

## **SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee

**DATE:** 30<sup>th</sup> January 2020

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**WARD(S):** All

**PORTFOLIO:** Cllr. Swindlehurst, Lead Member Regeneration & Strategy

### **PART I** **FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION**

#### **CAPITAL STRATEGY: 2020 TO 2024**

##### **1 Purpose of Report**

To provide the Overview and Scrutiny Committee with an opportunity to scrutinise the Capital Strategy 2020 - 2024 and the Capital Programme for 2020-21.

##### **2 Recommendation(s)/Proposed Action**

The Committee is requested to scrutinise and comment on the Capital Strategy 2020 – 2024 and make any references to Cabinet prior to the Strategy being recommended to Council on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

The Cabinet will be requested to resolve:

- (a) Recommend that the capital strategy of **£259.0m** and the associated Minimum Revenue Provision is approved and Recommended to full Council on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020.
- (b) Note the notional costs of borrowing for the capital programme to the revenue budget will be an increase of up to **£5.916m** per annum - commencing during the period of the capital strategy to fund borrowing.
- (c) Recommend that the principles underpinning the capital programme in paragraph 5.1.2 and the Minimum Revenue Provision principles in Section 7 are approved and recommended to full council on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020.
- (d) Recommend that the appendices A and B detailing the capital programmes for the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account are approved and recommended to full council on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

##### **3 The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan**

The report helps achieve the Five Year Plan by contributing to the Council's overall financial planning processes.

#### 4 **Other Implications**

(a)Financial: As detailed within the report.

#### (b) Risk Management

<b>Recommendation from section 2 above</b>	<b>Risks/Threats/ Opportunities</b>	<b>Current Controls</b>	<b>Using the Risk Management Matrix Score the risk</b>	<b>Future Controls</b>
That the Capital Strategy Of £259.0m and the Minimum Revenue Provision is approved and recommended to full council	The Capital strategy should be both affordable and Prudent and there are Prudential Indicators in Section 6 that demonstrate these criteria being met. The Capital strategy is supported by £171m in borrowing. There are estimates of the revenue implications in terms of Interest costs and Minimum Revenue Provision. If interest rates rise faster than expected interest payable costs could impact on revenue budgets. There is the risk of escalating capital costs and overspends against budget. This could also impact on the Revenue budget going forward.	The council will work with its Treasury advisors in order to mitigate interest rate risk and ensure long term borrowing decisions are taken at the most advantageous time. The Prudential Indicators are controls. Cabinet receives update reports on the Capital Programme on a quarterly basis and Council every 6 months.	9-	The Council will look to convert some of its Temporary Borrowing which has funded Capital Expenditure in recent years to Longer Term Borrowing. This may be more expensive initially but will reduce risk in the medium term.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigating action</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
Legal	None	none
Property	None	None
Human Rights	None	None
Health and Safety	None	None
Employment Issues	None	None
Equalities Issues	None	None
Community Support	None	None

Communications	None	None
Community Safety	None	None
Financial	Detailed within the report	None
Timetable for delivery – capital programme delivered under the 80% mark	Monthly review at Capital Strategy Board and quarterly by O&S / Cabinet	Ability to increase the deliver of capital schemes
Project Capacity	None	None
Other	None	None

(c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

No specific legal implications arise from this report.

(d) Equalities Impact Assessment

Equalities Impact Assessments will be conducted, if required, for projects contained within the Capital Strategy.

## 5 Supporting Information

### 5.1 Purpose

5.1.1 The capital strategy is one of three key strategic financial documents that the Council utilises in order to deliver its corporate objectives. The Council has a wide ranging number of capital commitments and purposes. The capital strategy, as with all other corporate documents, needs to underpin the delivery of the 5 year plan for the Council through to 2024.

5.1.2 The capital strategy is guided by a variety of core principles:

- That the capital strategy is affordable within the overall financial envelope for the Council
- That the capital strategy supports the outcomes expressed in the five year plan
- Any additional capital funding in excess of the current borrowing requirement should have a neutral impact on the revenue budget over the life of the strategy excluding delivering statutory capital schemes e.g. ICT compliance
- That the Council maximises its assets to generate revenue savings or capital receipts in line with the asset management strategy and the objectives of the corporate plan
- To deliver value for money through 'Invest to Save projects' to generate on-going revenue savings and to ensure that whole life costs are captured
- That where borrowing is required, it is undertaken in line with CIPFA's prudential code
- To take into account the asset management strategy, including highways & transport plans
- That there is a ten year payback on general fund secured capital schemes

### 5.2 Current Medium Term Financial Position

5.2.1 As detailed in the Council's Revenue Budget report 2020/21 the Council is facing difficult years ahead with increased demand led pressures.

