expansion Programme is costing £49.3m, including land acquisition costs and is being funded as follows:

Grants	£ 33.86m
Capital receipts	£11.7m
S106	£3.63m
Supported borrowing	£0.13m

The authority as part of the November Finance review invested £500k towards the design of the Phase two expansion schemes and a further 750k to provide five bulge classes, prior to undertaking permanent expansions.

Recommendations

- (1) To note the content of the report and notes the significant recent investment to create more primary places for local children, with all funding announced prior to November 2011 fully committed.
- (2) To note the requirement for further bulge classes for September 2012 and delegates to the Executive Director, CYPS, in consultation with the Cabinet Member, Children and Young People, decisions relating to the provision of these classes where necessary and within funding confirmed in the November 2011, or subsequent, finance reviews.
- (3) To progress the school expansion projects to detailed design and delivery, generally reflecting the priorities set out in section 5, within available funding confirmed either through government grant or council finance reviews.
- (4) To note the serious risk in the short term that there will be insufficient school places to meet demand particularly should the government refuse to fund the necessary expansion adequately and immediately, and that it may be necessary to provide council funding to meet the council's obligation to provide sufficient school places in the February 2012 finance review.

- (5) To note the pressure on schools revenue and capital funding budgets during the period of increasing rolls and delegates to the Executive Director, CYPS in consultation with the Cabinet Member, Children and Young People to prioritise and implement school expansion projects to best meet demand within available funding confirmed either through government grant or council finance reviews.

Consultation

Name of consultee	Department or Organisation	Date sent	Date response received	Comments appear in report para:
Internal				
Cllr Robbins	Cabinet Member for Children & Young People	10.11.11	24.11.11	Throughout
Debbie Jones	Executive Director, CYPS	10.11.11	23.11.11	Throughout
Mike Pocock	Divisional Director, CYPS	10.11.11	21.11.11	Throughout
Charles Booth	Assistant Director, BSF	10.11.11	30.11.11	Throughout
Andrew Pavlou	Corporate Legal	10.11.11	21.11.11	Section 8
Frank Higgins	Corporate Finance	10.11.11	21.11.11	All finance
Maggie Harriott	Education Strategy Manager, EECF, CYPS	10.11.11	30.11.11	Throughout
Dunni Komolafe	Head of CYPS Departmental Finance	10.11.11	14.11.11	Throughout
Farrukh Akbar	Divisional Director, Resources, CYPS	10.11.11	14.11.11	Throughout

Report History

Decision type: Key decision		Key decision: reason EITHER a) expenditure or savings of £500,000 or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		OR/AND: b) proposal affects significantly two or more wards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Authorised by Cabinet member:	Date report drafted:	Date report sent:	Report deadline
See above	4.11.11	21.11.11	01.12.11
Report no.: 208/11-12	Report author and contact for queries: Brendan Wells, Strategic Estate Manager, 020 7926 7542 bwells1@lambeth.gov.uk		

Background documents

Cabinet **13 December 2010**

Pupil Place Planning

Cabinet **13 September 2010**

Expansion of Sunnyhill and Hitherfield Primary Schools

Cabinet **8 February 2010**

Primary School Expansion

Cabinet **14 December 2009**

School Expansion Proposals

Cabinet **8 June 2009**

West Norwood Masterplan

Cabinet **23 March 2009**

CYPS Estate Masterplan

Cabinet **18 December 2008**

Reference of decision relating to 4th New Secondary School and Community Campus to Cabinet for reconsideration (from Children & Young People's Service Scrutiny Sub- Committee)

Cabinet **15 December 2008**

Expansion of Lambeth Secondary Schools through BSF

Appendices

Appendix A - Bulge classes provided to date

1. Pupil Demand Forecasts

Methodology of forecasting

- 1.1 Projections are based on a combination of GLA forecasts, projections from actual admissions data, and live birth data in the case of primary schools. GLA data has often under-predicted at primary stage, and so is no longer used for primary projections. Secondary projections are based on GLA data and cohort survival, where there is a closer correlation. This report takes account of a further year's data in terms of both applications and live birth data.

