

Report of the Deputy Chief Executive, the Director of Children’s Services and the Director of City Development

Report to Executive Board

Date: 21st October 2015

Subject: Learning Places Programme - Capital Programme Update



Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s): All wards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

Executive Board in September 2014 considered and supported the adoption of a programme approach to the implementation of Learning Places projects which form part of the strategy for ensuring sufficient good quality learning places in Leeds. The Learning Places Programme represents the Council’s response to the demographic growth pressures on the school provision in the city. The rapidly increasing birth rate in Leeds has required the Council to approve over 1400 new reception places since 2009 in order to fulfil its statutory duty to ensure sufficiency of school places. The programme will continue as there are ongoing pressures on school places. This report provides an update on the scale of the future programme and seeks authority to spend for the next tranche of schemes and includes an update on applications to the programme capital risk fund.

Across the 22 planning areas there is a need for up to 25FE of additional primary capacity in 2016, with 20FE being permanent expansions and 5FE being one-off ‘bulge’ cohorts. Demographics suggest that the birth rate levels out after 2016, with 20FE (of the 25FE) continuing to be required in 2017 and 2018. Conversations with schools, and initial viability work is currently underway to identify agreed permanent solutions. Pressure on places will also generate a number of large scale projects to expand secondary and specialist provision. The overall indicative financial implications of the identified need at primary level is estimated to be £146m.

Funding provided by central government to provide additional pupil places is known to be insufficient to meet current scheme cost estimates. The funding model assumes that

abnormal costs and site costs will be met by local authorities. The projects in development are becoming more complex, which increases the 'abnormal' cost estimates. These pressures include the cost of land acquisition for expansion purposes or additional sites to locate new schools, and the possible loss of capital receipts to the Council. Latest discussions for increasing school places, particularly within the secondary sector, have more examples of these pressures included within them.

As the construction industry continues to revive, sharp increases in tender prices have and are likely to continue to occur. As a consequence, Executive Board is asked to note the current Council estimate of the funding gap is £69.5m; this calculation is primarily based on EFA funding rates, which is known to be insufficient to meet current scheme cost estimates. Elected Members should note that this does not include the cost for additional nursery and sixth form places where required, and there are increasing pressures on the accommodation providing specialist provision. The need for additional places in these areas is likely to significantly increase this funding gap.

Since the last update to Executive Board in May 2015 the programme team led by officers from PPPU and assisted by colleagues in Children's Services and City Development have successfully delivered a further £33.5m of investment into 8 schemes. A further 12 schemes totalling an investment of £37.7m are on programme to deliver across 2015 and 2016.

The Learning Places Programme is currently made up of 13 active schemes including one scheme to be injected into the programme through this report. Work continues to be undertaken in other areas of the city identifying possible solutions to satisfy the need for further places and further detail on this is set out in section 3. Of the active schemes, 9 have authority to spend from Executive Board (or under delegation for smaller schemes) with a total value of £23.4m.

Executive Board is also asked to give authority to spend on the next phase of the programme, totalling £13m.

Recommendations

Executive Board is requested to approve:

- additional authority to spend on the Learning Places programme for the Roundhay scheme with a value of £13m. This resets the overall approval of the schemes currently in the programme to £56.355m;
- that the balance of the programme risk fund is reset to £5.635m, to facilitate effective risk management at programme level; and
- that any savings made on applications to the programme risk fund are returned to the risk fund to support continued management of programme risks.

Executive Board is requested to note:

- the scale of identified need at primary level and the indicative financial implications of £146m;

- the projected funding deficit which currently stands at £69.5m based on EFA rates. Members should note that this is likely to increase due to a number of factors set out in 4.4.5; and
- that the Head of Learning Systems continues to have client responsibility for the programme and the Chief Officer, Projects, Programmes and Procurement Unit continues to be responsible for the delivery of the projects in the Learning Places programme.

1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To update Executive Board on the three year strategy for providing sufficient school places in the city, an update on progress of the projects currently forming part of the Learning Places Programme, seek approval for further authority to spend on the programme along with an update on applications made and approved for access to the programme risk fund.

