

## CORPORATE CAPITAL STRATEGY

### PURPOSE

This strategy sets out the Council's approach to capital investment and the approach that will be followed in making decisions in respect of the Council's Capital assets.

Capital investment is an important ingredient in ensuring the Council's vision is achieved and given that capital resources are limited it is critical that the Council makes best use of these resources.

The Strategy sets the policy framework for the development, management and monitoring of this investment and forms a key component of the Council's planning alongside the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

It sets out the strategic influences on the Council's capital investment plan and how the Council is going to work with these influences to bring about the best advantage to meet local needs – including working with Partners:

- the Local Enterprise Partnerships (Greater Birmingham and Solihull and Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent) of which the council is a Member;
- the West Midlands Combined Authority as a Non-Constituent member;
- Staffordshire Commissioner for Police, Fire and Rescue and Crime;

with the aim to drive economic regeneration, deliver local plan objectives and access inward investment to support the delivery of local capital priorities.

The Council plans to update its approach to Asset Management and long term asset planning to improve the way strategic property objectives can be delivered. This will enable the development of a longer term plan for the management and maintenance of its assets, whilst identifying the funding ambition gap to maximise inward investment opportunities for funding from Partners.

It also demonstrates that the Council has regard to the Prudential Code for Capital Finance by giving a clear and concise view of how much it can afford to borrow and its risk appetite. It is intended to give a high level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability.

### Summary Capital Investment Plan

Capital Programme	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
General Fund	1,579	1,356	831	1,104	951
HRA	10,246	9,502	8,377	9,454	9,283

The General Fund capital programme will require unsupported borrowing of £2.7m over the next 5 years subject to the exploration and availability of alternative funding. Key Schemes include:

- Gateways £190k (including £120k S106 receipts/CIL);
- Disabled Facilities Grants, £650k p.a. (including £400k p.a. BCF grant);
- Replacement Castle Grounds Play Area 2021/22, £375k;
- Energy Efficiency Upgrades-Commercial and Industrial Units, £75k p.a.
- Street lighting £400k;
- Technology, £400k;
- Castle, £400k;
- CCTV, £240k;
- Asset Management Database £150k;
- Castle lighting, £40k

The HRA capital programme can be fully funded through projected capital resources. Key HRA Schemes:

- HRA Business plan works to dwellings, £32.2m;
- Street lighting £599k;
- High Rise fire doors £1.46m;
- Retention of Garage Sites, £3.5m;
- Regeneration & Other acquisitions, £9m

### **Impact on Medium Term Financial Plan**

The General Fund capital programme will require unsupported borrowing of £2.7m over the next 5 years which will be funded through internal borrowing (with an associated loss of investment interest) and will require provision for debt repayment.

The HRA capital programme will be funded through capital receipts and annual revenue contributions of c.£7m.

### **Summary of Risk Assessment**

Risks specific to the capital programme and the capital strategy are managed in accordance with the Council's Risk Management Policy and are recorded and monitored through the Pentana Performance Management system. Risks are monitored on an ongoing basis as part of routine risk management practices and are reviewed and updated where appropriate as part of the refresh of the Capital Strategy. Risks specific to the capital strategy are included in a table at **Annex C**. They align with other corporate risk registers and are informed by project/programme level risks to ensure risks are monitored and managed from operational through to strategic level.

## The Capital Strategy

The Capital Strategy is a 'live' and dynamic document, which will update and evolve as strategic influences and priorities change. The Corporate Capital Strategy will be reviewed annually and an update presented to Council in February each year as part of the MTFS report. However should a significant situation arise, whether it be a policy matter, an investment opportunity or a new risk for example, an update to the Capital Strategy will be presented to Members as part of the quarterly performance report.

The Capital Strategy will:

- Reflect Members' priorities as set out in the Corporate Plan including the approach to the allocation of its capital resources and how this links to its priorities at a corporate and service level;
- Balance the need to maintain the Council's existing asset base against its future ambition and associated long term asset needs, and consolidate assets where appropriate;
- Recognise that growth is the strategic driver for financial self-sufficiency;
- Be affordable in the context of the Council's MTFS;
- Seek to ensure value for money through achieving a return on investment or by supporting service efficiency and effectiveness;
- Be flexible to respond to evolving service delivery needs;
- Seek to maximise investment levels through the leveraging of external investment through working with regional/County partners;
- Recognise the value of assets for delivering long-term growth as opposed to being sold to finance capital expenditure;
- Recognise the financial benefits and risks from growth generated through investment to support investment decisions; and
- Reflect the service delivery costs associated with growth when assessing the level of resources available for prudential borrowing.

The capital strategy informs the strategic direction of capital investment through consideration of strategic priorities and objectives. It feeds into the annual revenue budget and MTFS by informing the revenue implications of capital funding decisions. The implications for the MTFS are fully considered before any capital funding decisions are confirmed.

The Strategy is supported by the leadership of the Council, including the Chief Executive and the Leader of the Council. The recently updated CIPFA Prudential Code now requires that 'the chief finance officer should report explicitly on the affordability and risk associated with the capital strategy and where appropriate have access to specialised advice to enable them to reach their conclusions.' The statement below is the response of the Executive Director Finance:-

Affordability and risk are key considerations within this capital strategy. The key principles articulated are that the strategy must support the financial viability of the Council, and that payback should be a key consideration of the strategy.

The capital investments detailed within the strategy provide for a number of regeneration opportunities. Robust risk management is also a requirement of our strategy. Business cases for new schemes are required to ensure that risks are adequately considered. The most significant risks are currently capacity to deliver individual projects, and adequately identifying resources required at the commencement of projects.

Over the next five years the strategy is expected to see over £50m of capital expenditure (both General Fund and HRA). The HRA capital programme is a key element of the 30 year HRA Business Plan. Within this financial context and considering the Council's balance sheet and asset base, and its track record in acquiring, managing and disposing of assets where required to support its objectives, the capital strategy as a whole is proportionate to the Council's overall activities and financial position.

Specialised external advice is obtained where required with regard to specific schemes, for example to support commercial acquisitions or in considering the financial implications of major schemes included within the strategy. The Council also utilises our treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services, to consider the implications of the Prudential Code and the impact on the treasury management strategy.

The strategy articulates a wide range of new and existing activities. This includes regeneration ambitions, new infrastructure and significant investment in Housing as well as smaller schemes. The strategy also leaves space for consideration of new income streams that fit with our ambitions as a Council and support areas in which we already have skills and knowledge.

## **Background**

The Council has an ongoing capital programme of over £50m for 2019/20 and an asset base valued at £236m (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019).

