


Cabinet	 TOWER HAMLETS
8 September 2015	
Report of: Debbie Jones, Interim Corporate Director, Children's Services	Classification: Unrestricted
Planning for School Places – 2015/16 Review	

Lead Member	Councillor Rachael Saunders, Cabinet Member for Education, Children's Services and the Third Sector
Originating Officer(s)	Pat Watson, Head of Building Development
Wards affected	All Wards
Key Decision?	No
Community Plan Theme	A Fair and Prosperous Community

Executive Summary

The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the local population. In Tower Hamlets the school age population is rising and this is projected to continue. The Council has to plan to meet the need.

This report is the annual review of planning for school places. This sets out the projections for the next 10 years, the additional capacity required to meet the need, and plans in place and in development to meet the need.

This report includes matters relating to commissioning of school places and implications for certain specific sites. The implications of commissioning places have to be considered as part of the programme for providing places in time to meet need.

Recommendations:

The Mayor in Cabinet is recommended to:

1. To note the contents of this report and the progress made in meeting the need for additional places
2. To note that proposals for specific schemes will be subject to separate consultation procedures and Cabinet decisions.

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide and plan for school places. The report sets out the 2015 projections of need and proposals to meet the need.
- 1.2 Planning for school places has to be kept under review to ensure there are proposals to meet the projected need which can be implemented in time to meet the need. The rising trend of need continues although with variations from year to year.
- 1.3 The Council (also referred to in the report as the local authority or “LA”) has proposals in place to meet the need and these can require long term planning to implement. Decisions are required in time so that the programme of providing places can continue and have certainty to meet the need. Where decisions are not made in time, there may be a need for additional short term measures to ensure children can be offered a school place. These measures, such as bulge classes, can be difficult to implement and are not a sustainable approach to providing places. Such measures can be used for primary places but will not be suitable for secondary schools.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 The Council has to comply with its duty to provide school places. Some of the need for places is being met by the establishment of free schools which are decided by the Secretary of State. However, the majority of proposals for new places will be initiated by the Council. This report includes options for the programme of meeting need for places.
- 2.2 Where the Council has not made sufficient plans to ensure permanent places are available when needed, short term proposals may be needed which may be less cost-effective by reliance on temporary buildings.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

- 3.1 The LA has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places for the local population. The Cabinet will know that there is a rising need for more school places in Tower Hamlets.

Projections of the need for school places

- 3.2 Projections of the need for school places are provided by the GLA which uses a standard model for the majority of London LAs. The GLA uses housing development data provided by each borough for the borough level projections. The projections are shown to have a good level of accuracy in the short term. The trends over the 10 year projection period can fluctuate in each annual round of projections. This can reflect the most recent birth data and variations to housing data.

- 3.3 The projections for 2015 show a continuing rise in need for places at both primary and secondary. The trend for the growth in primary need has adjusted and does not now appear as steep as has been the case in recent years. In January 2015 the actual school rolls at Reception year were lower than projected. The mid-year figure for actual births in 2013/ 2014 was lower than had previously been projected and represented a 6% decrease on the total for 2012/13. These actual data adjust the projections for the 10 year period taking account of lower birth rate trends but also rising population of women of childbearing age.
- 3.4 The LA should continue to take a cautious approach to planning for additional school capacity. Whilst the projections of need are now showing a slower rate of increase at primary, it is possible that this could vary again either upwards or downwards in the future. For primary places, the projections beyond 2018/19 relate to projected rather than actual births so are less reliable than the short to medium term projections based on actual birth data.
- 3.5 In the period 2014/15 to 2024/25 the total school roll of 4-16 year olds is projected to rise by 9,000, an increase of 25%. This is approximately 5,000 primary pupils and 4,000 secondary pupils. Based on the 2014 projections, the increase was anticipated to be 34%, which equates to 12,000 pupils aged 4-16.

Primary Schools

- 3.6 It is projected that there will be 625 more Reception aged pupils in 2024/25 than in 2014/15. This means in addition to plans for extra capacity already agreed there will be a need for 7FE of more primary capacity in the period.**

Secondary Schools

- 3.7 It is projected that there will be 856 more 11 year olds in 2024/25 than in 2014/15. This means there will be a need for 20FE of more secondary capacity, with 7FE needed by 2021/22.**
- 3.8 The 2015 projections with available and planned school capacity are included as Appendix A.

ACTIONS TAKEN TO PLAN FOR EXTRA SCHOOL PLACES

- 3.9 Various reports in the past have described action taken to meet the rising need for places. The planning takes into account short, medium and long term options in order to ensure the supply of places is maintained in time to meet the need at the relevant time.

3.10 The actions taken are:

- Reviewing existing school sites to determine where there may be physical capacity for cost-effective expansion; a further round of review of primary sites is in hand
- Reviewing other Council-owned assets to consider where there may be opportunity to provide school places
- Working with partners to establish if there are any opportunities for developing proposals to create school capacity by sharing assets
- Including the need for school places in the longer term infrastructure planning to ensure land for schools is taken into account in the strategic planning process.

3.11 The LA has created 14.5FE of additional primary capacity in the school years 2008/09 to 2014/15. This equates to 435 more places available at Reception year and 3,045 places when the additional capacity is filled at all year groups. A further 2FE of primary capacity will be available from September 2016 with the expansion of Olga School.