2 Background information

- 2.1 The demand for additional school places has been increasing across the city as birth rates started to rise in 2000/2001. The Council has so far successfully delivered over 1400 reception places. The Cross-Party Steering Group, chaired by the Executive Member for Children's Services and endorsed by Executive Board in July 2013, continues to assist the programme with Members from across the Council taking a proactive role. The group is supported by senior officers in considering strategic issues for the programme.
- 2.2 The Council retains a statutory responsibility to ensure that there are sufficient school places in the city, but in an environment of very limited direct control. Foundation Schools, Academies (including Free Schools) and Voluntary Aided Schools all have increased powers to make changes to their capacities. This means that the Council must work in partnership with schools and with sponsors of schools to meet its legal responsibility on school places. The local authority's role is as a commissioner of places and it will seek to ensure good quality school places are provided to meet local demand. However the local authority is the provider of last resort and is only able to open a community school if no other provider wishes to do so.
- 2.3 Children's Services is responsible for ensuring that capacity and sufficiency planning leads to proposals for good quality local learning places. Children's Services leads the management and delivery of consultation and approvals for schools. Clear responsibility and accountability protocols have been established to support the client role and transparency. The Projects, Programmes & Procurement Unit is responsible for the delivery of Learning Places projects following organisational changes approved by Executive Board in September 2014.

3 Main issues

3.1 Forward plan of need

- 3.1.1 All children and young people should be able to achieve well at school, from the earliest years through primary, secondary and specialist education, no matter what their background. The goal of the education system in Leeds is to enable all young people to have the best opportunities and to gain the right qualifications for rewarding employment and independence as they become young adults. Securing good quality learning places in every community is essential for every young person to have the best start in life.

- 3.1.2 Leeds City Council has a statutory duty to ensure the provision of good quality learning places and to secure an appropriate balance locally between education supply, demand, choice and diversity. It is the role of the City Council to plan, organise and commission learning places in Leeds in a way that raises educational standards, manages fluctuations in pupil numbers and creates a diverse community of good schools. The Authority seeks to exercise this function in partnership with children and families, elected members, diocesan education boards, governing bodies of schools, head teachers, local communities and other key stakeholders.
- 3.1.3 Planning for changes in demand for education places is an important function which can only be fulfilled locally, at a level above the individual schools. Estimating school places is a complex process and rapid shifts in demographic changes, economic conditions, patterns of migration, parental preference patterns, and house building create uncertainties that require robust methodologies and responsive implementation. It is imperative that the best information on housing, access to services, economic development and regeneration are brought together, alongside data held by other agencies, to inform the future needs for school places. Planning for learning needs to take into account the requirement to provide a learning offer across a wide age spectrum, from eligible 2 year olds right up to 18 year olds.
- 3.1.4 For Early Years provision, the latest DfE figure of eligible 2 year old places needed in Leeds is 4250 new places. The expectation is that around 80% of families will want to take up a place, and a target has been set of 3,400 places opened and filled by January 2016. At July 2014 take up of places was 1763. At July 2015 take up of places was 2706 leaving a gap of 694 places to be filled. There has been a great deal of attention on place creation in the first 2 years of this project. However, the focus now is to gather detailed intelligence around take-up to provide a comprehensive understanding of the barriers/attitudes which may prevent families from taking advantage of the offer.
- 3.1.5 Free early education places, for 3 and 4 year olds, can be accessed in a variety of settings across the city. These include school nurseries, private nurseries, pre-school groups and child-minders. The take up of places as at Summer 2014 was 15421, 95% of eligible children. The estimated data for take up as at Summer 2015 is 15,745, this figure may be subject to change at the end of term. The increasing demand for early education places in the last 12 months has been met across a range of provisions in the city.

Primary

- 3.1.6 Across the 22 planning areas there is a need for a total of up to 25FE of extra capacity in 2016, with 20FE being permanent expansions and 5FE being one-off 'bulge' cohorts. Demographics suggest that the birth rate levels out after 2016, with 20FE continuing to be required in 2017 and 2018. Conversations with schools and initial viability work to establish permanent solutions is underway and a number of governing bodies have already agreed to take additional children in 2016. There will be a requirement for temporary solutions to be in place to cover the interim period until permanent expansions can be delivered in either 2017 or 2018. A table detailing the requirements across the 22 planning areas is attached

at appendix A, with a further city wide graphical representation at Appendix E. It should be noted that the places agreed will be out of date at the point of publication as additional forms of entry are being agreed with governing bodies on a weekly basis.

