

Content



- 1. Introduction
- 2. Governance
- 3. What school buildings do
- 4. Challenges
- 5. Policy?
 - 6. Investing
 - 7. Planning
 - 8. Informing and inspiring
 - 9. Connecting



1. Introduction

How many pupils does the Flemish school building stock accommodate (2017-2018) (excl. Higher education) (Dept. Education & Training, 2018)?

- primary + secondary education: 1,180,220
- part-time education in the arts: 181,034
- adult education: 305,000

The school building stock is particularly extensive (AGION, 2013)

- 4,179 schools
- 6,756 locations with their own buildings
- 19,390 separate buildings
- 16,597,600 m² surface area

Very wide variety in quality, size, age, location, building types, building styles, ownership



2. Governance structures



Flemish Government (main actors)

- Dept. of Education and Training: policy preparation and evaluation (general)
- Agency for School Infrastructure (AGION): subsidizing agency, advice, PPP, input for school building policy
- GO! Education of the Flemish Community: former 'state' schools.

Educational Networks (AGION, 2013)

- Flemish Community Education (GO!): 1,167 school sites (18%)
- Subsidized private-authority education: mainly Catholic schools: 4,054 school sites (60%)
- Subsidized public-authority education: Cities and municipalities: 1,486 school sites (22%)

School boards

- Take initiative to build
- Great freedom in designing a school
- Subsidy norms: what maximum m²/pupil and price/m² is the Flemish government prepared to subsidize?
- Standards and procedures: safety (fire, water, glass, food, play equipment, asbestos), air quality, water, food, accessibility, ...

3. What school buildings do



3.1 Place and space (Cresswell, 2004)

School as infrastructure/'space':

- Surface (m²)
- Costs
- Construction
- Performance
- Techniques
- •

School as a 'place':

- Spatial medium/tool that we can use for learning and teaching in a material and symbolic sense.
- The organization of space and time provides structure and stability to educational processes.
- Ensures the (re)production of wider educational and social developments (Leemans, 2015) (see also Blackmore et al., 2011; Blackmore et al., 2013)

3.2 What can we expect from the physical learning environment (Gieryn, 2000, Pols, 2007)?



	What is important?	Why is this important?		
Organization of space and furniture	to use the learning environment in relation to learning, teaching and broader social developments	balance between structure and flexibility for 21st-century learning and teaching		
Indoor environment	acoustics, air quality, temperature and lighting	for good concentration and well- being		
'Sense of place'	a pleasant feeling	state of mind of pupils and teachers		
Location	Accessibility, after-school use, connections between school, parents and local residents	Positive: strengthening the relationship between school and neighbourhood. Negative: strengthening segregation in education.		
significance itself to		How does the school present itself to the outside world? What values does the school building exude?		
Ergonomics	good body posture for pupils/teachers	the prevention of neck and back complaints		

4. Challenges

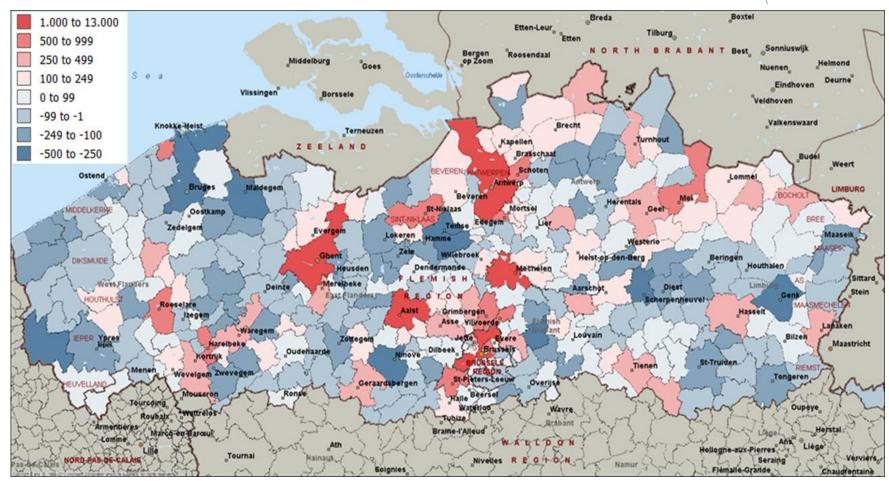


4.1 Demography and school capacity

- Capacity issues on the political agenda from 2010
- Capacity Monitor (Dept. Education & Training): Objective tool for prediction of needs and planning of investments (Groenez & Surkyn, 2015)

