



Report of: Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Executive	16 June 2016	All

Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: Progress on the Provision of Sufficient School and Childcare Places

1 Synopsis

- 1.1 Local authorities have a statutory duty under Section 14(1) of the Education Act 1996 to ensure that there are enough school places available to local children and young people and a statutory duty under Section 6 of the Childcare Act 2006 to secure sufficient childcare provision for working parents. The statutory entitlement to 15 hours of free childcare per week for all 3 and 4 year olds is being extended to 30 hours for working households from September 2017.
- 1.2 The role of local authorities in ensuring sufficient provision of school places remains unchanged following the recent publication by the DfE of the White paper 'Educational Excellence Everywhere' on reforming the schools system in England.
- 1.3 This report provides the Executive with an update on progress to provide sufficient school and childcare places and seeks to address the funding gap that currently exists between capital funding allocations from the Education Funding Agency (EFA) and the estimated costs of provision.
- 1.4 The provision of sufficient school and early years places meets the criteria for Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding and therefore provides an option to meet the shortfall in funding for places. Investment of the CIL in this way has been recognised as a priority by the Council, however if funding is not formally agreed soon it will impact our ability to meet our statutory requirements to provide sufficient places in line with need. Consideration could also be given to using unallocated S106 funding for some of the schemes if they are in the right location and fit the S106 conditions. Borrowing provides a further option, but this carries a direct revenue cost to the Council.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 To note that following the publication of the white paper on reforming the schools system in England the role of the local authority in ensuring sufficient provision of school places remains unchanged (paragraph 1.2).
- 2.2 To note the School Roll Projections Report 2014 identified the need to create an additional 91 primary places by September 2019 (paragraph 3.6) and the School Roll Projections Report 2015 identified the need to create 74 secondary places by September 2018 (paragraph 3.11).
- 2.3 To note that while there is the potential for Free Schools to open in the borough and meet some of the shortfall there are currently no firm proposals to do so (paragraph 3.10).
- 2.4 To note that the DfE estimates that up to 1,072 2 year olds are entitled to 15 hours free early years provision per week (paragraph 3.14) and the Council is currently on course to deliver 883 places (paragraph 3.15).
- 2.5 To note that the impact of the Government's commitment to increase entitlement for free childcare provision for 3 and 4 year olds from working households is not yet known (paragraph 3.17).
- 2.6 To note that the need for sufficient childcare places will be reviewed again in light of the forthcoming reconfiguration of early years provision (paragraphs 3.16 and 3.18).
- 2.7 To note the estimated shortfall in funding of £24.4m if all schemes are required and the estimated revenue cost of borrowing if there is insufficient CIL / S106 to meet the shortfall is £1.9m per annum (paragraph 3.24).
- 2.8 To agree the proposed prioritisation schemes for funding from CIL / S106 or borrowing (paragraph 3.30).
- 2.9 To agree funding for priorities 1 and 2, this is required from June 2016 to enable new provision to come on stream at primary level by September 2019 and secondary level by September 2018 and in line with the Children's Centre transformation programme (paragraph 3.30).

3 Background

Meeting the Need for Sufficient 0-19 Places in Islington

- 3.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient places for children and young people across all age ranges, including the 40% most deprived 2 year olds in the borough. The statutory duty to ensure provision of 15 hours per week of free childcare for all 3 and 4 year olds is being extended to 30 hours for those from working households from September 2017.
- 3.2 In order to make the best use of funding and make best use of the school estate it is essential that the provision of sufficient places across all age ranges is brought together. In many cases the same institutions will be used to create 2 year old, 3 and 4 year old and primary places. Furthermore this also acts as an opportunity to address maintenance needs in the institutions concerned. The Council is also working with the Education Funding Agency (EFA) to ensure that any Free Schools or new academies that open in the borough include 2 year old provision.