3.12 Progress and further actions since the last annual review:

EXPANSION PROPOSALS AND EXISTING SITES	
Olga Primary School expansion from 1FE to 3FE	To be implemented from September 2016
Former Bromley Hall Special School site	Agreed by Cabinet 13 May 2015 to be used for 2FE of primary capacity. Programme in development, opening expected September 2018
Former Bow Boys' School site	Agreed by Cabinet 13 May 2015 to be used for 3FE of primary capacity. Programme in development, opening expected September 2018
STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS – site allocations secured in the strategic planning process	
Bromley by Bow district centre	Primary school. Development timetable to be confirmed. LLDC reviewing masterplan.
Fish Island (Mid)	Site allocation for a primary school at Neptune Wharf. Planning application approved by LLDC in March 2014 includes outline permission for a 3FE school. LBTH to exercise option to develop within 5 years of start on site which is expected summer 2015.

Fish Island East, Sweetwater (within LLDC area)	Primary school. Originally 3FE school proposed in Legacy masterplan. Now proposed 2FE primary capacity to open in September 2017 as part of Legatum Academy all-through school. Secondary site for the school falls within LB Newham.
London Dock	Site allocation for a 6FE secondary school. Planning application approved March 2014 includes outline permission for a school. LBTH has 10 year period to exercise the option to develop the school.
Westferry Printworks site	Site allocation for a 6FE secondary school. Planning application to be submitted in summer 2015 to include outline proposal for the school. Site option terms to be negotiated. Development timetable to be determined.
Bow Common and Leven Road Gas Works sites	Primary school site allocation at both sites. Development timetable to be confirmed.
Ailsa Street	Primary school site allocation. See above, former Bromley Hall School site

3.13 The Council secured the site allocations through the strategic planning process. The development timetable for these sites is in the hands of the developers so there is uncertainty about when these may be implemented. The school sites will be secured through planning obligations (s. 106 and CIL). The Council will develop and fund the school accommodation and determine operation of the schools.

3.14 In addition to site allocations, the Council has negotiated capacity for primary school accommodation in major residential developments. These have or will be (subject to Strategic Development Committee decision) secured through s. 106 agreements. The developer will provide the "shell and core" and the LA will fund and procure the fit out for opening. The development's s. 106 financial contribution of CIL payment is adjusted to reflect the provision.

Wood Wharf	2FE primary school included in the proposals (s. 106 agreement December 2014). Development timetable to be confirmed.
Site at 3 Millharbour	2FE primary school included in the proposals. Application considered by Strategic Development Committee on 21 July; SDC voted not to accept recommendation to grant permission. Further action tbc.

- 3.15 The earlier section of the report referred to the fluctuation on the projection trends. This has a bearing on the LA's planning to ensure sufficient school capacity is in place for the time when required. Where the longer term development options are not within the LA's control, there may be a need to consider bringing forward alternatives to meet need for places. It will be prudent to have more options available than may be needed on the assumption that not all may be possible to implement and there will be long development programmes for some sites with associated risks. It may also be the case that a secured site allocation is not ultimately exercised as it is not supported by the projected need for places at the relevant time when the implementation has to be decided.
- 3.16 For primary capacity, officers continue to review existing school sites for expansion capacity. Not all sites with capacity are in the priority locations but expansion does allow the opportunity to build on the strengths of an existing successful school and a works scheme can be implemented by the LA without relying on external factors such as a developer's programme. However, it is unlikely that all the capacity needed can be provided by expansion so new sites will be needed at some time. Whilst some additional secondary capacity may be created by expansion, new schools will be required because of the scale of the need.

Free Schools

- 3.17 In addition to the LA's proposals for additional capacity, free schools agreed by the Secretary of State contribute to the supply of local places. The current position with free schools in Tower Hamlets is:

Canary Wharf College, East Ferry Road	Opened in September 2011, 40 places per year (primary)
Wapping High School, Commercial Road	Opened in September 2012, 81 places per year (secondary)
Solebay Primary School, Solebay Street	Opened in September 2012, 50 places per year.
City Gateway	Opened in September 2012, 14-19 provision
Canary Wharf College 2	Opened in September 2014, 40 places per year (primary). Occupying temporary accommodation. Planning application made for permanent site in Glenworth Road, E14, not yet determined.
London Enterprise Academy, Commercial Road	Opened in September 2014, 11-16 school with 120 places per year.
East London Academy of Music	Opened in September 2014 in temporary accommodation in E15, 16-19 with up to 300

	places. Permanent accommodation to be provided in Bromley-by-Bow for September 2016.
Mulberry UTC (University Training College)	14-19 provision, specialising in healthcare and medical services, and digital technology. Opening planned for September 2017, Parnell Road, E3
Aldridge Studio School	14-19 provision, specialising in entrepreneurship. Opening to be confirmed. Original proposal to be based at Asda Crossharbour site but now searching alternative site which could be outside LBTH
Canary Wharf College 3	Approved for opening September 2015 but deferred to September 2016. All-through Christian faith school with 1330 places. Accommodation to be identified.

COMMISSIONING OF SCHOOL PLACES

Commissioning of new school places

- 3.18 LAs have a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places. Changes to the law in recent years have emphasised the role of LAs as the commissioner of school places rather than the provider. The option to open a new community school where a new school is needed is now the last alternative after others have been exhausted. Whilst the preference of members in Tower Hamlets for community schools is acknowledged, this will not be possible under the current legislation for new sites being brought into use for schools.
- 3.19 Where the LA identifies the need for extra school capacity, it is the LA's responsibility to fund the capital costs of the expansion or new school, including securing the site for the school. The approach to the commissioning of the school places for each scheme has to be determined in good time to align with the scheme development and procurement, to allow the required consultation and, following the confirmation, publication of admissions information for parents in accordance with the annual timetable (eg. publication of secondary schools admission information in July 2015 for applications to be made in October 2015 for admission to school in September 2016).
- 3.20 A number of primary school expansions have been implemented and further schemes are in development. However, the options for cost-effective expansion on existing school sites are becoming restricted and it is unlikely that the need for additional places can be met without use of additional sites.

