

Subject:	The allocation of Basic Need funding to the city's secondary schools		
Date of Meeting:	11 October 2018		
Report of:	Pinaki Ghoshal – Executive Director of Families, Children & Learning		
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Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The report details proposals to allocate a total of £16.3m of the Council's Basic Need grant and contributions from Section 106 to secondary schools in the city to support meeting the need for additional school places from housing development.
- 1.2 The report follows consideration of the Education Capital Resources and Capital Investment Programme 2018/2019 at the Children, Young People & Skills (CYP&S) committee on 5 March 2018, Policy, Resources & Growth Committee on 29 March 2018 and the urgent CYP&S Committee on 30 April 2018.
- 1.3 The report informs the committee of the purpose of the Basic Need grant, the initial proposals to allocate the funding, the work undertaken to assess the need in each school and the revised allocations recommended to each school and the methodology used.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee agree to the methodology and allocation of £16.3m of capital funding to the city's secondary schools as detailed in paragraph 3.51 in this report be included within the Council's Capital Investment Programme 2018/19
- 2.2 That the committee agree to the council working with the governing body of each school to identify and reach agreement on how the capital funding will be used.
- 2.3 That Committee agree to recommend to Policy & Resources and Growth Committee that they grant delegated authority to the Assistant Director of Property & Design to procure the works, as required, in accordance with Contract Standing Orders in respect of the entire Education Capital Programme.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 Basic need funding is the funding provided by central government to local authorities each year to help them fulfil their duty to make sure there are enough school places for children in their local area. This is un-ringfenced capital funding, providing

flexibility to manage capital programmes in the way council's deem fit and is not time-bound.

- 3.2 In the Capital Investment Programme for 2018/19, £15m of Basic Need funding was allocated to the provision of a new secondary free school; £2m of this has been set aside for the temporary work at Dorothy Stringer and Varndean schools.
- 3.3 The Council receives Section 106 funding, commonly known as developer contributions, provided by developers to contribute towards infrastructure requirements to support new development. Since 2007 the Council has sought education contributions for developments of more than 10 new dwellings in areas where there was a pressure on school places. The calculation of a contribution has always been based on the number of pupils the development is likely to generate and the cost of providing this number of places.
- 3.4 It is proposed that £1.3m of Section 106 contributions already received is also allocated alongside the available Basic Need funding.
- 3.5 When the notification of the Council's allocation of Basic Need funding for 2020/21 was received it was accompanied with correspondence regarding the efficient and effective delivery of capital projects.
- 3.6 The use of Basic Need funding is reported annually to the DfE who produce a cost per place metric on School Places Scorecards for each Local Authority. These can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-school-places-scorecards-2017>
- 3.7 The correspondence confirmed that where there is a high cost to creating new school places the DfE will enquire if cost-effective ways are being implemented. In order to support this drive for capital efficiency, the DfE will be applying three conditions on the granting of basic need funding. These conditions will apply from the 2019-20 allocations onwards. On the basis of the work undertaken to increase the provision of primary school places, it is not anticipated that Brighton & Hove City Council will have conditions placed upon it. However this is not an indicator of future requirements.
- 3.8 The department or the ESFA may require local authorities to provide such information as they reasonably request relating to expenditure related to providing school places, so that they can understand cost drivers and measure efficiency. Under the second condition, the department or the ESFA may require local authorities to produce an action plan to improve the efficiency of capital spend on new school places, where LAs have been identified for engagement based on their spend data and are not able to demonstrate that higher costs are justified (e.g. due to constraints or external factors beyond their control). The third condition will provide a backstop sanction, which the department or ESFA would only consider using in circumstances where they are unable to agree an action plan with a local authority; or where they consider that authority to not be carrying out its action plan effectively. In such instances, the department may withhold basic need funding for a specified number of places and instead directly deliver construction of those places centrally.
- 3.9 Therefore if the Council's cost per place metric is high and a large amount of funding is used to create a small number of places, the DfE/ESFA may apply conditions on

future work. At present, the average cost per additional mainstream place from LA reported projects for 2015/16 and 2016/17 adjusted for inflation and regional variation is £21,448 for a permanent secondary school place and for a temporary secondary school place, £9,143.