Factors affecting demand

- 1.2 There are a number of factors affecting demand and it has become extremely difficult to predict the number of places required. Growth in the birth rate is clearly a primary cause but there is also significant increase due to people coming into the borough and reduced numbers leaving the borough or choosing private education as Lambeth's schools have improved. The effect of welfare reform could be significant in the future. Although inflow from central boroughs like Westminster is likely to lead to an increase there are initial signs that outflow from the borough may be more significant, as Lambeth is also likely to be more expensive.
- 1.3 The consequence of these factors make it easy to be 3 or 4% out in projections in the short term, and more in the longer term. The figures which follow are considered to be the most likely prediction. 1% is equivalent to one form of entry. The normal 7% planning factor (effectively overprovision to give flexibility) is just not possible given recent funding levels.
- 1.4 In his announcement on 3rd November 2011 the Secretary of State for Education quoted recent information from the Office of National Statistics suggesting an increase in primary school numbers nationally of 21% between 2010 and 2020. London has shown much higher increases recently than the rest of the country.

2. Primary School Demand

- 2.1 Like a number of London boroughs Lambeth has seen a marked increase in demand at reception stage in recent years. This is simply shown by the 29% increase in applications in the last 5 years, with a higher proportion in the south of the borough. The admissions system for reception school pupils 2011/12 has changed to a PAN London process and because of this it is difficult to draw direct comparisons across the years, but the table produced a year ago for Cabinet has been updated to show the percentage increases in the last year.

Table 1 Applications Increase

AREA	2006	2010	% increase 2006/10	% increase 2010/11
NORWOOD	351	557	59	11
BRIXTON	788	960	22	5
STREATHAM	527	639	21	21
NORTH LAMBETH	544	647	19	7
CLAPHAM & STOCKWELL	693	810	17	20
TOTAL	2903	3613	24	

Source: Pan-London Admissions System

2.2 **Live birth data** shows a continuing increase in the birth rate in all parts of the borough except the most northerly planning area since 2006. Historically in recent years demand at reception age has increased faster than the birth rate for the equivalent time 4-5 years earlier, probably due to people coming into the borough and reduced numbers leaving the borough or choosing private education as Lambeth's schools have improved. GLA projections suggest a slowing in the growth rate but live birth data makes it clear that the growth is likely to be strong at least until 2015. Again the growth is particularly strong in the south of the borough.

Table 2 Live Birth Data – No of Births by Planning Area

Planning Area	Brixton	Clapham & Stockwell	Norwood	Streatham	North Lambeth	Total
2006	1,284	1,034	706	851	715	4,589
2007	1,285	1,071	729	928	708	4,721
2008	1,273	1,065	772	1,016	732	4,857
2009	1,259	1,073	788	1,059	710	4,890
2010	1,277	1,075	818	1,084	690	4,944
% change	-0.5	4.0	15.9	27.4	-3.5	7.7

It should be noted that these figures are based on registrations of births, whereas previous figures, have been based on notification by hospitals. Latest advice is that registrations are a more reliable source, although the figures, and particularly the trends, are similar from both sources.

2.3 **Recent situation** – Applications in 2011 have been extremely high and there have been many late applications (567 out of a total of 3748), making it very difficult to plan creation of sufficient places.

2.4 In addition to several schools where construction was under way to create permanent expansion it was planned to create 5 **bulge classes** to meet the further increase in demand, but by June it was clear that this would not be sufficient due to the high rate of late applications, probably linked to less spare capacity in adjoining boroughs. By then it was not possible to offer any further places to applicants as every Lambeth school was full. It was therefore decided to create two additional bulge classes, making seven in total, of which four will not be available next year and have to be replaced by further bulge classes just to maintain the same level of provision. Lambeth has created 24 bulge classes in the last four years

2.5 By late July 2011 there were again no places available in reception for September 2011 although many places offered in response to late applications had not received a response. Since then sufficient applicants have not taken up places for there still to be some available places in reception, generally in less popular schools and usually a long distance from the home of the pupil. The shortage of places and the time taken for some parents/carers to accept/decline places has made it very difficult to handle late and in-year applications quickly.

