

# locality.org.uk

# Locality is the national network

of ambitious and enterprising community-led organisations, working together to help neighbourhoods thrive





### Session Aims

- To demystify business planning for community asset projects
- Develop confidence and introduce approaches to test the viability of asset projects
- Develop understanding of the key elements of a business plan in relation to community asset projects
- To develop understanding of the importance of financial planning and introduce some practical approaches
- Brief funding overview

# 1. Business planning - starting off

HERE

START

## Business plan or



# **Business planning?**



In preparing for battle I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable. **Eisenhower, Dwight D.**  What is the point of business planning?

help you **collectively** understand your organisation and where it's going

track progress

raise awareness & buy-in from others

Test ideas

move from a concept to **detail** 

organise complex info

Failing to plan is planning to fail!!!

Business planning a community asset: part of an ongoing process/journey

time

Idea & opportunity Back of an envelope Initial discussions with stakeholders Broad brush financial forecast Outline business plan Market research & information gathering Professional quotations Full financial cashflow forecast Full business plan Review plan & financial performance

#### DON'T TAKE YOUR EYE OFF THE REAL WORLD!

# Challenges of business planning a community asset

"Known unknowns & unknown unknowns"

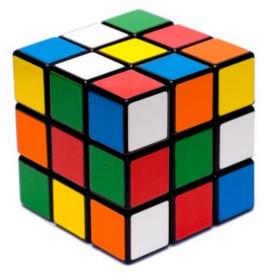
Building condition & refurb costs

Forecasting demand, occupancy & income

Running costs

Market rate

The building & the business - do they both stack up?



#### Common mistakes / things to avoid

- Paper overload
- No convincing case
- Not investable
- Lack of 'evidence' of need
- Poor financial forecasts



#### Common mistakes / things to avoid

- Don't know building condition
- Building too small?
- Assumptions
- Believing your own hype
- Nothing unique
- Taking your eye off the day job



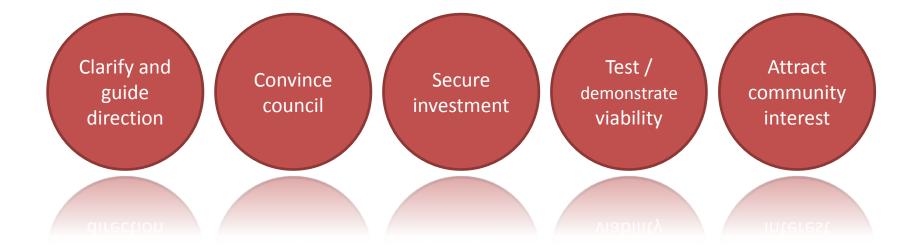
### Q. Why do you need to write a business plan?

- Plan out future direction
- Secure investment
- Convince stakeholders
- All of the above

## Suggestions

### • Decide purpose of business plan

- What do you hope it will achieve?



# Suggestions

### • Consider audience

- who will read it?
- What are they looking for?



# 3 keys for the actual plan

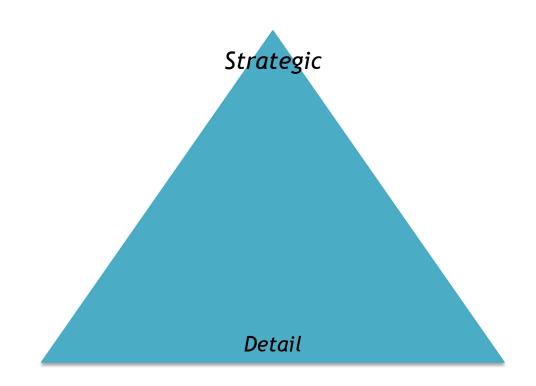
### Format

- Use different ones
- Make it useful
  - Living document
- Make it convincing
  - Base it on research
  - Solid figures
  - Don't leave questions unanswered



### Shape of the Plan

1 page overview selling the vision



How you will do it

#### Strategic Plan 2015-2018

Our **Vision** is that we won't give up until everyone experiencing a mental health problem gets both support and respect.

Our **Mission** is to intervene early to improve wellbeing and provide advice and support to empower anyone experiencing a mental health problem. We campaign to improve services and reduce stigma and discrimination.