- 5.2.2 As detailed within the Treasury Management Strategy, the Council will only borrow as a last resort once it has exhausted all other sources of funding; however, revenue monies need to be set aside to fund any additional borrowing costs otherwise the Council will not have sufficient resources to repay its borrowings if that occurs. The Council is currently utilising short-term borrowing rates as these are currently at historically low levels and anticipated to remain low for the next decade. There is however some interest rate risk in adopting this approach, i.e. a risk to the council if interest rates start to rise. The council works closely with its Treasury Management advisers to calculate the best time to borrow longer-term through the Public Works Loans Board (or other sources) in order to reduce funding risk.
- 5.2.3 The summarised capital programme has been provided below in Table 1.1. This table highlights the key expenditure areas and the financing requirement for the capital programme over the period of the strategy. The Council's capital strategy is now over a four year period, and it is over this period that the Council needs to consider if additional borrowing is required. For example, if the first year showed a net cost of £10m but four year strategy showed £2.5m p.a. of net capital receipts, then the Council could take the decision not to borrow the £10m over the longer term, and finance the capital programme through short term borrowing initially that would be reduced by the net receipts coming into the capital programme.

**Table 1.1 Summarised Capital Programme**

Capital Expenditure and Financing (estimate)	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	2019-2024 Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund	136.5	147.1	42.8	16.8	10.0	216.7
HRA	34.6	16.8	15.8	4.8	4.8	42.3
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>259.0</b>
Grant Funded	32.8	33.8	9.0	4.4	1.5	48.7
Section 106	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	11.0
Capital Receipts	4.9	2.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.7
Major Repairs Reserve	14.7	8.9	1.5	3.8	3.8	18.1
RCCO	10.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5
Borrowing *	105.7	114.3	40.8	9.4	6.4	171.0
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>259.0</b>

- 5.2.4 The total revenue financing required to fund the capital strategy's borrowing requirement of **£171.0m** is **£5.916m** over 4 years. This is where there is a strong alignment between the treasury management strategy and the capital strategy. The Council has some short term cash funding available for the first year of the capital strategy, but will be required to fund the remaining programme. It is absolutely vital that the Council begins to set aside revenue funding to finance long term capital

commitments during the life of the capital strategy, and this is linked to the Minimum Revenue Provision detailed further below in this report.

- 5.2.5 Table 1.2 shows the cost of borrowing to finance the capital programme. The annual minimum required to be set aside for **£171.0m** of capital borrowing (given the main assets being built this would be over an assumed 60 year lifecycle) would equate to an increase in revenue cost of borrowing of **£2.742m** from 2020/21 rising to **£5.916m** in 2023/24 if the Council went out to borrow from the PWLB<sup>1</sup>. As noted above, at present, the Council will utilise any internal balances first before undertaking any new borrowings. There is a cost of doing this, but this is far lower than borrowing with average returns realising approximately 1%.

**Table 1.2 Cost of borrowing to finance the capital programme**

Cost of borrowing	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
Cumulative borrowing	114,280,000	155,080,000	166,370,000	170,970,000
PWLB interest cost p.a.	2,742,720	3,721,920	3,992,880	4,103,280
MRP		1,267,830	1,648,515	1,812,922
Revenue	2,742,720	4,989,750	5,641,395	5,916,202

### 5.3 Key elements

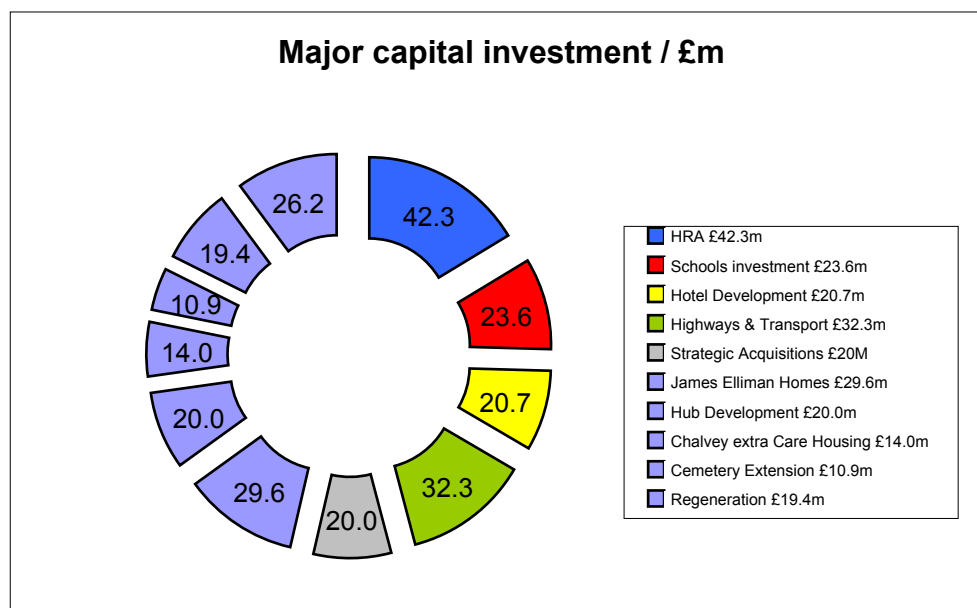
- 5.3.1 As can be seen from Table 1.1, of the capital programme funded via general sources, broadly 15% relates to expenditure through the Housing Revenue Account and 85% on other general fund activity.