Traditionally the Council's capital programme has been set and approved for a five year period, with a 30 year HRA business plan setting out future plans for the Council's housing stock. In order to improve longer term strategic planning, so that the Council can better prioritise spending and align with local, regional and national priorities, it is recognised that the current capital programme needs to have a longer-term focus for the purposes of the capital strategy, ideally looking to a 20-30 year timeframe.

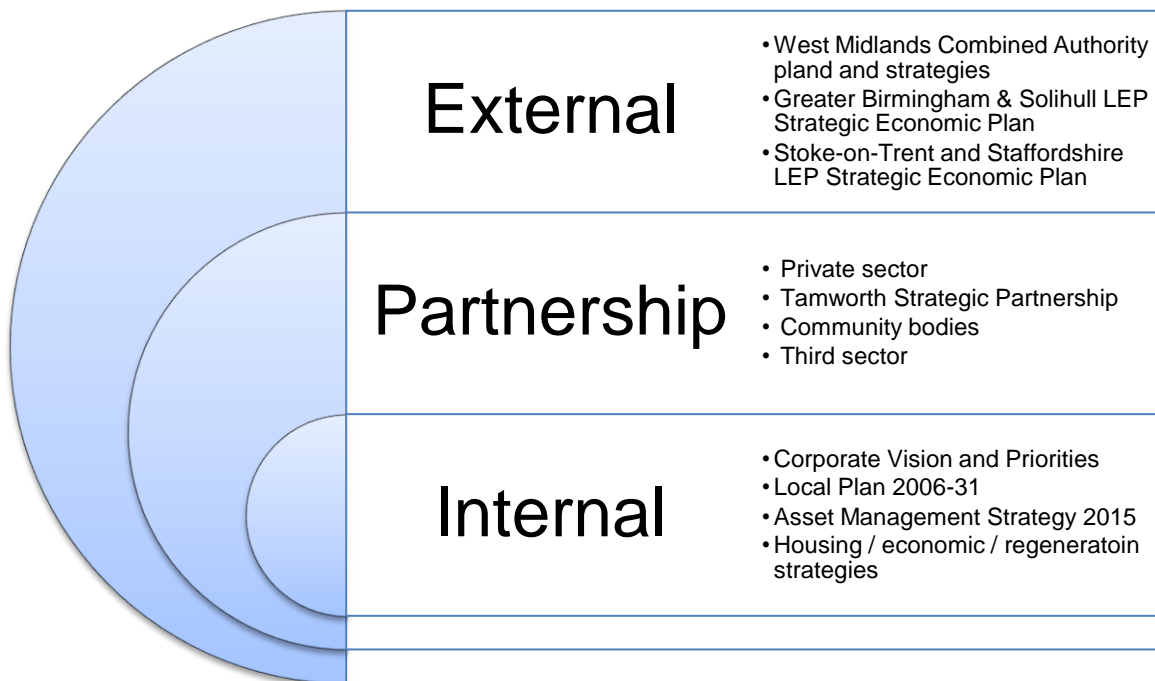
As a result, the following 2019/20 action plan item has been implemented through the development of a 30 year whole life costing model:-

**The process for the consideration of capital expenditure within the MTFs process has been reviewed and refined to ensure that there are provisional plans for expenditure out to a 10 year timeframe, with an indication of requirements out to 20-30 years.**

A number of actions/improvements have been identified throughout this capital strategy, and they are summarised in an action plan, with target completion dates and responsible officers, at **Annex B**.

### Influences

The following diagram illustrates some of the main internal and external influences on the Council’s capital strategy, including our partners. Consideration of these plans and strategies in the context of our own capital ambitions is important because it may provide new opportunities for investment or funding.



The Council’s corporate priorities are an integral influence in informing the Capital Strategy and set the scene for how capital projects and individual proposals are assessed.

<b>TAMWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL: VISION</b>	
<b>To put Tamworth, its people and the local economy at the heart of everything we do</b>	
<b>OUR STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2019-2022</b>	
<b>People and Place</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To meet housing needs through a variety of approaches and interventions</li> <li>2. To facilitate sustainable growth and economic prosperity</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To be financially stable</li> <li>2. To ensure our employees have the right skills and culture to help our residents, visitors and businesses</li> </ol>

<p>3. To work collaboratively and flexibly to meet the needs of our communities</p> <p>4. To create a new and developing vision for the continued evolution of Tamworth, including a Town Centre fit for the 21st century</p>	<p>3. To ensure our service delivery is consistent, clear, and focused</p> <p>4. To ensure our decisions are driven by evidence and knowledge</p>
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The Council is committed to working with its public, peers and partners in order to:

- a) Sustain essential services at agreed standards for those in greatest need;
- b) Deliver a programme of projects, planned initiatives and work streams designed to achieve outcomes against the Corporate Priorities;
- c) Adopt a commercial approach to growth and investment designed to generate a sustainable income to support a) and b); and
- d) Continue its excellent performance in financial planning, management and investment. By being 'Risk Aware' rather than 'Risk Averse', the Council will consider all opportunities to improve and/or sustain services.

### **The Capital Appraisal Process**

The capital appraisal process is important as it helps to prioritise schemes in order to target spending in a challenging funding climate, and to ensure that the Council is spending on projects which help to deliver its strategic priorities.

As part of the Council's business planning process, managers and Assistant Directors are required to consider the capital resources needed to deliver their services now and into the future (5 year timeframe). The asset management plan and HRA business plan also inform the capital strategy.

All capital bids should be prepared in light of the following list of criteria, and the proposed investment should address and be assessed with regard to:

- the contribution its delivery makes towards the achievement of the Council's Corporate Priorities;
- the achievement of Government priorities and grant or other funding availability;
- the benefits in terms of compliance with the Corporate Capital Strategy requirements of:
  1. Invest to save
  2. Maintenance of services and assets
  3. Protection of income streams
  4. Avoidance of cost.

The current de-minimis for capital expenditure is £10k per capital scheme.

It is important that capital investment decisions are not made in isolation and instead are considered in the round through the annual budget setting process.

All proposed schemes requiring capital investment should have as a minimum the following information:

- A description of the scheme;
- The expected outputs, outcomes and contribution to corporate objectives;
- The estimated financial implications, both capital and revenue;
- Any impacts on efficiency and value for money;
- The nature and outcome of consultation with stakeholders and customers (as applicable);
- Risk assessment implications and potential mitigations; and
- Any urgency considerations (e.g. statutory requirements or health and safety issues).