Aim 1: Changing People's Lives

To empower and support individuals to make informed decisions that enable them to achieve their personal goals

To reduce reliance on mental health services and promote independent living

To enable individuals to move into mainstream employment, volunteering and learning

#### Aim 2: Changing Opinions

To influence policy makers to ensure mental health is a higher priority

To support individuals to ensure their voice is heard and they are able to influence the way services are provided

To ensure the general public has a better understanding of mental ill-health and how it can affect people

#### Aim 3: Helping More People

To develop new services for children, families, carers and older people

To develop additional housing provision

To develop a programme we offer to employers to support their employees

To extend our reach geographically to fill gaps in current provision



To continually evaluate our work and develop methods to benchmark ourselves against other providers

To develop our capacity to deliver training and organise events

To ensure the team has the capacity to deliver quality and growth

To increase our nonstatutory income

#### Our Values

We believe in providing care for people who come to us. We will accept them as individuals and respect their beliefs, needs and wishes We will provide a happy and empowering environment in which to encourage recovery, well-being and progression We will deliver our work in an organisation that is professional and accountable with an enterprising and sustainable business model



Hull and East

Yorkshire

# 2. Business planning tools

#### **BALANCED SCORE CARD**

BALANCED SCORE CARD BUSINESS MODEL ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
LATER How will the organisation make money from its mission?			LATER What needs to happen to the organisation to achieve its			
	SOON		vision?	SOON		
		NOW	NOW			
		NOW	NOW			
	SOON			SOON		
What financial inputs and results is the organisation aiming for?			What non financial impacts is the organisations aiming for?			

**FINANCIAL RETURN** 

SOCIAL RETURN

#### Anytown Trust (July 2009)

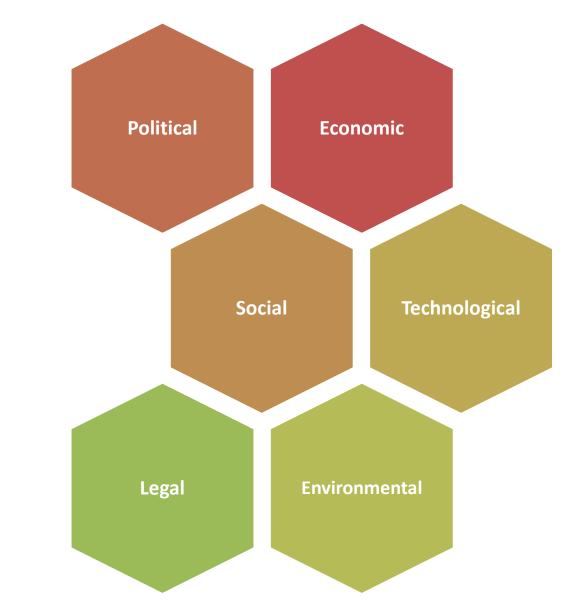
	SINESS MODEL ER (up to 5 years)		ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
Pri	mary markets: \$000 (up to 2 years)		SOON Legal form: No		
contaile: so en Practic Rining: O Trico Bi as	Turnover £350k Horticulture £90k (£10k earned, £80k grant) Room hire and conference £70k (£10k grant) Café £100k £10k grant) Office Rental £100k	Turnover £200k Horticultural 70k (60k grant) Room Hire 50k (20k grant) Café Catering 80k (20k grant)	Turnover £95k Horticulture 45k grant Room Hire 15k (10k earned) Café/catering 35k (25k earned) Earned income 35% Annual deficit £3k Net value of assets £0		
	Earned income 70% Annual surplus £35k Net value of fixed assets £470k	Earned income 50% Annual surplus £20K Net value of fixed assets £500k soon			
	LATER				
Ea	FINANCIAL RETURN				
Net value of fixed assets £470k SOON			SOON		
LATE			LATER SOCIAL RETURN		

#### **Business planning tools – SWOT analysis**



#### **Business planning tools – PESTLE analysis**

A means of considering the impact of external factors across 6 areas on your asset development



### Analysing competitors

#### Market: office space

Customer's expected benefits	Key success factors
Fast broadband	Location
Hígh spec finísh	Price
All inclusive rate	Flexíble terms