- 5.3.2 There are some significant items in the capital programme for the future financial years, these include:

- Expansions to the Borough's Primary and Secondary schools - £23.6m
- Improvements to the Council's housing stock and infrastructure - £42.3m
- Investment in James Elliman Homes - £29.6m
- New hotel on the Old Library site in the centre of Slough - £20.7m
- Hub Development - £20.0m
- Highways & Transport - £32.3m

<sup>1</sup> Assuming borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board at the rate as at 9th January 2020 of 2.40%

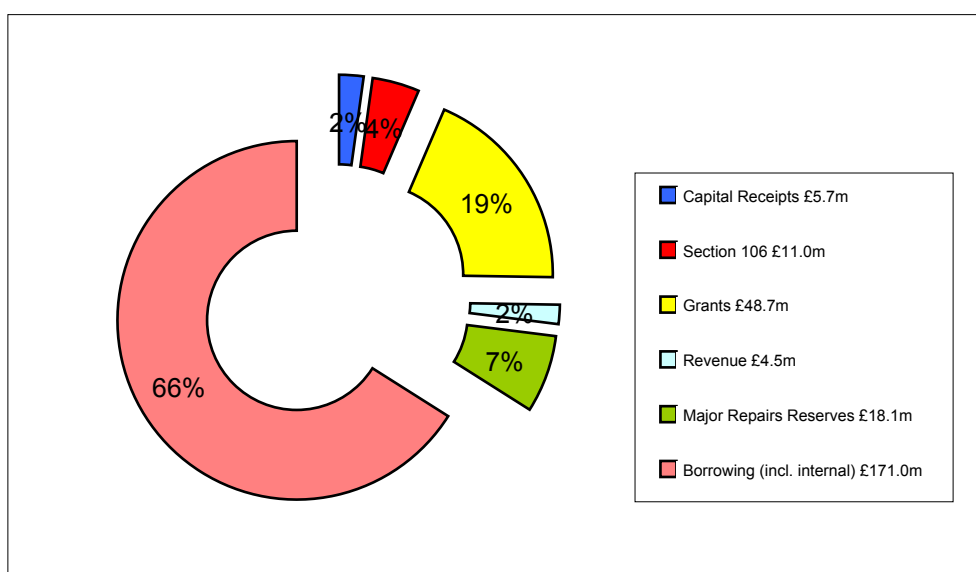
**Chart 2.1: Key items included in the Capital Strategy**



## 5.4 Financing the capital programme & prudential code

5.4.1 The Council has a variety of sources of funding for the capital strategy and these are summarised below:

**Chart 2.2: Capital financing / £m: 2020-24**



5.4.2 The majority of the Council's General Fund Capital Funding will come from borrowing as the level of grant funding diminishes. The HRA Capital Programme is funded from the Major Repairs Reserve, Revenue and Capital Receipts. The Council is actively reviewing its assets, and more detail of this is included within the Asset Management Strategy. This review is looking at assets that the Council holds across the Borough and is seeking to maximise returns from these, be this by maximising revenue streams from the asset or through disposal.

## 5.5 The main sources of income are:

### 5.5.1 Capital Receipts

The prime areas of General Fund capital receipts in recent years has come from monies received via the Council involvement within the Slough Urban Renewal Partnership (SUR). This is income derived from the sale of various sites included within the initial Option Agreement with SUR (eg Ledgers Road and Wexham Nursery).

The majority of HRA capital receipts arise from the sale of Council homes under the Right to Buy regime. Under the changes to the RTB regime, the Council has signed an agreement with the Government allowing it retaining a high proportion of those capital receipts provided they are used to build 'replacement' affordable/social homes.