- 3.21 Additional capacity can be provided through various routes.
- i. To expand existing schools on their own sites where there is capacity
 - ii. To expand existing schools by use of other Council-owned property at another site to create an “annexe” (eg. the expansion of Bonner School by use of the English Street site)
 - iii. To expand an existing school by adding a phase of education (eg. a secondary school adding primary phase to become an all-through school as the expansion of St Paul’s Way Trust School)
 - iv. Use of existing school assets for alternative school use (eg. change of use of the existing Bow Boy’s School site for primary education)
 - v. Acquiring sites for new schools as part of the strategic planning process (eg. site allocation for a secondary school at London Dock)
 - vi. Negotiating site or accommodation for a school as part of a larger development (eg. Wood Wharf).
- 3.22 Where new sites are being developed for schools, the options for securing community school provision are very limited under current legislation. Although annexe or phase expansions can be considered, this has to be justifiable and genuine and not subject to challenge as being properly a new school where different requirements apply. For each site considered individual circumstances will apply.
- 3.23 Where the need for a new school is identified, LAs are not able to open a new community school. The 2011 Education Act introduced the “free school presumption”. (NB. free schools and academies are legally the same type of school).
- 3.24 The “free school presumption” process involves the LA setting the specification for the school. This includes the size and type of school and the community it is to serve. The selection of the school operator is based on the specification and so this is an important document. Examples of specifications published by other LAs have been detailed in setting out the expectations of the school having admission criteria compatible with the LA arrangements, defining the school as being the local school for a specific area and the provider’s commitment to working in partnership with the LA and other local schools.
- 3.25 The LA seeks expressions of interest from approved free school or academy providers. The LA evaluates the bids and submits them to the Secretary of State. The decision on the appointment of a provider is taken by the Secretary of State who will then enter a funding agreement with the appointed provider.
- 3.26 Existing academies or free schools are able to bid to operate new schools. Elsewhere in the country, some have done so as groups of schools working with the LA. There is provision for new voluntary aided schools to be opened without a competition. If this were to be considered, the specification for the school would be a key part of the process.

Implications of the Education & Adoption Bill – for new schools and for the wider school community

- 3.27 To date, there have been few academy conversions in Tower Hamlets in comparison with many other areas. The Education & Adoption Bill currently before Parliament includes provision for the DfE to intervene in failing schools to convert to sponsored academies and to reduce the opportunities for the conversion to be subject to local consultation. The Bill aims to address “coasting” schools with support intervention. There are two schools in Tower Hamlets at present in Special Measures.
- 3.28 It is clear that the pace of schools converting to academy status is likely to accelerate nationally. The LA is considering a strategy to support local schools to maintain what is valued of our local ethos and community identity and to consider how change of status could be developed in partnership locally. Potentially some form of “compact” could be agreed between the LA and schools, but this is subject to further discussions to develop potential options. If this approach is adopted, where a new school is proposed, it will be a key part of the LA’s school specification that the new school adheres to the compact. This proposal will require careful engagement with all schools and appreciation of the sensitivities of many governors and school staff.
- 3.29 The main purpose of developing this approach is for school improvement and the ability to have a local solution for support of any school requiring intervention.

Sites where decisions on commissioning of places will be required

- 3.30 Decisions are required in the near future for both the Bow and Bromley Hall sites.

LBTH owned sites	Status	Timing
Former Bromley Hall School site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabinet decision May 2015 to develop for primary use - Programme for planning submission and procurement currently being determined - Free school presumption would apply 	Likely opening September 2018
Former Bow Boys’ School site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabinet decision May 2015 to develop for primary use (North site of school) - Programme for planning submission and procurement currently being determined - Potential to consider creating an all-through Bow School or Free school presumption would apply 	Likely opening September 2018
Former Beatrice Tate School site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vacant site and costs risks - Proposed for additional primary special school use - Potential “annexe expansion” option due to restricted capacity 	tbc .

School site allocations	Status	Timing
Neptune Wharf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site allocation for 3FE primary school - Outline planning approval March 2014 with agreed site option for LBTH to exercise within 5 years - Design and capital costs to be developed - Free school presumption would apply 	tbc
London Dock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site allocation for 6FE secondary school - Outline planning approval March 2014 with agreed site option to be exercised 2017 – 2027 - Design and capital costs to be developed - Free school presumption would apply 	Secondary school places needed by 2020/21
Development sites	Status	Timing
3 Millharbour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer proposing to provide 2FE primary school as part of residential scheme, subject to planning approval 	Planning consent not agreed by SDC on 21 July. Further action tbc.
Wood Wharf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developer proposing to provide 2FE primary school as part of residential scheme - S. 106 agreement secures school as shell and core – LBTH to complete fit out - Free school presumption would apply 	Potential opening date tbc

Longer term site options	Status	Timing
Westferry Printworks site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site allocation for secondary school - Pre-application discussions in progress - Costs, timing and legal agreement to be agreed 	Secondary places needed by 2022/23 in addition to proposed capacity at London Dock site
Bow Common Lane gas works site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site allocation for primary school - Anticipated development timetable to be determined 	In next 5-10 years
Leven Road gas works site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site allocation for primary school - Anticipated development timetable to be determined 	In next 5-10 years

Sixth Form Provision

3.31 At the same time as planning for the growth in need for places for 11-16 year olds, there is a need to plan for post-16 capacity. Schools which have most recently been designated with 6th forms (Stepney Green, Langdon Park and

St Paul's Way Trust School) do not yet have sufficient accommodation to meet the needs of the potential maximum size of their 6th forms.

