

Report of the Director of Resources

Capital Programme Budget 2008/09 to 2010/11

Summary

1. The purpose of this report is to
 - a) set out the position for the proposed capital budget for the period 2008/09 to 2010/11;
 - b) highlight the capital bids from departments that have been through the revised Capital Resource Allocation Model (CRAM) process;
 - c) estimate the capital resources position for 2008/09 with predictions for a further two years;
 - d) provide options to allow the Council to achieve a balanced three year capital programme.

Background

2. This report is part of the suite of reports outlining the Council's spending and funding plans for the next three years, and as such should be read in conjunction with the Revenue Budget report and the Treasury Management Strategy and Prudential Indicators report, both of which are on this agenda. These reports are inter-related and take account of the recommendations made in this report.
3. The current four year capital programme was approved by Council on 21st February 2007 to run between 2007/08 and 2010/11, this was to align it with the Council's political cycle. In line with the intentions when this four year plan was set, it is proposed that the programme reverts to the traditional three year cycle, setting out the capital spending plans of the Council up to 2010/11. The Council is legally required to set a minimum three year capital programme.
4. The existing capital programme, as amended by the Executive at Monitor Two, stands at £135m for 2008/09 to 2010/11. It is financed from £107m of external funds and £28m of capital receipts. When the 2007/08 to 2010/11 capital programme was set by Council, it was recognised that there was a potential capital receipts shortfall over the period of £0.25m (0.18% of the gross capital programme) which would have the first call on any surplus capital receipts generated. The capital receipt projections over the next 3 years, has improved since the budget and is estimating a small capital receipts surplus of £0.6m by 31st March 2011. However, there are a number of unavoidable pressures that have

emerged since Monitor Two resulting in an available surplus of £0.3m. Table 1 summarises the current funding position on the capital programme from 2008/09.

	2008/09 £m	2009/10 £m	2010/11 £m	Total £m
Gross Capital Programme	79.4	37.2	18.4	135.0
Funded by				
Supported Borrowing	8.0	5.9	5.6	19.5
Grants and Contributions	39.8	10.7	8.7	59.2
Prudential Borrowing	9.5	17.1	1.9	28.5
Total External Funding	57.3	33.7	16.2	107.2
Funding to be Financed from Capital Receipts	22.1	3.5	2.2	27.9
Total Capital Funding	79.4	37.2	18.4	135.0
Expected Capital Receipts	-13.0	-3.8	-8.1	-25.0
Receipts b/fwd (surplus)/deficit	-3.5	5.6	5.3	-3.5
Receipts c/fwd (surplus)/deficit	5.6	5.3	-0.6	-0.6

Table 1 : Current Approved Capital Programme 2008/09 to 2010/11

5. Proposals have been developed under the framework of the Capital Resource Allocation Model (CRAM) process which is designed to align capital investment decisions with the Council's Corporate Strategy and enable a balanced budget.
6. If all of the recommendations in this report are approved, the Council will have a capital programme for 2008/09 to 2010/11 of £170m, an increase in investment of £35m on the existing planned programme, highlighted in Table 1. Paragraphs 7 to 17 illustrate the corporate strategy and highlight the capital investment that is being made in these priority areas. The majority of this increase in spend is in the Children's Services capital programme, where the Council has been successful in securing over £30m of additional funding. The additional schemes to where this funding is allocated to are highlighted in paragraph 8 e to 8 j.
7. **Priority - Improve the life chances of the most disadvantaged and disaffected children, young people and families in the city**
and
8. **Priority - Increase people's skills and knowledge to improve future employment prospects:**
 - a) £27.4m rebuild of Joseph Rowntree Secondary School to accommodate 1,320 pupils and other services for pupils with autism;
 - b) £13.7m investment in the new York High School, allowing a substantial extension and refurbishment of the existing building, increasing its capacity to 1,050 pupils aged 11-16 with state of the art classrooms, laboratories, ICT facilities, learning rooms and social spaces;

