

HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL

**CAPITAL STRATEGY
2023/24**

1. Introduction & Background

- 1.1. The 2017 edition of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires local authorities to produce a 'Capital Strategy' from 2019/20. The purpose of the Capital Strategy is to demonstrate that the Council's capital expenditure and investment decisions are taken in line with corporate priorities and properly take account of the following:
 - Stewardship
 - Value for money
 - Prudence
 - Sustainability, and
 - Affordability
- 1.2. The Capital Strategy is intended to give a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future sustainability. It allows authorities to give greater weight to local circumstances and explain their approach to borrowing and investment.
- 1.3. The Capital Strategy forms part of the Council's integrated revenue, capital financial planning and sets out the long-term context in which capital expenditure and investment decisions are made. It is an integral component of the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and is aligned with the Council's:
 - Corporate Plan
 - Asset Management Strategy
 - Housing Revenue Account Business Plan
 - Growth Strategy, and
 - Treasury Management Strategy
- 1.4. The strategy will provide for a balanced, sustainable capital programme over the medium term planning period ensuring that limited resources are applied in the most effective, efficient and economical way to contribute to the achievement of the Council's Corporate Plan.
- 1.5. The strategy sets out how the Council will prioritise its capital spending plans within the resources available and indicates the action to be taken to maximise resources for capital spending. The strategy is strategic in nature and will focus upon the process for determining capital investment priorities.
- 1.6. The strategy sets out the strategic approach to the management of debt and borrowing. The detailed implications of this are contained within the Treasury Management Strategy (TMS) which is updated annually.
- 1.7. The Capital Strategy will be updated annually alongside the Council's MTFP. There will also be a fundamental review of the strategy alongside a revision of the Corporate Plan.

2. Corporate Priorities

2.1. The Capital Strategy is driven by local priorities. The Council's spending strategy is set out in the Corporate Plan formally adopted by the Council.

2.2. Following the elections in May 2019 and new political administration, there was a fundamental review of the Corporate Plan focussing on the period 2019-2023 (up to the end of the current political administration). The Corporate Plan was agreed by Council on 15th October 2019 with 2020/21 representing the first full year of the new Corporate Plan.

2.3. The Council's 4-year Corporate Plan (2019-2023) establishes the Council's vision, corporate objectives, and key priorities for the medium term. It establishes the Council's commitment in the delivery of service and community leadership to the residents of the High Peak. The Council's vision is expressed as:

“Working together to protect and invest in the High Peak with the Council on your side”

This vision is articulated further by four aims:

- Supporting our communities to create a healthier, safer, cleaner High Peak
- A responsive, smart, financially resilient and forward thinking council
- Protect and create jobs in the High Peak by supporting economic growth, development & regeneration
- Protect and improve the environment including responding to the climate emergency

2.4. These aims are supported by a number of objectives which also provide the framework for the delivery of service plans. The Council's objectives are summarised below:

	Aim	Objectives
1	Supporting our communities to create a healthier, safer, cleaner High Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective relationship with strategic partners • Effective provision of high-quality public amenities, clean streets and environmental health • Fit for purpose housing that meets the need of tenants and residents • Practical support of community safety arrangements • Provision of high quality leisure facilities both in formal leisure centres and swimming pools and out in our communities • Work with our partners and the community to address health inequality, food and fuel poverty, mental health and loneliness
2	A responsive, smart, financially resilient and forward thinking Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure our future financial resilience can be financially sustainable whilst offering value for money • Ensure our services are readily available to all our residents in the appropriate channels and provided “right first time” • Invest in our staff to ensure we have the internal expertise to deliver our plans by supporting our high performing and well motivated workforce • More effective use of Council assets to benefit our communities • Effective procurement with a focus on local businesses • Use innovation, technology and partnership with others to help improve the efficiency of services, improve customer satisfaction and reduce our impact on the environment

	Aim	Objectives
3	Protect and create jobs in the High Peak by supporting economic growth, development & regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage business start-ups and enterprises • Work to create flourishing town centres and thriving high streets that support the local economy • Promote tourism to maximise local benefit • High quality development and building control with an “open for business approach” • Car parking arrangements that meet the needs of residents, businesses and visitors • Working to support existing local businesses, both large and small across the High Peak as they respond to future challenges • Supporting the development of innovative green jobs and businesses across the High Peak
4	Protect and Improve the Environment including responding to the climate emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective recycling and waste management • Effective provision of quality parks and open spaces • Meeting the challenge of climate change and working with residents and business across the High Peak to implement the climate change action plan

