

SERVICE COMMITTEE REVIEW OF THE DRAFT 2018-19 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

To: **Children and Young People's Committee**

Meeting Date: **12th September 2017**

From: **Executive Director, People and Communities
Chief Finance Officer**

Electoral division(s): **All**

Forward Plan ref: **Not applicable** *Key decision:* **No**

Purpose: **This report provides the Committee with an overview of the draft Business Plan Capital Programme for People & Communities.**

Recommendation:

- a) It is requested that the Committee note the overview and context provided for the 2018-19 Capital Programme for People & Communities (P&C);**
- b) Comment on the draft proposals for People & Communities (P&C)'s 2018-19 Capital Programme and endorse their development;**
- c) Agree that following the programme's adoption by full Council where it proves necessary for new schemes to be added to the capital programme for the reasons identified in section 5.11, these are detailed in the Finance Performance Report for approval initially by the Children and Young People Committee and then General Purposes Committee.**

<i>Officer contact:</i>		<i>Member contact:</i>	
Name:	Hazel Belchamber	Name:	Councillor Simon Bywater
Post:	Head of 0-19 Place Planning & Organisation Service	Post:	Chairman, Children and Young People Committee
Email:	Hazel.belchamber@cambridgeshire.gov.uk	Email:	Simon.Bywater@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Tel:	01223 699775	Tel:	01223 706398

1. CAPITAL STRATEGY

- 1.1 The Council strives to achieve its vision through delivery of its Business Plan. To assist in delivering the Plan the Council needs to provide, maintain and update long term assets (often referred to as 'fixed assets'), which are defined as those that have an economic life of more than one year. Expenditure on these long term assets is categorised as capital expenditure, and is detailed within the Capital Programme for the Authority.
- 1.2 Each year the Council adopts a ten year rolling capital programme as part of the Business Plan. The very nature of capital planning necessitates alteration and refinement to proposals and funding during the planning period; therefore whilst the early years of the Business Plan provide robust, detailed estimates of schemes, the later years only provide indicative forecasts of the likely infrastructure needs and revenue streams for the Council.
- 1.3 This report forms part of the process set out in the Capital Strategy whereby the Council updates, alters and refines its capital planning over an extended planning period. New schemes are developed by Services and all existing schemes are reviewed and updated as required before being presented to the Capital Programme Board and subsequently Service Committees for further review and development.
- 1.4 An Investment Appraisal of each capital scheme (excluding committed schemes and schemes with 100% ring-fenced funding) is undertaken / revised, which allows schemes within and across all Services to be ranked and prioritised against each other, in light of the finite resources available to fund the overall Programme and in order to ensure the schemes included within the Programme are aligned to assist the Council with achieving its outcomes.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2018-19 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 2.1 Prioritisation of schemes (where applicable) is included within this report to be reviewed individually by Service Committees alongside the addition, revision and update of schemes. Prioritisation of schemes across the whole programme will be reviewed by General Purposes Committee (GPC) in October, before firm spending plans are considered again by Service Committees in November. GPC will review the final overall programme in December, in particular regarding the overall levels of borrowing and financing costs, before recommending the programme in January as part of the overarching Business Plan for Full Council to consider in February.
- 2.2 The introduction of the Transformation Fund for the 2017-18 planning process has not impacted on the funding sources available to the Capital Programme as any Invest to Save or Earn schemes will continue to be funded over time by the revenue payback they produce via savings or increased income. This is the most financially sensible option for the Council due to the ability to borrow money for capital schemes and defray the cost of that expenditure to the Council over the life of the asset. However, if a scheme is transformational, then it should also move through the governance process agreed for the transformation programme, in line with all other transformational schemes, but without any funding request to the Transformation Fund.