Projections and Future Requirements

2.6 **Projections** – as mentioned in 1.2 above there are many factors affecting the growth in demand in addition to the increased birth rate. In most areas Lambeth has found in the past that the number of children entering primary schools has been very much less than the equivalent number of births in that area (4-5 years earlier). Table 3 below shows how an increasingly higher proportion are now applying for, and taking up, reception places. This confirms that the growth is attributable to much more than just an increase in the birth rate. In fact most of the growth up till now was in conjunction with limited growth in the birth rate, so now that there is significant growth the rise could steepen.

Table 3: Percentage of births becoming 4 year-olds on roll (ie at reception)

	Brixton	Clapham & Stockwell	Norwood	Streatham	North Lambeth	
PI Area	1	2	3	4	5	Total
2008	0.57	0.63	0.41	0.49	0.79	0.58
2009	0.58	0.65	0.49	0.46	0.79	0.59
2010	0.64	0.69	0.55	0.55	0.81	0.65
2011	0.68	0.68	0.56	0.62	0.93	0.68

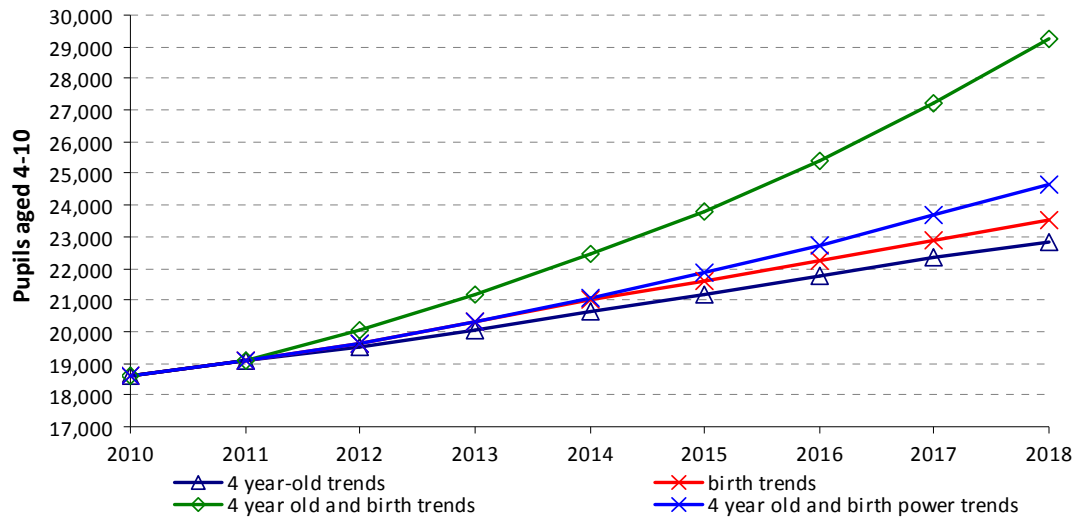
Pupil Number Projections – Primary

Figure 1 below shows the effect of different methods of calculation of demand.

- A. 4 year-old trends**
- reflecting a continuation of the current trend of growth in rolls at reception stage
- B. Birth trends**
- reflecting a growth in demand in proportion to the actual/projected birth rate
- C. 4 year-old and birth power trends**
- reflecting both growth in the birth rate and other factors which have led to growth in demand
- D. 4 year-old and birth trends**
- reflecting both growth in the birth rate and the full potential effect of other factors which have led to growth in demand)

It is considered that version C is the most likely figure although anything between the lower figures (A) and the higher figures (D) is possible.

