

Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29 and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement

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Reason for Decision

To set out the Capital Strategy for 2024/25 to 2028/29 and thereby the proposed 2024/25 capital programme, including identified capital investment priorities, together with the indicative capital programme for 2025/26 to 2028/29, having regard to the resources available over the life of the programme.

Executive Summary

The Capital Strategy

The Council's Capital Strategy and capital programme are set over a five year timeframe. The proposed Capital Strategy and programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29 takes the essential elements of the 2023/24 to 2027/28 and previous years' strategies and programmes and moves them forward in the context of the financial and political environment for 2024/25.

The Strategy does however include a longer-term vision, a forward look at those projects that are likely to run beyond the five year strategy and programme period or be initiated subsequently. This covers a timeframe for the 10 years from 2029/30 to 2038/39.

The format of the Capital Strategy reflects the requirements of the Prudential and Treasury Management Codes issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The strategy therefore presents:

- A high-level long-term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services.

- An overview of how the associated risk is managed; and
- The implications for future financial sustainability.

The Capital Strategy is presented at Appendix 1. It is prepared in 14 sections and ensures that Members are presented with the overall long-term capital investment policy objectives and resulting Capital Strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite. The sections are:

1. Aims of the Capital Strategy and its links to the Council's Corporate Plan and the Oldham Plan (Our Future Oldham), Creating a Better Place (CaBP) Programme, Medium Term Property Strategy (MTPS), Housing Strategy (HS) and Budget and Policy Framework
2. The Principles of the Capital Strategy
3. Priority Areas for Investment
4. Affordability, Delivery and Risk Associated with the Capital Strategy
5. Knowledge and Skills
6. Treasury Management
7. Long Term Loans
8. Other Non-Treasury Investments
9. Capital Resources to Support Capital Expenditure
10. Capital Investment and Disposal Appraisal
11. The Prioritisation of Capital Requirements
12. The Procurement of Capital Projects
13. The Measurement of the Performance of the Capital Programme
14. The Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB)

The Strategy is aligned with the Creating a Better Place programme which is focused on building more homes for the borough's residents, creating new jobs through regeneration and ensuring Oldham is a great place to visit with lots of family friendly and accessible places to go. This also incorporates the Medium-Term Property Strategy and Housing Strategy, aiming to deliver its ambition in ways that contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions in support of the Council's Green New Deal strategy.

Section 1 of the Capital Strategy highlights the aims of the Capital Strategy and its links to the Council's Corporate Plan and the Oldham Plan (Our Future Oldham). This section of the report also describes more fully the Creating a Better Place programme (encompassing the Medium-Term Property Strategy and Housing Strategy) which is a significant element of the Council's planned Capital Expenditure over the five-year period 2024/25 to 2028/29.

Annex C of Appendix 1 sets out the proposed capital expenditure and financing for the period covered by the Capital Strategy, 2024/25 to 2028/29.

The Strategy also advises that the Council is proposing to continue the use the flexibility provided by the Government to use capital receipts to fund the revenue cost of transformation. The 2024/25 revenue budget will utilise up to £2.600m of such funding from capital receipts.

Capital Programme 2023/24 to 2027/28

The 2023/24 month 8 capital monitoring position presented alongside this report includes expenditure projections that are a key determinant of the 2024/25 programme. The projected outturn spending position for 2023/24 is £78.633m. The Place and Economic Growth Directorate, which manages all of the major regeneration projects, constitutes the main area of expenditure. Prudential Borrowing provides the main source of financing (£40.644m) followed by Grants and Other Contributions (£29.069m).

Actual expenditure to 30 November 2023 was £46.267m (58.84% of the forecast outturn), a higher spending profile than that in previous years. The position will be kept under review and budgets will continue to be managed in accordance with forecasts.

Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29

The Council has set out its capital programme for the period 2024/25 to 2028/29 based on the principles of the Capital Strategy. The Capital Programme and Capital Strategy are influenced by the level of resources considered available. The level of prudential borrowing included reflects the financing available in the revenue budget, capital receipts align with forecasts and grant funding and other contributions are based on already notified allocations or best estimates at the time of preparation. If additional resources become available, projects that meet the Council's strategic capital objectives will be brought forward for approval.

As at the month 8 the anticipated capital expenditure over the five year life of the 2023/24 to 2027/28 strategy was £332.173m, taking 2023/24 aside (£78.633m) this leaves £253.540m for the remainder of the approved 2024/25 to 2027/28 capital programme.

The capital programme includes proposed expenditure for 2024/25 of £99.683m of which the largest category is £83.226m of expenditure on regeneration, schools, transport and infrastructure projects within Place and Economic Growth Directorate. Total expenditure decreases to £81.076m, £34.838m, £35.640m and £2.000m in 2025/26, 2026/27, 2027/28 and 2028/29 respectively.

Resources Available to Support the Capital Programme

The Government is continuing to provide significant levels of grant funding. The main sources of grant income are the Towns Fund at £11.808m, Levelling Up Fund Grant of £18.273m, along with Future High Street Fund grant of £7.656m over the life of the programme. There are also considerable resources allocated to the Council via the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) including the Mayors Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund (£6.847m) and estimated Local Transport Programme - Highway Maintenance Grant which totals £14.292m over the strategy period.

The grant funding provided by Government can be split into two categories: un-ringfenced and ringfenced resources, as explained in Section 9 of the Capital Strategy. The majority of capital Government Grant funding is ringfenced. Resources classified as ringfenced must be utilised to finance particular categories of expenditure and therefore are restricted in their use. The 2024/25 capital programme relies on £33.506m of ringfenced and £10.145m of un-ringfenced grants.

As in previous years, a major source of financing remains prudential borrowing. The amount required in 2024/25 (£49.638m) includes borrowing attributed to schemes that have slipped from prior years as well as new borrowing associated with the regeneration programme. The timing of the borrowing is linked to the cash position of the Council and may therefore not mirror the spending/financing profile set out above.

On-going Review of the Capital Programme

There will be a continued review of capital spending requirements as the Council has further regeneration ambitions, but affordability and deliverability will be a key consideration in this regard. It is, however, possible that the capital position may change prior to the start of 2024/25 and during the year:

- The outcome of specific grant bids may be announced during the last quarter of 2023/24.
- The outcome of specific grant bids announced during 2024/25.
- It is also likely that there will be new initiatives announced in 2024/25.
- There may also be the opportunity to bid for additional funding.
- The Council may identify other funding sources, including capital receipts, to finance additional capital expenditure.

