

1. Hart District Council - Draft Capital Strategy

1. Purpose and Aims

- 1.1. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities was updated by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy in December 2021. The framework established by the Prudential Code supports local strategic planning, local asset management planning and proper option appraisal.
- 1.2. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure that the capital expenditure plans of local authorities are affordable, prudent, and sustainable and that treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice and in full understanding of the risks involved.
- 1.3. The Prudential Code requires authorities to look at capital expenditure and investment plans in the light of overall organisational strategy and resources and ensure that decisions are made with sufficient regard to the long run financing implications and potential risks to the authority.
- 1.4. The Prudential Code sets out that to demonstrate that the authority takes capital expenditure and investment decisions in line with service objectives and properly takes account of stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability, authorities should have in place a capital strategy. The capital strategy sets out the long-term context in which capital expenditure and investment decisions are made and gives due consideration to both risk and reward and impact on the achievement of priority outcomes. The strategy is designed to fully comply with the Prudential Code of Practice for local authority capital investment by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in parallel with guidance to local authorities from the Government.

2. Strategic Context for Capital Strategy

- 2.1. The Council approved its “Vision 2040” in September 2019, which sets out a clear direction for the district.
- 2.2. “Vision 2040” is structured around three vision statements:

Become THE place to live – creating a connected space that:

- Gives local people a real sense of community, providing a strong narrative on the strengths of the district including our heritage, environment and culture
- Improves affordability of homes, so families can stay close together and so key workers can afford to live in Hart and help our communities flourish
- Ensures work, education, health and other facilities are easily reachable through effective road and rail transport links

Become THE place to work – helping our local economy to thrive through:

- Developing the skills we need for the future by delivering a higher/further education campus within the district, working with local educational providers, with a technological focus
- Helping our micro/small businesses grow and our residents to work flexibly, with

- casual office space providing high speed internet
- Reducing the impact of climate change by building in sustainability and using new technologies to mitigate the impact of climate change

Become THE place to enjoy – enhancing our environment and health through:

- Creation of green corridors between all settlements to encourage sustainable healthy transport and provide cycles for hire to enable movement
- Enhancing our leisure provision e.g. new country parks delivering improved facilities, and through promotion of culture and heritage in the district e.g. through events
- Working with existing public sector sports facilities providers in the district to create an improved/co-ordinated health offer for our residents

2.3 The vision will be delivered by changing the way the Council is run. A new operating model will include:

- Developing a new business model for the Council
- Creating welcoming services that are inclusive and engaging
- Developing our staff, training and empowering them to innovate
- Creating efficient services available 24/7
- Building in financial resilience from commercialization
- Developing partnerships to enable delivery

Corporate Plan 2023-27

2.4 The adopted Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027 is the medium-term strategic policy document which sets out the general direction, key priorities and activities for the Council and informs the use of its resources.

2.5 The revised Corporate Plan was approved by Council in February 2023 following a public consultation. The main themes and priorities set out are:

- Planet - Sustainability and Climate Emergency: A carbon neutral and climate resilient council by 2035
- People - fair treatment for all, help for those in need, and a sustainable economy that makes Hart a great place to live and work
- Place - delivering warmer, better homes in sustainable locations that people can afford to live in
- Delivered by a resilient and financially sound Council - Your services: getting it right first time and delivering what matters to you

2.6 To help the Council deliver “Vision 2040” and the Corporate Plan it is essential that necessary long term fixed assets continue to be made available. The provision of long-term assets is further defined as being capital expenditure.

3 What is Capital Expenditure

3.1 An understanding of what constitutes capital expenditure is fundamental to realising the benefits that an authority can obtain under the Prudential framework. Unless expenditure qualifies as capital it will normally fall outside the scope of the framework and be charged to revenue in the period that the expenditure is incurred. If

expenditure meets the definition of capital, there may be opportunities to finance the outlay from capital receipts or by spreading the cost over future years’ revenues.

3.2 There are three ways in which expenditure can qualify as capital under the framework:

- The expenditure results in the acquisition, construction or enhancement of fixed assets (tangible and intangible). Enhancement is where the capital expenditure substantially lengthens the useful life, increases the value or increases the extent to which the asset can be used to support the functions of the Council.
- The expenditure meets one of the definitions specified in regulations made under the 2003 Local Government Act.
- The Secretary of State makes a direction that the expenditure can be treated as capital expenditure.

The Council has a number of projects that fall outside of the ongoing operational services but do not meet all of the capital criteria. These are often included in the Capital Programme and are therefore the principles of this capital strategy apply.

4. Capital Investment Objectives

4.1 In November 2020 the Government implemented new restrictions on borrowing to ensure that councils are not buying investment assets (land or buildings) primarily for a yield. The Council should not have any proposals to invest primarily for yield in its Capital Programme over a 3-year period, nor can it finance such investments from other sources as an alternative to PWLB borrowing, otherwise the Council will have to pay back any PWLB borrowing taken out during the year and may be prevented from accessing PWLB in the future.