2.5. The Council is committed to playing the lead role in championing the local area. In so doing the Council recognises its community leadership role. Fulfilling this role effectively means influencing partners in a number of key areas in order to ensure that services are shaped and delivered around the needs and aspirations of citizens. The Council’s influencing role will be focused in the following priority areas:

- Work with Derbyshire County Council and other partners to enable high speed internet across the borough
- Support the development of more cycle routes whilst working with Derbyshire County Council and residents to ensure harmony amongst road users
- Working with regional partners such as Derbyshire County Council, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, and the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority (SYMCA) to improve public transport links across the borough and extend the GM rail ticketing boundary
- Encouraging local organisations and businesses to reduce their carbon footprint
- Ensure the best use of public assets across the borough by working via the One Public Estate project

2.6. The Council will also continue to seek to influence our partners in the following long term projects:

- Work with the private sector on regeneration schemes including The Crescent and Torr Vale Mill
- Pressing for more regular and faster rail links and public transport links and essential road infrastructure (i.e. A628 / A6 bypasses, Whaley Bridge 2nd Bridge, Gamesley Station)
- Supporting the completion of the off-road route for the Trans Pennine Trail and access to the Monsal and Tissington Trails
- Maintaining the provision of accessible health of social care and working with partners to ensure health and well being
- Support the police in dealing with anti social behaviour
- Work with partners to bring additional funding into the borough

2.7. The Plan identifies key priority outcomes, which will be the highest priority in the development of performance targets and key actions. A significant proportion of the Council’s resources will be directed towards achieving them:

Aim	Priority Outcomes
Supporting our communities to create a healthier, safer, cleaner High Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved housing repairs service • Improved private sector housing conditions • Increased supply of affordable housing • Increased level of community support
A responsive, smart, financially resilient and forward thinking Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of local firms through procurement • Provision of more apprenticeships • Increased levels of customer satisfaction • Better engagement with our local communities
Protect and create jobs in the High Peak by supporting economic growth, development & regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased economic growth • Higher paid employment • New tourism opportunities • Thriving and flourishing town centres and high streets
Protect and improve the environment including responding to the climate emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in carbon emissions • Reduced levels of environmental crime • Appropriate response to the climate emergency declaration through a deliverable plan

3. Capital Spending Priorities

3.1. The Council’s capital investment priorities are determined by the corporate priorities set out above. The key capital investment priorities for the Council are therefore as follows:

Corporate Property – the Council will invest in maintaining the properties that support the delivery of services direct to residents.

Affordable Housing –the Council is committed to maintaining a “fit for purpose” housing stock that meets the needs of tenants and in addition will support the additional provision of housing by other registered providers.

Other Corporate Assets – the Council will invest in other assets that support the delivery of services e.g. transport fleet.

Private Sector Housing Renewal – the Council will support investment in the improvement in housing conditions throughout the borough.

Enabling Growth – the Council will support the growth of business and employment opportunities within the district in addition to housing development in line with the commitments set out in the Local Plan

Service Transformation – the Council will invest in projects that improve service performance or reduce service expenditure on an “invest to save” basis that will include investment in ICT.

4. Asset Management Planning

4.1. The overriding objective of asset management is to ensure that the Council maintains a portfolio of property assets that is appropriate, fit for purpose and affordable.

4.2. The Council’s property portfolio consists of the following:

- **Operational property** i.e. assets that support core business and service delivery
- **Investment properties** held to support economic growth and / or to provide a financial return to the Council e.g. industrial units
- **Community assets** e.g. parks, playgrounds and open spaces.

4.3. Asset management is an important part of the council’s management arrangements and is crucial to the delivery of value for money services. The Council through production of its Asset Management Plan (AMP) is committed to:

- Optimise the Council’s land and property portfolio through proactive estate management and effective corporate arrangements for the acquisition and disposal;
- A regular review of the condition of retained properties including a long-term (30-year) assessment of the necessary investment to maintain the assets fit for purpose; and
- Realise the value of any properties that have been declared surplus to requirements in a timely manner, having regard to the market conditions.

5. Service delivery & commercial activities and investments

5.1. The revised Treasury Management Code 2021 requires all investments and investment income to be attributed to one of the following three purposes:

Treasury management

Arising from the organisation’s cash flows or treasury risk management activity, this type of investment represents balances which are only held until the cash is required for use. Treasury investments may also arise from other treasury risk management activity which seeks to prudently manage the risks, costs or income relating to existing or forecast debt or treasury investments.

Service delivery

Investments held primarily and directly for the delivery of public services including housing, regeneration and local infrastructure. Returns on this category of investment which are funded by borrowing are permitted only in

cases where the income is “either related to the financial viability of the project in question or otherwise incidental to the primary purpose”.