- c) £3.5m contribution to a £17.5m new build for Manor CE Secondary school, allowing an additional 261 pupils from the West side of the city to be taught in an up to date 900 pupil building with enhanced, modern facilities;
 - d) The completion of the 8, £4.8m Integrated Childrens Centres schemes with Sure Start across the city;
 - e) £8.7m of devolved formula capital to be handed directly to all York schools, with an average primary school receiving £35k, secondary school receiving £112k and special schools £27k. This will allow funding to be passed directly to Head Teachers and Governors to target directly at priority areas within the buildings;
 - f) £5.4m on school modernisation projects addressing the highest priority building requirements at schools in the city (an increase of £3.4m);
 - g) £1.6m towards improving the IT available in schools;
 - h) £8m towards building improvements to enable the delivery of the 14-19 diploma and provision for pupils with special educational needs in secondary schools;
 - i) £8.4m as part of a 14 year programme to transform education in the primary school sector across the city;
 - j) £0.9m making improvements to accessibility in schools.
9. **Priority - Improve the actual and perceived condition and appearance of the city's streets, housing estates and publicly accessible space,**
and
10. **Priority - Increase the use of public and other environmentally friendly modes of transport**
- a) £4.085m on resurfacing and reconstructing over 13km of carriageway and 17km of footway across the city and strengthening the parapets on Clifton Bridge
 - b) £152k on City Walls and Oulston Reservoir Maintenance.
 - c) £3.706m on Integrated Transport schemes including bus priorities on Fulford Road, new signals at the Beckfield Lane/ Boroughbridge Road junction, improved cycle routes over Clifton Bridge and other safety improvements
11. **Priority - Reduce the environmental impact of council activities and encourage, empower and promote others to do the same;**
- a) £0.5m investment in energy efficiency and carbon reduction technologies in the Council's buildings, to reduce the Council's carbon footprint and make revenue savings;
 - b) The Administrative Accommodation project will reduce the Council's carbon footprint by at least 2,400 tonnes per annum, a 12% reduction on existing output.
 - c) The York High will reduce carbon emissions by 500 tonnes per annum;
 - d) The new Oakland's Pool will see reductions in emissions of 25 tonnes per annum, when compared to Edmund Wilson Pool.
 - e) The project at Joseph Rowntree is aiming at carbon reductions of 50% compared to the existing school output.

12. **Priority - Improve the economic prosperity of the people of York with a focus on minimising income differentials**
- a) £100k contribution to a new Visitor Information Centre, to provide a boost to business and tourism in the city.
 - b) £1.8m match funding towards the £9m scheme to develop the Yorkshire Museum, gardens and Art Gallery turning that part of the City in to the new cultural quarter and enabling the York Museums Trust to strengthen its business model further to maintain its position as a key supplier of cultural services within the region,
13. **Priority - Improve the quality and availability of decent, affordable homes in the city**
and
14. **Priority - Improve the actual and perceived condition and appearance of the city's streets, housing estates and publicly accessible spaces**
- a) £6m on a programme of replacement heating systems in 2,101 homes;
 - b) £12.2m on tenants choice schemes at 1,000 properties placement heating systems for 1,947 homes, insulation at 248 homes, and projects to improve communal areas,
 - c) £1.4m to enable older and disabled people to live independently,
 - d) £5.7m of housing grants to improve homes across the city,
 - e) £1.8m on a new Homeless Hostel on Fishergate
 - f) £0.4m on new town centre public toilets
15. **Priority - Improve the health and lifestyles of the people who live in York, in particular among groups whose levels of health are the poorest**
- a) £6m on a new 25 metre public pool with training pool integrated with the recently refurbished sports centre on the York High School site;
 - b) £2m contribution to the proposed state of the art competition standard pool on the University of York Heslington East campus;
 - c) £1m on reprovding social services functions, including a £0.5m hydrotherapy pool at the Oakland's Sports Complex, funded as part of the Administrative Accommodation project;
 - d) £0.2m investment in Telecare equipment to enable elderly and disabled people to live independently for longer;
 - e) £0.3m in Fire Safety improvements at the Council's Elderly Peoples Homes.
16. **Value - Delivering what our customers want**
and
17. **Value - Encouraging improvement in everything we do**
- a) £35m on the Administrative Accommodation project to make long term savings by rationalising the Council's 17 main office buildings to four, centred around the main build on the Hungate regeneration site.