Therefore, the overall capital programme position will be kept under review and any new information regarding funding allocations will be presented to Members in future reports.

Consultation

There has been consultation with the members of the Capital Investment Programme Board on the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29. The consideration of the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2024/2025 by the Governance, Strategy and Resources Scrutiny Board on 25 January 2024 was a key element of the consultation process. The Board was content to commend the report to Cabinet. The Cabinet considered the Capital Strategy Programme and report at its meeting on 12 February 2024 and was content to commend the report to Council.

Recommendations

That Council approves:

- i) The Capital Strategy for 2024/25 to 2028/29 at Appendix 1 of this report and summarised at section 2.1.
- ii) The capital programme for 2024/25 and indicative programmes for 2025/26 to 2028/29 at Annex C of Appendix 1 and summarised at sections 2.2 to 2.6 of this report.
- iii) The Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy as presented at Annex D of Appendix 1.

iv) The Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement 2024/25 and method of calculation and Prudential Indicators detailed in Appendix 2.

Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29

1. Background

- 1.1 In accordance with good practice, the Council has traditionally prepared a Capital Strategy, the overarching aim of which is to provide a framework within which the Council's capital investment plans will be delivered. This Capital Strategy for 2024/25 to 2028/29 has been prepared to cover an initial five year time-frame. Recognising that there is some uncertainty, especially in relation to funding in later years, the Strategy therefore focuses on 2024/25 and 2025/26 in detail.
- 1.2 The Strategy does however include a longer-term vision, which also covers the time frame for 10 years from 2029/30 to 2038/39. This takes a forward look at those projects that are likely to run beyond the initial five year strategy and programme period.
- 1.3 The format of the Capital Strategy reflects the requirements of the latest Prudential and Treasury Management Codes issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) in December 2021. The Strategy therefore presents :
- A high-level long-term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;
 - An overview of strategic policy objectives, governance procedures and how associated risks are managed;
 - The implications for future financial sustainability.
- 1.4 This report therefore summarises the key elements of the Capital Strategy which are outlined in more detail at Appendix 1.
- 1.5 The report also presents the proposed 2024/25 to 2028/29 capital spending plans of the Council. This, taken together with an update on spending in 2023/24, has a significant influence over the profiling of expenditure into future years.
- 1.6 The proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29 therefore takes the essential elements of previous Capital Strategies and programmes and moves them forward in the context of the financial, economic and political environment for 2024/25 onwards. The Capital Strategy is attached at Appendix 1, with the capital programme, which reflects the principles of the Strategy, attached at Annex C of Appendix 1.

2 Current Position

2.1 Capital Strategy 2024/25 to 2028/29

- 2.1.1 The overarching aim of the Oldham Capital Strategy is to provide a framework within which the Council's capital investment plans will be delivered over a five-year timeframe, 2024/25 to 2028/29, but as advised above, the format and content of the Capital Strategy reflects the requirements of the latest guidance issued by CIPFA as part of the Prudential and Treasury Management Codes.
- 2.1.2 The 2024/25 to 2028/29 Capital Strategy is influenced by the principles which shape the overarching budget process for 2024/25 and is driven by the ethos of a Co-operative Council. The Council is therefore aiming to take a strategic view in relation to capital

investment so that it can be directed to make a real and demonstrable impact on the economy of Oldham by:

- a) Regenerating the borough, building on the established investment programme, by attracting and securing significant amounts of external investment to supplement Council resources and deliver an enhanced borough-wide regeneration offer.
- b) Prioritising regeneration schemes to develop the local economy through for example:
 - Taking forward the vision for Oldham town centre, facilitated by the acquisition and redevelopment of the Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres;
 - Implementing key strands of the Housing Strategy to improve the housing offer;
 - Improving connectivity across the borough;
 - Supporting job creation and the Get Oldham Working initiative which are key to the economic and social recovery of the borough as it addresses the legacy from the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges facing the economy arising from national and international developments.
- c) Using regeneration schemes to drive up Gross Value Added (GVA) and increase the yield from Business Rates, taking advantage of the Greater Manchester 100% Business Rates Retention Pilot scheme which commenced across Greater Manchester on 1 April 2017. This has provided additional resources which have been used to support the revenue budget in previous years and will continue to do so in 2023/24.

Creating a Better Place Programme

- 2.1.3 The Creating a Better Place programme sets out a vision for the borough which is focused on building more homes for the borough's residents, creating new jobs through town centre regeneration and ensuring Oldham is a great place to visit with lots of family friendly and accessible places to go. The strategy aims to deliver these ambitions in ways that contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions in support of the Council's Green New Deal strategy.
- 2.1.4 The programme envisages delivering an already approved £5.904mm of revenue budget savings over the Capital Strategy period.
- 2.1.5 Key programme areas and schemes included within the Creating a Better Place programme are set out below
 - Housing – The Council's Housing Strategy aims to provide a diverse housing offer that is attractive and meets the needs of different sections of the population at different points in their lives and focusses on the dynamics between people, homes and the wider economy. A key strand of this approach remains the provision of a Flexible Housing Fund which will support external partners and the Council to self-develop housing in less viable areas. It will ensure developments are brought forward and support the delivery of the required number of new homes within the borough. Investment in building new homes is a priority at key town centre sites and sites around the borough. The Flexible Housing Fund will also support the provision of housing stock to reduce pressures the Council is facing in respect of nightly paid temporary accommodation
 - Town Centre and Borough-Wide Regeneration – The Council's plans for investment in schemes which will support economic regeneration across the

borough as well as in the town centre. These schemes are aligned with wider objectives to rationalise the Council's corporate estate and asset management commitments as well as deliver against its Green New Deal Strategy to achieve carbon neutrality for Council buildings and street lighting (by 2025) and for the borough (by 2030). Key regeneration schemes such as the Spindles & Town Square Shopping Centres, Future High Street Fund schemes, Making Space for Live Performance, Northern Roots and the Old Library Building are detailed in Appendix 1 in Annex A.