Commercial return

Investments held primarily for financial return with no treasury management or direct service provision purpose. Risks on such investments should be proportionate to an authority’s financial capacity – i.e., that ‘plausible losses’ could be absorbed in budgets or reserves without unmanageable detriment to local services. An authority must not borrow to invest primarily for financial return.

- 5.2. Treasury management investments are considered in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, whereas Service delivery and Commercial return are considered to be Non-Treasury investments and, as such, are considered here in the Capital Strategy.
- 5.3. Service delivery investments could include projects contributing to the achievement of the Council’s Corporate Plan ambitions for example on housing and regeneration; or investments in a company in which the Council has a stake and is established for the delivery of Council services.
- 5.4. Commercial investments may include investments explicitly taken with the aim of making a financial surplus for the Council, or be fixed assets which are held primarily for financial benefit or to support economic growth.
- 5.5. The reasons for commercial investments are:
 - Financial returns to fund services to residents;
 - Reductions in service spending;
 - Pursuing the Council’s Growth Strategy; and
 - Economic development and regeneration activity in the district.
- 5.6. The Council will consider options to invest prudently on a commercial basis and to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves, supported by our robust governance process.
- 5.7. Such investments do not always give priority to security and liquidity over yield. In these cases, such a decision will be explicit, with the additional risks set out and the impact on financial sustainability identified and reported. Before considering any such investments the Council will ensure:
 - That it has the appropriate legal powers to undertake such investments;
 - There is no wider detrimental impact to the Council in progressing a commercial investment (e.g. around overall borrowing powers) and
 - That any investment is proportionate of all investments in order to avoid an excessive level of risk.
- 5.8. The commercial investments may involve the acquisition of property. The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) define investment property as property held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Historically, property has provided strong investment returns in terms of stable income. Property investment is not without risk as property values can fall as well as rise and changing economic conditions

could cause tenants to leave with properties remaining vacant. These risks will continue to be identified and managed through the Council's Risk Management Framework.

6. Loans to Third Parties

- 6.1. The Council has discretion to grant loans to third parties for several reasons. These loans are treated as capital expenditure. In making loans, the Council is exposing itself to the risk that the borrower defaults on repayments. The Council, in making these loans, will therefore ensure they are prudent and that the risks have been identified and fully considered.
- 6.2. The Council will periodically review its loan portfolio to ensure that the cumulative exposure of the Council is proportionate and prudent.
- 6.3. The Council will ensure that a full due diligence exercise is undertaken for each individual loan and will ensure that adequate security is in place. The business case for each loan will consider all the benefits and the risks.
- 6.4. It will be necessary to assess the level of risk attached to the provision of each individual loan and, consequently, build in a 'risk premium' into the interest rate charges to account for this. The factors taken into account in determining this premium include:
- the level of security;
 - financial position and credit rating;
 - the overall term of the loan; and
 - the value of the loan.
- 6.5. The step by step process undertaken is outlined below:

STEP 1 – Assessing available market rates	In liaison with the Council's Advisors, the interest rate the third party would be expected to pay if accessing funding from the market (based on amount/loan term etc) is estimated. This is to ensure the rate the Council is offering is competitive and not undercutting the market. Reference is also made in this consideration to subsidy (formerly known as state aid) implications.
STEP 2 – Assessing credit quality	The next consideration is credit quality – which may then consequently reduce/increase the rate. Factors that are taken into account include: credit ratings (if applicable), the financial position of the borrower, what security is available etc.
STEP 3 – Assessment of Corporate Plan objectives	Finally, there is an overall assessment of the purpose of the third-party loan and linking this to the Council's Corporate Plan objectives – local factors based on the outcomes of the loan may have an influence on the rate charged.

- 6.6. All loans are agreed by full Council in line with the Council's constitution. All loans will also be subject to regular monitoring.