- b) The project will deliver efficiency savings of over £5m (in today's prices) and improvements to customer contact by operating from a purpose built integrated site.
- c) The project also includes the refurbishment of the remaining sites, including the historic Guildhall.

Consultation

- 18. The CRAM process invited bids from the departments asking them to put forward their main capital priorities as identified by their asset management plans which are aligned to the Councils Corporate Strategy.

Council Funding Position

- 19. CAPMOG and officers from Property Services have reviewed the assets that are surplus to requirements and these are attached at Confidential Annex A. There are a total of 40 assets deemed to be surplus to requirements and these are earmarked for disposal to fund the Council's capital priorities. Compared to the current approved capital programme new sales, valued at £1.4m have been identified, in addition to the anticipated surplus of £0.3m, making available £1.7m for capital investment.
- 20. The Revenue Budget report recommends that the Ward Committee Local Improvement scheme is removed from the existing programme and funded from surplus revenue reserves over the following four years. The Council's revenue budget has benefited over the past 12 months from its Treasury Management activities of managing the Council cash resources. Much of this benefit is from investing capital grants that have been received in advance of need. Part of the Treasury Management underspend can therefore be attributed to the capital programme. By removing the ward committee scheme in to the revenue budget, funded from reserves (the treasury underspend) releases additional £0.2m in to the capital programme.
- 21. Since the introduction of the prudential code in 2004, the Council now has the powers to borrow in order to invest in capital assets, providing safeguards are met, specifically that the level of debt held by the Council is prudent, affordable and sustainable. The Treasury Management Strategy report on this agenda sets out the overall borrowing strategy and ensures that these safeguards are adhered to. During last years budget process the Council agreed to borrow £250k to support the general aims of the capital programme. Higher than budgeted capital receipts has meant that this was not needed. In order to meet the Council's priorities it is proposed that £500k of prudential borrowing is allocated as funding for the 2008/09 to 2010/11 capital programme, and that any capital receipts over and above the target are allocated to reduce the level of borrowing required. The £500k borrowing represents less than 0.3% over the proposed programme, and the annual revenue cost of borrowing this is approximately £45k per annum, allowing for the cost interest and capital repayment, and this has been built in to the revenue assumptions in 2010/11 when the borrowing is expected to take place.

22. This means that there is £2.4m available to address the Council's capital priorities over the next three years.

Capital Budget Proposals

23. A total of 33 bids were received. Of these bids 14 are fully funded from external sources (Annex B) and will bring an additional £32m of capital funding in to the Council, which if approved, will mean that the Council will have attracted over £75m of fully externally funded schemes over the next three year, of which £34m is attributable to Children's Services, £25m to Housing and £16m to Highways.
24. The remaining 19 bids are requesting approval for an additional £31m (Annex C). If all bids were accepted an additional £24m of capital receipt funding would be required. Clearly this is significantly in excess of the available funding so the proposals target these scarce resources to the Council's priorities.
25. A number of proposals are categorised as Health and Safety Schemes, which the Council is required to comply with because of legislation. There were five bids made under this category totalling £3.9m, an increase on the existing approved programme by £3.4m. Analysis by the Corporate Capital Monitoring Group (CAPMOG) recommends that three schemes are progressed:
- Fire Regulation Adaptations - £300k - A Regulatory Reform Order was issued in October 2006, which has effectively removed the existing fire health and safety rules and replaced them with new minimum standards. In response to this regulation, the Fire Authority, as the responsible body for auditing establishments, have conducted a number of assessments on Council buildings and a programme of works is now necessary to bring the buildings up to the minimum standards. A prioritised programme of works will be required to deal with the highest risk buildings, specifically Elderly Peoples Homes.
 - Oulston Reservoir - £25k - The Council is responsible for Oulston Reservoir in the Hambleton Hills, part of the Foss Navigation, since 1853. It has a statutory duty to maintain it under the Reservoirs Act 1975. The recent 10 yearly Inspecting Engineer's report requires the Council to rectify the problem of leakage through two valves installed in pipe work 5 years ago. The Inspecting Engineer's report requires the Council to investigate and remedy this within 3 years. If this is not done a further Inspecting Engineer's inspection will be required, and continued inaction could result in prosecution by the Environment Agency as enforcement authority, or them carrying out the works and recharging the Council with the costs.
 - Towthorpe Household Waste Site - £20k – The steps and scaffolding to the skips are falling short of modern health and safety requirements and become slippy when wet. This scheme will provide higher quality steps to the skips improving the facility and encouraging people to go there to recycle and therefore diverting the amount of waste that goes to landfill.

