

Burnley Borough Council  
CAPITAL STRATEGY 2021 to 2026

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# Burnley Borough Council

## CAPITAL STRATEGY 2021 to 2026

### 1. BACKGROUND

The Council is committed to ensuring that the investment of capital resources reflects the Council's corporate priorities and is affordable, financially prudent and sustainable. This Capital Strategy is designed to assist in the delivery of that commitment.

The Capital Strategy is a key document and forms part of the Council's corporate strategic and planning framework with links to the overarching Strategic Plan, the Asset Management Strategy, the Treasury Management Strategy and individual Service Plans which, in turn, link the Strategic Plan to service delivery on the ground.

Providing a high level overview of how capital expenditure and capital financing contribute to the provision of Council services, the strategy also addresses the management of related risks and the implications for future financial sustainability. It outlines the governance processes for prioritisation and approval of capital scheme bids and the monitoring of the approved capital programme.

The preparation and publication of a capital strategy is a requirement of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA's) Prudential Code of Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

### 2. LINKS TO OTHER COUNCIL STRATEGIES AND PLANS

#### The Strategic Plan

The current Strategic Plan sets out the Council's overarching priorities and is developed around four main themes:

People – creating flourishing, healthy and confident communities.

Places – making the Borough a place of choice

Prosperity – promoting transformational economic change for Burnley, and

Performance – ensuring a continuous focus on improvement in all aspects of the Council's performance.

The Plan highlights a number of key commitments set against each of these themes which will guide the Council's activity.

This Capital Strategy is designed to ensure that the schemes in the capital programme are linked to and aligned with the above.

### **Asset Management Strategy (AMS)**

The AMS sets out a framework to secure the effective use of all property assets and investment in the Borough within the context of the Council's Corporate Strategy. Informed by individual Council Service Plans and working with other private and public bodies the AMS identifies ongoing requirements and opportunities to maintain, develop and optimise the Council's asset base. The results are fed into the capital programme bidding process providing an essential input to the Capital Strategy. The AMS will also identify existing property assets which are no longer required for service delivery. Where appropriate the Council's Property Disposals Framework deals with disposal of these assets generating capital receipts which may be used to fund the capital programme.

### **Treasury Management Strategy (TMS)**

The Council's capital expenditure plans and the borrowing to finance those plans are key drivers of treasury management activity. This Capital Strategy is designed to ensure, amongst other things, that the capital expenditure and associated financing as set out in the approved capital programme is affordable, financially prudent and sustainable. To assist with this, and to meet the requirements of the Prudential Code, the Council has developed a range of prudential indicators relating to levels of capital expenditure, financing costs and borrowing. In addition, the Council makes a specified minimum charge to revenue each year for the repayment of accumulated borrowing for capital purposes (the minimum revenue provision or MRP). The minimum amount is determined in accordance with Government Regulations. The Council's policies in relation to both the prudential indicators and the MRP, which are reviewed annually, are set out in the TMS.

Treasury management is also involved with ensuring the Council's day to day cash flows are adequately planned, with surplus monies being invested to minimise risk and to guarantee sufficient funds are available when needed (liquidity). These two priorities are satisfied before considering the maximisation of investment return. The TMS outlines in detail the proposed approach to deliver these objectives.

Full Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to the Executive, and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Head of Finance and Property.

## **3. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENTS**

### **Capital Expenditure**

Capital expenditure is incurred on the acquisition or creation of fixed assets and investments, or expenditure that enhances or adds to the life or value of an existing asset that is needed to provide Council services. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets that yield benefits to the Council for a period of more than one year, for example, land, buildings, vehicles, IT software. This is in contrast to revenue expenditure which is spending on the day to day running costs of services such as employee costs and supplies and services. Major schemes will be subject to a greater degree of rigour regarding bidding (detailed business case required), monitoring and review (both during the project and post-completion). Current examples of such schemes are those for the Development of

Student Accommodation at Sandygate Square and Pioneer Place - Development of Land at Curzon Street and Manchester Road.

Schemes which meet the definition of capital expenditure but with a cost lower than £10,000 are treated as revenue.

### **Capital Investments**

These are investments made for policy reasons and do not include treasury management investments which arise from the Council's cash flows and debt management activity and represent balances which need to be invested until the funds are required.

