

## Service Committee review of the draft 2022-23 capital programme

To: Children and Young People's Committee

Meeting Date: 19 October 2021

From: Wendi Ogle-Welbourn Executive Director, People & Communities  
Tom Kelly, Chief Finance Officer

Electoral division(s): All

Forward Plan ref: Not applicable

Key decision: No

Outcome: To inform the Council's Business Plan for 2022-23 by presenting to Committee an overview of the draft Business Plan Capital Programme for People and Communities and providing members with the opportunity to comment on the draft proposals and endorse their development.

Recommendation: Committee is asked to:

- a) Note the overview and context provided for the 2022-23 Capital Programme for People and Communities
- b) Comment on the draft proposals for People and Communities 2022-23 Capital Programme and endorse their development

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# 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 Council.
- 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 2022-23 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 also be reviewed by Strategy & Resources Committee (S&R) in December, after firm spending plans are considered again by Service Committees. S&R will review the final overall programme in January, in particular regarding the overall levels of borrowing and financing costs, before recommending the programme as part of the overarching Business Plan for Full Council to consider in February.
- 2.2 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 significant schemes that this applies to:
  - Waterbeach Waste Treatment Facilities - this scheme has been included; however, figures are highly indicative at this stage.
  - Independent Living Services - this is moving through the committee process and has not yet been included within the plan.

- 2.3 Where the Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the costs of a capital scheme and this has been quantified, this has been worked into revised budgets based on the current situation. However, any further changes to Government guidelines in response to the pandemic would also require further revision of costs/timescales, and therefore capital budgets. In addition, there have been signs of a sharp inflationary rise on construction goods due Brexit and wider supply chain issues; where the impact of this is known or can be estimated, it has been included, but further rises are anticipated.

### 3. Revenue Implications

- 3.1 All capital schemes can have a potential two-fold impact on the revenue position, relating to any 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 Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA's) Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2017 to ensure that it undertakes borrowing in an affordable and sustainable manner. In order to ensure that it achieves this, S&R 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 (the current block starts in 2021-22), so long as the aggregate limit remains unchanged.
- 3.3 For the 2021-22 Business Plan, General Purposes Committee (GPC) (prior to the creation of S&R) 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. S&R are due to set limits for the 2022-23 Business Plan as part of the Capital Strategy review in November.

## 4. Summary of the draft capital programme

4.1 The revised draft Capital Programme is as follows:

Service Block	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	2024-25 £'000	2025-26 £'000	2026-27 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
People and Communities	89,313	140,378	74,080	36,418	16,296	23,688
Place and Economy	73,956	24,013	22,414	11,973	11,997	23,182
Corporate Services	12,245	2,510	2,426	1,080	800	12,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,514</b>	<b>166,901</b>	<b>98,920</b>	<b>49,471</b>	<b>29,093</b>	<b>59,670</b>

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

Funding Source	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	2024-25 £'000	2025-26 £'000	2026-27 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
Grants	50,373	22,459	25,241	23,996	19,047	21,437
Contributions	32,582	68,846	27,318	12,420	39,749	81,990
Capital Receipts	1,348	3,343	3,349	2,000	2,000	8,000
Borrowing	76,495	77,484	50,010	11,206	2,147	14,244
Borrowing (Repayable)*	14,716	-5,231	-6,998	-151	-33,850	-66,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,514</b>	<b>166,901</b>	<b>98,920</b>	<b>49,471</b>	<b>29,093</b>	<b>59,670</b>

\* 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.

*All funding sources above are off-set by an amount included in the capital variation budget, which anticipates a degree of slippage across all programmes and then applies that slippage to individual funding sources.*

4.3 The following table shows how each Service's borrowing position has changed since the 2021-22 Capital Programme was set:

Service Block	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	2024-25 £'000	2025-26 £'000	2026-27 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
People and Communities	-3,945	-26,983	27,081	23,501	8,004	1,529	-3,575
Place and Economy	-2,279	12,051	-1,467	2,661	-7	-8	-1,802
Corporate Services	294	11,672	511	-1,841	-180	-129	6,188
Corporate and Managed Services – relating to general capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-5,930</b>	<b>-3,260</b>	<b>26,125</b>	<b>24,321</b>	<b>7,817</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>811</b>

The significant change in P&C relates to the removal of one large secondary scheme with a £38.8m total budget – see below.