## 5.5.2 Grant Funding

The Council receives a variety of capital funding grants from various Government departments. The Council strategy is based on the assumptions that all transport related expenditure is funded entirely within grant funds received from Government. The Council will seek every opportunity to maximise its use of grant funding across the organisation as well as utilise any opportunities from HRA funding.

## 5.5.3 Section 106 receipts

The Council also partially funds its capital programme from Section 106 receipts. The Council holds approximately £10.2m s106 receipts, which can be used on various projects over the next 10 years. It is planned to use £3m of Section 106 Contributions to fund the 2019-20 Capital Programme, with the remaining £7.2m to be used to part fund the 2020-24 Capital Strategy. Additional section 106 Contributions are likely to be received during the period of the 2020-24 Capital strategy and will always be used where possible in order to reduce the need to borrow. A summary of Section 106 Contributions currently available is shown in Table 1.3 below.

**Table 1.3 Section 106 Contributions**

	<b>Total Deposited</b>	<b>Total Spent</b>	<b>Current Balance</b>	<b>Committed</b>	<b>Uncommitted</b>
Open Space maintenance	1,588,077.80	115,851.34	1,472,226.46	824,696.33	647,530.13
Open Space Capital	1,247,051.27	25,135.34	1,221,915.93	1,153,875.52	68,040.41
Public Realm	255,019.85	255,019.85	0.00		0.00
Town Centre	39,818.02	39,818.02	0.00		0.00
Affordable Housing	4,743,074.05	4,280,757.65	462,316.40	437,316.40	25,000.00
Education	8,143,519.96	7,442,220.70	701,299.26	701,299.26	0.00
Highways & Transport	1,855,397.41	949,094.36	906,303.05	938,653.05	-32,350.00
Windsor Road/Conference Centre	231,943.54		231,943.54	231,943.54	0.00
Transport Vision	678,920.82		678,920.82	678,920.82	0.00
Bus Gates/stops	142,583.96	14,799.00	127,784.96	107,777.18	20,007.78
RTPI	193,298.38	18,998.38	174,300.00		174,300.00
Cycleway	590,855.54	129,236.35	461,619.19	234,619.19	227,000.00
Stoke Road	1,797,363.17		1,797,363.17	1,797,363.17	0.00
Travel Plan	217,523.45	13,500.00	204,023.45	177,849.57	26,173.88
Bus Pass Contribution	1,295,700.00	0.00	1,295,700.00	1,295,700.00	0.00
Highway Cleansing Maintenance	49,187.18	0.00	49,187.18	49,187.18	0.00
Parking	201,374.93	0.00	201,374.93	142,732.73	58,642.20
Air Quality/Electric Vehicle & Car Club	299,772.55	77,483.14	222,289.41	189,939.41	32,350.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,570,481.88</b>	<b>13,361,914.13</b>	<b>10,208,567.75</b>	<b>8,961,873.35</b>	<b>1,246,694.40</b>

#### **5.5.4 Flexible use of Capital Receipts**

Revenue expenditure where it is forecast that they will generate ongoing savings to Slough's net service expenditure and/or transform service delivery can be funded by the flexible use of capital receipts. To date officers calculate that £27.724m of additional capital receipts could be utilised under this initiative. The Council will continue to make use of this to fund certain revenue-related change costs in line with the approved strategy.

#### **5.6 Revenue Contributions**

- 5.6.1 These will be minimised wherever possible; the most effective way to fund capital expenditure is through spreading the cost of the asset over the lifetime of the asset. However, in some circumstances, where the Council might receive one-off monies for example, funding a capital scheme from revenue sources might be more beneficial. The majority of revenue contributions are to fund the HRA Capital Programme. Here voluntary revenue contributions are used to increase the value of the Major Repairs Reserve, a Balance Sheet reserve utilised to fund the HRA Capital Programme.

#### **5.7 Borrowing**

- 5.7.1 Where the Council has capital commitments that exceed its funding sources from the above, the Council is required to borrow in line with the prudential code. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) prudential code governs how Council borrows funds and ensures that it does so within an affordable framework. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to have regard to the CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code) when determining how much money it can afford to borrow. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure, within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent and sustainable, and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice. Where the Authority finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to MHCLG's Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision.
- 5.7.2 The broad aim of the Guidance is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.
- 5.8 Revenue contributions (HRA). The abolition of the HRA subsidy system and its replacement by the self-financing regime from April 2012 has enabled the HRA to retain more of its rental income. This additional income is being used to support the building of affordable homes in the capital programme as well as other elements of the capital programme. As a result, new affordable/social homes will be built within the Borough to help replace those sold under the Right to Buy (RTB) regime.



