

## **Cabinet 11 December 2017**

**Report title:** Pupil Place Planning and Resultant Capital Programmes

**Wards:** All

**Portfolio:** Cabinet Member for Children and Schools: Councillor Jane Edbrooke

**Report authorised by:** Strategic Director for Children, Adults and Health: Annie Hudson

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### **Report summary**

This report details the demand and projections for primary and secondary school places in the borough and the current and proposed Capital Delivery Programmes associated with them.

After rapid increases in numbers in primary schools for several years, during which a Primary Expansion Programme has seen construction projects across 20 Primary School sites, providing 25.7 additional forms of entry at a cost of circa £113.9 million funded by circa £96.2 million Grant, £16.6 million Council Contribution and £1.1 million Section 106 Funds and a Secondary Expansion Programme of 4 projects providing 13.5 additional forms of entry and 450 additional sixth form places at a cost of circa £80.7 million funded by circa £77.7 million Grant, £0.5 million Council Contribution and £2.5 million Section 106 Funds, Primary School applications have flattened off in the last two years with a slight fall in birth rate and have been less than previously projected. With a number of expansion projects commencing, or about to commence across the borough, the figures indicate that there should be sufficient overall primary places for the next few years, although there are still some localised pressures from specific developments. 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 to secondary. Lambeth is currently a net exporter at secondary but with increasing demand it is likely the borough will import more pupils. The effect of shortages in places in adjoining boroughs, which has proved difficult to predict, is more significant at secondary level but we project that further secondary provision will be needed from 2019/20. Secondary expansion is therefore the more immediate priority and this report sets out proposals for addressing the latest needs.

### **Finance Summary**

There is currently £9,226,280 of funding available in the Council's Capital Investment Programme (CIP) and circa £365,581 of Section 106 funds identified for Education Projects but yet to be allocated in the CIP. A risk provision of £1,225,000 is held against these sums leaving £8,366,861 available for further expansion projects identified within this report. This sum is in addition to the £38,560,352 funds committed in the CIP to deliver the existing Primary and Secondary Schools Expansion Programme.

This does not take account of an additional £3,027,673 of expected Education Section 106 monies where developers' projects are yet to be started and where funds are not yet available and banked by the authority.

## **Recommendations**

1. To note the planned primary expansions and Planned Admission Number (PAN) changes for the period 2018 to 2020.
2. To note the projections of demand for places and the priority for creating additional secondary school places and to agree the approach to planning additional secondary school places.
3. To note the need for an additional secondary school which it is expected will be delivered by the Education and Skills Funding Agency.
4. To agree to the proposed programme of work subject to appropriate statutory consents.
5. To agree priorities for further Secondary expansion projects and £7,000,000 be committed to deliver the initial best value expansion solution.
6. To delegate further decisions on the final capital programme to meet the demand to the Cabinet Member for Children and Schools.

## **1. Context**

- 1.1. Lambeth Council has a statutory duty to ensure that all school-age children living in the borough receive 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.
- 1.2. Over the past six years a Primary Expansion Programme has seen construction projects across 20 Primary School sites providing 25.7 additional forms of entry at a cost of circa £113.9 million funded by circa £96.2 million Grant, £16.6 million Council Contribution and £1.1 million Section 106 Funds. In the same time period there has been 4 Secondary Expansion Projects providing 13.5 additional forms of entry and 450 additional sixth form places at a cost of circa £80.7 million funded by circa £77.7 million Grant, £0.5 million Council Contribution and £2.5 million Section 106 Funds.
- 1.3. In addition to the above 165 additional Special Education Needs and Disabilities places have been provided or are in progress across 11 sites, funded by Council Contribution of circa £12 million
- 1.4. There was a 19% increase in applications for Reception by Lambeth residents between 2009 and 2014; the highest increases were in the Norwood and Streatham areas. There was then a drop in applications between 2014 and 2017 of 11%, highest in the Clapham & Stockwell and Streatham areas. However it is expected that the numbers will rise again in the long term due to the additional developments being built in the borough and a projected increase in the birth rate from 2018/19. The long-term projected increase in housing is the main driver of a continuing long-term increase in school demand.
- 1.5. Demand for school places is affected by a range of factors. At primary level there has recently been a significant reduction in applications but only a small reduction in birth rate, in preceding years, applications having risen faster than the birth rate. It is difficult to be sure of what has led to this recent trend in applications, but it is likely this is linked to welfare reform.
- 1.6. There is a clear need for additional secondary places by 2018/19. Neighbouring boroughs have informed officers that there is a surge in Year 7 pupils entering their secondary schools, as there is in Lambeth, so we anticipate that by 2019/20 a greater proportion of the Year 6 residents who would have previously gone out of borough for secondary school may stay in Lambeth. Consequently, Lambeth could eventually become a net importer of secondary school pupils. 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. Secondary expansion is therefore the more immediate priority. 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 more school places will be needed and several have already been planned.

