

**SERVICE COMMITTEE REVIEW OF THE DRAFT 2019-20 CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

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

**Meeting Date:** 9 October 2018

**From:** Executive/Corporate 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:** The Committee is requested to:

- a) note the overview and context provided for the 2019-20 Capital Programme for People & Communities (P&C);
- b) comment on the draft proposals for P&C's 2019-20 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 sections 5.10 and 5.11, these are detailed in the Finance Performance Report for approval initially by the Children and Young People (CYP) Committee and then the General Purposes Committee.

<b>Officer contact:</b>		<b>Member contact:</b>	
Name:	Hazel Belchamber	Name:	Councillor Simon Bywater
Post:	Head of 0-19 Place Planning & Organisation Service	Role:	Chairman, Children and Young People Committee
Email:	Hazel.belchamber@cambridgeshire.gov.uk	Email:	<a href="mailto:Simon.Bywater@cambridgeshire.co.uk">Simon.Bywater@cambridgeshire.co.uk</a>
Tel:	01223 699775	Tel:	01223 706398 (office)

## **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 2019-20 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 General Purposes Committee (GPC) in November, 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 main schemes that this applies to:
- The Adults Committee first considered the Older People's Accommodation Strategy in 2016, and in September 2017 agreed a blended approach for increasing capacity for residential/nursing care. One element of this was to procure an increase in capacity through a number of new build sites, which has potential for implications for the Council's capital plans through provision of land or other assets, or involvement with construction. The Council is engaged with health partners on these challenges, to maximise a 'one public estate' approach.
  - The Council, in cooperation with health partners, is reviewing the care that is provided to service-users with learning disabilities, particular those placed out-of-county due to lack of suitable local provision. One option being considered is the acquisition of land and/or buildings that could provide bespoke services to groups of individuals with high needs reducing the need to source high-cost residential placements while improving outcomes. This would have an impact on the Council's capital plans through provision of land or other assets, or involvement with construction. This will only be done where the new provision is more cost-effective than current arrangements.
  - The Cambs 2020 project is moving forward with pace; one element of this project relates to the Shire Hall Relocation capital scheme where the Council is looking to change ways of working and move out of its current premises. However, there is still significant work to be undertaken to determine the capital investment required to enable the Hub and Spokes model to be implemented.
  - King's Dyke – this scheme is due to be discussed at October/November Economy & Environment Committee, following which some changes may be required.

### **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 (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, 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 2018-19 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 have reconfirmed this decision for the 2019-20 process as part of the Capital Strategy paper, which was presented to GPC in September.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME

- 4.1 The revised draft Capital Programme is as follows:

Service Block	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
People and Communities	125,757	85,319	69,229	63,802	49,560	46,291
Place and Economy	33,203	19,681	19,109	18,768	15,114	16,800
Commercial and Investment	116,503	800	800	800	800	3,200
Corporate and Managed Services	3,470	2,514	2,294	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,933</b>	<b>108,314</b>	<b>91,432</b>	<b>83,370</b>	<b>65,474</b>	<b>66,291</b>

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

Funding Source	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
Grants	34,813	48,692	37,065	37,078	32,720	43,199
Contributions	40,298	23,179	40,071	33,355	10,872	170,870
Capital Receipts	50,293	5,098	6,493	500	500	2,000
Borrowing	112,398	33,242	21,894	14,477	21,632	-5,200
Borrowing (Repayable)*	41,131	-1,897	-14,091	-2,040	-250	-144,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,933</b>	<b>108,314</b>	<b>91,432</b>	<b>83,370</b>	<b>65,474</b>	<b>66,291</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.