- 5.9 Major Repairs Reserve (HRA). This reserve is a revenue funded reserve used to maintain the Council's housing stock at a 'Decent Homes' standard and is a major contributor to funding the HRA capital programme.

## 6 **Prudential Indicators**

- 6.1 The Prudential Code sets out the following indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

**Estimates of Capital Expenditure:** The Council's planned capital expenditure and financing may be summarised as follows.

**Table 1.4: Capital Programme**

<b>Capital Expenditure and Financing</b>	<b>31.03.20 Revised</b>	<b>31.03.21 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.22 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.23 Estimate</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
General Fund	131	147	43	17
HRA	35	17	16	5
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>
Capital Receipts	5	2	3	
Grants & Contributions	36	37	12	7
Revenue	10			1
Reserves	20	11	3	4
Borrowing (incl. internal)	95	114	41	10
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>

**Table 1.5 Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement:**

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) measures the Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.

<b>Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>31.03.20 Revised</b>	<b>31.03.21 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.22 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.23 Estimate</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
General Fund	509	603	635	655
HRA	164	168	178	178
<b>Total CFR</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>833</b>

The CFR is forecast to rise by £160m over the next three years. This represents capital expenditure which has no sources of funding (such as Grants, Revenue Contribution, Capital receipts, Section 106 Agreements). This increase will therefore be funded from external and internal borrowing.

**Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement:** In order to ensure that over the medium term debt will only be for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years. This is a key indicator of prudence.

**Table 1.6 Estimates of Gross Debt**

<b>Debt</b>	<b>31.03.20 Revised</b>	<b>31.03.21 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.22 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.23 Estimate</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Borrowing	588	676	713	733
Leases	6	25	25	25
PFI liabilities	33	31	29	28
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>786</b>

Total debt is expected to remain below the CFR during the forecast period.

**Operational Boundary for External Debt:** The operational boundary is based on the Council's estimate of most likely (i.e. prudent but not worst case) scenario for external debt. It links directly to the Authority's estimates of capital expenditure, the capital financing requirement and cash flow requirements, and is a key management tool for in-year monitoring. Other long-term liabilities comprise finance lease, Private Finance Initiative and other liabilities that are not borrowing but form part of the Council's debt.

**Table 1.7 Operational Boundary**

<b>Operational Boundary</b>	<b>2019/20 Limit</b>	<b>2020/21 Limit</b>	<b>2021/22 Limit</b>	<b>2022/23 Limit</b>
Borrowing	584	712	754	774
Other long-term liabilities	39	59	59	59
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>833</b>

**Authorised Limit for External Debt:** The authorised limit is the affordable borrowing limit determined in compliance with the Local Government Act 2003. It is the maximum amount of debt that the Council can legally owe. The authorised limit provides headroom over and above the operational boundary for unusual cash movements.

**Table 1.8 Authorised Limit**

<b>Authorised Limit</b>	<b>2019/20 Limit £m</b>	<b>2020/21 Limit £m</b>	<b>2021/22 Limit £m</b>	<b>2022/23 Limit £m</b>
Borrowing	584	742	784	804
Other long-term liabilities	39	59	59	59
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>863</b>

**Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream:** This is an indicator of affordability and highlights the revenue implications of existing and proposed capital expenditure by identifying the proportion of the revenue budget required to meet financing costs, net of investment income.

**Table 1.9 Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream**

<b>Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream</b>	<b>2019/20 Revised %</b>	<b>2020/21 Estimate %</b>	<b>2021/22 Estimate %</b>	<b>2022/23 Estimate %</b>
General Fund	2.8	4.3	5.1	5.9
HRA	12.8	13.0	12.94	12.8

**Adoption of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code:** The Council adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2017 Edition (The Code). It fully complies with the Codes recommendations.

## **7 Minimum Revenue Provision Statement**

- 7.1 Where the Council finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Council to have regard to the Department for Communities and Local Government's Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision (the CLG Guidance) most recently issued in 2012.