26. The scheme proposal for Mercury Abatement at the Crematorium is in advance of a proposed new emissions trading scheme that is due to start in 2012. The Council will have to fit the abatement equipment to avoid having to pay for emitting mercury gases produced during cremations. The estimated cost to fit the filters is £840k, although work does not have to commence until 2011, and with changes to technology and methods of financing it is proposed to undertake further work in to the options available before resources are committed.
27. Assuming the above three bids are approved at a cost of £345k, there will be £2.055m available for allocation.
28. Schemes that attract matched funding, have a gross expenditure of £9.4m which requires £2.9m of capital receipts funding. The majority of this is a prudential borrowing request towards the Waste PFI project (£1.7m), which may not be required depending on the success of the PFI bid and the final approach adopted. CAPMOG have proposed that the following proposals are funded:
- Carbon Management – to enable the Council to pump prime energy efficiency and carbon reduction schemes before the carbon trading scheme is introduced in 2010/11. It is likely that the carbon trading will allocate a cost to producing carbon which is likely to increase over time, in a similar way to the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). This initiative, seeking £250k, to match fund an interest free loan from the government, aims to address the quick win areas in carbon management.
 - Visitor Information Centre – The move of the VIC from the De Grey Rooms to refurbished accommodation at Blake Street is likely to require £100k for a general fit to match the £100k bid for from Yorkshire Forward.
29. Assuming that these two schemes are authorised there will be £1.705m available for the discretionary schemes.
30. The remaining schemes are for discretionary schemes that require 100% capital receipts funding. There are seven bids requesting £21.6m. The highest priority schemes are:
- The bid for Silver Street Public Toilets in the city centre to replace the facilities on Parliament Street is an existing scheme that requires an additional £100k of funding to make feasible. This will improve the accessibility of public toilets in the city centre and bring them in to line with modern requirements.
 - The installation of Telecare equipment for elderly and vulnerable people enabling them to live independently for longer will cost £225k in a three year scheme to fit sensors in customers homes that trigger an alarm which will be received by the Community alarm service if certain circumstances are met. This will help those who are more vulnerable and may not be able to, or are unlikely to, ask for help when they have a

difficulty, to receive support and help quickly and automatically. Risks can be better managed through an agreed, personalised, response to specific alerts for each individual customer. It will include, for example, faster responses provided to people who fall, which will help to reduce the longer term health impacts of the fall. Prompts can be provided to people with dementia, either by a recorded message or by a phone call from the community alarm centre. And remote monitoring of key daily living activities, means that any changes in pattern can be picked up and key support staff alerted to take early action. The use of sensors will mean that people who have relied on visits from support agencies to ensure that they are safe, or have taken their medication, will have 24 hour monitoring instead of one or two visits a day. There is growing evidence from national research that telecare sensors and support services can reduce the need for residential care, by helping people stay in their own homes for longer, and that it can reduce the need for home care 'checking' visits, although it will not replace the personal care services.

- The Highways Resurfacing and Reconstruction rolling programme scheme was budgeted to reduce by £250k per annum following a transfer to the revenue budget. However, pressure on the revenue budget and the high priority of the highway infrastructure has meant that the £250k reduction in the programme in 2008/09 can be deferred for a year, costing the programme £750k.
- The Special Bridge Maintenance scheme costing £300k is a major scheme to address condition issues on some of the city's bridges.
- The Discus Bungalow scheme is part of the wider Housing Business Plan and the £27k will come from the capital receipt generated from the sale of the site. The proposed spend will provide adaptations to the new homes of tenants who have been relocated as part of the Discus site redevelopment programme.

