

Finance and Resources Committee

10.00am, Thursday, 7 October 2021

Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032

Executive/routine Wards Council Commitments	Executive All
---	------------------

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 To note the priorities for capital expenditure outlined in this report which are aligned to the Council Business Plan;
- 1.2 To note proposed funding solutions and that the plan is now balanced, subject to the risks set out in this report;
- 1.3 To note the announcement of the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement is expected in December 2021;
- 1.4 To note that delivery of funded capital expenditure priorities is dependent on the achievement of a balanced medium-term revenue budget;
- 1.5 To note that a further report on the Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032 will be presented to the Committee on 3 February 2022 prior to Council budget setting in February 2022; and
- 1.6 To refer the report to the Governance Risk and Best Value Committee as part of its work programme.

Stephen S. Moir
Executive Director of Corporate Services

Contact: Liam MacDonald, Senior Accountant,
Finance and Procurement, Corporate Services Directorate
E-mail: Liam.MacDonald@edinburgh.gov.uk | Tel: 0131 469 3174

Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy sets out priorities for £1,725.732m of council capital investment, in alignment with the Council Business Plan, over the medium to long-term.
- 2.2 As the overall funding position of the Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy in Appendix 3 shows, the programme is now funded over the 10-year period. However, if a funding gap in the strategy emerges through failure to deliver revenue savings or project cost pressures increase, then further re-profiling of priorities, reduction in scope of projects or additional revenue savings to fund the borrowing costs to deliver the Capital Budget Strategy will be required ahead of future budget setting to comply with the terms of the Prudential Code. This could potentially mean that later phases of the Wave 4 Schools programme could not be delivered within the ten-year programme.
- 2.3 The Strategy is expected to come under significant financial pressure as a result of higher tender prices caused by external factors including COVID-19 and Brexit. The extent of the impact of these is likely to differ between programmes and projects and it is still too early to understand the full cost to the Council. This is notable in the scarcity and cost pressures in various key construction materials, i.e. steel and timber, which is leading to slippage on delivery of projects.
- 2.4 The strategy assumes that some priorities, such as the City Centre Transformation and wider transport initiatives, will need to be funded primarily from external funding unless significant realignment of existing budgets is undertaken. The wider financial implications of City Plan 2030 infrastructure requirements are also likely to have a further impact on the 2022-32 Capital Budget Strategy which has yet to be fully understood and reflected in the assumptions of this report.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2021-2031 was reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 2 February 2021. This report detailed priorities for council capital investment of £1,492.494m, in alignment with the new Council Business Plan, over the medium to long-term and set out a plan on how they could be

funded. However, there was a funding gap of £171.779m which needed to be addressed in subsequent updates. The report also emphasised the Council's commitment to end poverty in Edinburgh and become a Carbon Neutral city by 2030. While the plan was affordable in the years in the short-term, thereafter a funding gap developed from 2024/25 onwards, which future budgets needed to address.

- 3.2 The Council needs to ensure that it creates a sustainable capital budget strategy, from an environmental, financial and service delivery perspective. COVID-19 and the true costs of creating Carbon Neutral infrastructure will have an impact on what the Council can afford, and it needs to ensure that the projects taken forward are the right choices with more limited resources. It also needs to consider a total place approach where new buildings are not built in isolation but consider the full range of services offered, their role and accessibility within the local community.
- 3.3 This report eliminates the previously reported funding gap, highlighting capital investment priorities for the next 10 years and the corresponding proposed funding solutions. This report should be read in parallel with the revenue budget report elsewhere on this agenda as the revenue impact of additional capital expenditure needs to be contained within a balanced medium-term revenue budget.
- 3.4 The three-year Business Plan: *Our Future Council; Our Future City* brings together our strategic priorities into a single plan responding to these needs for change and should also be read alongside this strategy and the wider capital and revenue budgets.
- 3.5 This report only covers the general fund capital investment programme. The capital expenditure requirements for the Housing Revenue Account will be included in an update on the Housing Revenue Account business plan to Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work Committee on 4 November and thereafter to Finance and Resources Committee as part of the budget setting process in February 2022.