- 3.32 The LA is undertaking work with the secondary schools to determine the accommodation shortfall and develop proposals to provide what is required. This will involve some agreement with the schools about the preferred size of the 6th forms in order to then consider any overall shortfall across the borough, taking account of capacity at Tower Hamlets College. The site allocations for new secondary schools have assumed 6th form provision is included.
- 3.33 At this stage a development proposal has been agreed for Stepney Green School and proposals have yet to be developed for Langdon Park and St Paul's Way Trust Schools.
- 3.34 It should be noted that whilst the DfE provides LA's with Basic Need capital grant for extra school places, it does not provide any capital grant funding for post-16 places. Other resources, including s. 106 contributions, may have to be considered for these projects.

SEN Provision

- 3.35 As referred to above, school roll projections are provided by the GLA. It is more complex to project for the growth in need for special education places. All expansions and new schools are planned as inclusive and accessible schools but there will be some children for whom a mainstream setting is not appropriate and who will require a special school.
- 3.36 There is no commonly accepted approach to producing projections of need for SEN places and to be able to break that down by type of special education need. However, it is clear that there is a rising need for places for students with ASD (autistic spectrum disorders) and this is being experienced nationally. This rise is higher than the proportionate rise in the general school age population. In addition, Stephen Hawking School which provides for primary age pupils with PMLD (profound and multiple learning difficulties), is operating above its planned capacity and experiences pressure for more admissions.
- 3.37 It is proposed to consider options for provision of ASD capacity which will then be brought forward for decision by Cabinet. Consideration is also being given to options to provide extra capacity for Stephen Hawking School.
- 3.38 As for post-16 need, the DfE does not provide any specific grant for special school growth.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.39 In addition to the potential fluctuations in the projections noted above, various other factors add uncertainty and difficulty to the planning of sufficient capacity.

Housing growth

- 3.40 Planning for sufficient schools to meet the growth in the local population is a key part of planning the social infrastructure to support the continuing levels of new housing development. The Council's London Plan annual housing target is approximately 4,000 units.
- 3.41 The pressure for additional primary school places is greatest in Bow, Poplar and the Isle of Dogs where there has been the highest levels of new housing development. These areas will continue to be the focus of housing development, including the South Quay masterplan area. Opportunities for further school expansions in these areas are limited, especially the Isle of Dogs, and ensuring sufficient school places will continue to be a challenge. Planning officers will continue to review opportunities to provide school accommodation on sites coming forward for development.

Free schools agreed by the Secretary of State

- 3.42 Free schools contribute to the local supply of places. Free school proposers can apply direct to the Secretary of State who decides on the schools to be agreed. Creation of additional capacity outside the Council's control adds to the difficulties of planning.

Funding

- 3.43 The principal source of capital funding for providing additional school places is the DfE basic need capital grant. The DfE has confirmed the funding for the period of 2015/16 – 2017/18 of £35.4m. This is formula based and does not reflect post-16 need or specific SEN growth.
- 3.44 The capital programme of new school capacity is supported by use of s. 106 receipts which have been secured to mitigate the impact of new housing developments. Significant sums have been agreed but not yet received. There is no certainty about receiving the full value of the agreed sums as this will depend on the developers' programmes so this presents some difficulties in planning use of the receipts.
- 3.45 The Council adopted its CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) charging from April 2015. This replaces s. 106 payments for the mitigation of the impact of new developments on school provision. The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the need for additional school places as part of planning the overall social infrastructure. The flow of CIL income at this stage remains uncertain. Children's and D&R Directorates continue to work together on the longer term infrastructure planning.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 4.1 This report is drawing attention to the regulatory framework for school place planning and how this can impact on site disposal or development proposals

beyond the education estate. Decisions on site disposal or development will have various financial implications particular to the circumstances.

- 4.2 Meeting the Authority's statutory duty with regard to providing sufficient school places will require significant additional resources, as has been advised in previous reports on school place planning. The cost of a form of entry (FE) for primary will range from £5.5m - £6m (with up to an additional 7 primary FE needed over the next ten years) and a secondary FE will range from £5m to £6m (with an expected 20 FE required over the next ten years). This points to an approximate range of £140m - £162m at current prices to fund the additional capital costs over the next ten years. This excludes potential costs for additional 6th form and SEN provision referred to in the report.
- 4.3 Capital funding from the Department for Education will assist, as will the creation of additional places through the establishment of free schools. Nonetheless, DfE capital does not necessarily cover London costs, nor does it cover site acquisition costs. The LA has s. 106 contributions (to be replaced by Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)) which are used to support the provision of additional education facilities arising from new housing developments. However, the flow of contributions depends on development activity so is outside the Council's control.
- 4.4 The revenue consequences of additional pupils will in most cases be met from additional Dedicated Schools Budget, which varies according to pupil numbers. At present there are General Fund costs in the region of £1m associated with transporting (or providing travel support) for individual pupils where school places are not nearby. Changes to the admissions arrangements will ease that pressure, as will any efforts to provide additional school places.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 5.1 The Council has a duty under the Education 1996 to secure that sufficient schools are available for Tower Hamlets. Section 14 of the Education Act 1996 places a general duty on local authorities to secure sufficient primary and secondary schools in their area. Schools will be regarded as sufficient if they are sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide for all pupils the opportunity of appropriate education. Appropriate education means education which offers such variety of instruction and training in view of pupils' different ages, abilities and aptitudes and the different periods for which they may be expected to remain at school, including practical instruction and training appropriate to their different needs.
- 5.2 Section 14(3A) of the Education Act 1996 requires the Council to secure diversity of provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice. The Council must consider and respond appropriately to parental representations about school provision in relation to its functions under section 14 of the Education Act. The Council should give reasonable consideration to parental representations regarding the provision of schools in

their area including outlining any proposed action to meet concerns raised about such provision.

