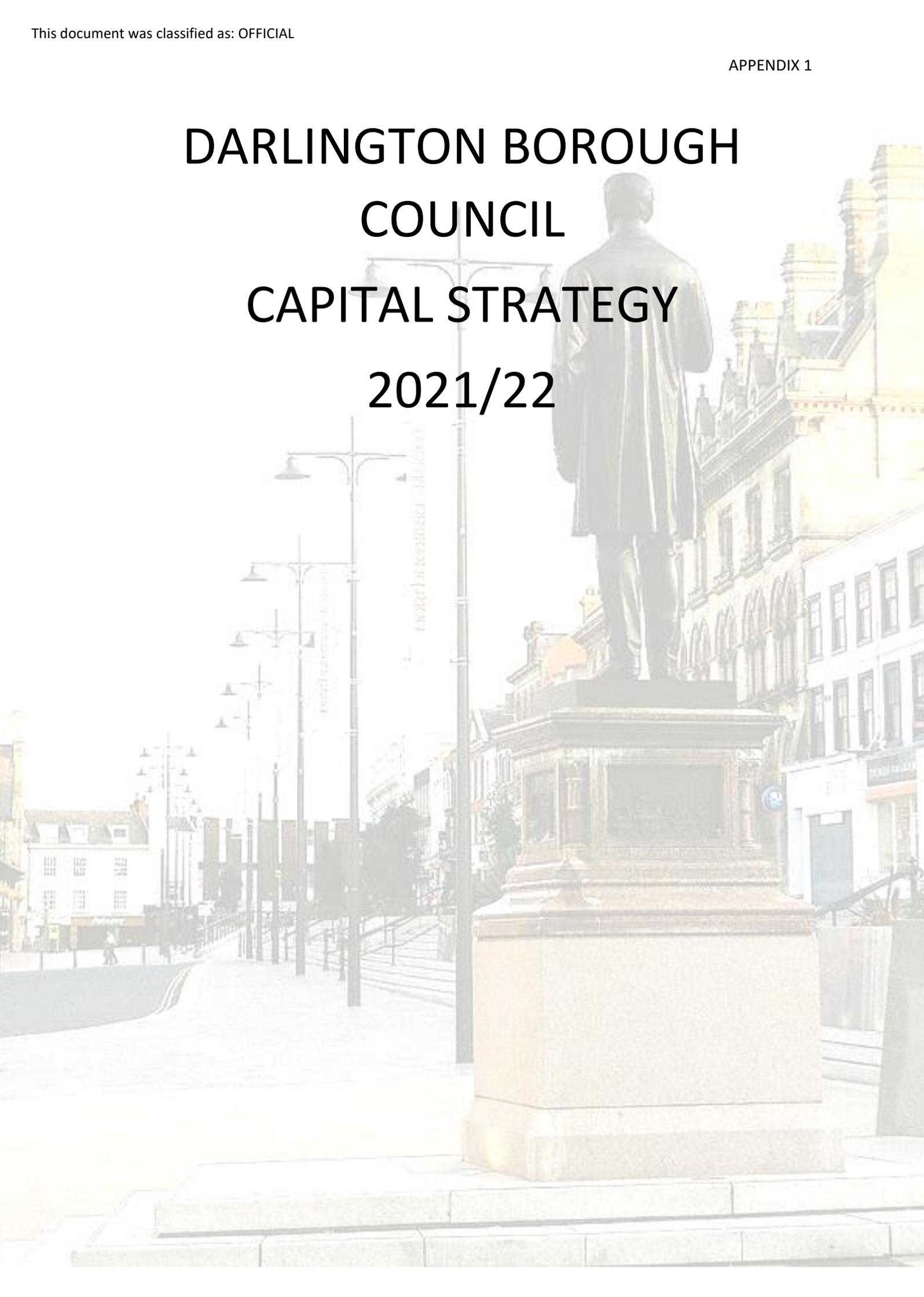


# DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL CAPITAL STRATEGY 2021/22



# Darlington Borough Council

## Capital Strategy

### Introduction

1. The Capital Strategy has been developed in line with the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities 2017. The Capital Strategy is intended to give a high level overview of how capital expenditure and financing plans are decided upon and provides the framework for the development, management and monitoring of the Council's capital investment plans.
2. The Strategy aligns with the priorities in the Corporate Plan and focuses on core principles that underpin the Council's approach to capital investments; the governance framework required to ensure the capital programme is delivered and provides value for money for the residents of Darlington.
3. The Strategy incorporates the Capital Programme at **Appendix 2** and is integrated with the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP), Asset Management Plan and Treasury Management Strategy and will be reviewed as such on an annual basis.

### The Key objective of Darlington's Capital Strategy

4. The Capital Programme is the Council's plan of capital works for future years and includes details on the funding of schemes. The programme includes projects such as the purchase of land and buildings, construction of new buildings or roads, and the enhancement of existing assets. The capital strategy defines and outlines the approach to capital investments and is fundamental to the Council's financial planning process. The key objective of the capital strategy is to deliver a capital programme that;
  - (a) Ensures capital expenditure and investment decisions are used to support the delivery of the services according to the priorities within the corporate plan and supporting strategies.
  - (b) Is affordable, financially prudent and sustainable
  - (c) The most cost effective use is made of existing assets and new capital investment.
  - (d) Provides Value for Money
  - (e) Encourages Invest to Save initiatives to make efficiencies within the Council's revenue budget.
  - (f) Ensures the appraisal and prioritisation process for new schemes is robust and captures risks and mitigating factors.