Figure 1



2.7 The following table shows the total projected number in Lambeth’s primary schools, together with the actual figures up to this year

Table 4

All	All	Age4	Age5	Age6	Age7	Age8	Age9	Age10
2007	17,897	2,660	2,683	2,627	2,546	2,481	2,490	2,410
2008	18,038	2,783	2,642	2,623	2,599	2,499	2,456	2,436
2009	18,328	2,852	2,819	2,631	2,575	2,546	2,484	2,421
2010	18,619	2,904	2,863	2,777	2,560	2,527	2,522	2,466
2011	19,104	3,041	2,953	2,835	2,740	2,537	2,493	2,505
2012	19,647	3,204	3,076	2,921	2,770	2,701	2,509	2,467
2013	20,316	3,288	3,240	3,043	2,859	2,732	2,669	2,484
2014	21,078	3,396	3,327	3,205	2,981	2,822	2,703	2,644
2015	21,842	3,562	3,436	3,292	3,141	2,945	2,792	2,674
2016	22,743	3,725	3,604	3,401	3,226	3,103	2,916	2,768
2017	23,686	3,865	3,769	3,567	3,334	3,187	3,072	2,891
2018	24,643	4,003	3,911	3,730	3,498	3,294	3,158	3,048

These latest projections show a slight increase of 1.2% in the total for 2014 (ie 2013/14) compared with our previous forecast as submitted to DfE, we understand that recent funding announcements were based on predictions to 2013/14.

2.8 **Need for additional permanent places** – Lambeth calculated in December 2010 that it would be necessary to create an additional 10 Forms of Entry by 2015. Latest projections taking account of applications in 2011 lead to an expectation this will happen more quickly. It would now seem that by 2014 (ie Sept 2013) a further 10 will come from increased demand as well as the 4 bulge classes that need to be made permanent, so a total of 14 permanent FE will need to be created. By then the likely maximum number of bulge classes that could be created is 4. The minimum funding to be confirmed immediately is therefore sufficient for 10 permanent FE. These must be initiated immediately to be ready for September 2013. Within the next year funding for a further 7

permanent FE should be committed to allow availability by September 2014. Note these leave very tight design, procurement and construction timetables.

3. Secondary Schools

3.1 **Projections** – the projected demand at year 7 based on cohort survival is shown in table 5 below, with a comparison with the number of places available.

Table 5 Pupil Number Projections – Secondary

	Projected Year 6 Lambeth resident pupils	Projected number of out-of-borough pupils	Planned Year 7 places	Number of Lambeth resident who could be offered places	Percent of Lambeth resident who could be offered places
2011/12	2475	380	1988	1608	64.97%
2012/13	2475	380	2113	1733	70.02%
2013/14	2644	380	2371	1991	75.30%
2014/15	2701	380	2371	1991	73.71%
2015/16	2756	380	2371	1991	72.24%
2016/17	2854	380	2371	1991	69.76%

Source: GLA projections/CYPS forecasts

- 3.2 Although the current position is very tight the situation will be greatly improved by 2013 with planned expansion of provision through the new academy at Fenstanton, and expansion of Dunraven and Norwood through the BSF programme and we understand Durand admitting secondary pupils, as shown by the planned places in Table 4. Although a target has previously been set that 80% of children leaving Lambeth’s primary schools should be able to secure a place in a Lambeth secondary school it is now felt that a figure in the range 70-75% is probably satisfactory, with around 70% just proving sufficient recently. The situation will also be improved as there has been greater pressure on boy’s places, but from September 2012 Charles Edward Brooke will become co-educational under the new name St Gabriel’s.
- 3.3 By 2015 and certainly 2016 there will be a shortage of places again, although there is a risk this may come earlier if increased demand in adjoining boroughs reduces the number of Lambeth students which can be educated out of borough.
- 3.4 All the current pressure on secondary places is in the south of the borough. This is not just a matter of travelling further but a high proportion of students in the south and centre of the borough fail to get one of their first three preferences because they live too far away from their closest schools to get into them. When the growth at primary level transfers to secondary schools in 2015 onwards (7 years’ behind) the demand will again be in the south of the borough.
- 3.5 Overall projections are set out below in Table 6

Table 6 Pupil Number Projections - Secondary

Year	Age 11	Age 12	Age13	Age14	Age 15	Age 16	Age17	
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year12	Year 13	Total
2012	2102	1946	1951	1973	1836	577	715	11100
2013	2142	2105	1919	1953	1920	609	669	11317
2014	2196	2111	2095	1912	1877	625	675	11491
2015	2261	2170	2055	2080	1896	602	694	11758
2016	2376	2213	2133	2015	2040	624	683	11984
2017	2453	2344	2121	2110	1998	630	685	12341
2018	2529	2401	2321	2137	2091	644	725	12848

3.6 Because there are likely to be enough places in Lambeth's secondary schools for the next few years this report focuses on acute shortage in primary places.