- 3.3 The Council receives Basic Need capital funding allocations from the EFA to provide new school places and has received funding in previous years to provide 2 year old places. However both funding streams are significantly less than the costs of provision.
- 3.4 No funding is currently available from the EFA to meet the capital costs of providing additional places at Special Schools, however a fund of “at least £200m” was announced by the EFA as part of the consultation on reform to school and high needs funding on 7 March. Little detail is yet known except that funding will be available for new Special Free Schools (in line with need as determined by the local authority) and expansion of existing provision. All our Special Schools are currently at capacity. Without additional capital funding the pressure on the High Needs budget (DSG funded) and SEN transport (General Fund) will increase as more children and young people with SEND are placed out of borough.

Creating Sufficient Places at Primary Level

- 3.5 Some of the need to create places at primary level will be met by existing schemes in the Children’s Services capital programme.
- 3.6 The School Roll Projections Report 2014 indicated that an additional 91 reception places would be needed by September 2019 after taking into account the potential development of the new two form entry City of London Primary Academy (COLPA) with the City of London Corporation that is due to open in temporary accommodation in September 2017. Since then a short term reduction in births in 2013 and delayed housing development in the borough have fed through into the school place planning data showing a potential over capacity in the short term. Despite this, expansion continues to be needed in school place planning areas that are at risk of a shortfall in the immediate term and to meet rising demand, as shown in Appendix 1.
- 3.7 Feasibility studies were undertaken for schemes at three schools to provide sufficient places: St John Evangelist; St John’s Highbury Vale; and Tufnell Park. This followed a process with primary schools to identify potential opportunities for expansion at good or outstanding popular schools. The cost of providing these places was provisionally estimated at £26m in June 2015. Building in a 10% contingency for construction price inflation (averaging at around 2% per annum, although a recent briefing from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors indicated that tender price rises have recently been as high as 5.4% per annum) and unknowns would bring the estimated cost to £28.6m.
- 3.8 The cost estimates were desktop exercises by quantity surveyors based on detailed feasibility studies. At this point, detailed site surveys have not been undertaken to identify abnormal costs, nor has an assessment of utilities capacity been completed. Initial discussions have been had with the Local Planning Authority and feedback on each scheme has been provided. It is important to note that planning requirements have contributed to cost pressures on recent schemes. Assumptions were made around the treatment of VAT for the two VA schools which will need formal advice from the Council’s VAT advisors. A more detailed analysis of these schemes is provided in Appendix 2, including different options at Tufnell Park to deliver reduced schemes that provide fewer places.

<u>1. Potential schemes for primary expansion at feasibility stage</u>	New reception places	Estimated cost incl. contingency* £m	
Tufnell Park	45	15.4	New build to provide 3FE and 60 place nursery. Other options exist for reduced schemes that provide fewer places.
St John Evangelist	20	6.1	Extension and refurbishment to provide 2FE. Includes element of VAT as is a VA school.
St John's Highbury Vale	30	7.1	Extension and refurbishment to provide 2FE. Includes element of VAT on refurbishment works as is a VA school.
	95	28.6	Note: this equates to 665 new school places

* See Appendix 2 for a more detailed analysis of the schemes and alternative options at Tufnell Park.

- 3.9 The Children's Services Capital Asset Management Team will continue to look at all opportunities to value engineer costs down, including looking at a modular approach to the proposed new build option at Tufnell Park subject to planning agreeing this type of build. It should be noted that locally imposed planning restrictions have added to costs current school related capital schemes, such as the rebuild of Moreland Primary School and Children's Centre and re-provision of New River College Primary Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) at Dowrey Street.
- 3.10 There is the potential that some of the need for places may be met by a free school opening in the borough, however we are not currently aware of any firm proposals to do so. St Mary Magdalene Academy and the Silver Birch Multi Academy trust have both expressed an interest in doing so but neither have identified secured a site. The EFA have recently purchased the former London Met building on Highbury Grove. The EFA have indicated that there are no plans at present to locate a primary or secondary school on the site, but further details will be provided over their intended use of the site when the Council next meets with the EFA.