- Asset Management – Implementing the Medium Term Property Strategy to achieve both cost savings and a more efficient use of the corporate estate, contributing to the delivery of £5.904m of annual revenue budget savings and a reduced requirement for backlog maintenance as well as informing the development of an asset disposal programme to reduce Council holdings of surplus assets and generate additional capital receipts.
- Green Initiatives and Decarbonisation – The Council's Green New Deal Strategy envisages a mix of Council, private sector and national / third sector grant funding to finance the achievement of carbon reduction. The Council has set carbon neutrality targets for Council Buildings and Street Lighting (by 2025) and for the borough (by 2030). The principles of the Green New Deal Strategy are reflected in all schemes across the Creating a Better Place programme.

2.1.6 The Creating a Better Place programme incorporates a wide range of schemes which are either in train or will be started over the period 2024/25 to 2028/29.

The Principles of the Capital Strategy

2.1.7 The Capital Strategy has 16 principles outlined in Appendix 1 Section 2. The principles are largely unchanged from previous years and emphasise the role of the Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB) in leading the strategic direction for capital investment with the Terms of Reference of the CIPB included at Annex B of the Appendix

1. The principles include:

- The requirement for all capital schemes to have a sponsor and to undergo a rigorous options appraisal process;
- The demonstration that a capital project must contribute to one or more of the Council's objectives and also regional strategies before a decision to invest is made
- The pooling of all un-ringfenced funds but having regard to specific obligations;
- No ringfencing of capital receipts but with some specified exceptions;
- Utilising resources to work collaboratively with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and other public sector agencies to support the evolving devolution agenda;
- Supporting greater Health and Social Care integration with NHS partners by making Council capital resources available for joint projects linked to the creation of an Integrated Care System for Oldham.

2.1.8 These principles frame decision making on capital expenditure and underpin the Council's approach to capital investment.

Priority Areas for Investment

2.1.9 Section 3 of Appendix 1 advises of the priority investment areas identified for the 2024/25 to 2028/29 period that will be taken forward subject to the availability of resources and the approval of a full business case.

2.1.10 There is an ongoing requirement for continued funding of existing programmes of work on:

- Corporate Major Repairs /Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) Adaptations/ Legionella / Health and Safety Projects (Corporate Landlord Function);
- School Condition Works;
- ICT Strategy;
- Social Care.

2.1.11 In addition to the projects specifically referred to above, the following is a list of further/new projects for which funding may be required grouped by key strategies underpinning the programme:

Creating a Better Place

- a) Housing;
- b) Town Centre and Borough-Wide Regeneration (incorporating Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres, Wider Town Centre Redevelopment, Future High Street Fund Schemes, Making Space for Live Performance, Northern Roots, Old Library Building and Royton Town Centre Development and other regeneration schemes);
- c) Asset Management (including Medium Term Property Strategy, Surplus Sites and Working with NHS Partners);
- d) Green Initiatives and Decarbonisation.

Highways and Transport

- a) City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) annual highways maintenance allocation;
- b) Greater Manchester's (GM) Mayor's Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund;
- c) Department for Transport Highway Maintenance Challenge Fund;
- d) TfGM Active Travel Fund 2;
- e) CRSTS - 'Streets for All' highways schemes.

Other Programmes and Schemes

- a) Housing Initiatives (funded by Housing Revenue Account resources) including working with the Councils PFI partners to ensure that the condition of the housing stock is maintained;
- b) Social Care (Including Better Care Fund (Disabled Facilities Grant) and responding to the Adult Social Care reform agenda and Children's Social Care provision.
- c) Fleet Replacement;
- d) Local Improvement Fund;
- e) Greater Manchester (GM) Investment Fund Loans;
- f) GM Devolution and Related Initiatives;
- g) Opportunities arising from Levelling Up;
- h) Matched Funding for Grant Bids;
- i) Funding for Emerging Priorities.

- 2.1.12 Included within the Capital Strategy is an unallocated resource to provide funding for emerging priorities. This resource can be deployed to support existing priority schemes or new initiatives. This is considered a prudent approach to allow flexibility, revision and reassessment of priorities. The Capital Strategy also includes an additional unallocated resource to mitigate against the risk of scheme cost increases resulting from supply chain issues in the construction sector and associated inflationary pressures.
- 2.1.13 The Strategy also includes a longer term vision: a forward look at those projects that are likely to run beyond the five year strategy and programme period or be initiated subsequently. This covers a timeframe for the 10 years from 2029/30 to 2038/39.

Supporting Greater Manchester Devolution and Accessing National Infrastructure Strategy Resources

- 2.1.14 The Greater Manchester Strategy remains the key policy document that will shape the future of Greater Manchester. The plan explains the region's ambitions for the future of those who live in the towns, cities, communities and neighbourhoods that make up Greater Manchester. The strategy for Greater Manchester sets out a route, over the next decade, to deliver this vision for the benefit of people, places and planet.
- 2.1.15 Working collectively across the city region, with partner Authorities and their communities, the focus is on improved wellbeing for the 2.8m who live in Greater Manchester, with better homes, jobs and transport.
- 2.1.16 Priorities of the strategy are making Greater Manchester a great place to visit, invest and study, with thriving businesses which are UK and world leading, in sectors including low carbon and digital. It's important that key strategies adopted in Oldham reflect the aims and aspirations of the GM strategy as this will be the key decision document for future funding that might be allocated through GMCA.
- 2.1.17 The Council will strive through its capital programme, to continue to support devolution activities.

Affordability, Delivery and Risk Associated with the Capital Schemes

- 2.1.18 In accordance with the requirements of the Prudential and Treasury Management Codes of Practice, the Council must state how the Council will ensure that its capital spending plans are affordable, how projects will be delivered and how risks associated with the capital programme are managed. This is outlined at Section 4 of Appendix 1. Included within this section is the concept of Proportionality, which demonstrates the Council has minimal exposure from income generating assets that supports the Council's net revenue budget.

Knowledge and Skills

- 2.1.19 It is essential to advise of the knowledge and skills of the staff who have responsibility for the preparation and on-going management of the capital and treasury management strategies and other key activities in relation to the management of the capital programme. Members can be assured that the Council has suitably skilled and experienced staff and appropriate governance arrangements are in place, as set out more fully in Section 5 of Appendix 1.

