

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This document will set out the Plymouth City Council Capital Financing Strategy for 2019/20. The Strategy provides a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local public services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability.

It is now a requirement as part of the amendments implemented in the 2017/18 Treasury Management Code of Practice Guidance that all Local Authority's will need to produce a Capital Strategy each year.

The strategy will provide an overarching policy framework for the Council's capital programme and planning, and will form part of a suite of strategies which provide a holistic view of the Council's financial planning framework. With this in mind this document should be considered in conjunction with the Medium-Term Financial Strategy, Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy.

CAPITAL FRAMEWORK

The Council approved the Plymouth Plan in 2015 which sets out the strategic direction for the city.

The Plan identifies specific strategic outcomes for the Council and its partners for the medium and longer-term; these outcomes align to those set in the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan.

Performance is measured towards the delivery of the agreed outcomes and reported against on an annual basis.

In February 2018 the Council approved a budget which contained an uplift to the revenue budget of £0.250m to meet the increased costs associated with borrowing requirements to fund the capital programme. The MTFS approved by Council on 19 November contained proposals to further increase this sum by £0.450m in 2019/20, £0.800m and 2020/21 and £0.600m in 2021/22. The MTFS sets out a summary of schemes that the Council wishes to support and an indicative level of Council financial support which will assist in the delivery of those schemes which all deliver towards the city's outcomes.

GOVERNANCE

The Financial Regulations detail how capital projects are approved and added into the capital programme.

All new schemes must be fully financed and receive relevant approval by Responsible Finance Officer; up to £0.200m, or by the Leader, on the recommendation of the City Council Investment Board (CCIB), when above this threshold. Each scheme will need to detail:

- the aim of the project and any other ways of achieving it
- effects on staffing
- legal, contractual and prudential borrowing code implications
- if the Council is acting through an agent or partnership, legal advice must be sought on whether it has the power to act this way
- if it is a key decision, any comments made during consultation and the Council's response

- the estimated amount and timing of any capital and revenue spending.

All proposed new schemes will need to demonstrate how they meet the requirements of the City by presenting a Business Case for approval and detail which of the City's outcomes are being achieved and how the scheme will address this need.

Due diligence is carried out on all new proposals to determine whether the scheme is deemed suitable. Financial and capital planning reviews are carried out prior to any Business Case being presented to the City Council Investment Board to provide members with the confidence that the schemes meet the expected requirements in line with the strategic direction of the city.

Once accepted, all new schemes, which will require both finance and legal sign-offs, are published in the Executive Decision along with the Leaders decision.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The Capital Budget is the collective term which defines two key elements; the Capital Programme as approved by the Leader on recommendation of CCIB, and Future Income Assumptions which refer to the funding available for future projects yet to be approved.

The Capital Programme is the list of schemes which have a confirmed financing source and have been approved for capital investment by the Leader following consideration of a robust, evidence-based business case.

“Income Assumptions” is the term used to refer to funding that the Council expects to receive or allocate to finance schemes which have not yet been approved. Income Assumptions consist of both ringfenced and unringfenced resources.

Ringfenced resources are essentially those that can only be applied to a specific purpose and include specific grants and S106 contributions etc. Unringfenced resources can be applied to any project and include unringfenced grants and corporate borrowing etc.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Once approved, schemes are added to the capital programme for delivery.

The table below details the Capital Programme as reported to Cabinet in November 2018, including, amongst others, the following schemes:

- Derriford Transport Scheme
- Forder Valley Link Road
- Northern and Eastern Corridor Improvements
- The Box
- Oceansgate
- Asset Investment Fund
- Central Park Improvements
- Bereavement Service
- Schools Basic Need

Any adverse variance to approved schemes are required to seek further approval, with identified funding, to enable authorisation for increased expenditure providing details of the variance.

Capital Programme by Directorate

Directorate	Service	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	Total £m
Customer and Corporate Services	Customer and Corporate Services	0.240	0.306	-	-	-	0.546
	Executive Office	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Finance	6.501	3.535	0.210	-	-	10.246
	Total	6.741	3.841	0.210	-	-	10.792
People	Children, Young People and Families	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Community Connections	2.343	-	-	-	-	2.343
	Education, Participation and Schools	5.788	0.698	0.162	0.162	0.162	6.972
	Public Health	3.553	0.313	7.547	0.377	-	11.790
	Strategic Co-operative Commissioning	-	0.687	-	-	-	0.687
	Total	11.684	1.698	7.709	0.539	0.162	21.792
Place	Economic Development	97.879	47.269	22.851	0.022	-	168.021
	Strategic Planning and Infrastructure	33.412	30.928	4.591	0.220	-	69.151
	Street Services	10.226	5.323	2.000	2.000	2.000	21.549
	Total	141.517	83.520	29.442	2.242	2.000	258.721
PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL TOTAL		159.942	89.059	37.361	2.781	2.162	291.305