Creating Sufficient Places at Secondary Level

- 3.11 Identifying the need to create places at secondary level is more complex due to the small geographical size of the borough, large differences in popularity of secondary schools and the significant inter-borough movement of pupils at secondary level. The School Roll Projections Report 2015 projects a need for 74 year 7 places by September 2018 increasing to 125 places by September 2019 as shown in the table below.

<u>2. Year 7 capacity</u>	Academic year	Reception roll & projections	PAN (capacity)	Surplus / shortfall
Roll projections	2015/16	1,537	1,635	98
	2016/17	1,545	1,635	90
	2017/18	1,623	1,635	12
	2018/19	1,709	1,635	-74
	2019/20	1,760	1,635	-125
	2020/21	1,808	1,635	-173
	2021/22	1,878	1,635	-243

3.12 The Council wrote to all good and outstanding secondary schools asking if they were interested in expanding. Discussions have since taken place with four schools which have agreed in principle to expansions: Highbury Grove, Central Foundation Boys School, Arts and Media School and St Mary Magdalene Academy. Expansion at Arts and Media School represents a cost effective method of increasing provision as the school was built to accommodate 900 pupils but currently has a planned admission number of 750 pupils and only minor work is required. Central Foundation's expansion is part of a larger project to modernise the school being developed directly between the school and EFA, therefore the Council will only be required to make a contribution to the cost of the project. A modular approach will be taken to expansion at Highbury Grove to minimise costs but this will carry increased planning risk therefore this cost estimate is ambitious.

3.13 A contingency line of £2m has been added to reflect the increased risk in some of the cost estimates at secondary level. Regard is also being given to sub-regional planning. An opportunity may arise for the provision of a new secondary school on the Holloway Prison site when this is disposed of by the Ministry of Justice for redevelopment.

<u>3. Potential schemes for secondary expansion</u>	New Year 7 places	Estimated cost £m	
Central Foundation	30	2.7	Council contribution to a broader scheme to modernise the school being developed by the school and EFA. Places due to come on stream in September 2018.
Highbury Grove	30	3.2	Extension. Places due to come on stream in September 2018.
Arts and Media School	30	0.1	Temporary expansion from September 2017. Permanent expansion from September 2018.
St Mary Magdalene Academy	12	0.0	Expanding from September 2017. There are no capital costs for the Council for this small scale expansion.
Contingency		2.0	Some cost estimates are ambitious at secondary level and carry increased risk.
	102	8.0	Note: this equates to 510 new school places

Creating Sufficient 2 Year Old Places

- 3.14 The statutory entitlement for 15 hours free 2 year old provision was introduced over two phases: the 20% most deprived families being entitled to free provision from September 2013; and the next 20% most deprived from September 2014. Other groups of children including those with SEND, Children Looked After, adopted or subject to Child Protection are also eligible for a funded place. The true underlying demand / eligibility for 2 year old places is difficult to establish with certainty; the latest DfE / DWP estimate is that up to 1,072 children are entitled to free provision in Islington under the economic criteria – a reduction of 119 on previous estimates.
- 3.15 The Council has undertaken substantial investment in new provision to meet need however there is insufficient funding to provide sufficient places. The total investment so far is £3.5m (consisting of £600k from Schools Forum, £800k government grant, £1.1m of Council funding and consent was received from the Secretary of State for Education in June 2015 to transfer a £1m contribution from the 2014/15 DSG underspend). This is on course to deliver in the order of 783 places with scope to deliver further places. Another 100 places (approx.) are being provided through child-minders and private and voluntary nurseries on an ad-hoc basis bringing total places to 883. It is estimated that a further £500k may be needed to meet our target.
- 3.16 This should however be treated with some caution as while we are currently being held to account by the DfE against their estimate of entitlement in the borough we only want to provide sufficient places to meet underlying demand. Reconfiguration of early years provision as part of the children's centre transformation programme may also release space in existing

settings to provide further places. It is not yet clear whether the additional funding will actually be required.