- 3.10 Using the benchmark figures from the DfE, the £15m Basic Need allocation proposed to be allocated in this report could be expected to generate almost 700 permanent places. The table below shows how many additional places will be provided in future years.

School	Increase in places 2018	Increase in places 2019	Increase in places 2020	Increase in places 2021	Increase in places 2022	Total
Blatchington Mill School	30	30	30	30	30	150
Patcham High School	10	10	10	10	10	50
Varndean School	30	30	30	30	30	150
Dorothy Stringer School	30	30	30			90 (temporary places)
Total	100	100	100	70	70	440

- 3.11 It is expected that a future growth in pupil numbers will be met by the use of Basic Need funding at the appropriate time where, in the example of Hove Park School and Longhill High School, capital works will ensure the accommodation available can meet future growth in pupil numbers.

Initial proposal

- 3.12 Following the joint recommendation at the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee on 29 March 2018 and during the Easter holiday period a report was drafted to the Children, Young People & Skills Urgency Sub-Committee held on 30 April 2018 which included initial recommendations to distribute the Basic Need funding based on a high level analysis and without the opportunity to liaise with schools as shown in the table below.

School	Allocation
DS/V catchment area	£2.0m
Blatchington Mill	£0.5m
Hove Park	£5.0m
Varndean	£5.0m
Patcham High School	£1.0m
Longhill High School	£1.0m
Contingency	£0.5m
Total	£15.0m

- 3.13 Subsequent to the report's publication, clarification was provided as to the basis on which this proposed allocation was made.

- 3.14 Hove Park School is in the proximity to two major development areas as detailed in the City Plan, Toads Hole Valley and Hove Station/Conway Street. It will be admitting pupils who would previously attended the Blatchington Mill sixth form provision and it is operating at the top of its current capacity range.
- 3.15 Blatchington Mill School will no longer have a sixth form provision and undertook to increase its PAN without any Council investment. It was recognised that the remodelling of its accommodation will support the school's capacity to admit additional pupils in the future.
- 3.16 Patcham High School currently operates close to the top of its capacity range. Both anecdotal evidence and demographic figures indicate that more families are moving into this area of the city and having increased their PAN by 10 pupils from 2018 an investment of Basic Need funding will ensure that the school can accommodate future numbers of children needing a place at the school.
- 3.17 Longhill High School is in the proximity of the 'marina and gas works' major development area and is close to planned developments in Peacehaven, East Sussex. Whilst the Council is not responsible for accommodating pupils who live in neighbouring authorities, the Council does need to take account of the fact that pupils are likely to seek a place in the city's schools and pupils who had previously gained places outside of the city may be required to be admitted into city schools in the future as schools in the neighbouring Local Authority area fill with pupils who live closer. Similarly to the Patcham area, this area is also appearing to be more attractive to families moving out of other areas of the city. Being better able to meet the needs of the children in this part of the city will mean less demand led pressure for places elsewhere.
- 3.18 No allocation of Basic Need funding had been allocated to the city's remaining schools. None of these schools are increasing their PAN to take additional pupils, the previous expansion of PAN at Cardinal Newman Catholic School in 2013 was a decision of the school and the additional pupils are accommodated within the school's current capacity range. At the time of the admission consultation, the Diocese indicated that there was no intention for the school to admit greater numbers of pupils in the future.
- 3.19 King's School will be accommodated in its new building from September 2019 and will be operating a PAN of 150 pupils. The building is designed to accommodate a sixth form provision and this will mean the city has four school sixth forms in the Hove and Portslade areas. The Council has taken this accommodation and the anticipated recruitment rates into consideration when considering medium to long term accommodation needs.
- 3.20 PACA is the school in closest proximity to the Shoreham Harbour development area and dialogue is on-going with West Sussex about how the estimated number of pupils generated by this development will be accommodated. BACA is likely to be able to accommodate the impact of the developments along the upper parts of the Lewes Road, another major development area. No Basic Need allocation has been recommended for these schools.
- 3.21 Varndean School indicated that it would like to permanently increase its Published Admission Number (PAN) from 270 to 300. It was recommended that £5 million be

