

**Cabinet**

**Date of Cabinet:** 27 July 2015

**Report Title:** Pupil Place Planning and Capital Projects

**NB Figures in this report supersede the figures in the January 2014 Cabinet Paper**

Also reported to Education Scrutiny Commission – 29 June 2015

**Wards:** All

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**Report summary**

This report details information on the demand and projections for primary and secondary school places in the borough and the current and proposed Capital Delivery Programmes associated with them. Lambeth Council has a statutory duty to ensure that all school-age children have a school place. In addition Lambeth has had an objective for many years to provide sufficient places locally to minimise travel distances and enable parents to get their child into a school of their preference.

In order for this provision to be available, projections for future demand are calculated using various sources of information for primary schools such as live birth data, GP registrations, historic applications to schools, Office of National Statistics and Greater London Authority (ONS/GLA) projections, and Child Yield i.e. the school age population arising from new local developments. For primary places these are projected in Lambeth in five planning areas with the aim of matching the number of places to local demand as far as possible. For secondary schools, projections are primarily based on numbers expected to transfer up from primary schools, adjusted for the numbers transferring out of or into Lambeth to/from neighbouring boroughs. This information then informs the borough as to how many school expansions or additional school places are needed. The scope of the expansion programme is reached based on a number of strategic factors including location and feasibility but particularly governed by availability of funding.

It should be noted that after rapid increases in numbers in primary schools for several years, numbers applying have flattened off in the last two years with a slight fall in birth rate and have

been less than previously projected. The various indicators used have always shown differing projections and we have taken a mid-line view. What has been very difficult to predict is the effect of welfare reform and social mobility, and this may be the reason numbers have not increased as predicted. Whereas almost all indicators have shown significant increases in previous years some now show levels flat or in slight decline. However the number of children moving into the borough as new housing developments are created (child yield) is expected to become increasingly significant and in the longer term there is expected to be significant need for further places. With varying indicators and factors that are difficult to predict it should be noted that actual numbers could vary from these projections.

With a number of expansion projects under way in the south and centre of the borough, the figures indicate that there should be sufficient overall primary places for the next few years, but in the long term there will remain a shortage of places in the south of the borough but a surplus in the north. Secondary demand is beginning to increase significantly as the rapid growth that began in primary schools around 7 years ago works its way through into secondary. Neighbouring boroughs currently take about 15% of Lambeth's secondary school students but with increasing demand it is likely we will stop being a net exporter and so we project that further secondary provision will be needed from 2017/18. Secondary expansion is therefore the more immediate priority.

### **Finance summary**

This report shows that the demand for additional school places is now mainly for secondary places, bearing in mind projects already under way, although there is expected to be localised primary pressure in Vauxhall due to the extensive developments in the Vauxhall Nine Elms area. The projects we are now prioritising in this report take us up to 2018/19. Following the February 2015 announcement by Central Government of Basic Needs Funding for 2017 to 2018 in which Lambeth was awarded a total of £19,447,806 inclusive of top-ups for 15/16 and 16/17 circa £27.97m of funding is available for projects up to 2018/19; potentially rising to £29.97m if the proposed Primary provision at New Park Road is provided by a Developer in conjunction with New Homes. This sum being in addition to the currently funded 2015/16 – 2017/18 Primary Expansion Programme.

### **Recommendations**

1. To note the projections of demand for places and the priority for creating additional secondary school places.
2. To agree the approach to prioritisation of secondary school places as shown in appendix B, based on the previously agreed criteria for primary places
3. To agree to the proposed programme of work set out in paragraphs 2.29 to 2.36 of this report, subject to appropriate statutory consents.

## 1. Context

1.1 There has been an overall 34% increase in applications to the primary school pupil age group between 2006 and 2013 with a 61% increase in the Norwood area and 63% in Streatham. The number of applications to Reception classes in Lambeth schools remained static in 2014/15, however it is expected that the numbers will rise in the long term due to the additional developments being built in the borough. Lambeth's housing trajectory is constituted of historic completions data and projected completions from development of large and small sites (conventional supply), non-self-contained units and vacant dwellings brought back into use, drawn from the following data sources:

- LB Lambeth's own data on actual and projected completions over the plan period;
- Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) housing target for LB Lambeth; and,
- Data on capacity for new housing in Lambeth from the GLA's Strategic Housing and Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) 2013 for London.

Child yield from these developments is included in the projections in this paper. Although there is much interest in some of the larger sites such as Vauxhall Nine Elms and Clapham Park Homes, all sites are included in these projections throughout the borough.

The long-term projected increase in housing is the main driver of a continuing long term increase in school demand.

### Primary

1.2 In order to ensure that there are adequate school places in the borough, there have been a number of school expansions and refurbishments and some temporary 'bulge' classes set up in many of our primary schools. A 'bulge' class adds an extra 30 children to a school roll on a temporary basis as those children go through the school. Since 2007 there have been 33.5 'bulge' classes set up across the borough:

Town Centre	Number of bulge classes	Name of School with year of bulge class
North Lambeth	2.5	Herbert Morrison (1 bulge in 2010) ABS (1 bulge in 2012, ½ bulge in 2013)
Norwood	7	Elmwood (1 bulge in 2008, 2010, 2012) Kingswood (1 bulge in 2008, 2009) Rosendale (1 bulge in 2009) Crown Lane (1 bulge in 2009)
Streatham	14	Hitherfield (1 bulge in 2009, 2010, 2011) Sunnyhill (1 bulge in 2010, 2011) Immanuel & St Andrew's (1 bulge in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012) Granton (1 bulge in 2012) Julian's (1 bulge in 2007, 2010) St Andrew's RC (1 bulge in 2013) Woodmansterne (1 bulge in 2012)
Clapham & Stockwell	6	Glenbrook (1 bulge in 2011, 2012) Kings Avenue (1 bulge in 2009) Telferscot (1 bulge in 2011, 2012, 2013)

Brixton	4	Jubilee (1 bulge in 2009) Loughborough (1 bulge in 2012) Richard Atkins (1 bulge in 2011) Stockwell (1 bulge in 2011)
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Bulge classes are disruptive to schools and distort application priorities and so it is good news that bulge classes were not necessary in 2015 and are not expected to be needed for the next few years.

1.3 There have also been 17.2 permanent forms of entry expansions to Primary Schools completed between 2007 and 2014. The following table shows which schools have had permanent expansions following bulge classes:

<b>Town Centre</b>	<b>Additional Forms of Entry</b>	<b>Name of Schools with year of completion and additional form/s of entry indicated.</b>
Norwood	5	Kingswood (2FE in 2010) Julian's (2FE in 2013) Elm Wood (1FE in 2013)
Streatham	8	Henry Cavendish (2FE in 2010) Hitherfield (1FE in 2012) Sunnyhill (1FE in 2012) Immanuel & St. Andrew's (1FE in 2013) Granton (1 FE in 2013) Dunraven (2FE in 2013) Julians (3FE in 2014). Julians school now 5 FE split over 2 sites
Brixton	3	Jessop (1FE in 2007) Stockwell (1FE in 2012) Loughborough (1FE in 2013)
Clapham & Stockwell	1.2	Telferscot (phase 1) (1FE in 2014) Iqra (0.2FE in 2014)

1.4 There has been a greater demand for places in the South of the borough and the schools' capital building programme has addressed much of this demand with a comprehensive building and expansion programme. While focused in the south of the borough, because of the limited number of sites available there, expansion projects have also been necessary in central Lambeth. Lambeth has received 'Basic Needs' and 'Targeted Basic Needs' funding from the government to meet future immediate need but projections show that further investment will be needed to ensure that we have sufficient primary school places from 2019 onwards. The Education Funding Agency allocate funding to all local authorities based on their annual school capacity return (SCAP). In summary this return shows the current spare capacity in all schools and the likely future demand. A higher need to meet demand attracts higher funding. Lambeth is currently funded for the period up to 2017/18. It should be noted that Lambeth has not had sufficient funding to enable the expansion programme to progress at the necessary pace until very recently, in spite of a significant of council funding being put in, in addition to government funding.