7. Capital Expenditure

- 7.1. Capital spending decisions will appropriately reflect the aspirations and priorities included within the Corporate Plan and its supporting strategies.
- 7.2. Any scheme / project to be added to the Capital Programme will be subject to a 'gateway' process and prioritised according to availability of resources and the longer-term impact on the council's financial position. The 'gateway' process will be undertaken in line with the Council's agreed project management methodology with a robust business case being developed at the critical stages of project approval and initiation. This process will be overseen by the Council's Transformation Board.
- 7.3. The business case will include the following considerations:
 - A clear assessment of the cost of financing the capital scheme, net of revenue benefits, profiled over the lifetime of each scheme; and
 - Commissioning and procuring for capital schemes will comply with the requirements set out in the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.
- 7.4. The Capital Strategy and the Capital Programme will be agreed by the Council in February each year as part of the budget setting process. The Medium Term Financial Plan, Asset Management Plan and Treasury Management Strategy will be considered at the same time. In year variations of spend (subject to budget tolerance levels) and the re-profiling of schemes will be considered and approved by the Executive.
- 7.5. The Executive and the Corporate Select Committee receive capital monitoring reports as part of the quarterly performance and financial monitoring reports.
- 7.6. The Executive considers and approves new bids for inclusion in the capital programme. Approval to spend on individual capital schemes will only be given once this approval has been achieved.
- 7.7. Each approved scheme will be included in the Council's Transformation Programme and one of the Council's Alliance Leadership Team (ALT) will be assigned as Project Executive and will be responsible / accountable for the delivery of the scheme.
- 7.8. Wherever possible, the Council will take a long term view of plans in order to assess affordability and the demand on future capital resources. It is essential for example to consider the lifespan and fitness for purpose of assets. This will be considered through asset management planning (condition surveys) and wider service-based exercises e.g. leisure centre provision evaluation.
- 7.9. There is a clear demand for long term planning for capital and treasury management purposes. The Council's debt portfolio contains loans that mature up to 2066/67. The debt repayment profile needs to be managed

alongside the longer-term expectations for capital expenditure and funding forecasts.

- 7.10. Long-term forecasts are not easily predicted, and the accuracy of all financial estimates will be limited. However, long-term forecasting is valuable in informing strategic plans taking account of the cumulative sustainability and affordability of existing and planned investments which will need to be repaid over future periods. For major projects and investment, the funding and financial implications need to be planned well in advance.

8. Resourcing Capital Expenditure

- 8.1. To fund its capital investment, the Council will have access to limited sources of funding. The main sources of funding are as follows:

Capital Receipts

These will be yielded from the disposal of land and property. A programme of disposal will be agreed by the Executive. This will be informed by the asset management planning process. In considering disposals the Council will take account of the following:

- Potential loss of income from investment properties
- Projected saving in running costs, and capital costs of major investment required
- Assessment against fitness of premises for purpose and current patterns of need

The Secretary of State has allowed the flexible use of capital receipts. It is considered that individual local authorities will be best placed to decide which projects will be most effective for their area. The key criteria to use when deciding whether expenditure can be funded by the capital receipts flexibility is that it is forecast to generate ongoing savings. If the Council plans to use this funding option a proposal will be prepared setting out the planned use, listing the projects and the expected savings and / or improvements in service outcomes for each project, and the impact on the Council's prudential indicators.

Borrowing

Capital projects that cannot be funded from any other source can be funded from borrowing. Local Authorities can borrow to fund schemes where it is prudent to so. They need to consider their ability to pay for the borrowing. The levels of borrowing are determined by using the indicators set out in the Prudential Code. The borrowing repayment and interest charges on the loan need to be met from existing revenue budgets or identify them as new growth in the annual budget setting process and factor them into the MTFP.

The Chief Finance Officer will make an assessment of the overall prudence, affordability and sustainability of the total borrowing requested and the impact of the Council's borrowing will be reported in the Treasury Management

Strategy alongside the Prudential Indicators required by CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance.

The Chief Finance Officer will also determine whether the borrowing should be from internal resources or whether to enter into external borrowing. This decision making will be undertaken in line with the Council's Treasury Strategy and will be reported to the Audit & Regulatory Committee as part of the monitoring of treasury management activity.

Revenue Funding

The Council may use revenue budgets to fund capital expenditure. This may be via a capital reserve which has been established to finance capital expenditure as an alternative to external borrowing.

The Council will formally review such reserves and their application both as part of the budget setting process and at finalisation of the annual accounts.

S106 contributions

The principal purpose of S106 agreements is to support individual planning applications in line with the Council's planning policies. Wider contributions are constrained by legislation and must be negotiated and justified.

The Council will ensure, where possible, that these are focussed towards corporate priorities subject to the legislative constraints.

External Grant Funding

The Council has a history of success in bidding for grants from several sources. There is a risk of reacting to funding opportunities informed by external priorities rather than chasing those that match the Council's priorities/needs.

The Council will seek to ensure that bids are submitted to support investment that is directed to the commitments made in the Corporate Plan.

Partnership Funding

There are a number of examples where the Council has attracted third party funding from partners e.g. leisure centre investment from long-term contractor.

The Council is aware of the need to be innovative and to work closely with the private, public, and voluntary sectors to deliver outcomes in line with the Corporate Plan priorities at a time when there will be reduced levels of capital resources.

Any such investments will be considered only if they are more cost effective than the Council investing directly.