Competitor	Details, strengths & weaknesses	Threat High, Medium, Low	Our relative advantage
A	Central locatíon, lots of avaílabílíty, hígh príce, long terms	Hígh	Príce, Community on site cafe
В	Poor locatíon, low quality finísh, líttle spare capacíty	Low	Locatíon Hígh qualíty finísh

### Meanwhile... collect market intelligence

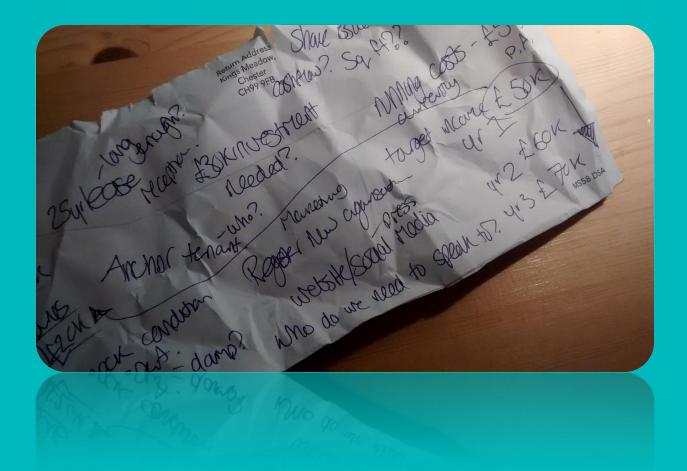
S Market research

Community consultation

Testing the market

SLocal media / social media

### 3. Viability and feasibility of community assets



## Feasibility process

Research + analysis = compelling case

Don't pre-judge outcome

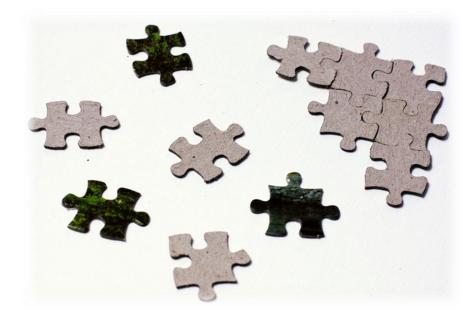
Optimistic v realistic v prudent



# Feasibility process

Important early stage questions:

- 1. Is your project really needed?
- 2. Can your project be accomplished?
- 3. Is your project viable and sustainable long term?