1.5 The following tables set out the numbers of places available currently or already planned to be created, compared with recent trends in applications for places from different areas, and numbers of pupils actually on school rolls. It should be noted that in some areas the number on the school rolls is very different from the numbers of applications (which shows the places needed in the area in question) because of historic under or over-provision of places. Existing programmes have been working to address the shortfall in places in Norwood and Streatham for example.

**Table 1 – The number of places available in Reception classes in Lambeth schools situated within each Town Centre Area.**

*NOTE: Includes bulge classes and permanent expansions both implemented and planned.*

<b>PAN</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
<b>Brixton</b>	850	850	850	880	955	955	955
<b>Clapham &amp; Stockwell</b>	790	765	770	770	800	800	800
<b>North Lambeth</b>	642	657	623	653	623	623	623
<b>Norwood</b>	450	450	450	480	510	510	510
<b>Streatham</b>	622	687	716	776	806	866	866
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>3,694</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>3,754</b>

**Table 2 – The number of applications for a place in a Reception class, made by Lambeth residents in each Town Centre Area of Lambeth, to a school anywhere.**

<b>Applications</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>
<b>Brixton</b>	883	867	955	862	865	903
<b>Clapham &amp; Stockwell</b>	665	650	776	768	757	708
<b>North Lambeth</b>	409	477	490	513	517	483
<b>Norwood</b>	509	528	591	601	609	663
<b>Streatham</b>	521	586	673	744	753	789
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>3,546</b>

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**Table 3 – The number of pupils on roll in Reception classes in Lambeth schools situated within each Town Centre Area.**

<b>Reception roll in Lambeth schools</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>
<b>Brixton</b>	772	778	839	816	795	799
<b>Clapham &amp; Stockwell</b>	707	692	758	753	732	706
<b>North Lambeth</b>	573	615	588	615	615	585
<b>Norwood</b>	387	385	422	442	439	439
<b>Streatham</b>	465	570	551	606	662	692
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>3,221</b>

Source: January PLASC

1.6 It can be seen from the above tables that even with the expansions under way there are significantly fewer places available in Norwood and Streatham than applicants from that area, equivalent to 9.5 FE in 2014/15, whereas in North Lambeth in 2014/15 there were

140 more places available than applicants from that area and 102 more on roll than applicants from the area.

1.7 Due to there being less provision available in the South of the borough some children have had to travel further north in order to find a place for their children. However, it should be noted that the majority of pupils who have to travel longer distances (i.e. over 2km) are those that have chosen to go to schools that are further from their home. Very few pupils, 49 in 2013, are eventually allocated a school over 2km from their home that was not one of their preferred schools.

1.8 Primary expansions planned.

School	Extra reception places
Paxton	30 in 2015, 30 in 2016
St John's (Angel Town)	30 in 2015, 30 in 2016
St Leonards	30 in 2016
Sudbourne	45 by 2017
Woodmansterne	60 in 2015
Telferscot phase 2	60 in 2017 or 18

1.9 The current expansion programme helps address the issue of less provision in the South of the borough and once this programme is complete this will be much less of an issue.

## 2. Proposals and Reasons - Methodology and Factors Affecting Demand

### Primary Reception Projections

2.1 Our projections attempt to predict the number of people aged five in the borough, by town centre area, and use this to estimate the number of likely applications for reception places, also taking account of recent trends in application numbers. Those who are resident in the borough apply for their school place via Lambeth Admissions and the Pan-London Co-ordinated Admissions system regardless of whether they want a school place in Lambeth or another borough, so the number of applications (or rather, applicants) is a good indication of the demand for places. We then adjust those numbers to take account of the small proportion of children that apply for a place but do not actually take up a place in a maintained school. Historic applications, Greater London Authority estimates and projections of population including Live Births and GP Registrations have been used to create an overall best-fit population projection for pupils age 4 in Lambeth.

2.2 The GLA projections of "Child Yield" are added to the projected total from 2015/16 to show the new pupils who are estimated to move into each area as a result of new developments.

**Table 5 – "Child Yield"** The cumulative number of children aged 4 likely to be generated as a result of local developments in Lambeth.

Child Yield cumulative	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Brixton	-2	1	5	9	12	20	30	39	46	52
Clapham & Stockwell	1	6	9	14	19	31	39	49	57	63

<b>North Lambeth</b>	2	8	16	26	36	54	71	90	108	123
<b>Norwood</b>	0	4	8	11	15	19	23	26	30	35
<b>Streatham</b>	0	5	8	11	16	23	30	36	41	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>320</b>

2.3 Three sources of population estimates contribute to these projections: Live births, Age 4 population projections and GP Registrations of 4 year olds. A weighted average of these is used to create an overall population projection for age 4 in Lambeth. This is known as the 'PPP Age 4 estimate'.

2.4 There is usually a difference between the number in the population and the number of applications. This is because of those who intend to attend independent schools so do not ever submit an application to school, and those who plan to home school or are moving away. The number of applications is also higher than the number who end up taking a school place, again this is because of those who decide on independent schooling and those who move away or abroad. The conversion rate from the PPP Age 4 estimate to an application for a school place in Reception has been used to estimate the potential future applications for places. This is typically 85% but varies within each town centre. Typically 97% of Lambeth resident applicants are then offered a place. This proportion is considered here as the potential future demand.

Based on these factors the projected number of offers is shown in the table below, taking account of the different conversion rates in each area.

**Table 6 – Actual and projected applications for Reception places by Lambeth residents**

*Note: Child Yield is added each year from 2015/16.*

<b>Demand: Places offered</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
<b>Brixton</b>	847	885	825	877	848	873	860
<b>Clapham &amp; Stockwell</b>	746	698	750	735	756	750	745
<b>North Lambeth</b>	506	473	505	496	494	509	500
<b>Norwood</b>	588	640	639	641	631	635	622
<b>Streatham</b>	727	762	827	838	850	853	865
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>3,591</b>

2.5 The following table shows the difference between the projected number of offers given and the places available ( taking account of expansions in the pipeline).

**Table 7 – Surplus/deficit of places-The difference between the number of places available in Reception classes in each Lambeth school within each Town Centre area (from Table 1) and the number of actual and projected places offered from Lambeth residents only for places both in and out of the Borough.(from Table 6)**

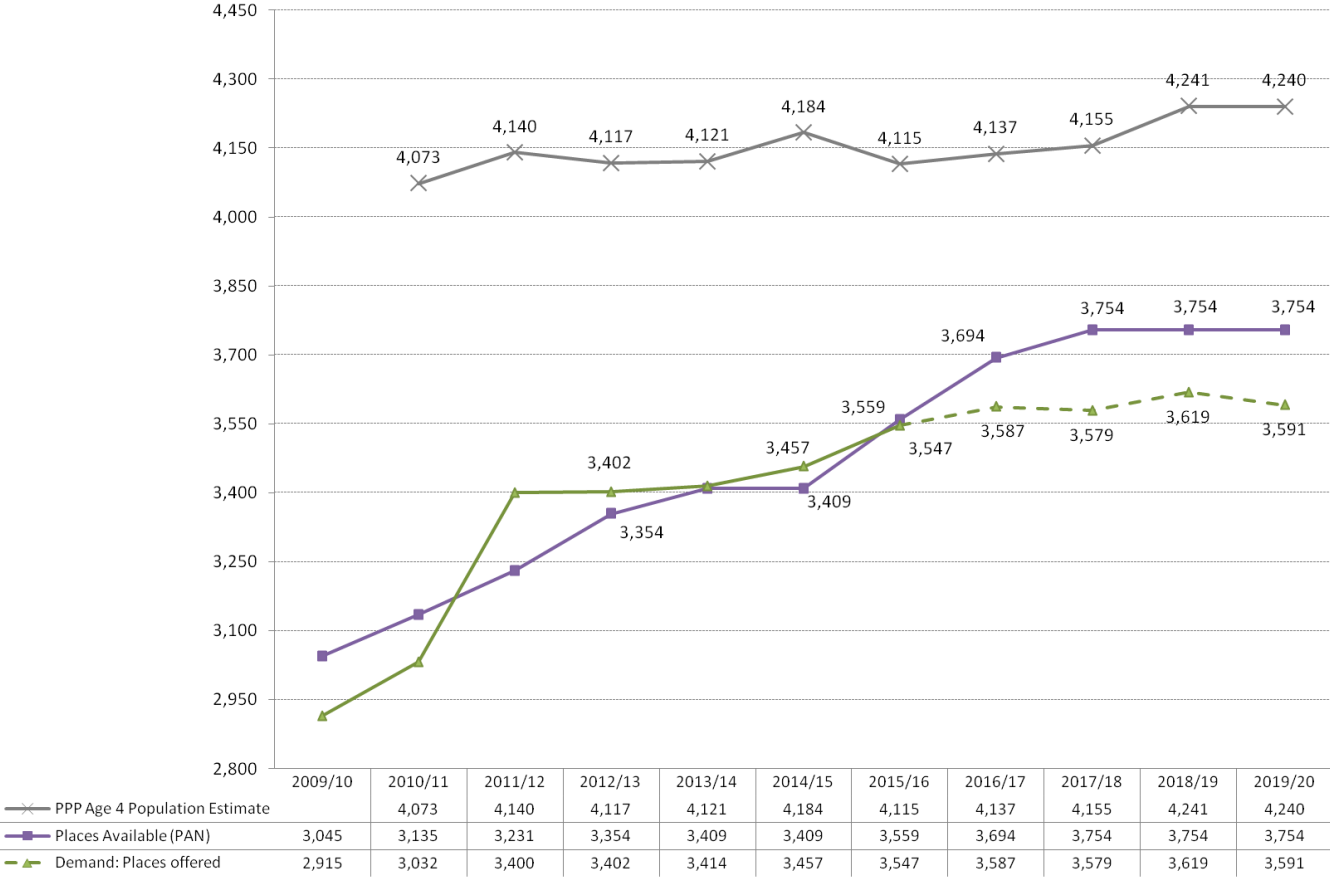
	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>
<b>Brixton</b>	3	-35	55	78	107	82	95