- 7.2 The broad aim of the CLG Guidance is to ensure that debt is repaid over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.
- 7.3 The CLG Guidance requires the Council to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year, and recommends a number of options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP.
- 7.4 CLG has issued guidance on the calculation of MRP, including a number of methods which it considers to be prudent. The guidance is clear that authorities are also free to devise other methods they consider prudent.
- 7.5 The guidance details:
- **A: Regularity Method: Finance leases and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) :** MRP on assets acquired through finance leases and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) should be equal to the cash payments that reduce the outstanding liability each year.
  - **B: CFR Method: Capital expenditure incurred before 1st April 2008:** MRP on all capital expenditure incurred before 1st April 2008, and on expenditure funded by supported borrowing thereafter, is equal to 4% of the opening CFR with some optional adjustments.
  - **C: Asset Life/ Depreciation Method: Unsupported Capital Expenditure (“Prudential” borrowing):** MRP on expenditure incurred from April 2008 onwards that is funded by unsupported “prudential” borrowing should be calculated by reference to the asset’s useful life, using either a straight line or an annuity method, starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. This may also be used for supported Non-HRA capital expenditure if the Council chooses. There is no requirement to charge MRP in respect of HRA capital expenditure funded from borrowing.

Here, the Council has three broad options:

- Option 1: the 4% reducing balance method
  - Option 2: the straight line asset life method, and
  - Option 3: the annuity asset life method.
- 7.6 Up to 2015/16 the Council used Option 1 respect of supported capital expenditure funded from borrowing and Option 2 in respect of unsupported capital expenditure funded from borrowing and Private Finance Initiative schemes. MRP in respect of leases brought on Balance Sheet under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) based Accounting Code of Practice matched the annual principal repayment for the associated deferred liability.
- 7.7 The council MRP Policy changed in 2017/18. At a time of increasing pressure on the revenue budget, savings in the annual cost of MRP may reduce the need for savings to be made in front line services. During 2016-17 the Council’s Treasury

Management advisors were commissioned to conduct a review of MRP, and advisors recommended moving to an annuity basis (Option 3) for both supported and unsupported capital expenditure (including PFI liability) with effect from 1st April 2016. This reduced the MRP charged in this and for future years for the foreseeable future though it is estimated to become a cost to the council in 2037/38.

- 7.8 This change to the previous MRP policy resulted in a credit from the overprovision made in previous years (approximately £3.6m). The benefit arising will be applied prospectively, spread over a period of 10 to 15 years to link in with the Medium Term Financial Planning process. This “recovery” method is in line with guidance issued by the National Audit Office (NAO).
- 7.9 Capital expenditure incurred during 2019/20 would not be subject to a MRP charge until 2020/21.

Based on the Council's latest estimate of its Capital Financing Requirement on 31st March 2020, the budget for MRP is shown in Table 1.10 below. The table below differs from Table 1.2 as it includes the charging of MRP on unfinanced capital expenditure incurred prior to the 2020-21 financial year. Also where resources allow the council will consider using capital receipts to fund MRP in order to relieve pressure on the Revenue budget.

**Table 1.10 MRP Method – Option 3 (Annuity)**

31 March	2020	2021	2022	2023
	£k	£k	£k	£k
50 Year Annuity MRP charge	3,208	4,362	5,707	6,173
Over provision of £3.6m spread over 10 years:	(360)	(360)	(360)	(360)
MRP Charge	2,848	4,002	5,347	5,813

## **8 Community Investment Fund**

- 8.1 The Community Investment Fund programme for 2020/21 has an indicative budget of £1.050m with the majority to be spent on neighbourhood enhancements through identified member need in the wards across the Borough. All elected Councillors will have £20,000 each to spend on Capital projects of their choosing and Cabinet has an additional Community Investment Fund Capital Allocation of £210,000. The only stipulation is that this must be capital and not revenue expenditure. Allocations are for individual councillors but two or more Councillors can pool resources in order to fund a larger project. Thus far orders have been raised for Park and Recreation Ground improvements, footway and alleyway resurfacing and improvements to green verges.

## **9 Comments of Other Committees**

The Capital Strategy will be considered by Cabinet on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2020. Any comments from the Overview and Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Cabinet and considered in making its recommendations to Council on 20th February 2020.

10     **Conclusion**

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee is requested to scrutinise the Capital Strategy 2020-2024.

11     **Appendices Attached**

- 'A'       -       Summary of draft 2019-24 General Fund strategy
- 'B'       -       Summary of draft 2019-24 HRA strategy

12     **Background Papers**

- '1'       -       Local Government Finance consultation and final settlement – 2020
- '2'       -       Revenue Budget Report 2020/21
- '3'       -       Asset Management Strategy