4.4 The table below categorises the reasons for these changes:

Reasons for change in borrowing	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	2024-25 £'000	2025-26 £'000	2026-27 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
New	4,728	12,298	12,557	24,610	2,435	210	0
Removed/Ended	-6,327	-27,554	-7,950	-2,912	-2,125	-150	-430
Minor Changes/Rephasing*	-14,421	20,284	-1,802	-2,980	730	-99	3,065
Increased Cost (includes rephasing)	-5,737	11,515	26,207	19,295	8,909	-4,525	0
Reduced Cost (includes rephasing)	-152	-893	0	0	0	0	-4,525
Change to other funding (includes rephasing)	-1,627	-14,935	3,376	-10,470	-1,977	6,123	1,402
Variation Budget	19,779	-4,207	-5,851	-3,753	-263	-310	1,407
Capitalisation of Interest	-2,173	232	-412	531	108	143	-108
<b>Total</b>	<b>-5,930</b>	<b>-3,260</b>	<b>26,125</b>	<b>24,321</b>	<b>7,817</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>811</b>

\*This does not off-set to zero across the years because the rephasing also relates to pre-2021-22.

4.5 These revised levels of borrowing will have an impact on the level of debt charges incurred. The debt charges budget is also currently undergoing thorough review of interest rates, internal cash balances, Minimum Revenue Provision charges and estimates of capitalisation of interest – the results of this will be fed into the next round of committee papers on capital.

## 5. Overview of People and 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. It also has a duty 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), and to meet the extended entitlement of 30 hours a week (38 weeks a year) free childcare for 3 and 4 year olds whose parents meet the qualifying criteria. 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 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 The Council has been allocated £14,679,044.07 of Basic Need funding for 2022-23 based on the Council's SCAP return submitted in July 2019. The 2020 SCAP return was cancelled because of COVID-19. The allocation takes account of the following:

- The number of new places and additional capacity created up to 2020-2021. During the period 2011-2022, the Council has secured significant Basic Need allocations (£165m) through its SCAP return.
- The forecast pupil data provided in SCAP 2019 for each planning area and uplifted by 2%.
- The major driver for additional capacity in the years ahead is housing growth. The assumption in SCAP is the capacity in school places generated by these developments will be fully met through developer contributions; either section 106 or CIL. These places, therefore, do not attract any funding allocation through the annual SCAP return.

Allocations for future years have not yet been announced. The annual SCAP return in the current year (2021) was completed in May 2021.

5.3 The Capital Programme has undergone a review to determine if schemes can be reduced, amended, removed, or delayed in order to help deliver revenue savings through reduced costs of borrowing.

5.4 The results of this review can be summarised as follows:

- Where schemes have already been let to contractors, there is little opportunity to reduce costs further, although there is ongoing work on all schemes to identify value engineering savings which do not compromise the scheme. In addition, it would actually cost the Council more to remove or postpone these schemes due to contract and inflation costs.
- There are a significant number of schemes that are either being delivered in partnership, with the use of grant funding, or as a result of developer contributions. As such, there is little that can be done to amend these schemes.
- Where schemes are being delivered in response to a statutory requirement, it is unlikely that a scheme can be removed but it is possible that the scheme can be delivered in an alternative way, the cost can be reduced or the scheme could be delayed, all of which would provide either temporary (in the case of delay) or long-term revenue benefit to the Council.
- The schemes that have not yet been let to contractors tend to have start dates of 2022-23 and later. As such, they provide no immediate benefit to the revenue position. In addition, the Council's current accounting policies mean that neither Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) – the cost of repaying borrowing – nor interest costs on borrowing are charged to revenue whilst a scheme is in progress. As these schemes generally take at least one year to complete, the revenue benefit of removing, delaying or reducing the cost of these schemes would not be realised until at least 2023-24

As stated in section 1.4, an Investment Appraisal of each capital scheme (excluding committed schemes and schemes with 100% ring-fenced funding) has been undertaken, schemes to be ranked and prioritised against each other (Appendix C).

5.5 The following new schemes have been added to the programme since it was approved by Full Council in February 2021.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Description</b>
Isleham Primary Relocation & Expansion	Replacement 2 Form Entry (FE) school (420 places) plus Early Years provision. Providing 210 new primary places to accommodate 'infill' development in the catchment and other potential larger new developments. Existing primary school site is not of a sufficient size to allow the school to expand.
Benwick Primary Expansion	Expansion by 15 places to 0.5FE (120 places), internal works and new hall.
Townley Primary Permanent Accommodation	Remove the mobile classroom currently on the school's site and replace it with a permanent extension to enable the school to accommodate children of pre-school age and the Foundation Stage (3-5 year olds).
Bushmead Primary School Expansion	Expansion of the former staff room / current Year 3 classroom to 55MSQ to accommodate current and future pupil intakes
The Fields Nursery School, Cambridge Special Educational Needs (SEN) Provision	Redevelop available accommodation at the Fields Nursery School to make best use of space and to meet service need for additional SEN places in Cambridge City in collaboration with Castle Special School
Additional Countywide SEN places	The proposal is to create an additional 200 Special Educational Needs places across Cambridgeshire within mainstream schools or other accommodation within the Council's estate where either available, or suitable to meet existing need for specialist placements for children with Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs).
Replacement for 30 place existing Social Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH) provision Wisbech	Purpose-built accommodation providing 60 places for children and young people with SEMH. This replaces the current provision which operates from an unsuitable industrial unit in the Town. 30 places are currently provided. Net gain in SEMH places 30.