- 5.3 Some of the options proposed in the report involve the expansion of existing schools. The enlargement of a school's premises so as to increase the school's capacity by: (a) more than 30 pupils; and (b) 25% or 200 pupils (whichever is the lesser) is a prescribed alteration. If the Council wishes to make such alterations, it will need to comply with the requirements of the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013, which require publication of the proposals and consultation with specified persons, prior to determination.
- 5.4 If the Council sees a need for a new school, then Part 2 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 will apply. Under section 6A of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (inserted by the Education Act 2011), and government guidance, any new school being set up must be an academy or a free school (the academy/free school presumption). The effect of the presumption is appropriately described in the report. There is a set process for the identifying the need for a new school. A local authority may seek proposals for a new academy and must inform the Secretary of State of the outcome who will then choose one of the proposers. The local authority must run a competition if that process produces no suitable proposer. Accordingly, normally a local authority will not be able to publish its own proposals for a new community or local authority foundation school.
- 5.5 The expansion of existing schools or the provision of new schools will require planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The determination of applications for planning permission is one of the Council's non-executive functions.
- 5.6 Procurement for the various projects will need to be carried out in accordance with the Council's Procurement Procedures and, where relevant, the Public Contract Regulations 2015. Compliance with the procurement procedures should assist the Council to comply with its duty as a best value authority to "make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness" (section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999).
- 5.7 The report discusses the potential implications of the Education and Adoptions Bill, including the provision for the DfE to intervene in failing schools to enforce conversion to sponsored Academy status. The Bill also aims to expand the conversion to Academy status to cover "coasting schools". There is no definition in the Bill of what a coasting school is, but it is likely to include not only schools in special measures, but schools failing to make sufficient or satisfactory progress. The Bill proposes a new duty under the Academy Act for the Secretary of State to make an Academy order where a school is eligible for interventions as "requiring significant improvement" as well as requiring special measures. Requiring significant improvement will include where special measures are not required but the school is performing significantly less well than it might in all the circumstances it reasonably could

be expected to perform. Further the Bill proposes that where an Academy order is made in respect of a school requiring intervention both the Governing Body and the Local Authority will be required to take all reasonable steps to facilitate the conversion of the school into an Academy.

- 5.8 In deciding what provision to make in respect of primary and secondary schools, the Council is required to consider the need to secure diversity in the provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice. This sits alongside the Council's general equality duty, which requires it to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful conduct under the Equality Act 2010, the need to advance equality of opportunity and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not (the public sector equality duty). A proportionate equalities analysis will need to be carried out when preparing proposals for new school places.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The LA has a statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places for local residents. Education is key to ensuring economic prosperity for the individual and for the community. The LA has a duty to ensure diversity of provision to enable parents to express their preference for a school place. These duties are taken into account in planning provision of school places. The plan to commission school places is universally applicable to children and young people of school age and there is unlikely to be unequal impact on different groups.
- 6.2 The LA has to plan for the overall social infrastructure to meet the needs of the rising local population. This informs the development of the Council's asset management and service planning to ensure that the required infrastructure is provided and that the competing needs are balanced.

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The report sets out proposals for meeting the need for school places. Proposals include making the best use of existing Council assets.
- 7.2 Implementation of capital schemes will be subject to competitive procurement. Proposals will be subject to consultation as they are developed and before implementation.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1 The proposals to provide additional school places to meet the needs of the population will be implemented taking account of sustainable design standards and materials. As far as possible primary school provision is planned to ensure that children can access a local school place and so minimise impact on travel.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide sufficient school places. In order to plan to meet this need projections are obtained annually and reviewed each year against the known school capacity. It is clear that the projections indicate that a significant rise in the need for places has to be planned for. There may be variations in the projections so the Council has to retain some flexibility in its ability to respond to the need.
- 9.2 The plans required to meet the need for school places can often require the balance of complex and competing considerations, for example for other social infrastructure requirements. Because of the long time that is required to implement projects, decisions need to be taken in sufficient time to plan the use of resources and to identify shortfalls.
- 9.3 The Council has to manage the risk of failing to meet its statutory duties by having sufficient options available for implementation to meet the need and by keeping the changing circumstances under review.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 There are no specific implications arising.

11. SAFEGUARDING IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The report deals with the Council's approach to providing school places for the local population. Ensuring the supply of good quality school places contributes to the safeguarding of children.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- NONE.