Corporate Management Team and Service Managers identify the potential need for capital investment, in light of external influences, internal strategies and plans, service delivery plans and, in particular, the Asset Management plan. This is seen as a core influence on the Capital Strategy, and informs the priorities and schemes considered as it takes account of issues such as the condition of council owned assets and future maintenance requirements. Other key considerations are health and safety requirements, statutory obligations of the council, operational considerations and emerging opportunities for investment including possible sources of external financing.

The Asset Strategy Steering Group (ASSG) review capital bids prior to consideration by Members. Once capital bids have been prioritised, Executive Management Team will review the outcome of the deliberations of the ASSG and will make recommendations to Cabinet through an updated Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) report on a proposed budget package which will include capital budget proposals.

The MTFS report (including capital budget proposals) will ultimately be considered by Budget Setting Council each year.

It was recognised last year that further action is required to fully embed the capital appraisal process, including proper consideration of options and risk, into the capital strategy and planning processes at Tamworth, and ensure that this is not just a 'tick-box' exercise. Therefore the following action plan task has been implemented:-

- 1) Consideration of service units' capital requirements now form part of the business planning process and a template has been drawn up to ensure this is properly considered and captured on Pentana, the performance management system;**

- 2) **The capital appraisal process and associated documentation has been reviewed and updated to ensure proper consideration given to whole life costs of scheme. Further work is needed during 2020/21 to further improve the consideration of alternative options; risk management, etc, and to address the concerns outlined on completion of the CIPFA Property Capital Strategy Self-Assessment Checklist.**

### **Monitoring of Approved Capital Schemes**

Each capital scheme has a budget holder/project manager who is responsible for ensuring progress against scheme in line with agreed timescales and for ensuring adherence to the approved budget. The Collaborative Planning (CP) system is used to monitor spend against budget and to inform the projected outturn position. The budget holder/project manager will hold monthly meetings with his/her Accountant to update budget monitoring information on the system and provide a brief commentary as to the progress of each project. Projected capital slippage and potential re-profiling of associated budgets is also reported. The monitoring of progress on individual schemes is reported to Corporate Management Team on a monthly basis and to Cabinet quarterly as part of Financial and Performance Healthcheck reports.

An annual Capital Outturn report is prepared for Cabinet in June each year which details the final outturn for the year, the latest project update from the Service Manager and any proposals to re-profile spend to future financial years for Cabinet approval.

A post implementation review is not appropriate or necessary for all capital projects. They should be prepared where learning is identified which could assist future projects or where there is a significant financial or political impact. Directors should encourage the collation of data during the project and identify any lessons learned which will assist in improving the process in the future.

**As part of the approved Strategy for 2019/20, the following action plan tasks have been implemented:**

- a) **A post implementation review is completed for each scheme where learning is identified which could assist future projects or where there is a significant financial or political impact;**
- b) **The Asset Strategy Steering Group now meet on a Quarterly basis to:**
  - i. **scrutinise the completed post implementation reports;**
  - ii. **review the management and monitoring of the capital programme; with appropriate feedback and challenge – identifying improvements to improve the future management of the capital programme.**

The full capital appraisal and monitoring process and guidance for managers can be found on the intranet at this link:-

<http://infozone.tamworth.gov.uk:901/financial-guidance>

**A review of the guidance to reflect changes implemented in 2019/20 is planned for 2020/21.**



## Review of Asset Management Plan

The Council's Asset Management Plan will be reviewed on an ongoing basis. This will identify any assets held by the Council that are no longer either required or fit for purpose and appropriate recommendations made regarding retention for alternative use or disposal.

The Corporate Asset Management Strategy was last updated in 2015 relating to the following assets:

<b>Asset Description</b>	<b>Value (31/03/15)</b>
Investment Properties	£14,588,052
Land and Buildings	£6,537,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>£21,125,552</b>

It details an estimated 10 year maintenance cost for each asset (**totalling c.£8m**) based on the inspections that had been undertaken.

<b>Asset Type</b>	<b>Estimated Backlog Costs (10 years)</b>
Non-Operational – Commercial	£3.288m
Non-Operational – Retail	£1.861m
Operational Properties – Direct	£0.482m
Operational Properties – Indirect	£1.052m
Non-Operational – Community spaces	£0.194m
Non-Operational – Cemetery Land	£0.179m
Operational Properties – Office & Admin.	£1.038m
Other Properties	£0.333m
<b>Total</b>	<b>£8.427m</b>

It has been identified that the Council, through this strategy and through the development of a long term strategic plan, needs to take a longer-term view of the assets required to deliver its Corporate Plan priorities and to support its Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), including spend required (and associated potential funding streams) to address the identified maintenance and repairs backlog for corporate assets. This could include the option to invest in or dispose of current asset holdings or make further acquisitions.

It is recognised that significant further work is required in this area in order to deliver a robust capital strategy, and the following action is to be undertaken in 2020/21:-

**The Asset Management Plan is to be reviewed and updated, with an up to date stock condition survey. This should set out the detailed capital resources/expenditure required to maintain assets, together with the associated timeframe, to inform options appraisal and feed into the capital strategy for ASSG/CMT review of potential schemes.**

## **HRA BUSINESS PLAN**

The Local Plan to 2031 has a target of 177 units of new housing, of which only 40 units per year are likely to be delivered by private developers. This represents only 21% of the total required number of new affordable homes – leaving 79% of need unmet.

The HRA Business Plan has the potential to address some of this unmet need. However the extent to which it can make up a shortfall depends on the resources available within the HRA.

As at April 2018, the Council's stock comprised 4,269 homes, 390 leasehold properties and 1,454 garages. Of the 4,269 homes, 2,391 (56%) are houses, 1,278 (30%) flats or maisonettes, 235 (5.5%) are bungalows. A further 365 properties (8.5%) are sheltered accommodation located in 10 separate schemes and comprising a mixture of flats and bungalows. 1029 properties (24%) are of non-traditional construction. The construction type, location and mix of properties in Tamworth have implications for the Investment Programme and Business Plan.

We know that resources within the Business Plan are unlikely to allow the Council to achieve all that it wants to do. However, over the course of the next thirty years opportunities may arise and there may be scope to progress these if the Business Plan has capacity at the time.

Three areas in particular will continue to be actively considered as priorities if additional resources become available:

- New affordable housing
- Regeneration of additional estates
- Investment in early help and preventative based strategies

Where savings are achieved when delivering existing Business Plan commitments, these may be used on the priority areas above.

## **DEBT AND BORROWING AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT**

Details of the Council's borrowing need (Capital Financing Requirement – CFR), current and forecast debt, and other prudential indicators, as required by the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance, will be set out in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Treasury Management Policy Statement, Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy 2020/21.