## **The Council's Vision and Key priorities**

5. Capital expenditure should support the Council's continuing commitment to the goals and ambitions set out within the Council Plan, which articulates the Council's vision of **Darlington being a place where people want to live and businesses want to locate, where the economy continues to grow, where people are happy and proud of the borough and where everyone has the opportunity to maximise their potential.** All capital expenditure proposals should be considered alongside the following priorities which the Council is committed to in order to achieve the vision;
  - (a) Growing Darlington's economy to create conditions and opportunity for growth to attract new businesses; help our indigenous businesses to develop and expand; maximise employment opportunities for Darlington residents and deliver quality homes.
  - (b) Supporting the most vulnerable in the borough by providing care and support when needed and build on their strengths to maximising their potential and independence.
  - (c) Maximising the potential of our young people to ensure they can grow and flourish and when needed have the targeted support they require.
  - (d) Working with communities to maximise their potential by building strong communities that are resilient, sustainable and safe and working with partners to help our communities maximise their potential by investing in the social infrastructure of Darlington.
6. Overarching all of the above is the focus on the Council being financial stable and being run as effectively and efficiently as possible, ensuring value for money and good governance which this strategy is part of.
7. Meeting these conditions will allow the Council to achieve the following desired outcomes;
  - (a) More people healthy and independent
  - (b) A safe and caring community
  - (c) More businesses and more jobs
  - (d) Enough support for people when needed
  - (e) Children with the best start in life
  - (f) More people active and involved
  - (g) More people caring for our environment; and
  - (h) A place designed to thrive.

## **Governance Arrangements**

8. The Capital Programme is the Council's plan of capital works for future years, including details on the funding of the schemes.