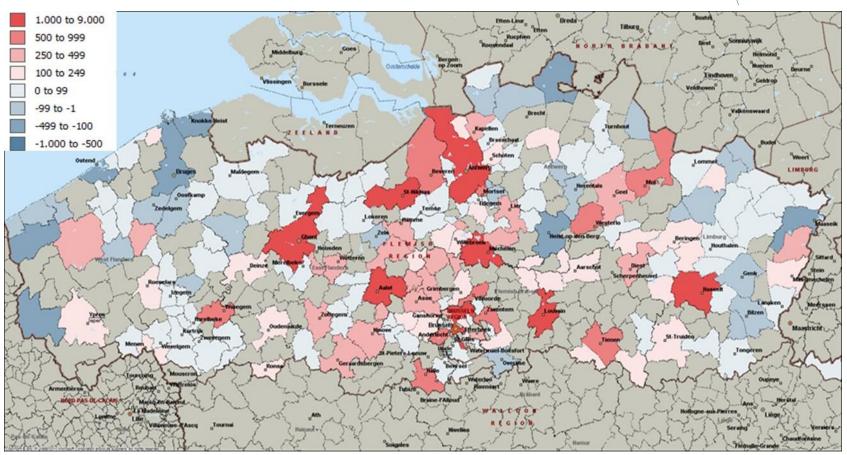






Expected demand in primary education 2024-25 (Groenez & Surkyn, 2015)



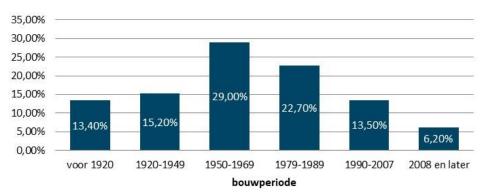


Expected demand in secondary education 2024-25 (Groenez & Surkyn, 2015)

4.2 Quality of the school building stock (AGION, 2013)

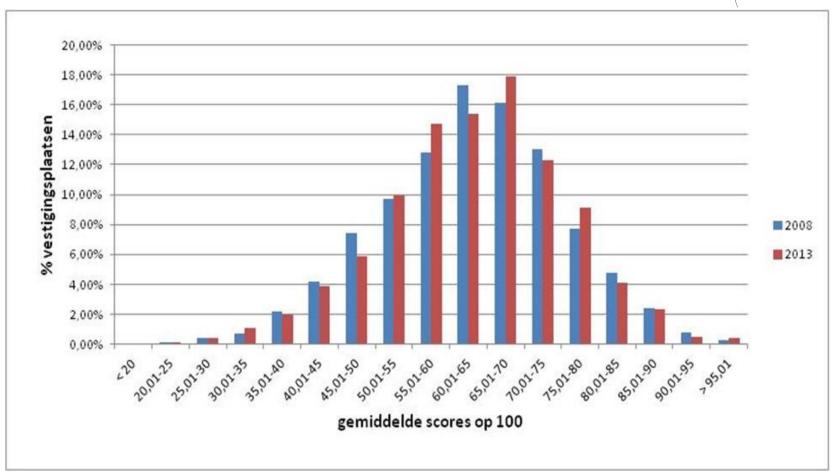


Age of the building stock:



- The quality of school buildings 'scores' on average 64/100: not good, not bad.
- Change / evolution:
 - ✓ At the level of the building stock: no change in average quality score between 2008 and 2013
 - ✓ At the level of locations: a lot of change: more than half shows improvement or deterioration
- Buildings do better for 'basic qualities' than for 'new challenges'
 - ✓ Basic qualities: safety, hygiene, comfort, condition = 71/100, 8% <50%
 - ✓ New challenges: energy efficiency, accessibility, ICT-integration, flexible use, after-school use, support of pedagogical project = 57/100 , 13% <50%





Frequency distribution quality score school buildings (AGION, 2013)

4.3 Backlog and effectivity of government funding

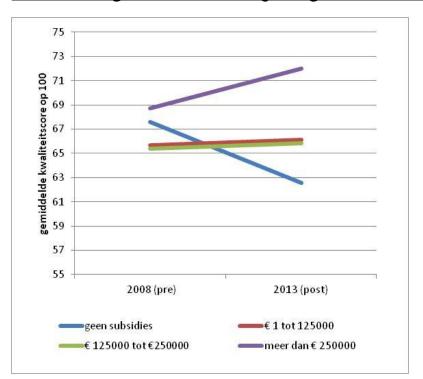


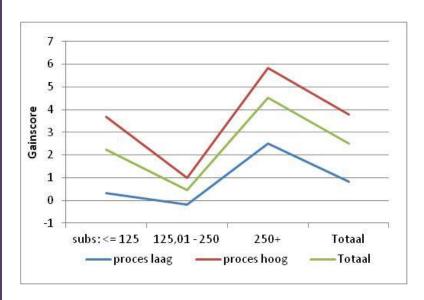


Fig. 5 – Impact van subsidies op kwaliteit, pretest. R^2 = 0.31; F =139; P < 0.01; N=1181 (AGION, 2015)