### **Capital Funding Streams**

Decisions on capital investment should be made in the context of limited resources. The capital programme is currently reliant on funding from capital receipts and third party contributions/external grants. Other potential funding opportunities for future consideration include external borrowing and direct revenue funding (from other sources such as revenue contribution).

**External Grants** – external grant allocations are received from central government, for example Disabled Facilities Grant, and also other organisations such as the Heritage Lottery Fund (currently part-funding the Assembly Rooms project).

**Section 106 and External Contributions** – S106 contributions from developers can support Leisure and open space programmes in the Borough.

**Capital Receipts** – the Council is able to generate capital receipts through the sale of surplus assets such as land and buildings and has recently benefitted from £24m as a result of the sale of the Golf Course at Amington, which is earmarked for investment under the Council's Commercial Strategy. The potential for future sales will be determined as part of the Council's Asset Management Strategy, to be refreshed as per the action plan detailed previously. Any further capital receipts generated will be reinvested in the capital programme.

**Reserves** – the Council has a level of reserves which are earmarked to be used to support delivery of the Corporate Plan or Invest to Save projects.

**Revenue Funding** – the Council can use revenue resources to fund capital projects by making a 'revenue contribution to capital,' however continuing revenue budgetary constraints mean this option is limited.

**Prudential Borrowing** – the introduction of the Prudential Code in 2004 allows Councils to undertake unsupported borrowing which is subject to the requirements of the Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure. The Council must ensure that unsupported borrowing is affordable, prudent and cost effective. This type of borrowing has revenue implications for the Council in the form of financing costs.

## APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council is committed to the culture of Risk Management ensuring that its reputation is not tarnished by an unforeseen event nor is it financially or operationally affected by the occurrence. The risks considered in the capital strategy are considered with reference to the corporate risk management policy and practices. The Risk Management Strategy and further information can be accessed at the following link:-

<http://infozone.tamworth.gov.uk:901/risk-management>

### Risk Appetite

The risk appetite is “the amount of risk that an organisation is prepared to accept, tolerate, or be exposed to at any point in time” (CIPFA). The Council will manage the risks by reducing, preventing, transferring, eliminating or accepting the risk.

Whilst the Council acknowledges that it will have “severe” (red) risks from time to time, it will endeavour to reduce those to an acceptable level either through controls or ceasing the activity (if applicable). Sometimes risks are identified and even though managed, may still remain “severe” (red risk).

### Risk Management Roles and Responsibilities

The importance of establishing roles and responsibilities within the risk management framework is pivotal to successful delivery. Considering risks must be embedded into corporate policy approval and operational service delivery.

The agreed roles and responsibilities within the risk management framework are outlined in the table below:

<b>Group /Individual</b>	<b>Role</b>
Corporate Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide leadership for the process to manage risks effectively.</li><li>• Review and revise the Risk Management Policy and Strategy in accordance with the review period.</li><li>• Monitor and review the Corporate Risk Register on a quarterly basis including the identification of trends, upcoming events and potential new corporate risks.</li></ul>
Audit & Governance Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitor the effectiveness of the Authority’s risk management arrangements, including the actions taken to manage risks and to receive regular reports on risk management.</li><li>• To monitor the actions being taken to mitigate the impact of potentially serious risks</li></ul>
Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To provide strategic direction with regard to risk management.</li></ul>

<b>Group /Individual</b>	<b>Role</b>
Directors / Assistant Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide leadership for the process of managing risks.</li> <li>• To ensure that risk management methodology is applied to all service plans, projects, partnerships and proposals.</li> <li>• To identify and manage business /operational risks.</li> <li>• To ensure that the management of risk is monitored as part of the performance management process.</li> </ul>
Directors / Assistant Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that all risks are identified, recorded and effectively managed in their area or responsibility.</li> <li>• To review and update their risk register on at least an annual basis but appropriate to the risk.</li> <li>• To determine the method of controlling the risk.</li> <li>• To delegate responsibility if appropriate for the control of the risk.</li> <li>• To notify the Director of new risks identified for consideration for inclusion on the corporate risk register.</li> </ul>
All staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that risk is effectively managed in their areas.</li> <li>• To ensure that they notify their managers of new and emerging risks.</li> </ul>
Assistant Director - Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that the risk management strategy is regularly reviewed and updated.</li> <li>• Promote and support the risk management process throughout the Authority.</li> <li>• Advise and assist managers in the identification of risks.</li> </ul>

The Audit & Governance Committee will regularly review the Risk Management Policy and Strategy to ensure their continued relevance to the Borough. They will also assess performance against the aims and objectives.

Specific capital risks are contained within a register at **Annex C** to the Capital Strategy, alongside mitigating actions.

## **COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY**

The Council's Commercial Investment Strategy set out a number of alternative investment options to generate improved returns of c. 4 to 5% p.a. (plus asset growth) including:

- Set up of trading company to develop new income streams;
- Local investment options – Lower Gungate/Solway Close development including the potential to drawdown funding from the Local Growth Fund/ Local Enterprise Partnerships (GBS and Staffordshire);
- Investments in Diversified Property Funds – a savings target to return c.4% p.a. from £12m invested has already been included from 2019/20.

Note: these would represent long term investments of between 5 – 10 years (minimum) in order to make the necessary returns (after set up costs).

CIPFA defines commercial investments as those which are taken for mainly financial reasons. These may include investments arising as part of business structures, such as loans in subsidiaries or other outsourcing structures; or investments explicitly taken with the aim of making a financial surplus for the organisation. Commercial investments also include non-financial assets which are held primarily for financial benefit, such as investment properties.

The Code requires that such investments are proportional to the level of resources available, and that the same robust procedures for the consideration of risk and return are applied to investment decisions. All such investments are therefore included within the capital strategy/investment strategy, setting out the risk appetite and including specific policies and arrangements for such investments, and details of existing material investments and risk exposure.

### **Investment in Property Funds**

As part of the Capital Programme, the Council has since 2018/19 begun to invest in Commercial Property Funds to establish a portfolio which is managed to generate a revenue return to the Council to support financial sustainability and to protect the provision of services to residents, along with maintaining and growing the capital value of the investment. A capital scheme of £12m was included within the 2018/19 capital programme to generate a target net additional income of c. £300k per annum, financed from part of the capital receipt from the sale of the former Golf Course.

A Property Fund Manager selection exercise was undertaken following the appointment of Link Asset Services to provide support and advice in the identification and selection of suitable UK-focussed property funds.

At the outset, the Council was looking to engage with funds that had a broad remit of exposures to different property types, rather than being focussed on one particular area, such as shopping centres. Link Asset Services looked to the “Balanced Fund” universe of UK property funds, as outlined in the AREF/IPD UK Quarterly Property Fund Index, for the starting point for selection. This universe is the industry accepted standard for balanced property funds and included 27 funds as at the close of September 2017.

