Agenda Item No: 5

SERVICE COMMITTEE REVIEW OF THE DRAFT 2016-17 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

To:	**Children and Young People's Committee**		
Meeting Date:	**8 September 2015**		
From:	**Executive Director, Children, Families and Adults Service** **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 Children and Young People (CYP).**		
Recommendation:	**It is requested that the Committee:**		

a) note the overview and context provided for the 2016-17 CYP Capital Programme;

b) comment on and agree the draft Programme and associated funding requirements; and

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 in response to unplanned housing development, these are detailed in the Finance Performance Report for approval initially by the CYP Committee and then General Purposes Committee.

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1.0 BACKGROUND – 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 period. New schemes are developed by Services and all existing schemes are reviewed and updated as required before being presented to 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.

2.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE 2016-17 CAPITAL PROGRAMME

2.1 For the 2016-17 Business Planning process, 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 by Service Committees in December. 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 This year, the Council has refocused its strategic planning on seven outcomes and five enablers in order to find new ways of meeting the needs of Cambridgeshire's communities. The Council's Operating Model considers what the organisation needs to look like by 2020-21 in order to deliver its outcomes in the context of a significant reduction in available resource. It is anticipated that work on the Operating Model will generate several Invest to Save / Earn capital schemes that will be included within the Capital Programme. However, as work on the Operating Model will not be presented to Service Committees until November, any capital schemes associated with this work are not included within this set of draft proposals. As these schemes will all be Invest to Save / Earn schemes, any associated borrowing is excluded from contributing towards the advisory borrowing limit.

3.0 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 (e.g. transporting children to schools with capacity rather than investing in capacity in oversubscribed areas).

3.2 The Council is required by the Charted 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 are allowed within any three-year block (starting from 2015-16), provided the aggregate limit remains unchanged.

3.3 For the 2016-17 Business Plan, Council has agreed that this should equate to the level of revenue debt charges as set out in the 2014-15 Business Plan for the next five years, and limited to £45m annually from 2019-20 onwards. Although the Council did not exceed the advisory debt charges limit for the 2015-16 Business Plan, both the March and the May Integrated Resources and Performance Report have already highlighted some additional costs for existing schemes and also the requirement for four new CFA schemes. Therefore, availability of additional borrowing remains constrained.

4.0 SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

4.1 The revised draft Capital Programme is as follows:

Service Block	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
Children, Families and Adults	87,969	81,131	60,144	56,258	60,119	139,083
Economy, Transport and Environment	91,539	71,114	44,956	43,688	23,302	39,727
Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Managed Services	30,031	28,652	30,002	28,204	15,920	27,700
LGSS Operational	1,104	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**210,643**	**180,897**	**135,102**	**128,150**	**99,341**	**206,510**

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

Funding Source	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
Grants	70,852	83,884	55,967	51,867	31,423	103,122
Contributions	38,350	36,839	22,401	32,817	44,169	36,981
Capital Receipts	13,268	2,689	2,704	2,727	7,113	13,058
Borrowing	84,688	73,175	49,782	49,640	21,156	68,509
Borrowing (Repayable)*	3,485	-15,690	4,248	-8,901	-4,520	-15,160
Total	**210,643**	**180,897**	**135,102**	**128,150**	**99,341**	**206,510**

* 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 2015-16 Capital Programme was set:

Service Block	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
Children, Families and Adults	1,115	29,828	-8,365	17,940	6,877	-27,187	-7,438
Economy, Transport and Environment	714	983	21,614	610	2,150	1,705	-12,249
Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Managed Services	-2,479	29,909	22,192	25,522	22,744	14,161	19,700
LGSS Operational	-	1,104	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate and Managed Services – relating to general capital receipts	-793	-5,088	3,642	1,065	1,865	-2,124	-3,280
Total	**-1,443**	**56,736**	**39,083**	**45,137**	**33,636**	**-13,445**	**-3,267**