- 4.3 The following table shows how each Service's borrowing position has changed since the 2018-19 Capital Programme was set:

Service Block	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
People and Communities	-1,237	14,890	10,673	1,152	5,741	7,981	-1,268
Place and Economy	17,839	3,848	353	78	-2,563	-4,396	551
Corporate and Managed Services	-3,106	443	-459	-459	-	-	-
Commercial and Investment	39,581	37,391	12,942	-11,251	2,706	2,338	19,170
Corporate and Managed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Services – relating to general capital receipts							
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,077</b>	<b>56,572</b>	<b>23,509</b>	<b>-10,480</b>	<b>5,884</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>18,453</b>

4.4 The table below categorises the reasons for these changes:

Reasons for change in borrowing	2018-19 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000	Later Yrs £'000
New	2,641	45,005	2,073	-4,445	150	2,740	0
Removed/Ended	-9,060	-1,307	-150	-1,601	-2,800	-2,059	0
Minor Changes/Rephasing*	-1,868	3,038	31	0	557	350	-609
Increased Cost (includes rephasing)	3,677	4,325	23,963	13,452	8,665	13,258	-1,055
Reduced Cost (includes rephasing)	37,100	23,147	12,962	-11,251	2,706	-2,162	19,170
Change to other funding (includes rephasing)	1,243	278	-14,756	-3,868	-796	-2,222	0
Variation Budget	19,344	-17,914	-614	-2,767	-2,598	-4,482	947
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,077</b>	<b>56,572</b>	<b>23,509</b>	<b>-10,480</b>	<b>5,884</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>18,453</b>

\*This does not off-set to zero across the years because the rephasing also relates to pre-2018-19.

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

Financing Costs	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2021-22 £'000	2022-23 £'000	2023-24 £'000
2018-19 agreed BP	29.0	34.7	36.7	38.5	-
2019-20 draft BP	29.8	37.0	39.5	41.1	41.1
<b>CHANGE (+) increase / (-) decrease</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>

4.6 The debt charges budget is 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.

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. 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
2019-20 draft BP (excluding Invest to Save / Earn schemes)	29.3	34.8	37.4	39.0	39.0	39.0
Recommend limit	37.9	38.6	39.2	39.7	40.3	40.8
<b>HEADROOM</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.3</b>

Recommend limit (3 years)	115.7	120.8
<b>HEADROOM (3 years)</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>-3.8</b>

4.8 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.

## **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. 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 For 2019/20, the Council has secured £6,905,350 in Basic Need funding. Confirmation has been received that for 2020/21 based on the 2017 SCAP return Cambridgeshire will receive £20,626,206. 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. The Council's School Condition funding allocation for 2019/20 for its maintained schools is estimated at £4,126,000.

5.3 As part of the ongoing transformational activity being undertaken in order to narrow the revenue budget gap in the 2019-20 Business Plan, the Capital Programme has undergone a fundamental 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 very little opportunity (in addition to the work services already do as part of ongoing contract management) to reduce costs further. 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 contractorstend to have start dates of 2019-20 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 such, due to these schemes generally taking 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 least2020-21

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.

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

<b>Expansion Projects</b>	<b>Available for Occupation</b>
Bassingbourn Primary School	September 2020
St Philips Primary, Cambridge	September 2022
Caldecote Primary	September 2024
Highfield Special School, Ely Phase 2	September 2020
Samuel Pepys Special School, St Neots	September 2020
<b>New School Projects</b>	<b>Available for Occupation</b>
WING Primary, Cambridge	September 2020

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

**WING Development** – This new primary school is required as a result of housing development north of Newmarket Road in Cambridge. The scheme is to be delivered by the Council, although it is anticipated that it will be fully funded by a combination of a S106 contribution from the housing developers and an allocation from the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) as it has received approval from the Department for Education (DfE) under the government’s centrally administered free school programme.

**Bassingbourn Primary** – Bassingbourn Barracks closed in 2013. It is planned to reopen the barracks in 2018 as part of the review of military sites announced by the Government in November 2016. There are around 250 married quarters on the base so the potential for up to 90 new primary-aged pupils.  
The Primary School has a PAN of 50 and a capacity of 350 and has twelve

permanent classrooms. In response to existing increased demand in the catchment area, mobile accommodation has been provided in advance of a permanent expansion of the school to provide 420 places.