## **2. Proposal and Reasons**

- 2.1 In 2015 an external peer review of Lambeth's pupil place planning processes and systems was undertaken. The overall conclusion from this review was "that the Lambeth systems and methodologies for calculating demand and projections for primary and secondary school places are fit for purpose. The methodologies are based on a sound approach, grounded in the right data sources and are shared appropriately within the local authority and with elected members".

2.2 Lambeth has large housing targets to meet. The London Plan 2016 (consolidated with alterations since 2011) sets a minimum target for Lambeth of 1,559 net additional dwellings per annum (dpa) between 2015 and 2025. The draft New London Plan published for consultation on 1 December 2017 proposes a small increase in Lambeth's minimum housing target to 1,589 dpa between 2019 and 2029. This new target will not be finalised until the New London Plan has undergone examination (Autumn 2018) with final publication expected in Autumn 2019. 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. A formula is applied to planned housing development data which determines, for each size and tenure of anticipated units, the number of children of each age group likely to arise from these each year. Forecasts indicate that around 300 children of Reception age and around another 300 children age 11 are likely to be added to the population by September 2022. More than half of these being in the Vauxhall and Clapham areas where a significant number of homes are to be built. Appendix A describes Child Yield in more detail.

### **Primary**

2.3 Live births dropped in 2012/13, 2013/14 and again in 2014/15 which led to a drop in the 2017/18 to 2019/20 school-age estimates. GLA projections indicate that the birth rate is expected to begin to rise again from 2016/17 onwards by around 1% each year until 2021/22 when it will likely flatten off. Further detail is given in Appendix B.

2.4 Between 2007 and 2015, 33.5 'bulge' classes were set up in primary schools across the borough. Bulge classes are disruptive to schools and distort application priorities. Further bulge classes have not been needed since 2015 and are not expected to be needed for the next few years. There have been 23.2 permanent class expansions to Primary Schools between 2007 and 2015. There were also 4 primary expansions from September 2016 where additional 4.1 Forms of Entry (FE, where 1FE = 30 pupils) was added at Reception. The tables in Appendix C show the recent expansions in each town centre.

2.5 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, although expansion projects have also been necessary in central Lambeth because of the limited number of sites available in the south. Projections show that further investment will be needed to ensure that we have sufficient primary school places from 2019 onwards.

2.6 Planned additional places are due to be added in 2018 and 2020 in the Vauxhall and Clapham areas where significant developments are being built. The scale of development would require children to travel a long way to school if action is not taken. The Council expects to fund the schemes by a combination of Vauxhall Development Infrastructure funding and contributions from a partnership with developers as well as S106 monies. The current primary expansion programme includes provision for the following primary expansions and Planned Admission changes:

*Table 2.6: Planned primary expansions and Planned Admission Number (PAN) changes*

Norwood	2018	Rosendale have increased their Pan from 90 to 120(1FE) for September 2018 for one year only. This is an unplanned bulge class decided by the governing body of the school.
Brixton	2020	Sudbourne planned expansion from 1.5 to 3FE, 45 to 90 places
Streatham	2020	Telferscot (New Park Road) expansion planned to open 2FE, 60 places
North Lambeth	2020	Wyvil expansion of 2FE from 60 to 120 places