4 Action taken already to increase pupil provision

4.1 A series of Cabinet Reports, up to December 2010 initiated expansion proposals to address the growing need for additional primary places. This first phase has committed the total funding made available prior to November 2011, taking account of approximately £9m reduction in funding in the February 2011 finance review. Phase 1 entailed the permanent expansion of the following schools: Vauxhall, Kingswood, Henry Cavendish (Streatham), Stockwell, Jessop, Hitherfield, Sunnyhill and the building of the new Norwood School (Julian's Norwood) and provides an additional 11FE. Two of these projects are complete but the remainder are currently under construction but already accepting additional forms of entry in accordance with their expanded size.

4.2 **Bulge classes** - To cope with rapid growth in demand for pupil places and the shortage of funding temporary classes or "bulge classes" have been created by refurbishment of existing accommodation or provision of a temporary classroom building. The bulge class provides thirty additional places for one year group and is not a permanent pupil places solution. For information Appendix A shows where we have put bulge classes, a total of 24 classes to date.

4.3 The total number of additional forms of entry created since 2006 are set out in table 7 below.

Table 7 Additional provision made showing additional forms of entry compared with 2006

Year	Permanent*	Temporary	Total FE
2007	1	1	2
2008	1	2	3
2009	1	6	7
2010	3	8	11
2011	8	7	15
2012	11		

* cumulative, including taking permanent additional FE before construction complete

5 Expansion Proposals

- 5.1 In preparing to meet pupil place needs identified in section 2 expansion feasibility studies have been carried out at a number of schools to verify the practicality and cost of expanding schools. Any complete new school will (under the Governments direction) be as an Academy or Free school.
- 5.2 Based on consultation with the School Organisation Advisory Board (SOAB), a prioritisation matrix to evaluate school expansion projects has been developed. Key criteria to prioritise schools were considered to be; location (in relation to demand), cost per additional FE, speed at which the expansion can be delivered and popularity of the school. Other factors such as particular opportunities and governing body support should be also be taken into account. Weighting of the factors is set out in table 8.

Table 8

Category	Weighting	Comment
Popularity	Applications Weighted 1 - 3	A 3 weighting denotes the school is over subscribed on first preference applications from Lambeth's residents. A weighting of 2 equates to an oversubscribing on first and second preference. A weighting of 1 is applied to all other applications.
Location	Weighted 1 - 5	Maximum weighting is applied in the south of borough where demand pressure is highest, and lowest in the north. The weighting is adjusted for proximity to the border of Lambeth. A map is available showing the weighting zones.
Cost per FE	Weighted 1 - 4	<£2.5m = 4 <£3m = 3 <£4m = 2 >£4m = 1
Speed of delivery	Weighted 1 - 3	The building project can be delivered quickly without issues of for example planning consent or school readiness. Impacts on the ability of Lambeth's statutory obligation in supplying places to meet demand

- 5.3 Based on these weightings the prioritisation order is as set out in table 9 below. This will need to be refined as further information becomes available on costs, funding etc