## Initial feasibility testing...

Land/Building Ownership

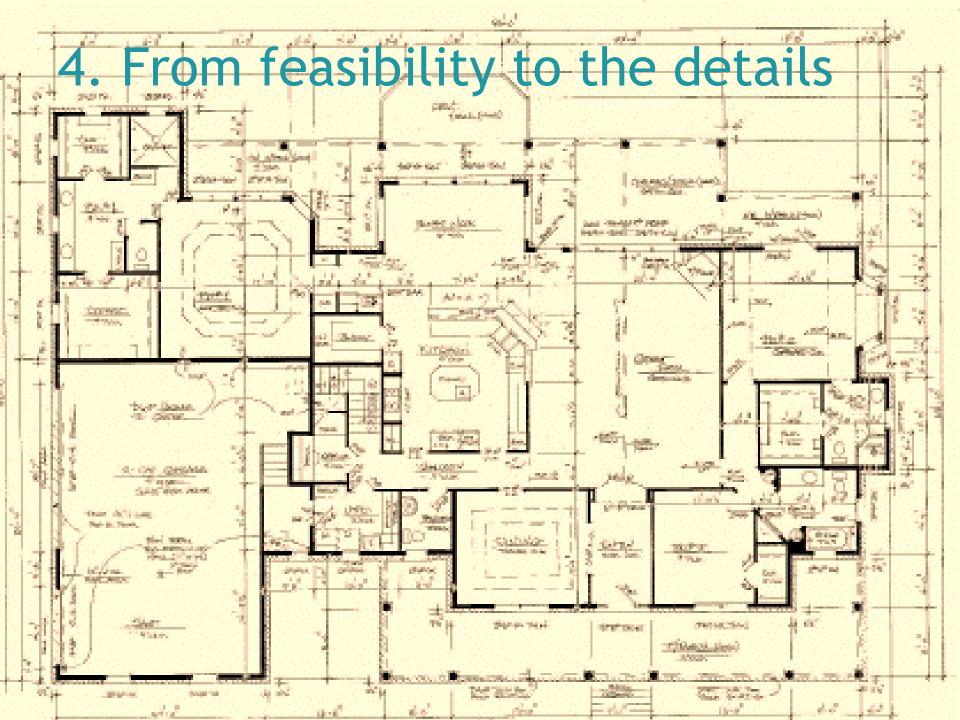
Stakeholders

Technical

**Capital Viability** 

**Revenue Viability** 

Sustainability



### What is the overall model?

#### Examples

**Enabler** (more facilities management focused)

- predominantly focus on running a sustainable building
- Incubation of small groups, businesses
- Benefit of melting pot hosting various organisations delivering social outcomes

#### Deliverer

• As above but actively seek to deliver varied services as well

#### **Risk spreading?**

- Lots of tenants from different sectors
- Focus on one sector
- Anchor tenant

## Income strategy

- An asset's income generating potential is crucial
- One area investors will scrutinise carefully
- Where will the ongoing income come from?
  - What and where is your market?
  - Especially crucial in less wealthy communities
  - Paying customers not just consumers

### WHAT is needed in YOUR area?









# The building developing the details

- What are your plans for the building?
  - New build, rebuild, remodel, minor alterations, repairs, no change?
- Does it meet current and future needs?
- How much 'dead space' is there?
- What are its running costs?



# The building developing the details

- What investment will it need?
- Timeline of critical developments?
- Drawings
- Planning consent
- Can you operate in the building during the work?



### The vision - what is unique? Defining your USP

- Location
- Facilities
- Building
- Tenants
- Sector focus
- Price
- Brand
- People involved
- What else?



### Marketing & branding

- How will paying customers find about you?
- Why will they come through the door
  - The first time
  - And... repeatedly
- Connection to community engagement
- Different customers will require different strategies

# What should a business plan include?

- It should include just 2 things...
  - what **YOU** need to make your case &
  - what the reader needs to see to be convinced
- It needs to be relevant for its purpose

#### **Broad Brush Business Plan**

Summary

Description of the project and its objectives

Description of management and governance processes

Market assessment

Estimate of capital costs

Estimate of fixed revenue costs

Estimate of variable revenue costs

Projection of capital funds

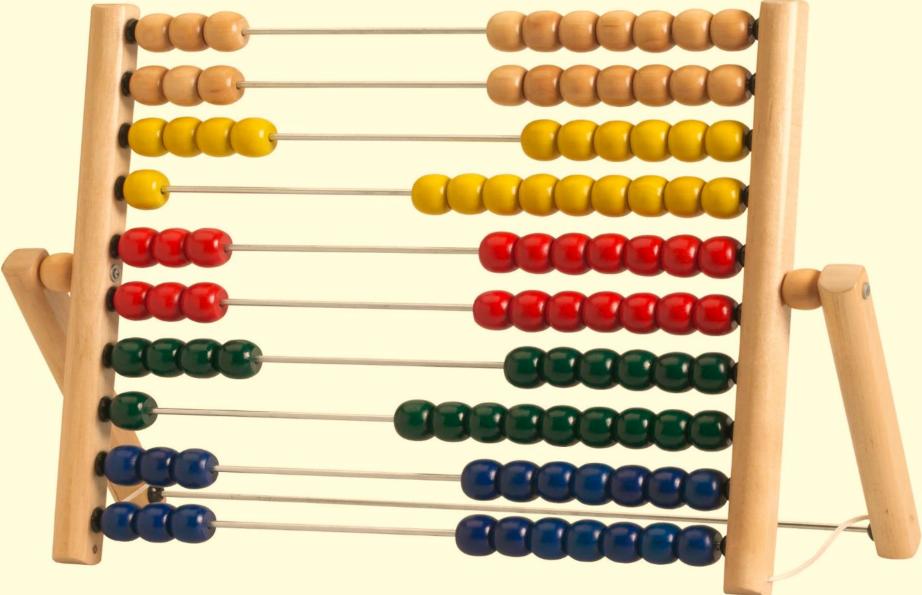
Projection of revenue income

A cash flow

Breakeven and sensitivity analysis

**Risk Assessment** 

5. Financial forecasting and risks



#### **Financial projections**

Capital investment needed Ongoing running costs Likely revenue streams Sinking fund Show patterns & direction – e.g. growth Yearly & monthly totals Cashflow forecast, inc year to year 3-5 years? Assumptions

✓ Revisit these regularly!