<b>Clapham &amp; Stockwell</b>	19	72	20	65	44	50	55
<b>North Lambeth</b>	151	150	148	127	129	114	123
<b>Norwood</b>	-138	-190	-159	-131	-121	-125	-112
<b>Streatham</b>	-40	-46	-51	-32	16	13	1
<b>Total</b>	-5	-48	12	107	175	135	163

- 2.6 It is normal to apply a “planning factor” to provide a contingency in case demand increases faster than projected. Bearing in mind that it is projected that within the next few years there will be more places than applications, and not all applicants end up taking a place, it is considered that there is likely to be sufficient planning factor or contingency for the next few years, but due to current variability of projections this must be regularly monitored.
- 2.7 As explained above there is a lot of additional housing being built in Lambeth, particularly in the north, and from this we are expecting additional pupils, and the child yield figures relating to this have been included in the primary projection figures. However there is some uncertainty over the rate of development in the Vauxhall area. It is clear that the Keybridge House site will need to accommodate the additional 2FE provision linked to Wyvil Primary School, to relieve pressure in the area as and when the additional children from these developments arrive in the borough. The situation should be carefully monitored over the next 6-12 months and a decision taken as appropriate as to when to commence construction. It should be noted that this will be financed mainly from DIFS funding (similar to S106), which only becomes available as developments take place. There is currently spare capacity in Vauxhall Primary School so some increase can be accommodated prior to creating the Keybridge facility if needed.
- 2.8 The chart below summarises the projections based on the different criteria and shows the prediction assumed based on these figures, compared with the places in the pipeline to be available.



**Chart 1 – Projections: Population estimates, school places and places offered**



2.9 In January 2014 it was recommended that Jubilee Primary School expand from 2FE to 3FE but for educational reasons this was not immediately implemented. Given the slowing down in primary demand and the projections shown it is now proposed not to proceed with this expansion.

2. 10 In Appendix A, charts 3-7 show the future planned expansions in each town centre. The school name, year and size of expansion are shown on each graph.

**Long Term Projections**

2. 11 Lambeth has large housing targets to meet. These recently rose by an additional 30%, from 1195 new dwellings to 1559. In order to meet the housing targets set, there will be extensive development in the 2020s and this will of course generate more pupils of all ages. Additional child yield has been factored into our projections, and are shown in the chart below for the longer term. It is important to remember that there may be a surplus of places shown in 2014/15 and 2016/17, but in order for us to meet these targets up to 2030 and beyond there will be a large increase of additional children who will need school places. This will continue to be monitored and strategic decisions on expansions will take place as necessary.

**Table 8-** “Child Yield” -long term cumulative projections. The number of children aged 4 likely to be generated as a result of local developments in Lambeth

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
<b>Brixton</b>	20	30	39	46	52	59	63	68	75	79	82
<b>Clapham &amp; Stockwell</b>	31	39	49	57	63	69	77	82	87	92	95
<b>North Lambeth</b>	54	71	90	108	123	139	154	165	177	188	193
<b>Norwood</b>	19	23	26	30	35	38	42	46	50	55	59
<b>Streatham</b>	23	30	36	41	47	51	57	62	67	73	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>508</b>

### Primary Conclusion

2.12 It can be seen that once existing plans have been completed there is likely to be sufficient overall provision in the borough and in spite of demand remaining higher than available places in the south there is not likely to be need for any further expansion of schools in the south of the borough in the short term. Many of the larger sites being developed are in the north of the borough, but apart from in Vauxhall, which will be further investigated, there should be sufficient places in the north until at least 2019/20.

### Secondary Schools

2.13 The projections for Secondary schools are primarily based on numbers expected to transfer up from primary schools, but they need to take account of the numbers transferring out of or into Lambeth to/from neighbouring boroughs.

2.14 The overall number of expected Year 7 pupils in Lambeth can be predicted in large part using the number of Year 6 pupils on roll in primary schools. Lambeth is a net exporter and around 10 years ago approximately 50% of year 6 pupils went into year 7 in other boroughs, however this has reduced significantly over recent years and the number of year 6 pupils retained in Lambeth is rapidly increasing with the number of year 7 pupils in 2014 being 83.6% of the number of year 6 pupils in the previous academic year. This percentage figure is known as the transfer rate. From 2017, once neighbouring boroughs are expected to begin to run out of secondary places Lambeth will probably be unable to export many pupils, and may become a net importer. The number of places, or lack of them, in adjoining boroughs is very much more significant in secondary place planning than in primary, because of the greater mobility of pupils at this age.

2.15 Indications from adjacent boroughs are that:

- Wandsworth currently have a surplus of secondary Year 7 places, and this is expected to remain the case until 2021;
- Southwark estimate they will have a significant shortage by 2017;
- Sutton estimates they will have a serious shortage by 2017;
- Merton estimates they will also have a shortage 2017; and,
- Despite 2 free schools opening, Croydon estimates that they will have a very serious shortage by 2020.

2.16 Of course the extent to which these shortages manifest themselves will depend in part on whether further funding is made available to them by government but it is unlikely that the necessary places will be provided elsewhere in time to allow Lambeth to continue to