From this initial list, a number of funds were removed in instances where the Council would not be able to invest, for example those that are solely for pension funds and others where investor types are limited, excluding Local Authorities. The Council also looked to exclude funds below a minimum size threshold of £750m. This left 10 funds from which to further shortlist, and each was sent a copy of a questionnaire to complete, which had been drawn up in conjunction with Link Asset Services and focussed on a number of key areas. Following consideration of the completed questionnaires, a shortlist of 6 funds was drawn up, and the Fund Managers were invited to attend the Council’s offices and give a presentation on their fund and answer questions from the selection panel, which consisted of Council officers and Link Asset Services. Further details of the selection process were included in Link Asset Services’ report presented to Members on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2018.

The result of the process was to look to consider splitting investment across the following six funds:-

BlackRock UK Property Fund  
Hermes Property Unit Trust  
Lothbury Property Trust  
Schroder UK Real Estate Fund  
The Local Authorities Property Fund (CCLA)  
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust

This will provide the Council with a range of approaches to property fund investment, diversification across a number of funds, rather than a concentration in only one or two options, as well as the ability to take advantage of entering a number of funds via the secondary market, whereby the Council would be purchasing units from investors looking to exit the particular fund, and may potentially gain access to a fund at a lower level of cost than via the primary route.

The Council is able to invest in property funds under legislation contained within the Local Government Act 2003.

Members endorsed the above approach and approved investment in the above property funds, making use of both primary and secondary markets as appropriate, at full Council on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

Investments in property funds as at September 2019 are as follows:-

Schroders UK Real Estate Fund - £1.85m, with an estimated return/yield of 3.2%

Threadneedle Property Unit Trust - £2.0m, with an estimated return/yield of 4.7%

Total investments - £3.85m, with an estimated return of c.4% plus any capital growth.

Fund	Settlement Date	Standard Entry Cost	Actual Entry Cost/Saving	Net consideration	Fees	Total Cost	Estimated Return p.a.
		£	%	£	£	£	%
Schroders UK Real Estate Fund	08-May-18	1,880,516	-1.60%	1,782,933	12,951	1,795,884	
Schroders UK Real Estate Fund	08-May-18	69,612	-1.60%	66,000	479	66,479	
		1,950,128	-1.60%	1,848,933	13,431	1,862,364	3.20%
Threadneedle Property Unit Trust	31-Jul-18	2,052,709	3.50%	2,000,249	7,046	2,007,295	4.68%
<b>Totals</b>				<b>3,849,182</b>	<b>20,477</b>	<b>3,869,659</b>	<b>4.00%</b>

Performance information is received from each fund on a monthly/quarterly basis and a monitoring spreadsheet has been established to track income received and growth in the funds. Income generated is reported to CMT monthly and to Members quarterly as part of regular financial healthcheck reports, as well as in the regular Treasury Management reports presented to Cabinet and Council (three each year). Performance management/monitoring is also undertaken with reference to the financial press and Link Asset Services advice.

Due to recent uncertainty around arrangements for Brexit and the associated potential impact on the economy, it has been decided to delay any further investment in property funds until there is more clarity.

The MTFS includes assumed income of £480k p.a. from 2020/21 arising from the investment of £12m in property funds – with a projected revenue return of 4% p.a.

The annual revenue return is dependent on the property fund achieving rental income returns on the commercial property portfolio which has been relatively stable in the past due to the quality of the commercial property owned by the fund. With regard to the growth (or contraction) in the overall asset value – over the longer term, growth has been consistent but can be subject to market correction (and losses) in the short term. However, it has been recognised that the funds will be a long term investment for 10-15 years and would not be redeemed to realise a loss. A budget / reserve of £600k will also be available to mitigate any losses.

While this does go some way towards achieving a balanced budget and MTFS, the Council currently has reserves and balances totalling c.£50m and other plans to achieve savings in the future.

### **Regeneration of Town Centre and Purchase of Gungate site**

Council on 11<sup>th</sup> April 2018 approved the purchase of the Gungate site within Tamworth town centre, incorporating the site of the former Gungate shopping precinct; a private pay and display car park currently leased to NCP for a term of 26 years; and a Council run pay and display car park leased to the Council on a peppercorn lease until 2062. This was funded from a £4million capital budget financed from capital receipts from the sale of the Golf Course. Following the purchase of this site, the Council is now in receipt of an additional income stream in respect of the area leased to NCP.

The Council is entitled to purchase land to hold as an investment and regeneration opportunity under the Local Government Act 1972; and the Local Government Act 2003 gives the Council the power to invest for any purpose relevant to its functions under any enactment, or for the purposes of the prudent management of its financial affairs.

As part of this report, Members also approved the development of a regeneration opportunity including further site acquisition should this be beneficial; including formal negotiations with Staffordshire County Council and Staffordshire Police to look at the inclusion of land bordering the site; and to commence masterplanning works to bring the site to a commercially viable development opportunity.

The report to Council recognised that any return from future redevelopment is not guaranteed, and that it could take several years to get a major regeneration project up and running. Initial plans are for a mixed housing/leisure development.



The Council has been working with Aspinall Verdi and Altair to develop options for the site, and resources were secured from the Local Government Association (LGA) to pay for 40 days' consultancy; and an £80k grant was received from the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership.

### **Solway (Tamworth) Ltd**

In line with plans set out in the Commercial Investment Strategy, Council on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2018 approved the establishment of Solway (Tamworth) Ltd, a trading company to be wholly owned by the Council, with the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council and Executive Director Finance as Directors of the Company. The disposal of land owned by the Council at Solway Close to be purchased by the Company for the development of private housing for rent was also approved, with a budget of £4million being established from capital receipts from the sale of the Golf Course to provide a loan for the company to purchase the land.

Extensive legal advice was received from Trowers and Hamlins on potential options and governance models, and tax advice and a financial viability model was obtained from KPMG to inform decision making. A full risk assessment as part of the business case was developed and reported to Members.

It has been projected that the Council will earn a return to the General Fund from the Company from the following sources:-

- Debt interest charged to the Company on the planned loan from the Council - market interest rate will be applied to comply with state aid legislation;
- A return on equity invested (through dividends) which reflects profits back to the Council from the Company offering the properties for rent at market value; and
- The repayment of the loan over approx. 30 years.

Including projected land acquisition costs (generating a capital receipt for the Council) the projected start-up and construction cost for 20 dwellings is £3.6m which will be financed via a loan from the Council to the company of £1.7m (48%) and an equity investment as sole shareholder of £1.9m (52%).