9. Forecast Expenditure and Resources

9.1. The forecasted General Fund capital spend over the current financial planning period (2022/23 to 2026/27) is as follows:

Service Area	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Housing	374,000	504,000	504,000	504,000	504,000	2,390,000
Asset Management	4,136,530	4,782,680	1,561,580	1,829,490	383,620	12,693,900
Housing Grants	519,110	555,000	555,000	555,000	555,000	2,739,110
ICT Strategy	73,940	50,000	62,780	50,480	-	237,200
Fleet Management	925,960	1,444,490	119,500	1,214,100	1,754,990	5,459,040
Leisure	118,220	2,307,370	100,000	-	-	2,525,590
Regeneration	10,940,500	1,898,070	1,100,750	-	-	13,939,320
Total Revised Programme	17,088,260	11,541,610	4,003,610	4,153,070	3,197,610	39,984,160

9.2. The individual projects that are included in the above include:

- Housing - Contribution to third party social housing projects from the Council's allowable use of right to buy "one for one" housing capital receipts.
- Asset Management Plan (AMP) – the costs identified in ensuring the Council's property portfolio remain fit for purpose. This includes:
 - Public Buildings
 - Car Parks
 - Public Conveniences
 - Waterways & Infrastructure
 - Leisure Centres
 - Depots & Parks Buildings
- Housing Grants – the Borough Council is the duty holder for the mandatory Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs). All eligible applicants are entitled to receive mandatory funding for certain major adaptations to their properties. Funding for this scheme is provided through the Better Care Fund via the County Council. It is intended that new service delivery arrangements from April 2023 will enable a wider range of grant options to be delivered; offer more advice and improved promotional activities, to increase user uptake.
- ICT Strategy – an updated IT Strategy is being developed currently, alongside an Organisational Development Strategy and Access to Services Strategy. The aim is to drive a change in culture and deliver the systems, processes and skills required in an environment where information is shared seamlessly through connected systems.
- Fleet Management – the estimated costs of the replacement fleet programme are included within the capital programme. However, options appraisals are undertaken prior to purchase to determine the most cost effective method of financing. Therefore, other funding models, for example, contract hire, or leasing may be undertaken for some vehicles categories.

- Other schemes – include schemes such as Public Sector Decarbonisation, Cemetery Road Football & Community Hub, Glossop Halls, Move More and the Fairfield Roundabout and link Road.

9.3. The resources that are to be used to finance the General Fund Capital Programme are as follows:

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Financed by:-						
External Contributions	9,706,590	2,313,500	555,000	555,000	555,000	13,685,090
Planning Obligations	15,000	170,980	-	-	-	185,980
Capital Receipts (Land)	45,000	1,000,000	1,900,000	3,057,070	2,138,610	8,140,680
Capital Receipts (one for one)	374,000	504,000	504,000	504,000	504,000	2,390,000
Capital Receipts (Vehicles)	90,750	114,750	5,500	37,000	-	248,000
Borrowing	6,856,920	7,438,380	1,039,110	-	-	15,334,410
Total Revised Financing	17,088,260	11,541,610	4,003,610	4,153,070	3,197,610	39,984,160

9.4. The forecast HRA capital spending over the current financial planning period (2022/23 to 2026/27) is as follows:

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Asset Management works	5,680,730	5,800,520	5,052,000	4,932,000	4,832,000	26,297,250
Repairs Team Capital works	65,980	-	-	-	-	65,980
Commissioning Costs	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000
Vehicle Replacements	706,860	23,480	-	-	-	730,340
ICT Strategy	-	100,000	88,000	-	-	188,000
Repurchase Dwellings	243,030	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,043,030
Total Programme	6,796,600	6,224,000	5,440,000	5,232,000	5,132,000	28,824,600

9.5. This is all to be financed directly from the HRA, with no additional borrowing requirement based on current forecasts:

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Funded by:						
Major Repairs Reserve	2,268,000	2,182,000	2,182,000	2,182,000	2,182,000	10,996,000
HRA Contribution	4,200,680	3,842,000	3,058,000	2,850,000	2,750,000	16,700,680
External Funding (LAD)	84,890	-	-	-	-	84,890
Capital Receipts	243,030	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,043,030
Total Financing	6,796,600	6,224,000	5,440,000	5,232,000	5,132,000	28,824,600

9.6. The commercial investments held by the Council can be summarised as follows:

- Industrial units - commercial units available for small and medium sized organisations to rent for the operation of their business.
- Property rentals – rental streams generated from sharing Council properties with partners/external organisations and from garage rents.
- Nestle Water – commercial agreement in place between the Council and Nestle to access the Buxton water source. Agreement financially benefits the Council in the form of an annual payment based on sales of bottled water.
- Buxton Crescent – capital contribution to the Buxton Crescent Hotel and Thermal Spa Co. Ltd. and grant and provision of a loan to the Buxton Heritage Trust to support the Crescent development project.
- AES - company established in partnership with Staffordshire Moorlands District Council and ANSA (wholly owned company of Cheshire East Council) to deliver waste, streets, fleet, and grounds maintenance.
- Alliance Norse Limited – a company established in partnership with High Peak Borough Council and Norse Commercial Services Limited (a trading arm of the Norse Group which is wholly owned by Norfolk County Council) to deliver housing repairs capital investment and facilities management services to the Council's property assets.