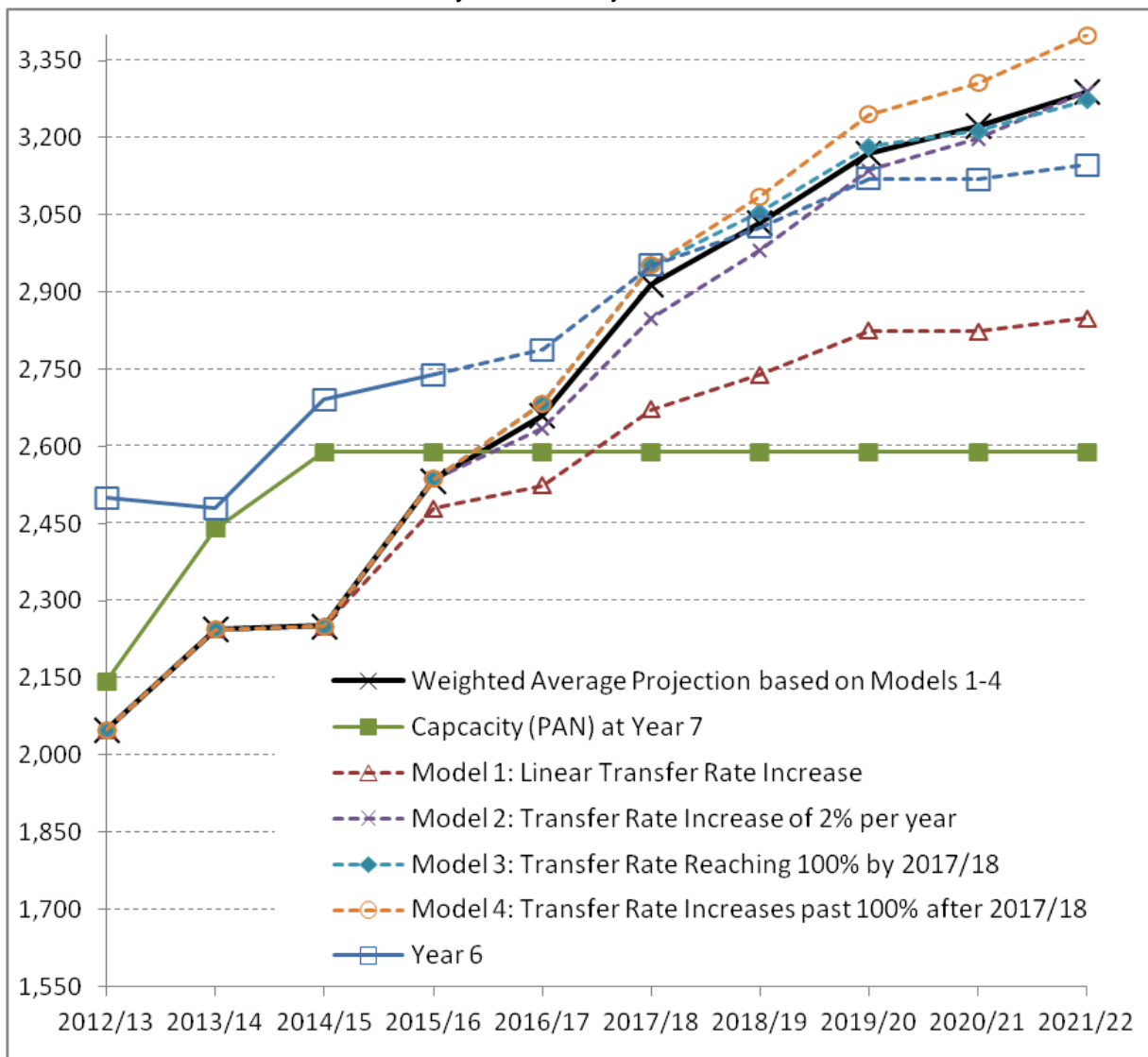
be a net exporter bearing in mind the high quality, and therefore popularity, of Lambeth's schools.

2.17 Modelling has been carried out on a number of different scenarios:

1. With the transfer rate remaining in line with a linear projection from recent years.
2. Assuming the average transfer rate increases by 2% year on year.
3. Assuming an increasing transfer rate with it reaching 100% in 2017/18 when adjacent boroughs expect to run out of places, and then a 1% year on year increase.
4. Assuming an increasing transfer rate with it reaching 100% in 2017/18 when adjacent boroughs expect to run out of places, and then a 2% year on year increase.

2.18 The following chart shows the year 6 projections, the year 7 capacity and the projections of places needed by these four different methods, and then a weighted average line of best fit shown for the assumed projections. As set out above these projections will be imprecise because of the difficulty in forecasting the situation with other boroughs.

**Chart 2 – Year 7 Lambeth Secondary School Projections**



2.19 The following table sets out the projections based on the method described above, showing the surplus/deficit compared with the current capacity.

**Table 9- Secondary School Projections based on an average of Models1-4**

Year 6 Age 10 at school in Lambeth		Year 7 Age 11 at school in Lambeth		Projected Transfer Rate	Capacity (PAN) at Year 7	Surplus / Deficit
2006/07	2,410	2007/08	1,905	79.0%	1,988	83
2007/08	2,436	2008/09	1,990	81.7%	1,988	-2
2008/09	2,421	2009/10	1,979	81.7%	1,988	9
2009/10	2,466	2010/11	1,961	79.5%	1,988	27
2010/11	2,505	2011/12	1,952	77.9%	1,988	36
2011/12	2,500	2012/13	2,050	82.0%	2,143	93
2012/13	2,479	2013/14	2,244	90.5%	2,440	196
2013/14	2,691	2014/15	2,251	83.6%	2,589	338
2014/15	2,742	2015/16	2,534	92.3%	2,589	55
2015/16	2,789	2016/17	2,661	95.3%	2,589	-72
2016/17	2,952	2017/18	2,916	98.4%	2,589	-327
2017/18	3,026	2018/19	3,034	99.9%	2,589	-445
2018/19	3,121	2019/20	3,170	101.4%	2,589	-581
2019/20	3,120	2020/21	3,224	102.9%	2,589	-635
2020/21	3,148	2021/22	3,289	104.4%	2,589	-700

2.20 Note that Lambeth has seen a significant expansion of places in recent years for secondary provision. Four new schools were created between 2004 and 2013, and in addition DfE approved the creation of additional places at Durand, and the Oasis Academy and the Trinity secondary free schools. With the uncertainty of where free schools are going to open in the borough it is difficult to forecast places available. This can have detrimental effects on our existing schools and their intakes.

### Conclusion - Secondary

2.21 It is projected that Lambeth will need more places than currently available (the current PAN) from 2016/17, and will need 327 more places or 10.9 additional FE in 2017/18 with this figure likely to increase significantly in subsequent years, although the difficulty of accurate projection should be noted. There is currently spare capacity in Platanos and Dunraven Academies and Norwood School, amounting to 2.5FE, but this will be far from sufficient to meet the overall demand. There is currently a proposal with the EfA for the opening of an eight form entry free secondary school by the Gypsy Hill Federation and we await the outcome of that decision in the autumn 2015. If successful and the school is situated in Lambeth, this would provide an extra 240 year 7 places from 2016

### Overall Conclusion of Projections

- 2.22 With the exception of the Vauxhall area which is to be closely reviewed over the next 6-12 months as the progression of developments becomes clearer there is not likely to be a need to initiate any further primary expansion projects within the next year, and probably not for a few years.
- 2.23 There is a clear need for additional secondary places by 2017/18. Whilst complicated by the possibility of creation of free schools, and the uncertainty of projection due to the cross-borough effect, it is clear that many more places will need to be created and all available funding should currently be prioritised on secondary provision.

### Availability of Funding

- 2.24 The current available funds contained in the CIP for the next 3 years 2015/16 – 2017/18 to fund Primary Expansion, Secondary Expansion and Education Estates Capital Maintenance is £69,419,158 with the further additional funds to be added, following Central Government's announcements of earlier in the year, of 15/16 Capital Maintenance (SCA) in sum of £2,487,798 and Basic Needs Funding 17/18 (inc 15/16 & 16/17 top ups) in sum of £19,447,805.61. Additionally there is circa £1.726m of banked Section 106 funds identified for Education Projects. Giving an overall secured funding availability of £93,080,761.61 made up as follows:-

	CIP	Additional Funds	Total Available
Primary Expansion	£55,713,802		£55,713,802
SEN Expansion	£11,374,137		£11,374,137
Capital Maintenance	£692,626	£2,487,798	£3,180,424
Other Education	£303,245		£303,245
Sub-total	<b>£68,083,810</b>		<b>£70,571,608</b>
Secondary Expansion	£1,335,348		£1,335,348
Sub-total	<b>£69,419,158</b>		<b>£71,906,956</b>
Additional Basic Needs Funds		£19,447,806	£19,447,806
Secured Section 106 funds			£1,726,000
<b>Total Secured Funds</b>			<b>£93,080,762</b>

In addition to the above there is currently identified a further circa £4.7m of Future Section 106 money identified where projects have started but not yet banked and £3.63m of potential future Section 106/CIL money where projects have not yet started

- 2.25 Of the £55,713,802 Primary Expansion Funds circa £49,713,802 is committed to on-going projects and circa £6,000,000 available for further Primary or Secondary Expansion.

Of the £1,335,348 Secondary Expansion Funds circa £535,348 is committed to on-going projects and circa £800,000 available for future Secondary Expansion.

- 2.26 The above retained funds, when added to the new award of £19,447,806, gives a revised available sum of £26,247,806 exclusive of the yet to be allocated secured

Section 106 funds of circa £1.726m and yet to be secured Section 106 funds of circa £8.33m.