31. It is not intended to award any funding for the other discretionary bids highlighted in Annex C due to the funding restrictions that the Council is facing. Specifically:
- a) the bid requesting matched funding for the Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) has been met from Housing Revenue Account resources, for 2008/09, although pressure to meet the decent homes standards does remain and the sustainability of financing the scheme from right to buy receipts is in question as the number of receipts diminish and the Business Plan comes under further pressure.
 - b) the bid for the Health and Safety Repairs and DDA requirements was a request for additional funding over and above the £550k already in the base programme. The Repairs and Maintenance Strategy approved by the Executive in November 2007 is focused on reducing the level of repairs backlog, responding to issues of Health & Safety and improving the accessibility of public buildings. The large programme of works being undertaken as part of the provision of a new Council Headquarters will address the majority of issues in that part of the portfolio by 2011. Children's Services capital modernisation and replacement programme is addressing

many of the repair and maintenance issues in schools. There is still a significant need for investment in the repair and maintenance of the remainder of the council's property assets. This level of funding proposed would be insufficient if there was a need to respond to a major building failure on council property. Such risks will be closely monitored as part of the on going performance management and monitoring in Property Services. At this stage, however, it is proposed to leave the level of investment on this scheme over the next 3 years at the £550k that is currently budgeted for. This will be reviewed as part of the 2009/10 CRAM process.

32. If approved, the schemes highlighted in paragraph 30, cost £1.4m, leaving £300k unallocated.

Prudential Borrowing

33. The Executive Member for Leisure & Culture agreed at his EMAP meeting on 4 September, 2007 to direct £200k of the Museum Development capital programme to provide a contribution to the cost of developing the Hospitium as a first element of the scheme to refurbish the Yorkshire Museum and Gardens. This funding has been paid over to the York Museums Trust (YMT).
34. The scheme (which has now started on site) will create a conferencing and hospitality facility that will generate an income stream for YMT contributing to the agreed objective of decreasing, over time, YMT's reliance on Council funding (as well as improving the Council's capital asset).
35. The total cost of the scheme is approximately £455k. YMT had intended to borrow around £255k from a high street bank to fund the full cost of the works. Because the Council can borrow at a cheaper rate than YMT, and already provides an annual revenue grant to provide the Museums facilities in the city, it would be beneficial to the success of the trust for the Council to lend the £255k at a lower rate of interest. The repayments would be deducted from the annual grant payments to ensure they are repaid.
36. The business plan for operating the Hospitium as a conferencing facility shows that it has the potential to generate income of £130k p.a. which will comfortably support the proposed level of borrowing and annual repayments of £60k per annum over a 5 year period.
37. It is recommended that £255k of borrowing is added to the capital programme to allow the Hospitium works to be completed.

York High School

38. It is proposed to use the remaining £300k of unallocated funding to address the needs of the York High project. The scheme is as a result of a successful strategic review of secondary education in the West of York and came about as a result of careful asset management planning in the area. The Council has been successful in attracting external funding of £8m through the Department of Children, Schools

and Families' (DCSF) Targeted Capital Fund (TCF) and includes a further £13.5m of funding towards the new Manor School which formed part of the 'Westside Review'.

39. The refurbishment and extension of the former Oakland's school building is likely to cost marginally more than available funding. This is largely because of the nature and complexity of the existing building. Whilst the contractors are on site it is proposed to take advantage of this and undertake refurbishment and remodelling of the existing building as well as improving sustainability and upgrading services to provide a whole school that is fit to deliver a modern curriculum.

Analysis and Summary of Proposals

40. The outcome of the proposals outlined in paragraph 11-22 above are illustrated in Table 2, and in detail in Annex D.

	2008/09 £000	2009/10 £000	2010/11 £000	Total £000
Children's Services	44,103	13,579	17,122	74,804
City Strategy	7,943	6,566	6,050	20,559
City Strategy (Econ Dev't)	100	0	0	100
Housing	8,579	8,682	8,851	26,112
Leisure & Heritage	7,198	2,063	200	9,461
Neighbourhood Services	370	0	0	370
Resources	16,604	17,616	3,213	37,433
Social Services	255	305	280	840
Total by Department	85,152	48,811	35,716	169,679