Treasury Management

- 2.1.20 The Capital and Treasury Management Strategies of the Council are closely linked and Section 6 of Appendix 1 therefore sets out how each are prepared to have regard to the key issues and ensuring a complementary and fully aligned approach.

Long Term Loans

- 2.1.21 Section 7 of Appendix 1 advises that the Council has the ability, should it choose to exercise its powers, to enter into loan arrangements to support delivery of strategic corporate priorities. It also advises that the Council has chosen to make some but limited use of its ability to enter into loan arrangements.

Other Non-Treasury Investments

- 2.1.22 Section 8 of Appendix 1 advises that a number of years ago the Council invested in the Churches, Charities and Local Authorities (CCLA) property fund and holds historical commercial property assets that were acquired prior to the introduction of revised Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) lending criteria. These assets are located throughout the borough but were purchased primarily to support local policy objectives including the acquisition of strategic sites to support long term redevelopment and regeneration.

Capital Resources to Support Capital Expenditure

- 2.1.23 Section 9 of Appendix 1 sets out the range of resources that the Council will rely on to support capital spending. In addition to prudential borrowing and Government grants, which together are the main financing source for the capital programme, the Council will, depending on the circumstances, consider using a range of resources and opportunities to finance capital expenditure and will continue to monitor the availability and suitability of alternative sources of financing. Financing decisions will, however, be made in the context of the schemes being considered for approval and the financial position of the Council at the time a decision is required.
- 2.1.24 This section also highlights the circumstances where capital receipts will be ringfenced to support specific purposes. This includes ringfencing of up to £2.600m to support the Council's use of flexibility in the utilisation of the capital receipts in 2024/25 (see section 2.1.30).

Capital Investment and Disposal Appraisal

- 2.1.25 Section 10 of Appendix 1 advises that all capital investment will be commissioned on the recommendation of the CIPB which will enable any expenditure and its funding to be better aligned with corporate priorities, partners and funding sources. It also advises that the:
- Governance of the Council's land and property portfolio is provided via the Land and Property Protocols which form part of the Council's Constitution; and
 - Corporate Property Board oversees the acquisition and disposal of land and property assets and monitors the progress of the asset rationalisation programme and the performance of the investment portfolio.

The Prioritisation of Capital Requirements

2.1.26 Section 11 of Appendix 1 advises that once a bid for capital expenditure has passed through the Gateway Review process, has demonstrated that it meets Council objectives, and links to the Greater Manchester Strategy (if appropriate), and it has been agreed that it is suitable for capital investment, the strategic requirements will be prioritised using a range of criteria which are not mutually exclusive or in ranking order. Detailed in full at Section 11, these include:

- The relationship to mandatory, contractual or legislative service delivery requirements.
- Whether the project is required to achieve the delivery of a specific revenue budget saving within the revenue budget setting process.

The Procurement of Capital Projects

2.1.27 Section 12 of Appendix 1 advises that the structure of the Council's procurement and strategic relationship management function includes designated Commercial Procurement Managers whose focus is to support all capital projects and can therefore take advantage of opportunities for greater efficiency by selection of the most effective procurement processes to ensure the best commercial solution.

The Measurement of the Performance of the Capital Programme

2.1.28 Section 13 of Appendix 1 highlights the approach to managing the performance of the Capital Programme. It advises that the Council's strong programme management approach is modelled on the PRINCE 2 project management methodology and based on best current practice. This ensures that investments are planned, managed and delivered prudently. In addition, the CIPB has a remit to review the financial performance of the capital programme and it receives a monthly monitoring report and undertakes a detailed annual review of the capital programme.

The Capital Investment Programme Board

2.1.29 Section 14 of Appendix 1 advises that the CIPB will continue in its role as an Advisory Board chaired by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Resources. The Board is supported by a range of key officers. The CIPB will make recommendations which can be approved under delegated powers as appropriate. Its terms of reference are presented at Annex B to Appendix 1.

Flexible use of Capital Receipts Strategy

2.1.30 The Council is proposing to utilise the flexibility provided by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) to use capital receipts to fund the revenue cost of transformation. The 2024/25 revenue budget will rely on up to £2.600m of such funding from capital receipts. Annex D sets out the required Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy which advises how the capital receipts will be used and the transformation programme that will deliver savings.

2.2 Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29

2.2.1 The Council is required to set out its capital programme for the period 2024/25 to 2028/29 based on the principles of the Capital Strategy. As previously advised, an initial timeframe of five years has been adopted. The level of prudential borrowing included reflects the financing available in the revenue budget and through anticipated income streams, capital receipts align with forecasts and grant funding and other contributions are based on already notified allocations or best estimates at time of preparation. If additional resources become available, projects that meet the Council's strategic capital objectives will be brought forward for approval.

2.2.2 Clearly, the capital programme for 2024/25 is influenced by the performance of the capital programme for 2023/24. A review has taken place of planned spending in 2023/24 and the programme has been re-profiled as necessary with future years estimates updated.

Update on the 2023/24 Capital Programme

2.2.3 The 2023/24 month 8 capital monitoring position includes projections that are a key determinant of the 2024/25 programme. As many schemes span more than one year, the anticipated level of reprofiling between years sets the underlying position.

2.2.4 The capital programme for 2023/24 was approved at the Council meeting of 1 March 2023, with expenditure of £110.305m and supporting financing. This has been reduced downwards throughout the year and has subsequently been amended month on month. This includes the actions arising from the findings of the 2023/24 annual review of the capital programme, a comprehensive project by project scrutiny of all schemes in the programme which was reported in detail to Cabinet within the month 6 Financial Monitoring report approved at Cabinet on 11 December 2023.

2.2.5 The latest available capital monitoring position for the 2023/24 to 2027/28 Capital Programme at month 8 included projected capital expenditure totalling £78.633m for 2023/24 matched with corresponding financing. The Place and Economic Growth Directorate which manages all of the major regeneration projects, constituted the main area of expenditure (£61.607m). Prudential Borrowing (£40.644m) provided the main source of financing followed by Grants and Other Contributions (£29.069m).

2.2.6 Actual expenditure to 30 November 2023 was £46.267m (58.84% of forecast outturn), a higher spending profile than previous years. The position will be kept under review and budgets will continue to be managed in accordance with forecasts.