- 3.1.7 It is unlikely that all of the 20FE additional capacity will be delivered within the existing school estate due to site constraints in terms of size or topography, therefore discussions are taking place cross-council in order to identify existing Council owned sites which may be suitable for use for the development of school accommodation. Where sites are identified adjacent to existing schools, this could facilitate the expansion of existing schools, or where non-adjacent sites are identified, the development of a 'through school' model in conjunction with existing schools or the formation of new schools through the Academy and Free School presumption process. It is also possible that a degree of capacity may emerge through a Free School independently of the presumption process, as the deadline for applications to establish a wave 10 free school was 7 October 2015.

Secondary provision

- 3.1.8 Projections have previously indicated that 4 new schools are required before 2019 in the following areas: Inner East, Inner North East, Outer South and Outer North West. We are currently looking at potential expansions of existing schools/academies in the area, which could potentially deliver an additional 2FE within the Inner East. An additional 50 places have been created at Roundhay in the Inner North East. The whole East will be impacted by the East Leeds Extension and initially by the 2000 houses that form part of the Northern Quadrant, where the need for 2 additional schools has been identified based on projections in these areas by 2020. Evaluation of potential sites is being undertaken to meet this need.
- 3.1.9 The Outer North West and Outer South areas are projecting the need for 5 schools between them by 2022, with 2 of this 5 being by 2019. The table in the appendix A represents that need. Changes to 6th form may release some space within schools to allow for expansion and this will need to be investigated alongside current/best use of space. Appendix F shows a representation of this future need in the City.
- 3.1.10 Some of the changes that have occurred this year such as increases at Morley Academy, Rodillian, Allerton High and Ruth Gorse will change projections within the areas where these schools are located and although demand for places in these areas is starting to increase, these changes have been implemented by the schools themselves without financial assistance from the Council.

Post 16

- 3.1.11 Discussions are continuing to progress with Secondary Schools regarding their Post 16 provision. Following the launch of a Discussion Document with Heads, Chairs of Governors and Elected Members in the Summer of 2014, many schools are now considering their Post 16 provision which could create capacity in Secondary provision for 11-16 year old learning places.

3.1.12 The opening of the Elliott Hudson 6th Form College in Sept 2015 has created capacity at The Morley Academy, The Farnley Academy, Bruntcliffe High School and Swallow Hill Community College who have all closed their 6th form provision within their schools, allowing potential use of that space for additional 11 – 16 year olds.

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3.1.13 Demand for specialist provision has risen more steeply than the increase in the overall birth rate would suggest. There is an increasing trend for children and young people with higher levels of need; data from January School Census and Leeds Funding for Inclusion shows a 16% increase in children from N1 to Year 14 classified as Statement or School Action Plus. There has been a particularly sharp rise in under-fives with higher levels of need; children from N1 to reception show an increase of 84% over the period of 2001 to 2014 from 626 children to 1153.

3.1.14 Across primary and secondary schools a projected 9% increase is expected between now and 2019. Complexity is also rising; increasing numbers are accessing Funding for Inclusion (FFI) for multiple needs: 386 in 2012 compared to 252 in 2009, a 53% rise.

3.1.15 Demand for specialist school places has also risen; to meet future need and respond to increasing demand for generic specialist places, there will be increased capacity in areas of increased demand. In April 2013 the Complex needs service was successful in their bid to the DFE to fund the cost of this expansion of provision. The North East SILC (Woodhouse Site) will increase by 50 places for the academic year 2015-2016 and full capacity of 150 places will be reached by the academic year 2017-18. The South SILC will increase by 25 places for the academic year 2015-2016 and full capacity of 50 will be reached in the next academic year. The Capacity Planning and Sufficiency Team are exploring ways to increase the availability of resourced provision in mainstream schools.