4.4 The table overleaf categorises the reasons for these changes:

Reasons for change in borrowing	2015-16 £'000	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
New	800	17,840	20,532	28,172	15,534	2,650	300
Removed/Ended	-547	2,043	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Changes/ Rephasing*	-6,059	9,089	6,440	1,045	25	-2,119	2,974
Increased Cost (includes rephasing)	545	47,708	-2,528	12,226	9,090	11,625	18,386
Reduced Cost (includes rephasing)	5,289	-1,465	-2,239	757	715	-18,456	-17,328
Change to other funding (includes rephasing)**	-1,471	-18,479	16,878	2,937	8,272	-7,145	-7,599
Total	**-1,443**	**56,736**	**39,083**	**45,137**	**33,636**	**-13,445**	**-3,267**

**This does not off-set to zero across the years because the rephasing also relates to pre-2015-16.*
***This includes a decrease in the level of general capital receipts expected to be available to fund the overall programme as well as a £1.2m shortfall on previously anticipated Capital Maintenance Funding.*

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

Financing Costs	2016-17 £'000	2017-18 £'000	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
2015-16 agreed BP	40,139	41,001	41,064	40,254	41,017
2016-17 draft BP	40,409	45,788	49,352	52,067	53,025
CHANGE (+) increase / (-) decrease	**270**	**4,787**	**8,288**	**11,813**	**12,008**

NB Both sets of figures include a £1m allowance for slippage, agreed as part of the 2014-15 Business Plan.

4.6 The significant change in financing costs is largely as a result of changes to, or new, Invest to Save / Earn schemes. These schemes are still under development, including method of delivery, and as such it is possible that there will be substantial changes to these figures over the planning process.

4.7 Invest to Save / Earn schemes are excluded from the advisory financing costs limit – the following table therefore compares revised financing costs excluding these schemes. Based on the revised programme, the advisory limit is exceeded in 2019-20 by £0.4m. In order to afford a degree of flexibility from year to year, the limit is reviewed over a three-year period, however as there is very little headroom in years 2018-21, the advisory limit is still exceeded by £0.3m over this three-year period.

Financing Costs	2015-16 £m	2016-17 £m	2017-18 £m	2018-19 £m	2019-20 £m0	2020-21 £m
2016-17 draft BP (excluding Invest to Save / Earn schemes)	34.1	40.9	44.3	45.8	46.4	46.0
Recommend limit	40.2	44.6	45.4	45.9	46.0	46.0
HEADROOM	**6.1**	**3.7**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**-0.4**	**0.0**
Recommend limit (3 years)	136.2			56.3		
HEADROOM (3 years)	**10.9**			**-0.3**		

4.8 Although the limit has 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. Therefore, it is anticipated that this small excess over the limit will be dealt with over the course of the continued development of the Programme. However, the financing costs will need to be closely monitored over this period to ensure that any further revisions do not cause a more significant breach of the advisory limit.

5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CYP 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. This is known as basic need provision.

5.2 Government funding for the basic need provision of school places together with S106 receipts (and to a lesser extent Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)) provide the main funding sources for the CYP 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.

5.3 The Department for Education (DfE) determines the basic need capital allocation using data collected each July from the Council's School Capacity (SCAP) return.

5.4 For the two year period 2015-16 and 2016-17 the Council's Basic Need allocation was £7,454,619 against an anticipated level of funding in the order of £32m. Despite lengthy correspondence, lobbying and a series of meetings with various DfE officials and a government minister, the Council was unable to secure any additional funding. As a consequence, it proved necessary to undertake a wholesale review of the programme in autumn 2014 resulting in some schemes being taken out and others being re-phased to later years. This reduced the shortfall to around £11.4m, which Members agreed to fund from additional borrowing in 2016-17.