2.2.7 The 2023/24 forecast capital spending and financing position as at Month 8 is set out in the following table.

Table 1 - Revised 2023/24 Capital Programme

Directorate Expenditure	2023/24 Capital Programme as at M08 £000
Community Health and Adult Social Care	5,302
Children's Services	4,281
Communities	186
Place and Economic Growth	61,607
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	764
Corporate/ Information Technology (IT)	3,893
Capital, Treasury & Technical Accounting	2,600
Funding for Emerging Priorities	-
Total Expenditure	78,633

Funding	2023/24 Capital Programme as at M08 £000
Ringfenced Grants	(16,240)
Un-ringfenced Grants	(11,410)
Other Contributions	(1,419)
Capital Receipts	(7,841)
Prudential Borrowing	(40,644)
Revenue (HRA & General Fund)	(1,079)
Total Resources	(78,633)

2.2.8 The forecast capital receipts position as at 30 November 2023 is as follows:

Table 2 - Capital Receipts Position

Capital Receipts Position	£000
Forecast Capital Receipts Available by 31 March 2024	(9,196)
Expenditure to be Funded from Capital Receipts	7,841
Forecast Surplus in Capital Receipts	(1,355)

2.2.9 The revised capital programme requires the availability of £7.841m of capital receipts in 2023/24 for financing purposes. The total net usable capital receipts currently received in year is £3.284m with an additional estimate of £5.912m to be received by 31 March 2024 therefore the total estimated capital receipts for 2023/24 is £9.196m. A decision on the funding the shortfall in capital receipts will be taken as part of the year end 2023/24 financing of the Capital Programme. Members should note that the first £2.600m of capital receipts will be used to fund the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts initiative which supports transformational expenditure and therefore supports the revenue budget in 2023/24.

2.2.10 As referred to at 2.2.4 above, the annual review of the capital programme examined all schemes to give Members confidence that planned expenditure remained relevant and aligned with corporate objectives. The capital programme for 2024/25 (and future years) reflects the results of the review.

2.2.11 It is anticipated that the 2023/24 position will still continue to change as Cabinet reports are approved and with amendments reviewed by the CIPB and approved under delegated authority as a result of the on-going monitoring process.

2.3 Proposed Expenditure for 2024/25 to 2028/29

2.3.1 The table below sets out the summary of the anticipated expenditure and matched financing of £253.237m, which incorporates resources expected to be carried forward from 2023/24. The proposed 2024/25 to 2028/29 programme reflects the 2023/24 month 8 position (summarised previously) together with an enhanced projection of expenditure for 2024/25 to 2028/29 incorporating anticipated spending on new initiatives and an allowance, at funding for emerging priorities for new initiatives/projects to be supported. The detailed programme is set out at Annex C of Appendix 1.

Table 3 - Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29

Proposed Capital Spending	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000
Community Health and Adult Social Care	4,443	1,000			
Children's Services	4,724	5,058	3,188	2,000	
Communities	100	173			
Place and Economic Growth	83,226	68,621	26,601	17,859	1,000
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	628	95			
Corporate/ Information Technology (IT)	2,919	2,809	2,039	3,661	1,000
Capital, Treasury & Technical Accounting	2,600	-	125	10,120	
Funding for Emerging Priorities	1,043	3,318	2,885	2,000	
Total Expenditure	99,683	81,076	34,838	35,640	2,000
Funding	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000
Ringfenced Grants	(33,506)	(24,273)	(1,387)		
Un-ringfenced Grants	(10,145)	(4,360)	(5,107)	(4,054)	
Other Contributions	(183)				
Capital Receipts	(5,581)	(702)	(493)	(92)	
Prudential Borrowing	(49,638)	(51,646)	(27,851)	(31,494)	(2,000)
Revenue (HRA & GF)	(630)	(95)			
Total Funding	(99,683)	(81,076)	(34,838)	(35,640)	(2,000)

(subject to rounding – tolerance +/- £1k)

2.4 Resources Available to Support the Capital Programme

2.4.1 The Government is providing significant levels of grant funding. Some new funding initiatives have been introduced, some of which carry through to 2024/25 and beyond. Grants have been awarded/anticipated for Education, Social Care and Transport projects. The Council has not yet received all grant allocations for 2024/25. The grants will be incorporated into the capital programme when the notifications have been received.

- 2.4.2 The main sources of grant income in 2024/25 are associated with the Transport Capital and Town Centre Regeneration Programmes. Included within the Transport budget are the ringfenced Mayors Cycling and Walking Challenge fund of £6.775m, City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) of £3.753m and the un-ringfenced Highways Maintenance Grant of £4.475m. Within the Town Centre Regeneration budget are ringfenced allocations of £8.877m for Towns Fund, £7.773m for Levelling Up and £2.656m for Future High Street Fund Grant. The resources available to support the programme are described in more detail in the following sections.

Government Grant Funding

- 2.4.3 The Government resources available to the Council can be split into two categories: un-ringfenced and ringfenced resources, as explained in Section 9 of the Capital Strategy.
- 2.4.4 Some Government grant resources have been moved between financial years in order to support re-profiled expenditure as detailed in Annex C of Appendix 1.
- 2.4.5 The resources available can also be split between those which do not have revenue consequences and those that do have revenue consequences and therefore require financing through the revenue budget.

Funding With No Revenue Consequences

1) Government Grants and other external grants and contributions

This is funding provided directly by Government or other external providers. It can be ringfenced, specific and un-ringfenced. Un-ringfenced resources are those that can be utilised to finance any project (albeit there is usually an expectation of use for a specific purpose). Resources classified as ringfenced have to be utilised to finance particular categories of expenditure and therefore are restricted in their use. The 2024/24 capital programme relies on £33.506m of ringfenced and £10.145m of un-ringfenced grants.

2) Capital Receipts

This is income received from the sale of Council assets and is usually un-ringfenced. The 2024/25 programme relies on £5.581m of capital receipts.

In general, it should be noted that a prudent approach has been taken in relation to the anticipated level of receipts with no resources assumed in excess of the requirement to support already approved schemes. However, taking advantage of flexibilities around the use of capital receipts introduced by the Government, the Council anticipates using up to £2.600m of capital receipts in 2024/25 to support transformational projects which would otherwise be financed by revenue resources.