## **Appendix A – General Fund Capital programme**

<b>Cost Centre</b>	<b>Scheme Name</b>	<b>19-20 Final</b>	<b>20-21</b>	<b>21-22</b>	<b>22-23</b>	<b>23-24</b>	<b>Total 2020-24</b>
	<b>Children, Learning and Skills</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	Early Years & Prevention						
P749	Children's Centres Refurbishments	132					
P142	Children's Centres IT	24					
P196	Early Years Service Capital Development Programme	500	250	250	250		750
	Total Early Years & Prevention	656	250	250	250	0	750
	Schools						
P051	Primary Expansions	477	250	100			350
P076	Town Hall Conversion	100					0
P093	Schools Modernisation Programme	532	890	600	600	200	2,290
P101	SEN Resources Expansion	3,955	1,250	250	250	250	2,000
P783	Schools Devolved Capital	100	90	80	80	80	330
P673	DDA/SENDA Access Works	50					0
P139	323 High St/Haybrook	54					0
P153	Special School Expansion	437	3,340	9,150	1,600		14,090
P095	Secondary Expansion Programme	13,378	1,800			2,000	3,800
P207	Refurbishment of Wexham House	75					0
	<b>Total Schools</b>	<b>19,158</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>10,180</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>22,860</b>
	<b>Total Children, Learning &amp; Skills</b>	<b>19,814</b>	<b>7,870</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>23,610</b>
	<b>Place &amp; Development</b>						
	<b>Environmental Services</b>						
P580	Mayrise Insourcing	21					
P176	Refuse fleet & Grounds Plant equipment	459					

<b>Cost Centre</b>	<b>Scheme Name</b>	<b>19-20 Final</b>	<b>20-21</b>	<b>21-22</b>	<b>22-23</b>	<b>23-24</b>	<b>Total 2020-24</b>
	<b>Environmental Services Continued</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
P581	Domestic Wheeled Bins & Containers	125	125	125	125	125	500
P219	Urban Tree Challenge Fund		1,023				1,023
P177	Recycling Initiatives		500	500			1,000
	<b>Total Environmental Services</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,523</b>
	<b>Housing People Services</b>						
P006	Disabled Facilities Grant	564	550	550	550	550	2,200
P184	Refurbishment 2 Victoria St and 34 Herschel St	28					
	<b>Total Housing People Services</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2,200</b>
	<b>Housing Development &amp; Contracts</b>						
P194	Compulsory Purchase Order Reserve	430	1,645				1,645
P181	Nova House Capital Loan	1,045	5,000				5,000
P208	Chalvey Extra Care Housing	500	14,800				14,800
	<b>Total Housing Development &amp; Contracts</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>21,445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,445</b>
	<b>Building Management</b>						
P185	Manor Park Hall & Comm Centre Refurbishment	13					0
P146	Arbour Park Community Sports Facility	42					0
P191	Fire Risk Assessment Works	498					0
P193	Purchase new Corporate HQ	7,591	3,000				3,000
	Customer & Accommodation	4,000					0
	<b>Total Building Management</b>	<b>12,144</b>	<b>3,000</b>				<b>3,000</b>
	<b>Total Place &amp; Development</b>	<b>15,316</b>	<b>26,643</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>29,168</b>



<b>Cost Centre</b>	<b>Scheme Name</b>	<b>19-20 Final</b>	<b>20-21</b>	<b>21-22</b>	<b>22-23</b>	<b>23-24</b>	<b>Total 2020-24</b>
	<b>Finance &amp; Resources</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	<b>Digital &amp; Strategic IT</b>						
P145/P161	Financial Systems Upgrade	1,000	500				500
P084	IT Infrastructure Refresh	3,345	3,350	350	350	350	4,400
P183	Management Information Centre	110					
	<b>Total Digital &amp; Strategic IT</b>	<b>4,455</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>4,900</b>
	<b>Finance</b>						
P871	Community Investment Fund	1,825	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	4,200
	<b>Total Finance</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>4,200</b>
	<b>Total Finance &amp; Resources</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>9,100</b>
	<b>Adults and Communities</b>						
	<b>Adult Social Care Operations</b>						
P331	Social Care IT Developments	486					
P577	Learning Disability Change Programme	912					
P133	Extra Care Housing	0				1,844	1,844
P195	Autism Capital Grant	6					
	<b>Total Adult Social Care Operations</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,844</b>
	<b>Regulatory Services</b>						
P083	Cemetery Extension	151	5,700	2,000	2,000	1,233	10,933
P873	Crematorium Project	54					
P198	Allotments Improvement Project	535					
	<b>Total Regulatory Services</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>10,933</b>
	<b>Communities &amp; Leisure</b>						
P107	Repairs to Montem	39					