5.5 For 2017-18, the Council has secured £32,670,722 in Basic Need funding. It estimates that it could receive between £10m and £15m for 2018/19 based on the 2015 SCAP return which has just been submitted. The Council will be notified of the actual allocation in mid-autumn 2015. This will determine whether or not a decision will need to be taken by Members to adjust the level of prudential borrowing or to make changes to the planned programme to bring spend into line with available funding.

5.6 With effect from the 2015-16 financial year, the DfE has changed the way in which it calculates the funding local authorities receive to address school maintenance (condition) needs. Using information gathered through its Property Data Survey, allocations are now split into Core Condition and High Condition needs funding. A floor protection of 80% has been put in place to limit the amount which any authority might lose as a result of the implementation of this new formula. This floor will be in place until 2018.

5.7 The Council's maintenance funding allocation for 2015/16 is £5,053,357. This is £1,240,180 (20%) less than the amount allocated for 2014-15. A further 20% reduction in funding to 2017-18 is expected. The cumulative impact of the new funding formula over the three year period the floor will be in place could be a £2,250,852 reduction in the amount the Council has available to spend on addressing condition need of schools.

5.8 Changes to the CIL regulations enacted in April 2015 now restrict the number of S106 contributions towards large scale infrastructure projects such as new schools to five from different developments; previous to this the number which could be pooled was unlimited. This change together with the adoption of CIL is expected to result in lower levels of developer contributions than has previously been the case.

5.9 Work on reviewing the CYP five year programme is well underway, 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.

5.10 The following new schemes have been added to the programme since it was approved by Full Council in February 2015.

Expansion Projects	**Available for Occupation**
Hardwick Primary second campus, Cambourne (phase 2)	September 2016
Fourfields Primary, Yaxley (phase 1)	September 2016
Grove Primary, Cambridge	September 2016
Huntingdon Primary (phase 2)	September 2016

Burwell Primary (phase 2)	September 2016
Fulbourn Primary (phase 2)	September 2017
Sawtry Infant	September 2018
Sawtry Junior	September 2018
Hatton Park Primary, Longstanton	September 2018
Meldreth Primary	September 2018
Barrington Primary	September 2020
Histon and Impington	September 2022

New School Projects	**Available for occupation**
Wintringham Park Primary	Sept 2018

Adjustments have been necessary to three secondary school schemes that were approved in the 2015/16 Business Plan following reviews of the latest demographic and housing development data.

Project	**Revised Date of Occupation**
Cambourne Village College Expansion	September 2017
Northstowe Secondary School	September 2019
Cromwell Community College	September 2026

In the case of Cambourne Village College, the project has been brought forward to ensure sufficient capacity is available to meet forecast need. The other two projects have been deferred to later years to better align with when additional permanent capacity is expected to be required.

5.11 The effect of the above changes is a projected increase in the level of prudential borrowing required in 2016/17. Changes to other years are also detailed in the table below.

	Prev. Years £000	2015-16 £000	2016-17 £000	2017-18 £000	2018-19 £000	2019-20 £000	2020-21 £000
2015-16 Plan	32,166	61,614	21,449	16,959	6,027	2,180	28,614
2016-17 Plan	16,731	60,863	51,277	8,594	23,967	9,057	1,427
Change	**-15,435**	**-751**	**29,828**	**-8,365**	**17,940**	**6,877**	**-27,187**

5.12 The draft programme is set out in detail in **Appendix 1**.

5.13 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 2016-17 Business Plan. This is recognition of the fact that until such time as South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) have an approved local plan and an identified five year land supply for meeting its housing targets, proposals for speculative, unplanned housing development across the District continue to be received. Recent planning appeals decisions in East Cambridgeshire have also demonstrated a lack of a five year supply. In response, it has taken the decision to embark on an immediate review of its Local Plan.

5.14 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 CYP Committee and then General Purposes Committee.

6.0 ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIOTIES

6.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all

6.1.1 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

6.2.1 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.

6.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people

6.3.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that children 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 as close to their family home and community as possible.