Funding With Revenue Consequences

1) Prudential Borrowing

This is borrowing undertaken by the Council for specific projects. It is financed by revenue resources and is entirely at the discretion of the Council. Prudential borrowing has been used to support the major investment programmes which could not otherwise have been funded. The 2024/25 programme relies on £49.638m of prudential borrowing which has been fully incorporated into the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

2) Revenue

These are revenue resources which have been identified to fund capital projects and built into the revenue budget for the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA).

2.4.6 As in previous years, the major source of financing remains prudential borrowing; the amount required in 2024/25 includes borrowing attributed to schemes that have been reprofiled from prior years. The Council will aim to reduce the amount of borrowing and associated financing costs by maximising grant income and capital receipts. The timing of the borrowing is linked to the cash position of the Council and may therefore not mirror the spending/financing profile set out above.

2.5 Proposed Capital Programme

2.5.1 Annex C of Appendix 1 of this report details the proposed 2024/25 Capital Programme and the indicative programme for the period 2025/26 to 2028/29. The strategy of the Council is to prepare a capital programme that balances over the life of the programme so that resources equal overall expenditure. Therefore, over the five years there is planned expenditure of £253.237m with corresponding financing.

2.5.2 Total expenditure in 2024/25 is planned at £99.683m. However, the in-year position is anticipated to evolve as:

- There may be further Government funding allocations announced prior to the start of 2024/25.
- The outcome of specific grant bids will be announced during 2024/25.
- It is also likely that there will be new initiatives announced later in the financial year.
- There may also be the opportunity to bid for additional funding.
- The Council may identify other funding sources, including capital receipts, to finance additional capital expenditure.

2.5.3 Therefore the overall capital programme position will be kept under review and any new information about funding allocations will be presented to Members in future reports.

3. Options/Alternatives

3.1 The two options that Council is asked to consider are that:

- a) Council accepts the proposed recommendations of Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29, Treasury Management indicators and MRP policy.
- b) Council suggests an alternative approach to capital investment for 2024/25 to 2028/29, including the revision of capital priority areas.

4. Preferred Option

4.1 The preferred option is 3.1 (a) that Council accepts the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29, Treasury Management indicators and MRP policy.

5. **Consultation**

- 5.1 There has been consultation with the members of the Capital Investment Programme Board on the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29. The consideration of the proposed Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2024/2025 by the Governance, Strategy and Resources Scrutiny Board on 25 January 2024 was a key element of the consultation process. The Board was content to commend the report to Cabinet. The Cabinet considered the Capital Strategy Programme and report at its meeting on 12 February 2024 and was content to commend the report to Council.

6. **Financial Implications**

- 6.1 These are covered within the body of the report and associated appendices.
Chris Kelsall (Assistant Director of Finance)

7. **Legal Services Comments**

- 7.1 Under the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 the responsibility for approving any plan or strategy for the control of Local Authority borrowing, investment or Capital Strategy or for determining the Minimum Revenue Provision is a decision of the full Council. The function of the Executive is to prepare and propose the relevant Strategy to the Council. The Council may require the Cabinet to reconsider, amend, modify, revise, vary, withdraw or revoke the strategy.

8. **Co-operative Agenda**

- 8.1 The Capital Strategy and capital programme have been prepared so that they embrace the Council's co-operative agenda with resources being directed towards projects that support the aims, objectives and co-operative ethos of the Council.

9. **Human Resources Comments**

- 9.1 None.

10. **Risk Assessments**

- 10.1 The main risk foreseen at this stage is whether the planned level of capital receipts can be achieved to finance the current capital programme. In order to minimise the risk, a prudent estimate of capital receipts has been made, having regard to the prevailing economic climate which may have an impact on both the timing and level of receipts that can be achieved. The overall level of capital receipts is therefore kept under review and any significant changes are reflected in capital programme forecast outturn figures.
- 10.2 Actual and potential revisions to Government policy present new risks. The Council must ensure that these are successfully managed, over and above those that are a consequence of any traditional capital programme. In particular these cover risks around expenditure that has already been committed in future years where there is no certainty of continued funding, potential unfunded ongoing legal liabilities, potential overspending requiring an unbudgeted allocation of resources and the general risks around the uncertainty over the nature and level of the 2024/25 and future years' capital funding.
- 10.3 In line with the revised Prudential and Treasury Management Codes, a section on the risks associated with the Capital Programme must be included within the Capital Strategy document. The risk section can be found in Appendix 1, paragraph 4.8 to 4.12.

11. **IT Implications**

11.1 Other than the delivery implications of the specific IT projects being put forward there are no IT implications. The programme of ICT investment contained within the capital programme will enable the Council to transform many of its operations and introduce new ways of working. This will contribute to the potential achievement of savings which will materialise from services areas that benefit from digital change activity (i.e., demand reduction should enable cost reduction and / or productivity gain in the Customer environment, Business Support and Operational service areas).

12. **Property Implications**

12.1 The level of capital receipts generated from reductions in the corporate estate and the asset rationalisation programme is a major contributor to the financing of the capital programme. An aim of the Creating a Better Place programme – Asset Rationalisation theme is to maximise capital receipts while delivering outcomes that support corporate priorities.

13. **Procurement Implications**

13.1 None.

14. **Environmental and Health & Safety Implications**

14.1 The Capital Programme includes resources that will enable corporate health and safety, legionella, asbestos and Disability Discrimination Act projects to be undertaken in accordance with identified priorities.

15. **Community cohesion, including crime and disorder implications in accordance with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998**

15.1 None.

16. **Oldham Equality Impact Assessment, including implications for Children and Young People**

16.1 Not applicable.

17. **Key Decision**

17.1 Yes

18. **Forward Plan Reference**

18.1 FLC-08-23

19. **Background Papers**

19.1 The following is a list of background papers on which this report is based in accordance with the requirements of Section 100(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. It does not include documents which would disclose exempt or confidential information as defined by the Act:

File Ref: Background papers are contained within Appendix 1
Officer Name: James Postle & Paula Buckley
Contact No: 0161 770 4247