9. The programme is determined by the need to incur capital expenditure, capital resources available; and the revenue implications flowing from the capital expenditure.
10. The Council's Constitution and financial regulations govern the capital programme process and require Full Council to agree the programme annually. The reports of the Chief Finance Officer will consider the compliance of the proposed schemes in the programme with the medium term financial plan, the capital resources available, the revenue implications of the proposed capital expenditure and any other relevant information.
11. All schemes are formally approved into the capital programme by following a process as set out in the financial regulations and approved by Council. The inclusion of a scheme in the programme does not constitute authority to incur expenditure. Each capital scheme shall be the subject of a written report by the responsible Director to Cabinet and this report shall include the need for the proposed expenditure, its place in the Council's strategic plans, the estimated capital cost analysed as appropriate, the estimated revenue implications (if applicable) and the methods of financing.
12. Reports for all proposed schemes with a value of more than £1 million shall also contain whole-life-cost evaluations, setting out the cost of the proposed scheme over its expected life, including any cost implications at the expiry of the life of the proposed scheme.
13. Cabinet receive regular capital monitoring reports and approve variations to the programme within Cabinets delegated authority limits.
14. Cabinet also considers new bids that fall outside the annual budget process.
15. Schemes with a final outturn level over £1m are reported to Cabinet comparing actual cost, timeliness and quality with the original and amended approvals.
16. Scrutiny Committees can call in Cabinet reports, receive and scrutinise reports.
17. All projects progressing to the capital programme follow the constitution and financial regulations and the capital programme is subject to internal and external audit.

### **Investment evaluation and prioritisation**

18. As part of the budget planning process services are required to submit capital proposals for consideration to the Asset Management Group (AMG) for investment decisions. The capital investment appraisal process focuses on:
  - (a) Policy and strategic fit
  - (b) Affordability and resources

- (c) VFM, cost/benefit
- (d) Options appraisal
- (e) Risk assessment and
- (f) Capability and capacity within the Council to manage and deliver the project

19. Where capital expenditure requirements exceed external funding availability, bids for internal resources are prepared and assessed by the AMG using a scoring model which has regard to the capital strategy, asset management plan, sustainable community strategy and the corporate plan. AMG submit to Chief Officers Executive (COE) a list of assessed bids. COE then develop proposals for inclusion in the Capital Programme, Cabinet consider these proposals and make recommendations to Council for final approval.
20. The AMG, chaired by the Managing Director and including representation from all departments, maintain a continuous review of capital planning, management and reporting, with regard to best practice, experience and opportunities for improving the Council's capital and asset management.
21. The AMG oversee implementation of standards and procedures and make recommendations by other parties (Chief Officers Executive, Cabinet, Council) as appropriate. In developing their proposals, AMG shall, in addition to departmental capital expenditure plans, have due regard to:
- (a) the various funding streams available from government and other grants
  - (b) developer contributions towards capital expenditure under section 106 agreements and any other similar arrangements
  - (c) internal resources available from capital receipts, non-supported borrowing and revenue contributions to capital expenditure.

### **Invest to save projects**

22. Departments are encouraged to consider innovation in service provision that can drive efficiency and deliver cashable savings. Invest to save bids will be considered on the same basis as other capital proposals, and need to demonstrate what savings and benefits will be achieved as a result of the proposed initiative. However, as the benefits of these schemes should outweigh the costs it is likely these bids will be prioritised.

### **Approvals outside the normal budget setting process**

23. Any additional capital proposals required within year and outside the annual budget process must be submitted to the AMG for consideration. The group will then appraise the scheme and it will be reported to Cabinet for approval.

### **Capital or Treasury Management Investments**

24. Treasury Management investment activity covers those investments which arise from the Council's cash flows and debt management activity, and ultimately

represent balances which need to be invested until the cash is required for use in the general course of business.

25. For Treasury Management investments the security and liquidity of funds are placed ahead of the investment return. The management of associated risk is set out in the Treasury Management Strategy and the Annual Investment Strategy.

### **Service and Commercial Investments**

26. These are investments for policy reasons outside of normal treasury management activity. This may include:

#### **Service Investments**

27. These are investments held clearly and explicitly in the course of the provision, and for the purposes, of operational services, including economic regeneration. Any potential Service Investment would be presented to Cabinet for approval prior to commencement.

#### **Commercial investments**

28. These are investments taken mainly for financial reasons and may include investments taken with the aim of making a financial surplus for the Council.
29. Commercial investments also include fixed assets which are held primarily for financial benefit, such as investment properties. Any commercial Investment would be presented to Cabinet for approval prior to commencement.