3.2 Strategy of Delivery

3.2.1 As highlighted previously, it is unlikely that all of the additional primary capacity will be delivered within the existing school estate, and there is also a need for additional sites to be identified for the new secondary provision that is being projected. A 'School Review Group' has been established, the purpose of which is to develop a strategic plan for primary and secondary school sites on a city wide basis. Whilst recognising the Council's statutory responsibility to ensure that there are sufficient school places, the group provides a Council-wide check and challenge of the demographic assumptions and land requirements, and considers them against other corporate priorities. .

3.2.2 In areas where expansion of existing schools cannot be achieved and/or where the demand for school places exceeds supply, the group will identify and review Council owned sites which may provide a suitable location for a new school, or where land is owned adjacent to existing school sites, provide opportunities for further expansion. Consideration will be given in regard to the opportunity cost of utilising existing council-owned sites which have been identified within the capital

programme for disposal, where a capital receipt would have been realised. Under such circumstances, a report would be submitted to Asset Management Board requesting that the site is reserved for potential future school use.

- 3.2.3 Under circumstances where there are no council-owned sites available in an area of demand, the group will consider other land options available, such as buildings and sites in private ownership which may be available for sale. Where such buildings and sites are identified, reports will be submitted to both Asset Management Board and Strategic Investment Board for consideration.
- 3.2.4 To deliver such a high profile and challenging programme of work to the timescales required by colleagues in Children's Services, will necessitate development of an effective partnership approach with around five key contractors utilising a pre-existing framework arrangements. It should be noted that the default procurement strategy for the Learning Places programme is the YORBuild framework unless exclusivity provisions apply eg the Leeds Education Partnership who have exclusive right to works over £100k on the secondary estate. We would look to bundle schemes together where ever possible to standardise design and material selection, this would enable the delivery team to build a common approach and understanding to minimise delivery timescale and maximise value for money.

3.3 Current programme

- 3.3.1 The Learning Places Programme has been successful since 2009 in delivering over 1400 new places. Executive Board in September 2014 approved a programme approach to the implementation of the Learning Places Programme realigning roles and responsibilities to make best use of Council resources and mitigate programme risks. The programme is currently made up of 13 active projects to provide places across the city, including one scheme to be injected into the programme through this report.
- 3.3.2 Eight schemes have completed and been handed over in 2015 as indicated in Appendix B, Table 1. These schemes are to be removed from the programme. Nine schemes are in construction for delivery in 2015 / 2016 with Design Cost Report approval as indicated in Appendix B, Table 2. Three schemes are in development for completion in 2016 with indicative budget estimates, as indicated in Appendix B, Table 3. Detailed Design and Cost reports for these schemes will be submitted to the Director of Children's Services following detailed design and submission of tender prices.

3.4 Projects in the next phase of the Learning Places programme

- 3.4.1 Executive Board approval is sought for additional authority to spend on the Learning Places Programme of £13m for the Roundhay expansion scheme in the next tranche of delivery set out in Appendix B, Table 4. At this stage, this is an updated high level indication of the anticipated cost of the scheme, which has now progressed into the concept design phase. Scheme costs will be refined and updated at Design and Cost Report stage following more detailed design and submission of tender prices.

3.5 Applications to the Programme Capital Risk Fund

- 3.5.1 In the September 2014 Basic Need Programme report, Executive Board approved the establishment of a Capital Risk Fund. Approval was given to allow the Director of Children's Services delegated authority to manage decisions on the allocation of money from the fund in to individual schemes budgets. Decisions by the Director of Children's Services to access the fund must be made with the prior approval of the Director of City Development and the Deputy Chief Executive and be in consultation with the appropriate Executive Members.
- 3.5.2 This approval process provides a mechanism which will enable timely and proportionate responses to variations which are required to individual project budgets pre and post DCR as well as providing an effective mechanism to manage financial risks at a programme level. The Capital Risk Fund Budget was originally set at £10m or 10% of the total programme value.
- 3.5.3 In the current reporting period since the 22 April 2015 Executive Board Report - Basic Need Programme - Capital Programme Update which reset the Capital Risk Fund at **£8,975,570** there have been a further 4 requests to access the risk fund totalling £4,661,079 leaving a balance of **£4,315,491**.
- 3.5.4 Three of the applications have facilitated a realignment of budgets, for these schemes the initial funding envelope had been based on EFA funding rates which are considered to be insufficient to deliver the complexity of schemes required by the programme and a high-level desktop viability study of additional accommodation required to facilitate an expansion. Detailed design and costing works had not commenced to allow accurate scheme budgets to be set based on site conditions and design solutions proposed. As such these are not scheme overspends, but a realignment of budgets once the scheme has developed and a robust design freeze or pre-tender estimate can be provided. A Design and Cost Report (DCR) was subsequently approved for each of these schemes within the realigned approved budget.
- 3.5.5 The fourth application indicated as 4 in the table below is the only request during the life of the programme to access the Capital Risk Fund after DCR approval has been achieved. Details of the reasons for this application are included in Appendix C.