Table 2 Proposed capital programme 2008/09 – 2010/11

Robustness of the Budget

41. The Local Government Act 2003 places responsibilities upon the Council's Chief Finance Officer to advise the Council on the robustness of the budget proposals. I consider that the estimates in the capital budget are sound and that the proposals to produce a balanced capital programme are achievable. The overall package is a realistic approach in dealing with the financial pressures facing the capital programme next year. The programme is fully funded. Over the next three years there are potential financial problems and the situation will be monitored throughout next year so remedial action can be taken where necessary.
42. It should be noted that in agreeing the capital expenditure proposals the Council is committing itself to dispose of all the assets listed in Confidential Annex A to fund the expenditure plans. The Council will need to closely monitor the position on capital receipts to ensure they meet the expectations in terms of size of receipt and timing. This is essential to ensure the successful delivery of the expenditure plans within this report. In addition members and officers should note that there is no scope for additional capital expenditure above that included in the three year programme. New schemes will only be considered if it is fully funded by external

resources or a scheme with the current programme is removed to release resources.

43. The Council remains reliant on a small number of high value capital receipts. The majority of these are subject to planning and are expected over the life of the programme. If for any reason planning permission is not granted on any of these major scheme the Council will be required to review its capital programme. In addition, the majority of the receipts are likely to be sold to housing developers, who are facing a back drop of a slowing economy and the full impact of the 50 per cent affordable housing policy. The impact of these events are not fully known in York, and the city may not be affected by the national picture. However, these events do point to a slowdown in the housing market and therefore a potential downward pressure on capital receipts. Continued monitoring throughout the year will enable any problems to be identified and reported accordingly through the monitoring process.
44. The council faces real challenges if it is to continue to deliver the proposed capital programme. The growth in the size of the capital programme has increased from just over £15m in 1997/98 and is expected to be over £84m in 2008/09 as work starts on the rebuild of Joseph Rowntree Secondary School (£24m), the new offices at Hungate (£15m), York High Schools refurbishment (£9m) and the York Pools Strategy (£7m) on top of the base programme. The Council faces pressure on its capital resources and has put in place controls, such as the Capital Strategy, the Capital Resource Allocation Model. Creative and innovative solutions to the funding pressure, such as coordinated bidding for external funding, and disposal of under utilised or high cost assets, are being developed to assist in delivering a challenging capital programme. The increase in capital expenditure over the last 11 years is illustrated in Figure 1 along with the known funding for 2008/09 to 2010/11.