5.6 The following schemes have been identified for proposed removal from the Programme:

- New secondary capacity to serve Wisbech. This school was approved as a Free School in Wave 14 of the national Free Schools programme and will be delivered by the DfE using its own contractor framework. The school will now be grant funded by the DfE.
- Soham Secondary Expansion– following a successful Wave 12 Free School application made by the St Bede’s Trust a new 4 to 5 FE (600-750 places) secondary school in Soham is now being progressed by the DfE through the implementation stage. Therefore, the Council’s identified basic need requirement is expected to be met through the establishment of this new school.

5.7 The following schemes have experienced changes in Total Scheme Costs primarily as a result of the identified need for additional works or slippage.

<b><u>Scheme</u></b>	<b><u>Reason for Change in Scheme Cost</u></b>
Sawtry New Primary	£1,800k increased costs due to the scheme slipping from an Autumn 2023 completion to Autumn 2024. Also, additional costs for NZEB (nearly zero energy buildings) and fire sprinklers which were not included within the original specification.
Loves Farm Primary, St Neots	£2,485k increase in costs due to the scheme not being required until September 2026. This is directly linked to ongoing development. Also, additional costs to deliver NZEB construction.
Alconbury Weald 2nd Primary	£1,932k increased costs due to the scheme being slipped from September 2024 opening to September 2026 directly linked to the housing trajectory for this new development. Also, additional costs to deliver NZEB construction.
Marleigh Primary School (WING Development – Cambridge)	Reduced cost of £446k because of savings made during the tender process for this new school.
Caldecote Primary	£925k increased costs due to the scheme slipping from September 2024 to September 2025 opening.



<b><u>Scheme</u></b>	<b><u>Reason for Change in Scheme Cost</u></b>
Kennett	£925k increased costs due to the scheme slipping from September 2023 to September 2024 opening. Also, additional costs to deliver NZEB construction.
Genome Campus, Hinxton - New Primary	£1,555k increased costs due to the scheme being slipped from September 2023 to September 2025 directly linked to the housing trajectory for this new development. Also, additional costs to deliver NZEB construction.
Manea Primary Expansion	£2,770k increased costs due to the scheme being slipped from September 2023 to September 2025 along with more detailed design and scoping works and additional costs to deliver NZEB construction.
Soham Primary Expansion – The Shade	£1,792k increased costs due to the scheme being slipped from September 2023 to September 2024 along with more detailed design and scoping works involving the purchase of land approved by the Strategy & Resources Committee to enable the school to expand, and additional costs to deliver NZEB construction.
Waterbeach New Town Primary	£800k additional costs to deliver NZEB construction after further design work.
Friday Bridge Expansion	Expansion by 90 places.  £1,470k increased costs due to the scheme being slipped from September 2023 to February 2024 opening.
Alconbury Weald Secondary and Special schools	£8,400k increased cost to deliver 40 additional SEN places for September 2023, slip the secondary build to September 2024 and to deliver NZEB construction. Costs offset by CIL funding contribution for the special school pending final approval from Huntingdonshire District Council.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Reason for Change in Scheme Cost</u>
Northstowe Secondary School, Phase 2	£8,290k increased cost to deliver a new post 16 provision and to deliver NZEB construction. The proposal formed part of the Countywide review of post 16 provision considered by CYP Committee in September 2020.

5.8 Members are asked to note that the following two points in the 2022-23 Business Plan:

Projects have been updated to include an assumption of costs to achieve nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) in accordance with the targets set in the Council's policies on the Climate Emergency. This has added £18.3m to the overall capital plan. On average NZEB has added around 10% to the 2021-22 scheme costs based on initial contractor reports. It must also be noted, NZEB has not been accounted for on condition projects and major conditions projects have only proceeded where applications for Government green energy grants and loans have been successful.

Currently the additional NZEB costs have been funded primarily through prudential borrowing.