*Updated: 12/09/17*

- 2.7 Pupil projections, or forecasts, for Reception in Lambeth are an estimate of future demand for places as this relies on the resident population rather than the current provision of places. Appendices D-E describe the current number of places available, pupils on roll and recent trends in applications for Reception places and. Appendix F shows the model for projecting demand for places in Lambeth compared with the estimated rising-5 population and the Planned Admission Numbers (PAN) in Lambeth schools.
- 2.8 The charts in Appendix G show the PANs and projected demand for schools situated within each Town Centre area.
- 2.9 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
- 2.10 The expected surplus or deficit is the difference between the PAN and the projected demand. It is important to note that at primary, this difference is specific to residents and doesn’t take into account those who live in other boroughs and take up places in Lambeth schools. Also that it assumes residents of each Town Centre (or planning area) would like to have a place in a school situated in their Town Centre whereas it’s likely that this will not universally be the case, although it remains desirable to have enough places in each area to match the demand. The table below shows the forecasted number of surplus places in Reception classes in Lambeth.

*Table 2.10: The forecasted number of surplus places in Reception classes in Lambeth schools*

<b>Surplus Places</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
Brixton	41	91	139	190	184	178	173
Clapham & Stockwell	144	132	122	121	114	108	103
North Lambeth	195	207	195	237	223	208	196
Norwood	-120	-78	-73	-88	-86	-87	-86
Streatham	127	91	155	215	209	204	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>586</b>

*Updated: 01/11/17*

- 2.11 There is a shortfall of places in the Norwood Town Centre. We have expanded where we can in Norwood but it is very difficult to find further cost-effective ways of creating additional places actually in that planning area. We have therefore been expanding in the adjacent planning areas of

Streatham and Brixton as well which helps address the issue. Note we currently have plans at both New Park Road and Sudbourne (in Streatham and Brixton planning areas respectively) for expansion.

- 2.12 Lambeth could expect the children resident in Norwood to be accommodated in nearby schools, which are situated within 1km of the border of Norwood Planning Area, in Brixton and Streatham. In order to demonstrate this, the deficit showing in Norwood in table in 2.10 above has been offset to Brixton and Streatham in the table below.

*Table 2.12: The offset number of surplus places in Reception classes in Lambeth schools*

<b>Surplus Places</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
Brixton	-19	51	102	145	139	133	128
Clapham & Stockwell	144	132	122	121	114	108	103
North Lambeth	195	207	195	177	163	148	136
Norwood	0	0	0	77	79	78	79
Streatham	67	51	119	155	149	144	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>586</b>

*Added: 22/11/17*

- 2.13 The table above shows that once existing planned expansions 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.
- 2.14 Lambeth has a mobile population which means that there are a considerable number of casual, or in-year, applications for places. In 2016/17 there were 165 casual admissions for Reception which is an additional 5% on the number of applications that year. Some of the surplus can be accounted for with the expected in-year applicants.

## **Secondary**

- 2.15 There was a 16% increase in the number of Y7-11 pupils on roll in Lambeth's schools between 2011/12 and 2016/17. The additional numbers in Lambeth's primary schools are now moving into Year 7 so the secondary school population is expected to grow further.
- 2.16 Lambeth is a net exporter and historically year 7 was approximately 50% smaller than year 6, however this has increased 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 2016/17 being 83% of the number of year 6 pupils in the previous academic year. This percentage figure is known as the transfer rate and it is a net effect as some will move to other boroughs or to private schools and others will come into Lambeth from elsewhere.
- 2.17 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, the Oasis Academy and the Trinity secondary free school. 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.