4. Main report

Latest 2021/22 Capital Monitoring Position including current market conditions update

- 4.1 The Capital Budget Strategy is expected to come under further financial pressure as a result of higher tender prices caused by current market conditions. The extent of the impact is likely to differ between programmes and projects and it is still too early to understand the full cost the pandemic has had on the Council's capital programme. This is notable in the scarcity and cost pressures in various key construction materials, e.g. steel and timber, which is leading to slippage and cost pressures on delivery of projects.
- 4.2 The latest Capital Monitoring position at period three for the 2021/22 financial year was reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 12 August 2021. A further

update on the 2021/22 in-year Capital Monitoring position will be reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 9 December 2021.

Proposed Capital Expenditure

- 4.3 The Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-32 sets out priorities for £1,725.732m of council capital investment, in alignment with the Council Business Plan, over the medium to long-term. The level of capital expenditure required has increased from the amount previously reported, as it takes account of confirmed grant funding for specific projects, and revised expenditure forecasts. It also rolls forward the programme for an additional year. The proposed capital expenditure is set out in Appendix 1 by project area and split by relevant financial year.
- 4.4 There is a significant opportunity for the learning estate buildings across the city to become anchor facilities for wider joined up service delivery in local communities aligned to the principles of the 20-minute neighbourhood concept. For all new learning estate projects currently in development, options for wider service delivery from the facility are being considered during the design phase with flexible working space included as budgets allow. This process is most advanced at the replacement Currie High School and Liberton High School projects and the new Maybury Primary School project where the Passivhaus certified standard will also be adopted.
- 4.5 This process will continue as the remainder of the planned projects included in the Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy are progressed. The projects are: Trinity Academy Phase 2; Wester Hailes High School Phase 2; LDP primary and secondary schools. It is essential to ensure the strategic briefs for these projects outline the teaching, learning and wider community requirements from the outset to ensure the buildings constructed are fit for purpose.
- 4.6 There is also an opportunity for existing learning estate facilities to be adapted in order that wider services can be delivered from these locations. In order to ensure this is successful detailed suitability assessment of the physical changes required to the learning estate should be progressed. A new Edinburgh's Learning Estate Strategy 2021 'Investing in New Buildings: Guiding Principles' will be reported to Education, Children and Families Committee on 12 October 2021.
- 4.7 To become carbon neutral by 2030, the city will need to tackle its largest sources of carbon emissions. The transport sector is one such significant source and road transport accounts for 68% of total transport emissions. Investing in active travel infrastructure provides the city's residents, visitors and businesses a means of transport that is low carbon and can efficiently move people and goods around the city. Active travel not only has a lower carbon footprint than private vehicles, it is also better for the city's air quality. To work towards the target of being carbon neutral by 2030 there is council capital funding of £72.061m to deliver Public Transport, Road Safety and Active Travel infrastructure which will be augmented by external funding.

- 4.8 The Capital Budget Strategy also includes £126.693m for completion of the tram line to Newhaven, which will increase public transport capacity and help to reduce transport emissions. Although there is expected to be some minor reprofiling between financial years, the project is anticipated to be delivered within its original budget of £207.3m. A more detailed update report on the project will be considered by Transport and Environment Committee on 11 November 2021.
- 4.9 In order to continue to deliver high-quality services, the Council needs to continue to invest in the condition and suitability of its assets. The Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-32, as set out in Appendix 1, includes £224.263m for the existing operational estate to continue the positive impact of the Asset Management Works Programme as most recently reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 12 August 2021. There is also a further £203.954m allocated towards carriageways and footways as well as continuing investment in specific assets such as the completion of the North Bridge Refurbishment.
- 4.10 While additional social housing provision is financed by the Housing Revenue Account, the general fund capital programme provides £209.707m for lending to Edinburgh Living LLPs which is included within this Strategy. These projects are self-financing as a result of income from affordable rents. Further information on the risks of this on-lending are included in paragraph 4.31.