9.7. The following investments are being considered currently:

- Investment in / disposal of key strategic land to enable housing and business development
- Working with partner organisations on the potential development of combined use facilities/office accommodation
- Alternative service delivery arrangements for the delivery of trading services
- The extent of regeneration required for Buxton town centre to combine with the funding from the Future High Street Fund and complement the purchase of The Springs Shopping Centre and its wider development.

10. Long-term Considerations

10.1. There are a number of functions where there are long term capital spending liabilities that have been identified.

Asset Management Plan – Non-Housing Portfolio

10.2. The Council is developing a revised Asset Management Strategy to ensure the future delivery of efficient asset management. This work is being progressed following the recent completion of updated condition surveys which have provided the 30-year costs of maintaining the general fund asset stock. The below will then be reset.

10.3. The current indicative capital investment required can be summarised as follows:

HPBC - Capital Investment Required	2016-17 - 2019-20 (MTFP)	2020-21 - 2045-46 (26 Years)	TOTAL
	£	£	£

Public Buildings	8,450,983	6,188,951	14,639,934
Car Parks	120,000	3,754,462	3,874,462
Public Conveniences	123,400	949,300	1,072,700
Waterways & Infrastructure Assets	671,360	1,230,000	1,901,360
Leisure Centres	45,000	6,825,129	6,870,129
Depots and Parks Buildings	144,700	1,301,785	1,446,485
TOTAL	9,555,443	20,249,627	29,805,070

10.4. The overall outcomes of the existing surveys can be summarised as follows:

- A number of the Council's operational assets are dated in appearance and require investment;
- The Council's car parks require capital investment;
- There are structural issues associated with a number of the Council's buildings that require resolution;
- There are urgent works related to health and safety requirements that need to be resolved; and
- Investment is required to the electrical and mechanical infrastructure of a number of buildings.

10.5. The results from these surveys have informed the development of the Council's four-year Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). Adjustments have been made to exclude any major investment in the Council's leisure centres, operational depots, and office accommodation where it is assumed that investment will be deferred pending the major decisions that link to changes in the service delivery arrangements which are in progress.

10.6. The indicative investment for 30-years will have a significant impact on the Council's future revenue budgets and the analysis shows that the Council's property portfolio in its current form is unaffordable. The estimated impact of the indicative capital projections for the 30-year investment requirements at the point the surveys were completed is detailed below:

HPBC Estimated Revenue Consequences - Cumulative Impact	2016-17 - 2019-20 (MTFP)	2020-21 - 2046-47 (26 Years)	TOTAL
Fit for Purpose Standard works - Cumulative Cost	£ 295,619	£ 592,838	£ 888,457
Current MTFP - Cumulative Cost	(128,279)	810,860	682,581
Additional Budget Requirement	167,340	1,403,698	1,571,038

10.7. The above analysis shows that providing the investment in the longer term to maintain the Council's property portfolio in its current form is unaffordable.

10.8. In order to address this, the Council agreed to a number of actions to reduce the impact of the necessary capital spending. It was agreed that the following are considered before investment in each of the assets is made:

- Asset rationalisation
- Shared use of assets
- Reduction in specification and functionality

- Generate additional capital receipts
- Identify grants to support investment
- Generate additional revenue from asset holdings

Review of Strategic Land Holdings

- 10.9. In order to address a number of the considerations above, the Council agreed to review its strategic land holdings with a view to developing options to either generate additional capital receipts or opportunities to generate ongoing financial returns.
- 10.10. The outcomes from this review were agreed by the Executive in July 2018 following recommendations by the Corporate Select Committee through the work of its Asset Management Working Group.
- 10.11. The review identified several work streams that formed the foundations of the emerging strategy. There are five areas of focus:
- Routine Land Disposal Work
 - Accelerated Housing Delivery Project
 - Housing Infrastructure Fund Bids
 - Assessment of Other Land Holdings
 - Housing Estate Environmental Review
- 10.12. The programme of land disposals that emerged from the strategy are in three categories:
- Sites identified as surplus and earmarked immediately for disposal
 - Medium Term (to be considered in 2 to 4 years timescale)
 - Long term (difficult sites with negative values / HRA sites / smaller sites identified from assessment of other land holdings)
- 10.13. The strategy was estimated to yield approximately £7.4 million over a four year period (which is reviewed and reprofiled at each update of the MTFP). A delivery plan identifying timescales, benefit realisation and cash flow analysis is included in the Medium Term Financial Plan.

