

Bolsover District Council

Capital Strategy 2026/27 - 2029/30

1 Strategy Details

- 1.1 The Capital Strategy was introduced by the 2017 edition of the Prudential Code and is intended to give a high level, concise and comprehensible overview to all elected members of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity, contribute to the provision of the Authority's services. The strategy also provides an overview of the associated risk, its management and the implications for future financial sustainability.
- 1.2 This Capital Strategy outlines the Authority's Capital Expenditure programme and Minimum Revenue Provision policy (MRP) for the years 2026/27 to 2029/30 for consideration and approval by Council before the start of each financial year.
- 1.3 Investments held for service purposes or for commercial profit are considered in a different strategy, the Corporate Investment Strategy.
- 1.4 A further strategy, the Treasury Management Strategy, details the Authority's plans to invest cash surpluses and borrow to cover cash shortfalls.

Introduction

- 1.5 This Capital Strategy gives a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of local public services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It has been written in an accessible style to enhance Members' understanding of these sometimes-technical areas.
- 1.6 Decisions made this year on capital and treasury management will have financial consequences for the Authority for many years into the future. They are therefore subject to both a national regulatory framework and to local policy framework, summarised in this report.

Capital Expenditure and Financing

- 1.7 Capital expenditure is where the Authority spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles that will be used for more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies enabling them to buy assets.

In 2026/27, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £17.995m as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

	2024/25 actual £m	2025/26 forecast £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m	2028/29 budget £m	2029/30 budget £m
General Fund services	8.113	19.606	6.387	4.874	1.249	1.929
Council housing (HRA)	13.548	14.788	11.608	10.303	10.898	5.801
Capital investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	21.661	34.394	17.995	15.177	12.147	7.730

- 1.8 The main General Fund capital projects for 2026/27 include Grants for Disabled Facilities £0.650m, Asset Management Plan £0.310m, Leisure Facilities Equipment £0.585m, ICT infrastructure £0.547m and the purchase of Vehicles and Plant £1.247m. As well as the continuation of the £15m Regeneration Schemes.
- 1.9 The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account which ensures that council housing does not subsidise, or is itself subsidised, by other local services. HRA capital expenditure is therefore recorded separately and includes the building of any new homes over the forecast period, as well as the enhancement and improvement of our existing stock.
- 1.10 Capital investments include loans and shares made for service purposes and property to be held primarily for financial return in line with the definition in the *CIPFA Treasury Management Code*.
- 1.11 **Governance:** Projects are included in the Authority's capital programme usually as a result of a committee report throughout the year. The vehicle replacement programme is updated each year, and the new requirements are included in the revised capital programme. The final capital programme is then presented to Executive and Council in January / February each year.
 - For full details of the Authority's capital programme see **Appendix 2A** to this strategy.
- 1.12 All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Authority's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or debt (borrowing and leasing). The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital financing

	2024/25 actual £m	2025/26 forecast £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m	2028/29 budget £m	2029/30 budget £m
External sources	4.658	10.233	3.049	3.445	0.00	0.00
Own resources	10.573	10.902	11.946	7.232	7.147	7.730
Debt	6.430	13.259	3.000	4.500	5.000	0.000
TOTAL	21.661	34.394	17.995	15.177	12.147	7.730

1.13 Debt is only a temporary source of finance since loans and leases must be repaid, and this is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as minimum revenue provision (MRP). Alternatively, proceeds from selling capital assets (known as capital receipts) may be used to replace debt finance. Planned MRP and use of capital receipts are as follows:

Table 3: Replacement of prior years' debt finance

	2024/25 actual £m	2025/26 forecast £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m	2028/29 budget £m	2029/30 budget £m
MRP	0.278	0.380	0.501	0.481	0.477	0.469
Capital receipts	2.540	1.560	2.260	0.200	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	2.818	1.940	2.761	0.681	0.477	0.469

- The Authority's full minimum revenue provision statement is **Appendix 2B** to this strategy.

1.14 The Authority's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the capital financing requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces with MRP, and capital receipts used to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £2.499m during 2026/27. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Authority's estimated CFR is as follows:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2024/25 actual £m	2025/26 forecast £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m	2028/29 budget £m	2029/30 budget £m
General Fund services	11.843	17.917	17.416	16.934	16.458	15.989
Council housing (HRA)	118.117	125.322	128.322	132.822	137.822	137.822
Capital investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CFR	129.960	143.239	145.738	149.756	154.280	153.811

1.15 **Asset management:** To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Authority has an asset management strategy in place. The Authority developed this strategy to set the context for the Corporate Asset Management Plan. The purpose of the plan is to manage the Authority's corporate property and land portfolio effectively by providing buildings that meet the needs of the service, which are fit for purpose, sustainable, allow access for all, underpin corporate priorities and provide value for money.