Appendices

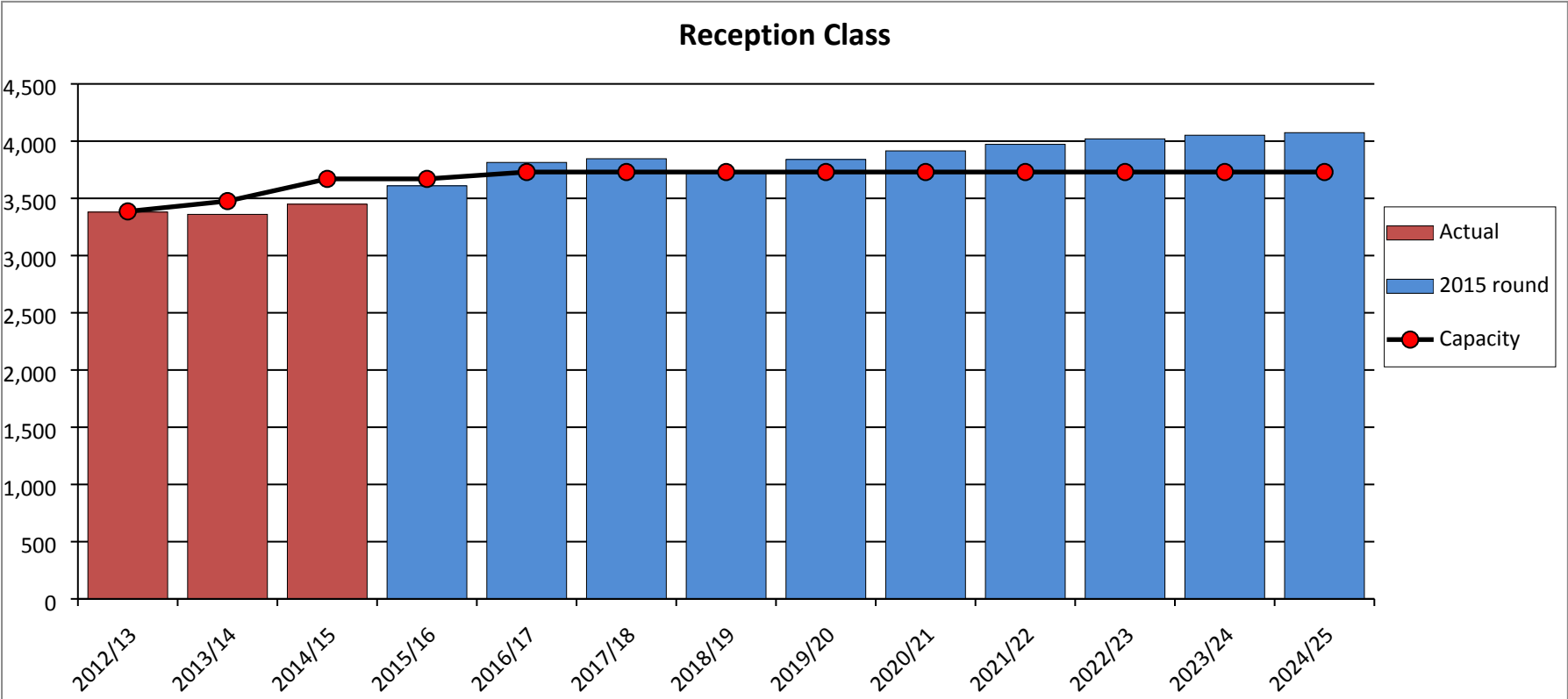
- NONE.

Background Documents – Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements)(Access to Information)(England) Regulations 2012

- NONE.

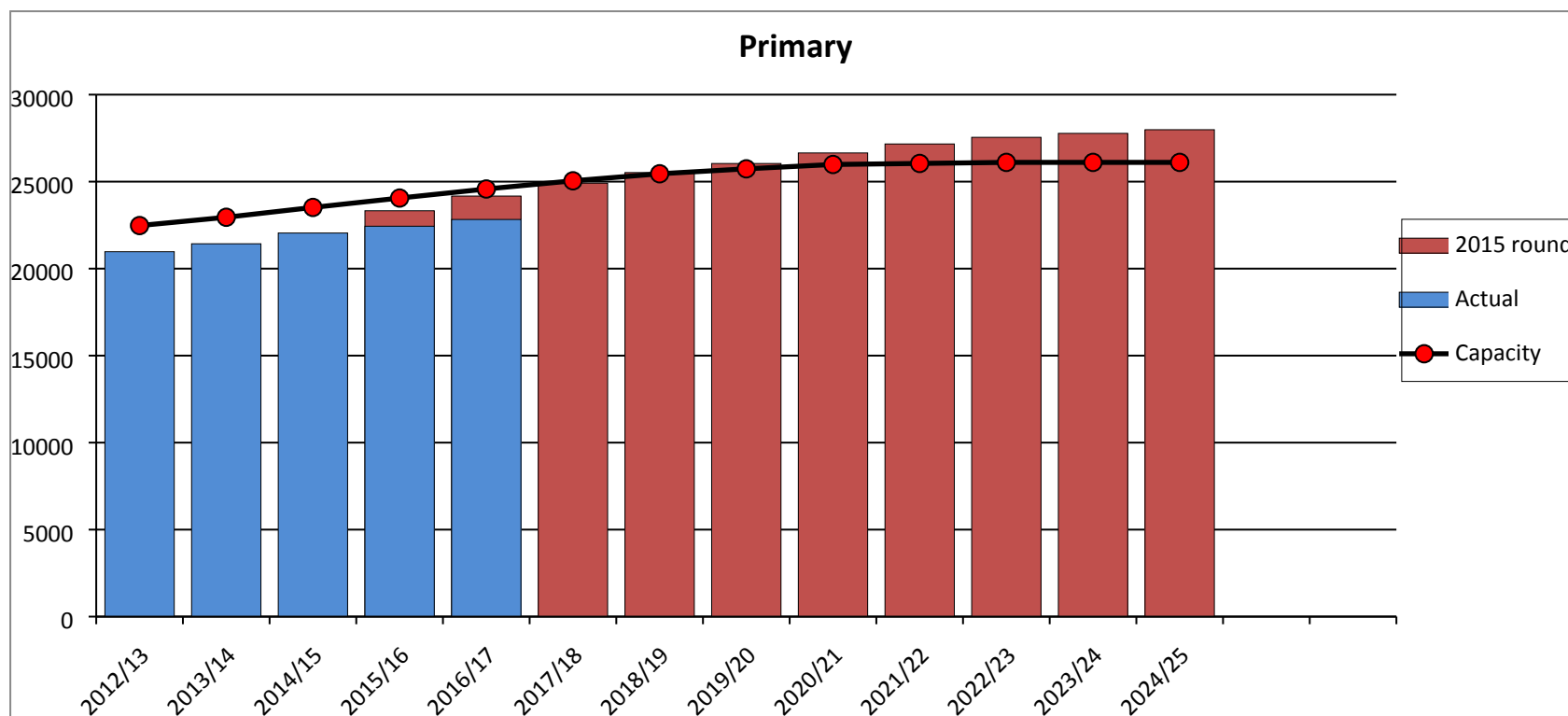
Officer contact details for documents:

Or state N/A



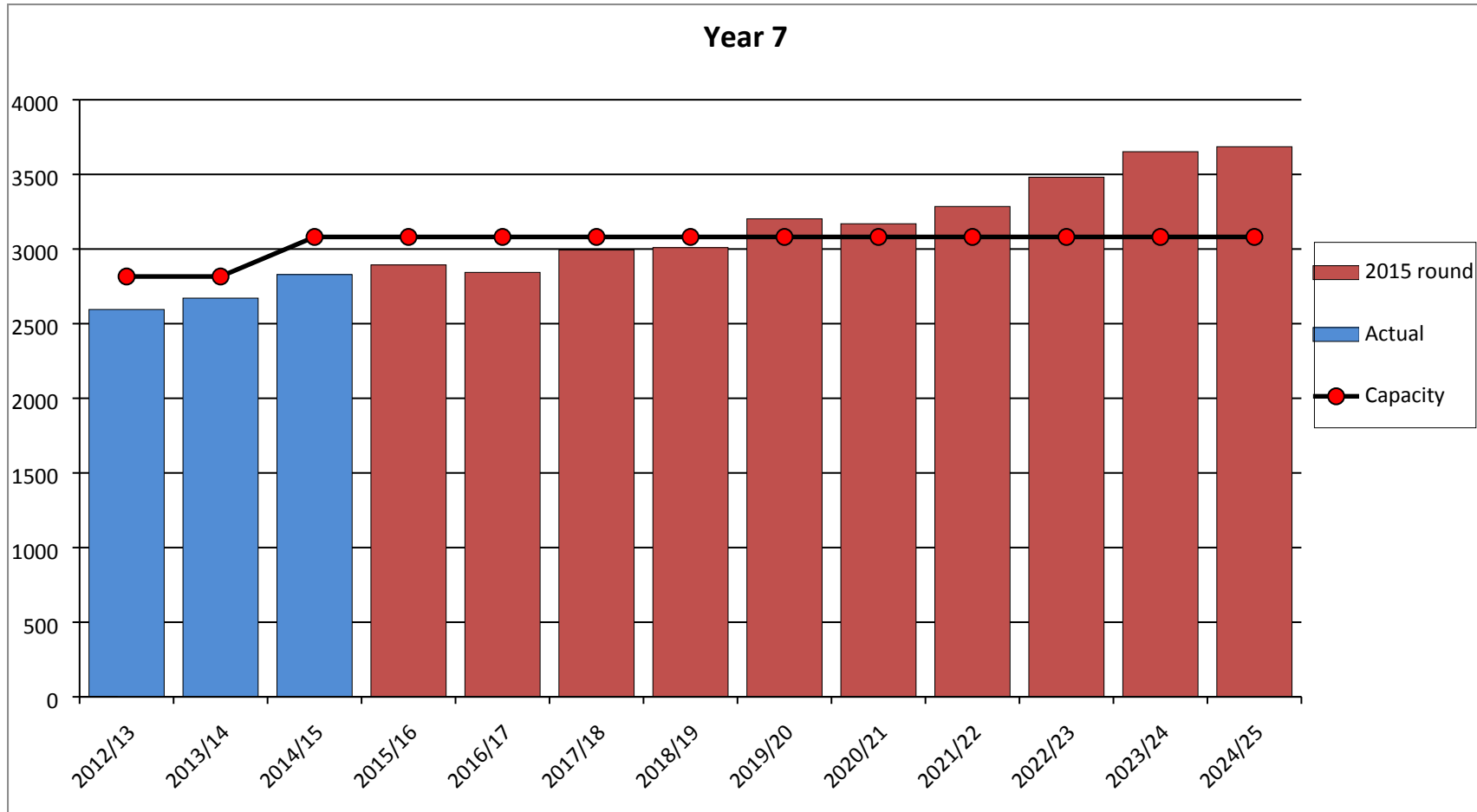
Reception	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Actual	3,380	3,360	3,449										
2015 round				3,610	3,814	3,846	3,740	3,840	3,915	3,972	4,020	4,051	4,074
Capacity	3,386	3,476	3,670	3,670	3,730	3,730	3,730	3,880	3,880	3,880	3,880	3,880	3,880
Variance	6	116	221	60	-84	-116	-10	40	-35	-92	-140	-171	-194
FE	0.2	3.9	7.4	2.0	-2.8	-3.9	-0.3	1.3	-1.2	-3.1	-4.7	-5.7	-6.5