20. **Appendices**

20.1 Appendix 1 – Capital Strategy 2024/25 to 2028/29

20.2 Appendix 2 – Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement & Prudential Indicators.

Oldham Council

Capital Strategy
2024/25 to 2028/29

Capital Strategy 2024/25 to 2028/29

Contents

Section	Title
1	Aims of the Capital Strategy and its links to the Council's Corporate Plan and the Oldham Plan (Our Future Oldham), Creating a Better Place Programme, Medium Term Property Strategy, Housing Strategy and Budget and Policy Framework
2	The Principles of the Capital Strategy
3	Priority Areas for Investment
4	Affordability, Delivery and Risk Associated with the Capital Strategy
5	Knowledge and Skills
6	Treasury Management
7	Long Term Loans
8	Other Non-Treasury Investments
9	Capital Resources to Support Capital Expenditure
10	Capital Investment and Disposal Appraisal
11	The Prioritisation of Capital Requirements
12	The Procurement of Capital Projects
13	The Measurement of the Performance of the Capital Programme
14	The Capital Investment Programme Board
Annex A	Priority Areas for Investment
Annex B	Capital Investment Programme Board
Annex C	Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29
Annex D	Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy

1 Aims of the Capital Strategy and its Links to the Council's Corporate Plan and the Oldham Plan (Our Future Oldham), Creating a Better Place Programme, Medium Term Property Strategy, Housing Strategy and Budget and Policy Framework

1.1 In accordance with good practice, the Council has traditionally prepared a Capital Strategy, the overarching aim of which has been to provide a framework within which the Council's capital investment plans will be delivered. This Capital Strategy for 2024/25 to 2028/29 has been prepared to cover a five-year timeframe to allow sufficient opportunity for strategic capital planning. The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is aligned with the Capital Strategy as it also covers a five-year timeframe. However, it should be noted that the Government's Autumn Statement 2023 of 22 November 2023, subsequent Policy Statement of 14 December 2023 and the Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement of 18 December 2023, provided some funding certainty up to 2024/25, the end of the current Spending Review period. Recognising that funding estimates beyond 2024/25 are indicative, this Strategy is aligned to the revenue budget and therefore also focuses on 2024/25 and 2025/26 in detail with indicative estimates for 2026/27 and future years.

1.2 The Strategy does however include a longer term vision, which also covers the time frame for 10 years from 2029/30 to 2038/39. This takes a forward look at those projects that are likely to run beyond the initial five year strategy and programme period.

1.3 The format of the Capital Strategy reflects the requirements of both the latest Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and the Treasury Management in Public Services Code issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The strategy therefore presents:

- A high-level long term overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services;
- An overview of how the associated risk is managed;
- The implications for future financial sustainability.

1.4 The Capital Strategy is therefore prepared to ensure that all Council Members are presented with the overall long-term capital investment policy objectives and resulting Capital Strategy requirements, governance procedures and risk appetite.

1.5 The Capital Strategy incorporates specific information on historic non-treasury investments. This information is aligned to, but reported separately from the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. This ensures the separation of any historic commercial investment from the core treasury function which operates under the principles of security of capital, liquidity, yield and an ethical approach. To comply with current Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) lending criteria and the latest CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, this strategy does not provide for new investment in commercial activities solely to generate additional income.

1.6 CIPFA's current Prudential Code requires the Capital Strategy to demonstrate the concept of proportionality between the treasury operations and the non-treasury operations.

CIPFA Prudential and Treasury Management Codes of Practice

1.7 In response to concerns about high levels of borrowing to fund commercial investment in a small number of local authorities, CIPFA consulted on revisions to the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and the Treasury Management in the

Public Services Code of Practice. After taking account of consultation comments, the final Codes were strengthened by CIPFA as follows:

- Making it clear that borrowing solely for debt-for-yield investment is not permissible under the Prudential Code.
- Ensuring that any commercial investment undertaken is consistent with statutory provisions, proportionate to service and revenue budgets and consistent with effective treasury management practice.
- Requiring the assessment of the affordability of commercial activity within Local Authorities' capital strategies.
- Ensuring that capital expenditure is consistent with a Local Authority's corporate objectives.
- Introducing new 'affordability' prudential indicators.
- Introducing the liability benchmark to promote good practice and understanding of a Local Authority's debt management position in relation to capital investment.
- Strengthening arrangements for maintaining and monitoring Treasury Management knowledge and skills.
- Adding a new practice statement covering Environmental, Social and Governance Risk Management alongside related proposals to strengthen Treasury Management governance arrangements.

Both the Council's Treasury Management Strategy and Capital Strategy for 2024/25 have incorporated the requirements of the Codes.

Co-operative Council

1.8 The 2024/25 to 2028/29 Capital Strategy is influenced by the principles which shape the overarching budget process for 2024/25 and is driven by the ethos of a Co-operative Council. The Council is therefore aiming to take a strategic view in relation to capital investment so that it can be directed to make a real and demonstrable impact on the economy of Oldham by:

- a) Regenerating the borough, building on the established investment programme, by attracting and securing significant amounts of external investment to supplement Council resources and deliver an enhanced borough-wide regeneration offer.
- b) Prioritising regeneration schemes to develop the local economy through for example:
 - Taking forward the vision for Oldham town centre, facilitated by the acquisition and redevelopment of the Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres;
 - Implementing key strands of the Housing Strategy to improve the housing offer;
 - Improving connectivity across the borough;
 - Supporting job creation and the Get Oldham Working initiative which are key to the economic and social recovery of the borough as it addresses the legacy from the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges facing the economy arising from national and international developments.
- c) Using regeneration schemes to drive up Gross Value Added (GVA) and increase the yield from business rates, taking advantage of the Greater Manchester 100% Business Rates Retention Pilot scheme which commenced across Greater Manchester on 1 April 2017. This has provided additional resources which have

been used to support the revenue budget in previous years and will continue to do so in 2024/25.

1.9 The Council will continue to:

- a) Work with partners as a co-operative and commissioning borough particularly with regard to the integration of health and social care to take advantage of joint investment opportunities, co-location and the release of surplus assets through initiatives such as One-Public Estate and by taking a Place-Based approach to joint working.
- b) Instigate further transformational change to the delivery of services with and by communities and staff, that maximise involvement and delivery at a more local level, working with residents to reset priorities, manage expectations and promote self-help.
- c) Get the basics right, drive improved business performance with more flexible ICT systems and instigate new delivery models with place-based working.
- d) Work with a resident focus to ensure effective service delivery, achieving social value and maximising the impact of the resources invested.