#### **Due Diligence**

30. For all capital investments, the appropriate level of due diligence will be undertaken with the extent and depth reflecting the level of additional risk being considered.
31. Due diligence process and procedures will include:
- (a) Effective scrutiny of proposed investments;
  - (b) Identification of the risk to both the capital sums invested and the returns;
  - (c) Understanding the extent and nature of any external underwriting of those risks;
  - (d) The potential impact on the financial sustainability of the Council if those risks come to fruition;
  - (e) Identification of the assets being held for security against debt and any prior charges on those assets;
  - (f) Where necessary independent and expert advice will be sought.

## **Loans to External Bodies or Organisations**

32. The Council's capital programme also includes provision to provide loan facilities to external bodies or organisations for activities that are aligned to, and support, Council service objectives and/or corporate priorities. Examples may include, supporting economic growth such as housebuilding and improving the health and wellbeing of local communities.
33. Under statutory regulations these loans are treated as capital expenditure.
34. In making such loans the Council is exposing itself to the risk of the borrower defaulting on loan repayments. The Council, in making these loans must therefore ensure they are prudent and have fully considered the risk implications. The loans for these purposes will be subject to a financial appraisal and a series of due diligence checks, and only be provided if the Council is fully satisfied of the borrower's ability to meet their obligations. Wherever possible, the Council will aim to mitigate its risks and exposure to default by seeking appropriate additional security from the borrower. This may often be in the form of a legal charge over the borrower's property or assets.
35. All loans are agreed by Cabinet. All loans will be subject to close, regular monitoring.
36. The rate of interest charged on these facilities will be dependent on the nature and structure of the individual loan and the assessed risks to the Council. However, loans would usually only be provided on the basis that there is no net cost to the Council. In addition all loans will need to be State Aid compliant.

## **Funding Sources**

37. The Council's capital programme is funded from a mix of sources including:
  - (a) Prudential Borrowing – The introduction of the Prudential code in 2004 allowed the Council to undertake unsupported borrowing itself. This borrowing is subject to the requirements of the Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure for Local Authorities. The Council must ensure that unsupported borrowing is affordable, prudent and cost effective. This funding can also be used as an option to front fund development to stimulate growth. This has provided the Council with the flexibility to raise capital funding as demand and business need have dictated. This type of borrowing has revenue implications for the Council in the form of financing costs.
  - (b) External Grants – A proportion of our capital funding comes through as external grant allocations from central government departments such as the Department for Transport and Department of Education. There is also external funding from the European Regional Development Fund which we have been successful in bidding on over the last few years. In addition direct funding is received from the Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) under

the new devolved arrangements. The TVCA has an approved investment plan of £588.2m over a ten year period and Darlington has been successful securing funding for a number of growth projects including £10m for the Town Centre and £25m for Darlington Railway Station which is in development.

- (c) A significant element of the capital investment programme is funded from the Housing Revenue Account. Funding towards the Council's New Build programme is also received from Homes England (HE). All Housing Capital schemes are funded this way and are prioritised through the Housing Business Plan.
- (d) Section 106 and external contributions – elements of the capital programme are funded by contributions from private sector developers and partners.
- (e) Revenue Funding – The Council can use revenue resources to fund capital projects on a direct basis, however, the impact of austerity on the Council's revenue budget has reduced options in this area and the preference is for Invest to Save projects where feasible.
- (f) Capital Receipts – A capital receipt is an amount of money exceeding £10,000, which is generated from the sale of an asset. The Council is able to generate capital receipts through the sale of surplus assets such as land and buildings. The Council seeks to maximise the level of these resources which will be available to support the Council's plans.