- Problems are heritage of underinvestment in the past (Vlaams Minister van Onderwijs, 2015)
- There is a significant netto-effect of subsidies on the quality of the building stock
- It takes a continuous effort over a long period to catch up with the backlog

4.3 Backlog and effectivity of government funding (2)





7
6
5
9
9
9
1
0
-1
subs: <= 125,00 125,01 - 250,00 250,01+ Totaal
—context laag —context hoog —Totaal

Fig. 8 – Gainscore naar kwaliteit planningsproces en subsidiebedrag (in KEUR)

Fig. 9 – Gainscore naar kwaliteit planningscontext en subsidiebedrag (in KEUR)

The effect of financial support to school building projects is significantly enhanced by:

- ✓ The quality of the planning, design and building <u>process</u>.
- ✓ The quality of the context: know-how, vision, management qualities of schools, architect, school board,...

5. Policy?



- Investing
- Planning
- Informing and inspiring
- Connecting

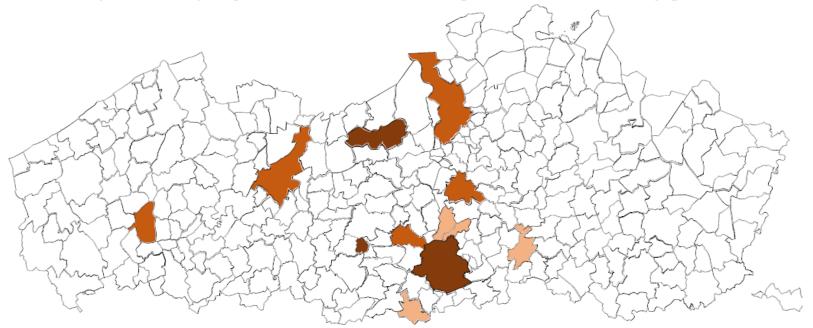
6. Investing



6.1 Capacity

Total investment volume 2010-2018 = EUR 372 million euro (Crevits, 2017)

Capaciteitsprojecten 2010 – 2015: gerealiseerd en opgestart



2010 - 2016: 14,519 extra places realized

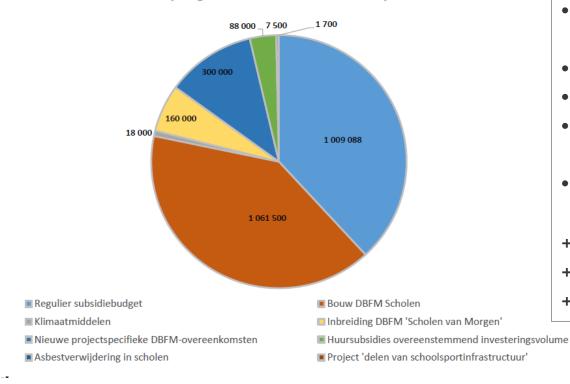
2017 - 2020: 22,500 extra places still to be realized

<u>6.1 Renovation and new construction of an</u> <u>outdated patrimony</u>



More investment and differentiation in financial resources (Crevits, 2017)

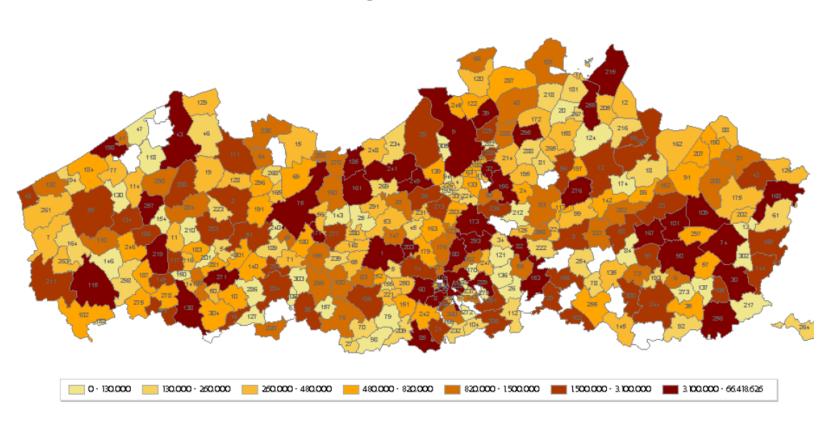
Totaal investeringsvolume 2015-2017 2,6 miljard euro (uitgedrukt in duizend euro)