This report reflects the capital cost but acknowledges that the approach to placing a value on carbon reduction in the financial appraisal of schemes is something under wider consideration by the Council. In addition, where school schemes require on-site renewable power generation to meet the Council's targets, the Council will seek to negotiate Power Purchase Agreements with the individual Trusts sponsoring these schools to ensure that there is a level of return on the Council's investment.

Inflation is applied to projects based on the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) tender price indices which are published monthly in arrears; the current updates are based on the July 2021 indices. There have been signs of a sharp inflationary rise on construction goods due to the impact of Covid-19, Brexit and wider supply chain issues. It is possible the indices will highlight this rise between construction period of 3Q2021 and 1Q2023. As a result, a number of schemes which are reaching Milestone 4 where the cost of a scheme is determined prior to letting a contract for the works are likely to cost more than currently anticipated by applying the July 2021 indices. Any update on this issue will be reflected in the next update to members.

5.9 The draft programme is set out in detail in Appendix A, with anticipated funding sources per scheme for the draft P&C capital programme identified in Appendix B. Some schemes are confidential at this point as they have not yet been let to a contractor.

## 6. Alignment with corporate priorities

6.1 A good quality of life for everyone  
The Council's investment plans create employment as schools, early years and childcare providers are employers in their own right.

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.

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.

## 6.2 Thriving places for people to live

A number of the schemes in the P&C 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.

## 6.3 The best start for Cambridgeshire's children

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.

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.

## 6.4 Net zero carbon emissions for Cambridgeshire by 2050

The implications for school buildings of the Council's climate emergency policies are currently being considered as part of the design process for major schools' capital projects at Alconbury Weald, Sawtry, Duxford and Waterbeach.

This work has informed the commentary on meeting NZEB requirements in paragraph 5.8.

# 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 schools from its available resources,

## 7.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

There are no significant implications.

In November 2020, this Committee approved the re-procurement of the Council's Design and Build contractor framework. This exercise is near completion and will be the delivery vehicle for the majority of the People and Communities building projects.

## 7.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

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

The vast majority of the schemes within the P&C 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 revenue costs.
- Phasing of projects. Although it must be recognised that this has cost implications in that construction tender price inflation increases the overall cost of delivering the scheme. There is evidence of higher inflationary pressures coming through and the costs of deferring/re-phasing schemes may rise.

#### 7.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

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

- Take up of free early years 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.

#### 7.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

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.

#### 7.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

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.

#### 7.7 Public Health Implications

There are no significant implications within this category

#### 7.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas:

##### 7.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

###### Positive

Explanation: All major new build and expansion projects have been updated to include an assumption of costs to achieve nearly zero-energy buildings (NZEB) in accordance with the

targets set in the Council's policies on the Climate Emergency. Some of the proposals will result in renewable energy being generated on school sites.

7.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Neutral Status: Schools on new developments are located to be accessible by walking and cycling. Where families express a preference to attend a school outside their catchment they are encouraged, where possible, to travel by sustainable means including public transport.

7.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Status: Neutral

Explanation: Impacts will be specified to each project, however all planning applications for the new build and expansion projects will, as appropriate, include landscape designs and will be in line with planning policy to create some green space. Any trees removed and replanted as part of site clearance will be addressed through the planning application process and will be in line with current policy.

7.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Status: Negative

Explanation: Impacts will be specified to each project, however, the construction process will generate some unavoidable waste; however this will be minimised as far as possible and robust waste management strategies implemented throughout the construction process.

7.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Status: neutral

Explanation: Designs for all construction projects will incorporate consideration of flood mitigation, in line with planning policy.

7.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Status: n/a

7.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Status: neutral

Explanation: Any new school proposal is designed to deliver education provision in the local community but will also facilitate community activities e.g. sport and other activities by community organisations through the school's letting policy. The services provided are not specific to climate change, however local provision makes access easier. On balance, the impact on this implication is neutral

**Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance? Yes**

Name of Financial Officer: Martin Wade

**Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement? Yes**

Name of Officer: Henry Swan

**Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or LGSS Law? Yes**

Name of Legal Officer: Fiona McMillan

**Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact? Yes**

Name of Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourn

**Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications? Yes**

Name of Officer: Simon Cobby

**Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact? Yes**

Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis

**Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health? Yes**

Name of Officer: Helen Freeman

**Have any environment and climate change implications been cleared by Public Health? Yes**

Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

## 8. Source documents

8.1 Business Plan 2021/22 – available from [Tessa.Adams@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:Tessa.Adams@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)

8.2. Basic Need Allocations 2022-23, SCA & DFC Allocations - [School capital funding - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/school-capital-funding)