2.3 There are several schemes in progress where work is underway to develop the scheme, however they are either not sufficiently far enough forward to be able to include any capital estimate within the Business Plan, or a draft set of figures have been included but they are, at this stage, highly indicative. The following are the two main schemes that this applies to:

- The Adults Committee first considered the Older People's Accommodation Strategy in 2016. Following consideration of outline modelling and a business case to increase the availability of affordable care home beds in the County through more direct intervention in the market by the Council, the Adults Committee is due to receive an update in September on market engagement and next steps towards a more detailed business case and procurement. Amongst a number of options, there is potential for implications for the Council's capital plans through provision of land, other assets or involvement with construction. The Council is engaged with health partners on these challenges, and plans are also in development for an investment in housing for vulnerable people using improved better care fund monies.
- The Council is in the fortunate position of being a major landowner in Cambridgeshire and this provides an asset capable of generating both revenue and capital returns. This has, however, required the Council to move from being a seller of sites to a developer of sites, through a Housing Company. A Special Purpose Vehicle has been established, the Cambridgeshire Housing Investment Company (CHIC), through which the Council will operate to make best use of sites with development potential in a co-ordinated and planned manner, in order to progress those sites for a range of development options. This will generate capital receipts to support site development and create significant revenue and capital income for the Council which will help support services and communities.

A comprehensive 10-year pipeline of development projects has been identified and the initial model is currently being reviewed, refined and developed by both the Housing Company and the Council. As such, it is expected that the figures within the Business Plan will continue to be refined as the model evolves over the next few months.

3. REVENUE IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 All capital schemes can have a potential two-fold impact on the revenue position, relating to the cost of borrowing through interest payments and repayment of principal and the ongoing revenue costs or benefits of the scheme. Conversely, not undertaking schemes can also have an impact via needing to provide alternative solutions, such as Home to School Transport (for example, transporting children to schools with capacity rather than investing in capacity in oversubscribed areas).
- 3.2 The Council is required by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA's) Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2011 to ensure that it undertakes borrowing in an affordable and sustainable manner. In order to ensure that it achieves this, GPC recommends an advisory limit on the annual financing costs of borrowing (debt charges) over the life of the Plan. In order to afford a degree of flexibility from year to year, changes to the phasing of the limit is allowed within any

three-year block (starting from 2015-16), so long as the aggregate limit remains unchanged.

- 3.3 For the 2017-18 Business Plan, GPC agreed that this should continue to equate to the level of revenue debt charges as set out in the 2014-15 Business Plan for the next five years (restated to take into account the change to the MRP Policy agreed by GPC in January 2016), and limited to around £39m annually from 2019-20 onwards. GPC will be asked to reconfirm this decision for the 2018-19 process as part of the Capital Strategy paper, also being presented at the September meeting.

4. SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 4.1 The revised draft Capital Programme is as follows:

Service Block	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
People and Communities	87,573	121,024	78,846	37,229	25,992	85,353
Economy, Transport and Environment	34,250	25,232	17,631	18,561	20,098	19,182
Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial and Investment Committee	46,994	6,938	1,120	12,371	760	18,970
Corporate and Managed Services	7,136	460	460	460	-	-
LGSS Operational	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	175,953	153,654	98,057	68,621	46,850	123,505

- 4.2 This is anticipated to be funded by the following resources:

Funding Source	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
Grants	53,009	32,373	33,046	29,716	31,712	78,020
Contributions	19,927	44,375	54,545	14,164	8,160	196,305
Capital Receipts	21,676	5,252	6,615	19,536	1,909	9,556
Borrowing	51,426	72,842	20,659	12,690	9,215	2,426
Borrowing (Repayable)*	29,915	-1,188	-16,808	-7,485	-4,146	-162,802
Total	175,953	153,654	98,057	68,621	46,850	123,505

* Repayable borrowing nets off to zero over the life of each scheme and is used to bridge timing gaps between delivery of a scheme and receiving other funding to pay for it.

- 4.3 The following table shows how each Service's borrowing position has changed since the 2017-18 Capital Programme was set:

Service Block	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
People and Communities	1,832	15,545	37,793	3,022	3,903	-6,486	-2,333
Economy, Transport and Environment	10,712	2,976	-1,665	-2,859	-3,055	-6,484	-1,723
Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Managed Services	958	438	-	-	-	-	-
LGSS Operational	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Commercial and Investment Committee	-650	1,449	-165	-17	4	2	2,258
Corporate and Managed Services – relating to general capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,752	20,408	35,963	146	852	-12,968	-1,798