### **Capital Investment Fund**

- 38. At its meeting of 24 November 2016 the Council established a Capital Investment Fund of £10m which due to its success has subsequently been increased to £50m.
- 39. Council approved the principle and establishment of the Capital Investment Fund to be used for innovative investment opportunities beyond the traditional Treasury Management Strategy in order to achieve greater returns given the low returns on investment due to the current economic climate.
- 40. The Council is utilising the fund to achieve greater returns by exploring more innovative approaches whilst at the same time being willing to take on a greater level of risk. Such approaches include loans to other organisations, joint venture house building, property investment or developing sites for sale.
- 41. The Investment fund also provides for wider benefits which extend further than direct reward and assist with economic regeneration and job opportunities.
- 42. Since the establishment of the fund and at the time of writing Cabinet have agreed to nine uses of the fund for schemes such as housing joint ventures,

office development, and pump priming with a commitment of £39.713m leaving a balance of £10.287m. All projects are detailed and reported to Cabinet for approval.

### **Economic Growth Investment Fund (EGIF)**

43. The EGIF was set up in 2017/18 as Growing the Economy is a priority for the Council and the Economic Growth Investment plan sets out what needs to be done in order for the Borough to accelerate sustainable, managed and planned economic growth. It also provides the structured framework required to ensure that a programme of investments is created that can deliver the strategic ambitions and goals of the Council.
44. The majority of the Plan is and will be completed in conjunction with the Tees Valley Combined Authority, however the Council needs to pump prime and match fund some of the schemes. The EGIF of £4.234m was established in 2017/18 and included in the capital programme.
45. Any proceeds from sites which subsequently become operational and sold will be reinvested in the fund for future developments.
46. Specific scheme approvals will be subject to detailed reports to Cabinet to release each scheme as and when they are required.
47. At the time of writing the fund has a balance of 0.999m uncommitted.

### **Risk Management**

48. Risk is the threat that an event or action will adversely affect the Council's ability to achieve its objectives and to execute its strategies successfully.
49. Risk management is the process of identifying risks, evaluating their potential consequences and determining the most effective methods of managing them and responding to them. It is both a means of minimising the costs and disruption to the Council caused by undesired events and of ensuring that staff understand and appreciate the element of risk in all of their activities.
50. The aim is to reduce the frequency of adverse risk events occurring, minimise the severity of their consequences if they do occur, or to consider whether risk can be transferred to other parties.
51. To manage risk effectively, an assessment of risk should be taken on every capital project, mitigated where possible and monitored.
52. It is important to identify the appetite for risk by each scheme and for the capital programme as a whole, especially when investing in capital assets held primarily for financial returns. Under the CIPFA Prudential Code these are defined as

investments and so the key principle of control of risk and optimising returns consistent with the level of risk applies.

### **Knowledge and skills**

53. The Council has professionally qualified staff across a range of disciplines including finance, legal and property that follow continuous professional development (CPD) and attend courses on an ongoing basis to keep abreast of new developments and skills.
54. The Council establishes project teams from all the professional disciplines from across the council as and when required. External professional advice is taken where required and will always be sought in consideration of any major commercial property investment decision.
55. Internal and external training is offered to Members to ensure they have up to date knowledge and expertise to understand and challenge capital and treasury decisions taken by the Assistant Director Resources.

## Darlington Borough Council

### Capital Programme

1. The Council has an extensive capital programme with significant resources invested to purchase, improve, protect and maintain our assets, to enable the council to deliver its priorities for example purchasing land to enable road improvements or investing in modernising school buildings and housing. The Council continues to deliver a significant capital investment programme in the main funded from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and grant or other external funding which is targeted at specific schemes and programmes such as Transport and Schools. Furthermore investment from the Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) along with European and other external funding sources are being used for economic growth initiatives.
2. The Council can also supplement these funding sources with its own resources such as capital receipts or prudential borrowing where there is a need, however as capital receipts are limited and prudential borrowing comes with future revenue implications there must be a strong business case for doing so.
3. In recent years there has been significant investment in economic growth either funded or pump primed by the Council, schemes such as Central Park including the National Biologics Centre and Business Central along with the Development of Feethams House which is Grade A Office accommodation, and recent Town Centre purchases are helping to make Darlington a more vibrant place to be. The Council's Investment Fund and Economic Growth Investment Fund are both being utilised to invest in these areas which ultimately increases business rates and the finances of the Council helping vital services to be funded.
4. The current capital programme stands at £262m as summarised in Table 1 below. The programme is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to Cabinet on a quarterly basis, the latest available monitoring report for the 2020/21 was presented to Cabinet on 9 February 2021 and noted the programme was within budget with the majority of schemes on target.