Assumes extra 5FE capacity agreed at Bow and Bromley Hall sites available in 2018/19; excludes Sweetwater Legatum Academy proposed for September 2017



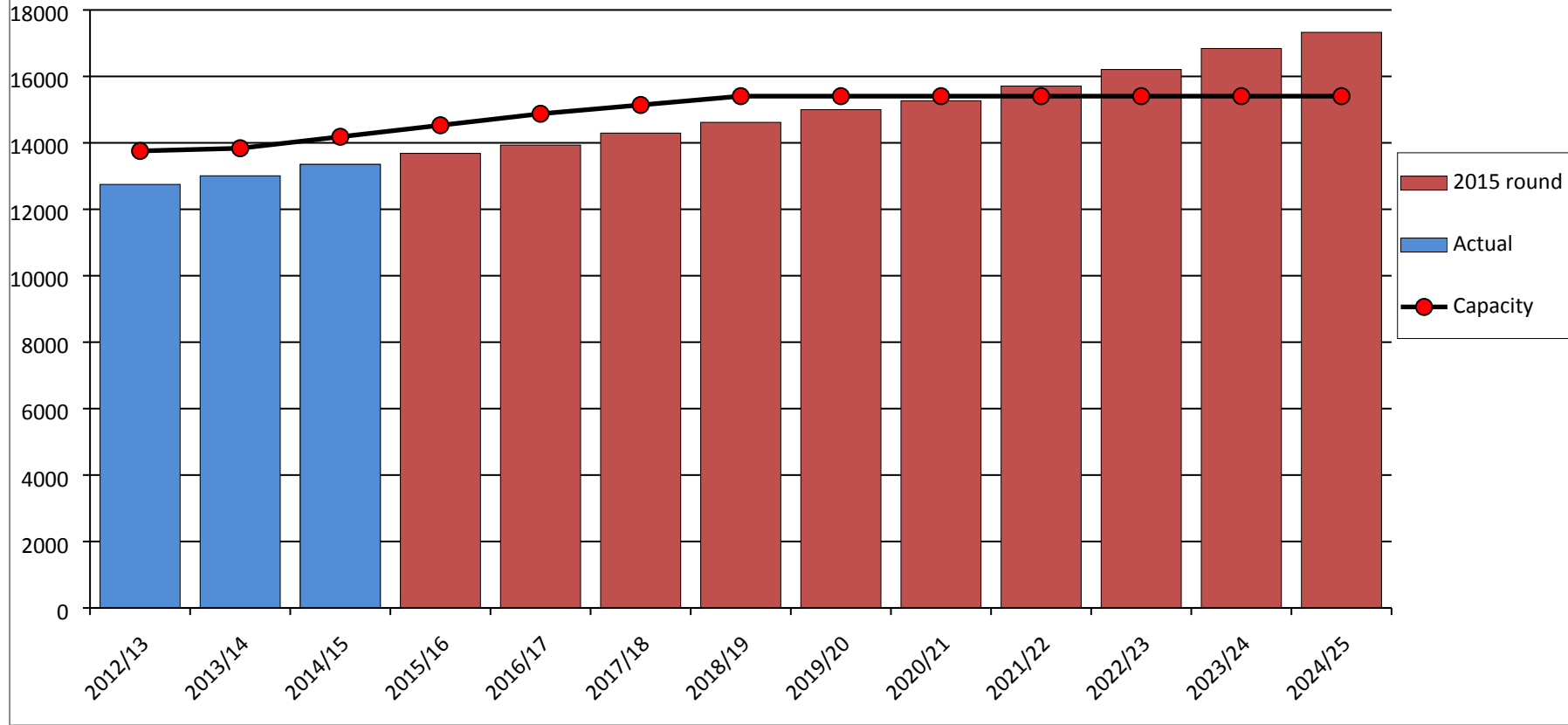
Primary	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Actual	22,047	22,437	22,825										
2015 round				23,327	24,171	24,911	25,522	26,042	26,649	27,165	27,546	27,775	27,984
Capacity	22,475	22,952	23,517	24,056	24,577	25,048	25,452	25,736	25,986	26,046	26,106	26,106	26,106
Variance	428	515	692	729	406	137	-70	-306	-663	-1,119	-1,440	-1,669	-1,878
FE	2.04	2.45	3.30	3.47	1.93	0.65	-0.33	-1.46	-3.16	-5.33	-6.86	-7.95	-8.94

Assumes extra 5FE capacity agreed at Bow and Bromley Hall sites available in 2018/19; excludes Sweetwater Legatum Academy proposed for September 2017



Year 7	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Actual	2,595	2,671	2,829										
2015 round				2,893	2,843	2,993	3,009	3,203	3,169	3,285	3,481	3,652	3,685
Capacity	2,816	2,816	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081	3,081
Variance	221	145	252	188	238	88	72	-122	-88	-204	-400	-571	-604
FE	7.37	4.83	8.40	6.25	7.92	2.93	2.39	-4.05	-2.94	-6.80	-13.33	-19.04	-20.15

Secondary



Secondary	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Actual	12,749	13,008	13,351										
2015 round			13,351	13,684	13,932	14,294	14,617	15,000	15,267	15,709	16,207	16,841	17,326
Capacity	13,756	13,837	14,183	14,529	14,875	15,140	15,405	15,405	15,405	15,405	15,405	15,405	15,405
Variance	1,007	829	832	845	943	846	788	405	138	-304	-802	-1,436	-1,921
FE	6.71	5.53	5.55	5.64	6.28	5.64	5.25	2.70	0.92	-2.03	-5.35	-9.57	-12.81

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