The table below details the target returns to the Council's General Fund over the next three years. Beyond this, the Council will receive a steady inflation-linked income, plus debt repayment and asset growth. The financial viability model prepared by KPMG shows over a 30 year timeframe annual returns to the General Fund ranging from £160k to £231k.

<b>General Fund Returns</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>2021/22</b>
	£	£	£
Interest on loan (c 4.5%)	66,887	77,342	75,457
Dividends (c 4.5%)	0	41,358	34,078
Sub-Total (Revenue)	66,887	118,700	109,535
Debt repayment (capital receipt)	0	41,104	42,046
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,887</b>	<b>159,804</b>	<b>151,581</b>
Return	3.90%	4.50%	4.30%

### **Future High Streets Fund**

The Government Future High Streets Fund was launched at the start of 2019 as part of a package of interventions aimed at improving Town Centres. Tamworth submitted its Expression of Interest (EOI) by the short deadline of March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2019. The EOI had to primarily focus on the story of the Town Centre and its need for this funding. The fund will grant between £5million and £25million to projects that will structurally transform Town Centres and meet local challenges. There was no requirement in the EOI to provide detailed projects, instead just provide short summaries of potential opportunities for which the funding could be used.

The £625 million fund had the following objectives:

- Investment in physical infrastructure
- Acquisition and assembly of land including to support new housing, workspaces and public realm.
- Improvements to transport access, traffic flow and circulation in the area.
- Supporting change of use including (where appropriate) housing delivery and densification.
- Supporting adaptation of the high street in response to changing technology.

The key challenges articulated in the EOI for Tamworth Town Centre were:

- High levels of vacant properties (predominantly retail – 14.2%)
- Unbalanced housing, retail and office accommodation offer, above average number of retail units, below average number of offices and homes.
- Limited night time economy: poor food drink and evening leisure offer.
- General perception that the Town is a dated, unsafe and unattractive environment.

In July 2019 the first tranche of successful places were notified. Whilst Tamworth was not successful in the first tranche the Borough Council had instead been passported through to a second tranche, which had a start date of January 2020.

On August 27th 2019 the Council was informed that it had successfully been moved into tranche 2 of the fund project and would move directly to business case development stage. The Council must now deliver a full business case to Government, meeting the HM Treasury Green Book compliant, 5 stage process.

The timescales for delivering this process are as follows:

<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
<b>Early first draft business case submission</b>	15 March 2020
<b>Full business case submission</b>	30 June 2020
<b>Announcement of successful places</b>	Summer/Autumn 2020

## **Commercial and Industrial Property**

The following table details the Council's current holding of commercial and industrial property.

<b>INVESTMENT</b>	<b>VALUATION @ 31/03/19 £</b>	<b>INCOME 2018/19 £</b>	<b>RETURN %</b>	<b>VALUATION @ 31/03/19 £</b>	<b>ESTIMATED INCOME 2019/20 £</b>	<b>RETURN %</b>
Amington Industrial Estate (ground rents)	6,531,250	301,950	4.62	6,531,250	305,720	4.68
Lichfield Industrial Estate (ground rents plus 1 leased plot)	2,947,000	125,692	4.27	2,947,000	124,700	4.23
Local Centre Shops	1,986,600	222,012	11.18	1,986,600	223,777	11.26
Misc Corporate Property	18,707,042	1,187,905	6.35	18,707,042	1,188,952	6.36
Sandy Way Industrial Units	2,420,550	287,659	11.88	2,420,550	284,858	11.77
Tamworth Business Centre	934,900	120,600	12.90	934,900	118,090	12.63
Town Centre Shops	1,563,752	131,782	8.43	1,563,752	141,632	9.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,091,094</b>	<b>2,377,600</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>35,091,094</b>	<b>2,387,729</b>	<b>6.80</b>

The corporate asset management strategy report prepared by Ridge in October 2015 indicated estimated costs of maintenance over 10 years of £3.288m for non-operational commercial property and £1.861m for non-operational retail property.

The above assets currently deliver a return for the Council and assist in balancing the MTFS. The capital programme includes £75k p.a. to ensure Industrial properties are compliant with the Energy Act and have Energy Performance Certificates as with effect from April 2018 it will not be possible to enter into long term lease agreements for commercial and industrial units with an EPC rating of 'E' or less. Many of our units fall into this category and will require a degree of improvement once they become vacant in order to relet-

The Council also has a Building Repairs Fund of c.£400k p.a. which should be included in the planned approach to asset management.

A disposals policy is in place at the Council, however there is currently no plan or strategy to manage those assets which may be surplus to requirements/do not generate a return. It is recognised that the following action needs to be taken and work has started during 2019/20 but needs to progress in 2020/21, informed by the results of the Stock Condition survey and updated Asset Management plan:-

- 1) Corporate asset viability model to be developed, identifying whole life costs and value for money of each group of assets, with reference to demand, costs and income generated**
- 2) The Asset Strategy Steering Group to consider the results of this modelling and identify poorly performing and well performing assets, and as a result develop a plan for future maintenance and investment, and options appraisal/disposals plans as appropriate**
- 3) Risk register around corporate asset management to be developed**
- 4) Process for monitoring performance of commercial property to be established, and reporting on a routine and exception basis to be implemented**
- 5) A planned approach to be established for the use of the Building Repairs Fund for both planned maintenance & responsive repairs & Building Condition Standards.**

## **KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS**

Treasury Management staff are either AAT or CCAB qualified and the three CCAB qualified staff must complete the annual CPD requirements of their professional accountancy bodies. Link Asset Services are currently contracted to provide treasury management advice and guidance, and have also been engaged to provide other one-off pieces of work, eg. property funds review in early 2018 and guidance/review of the draft Capital Strategy in December 2018.

Training for Members with regard to treasury management is undertaken on a regular basis, most recently in November 2019. In February 2018, there was also a presentation to Members from Link Asset Services with regard to our investments in property funds.

With regard to non-treasury investments, the Council employs qualified and experienced staff such as accountants, solicitors and surveyors. It is fully supportive in providing access to courses both internal and external to enable those staff to complete their Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements.

The Council ensures that its Members are qualified to undertake their governance role by providing training opportunities and access to workshops, etc.

The Council also procures expert advice and assistance such as financial and legal advice as and when required.

## CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2019/20 – 2023/24

Following a review of the Capital Programme approved by Council on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2019, a revised programme has been formulated including additional schemes which have been put forward for inclusion.