Table 1

Area	Construction				Non construction	Capital investment fund	Housing New Build not yet allocated	Total
	Live Schemes 75k & Over	Annualised Schemes	Completed Schemes awaiting review	Live Schemes under 75k				
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Housing	20.491	0.360	6.801	0.151	0.392	0.000	26.930	55.125
Economic Growth	87.106	0.000	11.623	0.610	10.837	39.713	0.907	150.796
Highways/Transport	6.953	15.985	4.136	0.849	0.025	0.000	0.000	27.948
Leisure & Culture	19.607	0.000	0.000	0.140	0.160	0.000	0.000	19.907
Education	4.155	0.000	0.358	0.068	0.052	0.000	0.000	4.634
Adult Social Care	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.000	0.993
Other	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.611	0.000	0.000	2.611
<b>Total</b>	<b>138.313</b>	<b>16.345</b>	<b>22.918</b>	<b>1.818</b>	<b>15.071</b>	<b>39.713</b>	<b>27.836</b>	<b>262.014</b>

5. In addition to the current agreed programme the Council looks ahead to future capital requirements based on the principles of the capital strategy. A four year timeframe has been adopted to fall in line with the revenue Medium Term Financial Plan. Attached at **Annex A** are the priority proposals for addition to the plan along with the funding methods. The majority of schemes are focused on Housing and Transport, funded via the HRA and grants respectively, there are however a number of Council funded corporate schemes that have already been approved.
6. The following paragraphs describe the major elements of the capital programme priorities for approval. Specific scheme funding release will be subject to detailed reports to Cabinet.

### Corporate schemes – funding required

7. Capitalised repairs – £0.250m is required for repairs on the council building stock in 2024/25 to ensure it is fit for purpose. This is a rolling programme and funding has already been agreed for 2021/22 – 2023/24. Details on specific areas of spend will be brought to Cabinet for consideration.
8. Advanced design fees - £0.150m per annum is requested for 2024/25 to ensure that resources are available to work up any new schemes brought forward in relation to economic growth including site investigations on development sites, industrial and housing land. This is a rolling programme and funding has already been agreed for 2021/22 – 2023/24. This funding has been invaluable in the past in enabling the Council to be site ready.

### Corporate Schemes – funding secured

9. Railway Heritage quarter – Funding of £20m has been secured from the Tees Valley Combined Authority for the Head of Steam site. A master plan has been developed for the Site, the vision being a Rail Heritage Quarter, which will turn

the site into a world class attraction, working closely with on-site partners and others ahead of the 2025 celebrations. The work will include the refurbishment and restoration of the existing buildings and will also have the potential for new build. The project will be delivered in phases with phase 1 happening before 2025.

## Government Funding

10. Set out below are details of the levels of Government funding available for investment by the Council in 2021/22 and an outline of the proposed use of these funds.

	<b>2021/22 £m</b>
<b>Children's Services</b>	
School Condition Allocation	0.142
<b>Transport</b>	
Local Transport Plan	2.575
Pothole Action fund	0.095
<b>Other</b>	
Disabled Facilities Grant	0.937
<b>Total Capital Grant Available</b>	<b>3.749</b>

## School Condition Allocations

11. The Local Authority now only receives school condition funding for Community Maintained Schools. Maintenance funding for Academies is available through other routes. This funding received by the Local Authority will be spent in line with key priorities identified with each maintained school through the locally agreed asset management planning (LAMPA) process, carried out each January. There are no strict spend deadlines for these small scale condition related projects which are prioritised and completed as funding becomes available.