Provision of Full-time 3 and 4 Year Old Places

- 3.17 The government are committed to increasing free childcare provision for 3 and 4 year olds from 15 hours per week to 30 hours per week for children from working households from September 2017. How this policy is implemented and funded will impact on the need for new places in the borough (little is so far known). This policy may not require the Council to create a significant number of new places as most of the families that this policy change will affect are already accessing more than 15 hours of childcare at subsidised rates in the Borough. However, the offer of 30 hours as opposed to just 15 hours is likely to have more impact on families taking up work and if flexible take-up is built into the Government's policy there could be a need to create more capacity. This policy development is being monitored closely and the impact on capacity will be assessed when more detail is known.
- 3.18 A cost estimate of up to £2m is currently assumed, however the DfE is likely to make some capital funding available to create additional places. Similarly to 2 year old places reconfiguration of early years provision as part of the children's centre transformation programme may also release space in existing settings to provide further places and it is not yet clear how much additional funding will actually be required.

Funding the Estimated Costs of Provision

Basic Need Funding

- 3.19 The Council receives Basic Need capital funding allocations from the EFA based on their assessment of the need to create new pupil places at primary and secondary level using the annual School Capacity Survey submitted by local authorities in March each year. The EFA is confirmed the 2016/17 Basic Need capital allocations and provisional 2017/18 and 2018/19 allocations in March in line with their estimates of future shortfalls in provision due to increasing numbers of young people attending schools in Islington. The latest allocations are shown in the table below. While allocations for 2016/17 to 2018/19 are provisional they are unlikely to change.

<u>4. Basic Need Allocations</u>	Allocation	Committed	Available
	£k	£k	£k
2015/16	6,519	4,014	2,505
2016/17	6,845	0	6,845
2017/18 (Provisional)	3,833	0	3,833
2018/19 (Provisional)	2,069	0	2,069
	19,266	4,014	15,252

- 3.20 The 2015/16 and 2016/17 allocations are based on the EFA's assessment that the Council needs to provide 723 places at primary level and 15 places at secondary level. This takes into account additional places provided by Whitehall Park Free School for reception to year 4. The 2017/18 allocation is based on the EFA's estimate of a shortfall of 196 places at secondary

level (211 in total). The allocation for 2018/19 was announced on 17 March 2016 and the basis of allocation is unclear, however it is likely that it is based on a shortfall of secondary places.

- 3.21 The City of London Academy Primary development on the former Richard Cloudesley site will not start to impact the Council's Basic Need allocations until 2018/19. It is unlikely that we will see significant allocations for primary Basic Need beyond 2017/18 unless pupil numbers increase substantially.
- 3.22 The longer-term outlook for basic need funding is uncertain given the government's drive to expand the Free Schools programme. The DfE have stated that they are reviewing their overall approach and funding methodology in light of the Government's commitment to deliver 500 free schools, and further plans will be set out in due course.
- 3.23 Basic Need funding is not ring-fenced and while provisional allocations for 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 are not guaranteed they are unlikely to change. £15.2m currently remains uncommitted, with a potential further call of £500k against this sum if S106 / CIL funding is not forthcoming for the New River College Primary PRU on the Dowrey Street site.
- 3.24 The table below summarises the overall shortfall of £24.4m in the cost of providing sufficient school and childcare places. If sufficient resources cannot be allocated from CIL / S106 funding for the provision of places the alternative option is to undertake borrowing instead. Assuming a cost of borrowing of 8% per annum (4% interest and repayment over 25 years), the cost of providing sufficient places is £1.9m per annum if all schemes are required.

<u>5. Estimated costs of provision</u>	£k
New River College Primary PRU	0.5
Primary Places	28.6
Secondary Places	8.0
Estimated provision for 2 and 3 & 4 year old places	2.5
Total cost estimate	39.6
Funding	
Unallocated Basic Need funding	15.2
Shortfall	24.4

Proposed funding of new primary places

- 3.25 The uncommitted Basic Need allocations for 2015/16 and 2016/17 have been earmarked for the provision of new primary places as the allocations from the EFA are based on their assessment of a shortfall in provision mainly at primary level. The proposed allocation is shown in the table below. The table includes New River College Primary PRU to take into account the uncertainty around CIL / S106 funding for this scheme.