Capital investments potentially fall into two categories i.e. service investments, which are held for the purposes of operational services including regeneration, and commercial investments.

Commercial investments may include, for example, fixed assets which are held primarily for financial benefit. The Council's current commercial investment portfolio is dominated by a relatively small number of high value town centre freehold assets, the largest of which is the freehold of Charter Walk Shopping Centre.

Proposals for commercial investments will be rigorously assessed in line with other major projects. The Head of Finance and Property will ensure that the Council does not undertake a level of investment which exposes it to excessive risk compared to its financial resources.

### **Other Long-Term Liabilities**

There is a potential for the Council to make certain payments under existing contractual obligations. These are fully provided for and explained in the Statutory Statement of Accounts. Any further long-term liabilities which arise in the future will be identified and recorded by the Head of Finance and Property.

## **4. THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

The capital programme represents the Council's approved plan of capital expenditure and investments for the current and future years. It includes details of the funding of each individual capital scheme and will, in future, include the associated revenue implications.

### **Development of the Capital Programme**

The capital expenditure and investment included in the Council's approved capital programme should align with the main themes and key commitments set out in the Council's Strategic Plan. The governance processes outlined below are designed to ensure this happens.

### **Capital Bids**

Proposals for new capital schemes, which should align with the priorities set out in the Strategic Plan, will emerge from Individual Service Plans and the Asset Management Strategy as part of the annual planning process.

Full details of proposed schemes will be presented in a pro forma Capital Bid Form issued to Heads of Service at the start of the capital programme preparation process in October each year. The bid form must include the estimated capital costs, the proposed financing of those costs and any estimated future ongoing revenue costs of the scheme, together with details of the benefits the project brings to service delivery, the risks, threats and opportunities involved and links to the four themes identified in the Strategic Plan.

### **Assessment of the Bids**

The individual bids will be assessed by Management Team, who then make recommendations through the decision-making process.

Major capital schemes' bid forms are accompanied with a Business Case. These business cases must demonstrate a link between the outcomes of the project and the benefits to the Council. They must provide evidence of strategic fit, demonstrate that the scheme is affordable, achievable and financially sustainable over the long term and, where appropriate, provide sensitivity analysis of the key financial variables to illustrate the impact of changes in the original assumptions. There must also be a full analysis of the risks, threats and opportunities involved with the project.

### **Approval of Capital Programme**

A draft capital programme including previously committed schemes (both costs and financing over a five year period) is prepared and submitted for approval by the Executive/Full Council in February prior to the start of the first financial year of the new programme.

In the event that a new and essential/urgent capital scheme emerges during the financial year and must be progressed in advance of the annual process, the same disciplines of bidding, assessment and approval must be applied as appropriate.

### **Current Major Scheme Developments**

Two capital schemes are currently being developed. Both schemes address key Council priorities.

#### *Pioneer Place – Development of Land at Curzon Street and Manchester Road*

The proposed redevelopment of the Curzon Street site in the town centre will supplement the existing thriving retail and service centre with a wider leisure, cultural and social experience during the day and into the evening that will underpin Burnley as an attractive place to live work and visit. The site provides an opportunity for a major leisure-led development, bringing a cinema and new restaurants and shops into the town centre.

This scheme is also seen by UCLAN as important to its own growth in Burnley, a key component of the town centre student offer which will attract students to Burnley.

The capital cost of the project is currently forecast to be in the region of **£21.3m** and will be a major financial commitment for the Council. Currently the net cost to the Council after taking account of partners contributions is planned to be funded by borrowing. For such a major project it is essential to consider the long-term financial implications to ensure they are sustainable. Whole life costing including servicing the debt (both interest and repayment) and other associated revenue costs and

income over a 50 year period has been modelled. The model also includes a sensitivity analysis of the key financial variables to provide an indication of the financial impact should any of the original assumptions change.

#### *North West Burnley Growth Corridor*

This [£4.9m](#) project aims to deliver vital infrastructure projects, designed to support housing growth and to revitalise Padiham Town Centre, bringing in funding sources from the Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), the Environment Agency (DEFRA) and Padiham Townscape Heritage. The project brings together two key infrastructure schemes – Flood defence work along the River Calder, unlocking 240 new homes and public realm improvements along Burnley Road in Padiham Town Centre.

## **5. FUNDING THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

The availability, affordability and financial sustainability of capital funding will limit the number and value of capital schemes which can be progressed.