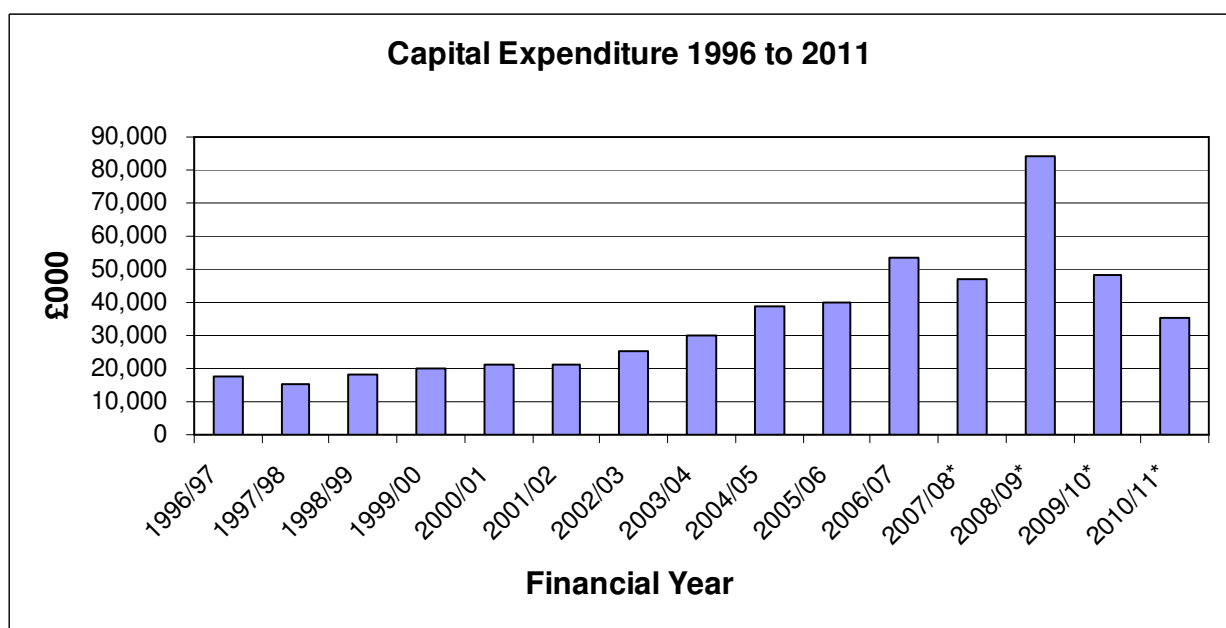


Figure 1 – Capital Expenditure 1996 to 2011

*capital expenditure based on current known funding

45. The programme is expected to peak in 2008/09 and then reduce to fall in line with historic levels of spend. This reflects the Council's position in regard to available capital receipts and the general tightening of central government spending. The peak in the programme, does cause additional workload pressures, although specific project teams have been established to carry out the Joseph Rowntree and Administrative Accommodation projects to relieve pressure on the base resources.

Corporate Priorities

46. The CRAM process ensures that all bids received for capital funding addresses the aspirations of the Corporate Strategy. The capital schemes are derived from the service and area asset management plans which look at the capital needs and requirements of the service. Paragraphs 7 to 17 detail the elements of the Corporate Strategy that the capital programme supports.

47. Implications

- a) **Financial** - Included within the body of the report
- b) **Human Resources (HR)** - None
- c) **Equalities** - None
- d) **Legal** – The Council is legally required to set a balanced 3 year capital programme
- e) **Crime and Disorder** – None
- f) **Information Technology (IT)** - None
- g) **Property** – Included within the body of the report
- h) **Other** - None

Risk Management

48. The Director of Resources has highlighted the challenge presented by the proposed capital programme, which includes significant Council driven schemes, such as the new Administrative Accommodation. There is a significant reliance on a small number of high value capital receipts, without which the programme in its proposed form could not be delivered. In addition the recent increase in the size of the programme has meant the Council has to ensure that the key skills are in place to allow the programme to be successfully delivered.
49. To mitigate the risks the capital programme is regularly monitored as part of the corporate monitoring process. In addition to this the Corporate Capital Monitoring Group (CAPMOG) meets regularly to plan monitor and review major capital

schemes to ensure that all capital risks to the Council are minimised. The development of the revised CRAM process and capital strategy has put in place gate keeping controls to ensure that only projects that can be delivered are put forward for approval by the Council.

Recommendations

50. The Executive is requested to recommended to Council that they approve the three year capital programme proposals as summarised in this report, in particular:
- a) Agree the asset sales shown in confidential Annex A;
 - b) Agree the use of £500k of prudential borrowing in 2010/11 as per paragraph 21;
 - c) Agree the inclusion in the capital programme of all fully funded schemes as detailed in Annex B and discussed in paragraphs 23;
 - d) Agree the inclusion in the capital programme of the bids recommended in paragraphs 25, 28 and 30;
 - e) Agree the advance of £255k of prudential borrowing to York Museums Trust for the refurbishment of the Hospitium in the Museum Gardens, as outlined in paragraphs 33 to 37;
 - f) Agree the additional £300k of funding proposed for York High School, as outlined in paragraphs 38 and 39;
 - g) Approve the full programme as summarised in Annex D.
51. Reason: To set a balanced capital programme as required by the Local Government Act 2003.

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Report Approved Y **Date** 30/01/08

Simon Wiles
Director of Resources

Report Approved Y **Date** 30/01/08

Specialist Implications Officer(s)

N/a

Wards Affected: All Y

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

2007/08 – 2010/11 Capital Monitoring Reports
Department EMAP Capital Budget Reports
2008/09 CRAM Bids

Annexes

Confidential Annex A – Proposed Capital Receipts 2008/09 to 2010/11;
Annex B – Externally Funded CRAM Bids 2008/09 to 2010/11;
Annex C – Discretionary CRAM Bids;
Annex D – Proposed Capital Programme 2008/09 –2010/11