1.16 **Asset disposals:** When a capital asset is no longer needed, it may be sold so that the proceeds, known as capital receipts, can be spent on new assets or to repay debt. Repayments of capital grants, loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Authority is also currently permitted to spend capital receipts "flexibly" on service transformation projects up to and including 2029/30. The Authority has produced a Disposal and Acquisition Policy which documents the method and approval route for the disposal of an asset. The Authority does not set budgets for receipts due to the uncertain nature of disposals. The Authority estimates it will receive capital receipts in the coming financial years as follows:

Table 5: Capital receipts

	2024/25 actual £m	2025/26 forecast £m	2026/27 budget £m	2027/28 budget £m	2028/29 budget £m	2029/30 budget £m
Asset sales	2.359	3.000	1.000	0.500	0.300	0.300

Treasury Management

1.17 Treasury management is concerned with keeping sufficient but not excessive cash available to meet the Authority's spending needs, while managing the risks involved. Surplus cash is invested until required, while a shortage of cash will be met by borrowing, to avoid excessive credit balances or overdrafts in the bank current account. The Authority is typically cash rich in the short-term as

revenue income is received before it is spent, but cash poor in the long-term as capital expenditure is incurred before being financed. The revenue cash surpluses are offset against capital cash shortfalls to reduce overall borrowing.

- 1.18 Due to decisions taken in the past, as at the 31st of December the Authority has £76.8m borrowing at an average interest rate of 3.38% and £29.7m treasury investments at an average rate of 4.20%.
- 1.19 **Borrowing strategy:** The Authority's main objectives when borrowing are to achieve a low but certain cost of finance while retaining flexibility should plans change in future. These objectives are often conflicting, and the Authority therefore seeks to strike a balance between cheap short-term loans and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher. The Authority does not borrow to invest for the primary purpose of financial return and therefore retains full access to the Public Works Loans Board.
- 1.20 Projected levels of the Authority's total outstanding debt are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (shown in table 4).

Table 6: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

	31.3.2025 actual £m	31.3.2026 forecast £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m	31.3.2029 budget £m	31.3.2030 budget £m
Debt	80.770	79.977	76.977	69.177	65.177	61.177
Capital Financing Requirement	129.960	143.239	145.738	149.756	154.280	153.811

- 1.21 Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen from **table 6**, the Authority expects to comply with this in the medium term.
- 1.22 **Liability benchmark:** To compare the Authority's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, a liability benchmark has been calculated showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. This assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £10m at each year-end. This benchmark was £78.0m at 31st March 2025 and is forecast to increase to £101.9m over the next four years. The table below shows the liability benchmark compared to the actual outstanding PWLB borrowing. As existing loans are repaid there may be the need to undertake new external borrowing to finance capital expenditure as discussed in 1.19 to 1.25 of the Treasury Management Strategy

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark

	31.3.2025 actual £m	31.3.2026 forecast £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m	31.3.2029 budget £m	31.3.2030 budget £m
Actual Outstanding PWLB borrowing	78.8	76.8	73.8	66.0	62.0	58.0
Liability benchmark	78.0	91.3	93.8	97.8	102.3	101.9

1.23 **Affordable borrowing limit:** The Authority is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year and to keep it under review. In line with statutory guidance, a lower “operational boundary” is also set as a warning level, should debt approach the limit.

Table 8: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt

	2025/26 limit £m	2026/27 limit £m	2027/28 limit £m	2028/29 limit £m	2029/30 limit £m
Authorised limit	153.239	155.738	159.756	164.280	163.811
Operational boundary	148.239	150.738	154.756	159.280	158.811

- Further details on borrowing are in paragraphs 1.26 to 1.37 of the Treasury Management Strategy.

1.24 **Corporate Treasury Investment strategy:** Treasury investments arise from receiving cash before it is paid out again. Investments made for service reasons or for pure financial gain are not generally considered to be part of treasury management.

1.25 The Authority’s policy on treasury investments is to prioritise security and liquidity over yield. That is to focus on minimising risk rather than maximising returns. Cash that is likely to be spent in the near term is invested securely, for example with the government, other local authorities or selected high-quality banks, to minimise the risk of loss. Money that will be held for longer terms is invested more widely, including in bonds, shares and property, to balance the risk of loss against the risk of receiving returns below inflation. Both near-term and longer-term investments may be held in pooled funds, where an external fund manager makes decisions on which particular investments to buy, and the Authority may request its money back at short notice.