Table 9

Expansion priority table

Phase 2 Completed feasibility studies	Additional FE	Notional proj. cost (estimates incl. FF&E & fees) £m	Cost per FE	Likely date of first extra class	Site area	Ofsted	Parental choice Applications Weighted 1 - 3	Location Weighted 1 - 5	Cost per FE Weighted 1 - 4	Speed of delivery Weighted 1 - 3	GB support Y or N	Total Score	Notes
Elm Wood	1	2.7	2.7	2012	3792	Outstanding	3	5	3	3	Y	14	Expansion on existing site
Immanuel & St Andrews	1	3.8	3.8	2012	7636	Good	3	5	2	3	Y	13	Complicated by existing bulge classes
Julians	2	7.4	3.7	2013	11858	Good	3	5	2	2	?	12	New build
Loughborough	1	2.4	2.4	2012	6206	Good	2	3	4	3	y	12	Through partial refurbish and new build
Granton	1	3.5	3.5	2012	8921	Good	3	4	2	3	Y	12	Expansion to 3FE
Rosendale	1	3.5	3.5	2013	13753		3	3	3	3	Y	12	Desk top study completed. Full Feasibility commissioned. Discussion with the school on expansion has also commenced
Sudbourne	1.5	4.7	3.1	2012?	4528	Outstanding	3	3	2	2	Y	10	Expansion onto additional site - either old Livy site or (preferably) Sudbourne Rd land swap.
Jubilee	1	2.2	2.2	2013	8000	Satisfactory	2	4	4	1	?	11	GB unlikely to agree for 2012
St Andrews RC	1	4.5	4.5	2014	6813		3	5	2	1	Y	11	Desk top study completed. Full Feasibility commissioned. Discussion with the school on expansion has also commenced
St Leonard's	1	2.7	2.7	2013	5812	Good	2	4	3	1	Y	10	Through partial refurbish and new build - Not until 2013/14
Archbishop Sumner	1	3.2?	3.2	2012	5079	Outstanding	3	1	2	3	Y	9	Refurb Shelley or extend existing site. Bulge class planned Sept 2012
Glenbrook	1	4	4.0	2012	12406	Satisfactory	1	4	2	2	Y	9	PSBP/PFI bid to expand the school to 3FE approx cost £8m
St John's (Angel Town)	1	6.7	6.7	2013	5640	Satisfactory	2	3	1	2	Y	8	New school through PSBP/PFI bid approx cost £6.5m. Only practical to expand if re-built
Vale St depot	2	6 + 3	4.5	2015				5	1	1			Transfer of site with potential for disposal. Assumes notional loss of £3m disposal.
Clapham Park	2	7	3.5	2013				4	2	1			Section 106 funded?

Notes All weightings 1 is lowest

Parental choice -3 weighting over subscribed on first applications, 2 equates to an oversubscribing on first and second application. 1 is applied to all other applications.

Location - see map, 5 in south 1 in north, drop 1 if <150m from border, drop 2 if < 50m from border or close to 2 borders

Cost- <£2.5m - 4; <£3m - 3; <£4m - 2, >£4m 1

Governing Body support - there is no formal agreement from any GB. This represents a preliminary view from informal discussions

NB Table 9 is not an full exhaustive list of all school schools considered for expansion. It does represent those school which have been developed in sufficient detail and full consultation with the schools concern

- 5.4 It is therefore proposed that projects be initiated generally in the sequence shown to the extent that funding becomes available. It is intended to utilise £500k recently approved to forward fund the design development.
- 5.5 While the funding announced in November 2011 is insufficient to fully fund the expansion of Elm Wood and Immanuel & St Andrews the design will be progressed to stage C/D and it is expected that further funding will be available before it is necessary to commit to further stages in these projects.
- 5.6 In connection with Sudbourne Primary a land swap with Genesis Housing is under consideration. This proposal allows for the site currently occupied by the Livity school, due for release in September 2012, to be swapped with site in Acre Lane for a new extension to be built, freeing the Livity site for housing development. A proposal reflecting this is expected to be put forward shortly to the Strategic Asset Management Group and Asset Management Cabinet Advisory Panel.
- 5.7 We are also aware there may be additional resources required for Special Education Needs (SEN), especially autistic spectrum and we will be reviewing further opportunities to expand the provision