- 2.27 The current Primary Expansion Programme assumes that the second phase of the Telferscot Primary School Expansion (New Park Road) is built by LBL however discussions are in progress for the school to be provided by a Developer in conjunction with New Homes. Should these discussions be concluded positively this will provisionally release circa £2m back into the Primary & Secondary Expansion Programme.
- 2.28 The above translates into the following funds being potentially available for provision of additional places.

Currently available Primary & Secondary Expansion Funds	£6,000,000
Currently available Secondary Expansion Funds	£800,000
Additional Basic Needs Funds	£19,447,806
Sub-total	<b>£26,247,806</b>
Banked Section 106 funds	£1,726,000
<b>Secured Funding exc release from New Park Road</b>	<b>£27,973,806</b>
Funds released from New Park Road *	£2,000,000
<b>Total Secured Funding</b>	<b>£29,973,806</b>

\* Provisional assessment of funds released back into programme based on the second phase of the Telferscot Primary School Expansion (New Park Road) provided by a developer in conjunction with new homes.

The above Funds being available to address the expansion requirements set out in this report.

This being exclusive of yet to be secured future Section 106 funds (started but not banked) of £4,700,000 and Future Section 106/CIL funds (not started, not banked) of £3,630,000 totalling a further future £8.33m.

- 2.29 It is therefore proposed that a programme be initiated based on £29.97m of funding, but that the next priority projects are prepared ready to proceed when further funding is announced, hopefully in December 2016, and further Section 106 /CIL funds banked.

### **Proposed Expansion**

- 2.30 Appendix B lists the secondary and primary projects which have been the subject of feasibility studies, and lists them in order of priority.
- 2.31 The project which creates the most places, is most cost-effective and is top of the priority list is the expansion of Woodmansterne to create 6FE of secondary provision. Because of the likelihood that we would wish to take advantage of this site the creation of additional primary space has been designed with this in mind and an outline planning application for the secondary provision was approved by the Planning Applications Committee in July 2015, and therefore this project can be initiated faster than normal for new secondary provision.

- 2.32 Although the earliest new buildings would be available for secondary provision would be September 2018, it would be possible to take advantage of the additional space created for primary provision, which would not have filled up by then, and to begin in 2017 if demand so dictates.
- 2.33 It is therefore proposed that we should commit now to the creation of secondary provision for 6 FE at Woodmansterne at an estimated cost of £26.5m
- 2.34 The next priority is to expand Bishop Thomas Grant. Note that this is a Catholic coeducational school, is an outstanding school and is very popular. There is some spare capacity in the existing facilities but it would need extensive remodelling as well as extension to increase from 6 to 8 FE. This is estimated to cost circa £10m and there is therefore a shortfall of secured funding of circa £6.5m. Because of the need to create additional places as quickly as possible it is proposed that designs be progressed to the stage of securing a planning consent now, in the hope that sufficient funding will become available when the next round of funding is announced and further Section 106 funds are banked.
- 2.35 Feasibility work has also demonstrated that a further extension of Bishop Thomas Grant to 10 FE is possible, and that would be the next priority for expansion when funding becomes available.
- 2.36 Given the uncertainty of the projections, and the potential for creation of further free schools, it is proposed that timing of the expansion of the existing available spaces and the actual start of secondary provision at Woodmansterne be kept under review. Given the flexibility described above decisions can be taken nearer the time.

### **3. Finance**

- 3.1 These are set out within the availability of Funding section above.

### **4. Legal and Democracy**

- 4.1 Section 133 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.
- 4.2 Section 14 Education Act 1996 imposes a duty on local authorities to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools in their area and Section 14 also 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 requires local authorities to complete an annual School Capacity Collection which includes data on the number of surplus places and the areas of projected shortfall and the actions local authorities are taking to address this.

### **5 Consultation and co-production**

- 5.1 A report will be taken to the Schools' Organisation Advisory Board for consultation and cooperative development once recommendations are available. This board represents a wide range of stakeholders and has a cross party member representation.

**6. Risk management**

- 6.1 The risk of failing to provide sufficient school places would be a significant risk for the council as their statutory duty to provide school places would not be met.

**7. Equalities impact assessment**

- 7.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed for the expansion programme and the rating is assessed as low. This was updated in December 2012 and will be updated before the report is considered by Cabinet on 27 July 2015.

**8. Community safety**

- 8.1 The implications are such that the council needs to ensure all pupils have a school place in both primary and secondary schools. Failure to provide such places could be detrimental to the safeguarding of these young people.

**9. Organisational implications**

None

**10. Timetable for implementation**

Cabinet report July 2015.