A schedule of the capital scheme appraisals for the General Fund (GF) & Housing Revenue Account (HRA) received for consideration is attached at **Appendix H – General Fund (GF) and Appendix I – Housing (HRA)**, together with the likely available sources of funding (capital receipts / grants / supported borrowing etc.).

With regard to the contingency schemes/allocation, **£35k** remains in current year GF contingency funds and **£100k** remains in current year HRA contingency funds (which will be re-profiled into 2019/20 to provide contingency funding).

To inform discussions, the proposals have been reviewed by the Asset Strategy Steering Group and Corporate Management Team with initial comments & suggestions for each of the schemes outlined below.

### General Fund

A significant increase in net funding has been proposed which means that insufficient resources are available to finance all of the GF schemes submitted therefore, should the schemes progress either:

- 1) the Council would need to use supported borrowing to fund the shortfall – funding from borrowing would impact on the revenue budget through interest costs on the debt at c.2 to 3% p.a. plus debt repayment costs of 4% p.a. (based on a 25 year asset life); or
- 2) the potential use of part of the capital receipt from the Golf Course sale – which would mean the resources would no longer be available for investment through the Commercial Investment Strategy projects (and therefore impact on the revenue account through loss of potential investment income at c.4% p.a.); or
- 3) Fund the spend from revenue through a direct contribution to the capital programme.

The minimum approved level of GF capital balances is £0.5million which, should the programme progress without amendment, would mean over **£2.7m in borrowing would be needed (or use of the capital receipt) over the next 5 years (£1.8m over 3 years, £2.3m over 4 years)**. The provisionally approved programme assumed borrowing of £1m over 3 years (£1.8m over the 4 years to 2023/24).

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**1) Technology Replacement – Infrastructure upgrade/Network Security/Refresh of Thin Clients**

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***Project Score: 72***

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A capital submission had been prepared for £60k.p.a. for ongoing, large scale upgrade and maintenance to the TBC infrastructure, in line with agreed device lifecycles. The Council is also on a journey towards to digital self service for customers and demand for flexible resilient and available ICT services to support this requires continued investment into the Authority's hardware and associated software. External factors including legislative requirements from central government in the guise of the Public Sector Network (PSN) Code of Connection, *and the increase in required investment into cyber security to keep the councils network secure and available means continued investment is essential.* It should be noted that corporate applications are excluded from this schedule of planned work.

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A one off £60k budget was approved for 2019/20 as there was an expectation that budgets from 2020/21 onwards would be informed by the conclusions of the priority review and ICT Strategy (including a detailed breakdown of the proposed spend).

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**2) Member Device Refresh**

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***Project Score: 84***

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A new capital submission had been prepared for potential spend of £20k in 2020/21.

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The majority of members devices are now approaching 5 years old. In line with our hardware replacement policy many are due for refresh to ensure continued reliability, compliance and fit for purpose technology to support member duties.

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**3) Endpoint Protection and Web-Email Filter**

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***Project Score: 60***

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A new capital submission had been prepared for potential spend of £40k in 2020/21 (& £40k in 2023/24).

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Our 3 year contracts for Endpoint Protection covering Anti Virus, Anti Malware and Encryption and the contract for Web and Email filtering expire in Oct 2020. Currently these are all provided under one agreement with Sophos but a procurement exercise will be required to either replace or renew these contracts.

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**4) Major repair to Castle Elevations**

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***Project Score: 8***

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A new capital submission had been prepared for potential spend of £250k in 2020/21 and £150k in 2021/22 for major repairs to castle elevation walls, roof areas and walkways.

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**5) Asset management Database**

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A policy change has been received for Condition Surveys (Revenue) and an Asset Management database (Capital - £150k) to support the refresh of the Council's Asset Management Strategy.

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At present the Council holds very limited condition data on its non-housing assets and the information that is held has not been refreshed in a number of years. Repairs and investment budgets are currently set based on available funds as opposed to the investment requirements. Collecting accurate data and holding it a database which is updated regularly combined with financial modelling of performance data will allow the Council to make informed decisions on the future of its assets.

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**6) Castle Lighting**

A new capital submission had been prepared for potential spend of £40k in 2020/21 to restore the castle as a landmark and refresh its noticeability along with giving Tamworth the ability to join in with national and international special occasions. The project is both a heritage and Tamworth promotional tool.

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**7) With regard to the provisional programme:**

**a) Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG)**

The provisional programme included £650k p.a. part funded by redistributed Better Care Fund (BCF) grant of £400k.

The £250k p.a. net funding needs to be funded via capital receipts (with an associated revenue loss of investment interest), borrowing (with revenue interest/debt repayment costs) or a revenue contribution.

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**b) CCTV Upgrades**

Following approval of the Shared Service, Capital budgets of £45,714 p.a. have been included from 2021/22 – part funded by OPCC grant of £24k p.a. A capital investment of £197,534 is required to be part funded by a reduction in the Invest to save capital contingency budget of £140k (in 2019/20) and OPCC grant of £24k.

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**c) Street Lighting**

An updated appraisal has not been prepared – following inclusion of a rolling programme with an annual spend required from 2016/17. The Council has its own stock of street lighting across the borough, mainly in housing areas and other communal parts such as play areas and car parks. The street lighting assets are inspected and maintained by Eon on behalf of the Council under the terms of Staffordshire County Council PFI contract with Eon. Eon have produced a replacement street lighting programme which spans 40 years and includes the replacement of all the lighting columns based on 'their life expectancy' and a lighting head replacement programme based on providing more efficient low energy lighting heads. The profile has been amended to reflect the HRA related element of the costs.

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**d) Energy Efficiency Upgrades to Commercial & Industrial Units**

An updated appraisal has not been prepared following inclusion of a rolling programme with an annual spend of £75k required from 2017/18 for 5 years.

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To fund a degree of improvement to industrial units when they become vacant in order to be able to re-let them – as, with effect from April 2018, it will not be possible to enter into long term lease agreements for commercial and industrial units with and EPC rating of 'E' or less.

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Depending on void levels, we could expect to lose around £20k p.a. increasing by £20k p.a. for the next 5 years (c.£300k over 5 years).

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If we are able to let on License or Tenancy at Will arrangements we may be able to maintain a level of income but there will be an increase in other costs such as NNDR payments, repair costs, security costs and the like.

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Investment in enveloping works to improve energy efficiency will prolong the life of the estate at the current rent levels but ultimately Sandy Way phase 2 will require a more significant investment project to give a long life expectancy.

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**e) Gateways Project**

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An updated appraisal has not been prepared following inclusion of £70k p.a. for 3 years from 2018/19 (net cost after use of TBC S106/CIL funds of £75k, £50k and £120k respectively) with plans for significant capital works in future years for Phase 3 Corporation Street and Phase 4 Railway Station forecourt - which will draw in funding and professional support from SCC (funded by SCC through the Regional Growth Fund / S106 receipts).