6 Funding Primary Expansion Projects

- 6.1 Government funding for the Phase 2 programme is anticipated to be allocated to Lambeth from two main sources, Private Finance Initiative (PFI) through the Priority Schools Building Programme (PSBP) and Basic Need through standard fund allocation.
- 6.2 **Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)** - on 19 July 2011 the DfE announced the commencement of a Private Finance Initiative (PFI), programme to renew school buildings. The programme is intended to address schools in the worst building condition and meet the pressing need for new school places. The PSBP funding was on a bidding basis and Lambeth's applications were submitted on 14 October 2011. Successful LAs will be notified in Dec 2011 and Cabinet will be updated on the eventual DfE PSBP announcements. We have been informed the programme was massively over subscribed, some 1000 school projects submitted but the department will only fund 300 projects over a five year period.
- 6.3 The schools which Lambeth is planning to expand under the PSBP entail the rebuilding of Glenbrook and St John's (Angel Town) as meeting the above criteria and Officers have made applications for the rebuilding and expansion of both schools as part of Lambeth's PSBP submission. Lambeth has applied for four further school projects under this initiative but these do not entail expansion (including Orchard Primary to reflect the demand for Muslim places).
- 6.4 **Basic Needs funding** is a central government allocation in the form of standards fund grant made available to assist LAs in providing new places at both primary and secondary schools. It is intended to use the basic need

allocation to fund the next phase of school expansion projects. On the 3rd November 2011 the DfE announced Lambeth is to receive an additional £4.9 million of funding for 2011. The existing £11.9 million is fully committed already on phase 1 of the primary expansion programme. This allocation is far from sufficient to meet Lambeth's needs. A further future year's pupil places and school maintenance allocations are expected to be announced in December 2011.

- 6.5 A new school building project usually takes at least two-three years from conception to opening and that could mean that Lambeth would be unable to meet its statutory duty to provide enough primary places in time to meet demand. Despite persistent lobbying that allocations must be over a 2/3 year period, which allow LA's to plan capital programme the DfE is still only allocating resources on an annual basis. Therefore CYPS has applied for additional internal funding to develop building designs of the schools prioritised, to enable projects to be tendered quickly and construction commence soon after the DfE announces future school places funding. Please refer to the section 7, Comments from Director of Finance for profile of projected funding need.
- 6.6 Limited Section 106 funding from new housing developments can be expected to become available over the next two years.
- 6.7 Unless substantial grant funding is made available by the government in December 2011, it will be necessary for the council to provide significant further funding if demand is to be met.

7 Finance Comments

- 7.1 This report updates Cabinet on recent developments and current forecasts for school demand, taking into account the reduction in capital funding from government, and sets out plans for the next phase of primary expansion projects.
- 7.2 The report also highlights both capital and revenue funding estimate for bulge classes and new built and crucially demand across the authority for school places.
- 7.3 Although the government has recently announced grant allocation of £4.95m for Lambeth this is substantially lower than funding requirement and unless substantial grant funding is made available by the government in December 2011, it will be necessary for the council to provide significant further funding if demand is to be met.

8 Comments from Director of Governance and Democracy

- 8.1 Section 13 Education Act 1996 imposes a statutory duty on local authorities to secure that sufficient education is available to meet the needs of the population in their area.
- 8.2 Section 14 Education Act 1996 imposes a duty on local authorities to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools in their area and to Section 14 A requires local authorities to reasonably consider parental representations regarding the provision of schools. In addition The Information as to Provision of Education (England) Regulations 2008 require local authorities to complete as annual School Capacity Collection which includes data on the number of surplus school places and the areas of projected shortfall and the actions local authorities are taking to address this.
- 8.3 Section 19 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and The School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2007 outline the statutory process and local decision making arrangements required to ensure a consistent, open and transparent process when proposing changes to existing maintained schools.

9. Results of consultation

- 9.1 Over recent months Lambeth has been running a primary expansion publicity campaign – spearheaded by the corporate communications team. This has prompted several articles in local and national press.
- 9.2 SOAB has met on two occasions (17/10/2011 and 16/11/2011). This group has assisted in developing the criteria for prioritising schools for expansion and helped in identifying potential school expansion proposals for further investigation (Table 8, Rosendale and St Andrews RC primary's). SOAB requested additional weighting was added to the criteria on parental choice, location, cost and speed of delivery.
- 9.3 Given the scarce resources available SOAB thought it was essential that a hierarchy of schools was established .This is reflected through the weightings applied and is reflected in table 8.
- 9.4 We have been in regular liaison with Southwark Diocesan Board and Archdeacon of Southwark for the development of Anglican and Catholic schools.
- 9.5 We have been in direct contact with Orchard regarding their community pupil places and have submitted a bid on their behalf under the PSBP initiative.
- 9.6 Cross Borough liaison and planning on pupil places -There is regular communication with Merton, Wandsworth, Southwark and Croydon. There have been notifications of proposed expansions received by Lambeth for Merton of late and a recent communication from Southwark. With regards to admissions and application data, the PAN LONDON, team keep in regular contact and