The main sources of capital funding are summarised below:

### Borrowing

Under the Local Government Act 2003 local authorities are free to decide their own borrowing limits but, under CIPFA's Prudential Code must ensure that, having regard to the Council's financial situation set out in the Medium Term Financial Strategy, any new capital expenditure and the associated financing is prudent, affordable and sustainable.

The annual costs of borrowing (both interest payable and provision for repayment) will be met by the Council and therefore impact directly on affordability and financial sustainability considerations. For this reason borrowing should be kept to a minimum with other sources of funding secured/used where possible.

The Prudential Code specifies certain indicators that the Council must consider and approve annually as part of its budget setting process. These include limits on external borrowing and are designed to assist in assessing the affordability and sustainability of the capital programme. While these indicators provide a useful aid to ensuring a prudent approach to capital financing they do not replace the need for a comprehensive review of the affordability of capital programme proposals.

### Capital Receipts

A capital receipt is any income (exceeding £10,000 in each individual case) from the sale of an asset. Any individual capital receipt with a value of £10,000 or less will be treated as revenue income. Capital receipts are an important source of funding for the capital programme.

Through the Asset Management Strategy the Council will identify existing assets which become surplus to requirements through, for example, changes in service delivery or transformation of ways of working. The Council's Property Disposals Framework addresses the process of surplus asset

disposal. The sale of these assets generates a capital receipt which can either be used to fund the capital programme or repay outstanding debt on assets financed from loans, subject to regulations, to reduce debt servicing costs.

It is recognised that the ability to generate capital receipts may diminish over time and this will be reflected in forward looking assumptions about the level of receipts available to finance the capital programme, showing pressures on capital budgets from 2021/22 onwards due to a projected shortfall of receipts against capital projects. This will have to be managed through a combination of sourcing additional funding, prioritisation of capital projects and reduction in scope of works where possible.

The Government has issued statutory guidance on the flexible use of capital receipts in the period to March 2022. Subject to certain limits, receipts can be used to offset the revenue cost of transformational projects which are expected to deliver future ongoing revenue savings. The guidance requires local authorities to prepare, approve, publish and maintain a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy if they wish to take advantage of this flexibility. Capital receipts are already earmarked for funding capital projects in the period covered by the statutory guidance and the Council has no current plans to use the flexibility. The position will however be kept under review.

#### Revenue Funding

Funding of capital schemes using contributions from revenue is allowed.

However, given the ongoing pressures on the Council's revenue spending, opportunities to do this are currently limited. The issues of prudence, affordability and sustainability apply equally in the case of capital expenditure funded by revenue contributions.

#### External Funding (Grants and Contributions)

The Council will seek to secure external funding to support the capital programme wherever possible.

Grants are often available in relation to specific programmes or projects and the Council will seek to maximise grant income.

However, capital schemes will not be prioritised simply because they attract either full or partial external funding. They must fit with the Council's key priorities set out in the Strategic Plan and be assessed in the same way as other capital bids.

Contributions will be sought from private sector developers where appropriate under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These contributions may be used to mitigate the impact of a development on communities by, for example, improving the infrastructure to support the development.

Contributions may also be available from local partners towards the costs of schemes.

#### Leasing

With the introduction of Prudential Borrowing this source of financing capital expenditure has become less attractive and the Council decided not to pursue the leasing option for future financing of capital assets. However, it is recognized that conditions can change and there may be instances where leasing could offer value for money. This policy will be kept under review.

### **Revenue Implications of the Capital Programme**

Capital expenditure must be sustainable in the long term through revenue support by the Council. The revenue implications of capital schemes will include the costs of associated borrowing (interest and debt repayment) and all ongoing running costs/income of the assets created.

In order to ensure that capital proposals are affordable and sustainable, the whole life revenue implications of each major capital scheme will be considered at the bidding stage and reviewed periodically during the life of the project.

The revenue impact of all capital schemes will be incorporated into the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and a longer term view taken where the financial implications of major schemes extend beyond the medium term horizon.

## **6. MANAGEMENT OF THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

### **In Year Capital Monitoring**

For each individual approved capital scheme the Head of Service will nominate a senior officer responsible for managing, monitoring and reporting on scheme progress. This includes providing updated scheme capital costs and producing a narrative explanation of progress including how any deviation from the approved costs, both in terms of amount and phasing between years will be managed.