**Highfield Special School, Ely**–To address long-standing accommodation deficiencies and extend teaching space to provide for growing numbers of children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). The scheme also provides a self-contained, segregated teaching and learning environment for adults with SEND aged 19-25 in line with the Council’s duty to provide for young people up to age 25.

**Samuel Pepys Special School, St Neots** – To address long-standing accommodation deficiencies and extend teaching space to provide for growing numbers of children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

5.7 The following five schemes have been identified for possible removal from the Programme.

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Reason for Removal</b>
Benwick	Scheme deemed non-essential replacement of mobile accommodation. Planning permission for an extension of the mobile will be required in due course.
Robert Arkenstall	Scheme deemed non-essential replacement of mobile accommodation. Planning permission for an extension of the mobile will be required in due course..
Wilburton	Scheme deemed non-essential replacement of mobile accommodation. Planning permission for an extension of the mobile will be required in due course.
St Neots Eastern Expansion	This scheme is no longer required as places will be provided through increasing the scope of the Wintringham Park Primary School scheme to provide 630 places (3FE) rather than the original plan of 420 places (2FE) and associated Early Years provision.
Spring Common Special School	Specialist temporary accommodation has only recently been provided with planning permission secured initially for 5 years. This provides sufficient and suitable places to meet known needs.

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

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Reason for Change in Scheme Cost</u>
St Ives, Eastfield / Westfield	£7,200k increase relating to preferred scheme option to build a new replacement 3Form Entry Primary school. The CYP Committee will receive a separate cost option appraisal report at their meeting on 13 November 2018.
St Neots, Wintringham Park	As referenced above, by increasing the size of the planned primary school at Wintringham Park to 3FE (630 places) with associated early years and childcare provision, it will no longer be necessary to proceed with the St Neots Eastern Expansion scheme.
Northstowe Campus (secondary and special school)	The requirement for piling foundations on the site will lead to an increase in total scheme cost and also extend the build time.
New secondary capacity to serve Wisbech	Scope increased to include a 60 place SEMH (Social Education and Mental Health) school in place of the leased accommodation currently used for the Wisbech site of the Unity Special School. The secondary school scheme will provide initially a 4 FE school (600 places) with 8 FE core facilities.
Cambourne West	Increased scope to now provide a 6FE school with a 300 place sixth form provision. Original scope was a 4FE school.

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

5.9 The anticipated funding sources per scheme for the draft P&C capital programme are identified in Table 5 of **Appendix 1**.

5.10 Members are also asked to note and give an, in principle agreement for a new project to be included in the Capital Business Plan on receipt of a feasibility study aimed at addressing long-standing issues at Abbey College in Ramsey and securing suitable and sufficient accommodation to meet current and forecast need for places in the catchment area. Abbey College is a large secondary academy located in Ramsey, serving the 11-18 age range. The Abbey College site in complex, located over a large area, has a number of public' routes crossing its land and includes a large listed building which is proving costly to maintain. Although the College has capacity for 1940 pupils, the Trust has reduced the Published Admissions Number (PAN) to 180 as much of the accommodation is no longer suitable for occupation due to

significant condition issues. The College has been considering options for the future delivery of secondary education and use of the buildings available for some time, and would like to work with the Council to identify a solution. Members' approval is sought for a feasibility study to be undertaken in partnership with the school and the Trust to inform plans for an 8FE school with potential capacity to expand to 10FE taking account of land in the Council's ownership alongside that in the Trust's ownership.

- 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 CYP 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.

### **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 Whilst the inquiry into the City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council's Local Plans has now concluded, resulting in the adoption of those Plans, there may still be a need to add new projects to the Capital Programme in response to the implementation of infill / windfall sites which were previously approved during the absence of a 5-year land supply.

### **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

<b>Implications</b>	<b>Officer Clearance</b>
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Martin Wade
<b>Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Martin Wade
<b>Has the impact on Statutory, Legal and Risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	Yes or No Name of Legal Officer:
<b>Are there any Equality and Diversity implications?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis
<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Joanne Dickson
<b>Are there any Localism and Local Member involvement issues?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	Yes or No Name of Officer:

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
Business Plan 2018/19 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 20/20 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