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**f) Replacement Castle Grounds Play Area**

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An updated appraisal has not been prepared following inclusion of £375k for 2021/22.

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**8) General Fund Capital Contingency Budget**

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The remaining 2019/20 contingency budget of £35k will be rolled forward to 2020/21.

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## **Housing**

The proposed 5 year Housing Capital Programme is attached at **Appendix I**.

The majority of the Housing capital programme has not changed from that provisionally approved – however a number of new schemes have been proposed. It has also been updated to include the new year 5 costs for 2024/25 (at the same level as 2023/24).

Without amendment, the current proposals would require an additional revenue contribution of £0.4m. It should be noted that there are no debt repayment costs for the HRA and the Government has now lifted the previous debt cap (of £79.407m). The current HRA Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) stands at £68.041m (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019) with planned borrowing of £7.214m relating to the Tinkers Green and Kerria Regeneration projects. Due to receipt of Homes England grant of c.£5m, it is likely that this planned borrowing will be reduced to c.£2m.

The programme includes plans to fund the development or acquisition of new dwellings to utilise all of the 1 for 1 capital receipts to avoid potential repayment (funding 30% of the total cost) with the balance representing the Council's 70% contribution.

The capital programme has been reviewed and updated:

### **Housing Revenue Account**

#### **1) Improvements to Retained Garage Sites**

##### ***Project Score: 12***

A new capital submission had been prepared for potential spend of £700k p.a. for the refurbishment of garage sites identified for retention by Members. (*£500k p.a. for the 2 years 2018/19 & 2019/20 had previously been included to invest in retained garages to meet demand and to provide alternative uses including parking areas*).

Whole Life Costing – the notional life for a modular garage and the surrounding parking areas is 25 years as such there will be two full renewals over a 30 year period. Taking into account inflationary impacts it is anticipated that in order for the project to break even through rental income there would need to be a sustained level of occupancy in excess of 90% (93%). Once occupation rates fall below this the scheme no longer breaks even over the 30 year period. At 80% occupancy there is a deficit of £1.3m, at 50% occupant the deficit would in the region of £4.5m over the 30 year period.

#### **2) Installation of Fire Doors To High Rise Blocks**

##### ***Project Score: 36***

A new capital submission had been prepared for potential spend of £1.545m in 2020/21 for the Installation of new fire doors to flats and common areas of the 6 high-rise blocks and Eringden.

Income of £85k from service charge recharge to Leaseholders will reduce the cost to £1.46m.

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**3) Software to manage fire safety surveys**

A policy change has been received for Fire Safety in High Rise Residential Buildings in response to the Governments proposals around 'Building a Safer Future' including Software to manage fire safety surveys (Capital - £90k).

This is a direct response to the 'Building a safer future' legislation being introduced by the Government. This goes much further than current legislation relating to fire safety in buildings and is much more prescriptive than the current legislation.

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**With regard to the changes to the provisional programme:**

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**a) Re-development of Garage Sites / Other Acquisitions**

Funding of £2m p.a. from 2020/21 had been provisionally approved for redevelopment of Garage Sites for housing with funding of £0.5m p.a. for housing acquisitions.

These have been combined to form a **Regeneration and New Affordable Housing** budget of £2m for 2020/21 with a further £1.75m p.a. thereafter.

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**CAPITAL STRATEGY ACTION PLAN**

**ANNEX B**

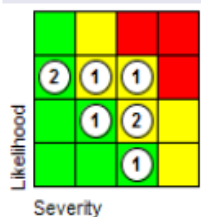
<b>REF</b>	<b>ACTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>	<b>TIMESCALE</b>
1	The capital appraisal process and associated documentation to be reviewed and updated where appropriate to ensure proper consideration is given to whole life costs of schemes; alternative options; risk management, etc, and to address the concerns outlined on completion of the CIPFA Property Capital Strategy Self-Assessment Checklist.	S Garner/L Pugh/Asset Strategy Steering Group	Oct-2020
2	The Asset Management Strategy to be reviewed and updated. An up to date stock condition survey should be commissioned, to feed into the Asset Management Plan. This should set out the detailed capital resources/expenditure required to maintain assets, together with the associated timeframe, to inform options appraisal and feed into the capital strategy for ASSG/CMT review of potential schemes.	P Weston	Oct-2020
3	Corporate asset viability models to be developed, identifying whole life costs and value for money of each group of assets, with reference to demand, costs and income generated	L Pugh/P Weston/J Goodfellow/Asset Strategy Steering Group	Commence October 2019 - ongoing
4	The Asset Strategy Steering Group to consider the results of this modelling and identify poorly performing and well performing assets, and as a result develop a plan for future maintenance and investment, and options appraisal/disposals plans as appropriate	Asset Strategy Steering Group	Commence October 2019 - ongoing
5	Risk register around corporate asset management to be developed	P Weston	June-2020
6	Process for monitoring performance of commercial property to be established, and reporting on a routine and exception basis to be implemented	P Weston/L Pugh/J Goodfellow	Commence October 2019 - ongoing
7	A planned approach to be established for the use of the Building Repairs Fund for both planned maintenance & responsive repairs & Building Condition Standards	P Weston/L Pugh/J Goodfellow	Commence October 2019 - ongoing

Corporate Capital Strategy Risk Register



Generated on: 07 December 2019

Current Risk Matrix



Code	Title	Assessment Code and Title	Trend	Status	Date Reviewed
CSRR1920_001	Risk of not identifying capital requirements	6 serious-unlikely	↓	⚠	01-Jul-2019
CSRR1920_002	Risk of insufficient funds to meet capital needs	9 serious-likely	↓	⚠	01-Jul-2019
CSRR1920_003	Risk of inadequate resources to deliver capital programme	6 serious-unlikely	↓	⚠	01-Jul-2019
CSRR1920_004	Risk of significant budget re-profiling/timescales slipping	6 significant-likely	↓	⚠	29-Aug-2019
CSRR1920_005	Risk of significant overspends	3 serious-very unlikely	↓	✅	01-Jul-2019
CSRR1920_006	Risk of investment under-performing and income falling	4 significant-unlikely	↓	✅	01-Jul-2019
CSRR1920_007	Risk of inadequate PIR/required outcomes of a capital scheme not achieved	3 minor-likely	↑	✅	29-Nov-2019
CSRR1920_008	Risk of legislative changes/changes in Government policy having an impact on funds available or accounting treatment	3 minor-likely	↓	✅	01-Jul-2019

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