- 2.18 Durand Academy has recently closed its secondary boarding school and indicated that it will not be taking secondary pupils from 2018 onwards.
- 2.19 Woodmansterne secondary department opened in September 2017 to become an all-through school. This is to be for 5FE with a 150 place 6<sup>th</sup> Form. It has opened with 3FE from September 2017 using temporary spare capacity in the recently expanded primary school, and will take a further 2FE in September 2019 after completion of the new secondary facility.
- 2.20 Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) is currently consulting to build a secondary free school. After a strenuous search by the ESFA had been undertaken, supported by Lambeth Council, the Glenbrook primary school site was identified as the only available site that would accommodate six forms of entry. Plans also include a new build of the primary school on the site. Officers are currently reviewing massing of the proposed development in relation to similar projects to confirm a final design for a 5 FE or 6 FE Secondary provision on the site potentially with or without a sixth form.
- 2.21 Secondary projections for Lambeth are based on the demand-based Year 6 projections and adjusted for the anticipated increasing transfer rate as pupils move to Year 7. Appendices C-E describe the current number of places available, pupils on roll and the model for projecting roll in Lambeth.
- 2.22 The expected surplus or deficit is the difference between the PAN and the projected demand. The table below shows the forecasted number of surplus places in Year 7 classes in Lambeth schools. The calculation is adjusted to account for the PAN at the time each cohort started in Year 7. The table below includes all current planned provision and assumes that Durand will close its secondary department from 2018 as described above.

*Table 2.21: The number of surplus/deficit places in secondary classes in Lambeth schools –*

<b>Surplus Places</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
Year 7	201	82	-174	-192	-228	-276	-197	-180
Year 8	160	154	61	-135	-200	-218	-291	-201
Year 9	254	117	148	111	-131	-179	-224	-287
Year 10	349	176	86	164	81	-145	-222	-257
Year 11	637	345	219	179	211	149	-100	-165
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-267</b>	<b>-668</b>	<b>-1,034</b>	<b>-1,090</b>

Updated: 01/11/17

- 2.23 The projections show that there is very much a need for the 6FE Free School. Without it Lambeth would need 174 more Year 7 places or 6.1 additional FE in 2018/19, although the difficulty of accurate projection should be noted. Under current arrangements the capital cost would be funded by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, and construction managed by them.
- 2.24 Whilst there is potentially 1.5 FE of spare capacity in existing schools at Platanos and Dunraven which can cover minor fluctuations, this will be far from sufficient to both meet the overall demand and provide a prudent margin. Negotiation with these schools could utilise this capacity as bulge classes if needed. Consequently it is recommended that priority use of available funding should be for further permanent secondary expansion.
- 2.25 The feasibility process to expand Bishop Thomas Grant began last year and shows that expanding the school would yield a further 2FE. Progressing this option is currently affected by discussions

between the Governing Board and the Catholic Diocese who are the Trustees of the school land. Once those discussions are concluded it is expected that Lambeth will be able to progress a 2FE expansion largely by improving the existing facilities, at a budget of circa £7,000,000.

- 2.26 In addition, further feasibility studies are underway for La Retraite and The Norwood School. Each of these could provide a further 1FE.

*Table 2.25: Summary of potential expansions at secondary*

<b>Proposed Expansion</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Additional Forms of Entry</b>
Secondary Free School	New School	£nil (EFSA)	6FE
Bishop Thomas Grant	Permanent	£7 million	2FE (faith school, mixed)
The Norwood School	Permanent	£7 million	1FE
La Retraite	Permanent	£7+ million	1FE (faith school, single-sex)
Dunraven and Platanos	Bulge	Nil	1.5FE (already built)

- 2.27 The feasibility work carried out thus far for the Norwood School indicates that a 1FE expansion could take place on the land adjacent to the rear of the school, which had previously housed the temporary accommodation for students during the BSF refurbishment works. While not as economical as the Bishop Thomas Grant expansion, from a practical perspective, this is the easiest scheme to progress. The proposal is to replicate the accommodation which previously existed on the site in this location and use that for the bulk of the additional teaching space; with the land adjacent to the previous temporary accommodation being used for an additional teaching space for science.

- 2.28 It is therefore recommended that following conclusion of the feasibility studies that an initial £7,000,000 be committed to deliver the best value expansion solution. The remaining expansion options should still remain under consideration for as and when further funds are identified and future expansion is required.

- 2.29 Given the likelihood of a free school being provided, it is proposed that timing of the expansion of existing available spaces be kept under review.