4.4 The table below categorises the reasons for these changes:

Reasons for change in borrowing	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
New	580	12,806	20,957	5,761	2,630	300	3,850
Removed/Ended	-6,054	180	200	30	-100	-9,300	11,965
Minor Changes/Rephasing*	-3,757	8,639	5,198	-9,318	5,741	3,320	-8,192
Increased Cost (includes rephasing)	-2,002	4,096	12,050	2,667	901	-839	-420
Reduced Cost (includes rephasing)	2,822	-3,341	-2,174	-1,820	-1,885	-3,182	0
Change to other funding (includes rephasing)	4,978	-459	5,715	5,373	-4,092	-254	-6,752
Variation Budget	16,185**	-1,513	-5,983	-2,547	-2,343	-3,013	-2,249
Total	12,752	20,408	35,963	146	852	-12,968	-1,798

*This does not off-set to zero across the years because the rephasing also relates to pre-2017-18.

**This reflects removal of this budget for 2017-18, as it is a rolling budget that is refreshed every year

4.5 The revised levels of borrowing result in the following levels of financing costs:

Financing Costs	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000
2017-18 agreed BP	18.6	18.9	22.0	22.9	-
2018-19 draft BP	16.6	17.4	21.6	23.6	25.1
CHANGE (+) increase / (-) decrease	-2.0	-1.5	-0.4	0.7	25.1

4.6 Invest to Save / Earn schemes are excluded from the advisory financing costs limit – the following table therefore compares revised financing costs excluding these schemes. In order to afford a degree of flexibility from year to year, the limit is reviewed over a three-year period – based on the revised programme, the advisory limit is not exceeded for either of these 3 year blocks.

Financing Costs	2018-19 £m	2019-20 £m	2020-21 £m	2021-22 £m	2022-23 £m	2023-24 £m
2018-19 draft BP (excluding Invest to Save / Earn schemes)	26.5	28.8	32.2	34.4	36.1	36.1
Recommend limit	37.9	38.6	39.2	39.7	40.3	40.8
HEADROOM	-11.4	-9.8	-6.9	-5.3	-4.2	-4.8
Recommend limit (3 years)	115.7			120.8		
HEADROOM (3 years)	-28.1			-14.3		

- 4.7 Although the limit hasn't been exceeded, the Business Plan is still under review and as such adjustments to schemes and phasing will continue over the next two to three months. However, as there is significant headroom available, it is not expected that any further revisions will cause a breach of the advisory limit.

5. OVERVIEW OF PEOPLE & COMMUNITIES' DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 5.1 The Council has a statutory duty to provide a place for every child whose parents want them educated in a state-funded school, including academies and to secure sufficient childcare places including free early education for all three and four year olds and the most vulnerable two year olds (15 hours per week 38 weeks a year). This is known as basic need provision. Government funding for the basic need provision of mainstream school places together with S106 receipts (and to a lesser extent Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)) provide the main funding sources for the P&C five year rolling programme of capital investment. In addition, the government provides funding for maintenance to address school condition needs, which cannot be met by those schools from their devolved formula capital (DFC), and for specific initiatives such as the Priority Schools Building Programme. The Department for Education (DfE) determines the basic need capital allocation using data collected each July from the Council's School Capacity (SCAP) return.
- 5.2 For 2018/19, the Council has secured £24,918,658 in Basic Need funding. Confirmation has been received that for 2019/20 based on the 2016 SCAP return Cambridgeshire will receive £6,905,350. This will be allocated to fund schemes in the capital programme, before consideration is given to whether there is a case for requesting prudential borrowing.
- 5.3 School Condition funding is used to maintain local authority schools. The funding allocation for 2018/19 is estimated at £4,043,000. This is £443,000 less than the amount allocated for 2017/18 following the implementation of a revised funding formula by the DfE. Using information gathered through its Property Data Survey, allocations have been split into Core Condition and High Condition needs funding since 2015/16. A floor protection of 80% is in place until 2018 to limit the amount which any authority loses as a result of the implementation of the formula.
- 5.4 The People and Communities (P&C) five year detailed capital plan has been reviewed and initial changes made, taking account of all of the above. Schemes have been included on the basis that they meet one or more of the following criteria:
- Contracts have been let.
 - Work has either started on site or is due to commence.
 - S106 or CIL funding has been secured against these specific schemes and would be lost if the project does not proceed within the timeframes established in the associated agreements.
 - Outline planning permission has been granted for housing development and there is an expectation, therefore, that it will generate additional demand for school places in the period covered by the programme.
 - No suitable alternative options exist.