Proposed Capital Expenditure Savings

- 4.11 There are no new capital expenditure savings proposed at this stage, however, if a funding gap in the strategy emerges through failure to deliver previous savings or project cost pressures then further re-profiling of priorities, reduction in scope of projects or additional revenue savings to fund the borrowing costs to deliver the Capital Budget Strategy will be required ahead of future budget setting to comply with the terms of the Prudential Code.
- 4.12 In the previous update on the Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy in February 2021, it was proposed that a business plan would be developed and through receipts and savings a total of £63.160m was removed from the strategy as a result of the proposed review of the learning estate programme. The ongoing pandemic, delays to capital projects that are already being constructed, the continuing market cost increases and material shortages being experienced in the construction sector have made it impossible to progress a detailed capital programme savings exercise for the learning estate. However, it remains essential to assess opportunities for reducing the overall level of investment over time and utilise existing capacity in the best possible manner.
- 4.13 A Learning Estate Investment Implementation Unit has been created at officer level to co-ordinate these opportunities. Further updates will be provided to Committee on this as part of the wider budget setting process.
- 4.14 Year-on-year there is also slippage in the capital programme and a slippage assumption has been applied over the latest cashflows into the Strategy which has reduced the funding pressure by £7.737m in the 10-year programme.

Proposed Capital Funding

- 4.15 The Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032 funding has been thoroughly reviewed line by line following the setting of the previous strategy in February 2021. This was undertaken to consider any opportunities to address the previously reported funding gap.
- 4.16 The Long-Term Financial Plan and Resource Allocation for revenue has also been reviewed to ensure alignment with the revised Capital Budget Strategy timescales and expenditure. This was undertaken to understand the availability of revenue loan charges budget to support Loans Fund Advances resulting from capital investment. The review also considered the required revenue expenditure on the running costs of these assets. This review concluded that the Capital Budget Strategy was affordable as it stands in Appendix 1.
- 4.17 The review resulted in an additional £125.908m being made available for Loans Fund Advances within the Capital Budget Strategy to balance the funding position. The key drivers in being able to deliver this additional funding are the Loans Fund Review reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 14 February 2020 and an update included in the Treasury Management – Annual Report which was reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 12 August 2021.
- 4.18 The Loans Fund Review re-profiled the pre-March 2019 advances and impact of slippage in the capital programme in such a way that material reductions in budget provision could be made. Appendix 6 of the Treasury Management – Annual Report showed that £100m of General Fund borrowing had been undertaken in the 2021/22 financial year so far at interest rates below the budgetary assumptions.
- 4.19 With interest rates at historic lows, this was done to strike a balance between the cost of carry of new borrowing and the wish to lock out the low rates for the required borrowing to fund the Capital Budget Strategy. Reviews were also undertaken of interest rate projections in the medium term and on assumed asset life taking account of maintenance provisions. The combined effect of these measures extrapolated into future years showed that there was sufficient availability of revenue loan charges budget in the revenue budget framework to support the Loans Fund Advances required to deliver a balanced Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy.
- 4.20 In addition to the above borrowing, there is an assumption that 10% of the annual revenue Council Tax buoyancy increase can be used to support borrowing costs but this assumption is dependent upon continued growth in the Edinburgh housing sector increasing the Council Tax base. On review, it was determined that a further £0.400m per year could be hypothecated from the Council Tax buoyancy in revenue to support capital investment linked to Local Development Plan growth. This resulted in an additional £5.700m per year being provided in the Capital Budget Strategy funding assumptions.
- 4.21 The provisional Local Government Finance Settlement is expected to be announced in December 2021. Within Appendix 1, it is assumed:

- General Capital Grant is expected to increase at slightly lower than previously expected levels with; £39.240m in 2022/23, £39.080m in 2023/24, £41.287m in 2024/25 and £41.849m in 2025/26 based on the Scottish Government Capital Spending Review. The years from 2026/27 onwards are based on a slightly more optimistic trend, however, this may have to be revisited in future;
- Cycling, Walking and Safer Routes (CWSR) is expected to continue at the current funding level of £2.299m until 2025/26 per the Scottish Government Capital Spending Review;
- Transfer of Management of Development Funding (TMDF) is expected to continue at the funding level of £27.950m until 2025/26 per the Scottish Government Capital Spending Review. However, based on previous experience this will be supplemented by Additional Homes funding, which will result in matching income and expenditure being recognised over and above this level; and
- Place Based Investment Programme (PBIP) funding is expected to continue, with £1.735m expected in 2022/23 and £1.209m expected in 2023/24 to 2025/26.

4.22 There have been no further changes to Developer Contributions assumed within the strategy, but this funding stream will be kept under review as the Wave 4 schools, Local Development Plan and subsequently City Plan infrastructure progress.

4.23 The Capital Budget Strategy assumes Capital Receipts from Asset Sales of £3m per year which will be closely monitored. There is a risk that if capital receipts are not received, or not received in the same financial year as the expenditure is incurred, additional funding pressures will occur which would increase the revenue pressures with higher than anticipated revenue loan charges.

4.24 Within the Council's reserves, there is the Capital Fund which has £27m set aside to be drawn down to support capital investment. In addition to this, £2m had been ring-fenced within the Capital Fund from a previous capital receipt to assist with the delivery of a new, 60 bed Integrated Care Facility (ICF). Elsewhere on the Committee agenda, there is a further report outlining the proposed re-prioritisation of this funding to support a mobile workforce solution (Total mobile) for improving capacity for reablement and home-based care services and enabling delivery of the bed base care strategy.

4.25 There is also a further £47.949m in the Capital Grants Unapplied Account to be drawn down against the relevant expenditure, including £43.827m for completion of the Early Years infrastructure. This is held in Reserve outwith the capital expenditure and funding in Appendix 1 and will be drawn down as income to offset expenditure when it is incurred.

4.26 The funding changes are summarised in Appendix 2, along with summarised details of the other expenditure movements from the 2021-31 Capital Budget Strategy approved in February 2021.

Funding Pressure and Risks

- 4.27 There is still a potential risk of expenditure exceeding budget on projects and these will be reviewed as part of the quarterly monitoring and included in the Council's 2022 budget planning process, as appropriate.
- 4.28 If the Council is unable to make the revenue savings required to support the loan charges assumed, then capital expenditure will need to be reduced, potentially meaning that later phases of the Wave 4 Schools programme could not be delivered within the ten-year programme.
- 4.29 Scottish Government funding will be available through the outcomes-based funding (OBF) model for Wave 4 schools included in the Learning Estate Investment Programme Phases 1 and 2. The funding will be released on evidence of the achievement of four agreed key outcomes. These are maintaining asset condition A and/or B for 25 years, achieving Energy Efficiency targets, being Digitally enabled learning hubs and delivering Economic Growth through meeting a target number of jobs per the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB). There is a risk that if the Council assets fail to meet the requirement criteria, that funding would be reduced, resulting in a revenue funding pressure for the Council.
- 4.30 The Scottish Government has also indicated that it wishes Local Authorities to change from the annuity method for Loans Fund Advances and align more closely with accounting standards by using a depreciation method for debt charges over the asset life. This change towards an equal instalment of principal approach would result in increasing the annual costs of borrowing once repayment of principal and interest are considered, especially in the earlier years after the asset becomes operational. The financial impact of any change in accounting treatment will be kept under review.
- 4.31 At present the City of Edinburgh Council only has consent to borrow from the Scottish Government for Edinburgh Living LLP up to 2023-24 for a total of £248.000m. At present, both the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan and General Fund on-lending assume continuation of the consent beyond this point, in the form of capital receipts in the HRA and borrowing in the General Fund. Work is underway to understand future viable models for mid-market and market rent; taking into account development costs, availability of grant funding and consents.
- 4.32 The wider financial implications of City Plan 2030 may also have a further impact on the 2022-32 Capital Budget Strategy which have yet to be fully understood and reflected in the assumptions.