Completion of provision of secondary places at Woodmansterne    September 2018

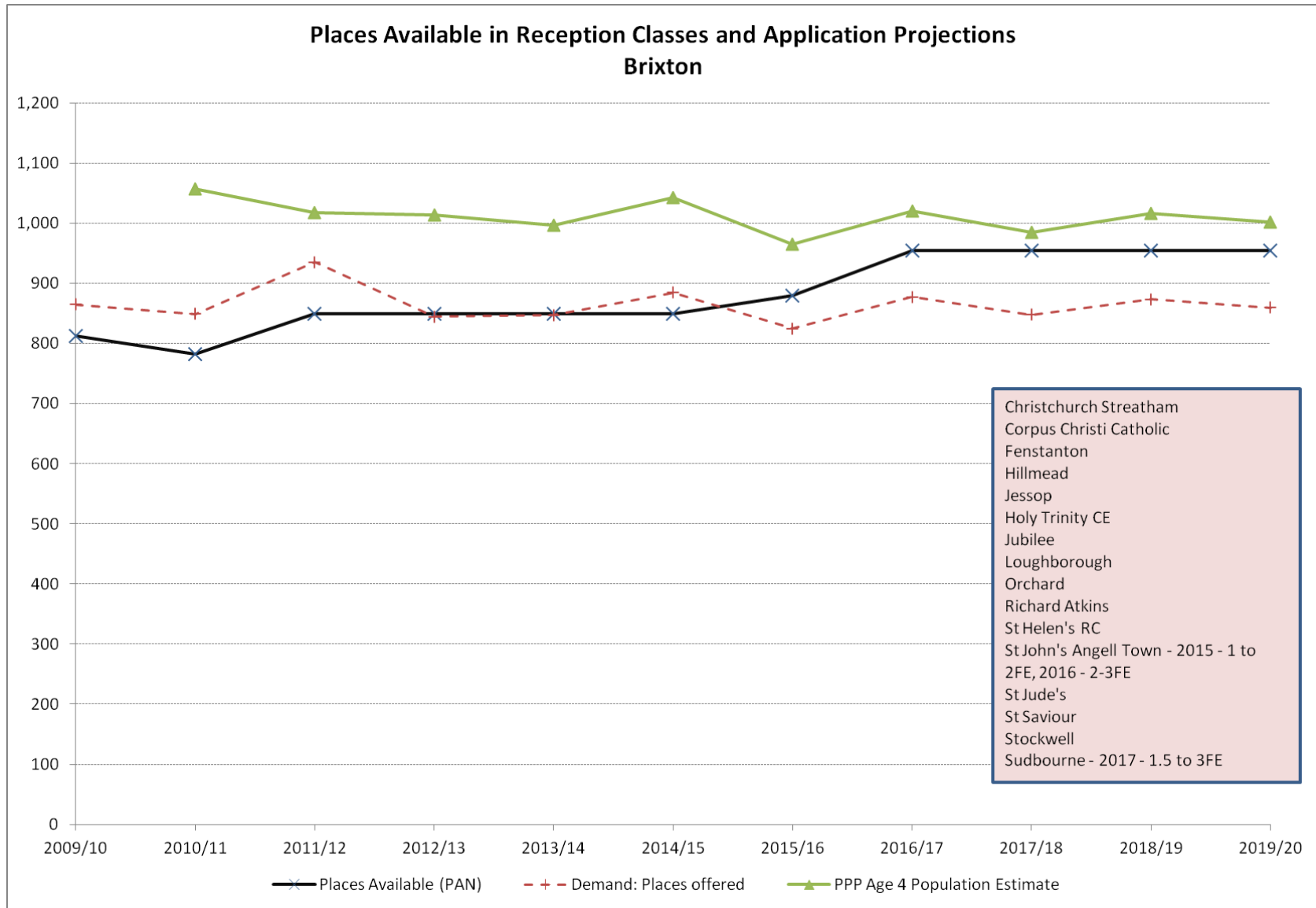


<b>Audit trail</b>				
<b>Consultation</b>				
<b>Name/Position</b>	<b>Lambeth cluster/division or partner</b>	<b>Date Sent</b>	<b>Date Received</b>	<b>Comments in para:</b>
Sue Foster	Strategic Director, Delivery	17.6.15	22.6.15	
Cathy Twist – Director, Education, Learning and Skills	Delivery Cluster	17.6.15	17.7.15	Throughout
Mike Pocock – Director Strategic Capital Programmes	Delivery Cluster	15.16.15	13.7.15	Throughout
Solomon Akkufo	Financial Planning & Management	19.6.15	22.6.15	
Priya Naidoo Acting Senior Employment & Education Solicitor and Alison McKane	Enabling: Integrated Support	19.6.15	22.6.15	
David Rose, Democratic Services	Enabling: Corporate Affairs	08.07.15	08.07.15	4.3
Imogen Walker, Councillor	Deputy Leader (Policy)	17.6.15	19.6.15	

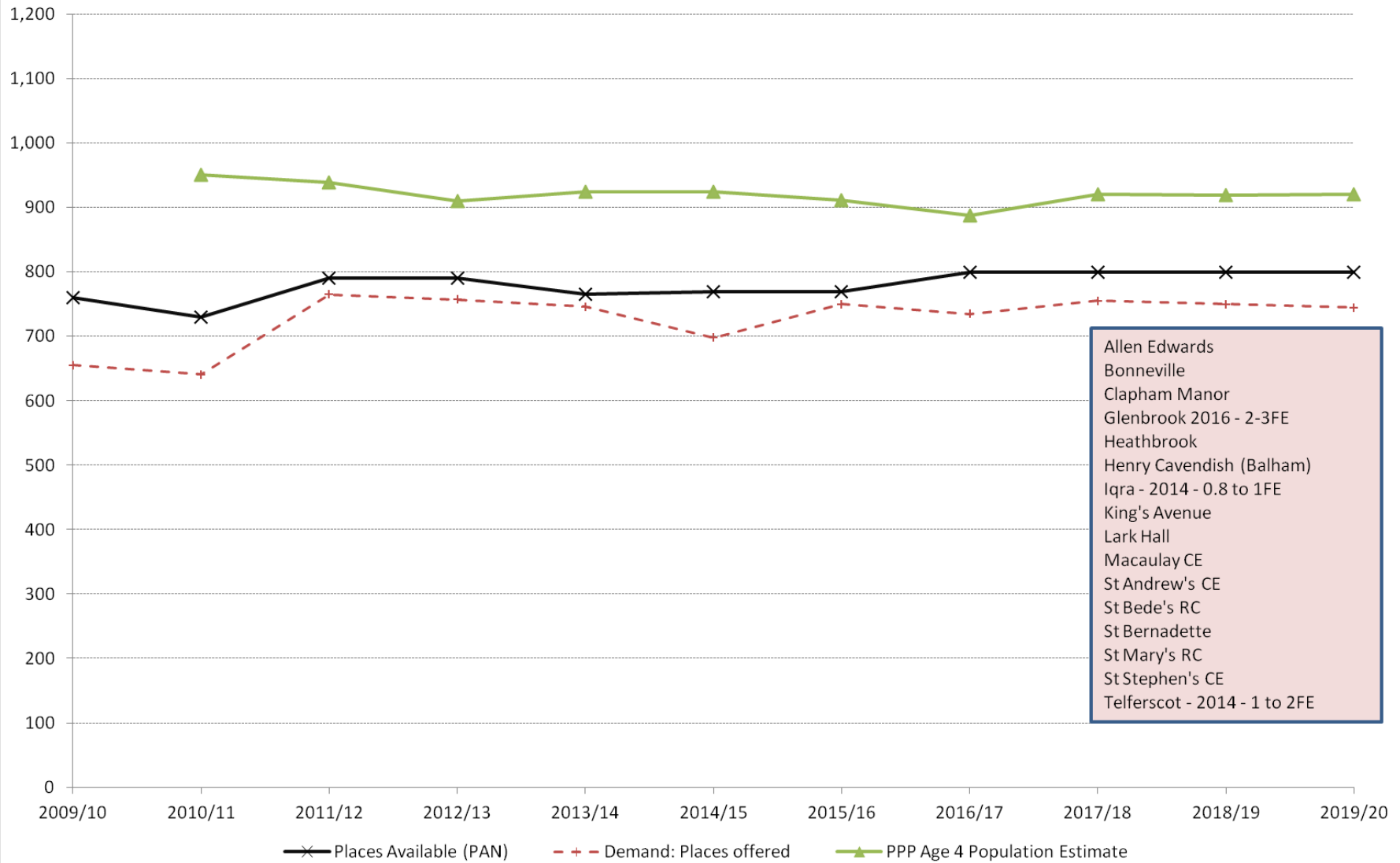
<b>Report history</b>	
<b>Original discussion with Cabinet Member</b>	3.6.15
<b>Report deadline</b>	15.07.15
<b>Date final report sent</b>	14.07.15
<b>Report no.</b>	50/15-16
<b>Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?</b>	No
<b>Key decision report</b>	Yes
<b>Date first appeared on forward plan</b>	17.06.15
<b>Key decision reasons</b>	3. Meets community impact test
<b>Background information</b>	Report to Cabinet – January 2014  <a href="http://moderngov.lambeth.gov.uk/documents/s62587/05%20Primary%20and%20Secondary%20Pupil%20Place%20Planning.pdf">http://moderngov.lambeth.gov.uk/documents/s62587/05%20Primary%20and%20Secondary%20Pupil%20Place%20Planning.pdf</a>
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix A – Primary School Place Appendix B - <b>Secondary Priority Matrix</b>

## Appendix A

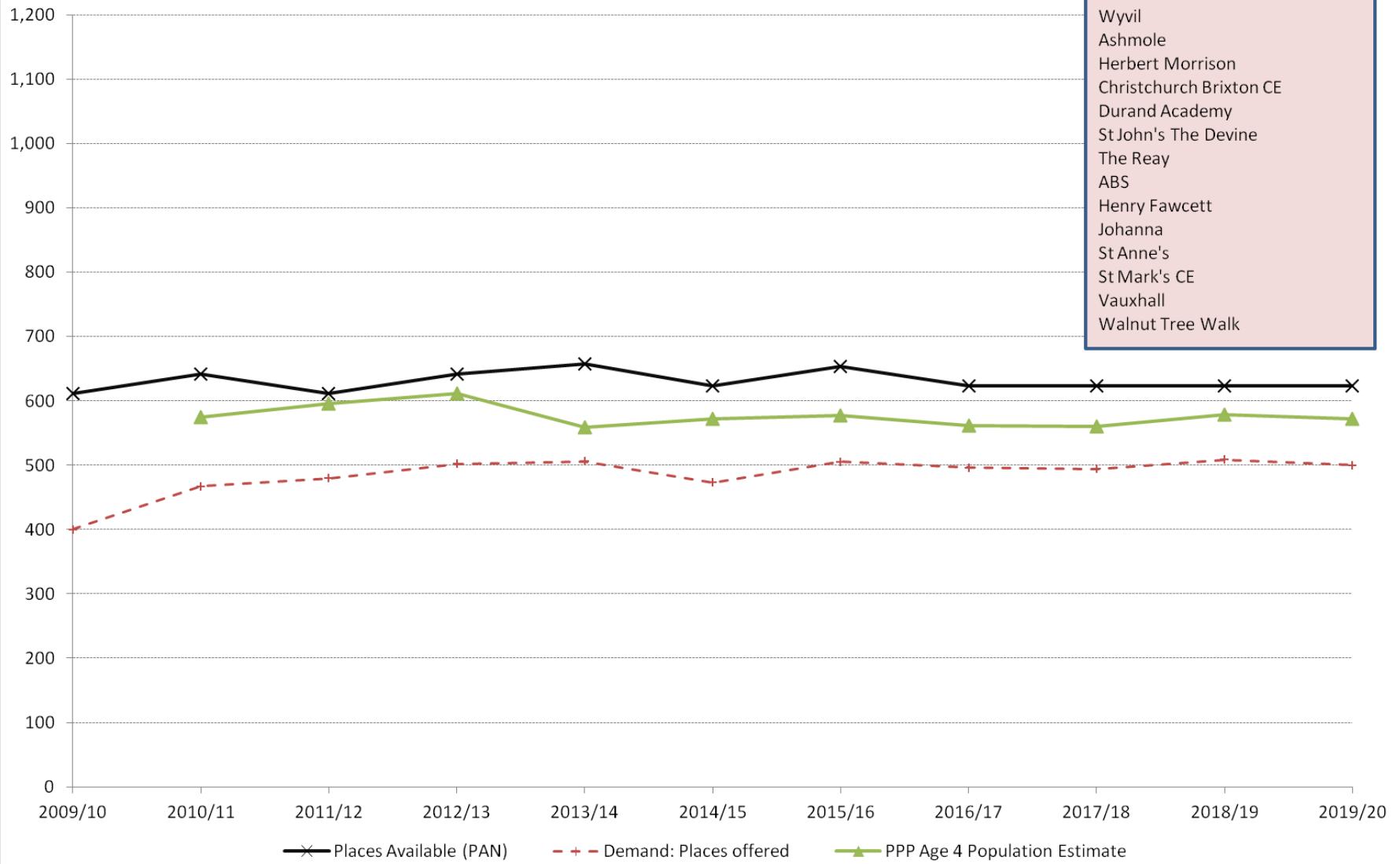
The shaded box shows all primary schools in the town centre, and also the schools which are being expanded in the future.