The key objectives of capital investment are to:

- **Support service delivery** in line with the Council’s strategic objectives including enhancing Hart’s digital offer to customers.
- **Support regeneration, economic development and affordable housing provision** working in partnership with other organisations where necessary and attracting external funding where possible.
- **Implementation of the Climate Change Strategy.** The Council has a target to achieve its net zero-carbon target. It will achieve this through various measures and an action plan will be developed early in 2023.
- **Supporting local communities.** Working with partners and utilising external funding where possible, including SANG and S106 funding.
- **Supporting healthy and independent lives.** The ongoing use of Disabled Facility Grants as part of the Improved Better Care Fund will be instrumental in this.
- **Facilitate the generation of income.** From existing commercial assets or service-based assets capable of generating income.
- **Enhance value for money** by helping to reduce or avoid costs and future liabilities.

Based on the above objectives it is envisaged that capital investment will fall into four main categories:

- Assets owned by the Council to support the direct delivery of services by the Council itself.
- Assets owned by the Council to support the delivery of services by third parties where there is a strategic need/advantage in continuing to own the assets.
- Assets held for the purposes of regeneration or economic development.
- Assets currently held for a financial return to support the financial resilience of the Council.

In addition, the Council may on occasions make capital investments in assets owned by third parties, where doing so facilitates the delivery of Council objectives, or legislative requirements.

The Council will comply with paragraph 51 of the Prudential Code, in relation to any new investments for commercial purposes, and will not borrow to invest primarily for yield.

5 Approach to Capital Investment

5.1 Hart District Council's approach to capital investment aims to ensure that:

- Capital expenditure contributes to the achievement of the strategic plan.
- An affordable and sustainable capital programme is delivered.
- Value for money is achieved.
- A clear framework for making capital expenditure decisions is provided.
- A corporate approach to generating capital resources is established.
- Sufficient long-term assets to provide services are acquired and retained.
- Invest to save initiatives to make efficiencies within the Council's revenue budget are encouraged.
- An appraisal and prioritisation process for new schemes is robust including appropriate due diligence and external expert advice.
- Effective governance is in place for projects

6 Governance Arrangements

6.1 The Authority's constitution and Financial Regulations govern the capital programme as set out below:

- All schemes are formally approved into the capital programme by following a process as set out in the financial regulations.
- All capital expenditure must be carried out in accordance with the Financial Regulations and the Council's Constitution.
- The expenditure must comply with the statutory definition of capital purposes as defined within this document and wider financial standards.
- Capital Programme approved by Full Council as part of the Council's annual budget report sets the capital funding availability for the Council, the prioritisation of funding and the schemes receiving entry into the Capital Programme.
- Officers are not authorised to commit expenditure without prior formal approval as set out in the financial regulations.
- Each scheme must be under the control of a responsible person/project manager.

- Any agreements (such as section 106) which contractually commit to procure capital schemes will need to follow the same approval process as other capital expenditure before it can be formally incorporated into the capital programme.
- Capital expenditure on Commercial projects may be approved subject to specific Cabinet approval supported by a business case and appropriate property and legal advice.

7 Capital Funding

7.1 Hart District Council's Capital Programme is funded from a mix of sources including:

Grant Funding - often specifically for capital purposes and also often from central government, but they may come from, or through, other agencies.

Capital Receipts - receipts arising from the disposal of existing assets are constrained to only be useable for the purposes of funding new assets. Such funds when generated are held in a Capital Receipts Reserve until such time as used.

Developer Contributions - S106 agreements including SANG receipts. S106 agreements tend to relate to specific capital investment projects, but where it is more generic, the Council will use this funding to meet its capital investment priorities where these satisfy the conditions of the s106 agreement.

Partner Contributions - some projects may be jointly funded between the Council and other agencies including other councils.

Prudential Borrowing - the Council is able to borrow internally or externally in order to fund its capital expenditure provided that the revenue financing costs of such borrowing are affordable and sustainable. Prudential borrowing will be considered as a source of capital funding in accordance with the Government's guidelines and with regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities.

Revenue Contributions to Capital - the Council is able to use its revenue resources to fund its capital expenditure.

Use of Earmarked Reserves – where resources have been approved by Council for a specific purpose

Leasing - specialised form of borrowing linked directly to the rental of an asset.

7.2 The choice of funding for the capital programme and projects within it will depend upon the overall availability of resources and any constraints applicable to particular sources. Wherever possible external resources such as partner contributions, or grants will be the first preference for funding projects. Borrowing, internal or external, will be the second choice of funding but will only be used where there is a business case. Using the Council's own resources (capital receipts and revenue contributions) will be used where available and affordable and where other funding sources are not available.

8 Capital Risks

8.1 The Council will have due regard to risk when considering capital investment and will determine its risk appetite on a case-by-case basis according to the specific circumstances of the investment proposal. The following are the key capital risks associated with the Council's capital strategy:

Appendix 2 – Capital Strategy

- Cost Inflation – Reducing real terms value of capital budgets
- Availability of materials and labour – affecting delivery times and tender prices
- Capital Maintenance – Deterioration of assets if insufficient maintenance. Condition surveys are important to aid revenue budgeting and capital investment plans
- Availability of external funding – ensuring the Council spots opportunities and responds quickly
- Project management skills and capacity – for the production of bids an ongoing management and delivery
- Capital Slippage – If capital expenditure isn't profiled accurately then there is the risk of significant underspend against the programme which delays benefits and ties up resources
- Interest Rate Increases – Affecting viability of schemes.