<u>6. Proposed funding of new primary places</u>	Estimated cost	Basic Need	Shortfall from CIL / S106	Equivalent revenue cost of borrowing
	£k	£k	£k	£k
New River College Primary PRU*	500	0	500	40
Tufnell Park	15,400	9,350	6,050	484
St John Evangelist	6,100	0	6,100	488
St John's Highbury Vale	7,100	0	7,100	568
	29,100	9,350	19,750	1,580

* If CIL / S106 is not forthcoming for New River College Primary PRU it will need to be funded from Basic Need instead, which in turn will increase the call on CIL / S106 for Tufnell Park. The re-provision of the PRU is part of a wider scheme to redevelop the Dowrey Street site that is already underway. Only the request for CIL / S106 is shown as the rest of the scheme is fully funded.

- 3.26 A decision on funding for Tufnell Park is required in June 2016 to enable new provision to come on stream in September 2019 in line with the project timeline in Appendix 3. If sufficient resources cannot be allocated from CIL / S106 funding for the provision of primary places the alternative option is to undertake borrowing instead. This would have an estimated revenue cost of £1.6m per annum if all schemes are required.

Proposed Funding of New Secondary Places

- 3.27 The uncommitted Basic Need allocation for 2017/18 has been earmarked for the provision of new secondary places as the allocations from the EFA are based their assessment of a shortfall in provision at secondary level. The proposed allocation is shown in the table below.

<u>7. Proposed funding of new secondary places</u>	Estimated cost	Basic Need	Shortfall from CIL / S106	Equivalent revenue cost of borrowing
	£k	£k	£k	£k
Central Foundation	2,700	2,700	0	0
Highbury Grove	3,200	3,200	0	0
Arts and Media School	100	2	98	8
Contingency	2,000	0	2,000	160
	8,000	5,902	2,098	168

3.28 If sufficient resources cannot be allocated from CIL / S106 funding for the provision of secondary places the alternative option is to undertake borrowing instead that would have an estimated revenue cost of £168k per annum. A decision on funding is required urgently to establish a contingency budget that will enable new provision to come on stream from September 2018. A timeline for the scheme at Highbury Grove that the Council is managing is shown in Appendix 3.

Proposed Funding for 2 and 3&4 Year Old Places

3.29 The estimated net shortfall in funding for 2 year olds is £0.5m and a provisional rough estimate of £2m has been made of the costs of providing sufficient fulltime 3 and 4 year old places. Funding has been sought from CIL / S106 to meet these costs if they materialise. The alternative option is to undertake borrowing instead that would have an estimated revenue cost of £200k per annum.

Prioritisation of Schemes for Funding from CIL / S106

3.30 It is proposed that CIL / S106 funding is prioritised for schemes as follows:

- Priority 1: New River College Primary PRU (£500k), provision of secondary places (£2.1m) and Tufnell Park (£6.05m).

New River College Primary PRU (£500k): this scheme is underway. If CIL / S106 funding is not forthcoming it will reduce the level of Basic Need funding for Tufnell Park and in-turn increase the shortfall in funding for that scheme. A funding decision required in June 2016.

Provision of secondary places (£2.1m): the need for additional capacity is most pressing at secondary level and given the nature of secondary education expansion is more complex. A decision on funding is required urgently to establish a contingency budget that will enable new provision to come on stream from September 2018.

Tufnell Park (£6.05m): This scheme provides the most new places in a planning area with the greatest need. Governors are keen to expand but CIL or S106 funding is required. In order for new provision to come on line by September 2019 funding will need to be in place as soon as possible to provide sufficient lead in time for planning, procurement and an 18 to 24 month build. A funding decision is required in June 2016 to enable new provision to come on stream in September 2019 in line with the project timeline in Appendix 3.