allocated to meet the cost of this permanent expansion subject to a final agreement on this matter.

Summary of views

3.22 The committee requested that further discussion took place with all of the city's schools. These meetings concluded on 4 June and a brief summary of the discussion follows.

3.23 Longhill High School

- The head teacher said it was important to stress that the admissions decisions made recently had made the school more vulnerable in all senses. In terms of additional accommodation in the city, the head teacher said that it was more appropriate to talk in terms of need rather than wishes. She said that it was important that there was a fair and consistent approach across the city in terms of facilities for pupils.
- The head teacher confirmed that there was no desire for the school to increase its PAN and that the school needed enhanced space rather than more space. This included remodelling of the library space and dining facilities as well as a space for science teaching for the community
- The priority for Longhill High School, as part of its vision, would be to provide facilities that would allow the school to provide a strong STEM offer assisting the school to offer space for science teaching to primary schools and the wider community.
- The head teacher also said that the criteria for determining the use of the £15million will need to take account of current capacity, potential PANs, future housing developments and existing facilities available at schools.

3.24 Blatchington Mill

- The head teacher said that the capital requirements to convert the school facilities from Post-16 use and to facilitate the safe accommodation of 330 students per year group are in three broad areas:
- improving transition/safe movement and accommodation
- upgrades and increased capacity for specific facilities in school that will have higher usage with the changed age range of the school
- alterations to the existing classroom usage to accommodate an appropriate curriculum offer
- The priorities were suitable toilet capacity, improved first aid provision, enhanced security measures and the schools IT provision where a move to a cloud based solution is proposed. Improving pupil circulation and accessibility for pupils with limited mobility has been identified alongside additional and revised curriculum spaces including the library and for practical subjects such as science and design. It was noted that the sixth form building needed modification to allow for the space to be used by the 11 – 16 age pupils.
- Whilst the school has modelled the ability to admit up to 360 pupils per year the school does not want to add capacity to the school that will not be fully utilised in the future and 330 is sustainable.
- The school still has planning consent for the remainder of their development and this could be implemented if required.

3.25 Dorothy Stringer

- The head teacher stated that the school did not want to increase to 360 pupils permanently but had been in discussion with governors about the implications of the

school being asked to take a bulge class over a number of years. Subsequently to the initial discussions, the school have confirmed that they do not wish to seek a permanent increase to the school's PAN.

- When considering the modifications needed to accommodate the additional pupils the most urgent need has been additional dining capacity, increased space in the main hall to accommodate a full year group and improvements to pupil circulation, with the addition of an external covered walkway.
- Alongside this the school believes that they would need additional general teaching accommodation and modifications to allow for some additional specialist accommodation.

3.26 King's School

- The head teacher said that her only real comment on the urgency report is that she would like to have seen some mention of the school in the report to acknowledge that it is part of the family of secondary schools in the city and that once the new build is complete they will be admitting 150 pupils per year. She said that the new build does not include a synthetic turf pitch, and although she realises that the facilities the school will have will be adequate and a marked improvement on current temporary facilities, a synthetic turf pitch would be a welcome addition.
- The head teacher also said that transport was an area of concern for the school and wondered if there could be any capital support for infrastructure such as bus shelters.