Table 9: Treasury management investments

	31.3.2025 actual £m	31.3.2026 forecast £m	31.3.2027 budget £m	31.3.2028 budget £m	31.3.2029 budget £m	31.3.2030 budget £m
Near-term investments	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Longer-term investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	18.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Further details on treasury investments are in paragraphs 1.38 to 1.61 of the Treasury Management Strategy.

1.26 **Risk management:** The effective management and control of risk are prime objectives of the Authority's treasury management activities. The treasury management strategy therefore sets out various indicators and limits to constrain the risk of unexpected losses and details the extent to which financial derivatives may be used to manage treasury risks. The treasury management prudential indicators are included in paragraphs 1.62 – 1.67 of the treasury management strategy

1.27 **Governance:** Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Section 151 Officer and staff, who must act in line with the Treasury Management Strategy approved by Council. Quarterly reports on treasury management activity are presented to Executive. The Finance and Corporate Overview Scrutiny committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

Investments for Service Purposes

1.28 The Authority makes investments to assist local public services, including making loans to parish/town councils or local community organisations to promote economic growth. In light of the public service objective, the Authority is willing to take more risk than with treasury investments, however it still plans for such investments to at least break even after all costs.

1.29 **Governance:** Decisions on service investments are made by the relevant service manager and submitted to Council/Executive in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and must meet the criteria and limits laid down in the Corporate Investment Strategy. Most loans and shares are capital expenditure and purchases will therefore also be approved as part of the capital programme.

- Further details on service investments are in paragraphs 1.10 to 1.18 of the Corporate Investment strategy.

Commercial Activities

1.30 With central government financial support for local public services declining, the Authority developed a Commercial Property Investment Strategy based around

expanding its existing non-housing property portfolio. This was in order to develop revenue streams that provide a required level of return to offset the forecast budget deficits for forthcoming years. This approach also supports economic development and regeneration in the District through targeted investment.

1.31 With financial return being the main objective, the Authority accepts higher risk on commercial investment than with treasury investments. The financial viability of each individual potential investment opportunity will be fully assessed within a comprehensive business case. This is in order to reflect the potential risk that may arise as a consequence of undertaking commercial property investment and provide a sufficient financial contribution to the Authority's General Fund. A minimum Internal Rate of Return (IRR) will be set in the Commercial Property Investment Strategy.

1.32 **Governance:** It is acknowledged that commercial investment opportunities may require agile and quick decision making. However, in order to ensure appropriate governance arrangements are maintained, investment decisions will be made in accordance with the Authority's existing decision-making process, threshold levels and Scheme of Delegation contained within the Authority's Constitution. Where it is not possible to wait until the next Executive and/or Council meeting, an extra-ordinary meeting will be arranged as soon as practicably possible.

- Further details on commercial investments and limits on their use are in paragraphs 1.19 to 1.23 of the Corporate Investment Strategy.
- Further details on the risk management of commercial investments are in the Commercial Property Investment Strategy.

Table 10: Prudential indicator: Net income from commercial and service investments to net revenue stream

	2024/25 actual	2025/26 forecast	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget
Total net income from service & commercial investments (£m)	0.314	0.205	0.250	0.237	0.216	0.211
Proportion of net revenue stream	2.29%	1.12%	1.39%	1.32%	1.20%	1.45%

Other Liabilities

1.33 In addition to debt of £80.770m detailed above, the Authority is committed to making future payments to cover its net pension fund deficit (valued at £4.475m). It has also set aside £0.845m to cover risks of future legal costs and Business Rates Appeals. (All figures are as at 31/3/25).

1.34 **Governance:** Decisions on incurring new discretionary liabilities are taken to Council for approval. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored as part of the year-end process.

- Further details on liabilities are in notes 21 and 38 of the 2024/25 Statement of Accounts document, which is available on our website.

Revenue Budget Implications

1.35 Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue. The net annual charge is known as financing costs; this is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

Table 11: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2024/25 actual	2025/26 forecast	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget	2029/30 budget
Financing costs (£m)	0.278	0.380	0.501	0.481	0.477	0.469
Proportion of net revenue stream	1.45%	2.06%	2.79%	2.68%	2.65%	3.22%

1.36 **Sustainability:** Due to the long-term nature of capital expenditure and financing, the revenue budget implications of expenditure incurred in the next few years will extend for up to 50 years into the future. The Section 151 Officer is satisfied that the proposed capital programme is prudent, affordable and sustainable.