Unfunded Capital Priorities and Pressures

- 4.33 In addition to the existing programme and additional priorities, we are developing a funding strategy to deliver City Centre Transformation and the wider City Mobility Plan. This will be reported at a later date to Committee.
- 4.34 The EnerPHit Team are actively looking into other funding streams including any Scottish Government funding which could be used for the Council's future EnerPHit

informed investments. They have recently submitted a bid for funding for CEC's EnerPHit informed works under the Scottish Government's 'Green Growth Accelerator' funding programme. This is a new national programme that unlocks £200 million of additional investment in infrastructure projects to support Scotland's transition to an inclusive net-zero emissions economy. No specific funding for such a programme is included within the ten-year programme presented in Appendix 1.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 This report will be referred to Governance, Risk and Best Value Committee to consider as part of its programme of work.
- 5.2 Finance staff will continue work with project and programme managers to monitor capital budgets.
- 5.3 Further capital budget reports will be presented to Finance and Resource Committee on 9 December 2021 and 3 February 2022 ahead of budget setting.
- 5.4 The capital budget strategy will be developed further, and detailed budget proposals will be submitted to this committee prior to the Council setting its budget in February 2022.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 This report sets out capital expenditure and funding of £1,725.732m based on the assumptions set out above, including the generation of savings and additional income in revenue budgets. These assumptions will be kept under review, and capital expenditure plans remain contingent on the strategy continuing to be affordable.
- 6.2 Investment in additional assets is likely to result in increased running costs borne by the Council's service areas. A report on the associated cost implications of changes in the size and profile of the Council's operational property estate was considered by the Finance and Resources Committee on 23 May 2019. The report noted the need to provide for the additional revenue costs of several demand- and condition-led school replacements and new-builds. Based on the cost projections intimated in that report and sums provided within the budget framework in respect of known rising school rolls projects, the Wave Four schools programme (as set out in the original 2018 business case) and additional, or expanded, facilities linked to the Local Development Plan, this level of provision was anticipated to be sufficient to meet, in full, these additional costs at that time.
- 6.3 There is, however, a continuing need to assess, based on best-available expenditure and income projections for the projects concerned, the adequacy of sums provided within the budget framework in respect of known and emerging potential commitments. As a result, all projects will be required to produce a detailed business case, setting out both capital and revenue costs and

demonstrating how they will be funded prior to project commencement as part of the wider Gateway process requirement.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

- 7.1 Consultation on the capital budget will be undertaken as part of the Council's wider budget setting process.
- 7.2 The stakeholder and community impact of individual projects within the Council's capital programme is considered as part of the business cases for those projects.

8. Background reading/external references

- 8.1 [Edinburgh Tram – York Place to Newhaven Final Business Case](#), The City of Edinburgh Council, 14 March 2019
- 8.2 [Loans Fund Review](#), Finance and Resources Committee, 14 February 2020
- 8.3 [Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2021-2031](#), Finance and Resources Committee, 2 February 2021
- 8.4 [Sustainable Capital Strategy 2021-31 – Annual Report](#), Finance and Resources Committee, 4 March 2021
- 8.5 [Updated Housing Revenue Account \(HRA\) Capital Programme](#), Housing, Homelessness and Fair Work, 3 June 2021
- 8.6 [Treasury Management: Annual Report 2020/21](#), Finance and Resources Committee, 12 August 2021
- 8.7 [Asset Management Works Programme – 2020/2021 Update](#), Finance and Resources Committee, 12 August 2021
- 8.8 [2021-31 Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy – Outturn 2020/21 and Revised Budget 2021/22](#), Finance and Resources Committee, 12 August 2021

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1 – Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-32 - Summary
- 9.2 Appendix 2 – Changes from Capital Budget Strategy 2021-2031
- 9.3 Appendix 3 – Capital Budget Strategy 2022-32 – Funding Position