3.27 Patcham High School

- The head teacher stressed his commitment to working in conjunction with the LA and mentioned that in the future the school could look to increase the school's PAN to 240 and that this would require additional classrooms.
- In terms of additional accommodation the school felt it was more appropriate to talk in terms of need in the city rather than wishes and that the criteria needed to ensure a fair approach across the city – schools should all have comparable facilities which is not the case at the present time. It was stated that the LA needs to be fair to all schools and all pupils
- The head teacher said that the school was in need of additional dining facilities and enhanced/additional sports facilities. The implication of PFI was raised alongside discussion about previous investment levels under the initiative.

3.28 Varndean

- The school wished to permanently expand to a PAN of 300 and that to achieve this they would need additional science space and other specialist spaces within the school. The school is also short of dining space and this would need to be addressed.
- For the temporary solution temporary classrooms would be needed until the permanent extension could be provided.

3.29 Aldridge Education

- The executive head teacher commented that the secondary catchment areas are at the heart of the matter and that the city will continue to experience yearly issues unless this matter is addressed.
- With regard to the space issues at PACA, it was acknowledged that the school had been expanded and refurbished for a PAN of 240 but said that the school still had issues with social spaces such as the dining facilities, the hub space and the ability to function during exam periods. The executive head teacher said there was an

issue regarding the security at the front of the school, particularly for people leaving the site in the evenings. He also raised the matter of the cost of the sports provision which is £40k per year. The school would be able to save a considerable amount of this if they had their own sports hall.

- With regard to BACA he acknowledged that the school was a new build and well-appointed however the accessibility of the site was problematic especially the access route from the train station.
- The school's vocational offer required additional space which, whilst it could be basic in its build, would require bespoke equipment to be installed.
- Issues with the security of the synthetic turf pitch were also mentioned.

3.30 CNCS

- The head teacher expressed concern with the original proposals as to why CNCS had not featured and to understand the rationale for allocations to schools with current capacity. It was noted that CNCS had increased its PAN in 2013 and would be willing to take an additional 12 pupils per year for a temporary period until the current pressures dissipate. Any increase in pupil numbers as a result of housing developments will also impact on the demand for places at CNCS.
- The head teacher described that the school needed investment to meet medium and long term needs. There were two main areas requiring investment, PE facilities including changing areas and dining space. It was explained that the school is currently exploring the possibility of installing a synthetic turf pitch on the playing field to the front of the main school building and additional facilities would be needed to complement those proposals. In relation to dining facilities the seating area seats approximately 174 students and has not been expanded in over 14 years with an average of 1000 transactions per day over the three breaks.

3.31 Hove Park

- The head teacher expressed concerns about student numbers for this year as a consequence of other decisions. He suggested that the LA should consider the need for parity of provision across all schools in the city as well as taking account of the investment in schools over a period of time.
- The school plans to re-organise and offer a 3 year KS4 curriculum model from September 2019 and this should be taken into consideration when proposals are put forward. In September 2019 it is planned that the Valley campus would accommodate Years 7&8 plus the sixth form and the Nevil Campus would accommodate years 9, 10 and 11.
- Work needed to ensure current capacity has an equitable school experience in addition to potentially increasing capacity and supporting the planned re-organisation includes the creation of a sixth form common room on the Valley campus, a reasonable size sports hall, dining space and enhanced circulation space. At the Nevil campus the current sixth form provision could be remodelled to provide 13 – 16 year age group accommodation, a reasonable size sports hall, dining space and the creation of specialist teaching rooms as identified in the curriculum analysis that has been undertaken.