- Priority 2: Provision of 2 and 3&4 year old places (£500k estimate) as part of reconfiguration of early years provision as part of the children's centre transformation programme planned for 2017/18.
- Priority 3: St John Evangelist (£6.1m) and St. John's Highbury Vale (£7.1m). While we currently need this provision, if the EFA open a new school on the former London Met site then this provision may no longer be required. We hope to know more when the Council next meets the EFA.
- Priority 4: Provision of remaining 2 and 3&4 year old places (£2m estimate). Additional capacity is required; however there is not an immediate shortfall in capacity. Further work needs to be undertaken to assess the need for additional places in light of the forthcoming transformation of the children's centre offer which is likely to create additional places at low cost. It is not yet clear how much additional funding will actually be required.

3.31 Potentially some of the maintained school condition funding that the Council receives from the EFA to improve and maintain the school estate (including Sure Start Children's Centres) could be used to meet some of the shortfall. A provisional allocation of £1.676m for 2017/18 is

currently uncommitted but this would leave nothing for essential maintenance such as urgent health and safety works. Maintained community schools in Islington are in the third worst quartile for condition nationally based on EFA analysis of school condition surveys.

4 Implications

Financial Implications

- 4.1 Basic Need funding allocations from the EFA for the provision of 723 places at primary level and 211 places at secondary level total £17.197m. A further £2.069m has been allocated for 2018/19 but the basis is currently unknown. Of this funding £4.014m has already been committed and £12.747m across 2016/17 to 2018/19 is a provisional allocation. Setting aside the £5.902m provisional allocation for 2017/18 and 2018/19 for expansion at secondary level leaves £9.35m to meet the costs of providing sufficient places at primary level and to cover the shortfall in funding for the provision of sufficient 2 and 3&4 year old places.
- 4.2 The total funding shortfall for the provision of sufficient school and childcare places is estimated at £24.4m broken down as follows:
 - £2.1m at secondary level
 - £19.75m at primary level (including £0.5m for New River College PRU)
 - £2.5m for 2 and 3&4 year old places
- 4.3 CIL and S106 offer an alternative opportunity to meet the shortfalls in funding for school and childcare places. If this funding is insufficient the Council could borrow instead. Assuming a cost of borrowing of 8% per annum (4% interest and repayment over 25 years), the cost of providing sufficient places is £1.9m per annum if all schemes are required and there is no contribution from CIL / S106.
- 4.4 Previously Schools Forum have made contributions towards the costs of the capital programme, however this is no longer allowed under the School and Early Years Finance Regulations except in very limited circumstances with the consent of the Secretary of State for Education.
- 4.5 All costings of primary places are desktop exercises by quantity surveyors using detailed feasibility studies and don't include site investigations, asbestos demolition and refurbishment surveys, assessments of the capacity of utilities / services or in-depth consultation around planning requirements which have led to cost pressures on previous schemes. Assumptions have been made around the treatment of VAT for the two VA schools which will need formal advice from the Council's VAT advisors. The cost of providing 2 year old places is based on the average cost of providing places from recent schemes.
- 4.6 In terms of the costs of secondary expansions: there is no cost to the Council for the expansion of provision at St. Mary Magdalene; expansion at Arts and Media School requires only minor works; Central Foundation's expansion is part of a larger project to modernise the school and requires a contribution from the Council; and a modular approach will be taken to expansion at Highbury Grove to minimise costs but this will carry increased planning risk.
- 4.7 Further work is being undertaken to get a better understanding of the underlying demand for free 2 year old places – the need for an additional £0.5m is currently assumed. We do not yet know the impact of the Government's commitment to expand free nursery provision for 3 and 4 year olds to 30 hours per week on the need for new places but a cost estimate of £2m is assumed. It is not yet clear how much additional funding will actually be required.