## Transport and Highways

12. A new Local Transport Plan for the Tees Valley has been consulted upon and was endorsed by the Tees Valley Cabinet in 2020. This will help set the spending plans for the funding allocations from the Department for Transport and from the Devolution deal. The Integrated Transport Programme (ITP) of TVCAs Investment plan identifies £256.7m of investment over the next 10 years. There will be projects and initiatives delivered in Darlington from this fund. However, these will be subject to separate business cases and approval processes as they are developed.

13. The new Tees Valley Local Transport Plan has a number of accompanying documents that set the strategy and vision for different modes of transport. Each Local Authority is required to produce a Local Improvement Plan, which will effectively replace the local authority Local Transport Plan. These plans will cover local priorities and maintenance requirements. The Department for Transport (DfT) releases capital funding to the Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) to implement these plans based on a needs formula and this is transferred annually to the Local Authority. In 2021/22 the indicative amounts for Darlington are £0.886m allocated for the Integrated Block and £1.689m for the Highways Maintenance Block (comprising £1.398m maintenance and £0.291m incentive funding, which is performance related payments, Darlington receive the maximum amount of funding based on assessments of our process and asset management ).
14. In addition to the above there is opportunistic funding announcements from the Department for Transport. For example in recent years Local Authorities have been allocated additional funding to deal with road repairs from the Pothole Action fund (see below). Whilst, not confirmed it is anticipated a further amount could be received.
15. Pothole Action Fund – The Pothole Action Fund was announced in April 2016 by the government and gave local authorities in England £50 million a year, for 5 years, to help them tackle more than 4 million potholes. Funding is calculated according to the size of the local road network in the area. The Council's current allocation is circa £0.095m per year and this is expected to continue beyond the initial 5 year period.

### **Disabled Facility Grants**

16. These grants are available if you are disabled and need to make changes to your home with examples being:
  - (a) Widen doors and install ramps,
  - (b) Improve access to rooms and facilities – e.g. stair lifts or a downstairs bathroom,
  - (c) Provide a heating system suitable for your needs, and
  - (d) Adapt heating or lighting controls to make them easier to use.

### **Housing**

17. All Housing Capital schemes are funded fully from the Housing Revenue Account. The priorities identified through the Housing Business Plan to be funded from the estimated capital resources for 2021/22 include:-
  - (a) Adaptations and lifts - £0.200m budget is to deliver adaptations within the Council's housing stock to enable tenants with a disability to remain in their own home and live independently across the Borough and to complete any unplanned major works to passenger lifts within sheltered and extra care

schemes.

- (b) Heating Replacement - £1.015m to fund new condensing boiler and central heating upgrades in approximately 290 properties. This work will predominantly be completed in the Haughton and Bank Top areas. There will also be some miscellaneous properties which will be included in the programme and we will be running a "just in time" programme of replacement for those boilers that fail before their due replacement date within the financial year.
- (c) Structural Repairs - £0.400m has been set aside to address any structural issues that may be identified within the year.
- (d) Lifeline Services - £0.050m is set aside to continue to provide upgrades to Lifeline equipment.
- (e) Repairs before Painting - £0.060m will be invested in joinery repair works in anticipation of the cyclical external painting programme. This will predominantly be in the Branksome, Cockerton, Bank Top and Red Hall areas.
- (f) Roofing & Repointing work - £1.000m for the replacement of flat and pitched roofs, fascia's, soffits and rainwater goods alongside the top-up of loft insulation where appropriate. The programme will primarily be in the Haughton area.
- (g) Garages - £0.075m will be invested in improvements to the Council's garage blocks which will predominantly be in the Lascelles Park area.
- (h) External Works - £0.200m will be used to provide new rear dividing fences and new footpaths to Council properties across areas in the Haughton area.
- (i) Smoke Detectors - £0.025m is required to replace existing hard wired smoke and heat detectors where systems are now 10 years old and reaching the end of their recommended lifespan.
- (j) Pavement Crossings - £0.032m has been identified to fund pavement crossings across the Borough.
- (k) Replacement Door Programme - £0.450m will be used to replace external doors with energy efficient composite doors in the Lascelles Park and Firthmoor area.
- (l) Window Replacement - £0.500m has been identified to replace windows with double glazed UPVC in the Lascelles Park area.
- (m) Internal planned maintenance - £1.690m for the replacement of around 220 kitchens and bathrooms predominantly in the Lascelles Park area and miscellaneous properties.