Proposed criteria

- 3.32 The following criteria were identified by the Council based upon the themes that had emerged during the individual meetings.
- Parity of facilities – Synthetic Turf Pitch/3-4 court sports hall
 - Dining facilities

- Net capacity - now and if larger
 - Net capacity – hall and PE space
 - Future house building
 - Current popularity
 - Utilising current accommodation
- 3.33 These were shared with meetings of the secondary headteachers and the Chairs of Governors of the secondary schools. What emerged from these discussions were some particular categories by which to consider the allocation of Basic Need funding. These were:
- Housing development
 - Net capacity
 - Parity of provision
 - No school left behind
 - Agreed increase in pupil numbers
 - Quality of provision
- 3.34 Both groups of stakeholders and the Cross Party School Organisation Working Group were asked to rank the importance of each category. Both groups considered their highest priority to be:
- Net capacity
 - Parity of provision
 - Quality of provision

Factors

- 3.35 Housing development – The Council calculated the child product that comes from new homes being built in the city. In other words, the number of additional primary, secondary and college aged children and young people that will be generated when new homes are occupied. The City Plan identified where 8 major planning areas will be sited and these areas have been assigned to the catchment area of a school.
- 3.36 The two schools without catchment areas, have been provided with a proportion of the overall child product to take account of them admitting pupils from across the city.
- 3.37 A number of new homes that feature in the city plan are not allocated to a particular development. In these cases the total amount has been split equally to all of the catchment areas.
- 3.38 The small number of students who attend a school sixth form have not been included in the calculations, otherwise the total number of children in each catchment area has been totalled and ranked.
- 3.39 Net capacity – the net capacity of a school is the number of pupils a school building can accommodate. It is calculated for secondary schools, based on the number, size and type of teaching spaces and the age range of the school. The net capacity calculation gives a lower and upper limit and ideally the PAN should fall between the two values to ensure that there is neither too much nor too little space available to support the core teaching activities. The method also allows some flexibility to suit the inclusion of pupils with special educational needs (SEN) and admission

arrangements. For academies and free schools, the final capacity of the school is taken as being as per the funding agreement, even if it is still filling up or based on a temporary site.

- 3.40 If the school has a sixth form the sixth form capacity is included in the total capacity figure.
- 3.41 The net capacity has been used in two measures, one compares the top of the range to the number of children recorded on roll in the January 2018 census and the other has compare the top of the range to the number on roll if the school was filled at its highest potential Published Admission Number.
- 3.42 The reason for these measures is firstly to reflect which schools at current pupil numbers have the least amount of capacity available and the second, to consider if full to a future PAN, the amount of capacity available.
- 3.43 Parity of provision – To ascertain how well a school’s accommodation can meet the demands of its curriculum a curriculum analysis can be undertaken. In recent months these have taken place at both Varndean School and Hove Park School. Within the last 5 years they have also been undertaken at Dorothy Stringer school although there have been significant changes in the requirements of the curriculum since that time.
- 3.44 The Cross Party School Organisation Working Group asked Headteachers and Chairs of Governors if they would like an impartial and comprehensive curriculum analysis to better inform the allocation of funding. There was not a universal agreement but the majority of respondents did not wish to see the process delayed by the commissioning of an additional piece of work.
- 3.45 No school left behind – Consideration of the circumstances in which particular schools are operating in and ensuring that as a result of this process, factors such as where they are on their school improvement journey, their standing in the community are taken into account. This is more of a subjective category that is difficult to quantify with a discrete measure. It must recognise that, with an undertaking to have approximately 5-10% spare capacity on the system, current underutilised capacity should be used.
- 3.46 Agreed increases in pupil numbers – In January 2018 the Children, Young People & Skills committee determined admission arrangements for September 2019 and detailed agreements on pupil numbers that had been reached for September 2018. To take account of those schools where places were agreed prior to any consideration of Basic Need funding it has been noted which schools had agreements in place for September 2018 and 2019.
- 3.47 Quality of provision – A theme that emerged in the discussion with schools related to ensuring investment in the city’s schools improved the quality of the accommodation available. This is not a substitute for maintenance funding, which schools are allocated separately, and to which primary and special schools would also have equal claim. Taking account of the current condition of buildings as detailed in the 5 yearly condition survey of the education accommodation provides an indication of the overall quality of the building stock. This is a surveyor led activity that produces an overall standard of accommodation.