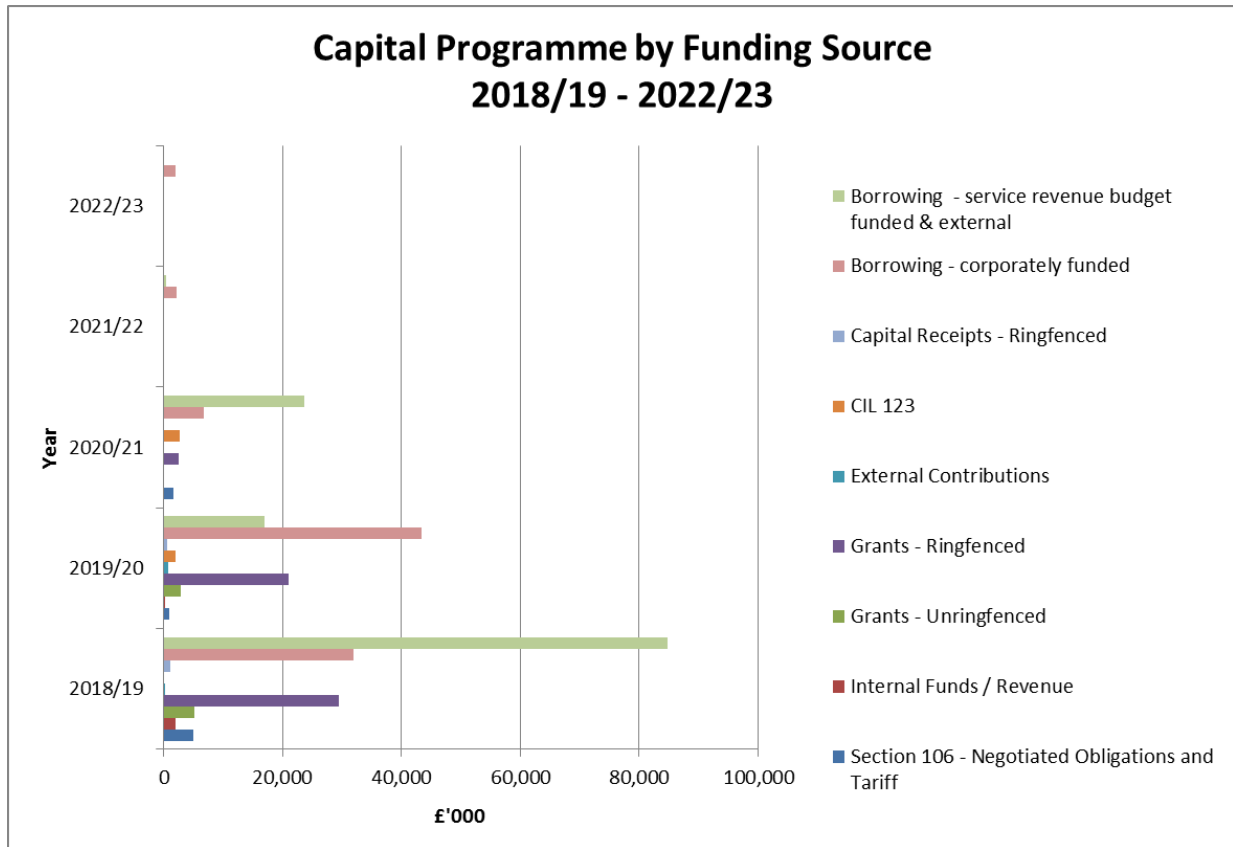
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

Capital expenditure is defined as money spent on assets, such as property or vehicles, which will provide a service benefit for more than one year. In local government this also includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets. The Council has some limited discretion on what counts as capital expenditure, for example assets costing below £10,000 (land and buildings) and £5,000 (vehicles, plant or equipment) are not capitalised and are charged to revenue in year.