### **3. Finance**

- 3.1 The Department for Education's Central Capital Unit allocates 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. We are still awaiting confirmation of an anticipatory allocation for 2019/2020 and it is hoped that this will be confirmed during the current quarter (Q3, 2017/2018)

#### **Availability of funding**

- 3.2 The current available funds contained in the Capital Investment Programme (CIP) over the next 3 years 2017/18 – 2019/20 to fund Primary and Secondary Expansion is £56,340,831 with a further additional sum of £365,581 to be added for secured and banked Section 106 funds which have been identified for Education Projects. Giving an overall secured funding availability of £56,706,412 made up as follows:

*Table 3.2: Summary of available funding*

3.3 Of the £56,706,412 funds available for expansion, circa £48,339,551 is committed to on-going

<b>Funding Area</b>	<b>Opening Budget</b>
Primary Expansion	£ 29,726,460
Secondary Expansion	£ 26,614,371
sub-total	£ 56,340,831
Banked and Available S106 Education funds	£ 365,581
<b>Total</b>	£ 56,706,412

projects including Sudbourne Primary School and Woodmansterne Secondary provision with circa £8,366,861 being available for further Primary or Secondary expansion.

3.4 The Section 106 funds are made up of circa £365,581 of yet to be allocated in the CIP. There is an additional £3,027,673 of expected Section 106 money where developers' projects are yet to be started and where funds are not yet available and banked by the authority. Although this funding is likely to be available for spending on educational projects in future years, it is not confirmed. This is being reported purely to demonstrate likely additional future funding which at present can serve as a contingency.

3.5 The current Primary Expansion Programme assumes that the second phase of the Telferscot Primary School Expansion (New Park Road) is substantially funded by others with minimal council funds retained to cover council direct costs.

3.6 It should be noted that the total available funds for Primary and Secondary Expansion set out in Table 3.2 are also exclusive of the separately available funds supporting programmes for SEN Expansions and Enhancements £2,836,351 and Schools' Capital Maintenance £7,072,220 and a provisional capital allocation of £1,200,000 for SEND provision over the next three years.

3.7 The above translates into the following funds being available for provision of additional places.

<i>Table 3.7: Available funding</i>	<b>Funding</b>
<b>Primary and Secondary Expansion</b>	£ 56,340,831
<b>Committed</b>	£ 48,339,551
<b>Remaining</b>	£ 8,001,280
<b>Add In S106 Education funds</b>	£ 365,581
<b>Funds released from New Park Road</b>	NIL
<b>Money Available</b>	£ 8,366,861

3.8 The total secured funding of £8,366,861 as set out in the table at paragraph 3.7 above is available to address the expansion requirements set out in this report.

3.9 The proposed programme of expansion initially budgeted at £7m therefore leaves a cushion of £1,366,801 based on £8,366,861 of funding. Additionally the existing programme includes a retained contingency of £1,827,520 which provides a further cushion. The funding position will very probably be improved when further government funding (the announcement of which is anticipated in early 2018) and when further Section 106/DiF/CIL funds are banked and available.

#### 4. Legal and Democracy

#### 4.1 Early years and childcare sufficiency

Local Authorities are required to secure sufficient early years and childcare provision (Childcare Act 2006, Children and Families Act 2014, The Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) Regulations 2014):

- Sufficient childcare means securing the right type and volume of provision, so far as is reasonably practicable, for working parents, or parents who are studying or training for employment, for children aged 0-14 (up to 18 for a disabled child).
- Sufficient early years provision means families being able to access their free early education entitlement of 570 hours over a minimum of 38 weeks per year for some 2 year old and all 3 and 4 year old children.

4.2 The Childcare Act 2016 takes forward government commitments to secure an additional entitlement of childcare support for working parents. The Act extends the entitlement to 30 hours free childcare over 38 weeks of the year for three- and four-year-olds in families where all parents are working in addition this Act obliges Local Authorities to publish information about childcare and other useful facilities for parents and children.