Scheme	Contingency application value (£)
1. Farsley Springbank and Westroyd	1,708,179
2. Moor Allerton Hall Primary School	85,415
3. Guiseley Infants School	2,070,061
4. Farsley Westroyd Infant School	797,424
Total Risk Fund Applications current reporting period	4,661,079
Approved Capital Risk Fund Total	8,975,570
Total Remaining in Capital Risk	4,315,491

3.5.6 An evaluation of risks that could impact on programme delivery has taken place to establish whether it may be necessary to adjust the amount of funding retained in the Programme Capital Risk Fund. The main risks to the programme include increases in construction costs, which are reported by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors to be between 5% and 7% per annum, site abnormalities, and resource constraints across the delivery partnership. On this basis it is proposed that the capital risk fund be enhanced to £5.635m which maintains the fund at 10% of the current programmes capital value.

3.5.7 Where an application is made to the capital risk fund and subsequent savings are made, those savings made should be returned to the capital risk fund to support continued management of programme risks. There are currently two examples of where this scenario has arisen, an adjustment will be made to the fund when the scheme is complete on site and the final account has been agreed. The two schemes are Calverley - The actual tender returned price was £1,364,621 realising a saving against DCR budget of **£490,523**. Pudsey Primrose - The actual tender returned price was £2,056,284 realising a saving against DCR budget of **£104,116**.

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

4.1.1 The programme includes a comprehensive approach to consultation with programme and project stakeholder engagement plans in place. Consultation is managed in accordance with relevant legislation and good practice.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

4.2.1 Each Learning Places project is assessed on an individual basis, with EDCI screening accompanying the Design and Cost Report. Each project is designed to comply with British building regulations including adherence to the building regulations associated with the Disability Discrimination Act. A completed EDCI form for this report is attached as Appendix D.

4.3 Council Policies and the Best Council Plan

4.3.1 The recommendations are being brought forward to meet the Council's statutory duty to ensure there are sufficient school places for all children living in Leeds. Providing places local to where children live improves accessibility, reduces the journey to school and reduces the risk of non-attendance.

4.3.2 An objective in the Best Council Plan for 2015-16 and the vision in the Children & Young People's Plan 2015-19 is to build a child-friendly city with a focus on ensuring all children and young people are safe from harm; do well at all levels of learning and have the skills for life; enjoy healthy lifestyles; have fun growing up; are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence. The programme

seeks to deliver a supply of good quality accessible local school places which can contribute to these outcomes.

- 4.3.3 When consulting on the schemes to progress as part of this programme, the consultation process is in line with the Best Council value 'working with communities' in ensuring that 100% of major decisions are supported by community engagement, consultation and due regard for equality.

4.4 Resources and value for money

4.4.1 Current position and funding allocations and funding gap

- 4.4.2 Funding for new school places is provided by central government in the form of an annual basic need capital grant allocation and this has previously been supplemented with bid rounds for targeted funding. The funding provided to local authorities is rationed by central government based on the projections of places required nationally and locally. Some funding adjustments are made to the allocations to fund the national Academy and Free School programmes.

- 4.4.3 Allocations for Leeds are shown in the following table.

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total 2014-18
Annual basic allocation	18,480,325	19,430,969	20,402,517	33,141,952	91,455,763

- 4.4.4 The latest announcement by the Department for Education was made on the 12th February 2015 and provided allocations for 2017-18, for which Leeds is due to receive £33,141,952. The Education Funding Agency has advised that this amounted to £12,320 per primary place and £15,400 per secondary place, an increase of 8.7% over the 2016-17 allocation. The latest Department for Education scorecard showed that Leeds is one of the best performing local authorities for the value for money on Learning Places schemes delivered. However, projects are becoming more and more complex, which increases the 'abnormal' costs, reduces the opportunity to utilise standardised designs and makes the projects less attractive to the contractors, which results in higher 'risk pricing'. Contractors are becoming more selective around the schemes they tender for leading to either low tender return rates, or inflated prices.