<b>Cost Centre</b>	<b>Scheme Name</b>	<b>19-20 Final</b>	<b>20-21</b>	<b>21-22</b>	<b>22-23</b>	<b>23-24</b>	<b>Total 2020-24</b>
	<b>Finance &amp; Resources</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
P162	Community Leisure Facilities	153	66				66
P141	Langley Leisure Centre	725					
P969	Salt Hill Leisure	1,000					
P165	Leisure Centre Farnham Road	4,348					
P164	New Ice	700					
	<b>Total Communities &amp; Leisure</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>66</b>				<b>66</b>
	<b>Total Adults &amp; Communities</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,077</b>	<b>12,843</b>
	<b>Regeneration</b>	<b>£'000</b>					
	<b>Regeneration Development</b>						
P204	Hub Development	100	5,000	5,000	5,000		15,000
P205	Youth Hub		5,000				5,000
P127	Demolition Montem/TVU Site	1,950	1,950				1,950
P171	Slough Basin	76					0
P135	Plymouth Road	123					0
P172	TVU development	9,031	4,000				4,000
P156	Strategic Acquisition fund	26,303	20,000				20,000
P159	Hotel development	17,271	20,673				20,673
P206	Refurbishment 32 Chalvey Road East	75					0
P178	Lease surrender Serena Hall	85					0
P179	James Elliman Homes	13,900	13,000	16,600			29,600
P056	Slough Dog Recreation Area	16					0
	<b>Total Regeneration Development</b>	<b>68,930</b>	<b>69,623</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,223</b>
	<b>Regeneration Delivery</b>						
P180	Capital works following Stock Condition Survey	3,799	2,400	2,400	2,400		7,200
	<b>Total Regeneration Delivery</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,400</b>		<b>7,200</b>

Cost Centre	Scheme Name	19-20 Final	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	Total 2020-24
	<b>Planning &amp; Transport</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
P174/ P111	Highways Maintenance Programme	1,384	1,289	1,289	1,289	1,289	5,156
P112	Highways & Payments Improvements		1,000	500	500	500	2,500
P728	Highway Reconfigure & Resurface	634	500	500	500	500	2,000
	<b>Total Planning &amp; Transport</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>9,656</b>
	<b>Major Infrastructure Projects</b>						
P102	Local Sustainable Transport Fund	191					0
P149/P098	A332 Windsor Road Widening Scheme LEP	1,500					0
P192	LTP Implementation Plan	771	400				400
P160	LED Upgrade	2,150					0
P881	Colnbrook Bypass	0	129				129
P186	Bridge Capital Works	108	1,600				1,600
P201	Stoke Road LEP	1,349	9,540				9,540
P202	MRT Phase 2 LEP	2,270	11,000				11,000
P157	Burnham Station LEP	668					0
P053	Langley Station LEP	764					0
P579	A4 Cycle	298					0
P188	Community Transport Fleet	630					0
	<b>Total Major Infrastructure Projects</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>22,669</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,669</b>
	<b>Environmental Quality &amp; Land Charges</b>						
P155	Air Quality Monitoring	76	38				38
P125	Electric Vehicle Network	177	600	400	200		1,200
P170	Carbon Management-Fleet Challenge	29	970				970
P168	Re-fit Programme	154	1,334	500			1,834
P203	Car Club	100	500	100	100		700

<b>Cost Centre</b>	<b>Scheme Name</b>	<b>19-20 Final</b>	<b>20-21</b>	<b>21-22</b>	<b>22-23</b>	<b>23-24</b>	<b>Total 2020-24</b>
	<b>Environmental Quality &amp; Land Charges Continued</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
	Environmental Initiatives-match funding		1,000	500			1,500
	<b>Total Environmental Quality &amp; Land Charges</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,242</b>
	<b>Total Regeneration</b>	<b>85,982</b>	<b>101,923</b>	<b>27,789</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>141,990</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136,501</b>	<b>147,102</b>	<b>42,794</b>	<b>16,844</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>216,711</b>
	FUNDING						
	Grant Funded	32,825	33,816	8,995	4,398	1,525	48,734
	Borrowing	100,676	110,286	30,799	9,446	6,446	156,977
	Section 106	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	11,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136,501</b>	<b>147,102</b>	<b>42,794</b>	<b>16,844</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>216,711</b>

## **Appendix B – HRA Capital programme**

[illegible]

	<b>Housing Revenue Account Funding</b>						
	RCCO	(10,000)	(1,500)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(4,500)
	Capital Receipts	(4,915)	(2,400)	(3,305)	0	0	(5,705)
	Major Repairs Reserve	(14,719)	(8,922)	(1,535)	(3,823)	(3,849)	(18,129)
	Borrowing	(5,000)	(3,991)	(10,000)			(13,991)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(34,634)</b>	<b>(16,813)</b>	<b>(15,840)</b>	<b>(4,823)</b>	<b>(4,849)</b>	<b>(42,325)</b>