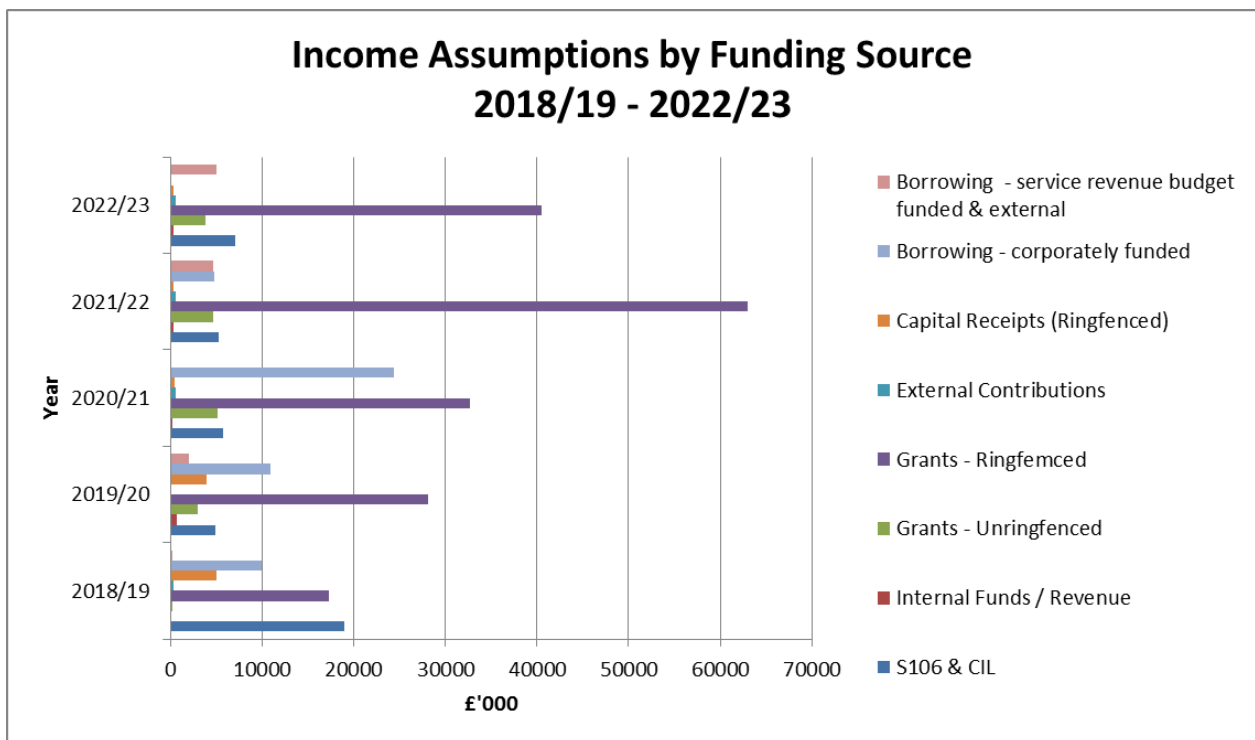
Capital expenditure is financed by a range of sources which may either be ringfenced or unringfenced. The source of financing is always identified and approved at the time of capital project approval. The capital programme is currently financed by:

- Capital Receipts;
- Grants and contributions;
- S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL);
- Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay (RCCO);
- Borrowing – both funded corporately, or where schemes deliver a saving, this is offset against the project and repaid by service.

The Council has approved medium-term capital expenditure of £291.305m as summarised below by funding source and year.



The following chart provides details of expected funding for future, unapproved capital schemes (Income Assumptions) by finance category as of November 2018.



ASSET INVESTMENT FUND

The Asset Investment Fund has a mandate to invest up to £155 million (subject to approvals) in income-producing, direct development and forward funding commercial property schemes to deliver:

- Stimulation of economic and employment growth and regeneration in the City.
- Long-term income generation (via rental revenues) to support the wider financial position of the Council.

The Asset Investment Fund has a well-defined investment strategy to manage risk. A key pillar of this is establishing a diversified portfolio with regards to property sector (retail, office and industrial), tenant type and income-expiry profile. The investment approach is also to primarily target secure investments, which generate a net initial yield in excess of 5% per annum (before debt servicing). The Fund supports the affordability of the revenue budget through the generation of long term income realisation.

The adoption of an Asset Investment Framework provides a sound basis and evaluation criteria on which future property investment acquisitions can be assessed and the performance of the existing investments monitored. This will ensure that the Council's commercial estate will provide a secure long term income stream to help front line service delivery and support the economic development of the City.

AFFORDABILITY

The Council considers all finances from a prudent perspective; this includes the assessment of affordability of all capital investments.

At the point of approval of a scheme, both the funding implications and any ongoing revenue implications are evaluated to enable informed decisions to be made regarding investment opportunities.

Project managers responsible for capital schemes requiring in excess of £0.500m will generally be expected to present a cost benefit analysis to support decision making.

The short, medium and longer-term impacts are all assessed taking into account any other wider policy implications which could impact on the decision.

As much of the capital programme is funded by borrowing, assumptions and decisions on the cost and affordability of the Council's borrowing is linked to the Public Works Loan Board interest rates, prudential indicators and the approved borrowing strategy as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council considers it's appetite to risk to be low. Risks are assessed continually from both an operational and financial perspective.

In carrying out due diligence, potential project risks are identified and relevant mitigation measures documented prior to approval.

All risks are then managed in line with the Council's risk management policy which includes documenting risks on a risk register, assigning owners, regular review of risks and Red Amber Green (RAG) rating.

Subject to careful consideration, the Council may consider investing in a higher risk initiative should there be a significant direct gain to the Council's resources or enable more effective delivery of statutory duties.

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

The Council employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. For example, the Service Director of Finance is a qualified accountant with over 20 years' experience.

The Council pays for staff to study towards relevant professional qualifications including CIPFA, ACCA, CIMA, MRICS, CIPS etc.

Where Council staff does not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Council currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisers, This approach is more cost effective than employing such staff directly, and ensures that the Council has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.