Lambeth Admissions team members attend periodic review meetings – usually on a monthly cycle. If there are any proposed changes to schools admissions numbers in schools in neighbouring boroughs, Lambeth have responded to consultation requests.

10. Organisational implications

10.1 Risk Management

Risk of over or under provision of places could result if the projected data is wrong. Under provision of places could result in adverse community reaction, negative political impact, financial cost pressures to quickly find a solution and the LA is unable to meet its statutory duties in providing school places. Over-provision would create empty buildings that may be viewed as a waste of resources. The mitigation of this risk is careful programme planning to ensure sufficient and timely new places are provided to meet demand. The creation of new academies, conversion academies and free schools, beyond the control of the LA could cause further uncertainties for places planning. The mitigation of the risk of academies and free school causing an imbalance of places is by open dialogue and consolation through school forums.

10.2 Equalities impact assessment:

An Equality Impact Assessment has not been undertaken at this stage as the impact is considered low at this stage. An EQIA will be undertaken during the consultation and implementation phases of this work.

10.3 Community safety implications

None

10.4 Environmental implications

We will enable all school developments to be full BRE compliant (very good).

11 Timetable for implementation recommendations

Recommendation	Project	Project stage	Milestone
2) Bulge classes for September 2012	Provide additional bulge classes at schools to meet demand for reception places.	Visit schools to identify schools that are willing and able to take an additional class.	October - December 2011
		Evaluate identified schools in practical terms, and identify initial plans for Sept 2012.	Dec - Feb 2012
		Evaluate primary school applications to assess the level of places demand.	March 2012
		Implement bulge class projects to meet demand.	April 2012
		Assess late reception applications	June/July 2012
		Open bulge classes	Sept 2012
3) Progress the school expansion projects to detailed design and delivery	Permanently expand priority school projects identified in section 5 of this report. Note – subject to funding	Initiate design development of the priority expansion schemes.	November 2011 – February 2012
		Submit planning applications	March 2012 onwards
		Commence building work	June 2012 onwards
		Initial additional places available	July 2012
		Further places available	Sept 2013

Appendix A: Temporary/Permanent Additional Classes Provided

1. Bulge classes have so far been provided at:

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Norwood	Julians	1FE			1FE		
	Kingswood		1FE	1FE	2FE		
	Elm Wood		1FE		1FE		
	Crown Lane			1FE			
Streatham	Hitherfield			1FE	1FE	1FE	
	Immanuel & St Andrews			1FE	1FE	1FE	
	Sunnyhill				1FE	1FE	
Brixton	Rosedale			1FE			
	Jubilee			1FE			
	Stockwell					1FE	
North	Herbert Morrison				1FE		
Clapham + Stockwell	Glenbrook					1FE	
	Telferscot					1FE	
	Richard Atkins					1FE	
TOTAL		1	2	6	8	7	24

2. Permanent expansion projects:

Project	Town Centre	Additional permanent Places	Additional reception places from	Project Completion
Jessop	Brixton	210 (1FE)	2007	2011
Kingswood (Norwood Park)	Norwood	420 (2FE)	2010	2011
Henry Cavendish (Streatham)/Woodfield	Streatham	420 (2FE)	2010	2012
Stockwell	Brixton	210 (1FE)	2011	2012
Vauxhall	North Lambeth	210 (1FE)	tbc	2011
New Norwood school (Julian's)	Norwood	420 (2FE)	2011	2012
Sunnyhill	Streatham	210 (1FE)	2010	2012
Hitherfield	Streatham	210 (1FE)	2010	2012