- 4.4.5 The Council continues to monitor the overall deficit in funding which will arise from the need for new school places. This takes into account the latest demographic projections for primary and secondary places, the existing capacity in schools and projected funding assumptions up to 2018-19. The current Council estimate of the funding gap is £69.5m; however, this calculation is primarily based on EFA funding rates, which is known to be insufficient to meet current scheme cost estimates. Elected Members should note that this does not include the cost for additional nursery and sixth form places where required, and there are increasing pressures on the accommodation providing specialist provision. The need for additional places in these areas is likely to significantly increase this funding gap.

- 4.4.6 The capital required to fund the 25FE primary places identified in section 3.1.6 of this report is estimated to be £146m based on current projections and costs on recent schemes in delivery.
- 4.4.7 The discrepancy between funding provided by government and the cost of new places is most noticeable where new schools or large expansions have to be delivered. This appears to be because the DfE assumes that abnormal costs and site costs will be met by local authorities and these costs are not generally assumed to be covered by these funding allocations. These pressures include the cost of land acquisition for expansion purposes or additional sites to locate new schools, and the possible loss of capital receipts to the Council. Latest discussions for increasing school places, particularly within the secondary sector, have more examples of these pressures included within them.
- 4.4.8 There has been a general increase in construction costs, heightened by the increase in demand for construction related services as a result of the improving economy. Construction firms with strong order books are being selective about the schemes for which they bid and are including risk premiums in the prices they quote. It is expected therefore that tender prices will continue to rise for the foreseeable future potentially resulting in further applications to the programme capital risk fund.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

- 4.5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations in this report.
- 4.5.2 The processes for school expansions which have been followed are in accordance with the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and the School Organisation (Prescribed Alterations to Maintained Schools) (England) Regulations 2013.
- 4.5.3 The proposals in this report are subject to call in.
- 4.5.4 Delegated decisions made by officers are subject to the usual constitutional rules on decisions. Decisions are subject to call in at their design and cost stage and where funding from the Learning Places risk capital fund is proposed in excess of £250,000 they will be key decisions subject to call in.

4.6 Risk Management

- 4.6.1 There are a range of risks on projects which are managed by the programme approach to the governance and funding of the schemes. Projects to deliver new places routinely carry a range of risks from their inception and the Council continues to review its approach to ensure risks are effectively managed.
- 4.6.2 Risks arise because project delivery timescales are limited, school sites are constrained, land in the right locations is limited, funding is limited, disruption to the school must be minimised and new school places must be available from the respective Autumn term (September) to meet the statutory duty. A cross-Council

approach to dealing with site issues is in place to deliver solutions when risks materialise.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The Council has responsibility for delivering new school places where needed. The Children's Services Learning Places programme delivers on key strategic outcomes for the city and must continue its success against the background of Council budget saving targets, the pace and scale of the Learning Places programme and the complex risks on projects including a rising economy.

6 Recommendations

Executive Board is requested to approve:

- additional authority to spend on the Learning Places programme for the Roundhay scheme with a value of £13m. This resets the overall approval of the schemes currently in the programme to £56.355m;
- that the balance of the programme risk fund is reset to £5.635m, to facilitate effective risk management at programme level; and
- that any savings made on applications to the programme risk fund are returned to the risk fund to support continued management of programme risks.

Executive Board is requested to note:

- the scale of identified need at primary level and the indicative financial implications of £146m;
- the projected funding deficit which currently stands at £69.5m based on EFA rates. Members should note that this is likely to increase due to a number of factors set out in 4.4.5; and
- that the Head of Learning Systems continues to have client responsibility for the programme and the Chief Officer, Projects, Programmes and Procurement Unit continues to be responsible for the delivery of the projects in the Learning Places programme.

7 Background documents¹

- 7.1 None

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.