- Normal bid-build
- PPP 'schools of tomorrow' (DBFM)
- 'Project-specific PPP'
- Rent subsidies
- Flemish climatefund: energy renovations
- Asbestos removal
- + secured loans
- + passive schools
- + solar panels (PV) (AGION, 2018)



We bouwen en verbouwen scholen in 306 Vlaamse en Brusselse gemeenten (93,6%)



7. Planning



- Planning in the GO! Education of the Flemish Community (Crevits, 2017; GO, 2018)
 - ✓ Masterplans for every school group
 - ✓ School buildings database
 - ✓ Multidisciplinary and participative approach



- Increasing policy-making skills in schools: strategy and managerial skills
 - √ Upscaling
 - ✓ Guidance: 'Naar een inspirerende leeromgeving'

https://www.agion.be/instrument-duurzame-scholenbouw

'De school als bouwheer'

http://www.scholenbouwen.be/publicaties/de-school-als-bouwheer

8. Informing and inspiring

8.1 Informing and inspiring school boards



Information about:

- The building process
- Thematic guidance: accessibility, energy, comfort, innovative learning environments, after-hours use, multifunctionality, cost-efficient building

How it is done:

- Thematic applied research + symposia
- Guides and handbooks
- Websites (general)
 - AGION: Information for Designers: https://www.agion.be/ontwerpinfo
 - AGION + Flemish Government Architect: www.scholenbouwen.be
- AGION 'kennispunt': https://www.agion.be/kennispunt
- Workshops: https://www.schoolbouwformule.be/
- Good practices: https://schoolgebouweninbeeld.agion.be/

8.2: Some examples of thematic guides

'Naar een insprirende leeromgeving'



Guides schools through the building process https://www.agion.be/instrument-duurzame-scholenbouw

7.2 SMART BUILDING CONCEPT

7.2.1 Isolatie en luchtdichtheid

Een van de belangrijkste aspecten bij het bouwen van energiezuinige gebouwen is de kwaliteit van de gebouwschil. Langs de ene kant moeten de warmteverliezen t.g.v. transmissie beperkt worden door een doorgedreven isolatie en het wegwerken van eventuele koudebruggen. Aan de andere kant moet de gebouwhuid luchtdicht worden uitgevoerd om warmteverliezen door luchtinfiltratie te voorkomen.

7.2.1.a Dakisolatie A IB

Doel van de maatregel

Door de stijging van de warme binnenlucht gaat een groot deel van de warmte langs het dak verloren. Daken dienen daarom voldoende geïsoleerd te worden.

Uitleg van de maatregel

De isolatiewaarde van de muren moet ten minste voldoen aan de huidige EPB-regelgeving. Hogere isolatiewaarden worden gestimuleerd.

Criteria-eisen

- (1) De U-waarde van het dak scoort 5% beter dan de regelgeving vraagt.
- (2) De U-waarde van het dak scoort 10% beter dan de regelgeving vraagt.

Fase 0	Fase 1	Fase 2	Fase 3	Fase4	Fase5	Fase 6	m	maximale score	
								2	

KRUISVERWIJZINGEN
8.1.4.a Thermisch comfort
6.1.3.a Bouwmaterialen met een goede NIBE-classificatie
REFERENTIES Isolatie en ventilatie [7.5]

'Inspiratiebundel integrale toegankelijkheid'

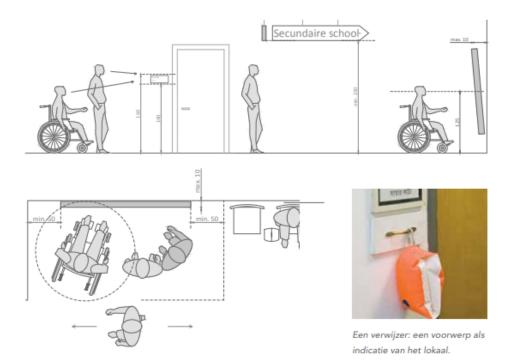


Information about accessibility and universal design https://www.agion.be/toegankelijkheid

3.15 Looproutes p. 94



Personen met een visuele beperking gebruiken de wand als tactiele gidslijn om zich te verplaatsen. Wanneer een element meer dan 10 cm uit de wand steekt en niet tot op vloerniveau doorloopt, is er gevaar om hier tegenaan te lopen.