- There are cost benefits to accrue from keeping contractors on site to undertake a further phase of a development rather than having to re-commission the work at a later stage.
- Current and forecast data provides evidence of need for additional capacity.

An Investment Appraisal of each capital scheme (excluding committed schemes and schemes with 100% ring-fenced funding) is undertaken, which allows schemes to be ranked and prioritised against each other. **Appendix 1** shows Initial Assessment scoring.

5.5 The following new schemes have been added to the programme since it was approved by Full Council in February 2017.

Expansion Projects	Available for Occupation
Waterbeach Primary	2019
St Neots, Eastern Expansion	2018 – Temporary Accommodation
Rackham Primary, Witchford	<u>2020</u>
New Road Primary, Whittlesey	<u>2019</u>
Sir Harry Smith Academy, Whittlesey	<u>2019</u>
Replacement Pilgrim PRU, Cambridge – Medical Provision	<u>2020</u>
Spring Common Special School, Huntingdon	<u>2019</u>
Cambourne Village College to create a second campus to provide for the need for secondary school places resulting from the Cambourne West development as well as on-going demand from Cambourne. S106 funding will be sought from the developers to meet the cost of 4FE of this scheme.	<u>2020</u>

5.6 The following schemes, if approved for inclusion in the programme will incur expenditure in 2018/19:

Waterbeach Primary – The latest forecast pupil data indicate that there will be more children living in the school's catchment area in 2017/18 than it has places to accommodate. This does not take into account approved infill developments of 280 homes that, it is estimated, will generate demand for an additional 98 places. The expansion scheme proposes to increase the school to a 3 form entry (FE) primary to provide a total of 630 places. S106 funding will be secured from the developers. However, until the amounts and timing are confirmed, the scheme is currently identified as being fully funded from prudential borrowing.

St Neots Eastern Expansion – As Members will be aware from the petition presented to their meeting in June, there are more children living in the Round House Primary School's catchment area than the school has places to accommodate. A commitment has been given to the local community to secure additional school places for Reception entry in 2018. With housing development on the Wintringham Park site now anticipated to result in housing occupations early in 2019, after a prolonged period of uncertainty, plans are in place to ensure that a new school opens in September 2018. Initially it will need to operate from temporary accommodation and a temporary site.

Rackham Primary, Witchford – In response to approved infill development and a number of planning applications, the primary school will need to expand to meet the resulting additional demand for places. It currently has capacity

for 315 children and has 312 on its roll. The scheme would increase the school to a 2FE (420 place) primary to meet the need from its catchment.

New Road Primary, Whittlesey - Planning permission has been granted for 1,135 new homes which will increase the Whittlesey primary demand to around 1,800 places. Currently there is only capacity for 1,470 places. Therefore it is proposed to increase New Road Primary School from its current 210 places (1FE) to a 2FE school (420 places).

Spring Common, Huntingdon – This is an area special school providing for children and young people aged 2-19 with complex special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). It currently has 195 children and young people on its roll. It has only been able to accommodate this number through use of temporary classrooms. As well as the need to replace these with permanent accommodation, the school requires ancillary accommodation for therapy and one-to-one tuition. This has left the school pressured to meet the current pupil needs. If the school is not adapted, pupils may need to be placed out of county at a significant and on-going revenue cost.

5.7 The following two schemes have been removed.

Scheme	Reason for Removal
Wyton New Primary	Huntingdonshire District Council have taken the decision not to proceed with planned housing development at Wyton
Harston Primary School	It has been possible to address the needs at Harston through a minor works scheme. No further investment is required, therefore.

The following schemes have experienced changes in Total Scheme Costs, where an increased cost is showing, this is above inflation.

Scheme	Reason for Change in Scheme Cost
Benwick	
Littleport Secondary & Special	Additional provision required to ensure the Special Education Needs aspect of the project is completed and appropriately equipped for use.
Northstowe Secondary	In addition to the Secondary provision the scheme has been expanded to include Special Education Needs provision and also outdoor community sport pitches, both of these elements have attracted funding to in part offset the additional cost.