4.3 Education authorities have statutory duties to:

- Ensure sufficient school places (Education Act 1996 Section 14).
- Increase opportunities for parental choice (Section 2 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, which inserts sub-section 3A into S14 of the Education Act 1996).
- 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.
- Comply with any preference expressed by parents provided compliance with the preference would not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources (School Standards and Framework Act 1998 Section 86).
- Ensure fair access to educational opportunity (Section 1 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 inserts sub-section 1(b) into S13 of the Education Act 1996).
- The Information as to Provision of Education (England) Regulations 2016 The Regulations impose a duty on local authorities to provide the Secretary of State each year with a report containing information about:
  - The number of registered pupils and the capacity of schools in their area (regulation 3 and Schedule 1).
  - The admission of pupils living in their area to primary and secondary schools, (regulation 4 and Schedule 2).
- Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016:

- The Regulations make amendments to the pupil registration requirements in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/1751) (2006 Regulations), including:
  - The insertion of a new paragraph in regulation 5 of the 2006 Regulations requiring that a school's admission register must include any new address at which a pupil will be living and any new school which a pupil will be attending, when a person authorised by the proprietor of the school has been given notice of this information by a parent of the pupil (regulation 3).
  - Extending the duty to make a return to the local authority with information in relation to a pupil whose name has been deleted from the school's register (regulation 5).

4.4 Paragraph 72 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities, and that local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, giving great weight to the need to expand or alter schools to meet the needs of communities, including where this is as a result of housing development.

4.5 Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND). The Children and Families Act 2014, along with associated statutory guidance (SEND Code of Practice 2014) and other legislation, sets out the Council's duties towards children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities. In addition, schools and local authorities have a duty to provide reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils under the Equality Act 2010.

4.6 This proposed key decision was entered in the Forward Plan on 13th October 2017 and the necessary 28 clear days' notice has been given. The report will be published for five clear days before the decision is approved by Cabinet. A further period of five clear days - the call-in period – must then elapse before the decision is enacted. If the decision is called-in during this period, it cannot be enacted until the call-in has been considered and resolved.

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

5.1. Statutory consultation for all projects is carried out according to DfE guidelines.

## **6. Risk management**

6.1. All of these forecasts should be considered with caution, as they will inevitably include a degree of uncertainty. The further ahead the projections the more likely they are to be further from the actual outcome. Welfare reform and Brexit will have an impact on forecasts. In recent years Lambeth has seen migration outwards to Croydon and Merton which will begin to affect the numbers in Lambeth's schools

6.2. 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. This has been deemed a low risk activity and the justification for not completing an Equalities Impact Assessment is appended to this report.

**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**

As noted in body of report.

<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>
Cllr Jane Edbrooke	Cabinet Member for Children and Schools	13.11.17	13.11.17	
Cllr Claire Holland	Deputy Cabinet for Children and Schools	08.11.17	13.11.17	
Annie Hudson	Strategic Director, Children Adults and Health	01.11.17	01.11.17	
Sue Foster	Strategic Director, Neighbourhoods and Growth	07.11.17	07.11.17	
Paul Badiani	Financial Planning & Management, Corporate Resources	08.11.17	29.11.17	
Henry Langford	Democratic Services, Corporate Resources	08.11.17	10.11.17	4.6
Andrew Pavlou	Legal Services Corporate Resources	01.12.17	01.12.17	
Cathy Twist – Director, Education, Learning and Skills	Neighbourhoods and Growth	27.10.17	30.10.17	
Mike Pocock – Director Major Capital Programmes	Neighbourhoods and Growth	27.10.17	30.10.17	

<b>Report history</b>	
<b>Original discussion with Cabinet Member</b>	31.10.17
<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>	13 October 2017
<b>Key decision reasons</b>	Meets community impact test
<b>Background information</b>	<u>Report to Cabinet – November 2016</u>
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix A – Population projections: Child yield Appendix B – Population projections Appendix C – Recent Primary School Expansions Appendix D – Current Primary school places and roll Appendix E – Applications for Reception Places Appendix F – Projections of demand for Reception places Appendix G – Town Centre Charts Appendix H – Current Secondary school places and roll Appendix I – Cross Border Information Appendix J – Year 7 Projections Appendix K - Appendix K – Justification for not completing a full EIA