Changes in forecast revenue costs identified as the project progresses must be reported through the regular revenue and capital monitoring processes.

The individual scheme reports are consolidated by Finance into an overall capital programme monitoring report which is submitted quarterly to the Executive and Full Council for approval. The monitoring report focuses on the overall costs of the programme and the financing of those costs. It also highlights any material changes to the programme together with an explanation of how these changes will be managed and any additional impact on the Council's revenue budget which should also be reflected in the revenue budget monitoring process.

This process is supplemented by further detailed governance requirements and controls set out in the Council's Financial Procedure Rules and Contracts Procedure Rules.

## **7. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Risk management forms an essential part of the Capital Strategy. Major capital schemes require careful management to mitigate, transfer or eliminate the potential risks which can arise. Where key

risks or opportunities are identified they should subject to the provisions and processes set out in the Council's Corporate Risk Management Strategy.

To manage risk effectively, the risks and opportunities associated with each individual capital scheme need to be identified, analysed, monitored and appropriate action taken to mitigate the threats and maximise the opportunities on an ongoing basis. Many risks will be beyond the control of the Council but must nevertheless be monitored closely throughout the project and appropriate action taken where necessary.

In the case of capital schemes risks may include the accuracy of capital cost estimates, the effect of interest rate changes on assumed borrowing costs, inflation and other market changes on estimated construction costs and future running costs/income. There is also a risk that future changes in laws or regulations may affect the costs and timing of projects potentially affecting the viability of the scheme. Specifically in relation to externally funded schemes there is a potentially significant risk that the conditions set by the funding body in terms of both the type and timing of expenditure are not met leading to a loss of anticipated grant.

Where capital investments are planned, risks will include security of capital, liquidity and yield assumptions. In such cases, the Head of Finance and Property will ensure that Members are adequately informed and understand the risk exposure.

The referendum on 23 June 2016 resulted in a decision for the United Kingdom to leave the European Union. From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 new trading arrangements are in place with the and there is currently a degree of uncertainty around the economic situation which the Council will face. This may impact a number of the risk elements set out above. The position and its effect on the Council's capital strategy will continue to be closely monitored.

The identification of the risks of each proposed scheme is a part of the capital bidding process and officers must set out the risks when submitting a bid. For major schemes the risks will be identified in the detailed business case together with mitigation actions and an assessment of the residual risk following mitigation. The Council has developed a Corporate Risk/Opportunity Impact Grid to assist in the assessment of key risks and this will be used where risks are identified in relation to major capital schemes as appropriate.

## **8. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT**

Progress of all schemes in the capital programme is monitored quarterly through the established capital monitoring process.

A further process will be developed for a formal annual review of performance (both financial and otherwise) of all major capital schemes.

There will also be a final post-completion review of each major scheme.

These reviews will be undertaken by the Capital Programme Officer Group.

The results of these reviews and lessons learned will be used to inform and improve the management of current/future projects.

## **9. KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS**

At the strategic level governance involves both Council Members and senior officers and it is important to ensure that they possess the appropriate skills and knowledge to ensure that decisions can be properly debated and understood and that scrutiny functions can be effective. Comprehensive training is provided annually to Members and key officers on a wide range of relevant issues to ensure an understanding of their roles and effective engagement in capital and treasury management matters.

At the operational level Finance plays a key role in initiating and supporting the capital programme bidding and monitoring processes. Finance Business Partners play an important role in advising service managers in the preparation of capital bids which have emerged from the service planning process and in the development of business cases for major schemes. Finance also manages the day to day treasury management processes. Training on operational treasury management issues is undertaken periodically, primarily through externally delivered courses, and regular communication from the Council's external advisers keeps staff informed and up to date on latest developments.

The Council employs external treasury management advisers. It is acknowledged that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council at all times and undue reliance will not be placed upon external advisers. However, they do provide access to valuable specialist skills and resources when required, particularly for a district council with limited in house resources.

In the recent past staffing levels and personnel have changed significantly. It is the Council's intention to carry out a review of the knowledge and skills of all involved in capital activities to ensure they are commensurate with the task. Ongoing assessments will be undertaken during each individual officer's annual Performance and Development Review. Any gaps identified will be addressed through appropriate training.