C	osts	

#### Potential capital costs

Land Acquisition and legal fees

Building control and planning application fees

Site Investigations

Ground works, building/construction work

**Professional Fees** 

Furniture/equipment

Set up staffing/consultants

Equipment

VAT

Contingency

	Potential <b>revenue</b> costs	
	Staff Salaries (including Employers National Insurance,	
Costs	pensions, holiday cover, recruitment, training, travel)	
00000	Insurance (Land/Buildings/public liability/employers	
	liability/contents/consequential loss)	
	IT/phones/stationery	
	Consumables	
	Catering	
	Professional fees – Audit and legal	
	Repairs and renewals	
	Marketing/Letting (direct costs and sub contractors)	
	Utilities (e.g. gas, electric, water)	
	Security	
	Training	
	Administration/office costs/Bookkeeping	
	Rates	
	Loan repayments	
	Cyclical Maintenance (decoration etc)	
	Cleaning	
	VAT	
	Utility and fire compliance	
	Sinking Fund (reserved fund for future major	
	works/improvements)	
	Promotion/publicity	
	Subscriptions	

#### Income

Capital income	Revenue income
Sales	Rents
Grants	Fees
Loans	Charges
Equity	Grants
Share issue	Contracts
	Donations
	In-kind support

#### Why is cash-flow important?

- Often finances are tight when taking on or developing an asset
- You may not have developed all revenue streams for the asset yet
- There are likely to be significant capital costs to meet which will have implications on cash position
- Helps with planning & convincing investors
- Review your financial systems & management accounts!

## Funding

- What funding support do you need based on business planning?
- What are the priorities going forward?
- Who will be your bid writer/s?
- Do they have skills, critical friends?
- Getting started Soup method?
- Can provide a funding sources info sheet

## **Securing Finance**

The Basics
Finance Needs
Types of Finance
Pros and Cons

## **The Basics**

- Full Cost Recovery
- Competent money management
- Understanding the business model and benchmarking
- Being real about risk
- Knowing the numbers
- The USP Social Return on investment

# **Finance Needs** What Do You Want It For?



**Development Finance** – grow change or die - (for R&D, new project development, investment readiness, future planning)



 Capital development – acquiring assets - for refurb, new build, equipment

## - Working Capital

- Early trading
- Monthly turnover



# **Types of Finance**



### 1. Grants

- Equity selling part of the business as an investment to others e.g. joint ventures and community share issues
- Debt borrowing (serviced financially) Programme Related Investment (serviced with Social Returns) and Bonds
- 4. Patient Capital loan/grant combinations

# **1. GRANTS** some capital funders

Funder	Fund	£	Notes		
Big Lottery	<ul> <li><u>Awards for All</u></li> <li><u>Reaching</u> <u>Communities</u> <u>Buildings</u></li> </ul>	Up to £10,000 Up to £500,000	For small refurbishments Area of high deprivation, postcode check		
Arts Council	<u>Capital Investment</u> <u>Fund</u>	Small and large grants	Arts related activities		
Heritage Lottery	<ul> <li><u>Heritage</u></li> <li><u>Enterprise Fund</u></li> <li><u>Core Heritage</u></li> <li><u>Grants</u></li> </ul>	Up to £5m Over £100,000	Heritage/conservation area		
ENTRUST	Landfill Communities fund	Up to £70,000	Community use, 10% match required		
Power to Change	<u>Initial Grants</u> Programme	Up to £500,000	Capital & revenue mix for community		
+ Check with local trusts and foundations, including Community Foundations					



## Need further help?

Support and advice on business planning from Locality, CAN, Gedling BC, others..... Pro Help etc