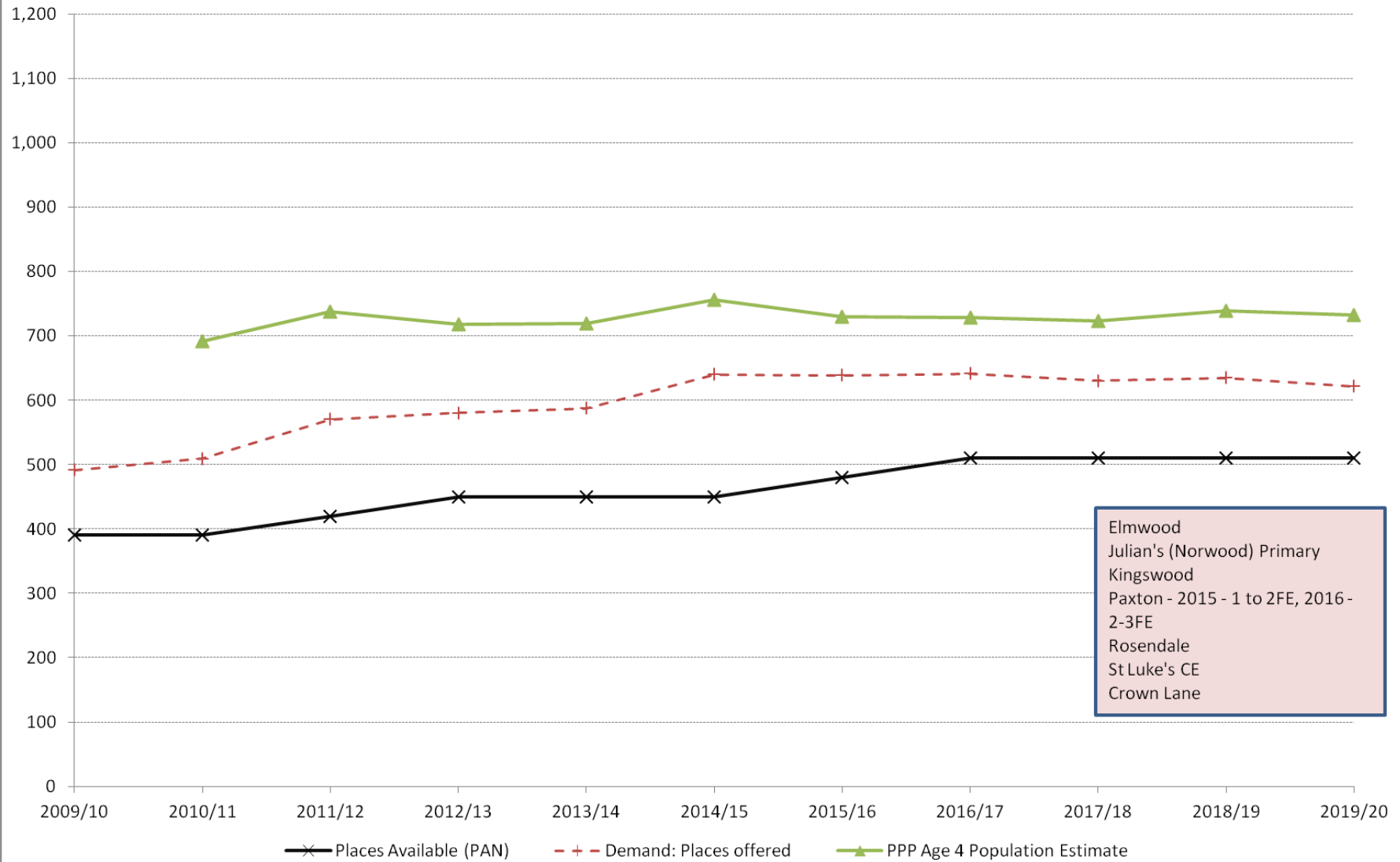
### Places Available in Reception Classes and Application Projections Clapham & Stockwell



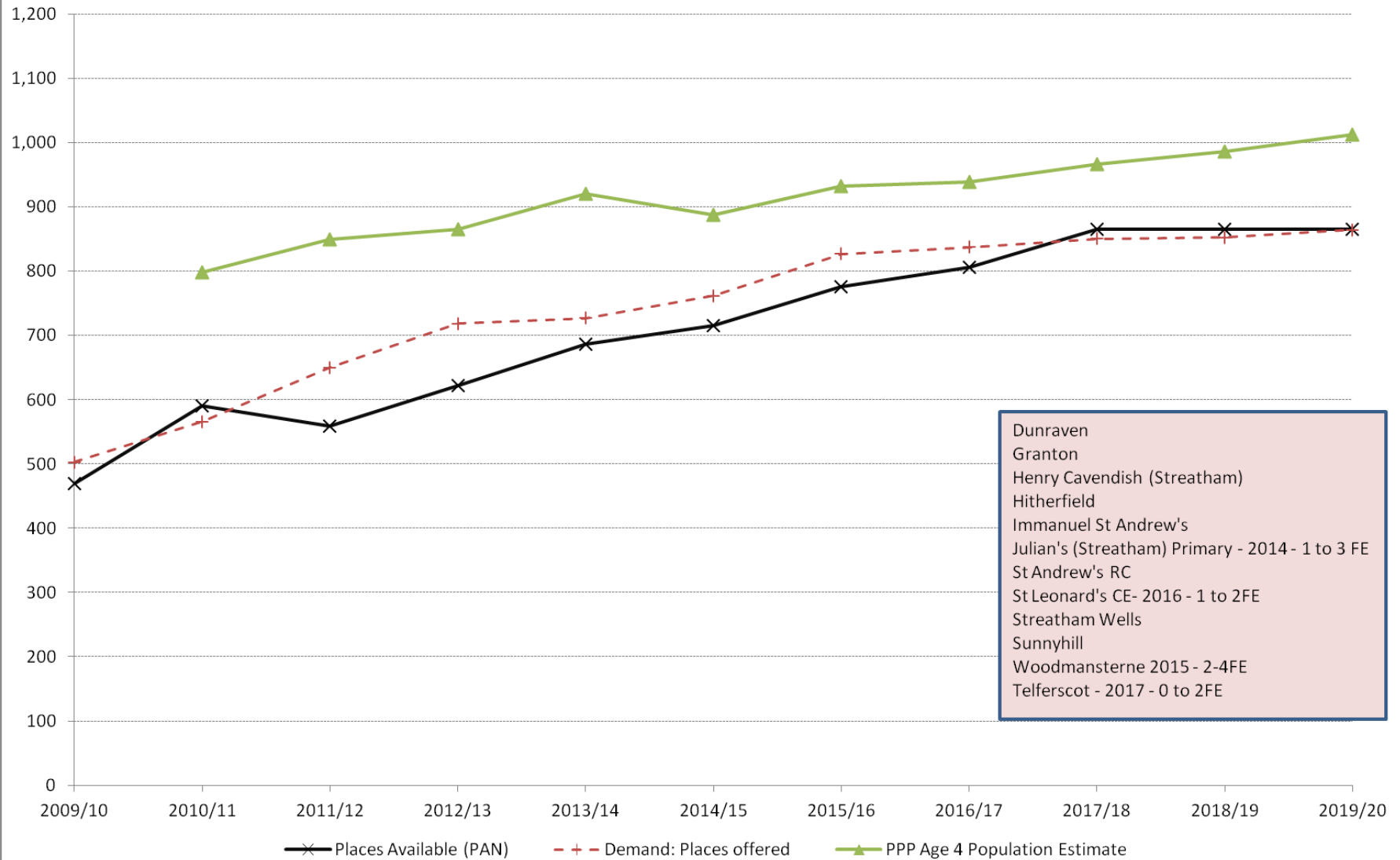
### Places Available in Reception Classes and Application Projections North Lambeth