Leisure Centres

- 10.14. Given the age and condition of the leisure centres, significant capital investment is required over the next 30 years in order that these assets remain fit for purpose.
- 10.15. The Council commissioned a review of its leisure centre provision in the context of its sports facility needs focusing on sports halls, swimming pools and other indoor provision. The purpose of undertaking this review was to inform the Council on options for future provision of council leisure centres and other sports facility based services from 2018 and beyond.
- 10.16. The outcome from this review in effect set out a position statement on the suggested facility hierarchy and approach, along with recommendations for the phasing of future facility developments and rationalisation. The aim is to

ensure that the Council can develop a more sustainable solution in relation to meeting customer needs, affordability, and partner aspirations, whilst supporting the overall vision of the Council's newly adopted Physical Activity & Sports Strategy.

10.17. The effectiveness of the current leisure centre provision was also assessed. This assessment considered current income and expenditure benchmarks. The conclusion of the review was that the Council should consider the following investment requirements:

- Replacement of Glossop Leisure Centre and Glossop Pool – single wet & dry community facility
- Refurbishment and essential works at New Mills
- Minor refurbishment and essential works at Buxton
- 2x 3G pitch developments
- Investment in marked running / walking routes in towns and investment in equipment banks to support outreach service provision

10.18. The indicative capital cost for the investments would be in the region of £19.25m. At this stage, the investment costs are significantly in excess of revenue savings and, consequently, it will be necessary for the Council to identify additional sources of capital investment to deliver these improvements.

Operational Depot Provision

10.19. In 2017 the Council established Alliance Environmental Services (AES) which was created jointly with High Peak Borough Council and ANSA (a company owned by Cheshire East Council) to deliver the Council's waste collection, street cleansing and grounds maintenance services. The Council's waste collection service was transferred to the company in July 2018 with the rest of functions having transferred by April 2020.

10.20. Major investments in the operational depot facilities which have been leased / licensed to AES has been deferred until the opportunity has been taken to review the requirements of the new company in light of widening of the base of the services provided.

HRA Stock Condition

10.21. In April 2016 the Council's Executive made a commitment to complete a full condition survey on the portfolio of housing properties by March 2019. The surveys commenced in July 2017 and were completed in December 2017. The surveyors gained access to 90.2% of the dwellings.

10.22. The survey work was undertaken in three separate elements:

- An intrusive survey of the non-traditional properties;
- A survey of the garage sites; and
- A survey of the general needs and sheltered stock.

10.23. The 30 year cost projections that emerged from the survey are as follows:

Element	Revised Total
	£
Electric	16,659,719
Kitchen	17,123,100
Heating	18,948,106
Roof	17,845,057
Windows	16,080,979
Bathroom	11,578,966
External Walls	9,207,839
Doors	7,700,340
Internal Finishes	3,641,933
Communal	4,510,086
Outbuilding	1,683,466
Environment Works	1,184,140
Garages	-
Non-Traditional Repairs	986,000
Decent Home Failure Costs	125,105
TOTAL	127,274,836

10.24. The investment required over the 30-year period is £31,898 per property which equates to £1,063 per property per year. The timing of the required investment is summarised in the table below.

Years	Total Required	Spend per Year
	£	£
1 to 5	15,072,263	3,014,453
6 to 10	19,432,065	3,886,413
11 to 15	19,908,503	3,981,701
16 to 20	22,792,467	4,558,493
21 to 25	22,089,898	4,417,980
26 to 30	27,979,642	5,595,928
Total	127,274,836	

10.25. The survey revealed that 715 (17.9%) properties failed to meet the Decent Homes Standard (DHS). The DHS failures represent a total cost liability of £1,776,134 the majority of which sits within the planned maintenance profile, as they represent like-for-like element replacements. The properties that failed the DHS are given priority in the programming for capital investment.

10.26. The survey included energy rating assessments (RdSAP (version 9.92)) to all dwellings where a stock condition survey was completed with the overall average SAP rating for the stock being 62.86 (equivalent of a mid-band D). The costs associated with improving the average SAP score were not included in the overall planned maintenance requirements but are being determined and incorporated into the annual programme.