Legal Implications

- 4.8 The council has a statutory duty under Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 to ensure that there are sufficient primary and secondary school places available to provide an appropriate education to all pupils in its area. It also has a statutory duty under Section 6 of the Childcare

Act 2006 to secure sufficient childcare provision for working parents, and under section 7 of that Act and the Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) Regulations 2014/2147 to provide free Early Years provision to some 2 year olds and all 3 to 4 year olds. The current entitlement to 15 hours of free childcare per week is being extended to 30 hours from September 2017.

- 4.9 The Council has power to enter into construction contracts to deliver the additional school places required (Section 1 Local Government (Contracts) Act 1997). The works will need to be procured in accordance with the requirements of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and the Council's Procurement Rules. More detailed legal advice and support will be provided as individual school schemes are developed
- 4.10 The ability to meet any funding shortfall from unspent / unallocated section 106 planning agreement contributions will depend upon the precise wording of the planning obligation provisions contained in the relevant agreements. CIL contributions may be used to help fund off site infrastructure including expanded educational facilities.

Environmental Implications

- 4.11 There are several environmental impacts associated with the works to expand schools. These include material use, energy use, waste generation and the potential for nuisance (noise and dust) during the construction process. Depending on the nature of the land used, there may be some impact on biodiversity if green space is lost. In addition, the future use of the new build has an impact in terms of energy (and possibly water) use. However, providing the new school places locally also has a positive impact, reducing the need to travel and the associated impacts, including vehicular emissions and congestion.
- 4.12 The negative impacts can be mitigated in several ways. When choosing building materials, priority should be given to materials that are renewable (such as PEFC or FSC-certified wood) and consideration should be given to an exterior that requires little maintenance (e.g. not having to be painted on a regular basis). Waste should be minimised and disposed of in accordance with the waste hierarchy, prioritising reuse and recycling. If greenspace is lost, efforts should be made to provide some kind of mitigation, such as a green roof. Any new build should also be of a high standard in terms of energy and water efficiency – e.g. well insulated with low energy/water use fittings and including renewable energy sources (e.g. solar PV) where possible.

Resident Impact Assessment

- 4.13 The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.
- 4.14 The Council has a statutory duty to ensure the provision of sufficient school and childcare places in the borough and the proposals to create new places are located in the areas of need. Places will be filled using the Council's admission arrangements. These arrangements apply to all primary and secondary community schools in the borough. The admission arrangements for community schools in Islington was agreed by the Executive on 4 February 2016 and is designed to ensure all parents have an equal chance of securing the community school of their choice irrespective of the child's ethnicity, religion, or socio-economic group and has been subject to its own Residents Impact Assessment.
- 4.15 Voluntary Aided schools and academies set their own admissions arrangements. Similarly to local authorities these are required to be in line with the statutory guidance contained within

the School Admissions Code that came into force on 19 December 2014. The Code is designed to ensure that all school places are allocated in an open and fair way.

- 4.16 Childcare places will be filled in line with the Council's Early Years Admissions Policy designed to ensure all parents that are entitled to provision have an equal chance of securing the setting of their choice irrespective of the child's ethnicity, religion, or socio-economic group. The entitlement to free childcare for 2 year olds is targeted at the most deprived families and the increased entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds from September 2017 is targeted at working families in line with nationally set criteria.

5 Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 5.1 Funding allocations for the provision of sufficient school places for children and young people in the borough and for the provision of sufficient 2 year old and 3 and 4 year old places are insufficient to meet the potential costs of provision. CIL offers an opportunity to meet the costs of any shortfall.
- 5.2 Potentially unallocated school condition funding for maintained community schools could be used to meet some of the shortfall, however this would leave no further funding for capital maintenance in maintained community schools or Sure Start Children's Centres for three years. Maintained community schools are in the third worst quartile for condition nationally based on EFA analysis of school condition surveys.

Appendices:

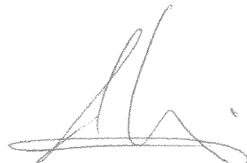
Appendix 1 – Reception class projections

Appendix 2 – Primary Feasibility Study

Appendix 3 – Projects timelines

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



Executive Member for Children and Families

Date 02/06/2016

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