Ranking and weighting

- 3.48 The rankings that each school achieved for each of these criteria are shown in the table below. No ranking was made for parity of provision following consideration of the work needed to be undertaken as detailed in Paragraph 3.44 and the total score was weighted with the greatest significance being upon the Council's responsibility to ensure sufficient school places thereby emphasising net capacity and housing developments.
- 3.49 Achieving agreement with all stakeholders has not been possible however within the broad consensus of what has been identified there is a need to weight the categories to identify their importance in achieving the overarching objective to ensure sufficient school places.

	BACA	Blatchington Mill	CNCS	Dorothy St	Hove Park	Kings Schoo	Longhill	PACA	Patcham	Vardean
Housing development (adjust CNCS and Kings)	4	1	7	2	1	7	3	6	5	2
net capacity based on NOR	7	6	1	5	3	8	9	10	4	2
Parity (requires curriculum analysis)										
No School left behind (subjective)	15	9	15	12	3	18	3	18	6	12
Agreed increases in places	9	9	9	3	9	9	9	9	6	3
Quality	12	4	8	10	2	12	6	12	10	10
TOTAL	47	29	40	32	18	54	30	55	31	29
Overall Ranking	7	2	6	5	1	8	3	9	4	2
Funding allocation £m	0.125	2	0.5	2	4.5	0.104	1	0.1	1.75	4

Section 106 funding

- 3.50 Receipts of Section 106 funding from qualifying developments have been totalled and allocated to the relevant catchment area. In the case of Cardinal Newman Catholic School and King's School, who do not have a catchment area, the projection of how many pupils from each catchment area are expected to attend these schools has been calculated based on the number of pupils from each school catchment area have attended either school and the equivalent proportion of funding has been assigned to each school.

Catchment area	CNCS	Blatchington Mill/Hove Park	Dorothy Stringer/Vardean	Longhill	Kings	PACA	Patcham	TOTAL
Amount	£242,548	£354,186	£460,288	£109,755	£101,062	£15,239	£28,412	£1,311,490

Proposed allocations

- 3.51 Having considered these factors it is proposed that the following allocations are made. The table also displays the original allocation put forward to the urgent CYP&S committee on 30 April 2018 and any variation from that amount.

School	Previous Proposed Allocation	Proposal	Difference
Dorothy Stringer School	£2.000m	£2.000m (Section 106 and Basic Need)	0
Blatchington Mill	£0.500m	£2.000m (Section 106 and Basic Need)	+£1.5m
Hove Park	£5.000m	£4.500m (Basic Need)	-£0.5m

		and Section 106)	
Varndean	£5.000m	£4.000m (Basic Need and Section 106)	-£1.0m
Patcham High School	£1.000m	£1.750m (Basic Need and Section 106)	+£0.750m
Longhill High School	£1.000m	£1.000m (Section 106 and Basic Need)	0
PACA	-	£0.100m (Section 106 and Basic Need)	+£0.100m
BACA	-	£0.125m (Basic Need)	+£0.125m
King's School	-	£0.104m (Section 106)	+£0.104m
CNCS	-	£0.500m (Basic Need and Section 106)	+£0.500m
Contingency	£0.500m	£0.221m (Basic Need)	-£0.229m
Total	£15.000m	£16.300m	+£1.300m