The draft programme is set out in detail in **Appendix 2**.

5.8 In April 2016, the Department for Education (DfE) called for expressions of interest from Local Authorities wanting to work with local childcare providers to bid for capital funding to expand childcare provision in response to the extended free entitlement to 30 hours, 38 weeks a year for families meeting the Government's qualifying criteria. Cambridgeshire was successful in securing £686,451 to expand the Buttons and Bows Pre-school which operates from the Sawtry Infant School site. This has enabled the Council to

reinvest the equivalent amount back into the People and Communities early years Basic Need funding line in support of the Council's statutory duty to secure sufficient and suitable early years and childcare places across the County.

- 5.9 The anticipated funding sources per scheme for the draft CYP capital programme are identified in Table 5 of **Appendix 2**.
- 5.10 Members are asked to note and be prepared to accept the potential for new projects to be identified for inclusion even after the programme has been approved and published as part of the 2018/19 Business Plan. This is recognition of the fact that until such time as South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City have approved local plans and an identified five year land supply for meeting their housing targets, proposals for speculative, unplanned housing development will continue to be received. Recent planning appeal decisions in East Cambridgeshire have also demonstrated a lack of a five year supply. A full review of this District Council's Local Plan is ongoing.
- 5.11 In the event that it becomes necessary to consider the inclusion of new schemes to the programme following its approval by Full Council as part of the Business Plan, the Committee are asked to endorse the proposal that those schemes are detailed in the Finance Performance Report for approval initially by the Children and Young People Committee and then General Purposes Committee.

6. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES

6.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- The Council's investment plans create employment as schools, early years and childcare providers are employers in their own right.
- A number of the schemes in the CYP capital programme provide school places to meet predicted demand from planned housing development. This policy is aimed at directly supporting the establishment and development of new communities.
- Availability and access to high quality childcare enables parents to take up employment or training that may lead to employment, thus supporting families to be less reliant on Welfare Benefits.

6.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- Evidence shows that good quality early education and childcare provision makes a significant contribution to a child's attainment and future life chances it also supports their future health and wellbeing.
- Provision of safe walking and cycling routes minimises the need for children to be transported to and from their early years' or childcare setting or school.
- Expansion of settings and schools to meet identified demand in their local or catchment areas minimises the need for children to be transported to and from more distant schools.

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6.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people

The Council is committed to ensuring that children and young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND) are able to attend their local mainstream school where possible, with only those with the most complex and challenging needs requiring places at specialist provision. Where a child or young person requires a specialist placement, the Council's aim is to ensure that this is as close to their family home and community as possible

7. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Resource Implications

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers; these are additional to those set out in Section 5.

7.1.1 Since April 2015, S106 has been limited to site/development specific requirements and only what is required to mitigate the impacts of planned development. Any contributions being sought from developers must demonstrate that they are:

- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development; and
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

As a result, services are now required to provide far greater detail of projects and costs at an earlier stage than previously to demonstrate the case for funding and to meet the test set out in the CIL regulations. The main implication of this approach is that the Council now needs to invest upfront in feasibility studies, which adds to its costs without there being any certainty that it will secure developer contributions to offset these.

7.1.2 Where the Council is successful in securing S106 funding this is typically released in two tranches: 10% on commencement of the development and 90% after the occupation of the first 100 houses. In cases where more than one school is required and/or larger schools are to be provided, the trigger points will be agreed to reflect this. To achieve opening a new school to coincide with the requirement for places from the first families moving in, the Council has usually found it necessary to bridge the gap in funding between commencement of the enabling works for the school building and release of the first tranche of S106 funding.