Knowledge and Skills

1.37 The Authority employs professionally qualified and experienced staff in senior positions with responsibility for making capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. For example, the Section 151 Officer is a qualified accountant.

1.38 Where Authority staff do not have the knowledge and skills required, use is made of external advisers and consultants that are specialists in their field. The Authority currently employs Arlingclose Limited as treasury management advisors. This approach is more cost effective than employing such staff directly and ensures that the Authority has access to knowledge and skills commensurate with its risk appetite.

Treasury Management Operations

1.39 As mentioned above the Authority uses external treasury management advisors. The company provides a range of services which include:

- Technical support on treasury matters, capital finance issues and the drafting of Member reports;
- Economic and interest rate analysis;
- Debt services which includes advice on the timing of borrowing;
- Debt rescheduling advice surrounding the existing portfolio;
- Generic investment advice on interest rates, timing and investment instruments;
- A number of free places at training events offered on a regular basis.
- Credit ratings/market information service, comprising the three main credit rating agencies;

1.40 Whilst the advisers provide support to the internal treasury function, under current market rules and the CIPFA Code of Practice the final decision on treasury matters remains with the Authority. This service is subject to regular review. It should be noted that the Authority has Arlingclose Ltd as external treasury management advisors until 31st August 2028.

1.41 It is important that both Members and Officers dealing with treasury management are trained and kept up to date with current developments. This Authority has addressed these requirements by:

- a. Members' individual training and development needs are addressed by a Member Development Programme.
- b. Officers attend training seminars held by the external treasury management advisors and CIPFA.

Banking Contract

1.42 The Council's contract with our banking provider Lloyds Bank, is until the 31st of January 2035.

APPENDIX 2A

CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	Revised	Original	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	Budget	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	£	£	£	£	£
General Fund					
Assets					
Pleasley Vale Mill - Dam Wall	667,937	-	-	-	-
Riverside Depot CCTV	35,000	-	-	-	-
Pleasley Vale Storm Babet	419,028	-	-	-	-
Land at Portland Street	22,083	-	-	-	-
Shirebrook Crematorium	6,254,189	-	-	-	-
3/4 Vernon St Shirebrook	22,273	-	-	-	-
Mine Water Project	6,250	-	-	-	-
Bolsover Loop Infrastructure Project	28,500	-	-	-	-
Glapwell Cricket Club	35,000	-	-	-	-
Pinxton Community Hub	53,333	-	-	-	-
The Anchor, Clowne	40,000	-	-	-	-
Creative Hub Project	50,000	-	-	-	-
The Tangent - Stonework	9,037	-	-	-	-
Works to Construction Block	23,500	-	-	-	-
Business Growth Grants	301,824	-	-	-	-
	7,967,954	0	0	0	0
£15m Regeneration Funding					
Public Realm	815,000	1,120,000	2,065,000	-	-
Place Programme	260,000	38,000	360,000	-	-
Shopfront Scheme	163,000	345,000	493,000	-	-
Pinxton Village Hall	488,000	212,000	-	-	-
Portland Skills Hub	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
Former Co-op, Bolsover	1,212,000	446,000	292,000	-	-
36/36a Creative Makers	588,000	177,000	85,000	-	-
White Swan	639,000	711,000	150,000	-	-
Shirebrook Market Place	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
	8,165,000	3,049,000	3,445,000	0	0
Asset Management Plan					
Investment Properties	350	-	-	-	-
Leisure Buildings	5,420	-	-	-	-
Pleasley Vale Business Park	13,844	-	-	-	-
Riverside Depot	5,152	-	-	-	-
The Arc	48,375	-	-	-	-
The Tangent	17,003	-	-	-	-
Contact Centres	32,645	-	-	-	-
Asset Management Plan not yet allocated to an individual scheme	125,058	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
	247,847	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000

CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	Revised	Original	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	Budget	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	£	£	£	£	£
Engineering Asset Management Plan					
Car Parks	37,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Shelters	13,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Lighting	-	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
ICT Schemes					
ICT infrastructure	469,000	547,000	100,000	240,000	210,000
Council chamber audio visual equipment	106,558	-	-	-	-
	575,558	547,000	100,000	240,000	210,000
Leisure Schemes					
Pleasley Vale Leisure Equipment	20,000	-	-	-	-
Go Active Café Equipment	4,000	-	-	-	-
Go Active Equipment	23,232	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Tennis Facility at The Arc	80,000	-	-	-	-
Gym Equipment & Spin Bikes	-	435,000	-	-	-
Go-Active Gym flooring	-	45,000	-	-	-
Wellness Hub equipment	-	90,000	-	-	-
	127,232	585,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Private Sector Schemes					
Disabled Facility Grants	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Vehicles and Plant					
Vehicle Replacements	1,790,889	1,246,500	354,000	34,000	744,500
District CCTV	16,984	-	-	-	-
CAN Rangers Equipment	14,231	-	-	-	-
	1,822,104	1,246,500	354,000	34,000	744,500
Total General Fund	19,605,695	6,387,500	4,874,000	1,249,000	1,929,500

Housing Revenue Account

New Build Properties

Alder Close	2,035,877	-	-	-	-
Alfreton Rd Pinxton	12,000	-	-	-	-
Bolsover Homes-yet to be allocated	-	3,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	-
Boleaplepton Farm S106 New Build	-	1,260,000	-	-	-
Harlesthorpe Ave Bungalow adaptation	3,873	-	-	-	-
Meadow View Homes - Glapwell	30,000	-	-	-	-
Sandy Lane/Thorpe Ave Whitwell	8,645	-	-	-	-
Woburn Close Cluster	5,630,516	-	-	-	-
	7,720,911	4,260,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	0

Vehicle Replacements

	553,324	20,000	-	198,000	101,000
	553,324	20,000	0	198,000	101,000

APPENDIX 2A

CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	Revised	Original	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	Budget	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Sector Housing					
Electrical Upgrades	500,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
External Door Replacements	122,467	75,000	50,000	60,000	40,000
External Wall Insulation	60,000	-	-	-	-
Bramley Vale	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Flat Roofing	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Heating Upgrades	190,000	255,000	255,000	255,000	255,000
Kitchen Replacements	720,000	1,375,000	935,000	975,000	925,000
Re Roofing	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Property Services Mgmt. & Admin	134,182	137,754	142,628	147,672	153,296
Safe & Warm	3,628	-	-	-	-
Damp Proof Course	175,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Unforeseen Reactive Capital Works	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Welfare Adaptations	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Wet Rooms (Bungalows)	250,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
House Fire / Flood Damage (Insurance)	35,960	-	-	-	-
Outbuilding project	24,750	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Concrete surrounds	100,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Victoria House - fire doors/scooter store	374,202	-	-	-	-
Garage site & footpath resurfacing	163,304	-	-	-	-
Yet to be allocated to a scheme	1,895,180	-	-	867,328	1,056,704
Bathrooms	-	550,000	275,000	275,000	325,000
Windows	-	450,000	225,000	225,000	200,000
Wall Finish	-	265,000	200,000	175,000	175,000
	6,338,673	7,327,754	5,802,628	5,700,000	5,700,000
ICT Schemes					
Open Housing	175,521	-	-	-	-
	175,521	0	0	0	0
Total HRA	14,788,429	11,607,754	10,302,628	10,898,000	5,801,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	34,394,124	17,995,254	15,176,628	12,147,000	7,730,500
Capital Financing					
General Fund					
Better Care Fund	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)
Prudential Borrowing	(6,254,189)	-	-	-	-
Reserves	(2,528,249)	(2,688,500)	(779,000)	(599,000)	(1,279,500)
Capital Receipts	(626,115)	-	-	-	-
External Funding	(9,547,142)	(3,049,000)	(3,445,000)	-	-
	(19,605,695)	(6,387,500)	(4,874,000)	(1,249,000)	(1,929,500)

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CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY	Revised	Original	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	Budget	Programme	Programme	Programme	Programme
	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30
	£	£	£	£	£
HRA					
Major Repairs Allowance	(6,143,282)	(6,327,754)	(5,602,628)	(5,700,000)	(5,700,000)
Prudential Borrowing	(7,005,038)	(3,000,000)	(4,500,000)	(5,000,000)	-
Reserves	(20,000)	(20,000)	-	(198,000)	(101,000)
Capital Receipts	(934,149)	(2,260,000)	(200,000)	-	-
External Funding	(685,960)	-	-	-	-
	(14,788,429)	(11,607,754)	(10,302,628)	(10,898,000)	(5,801,000)
TOTAL CAPITAL FINANCING	(34,394,124)	(17,995,254)	(15,176,628)	(12,147,000)	(7,730,500)

Annual Minimum Revenue Provision Statement 2026/27

Where the Authority finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside resources to repay that debt in later years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), although there has been no statutory minimum since 2008. The Local Government Act 2003 requires the Authority to have regard to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's *Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision* (the MHCLG Guidance) most recently issued in April 2024.