Funding Opportunities		Revised	Indicative	Re-profile	Revised	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative	Indicative
		Budget	Budget	to/from Later	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
		2021/22	2022/23	Years	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	
Category	Funding Stream	Total	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Existing Programme - Funding	Asset Sales (Unringfenced)	33,000	3,000	3,000		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Existing Programme - Funding	Capital Funded from Current Revenue (CFCR)	4,000	4,000	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Capital Grants Unapplied Account	-	-	3,422	3,422										
Existing Programme - Funding	General Capital Grant	483,316	38,360	39,240	39,240	39,080	41,287	41,849	46,000	46,500	47,000	47,500	48,000	48,500	
Existing Programme - Funding	Specific Capital Grant - Place Based Investment Programme	7,360	1,998	1,735	1,735	1,209	1,209	1,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Specific Capital Grant - Early Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Specific Grants - TMDF	164,218	52,418	27,950	27,950	27,950	27,950	27,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Specific Grants - CWSR	11,495	2,299	2,299	2,299	2,299	2,299	2,299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Funding	Specific Grants - GME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Developers Contributions	12,283	12,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Loans Fund Advances - Prudential	108,796	77,409	0,807	19,700	20,507	6,091	1,597	0,669	0,678	0,615	0,615	0,615	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Loans Fund Advances - On-Lending	209,707	18,029	4,856	2,529	7,385	72,000	70,500	41,793	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Loans Fund Advances - Trams to Newhaven	126,693	72,100	41,744	-	41,744	12,849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Loans Fund Advances - General	89,137	59,893	13,036	19,318	32,354	11,481	2,360	17,004	14,059	0,679	7,557	9,040	1,556	-
Existing Programme - Funding	Loans Fund Advances - City Deal	20,908	0,247	0,359	0,359	2,129	10,689	6,666	0,818	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing supported by	Loans Fund Advances - Prudential Schools	48,700	-	-	-	-	18,700	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing supported by	Revenue Budget Framework - Wave 4 Funding	78,000	22,500	25,500	25,500	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing supported by	10% of Increased Council Tax take	47,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
Borrowing supported by	10% of Increased Council Tax take UPLIFT	57,000	-	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
External Funding	Developers contributions (Wave 4)	12,511	0,056	5,612	5,612	1,158	3,743	0,436	1,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Funding	Developers contributions (LDP)	58,400	-	0,165	0,165	-	6,150	1,619	3,382	12,794	19,237	15,053	-	-	-
External Funding	Asset Sales (Wave 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves	Capital Fund Drawdown	27,000	6,986	0,000	0,000	20,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Funding	Long-Term Financial Plan Loan Charges Review	125,908	-	-	-	13,831	49,772	30,208	32,582	44,725	4,171	15,035	5,714	20,290	
Total Funding Opportunities		1,725,732	375,878	179,725	38,125	217,850	253,091	244,536	180,694	83,907	118,313	83,238	70,173	56,842	41,210

**A Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032
Changes from Capital Budget Strategy 2021-2031**

Appendix 2

Summary of Changes

Description	Amount
Long-Term Financial Plan Loan Charges Review	- 125.908
Council Tax Funding	- 57.000
Slippage Assumptions/Re-profiling	- 19.994
Existing Project Funding Pressures	25.760
General Capital Grant Assumptions	5.359
Movement from February	- 171.783

A Sustainable Capital Budget Strategy 2022-2032
 Capital Budget Strategy 2022-32 – Funding Position

Appendix 3

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	
Total	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Total Capital Expenditure	1,725.732	375.878	217.850	253.091	244.536	180.694	83.907	118.313	83.238	70.173	56.842	41.210
Total Capital Funding	1,725.732	375.878	217.850	253.091	244.536	180.694	83.907	118.313	83.238	70.173	56.842	41.210
Funding Pressure (Incremental)	0.000	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000