- (n) Energy Efficiency Improvements - £1.000m has been set aside to support Energy Efficiency improvements and contribute towards any match funding required as part of future potential Energy Grant bids.
- (o) Communal Works - £0.100m is required to replace communal doors and screens
- (p) New Build/Property acquisitions - £13.385m will be spent predominantly on the new build programme.

<b>Capital Medium Term Financial Plan 2021/22 - 2024/25</b>					<b>Annex A</b>
	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b><u>Spending Priorities</u></b>					
<b>Children, Families &amp; Learning</b>					
School Condition Allocations	142	142	142	142	568
	142	142	142	142	568
<b>Housing</b>					
Adaptations / Lifts	200	200	200	200	800
Heating replacement programme	1,015	1,015	1,015	1,015	4,060
Structural works	400	400	500	400	1,700
Lifeline Services	50	50	50	50	200
Repairs before painting	60	60	60	60	240
Roofing	1,000	1,000	500	500	3,000
Garages	75	50	50	50	225
External Works (footpaths, fencing, etc.)	200	200	200	200	800
Smoke detection	25	25	25	25	100
Pavement Crossing	32	32	32	32	128
Replacement Door Programme	450	450	450	450	1,800
Window Replacement	500	500	500	500	2,000
IPM works	1,690	1,690	1,690	1,690	6,760
Energy Efficiency	1,000	250	250	250	1,750
Comunal Works	100	100	100	100	400
New build (net of HE grant)/regeneration	13,385	15,415	15,082	15,082	58,964
Fees	267	267	267	267	1,068
	20,449	21,704	20,971	20,871	83,995
<b>Transport</b>					
Highway Maintenance	1,689	1,689	1,689	1,689	6,756
Integrated Transport	886	886	886	886	3,544
Pothole Action fund	95	95	95	95	380
	2,670	2,670	2,670	2,670	10,680
<b>Other Capital Programmes</b>					
Disabled Facility Grants	937	937	937	937	3,748
	937	937	937	937	3,748
<b>Council funded Schemes</b>					
Capitalised Repairs	250	250	250	250	1,000
Advanced Design Fees	150	150	150	150	600
Total Council Funded Schemes	400	400	400	400	1,600
<b>Self Financing schemes</b>					
Railway Heritage Quarter	-	10,000	10,000	-	20,000
Total Council Self Financing Schemes	-	10,000	10,000	-	20,000
<b>Total Spending Plans</b>	<b>24,598</b>	<b>35,853</b>	<b>35,120</b>	<b>25,020</b>	<b>120,591</b>
<b>Funded By:</b>					
Capital Grants	3,749	3,749	3,749	3,749	14,996
HRA Revenue Contributions	6,761	5,986	5,586	5,486	23,819
HRA Investment Fund	4,982	4,982	4,982	4,982	19,928
HRA Capital Receipts	303	303	303	303	1,212
Borrowing	8,403	10,433	10,100	10,100	39,036
Corporate Resources	400	400	400	400	1,600
Self Financing	-	10,000	10,000	-	20,000
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>24,598</b>	<b>35,853</b>	<b>35,120</b>	<b>25,020</b>	<b>120,591</b>