The broad aim of the MHCLG Guidance is to ensure that capital expenditure is financed over a period that is reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits.

The MHCLG Guidance requires the Authority to approve an Annual MRP Statement each year and recommends a number of options for calculating a prudent amount of MRP. The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance:

MRP is calculated by reference to the capital financing requirement (CFR) which is the total amount of past capital expenditure that has yet to be permanently financed, noting that debt must be repaid and therefore can only be a temporary form of funding. The CFR is calculated from the Authority's balance sheet in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's *Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure in Local Authorities*, 2021 edition.

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 the Minimum Revenue Provision policy will be:

- **Historic Debt** - MRP will follow the existing practice outlined in former MHCLG Regulations (Option 1) - capital financing requirement minus "adjustment A" multiplied by 4%.

From 1 April 2008 for all capital expenditure funded by borrowing the Minimum Revenue Provision policy will be:

- **Asset Life Method** - MRP will be based on the estimated useful life of the asset starting in the year after the asset becomes operational. MRP on purchases of freehold land will be charged over 50 years. MRP on expenditure not related to fixed assets but which has been capitalised by regulation or direction will be charged over 20 years.

For assets acquired by finance leases or the Private Finance Initiative, MRP will be determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability.

Capital Loans

- For capital expenditure on loans to third parties which were made primarily for financial return rather than direct service purposes, MRP will be charged in accordance with the policy for the assets funded by the loan, including where appropriate, delaying MRP until

the year after the assets become operational. This MRP charge will be reduced by the value any repayments of loan principal received during the year, with the capital receipts so arising, applied to finance the expenditure instead.

- For capital expenditure on loans to third parties which were made primarily for service purposes, the Authority will make zero MRP except as detailed below for expected credit losses. Instead, the Authority will apply the capital receipts arising from the repayments of the loan principal to finance the expenditure in the year they are received.
- For capital loans made on or after the 7th of May 2024 where an expected credit loss is recognised during the year, the MRP charge in respect of the loan will be no lower than the loss recognised. Where expected credit losses are reversed, for example on the eventual repayment of the loan, this will be treated as an overpayment.
- For capital loans made before the 7th of May 2024 and for loans where expected credit losses are not applicable, where a shortfall in capital receipts is anticipated, MRP will be charged to cover that shortfall over the remaining life of the assets funded by the loan.

Housing Revenue Account

- No MRP will be charged in respect of assets held within the Housing Revenue Account but depreciation on those assets will be charged instead in line with regulations.

Capital expenditure incurred during 2026/27 will not be subject to the MRP charge until 2027/28 or later.

In 2019/20 the Authority took steps to reduce the amount of MRP charged by swapping the financing of the capital programme from borrowing to the use of reserves. The Council's current capital programme still contains some of the projects included in this exercise, which are still to be spent. The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy states that '*Borrowing costs will be incurred (on capital projects) only where the cost is covered by new income as part of a business case.*'

Based on the Authority's latest estimate of its Capital Financing Requirement on 31st March 2026, the budget for MRP for borrowing incurred in previous years' has been set as follows:

	31.03.2026 Estimated MRP £m	2026/27 Estimated MRP £
Capital expenditure before 01.04.2008	0.129	0.123
Unsupported capital expenditure incurred 31.03.2008 – 31.03.2019	0.251	0.378
Total General Fund	0.380	0.501
Total Housing Revenue Account	0	0
Total	0.380	0.501

Capital receipts

Proceeds from the sale of capital assets are classed as capital receipts and are typically used to finance new capital expenditure. Where the Authority decides instead to use capital receipts to repay debt and hence reduce the CFR, the calculation of MRP will be adjusted as follows:

- Capital receipts arising on the repayment of principal on capital loans to third parties will be used to lower the MRP charge in respect of the same loans in the year of receipt, if any.
- Capital receipts arising on the repayment of principal on finance lease receivables will be used to lower the MRP charge in respect of the acquisition of the asset subject to the lease in the year of receipt, if any.
- Capital receipts arising from other assets which form an identified part of the Authority's MRP calculations will be used to reduce the MRP charge in respect of the same assets over their remaining useful lives, starting in the year after the receipt is applied.
- Any other capital receipts applied to repay debt will be used to reduce MRP in 10 equal instalments starting in the year after receipt is applied.