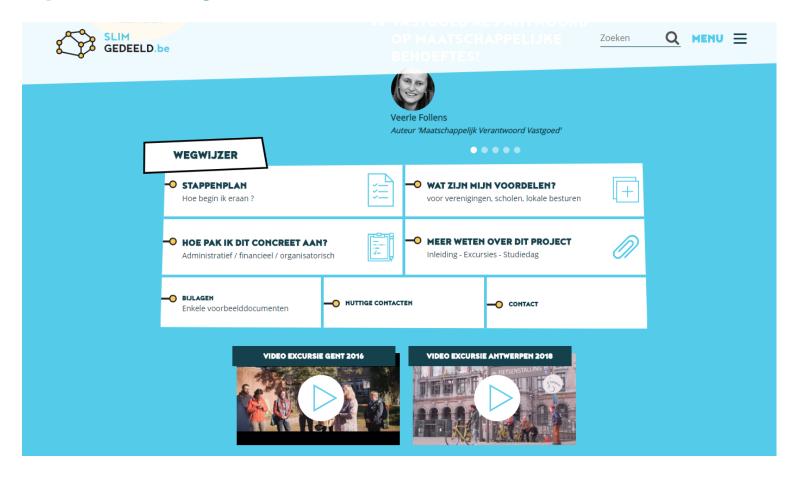


'Slimgedeeld.be' Ismart sharing1



Information about managing after-hours use of schoolbuildings for sportsclubs, the neighbourhood, socio-cultural activities.

https://www.slimgedeeld.be



AGION website: 'Information for Designers'



Hands-on and comprenhensive information about guidelines, norms and legislation

https://www.agion.be/ontwerpinfo



Guides 'under construction'



- Innovative learning environments [VUB and PlusResearch, Dept. Education & Trainingl
- Collaboration with vocational education in renovation and maintenance [PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Dept. Education & Training]
- Cost-efficient building projects IICS-adviseurs, AGION/Dept. Education & Training1

9. Connecting

9.1 Sharing and opening up spaces



School buildings are used for the community after school hours:

- 62% of the sites the buildings are used outside school hours (AGION, 2013)
- Usually clubs and the schools use the building after hours.
- Sports and after-school care

Actions:

- The guide <u>www.slimgedeeld.be</u> in cooperation with the "Verenigde Verenigingen"
- Approx. 15 million euros of co-financing by ministers of Education and Sports for opening up 140 gyms in 2016 and 2017.

9.2 A broader scope: multifunctional infrastructure



'Multifunctional infrastructure' is defined as (IDEA consult, 2012):

- Multi-useability: e.g. opening up school buildings after the hours for sports
- Adaptability: e.g. repurposing from school building to home for the elderly
- Combinability: e.g. housing together school and nursery

Spatial policy on public services (schools, hospitals, creches, nursing homes, etc.)

- How can we offer enough space for such public services?
- Can we achieve greater integration of these services?
- Can we avoid vacancy through re-use?

How can we make multifunctional buildings possible?

- Information and guidance: "In ruimte naar de brede school" (AGION, 2012) https://www.agion.be/onderzoek-brede-school
- How can we develop a shared vision?
- How do we deal with procedures, standards and regulations in different sectors?

9.3 Win-win networks



- Governance: Governments become part of supportive networks with other stakeholders (companies, non-profit, representative organizations, cooperatives etc.) around schools.
- Working together towards a win-win situation for everybody (Nagel & Eckart, 2001)
 - ✓ Setting multiple goals: one cost, double impact
 - ✓ Cofinancing for a multiple benefit
 - ✓ Third party investors (e.g. rent subsidies)
 - ✓ Etc.
- Projects:
 - ✓ Education and Sports invest together approx. 15 million euro in renovation and after-school exploitation of school gyms
 - ✓ Engineers, schools, energy cooperatives and educative organizations develop innovative business cases for energy saving in schools (350,000 euro)
 - ✓ Improve your school building during STEM-education (375,000 euro, 5,000 euro per project): e.g. http://www.stembuilding.be/
 - ✓ Learners in vocational education and social economy (construction, plumbing, HVAC, etc.) learn while renovating and maintaining school buildings [under construction]





Students build their own school: Provil STEM Building, 2018 (http://www.stembuilding.be/)

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AGION: www.agion.be

GO! Onderwijs van de Vlaamse gemeenschap: http://www.g-o.be/infrastructuurbeleid/