Housing Estate Environmental Reviews

- 10.27. The Council has also separately commissioned and completed environmental reviews of individual estates at Fairfield, Buxton, Gamesley and New Mills. Part of this brief was to look at master planning and assessing various approaches to improving the estates under review. Potential environmental improvements are also identified in the final reports. These will need to be considered in detail alongside the costs identified in the stock condition survey as part of the HRA Business Plan action plan.
- 10.28. The environmental review work has also identified housing development opportunities which potentially can be used to improve the long-term sustainability of the Council's Housing Revenue Account (HRA) or allow for the offset of affordable housing requirements from other sites. The outcomes from this can be used in conjunction with the garage site survey, which also identifies development opportunities. In both cases there will need to be further work undertaken to confirm that any sites are suitable for redevelopment and a business case considered based on the financial, planning and infrastructure implications.

11. Debt, Borrowing & Treasury Management

- 11.1. Effective treasury management is critical to the safeguarding and management of the financial resources at the Council's disposal. Investment and borrowing decisions are made in accordance with the Council's formally adopted Treasury Management Strategy. The Treasury Management Strategy is presented annually and approved by Full Council.
- 11.2. There are key prudential indicators set in respect of the impact of capital expenditure. The report details the forecast borrowing requirement over a four year period, the consequential borrowing costs and the impact of the Council's capital financing requirement (CFR). The CFR is the total outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for either from revenue or capital resources, essentially the Council's underlying borrowing need.
- 11.3. The table below summarises the impact of the Council's capital expenditure plans on the CFR:

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
Capital Financing Requirement	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Service Investments						
<i>CFR – general fund</i>						
<i>CFR – housing</i>	28,898	35,063	41,673	41,734	40,736	39,737
	51,399	50,764	50,129	49,494	48,859	48,224
Movement in CFR	80,297	85,827	91,802	91,228	89,595	87,961

Represented by:

Net financing need for the year	1,592	6,856	7,438	1,039	0	0
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Less Minimum Revenue	(1,836)	(1,326)	(1,463)	(1,613)	(1,633)	(1,634)
Movement in CFR	(244)	5,530	5,975	(574)	(1,633)	(1,634)

11.4. Where a borrowing requirement is identified, an assessment takes place on the most cost effective way to fund this. This could result in 'external borrowing' from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB), other Local Authorities, direct from the market or by utilising lease arrangements.

11.5. Alternatively, 'internal borrowing' – the use of cash balances – could be used temporarily, particularly in the current interest rate climate where borrowing rates are high and predicted to fall towards the end of the MTFP. This is kept under careful review balancing temporary availability of cash reserves with interest rate forecasts.

11.6. The Council's forward debt projections are shown in the table below in relation to the CFR:

	March 22 Actual £000	March 23 Estimate £000	March 24 Estimate £000	March 25 Estimate £000	March 26 Estimate £000	March 27 Estimate £000
External Borrowing	63,077	59,777	63,777	66,277	68,777	68,777
Other long-term liabilities*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Debt at 31st March	63,077	59,777	63,777	66,277	68,777	68,777
<i>Change in Debt position**</i>	(3,748)	(3,300)	4,000	2,500	2,500	0
Capital Financing Requirement	80,297	85,827	91,802	91,228	89,595	87,961
<i>(Under) / over borrowing</i>	(17,220)	(26,050)	(28,025)	(24,951)	(20,818)	(19,184)

* Other long-term liabilities will include Right-of-Use assets under accounting standard IFRS16 to be adopted from 2024/25. These are assets formerly known as operating leases which will be included on the balance sheet and therefore increase the CFR, similar to the former treatment of Finance Leases. The impact is expected to be immaterial therefore is not included at this stage. Should any changes be significant, the CFR limit and forecast will be revised during the year.

** Change in debt position in relates to maturing debts and forecast external borrowing

12. Risk Management

12.1. There are several key risks that will impact upon the successful implementation of the Council's Capital Strategy.

12.2. The Council operates effective risk management through its Risk Management Framework. Risk management is the process of identifying risks, evaluating their potential consequences, and determining the most effective methods of managing them and/or 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 the element of risk in all activities is properly understood.

12.3. In order to manage risk effectively, the risks associated with each capital project need to be systematically identified, analysed, influenced and

monitored. 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.

12.4. An assessment of risk should therefore be built into each individual capital project and the major risks that identified should be recorded in the Projects Risk Register which is reported to the Council's Audit & Accounts Committee.

12.5. The risks associated with the Capital Strategy are detailed below with the mitigating actions:

Risk	Mitigating Actions
Diminishing Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) carefully monitored and managed • New grant / funding opportunities explored • Partnership opportunities explored to share investment
Project Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spending / Funding closely monitored • Projects managed through the Council's project management methodology • Major projects reported through the council's performance framework
Commercial Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to non-repayment carefully managed through the contract management arrangements • Disinvestment potential will be regularly considered
VAT Partial Exemption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each capital investment will be closely reviewed to assess its VAT implications.