7.0 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 The change to the formula for calculating the amount of maintenance funding local authorities receive together with having only secured funding for one maintained primary school (Bewick Bridge in Cambridge) in 2014 through the DfE's second round of the Priority Schools Building Programme will directly impact on the Council's ability to meet its maintained schools' condition and maintenance needs. The Council has already received a request from one of the 40 schools which was unsuccessful in securing funding through the programme for financial support to address their need to repair their roof as they are unable to meet the cost of the work from their DFC. In this case and others, if the repairs are not undertaken in the next five years then there is a real prospect of time limited school closures. There will also be more of a "patch and mend" approach to school maintenance to keep buildings serviceable which will prove more expensive in the long run.

7.1.2 The Education Funding Agency (EFA) has also changed its approach to the funding of academies' condition and maintenance. Previously, applications were made to the Academies Capital and Maintenance Fund; they are now made to the Condition Improvement Fund. There is evidence, based on officers' experience of working with Bottisham Village College on a joint bid to address condition and basic need requirements that the new, narrower, focus will make it harder to secure funding through this route for local authority/academy projects which effectively joined up different funding streams as part of a single capital project. This may also add to the pressures on the Council's capital programme as academy schools identified for expansion expect a more holistic approach to be taken to their accommodation needs, i.e. they may either seek to request that funds identified for Basic Need are brought forward and/or that the Council's financial contribution is increased.

7.1.3 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 will need to invest upfront in feasibility studies, which will add to its costs without there being any certainty that it will secure developer contributions to offset these.

7.1.4 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.

7.1.5 The Council can no longer expect that S106 and CIL contributions will be agreed with developers and districts which cover the full cost and, in some cases, even cover part of the educational infrastructure identified as required to meet the needs resulting from planned housing development. As an example, officers are currently in discussion with Huntingdonshire District Council and developers over the cumulative impact of three proposed developments in Hinchingbrooke Park which would generate need for between 100 and 140 children of primary school age based on the Council's multiplier of 25-35 children per 100 dwellings. This need would best be met by expanding the local primary school. As the school is on a very constrained site, the most cost effective way of doing this would be to provide a two-storey linked extension and a multi-use games area estimated at around £5m. A meeting was held recently with the local District Councillor for this part of Huntingdon together with one of the two local County Councillors to discuss the challenges of developing the school site and that, currently the District has not identified education provision as a priority for use of the CIL funding to be generated from these developments. In recognition that the Council faces the prospect of having to fund the total cost of expanding the school from its available resources, or disperse children from the new developments around Huntingdon, the local District Councillor has undertaken to actively pursue the case for a CIL contribution with officers at the District.

7.2 Statutory, Risk and Legal Implications

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

- Local authorities have a statutory duty to provide a place for every child whose parents want them educated in a state-funded school, including academies.
- Local authorities have a statutory duty to secure sufficient childcare places including free early education for all three and four year olds and the most vulnerable two year olds.

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. The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) are currently forecasting that the national all-in tender price inflation rate for construction work is in the order of 5% per annum (it was 3.5% in 2014). However, indications are that the local rate is in

the order of 7 to 8% per annum. Current price volatility stems largely from labour cost increases. It should also be noted that building material shortages, specifically bricks and steel, are not only lengthening lead-in times for projects but adding to costs, an illustration of the dynamic of supply and demand.

7.2.2 Pending the approval and adoption of SCDC's Local Plan 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.

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 Children 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.

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.

Source Documents	Location
Business Plan 2015/16 Letters to and from the Executive Director: Children, Families and Adults and the Director for Education Funding Group at the DfE in respect of the Council's Basic Need allocation for 2015/16 and 2016/17 and the outcome of the PSBP2 applications and award of maintenance funding for 2015/16 School Capacity return for 2013, 2014 and 2015 District Councils' local plans Forecast data	0-19 Place Planning & Organisation Service Second Floor Octagon Cambridge CB3 0AP