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 An original proposal to allocate Basic Need funding was taken to the urgent CYP&S committee on 30 April 2018 and additional consultation with all schools was requested prior to a further report being considered by the PR & G Committee.
- 4.2 Whilst it is not essential to allocate Section 106 contributions at this time, it is considered an efficient deployment of capital resource alongside Basic Need funding so that any works undertaken in schools could be maximised.
- 4.3 As Basic Need funding is not ringfenced capital grant it has been possible to propose allocation to schools where additional school places are not yet foreseen. This funding will enhance the accommodation beyond the maintenance funding separately allocated and detailed in the report to PR&G on 29 March 2018.
- 4.4 It is understood that agreement on the proposed allocation will not be universally accepted and alternative allocations could be proposed. However the report has detailed the extensive consultation and consideration which has been undertaken to determine the basis on which funding should be prioritised and amounts allocated.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 The Cross Party School Organisation has been able to consider the responses received following the consultation events with secondary school headteachers and chairs of governors.
- 5.2 Officers met with each Headteacher individually and findings were shared and discussed at separate meetings with both Headteachers and Chairs of Governors.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 It is proposed that the Council allocates a proportion of Basic Need grant and receipted contributions of Section 106 contributions to education to each secondary school in the city.
- 6.2 The capital funding will be able to ensure the delivery of 440 additional school places to help meet the increasing demand for secondary school places. It is expected that investment in schools where no additional places are being created in the next 5 years will facilitate additional places being offered without significant future capital investment.
- 6.3 A methodology has been developed to determine how the funding should be allocated and this has been weighted to ensure that the prime objective of the funding, to secure sufficient school places, is appropriately prioritised.
- 6.4 It is expected that, if the recommendations are agreed, officers will work with school leaders to reach agreement upon the exact nature of the future works that are cost effective and ensure additional school pupils can be taught in each school.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The report sets out the Basic Need grant funding allocated between 2015/16 to 2017/18 that was previously earmarked for purchasing a site for a new secondary school within the city. Basic Need funding is provided to ensure that there are sufficient school places for every school age child in the city. The £15m Basic Need Funding has been reported to Budget Council and included within the Council's Capital Investment Programme. It is proposed that an additional £1.3m from Section 106 payments associated education contributions from developers be included within the capital allocations across the identified schools. The total allocation of capital funding is included within paragraph 3.51. A contingency of £0.221m is included within the allocations.
- 7.2 There will be implications of any additional build on schools day to day running costs, the biggest of which will be business rates. The cost of these will not be known for some time after the builds, when the VOA have re-assessed the valuations and produced an updated valuation. Given previous increases for increases in capacity, the likely cost will be between £10,000 and £25,000 per school per annum.
- 7.3 Any running costs such as business rates, utilities and maintenance associated with the new investment at each of the schools will be met from within the existing schools revenue budgets.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen

Date: 18/09/18

Legal Implications:

- 7.4 The Government makes available to all Local Authorities capital funding annually to create new school places (basic need) and to carry out maintenance and repair work to existing maintained school buildings. However, the funding is not ring fenced for either basic need or maintenance and can be used for any purpose at the discretion

of the Local Authority as long as statutory duties (such as provision of sufficient school places) are met.

- 7.5 In deciding where to use basic need funding to provide additional places, Local Authorities are expected to consider fairly both their maintained schools and local academies, and where the additional places will be of greatest benefit to their children. The status of the school (Community, Faith, Academy etc) should not influence any decisions regarding allocation.

Lawyer Consulted: Serena Kynaston

Date: 12/09/18

Equalities Implications:

- 7.6 No Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out in relation to this report. There are no equalities implications arising from this programme which would impact disproportionately on any defined groups. The council has a duty to provide sufficient school places for all pupils who require one. Using the Council's most recent projections, all pupils will be able to receive a place. All schools are expected to benefit from additional funding. New and refurbished buildings will conform to all relevant regulations and be fully accessible.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.7 There are no direct environmental implications arising from this report. The detailed planning of projects at educational establishments will take account of the implications of Brighton & Hove's policies in relation to sustainability issues generally.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 7.8 The detailed planning of projects will take account of security issues.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 7.9 The Council anticipates that sufficient school places will be available for all pupils who require one during the timescale to which the funding has been allocated.

Public Health Implications:

- 7.10 The proposals within this report do not impact upon the allocation of the Healthy Pupil Capital Fund previously determined.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 7.11 The proposals will ensure that sufficient school places are available to all pupils living in the city who require one.