## Places Available in Reception Classes and Application Projections Norwood



### Places Available in Reception Classes and Application Projections Streatham



## Appendix B

### Primary Priority Matrix

Primary Priority Matrix		Year of Cost Plan	School Type	Additional FE	Notional proj. cost	Other funding (inc S106/CIL)	Net cost	Cost per FE	Ed Capacity Y or N	Dev't Opportunity	Parental choice	Location	Cost per FE	Ease of delivery	GB support	Total Score	Comments
Rank	School				(estimates incl. FF&E & fees) £m	£m	£m	£m			Applications Weighted 1 to 3	Weighted 1 to 5	Weighted -2 to 4	Weighted 0 to 3	Y, P or N		
1	Streatham Wells	Dec-14	Community	1	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	?		3	5	2	2		12	Feasibility to be completed. Budget based on notional scheme. GB are now in support of the feasibility study being done.
2	Henry Cavendish Primary School (Balham)	2013 (uplifted)	Community	1	3.7	0	3.7	3.7	Y		3	4	2	3		12	Expansion on existing site. Costs include addition of 2nd storey to existing structure. And subject to sign off of Conservation area.
3	Rosendale Primary School*	Jul-14	Community	1	4.1	0	4.1	4.1	Y		3	4	1	3		11	Feasibility completed. This proposal is a revised solution addressing previous affordability issues. Expansion supported by school subject to GB final approval of the detailed design.
4	Wyvil (VNEB)	2015 (estimate)	Foundation	2	8.5	8.5	0	0	Y	Y	3	1	4	3		10	Vauxhall Regeneration on Keybridge House site. 2FE new build to meet demand due to child yield from new developments in the north of the borough. Project funded through Df's/S106. Location factor may be mis-leading due to anticipated local pressures in Vauxhall which are being further researched and may make it a high priority.
5	Macaulay Church of England Primary School*	01/09/2013 (uplifted)	Voluntary aided	1	4.2	0	4.2	4.2	Y		3	3	1	3		10	Further feasibility work will be required if coming into contention for future expansion.
6	Vale Street*	Jul-14	TBC	2	6.2	0	6.2	3.1	Y	Y	2	5	2	1		10	Proposed new school linked to Elmwood. Currently designated as a Waste site which may prevent development of the site for educational use.
7	Archbishop Sumner Church of England Primary School*	01/12/2012 (uplifted)	Voluntary aided	1	3.8	0	3.8	3.8	Y		3	1	2	3		9	Expansion on existing school site, Shelley Site for decant only.
8	Bishop Thomas Grant - All Through*	Aug-14	Voluntary aided	2	10.1	0	10.1	5.05	Y		3	5	0	1		9	New buildings on existing site, further investigations and discussion required with Planning Authority to resolve concerns with regards access issues. Alternate proposal for expansion of Secondary which has less access concerns. GB comment required on final scheme.
9	Hillmead Primary School	Jan-14	Community	1	3.8	0	3.8	3.8	Y		1	3	2	1		7	Feasibility complete.
<b>Notes</b>		Parental choice: Oversubscribed on 1st prefs =3, Oversubscribed on 1st & 2nd prefs = 2, Other = 1 Location: South =5, North =1, Drop 1 if <150m from border, Drop 2 if <50m from border or close to 2 borders Cost per FE: <=£2.5m =4, <=£3m =3, <=£4m =2, >£4m =1, >5m =0, > 6m =-1, > 7m =-2 Ease of delivery: Easy = 3, Average = 2, Difficult = 1 * Denotes scheme where assessment is based on feasibility study															

## Appendix B

### Secondary Priority Matrix

Secondary Priority Matrix		Year of Cost Plan	School Type	Additional FE	Notional proj. cost	Other funding (inc S106/CIL)	Net cost	Cost per FE	Likely date of first extra class	Devt Opportunity	Parental choice	Location	Cost per FE	Ease of delivery	Single Sex	GB support	Total Score	Notes	
Rank	School				(estimates incl. FF&E & fees) £m	£m	£m	£m			Applications Weighted	Weighted	Weighted	Weighted	Weighted	Y, P or N			
											1 to 3	1 to 3	-2 to 4	0 to 3	0 to 1				
1	Woodmansterne	2015	Community	6	26.5	0.75	25.75	4.3	2018		3	3	2	3	1	Y	12	Feasibility based upon 6FE system build solution. Supported by Community and School as expansion on land adjacent to existing Primary School. Outline Planning application has been submitted and is expected to be determined during the Planning Committee meeting in July 2015.	
2	Bishop Thomas Grant (Phase 1)	2015	Voluntary-aided	2	9.9	0	9.9	4.95	2018		3	2	2	2	1		10	Currently based on high level feasibility work. Feasibility Study is currently being undertaken in conjunction with the school. Costs are high level estimates only and to be checked based on major re-modelling and refurbishment to existing teaching accommodation.	
	Bishop Thomas Grant (Phase 2)	2015	Voluntary-aided	2	8.85	0	8.85	4.3	2020		3	2	2	2	1		10	Feasibility in progress; based on provision of additional classrooms as extension to existing facilities. Working to confined site.	
3	La Retraite	2014	Voluntary-aided	1	6.4	0	6.4	6.4	2018		3	2	0	2	0		7	Feasibility Complete	
4	Lilian Baylis	Estimate	Community	1	4.2	0	4.2	4.2	2019		1	1	2	2	1		7	School would support a 1 FE expansion utilising Redfeam Centre and some other additional expansion or alteration of existing premises. Consideration to be given to revenue loss/loss of Business Opportunity from Redfeam Centre	
5	St Martin-in-the-Fields	2014	C of E Academy	2	10.5	0	9.6	4.8	2018		1	2	2	1	0		6	Feasibility Complete	
6	London Nautical	Estimate	Foundation	1	5	0	5	5	2018		2	1	2	1	0		6	Opportunity under review	
7	Archbishop Tenison	Estimate	Voluntary-aided	1	6	0	6	6	2018		1	1	1	1	1		5	Potential to be linked to expansion/all through school at Oval Theatre site	

**Parental choice:** Oversubscribed on 1st prefs =3, Oversubscribed on 1st & 2nd prefs = 2, Other = 1  
**Location:** South =3, Middle =2, North =1, Drop 1 if <150m from border, Drop 2 if < 50m from border or close to 2 borders  
**Cost per FE:** <=£3m =4; <=£4m =3; <=£5m =2; >£5m =1, >£6m =0, > £7m =-1, >£ 8m =-2  
**Ease of delivery:** Easy = 3, Average = 2, Difficult = 1  
**Single sex:** Yes = 0, No = 1

**Note:** Prioritisation criteria is based on primary but reduced weight given to location due to easier travel for secondary students, although demand increasing much faster in the south of the borough. As there are several single sex schools additional preference is given to co-educational schools as they provide more overall expansion opportunity.