7.1.3 CIL contributions are collected and held by the district councils, at a level set by the individual districts. Each district determines the priorities for use of this funding, which will include other infrastructure requirements as well as Education. As a consequence, the Council faces the prospect of having to fund a higher proportion of the total cost of expanding school from its available resources,

7.2 Statutory, Risk and Legal Implications

7.2.1 The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

The vast majority of the schemes within the CYP capital programme are focused on creating additional capacity to provide for the identified need for new places for Cambridgeshire's children and young people in response to demographic need and housing growth. Should the Council not be able to

proceed with these projects as planned, the only alternatives available to it would be:

- Provision of mobiles in place of permanent accommodation. Although it must be recognised that planning applications for mobiles are subject to the same rigorous process as permanent build applications and are usually only granted for between 3 to 5 years. In addition, the Council would be unable to secure Basic Need funding from the DfE to replace the mobiles with permanent accommodation as it would deem that the Council had already met the Basic Need requirement for places.
- Provision of free transport to alternative, more distant schools whilst those children remain of statutory school age. Where it proves necessary to transport children to more than one school, this would have the effect of fragmenting the community, as well as increasing costs.
- Phasing of projects. Although it must be recognised that this has cost implications in that construction tender price inflation is increasing rapidly.

7.2.2 Pending the approval and adoption of South Cambridgeshire District Council's and Cambridge City Council's Local Plans and the outcome of East Cambridgeshire District Council's review of its Local Plan, the Council needs to be prepared to add new projects to its capital programme as and when speculative applications lodged by developers receive outline planning permission. In addition, it may prove necessary to add schemes to support the implementation of the extended free entitlement to early years and childcare to ensure the Council is able to meet its statutory responsibilities.

7.3 Equality and Diversity Implications

7.3.1 The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- Take up of free early education for 2, 3 and 4 year olds supports school readiness on entry to statutory education (Reception) and contributes to improved outcomes for children. Free early education for two year olds is targeted at families on low incomes, those who are Looked After and those whose parents are in the Forces.
- All accommodation, both mobile and permanent has to be compliant with the provisions of the Public Sector Equality Duty and current Council standards.

7.4 Engagement and Consultation Implications

7.4.1 The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- Significant levels of engagement and consultation take place with all schools and early years settings identified for potential expansion to meet the need for places in their local areas over the development and finalisation of those plans. Schemes are also presented to local communities for comment and feedback in advance of seeking planning permission.
- Any decision to change the scale or scope of those plans in order to reduce capital costs would need to be communicated to the affected schools individually as a matter of urgency in order to avoid the potential of them hearing about this from third parties.

7.5 Localism and Local Member Involvement

7.5.1 The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- Through its commissioning role, the Council ensures that:
 - those private, voluntary and independent providers who tender to establish and run new early years and childcare provision understand the local context in which they will operate, should they be successful in being awarded contracts by the Council;
 - potential sponsors who apply to establish and run new schools understand the local context in which they will operate, should their applications be approved for implementation by the Regional Schools' Commissioner and the Secretary of State for Education;
- Local Members are:
 - kept informed of planned changes to provision in their wards and their views sought on emerging issues and actions to be taken to address these;
 - invited to participate in the assessment of potential sponsors' proposals to establish and run new schools in the county in response to the Council's identified published need for new schools to meet its basic need requirements.

7.6 Public Health Implications

7.6.1 The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- The further children and young people have to travel to access their education and/or childcare the greater the likelihood that they will be transported by car or bus and will not gain the health benefits of being able to walk or cycle to their setting or school, in addition a well-designed and built school can have positive outcomes on children's health including mental health and therefore their educational attainment

Implications	Officer Clearance
Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?	Yes Name of Officer: Martin Wade
Have the procurement/contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?	Yes or No Name of Officer:
Has the impact on Statutory, Legal and Risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?	Yes Name of Legal Officer: Fiona McMillan
Are there any Equality and Diversity implications?	Yes Name of Officer: Keith Grimwade
Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?	Yes or No Name of Officer:

Are there any Localism and Local Member involvement issues?	Yes Name of Officer: Keith Grimwade
Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health	Yes Name of Officer: Iain Green

Source Documents	Location
Business Plan 2017/18 Letters to and from the Executive Director: People & Communities and the Director for Education Funding Group at the DfE in respect of the Council's Basic Need allocation for 2019/20 and award of maintenance funding for 2018/19 School Capacity return for 2016 and 2017 Forecast data	0-19 Place Planning & Organisation Service Second Floor Octagon Cambridge CB3 0AP