The Council's Corporate Plan and the Oldham Plan (Our Future Oldham)

1.10 Capital investment plans are driven by the Council's Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan is the Council's key strategic document and outlines the Council's contribution to achieving the vision and outcomes detailed in the Oldham Plan, as well as priority areas of focus and delivery aimed at taking forward our vision of a co-operative future where everyone does their bit to create a confident and ambitious borough. All capital investment proposals will therefore be evaluated in accordance with a range of criteria, a key one of which is the contribution to the delivery of the aims of the Corporate Plan.

1.11 The Council's previous Corporate Plan ran from 2017 to 2020, establishing the Council's values and behaviours, and the co-operative approach to working with residents. This plan expired at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic so as an interim measure a Covid Recovery Strategy was produced as a roadmap to supporting residents in response to the pandemic. This Covid Recovery Strategy has now been replaced with a new Corporate Plan which was approved at the Council meeting of 7 September 2022

1.12 Alongside the development of the Corporate Plan, the Council worked with partners to develop a new Oldham Partnership's vision document (Our Future Oldham). This was endorsed by the Council alongside the Corporate Plan at the Council meeting of 7 September 2022 and has subsequently been approved by members of the Oldham Partnership.

1.13 Our Future Oldham and the Council's Corporate Plan were developed in parallel to ensure that the Council's priorities over the next five years align as far as possible with our residents' broader vision for the future. This ensures the most effective and efficient use of resources to supporting the improvement of our residents lives.

1.14 The Council's Corporate Plan 2022-27 describes how the Council will maximise the impact of efforts and resources to improve the lives of residents in the borough. The Plan focuses specifically on the impact of the Council's work on children and young people. The Plan acknowledges the present and future challenges created by the cost of living crisis, and describes how services across the Council will be improved for residents. It sets out five policy priorities:

- Healthy, safe and well supported residents;
- A great start and skills for life;
- Better jobs and dynamic businesses;
- Quality homes for everyone;
- A clean and green future.

1.15 It also highlights the Councils new operational priorities as:

- Residents first;
- Placebased working;
- Digital;
- Working with communities to reduce need

1.16 Our Future Oldham outlines the vision for the future of the borough shared by the Oldham Partnership and informed by the views and priorities of residents. The document establishes a set of aims – the core elements of a good life in Oldham, that every resident should expect. These range from basics like a good education and a home that meets needs, to contributing to creating a richer life and place, such as opportunities to meet/work with neighbours/community. It also establishes the central governance model for the Oldham Partnership, including the functioning of the Partnership itself and its key delivery boards: the Economic Development Board, the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Communities Board.

1.17 The 2024/25 budget process has been heavily influenced by the aims of the Corporate Plan and Oldham Plan and the capital strategy has regard to the five policy and four operational priority areas above and how these can be delivered.

Creating a Better Place Programme

1.18 The Creating a Better Place programme (originally approved January 2020) sets out a vision for the borough which is focused on building more homes for the borough's residents, creating new jobs through town centre regeneration and ensuring Oldham is a great place to visit with lots of family friendly and accessible places to go. The strategy aims to deliver these ambitions in ways that contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions in support of the Council's Green New Deal strategy.

1.19 The programme envisages delivering an already approved £5.904m of revenue budget savings.

1.20 The programme includes several schemes which are already at the the delivery stage including the redevelopment of the Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres, the Alexandra Park Depot and Eco Centre, the refurbishment of the Old Library building on Union Street and the development and letting of the Egyptian Room in the Old Town Hall complex. Other schemes which are being progressed include Northern Roots, proposals for flexible office space for developing companies and environmental technology start-ups and the delivery of a new performance space for the town.

1.21 The Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centre scheme will release other town centre sites for redevelopment including the Civic Centre and Queen Elizabeth Hall complex as well as Tommyfield Market.

1.22 The Council has, during 2023/24 procured a Private Sector Partner, Muse, to deliver transformation in the Town Centre working with the Council under a joint venture partnership. Muse, in partnership with the Council will deliver a Town Centre Masterplan/Strategic Regeneration Framework that will cover the existing Tommyfield

Market site, former Magistrates Court, former Leisure Centre and the current Civic Centre and Queen Elizabeth Hall, with the potential for other sites to be included. The proposals will be residential-led and are expected to significantly contribute to the Council's target to deliver 2,000 residential units within the Town Centre. Work is underway to develop the proposals for the Town Centre sites and the Council has secured Brownfield Housing Land Grant of £3.15m.

- 1.23 The Council has succeeded in securing an allocation of £10.75m of Future High Street Fund (FHSF) grant and £24.4m of Towns Fund and £20m of Levelling Up Fund grant to support the Creating a Better Place programme. FHSF funding is supporting the delivery of three schemes (the development and letting of the Egyptian Room in the Old Town Hall Complex, the development of flexible office space and the Accessible Oldham project). Towns Fund grant is supporting four schemes (the relocation of Tommyfield Market, the provision of flexible workspace within Spindles, the 'Making Space for Live Performance' project and Northern Roots). The Levelling Up Fund will deliver the development of the Oldham Greenway including Jubilee Park; the Green Shoots Centre, a new incubation centre for environmental technology start-ups and a Learning Centre as part of the Northern Roots Project
- 1.24 The Council will seek to bid for and secure as much external funding as possible for the benefit of the Borough as new funding streams become available.

Medium Term Property Strategy

- 1.25 In August 2018, the Council adopted a Medium Term Property Strategy (MTPS). This, at a high level, incorporates a detailed Asset Management Plan for every group of the Council's assets. This plan was agreed at Cabinet for the term 2018 to 2022 and more recently has been incorporated into the Creating a Better Place programme of works.
- 1.26 For any organisation such as the Council, with a diverse property portfolio, best practice recommends that the Property Strategy describes the general direction that the organisation's property portfolio will take over the next 5-10 years, the approach to be adopted in getting there and the policies that will be applied to decision making. The refreshed Property Strategy will be presented for consideration in the next financial year to present such a vision and reflect the operational and emerging new business strategy of the organisation.
- 1.27 The implementation of the Creating a Better Place programme and the MTPS is key to the Council achieving both cost savings and a more efficient use of the corporate estate, contributing to the delivery of approved budget reductions.
- 1.28 Given the current economic position and its impact on current and future demand for property, the MTPS is currently under review as part of the Creating a Better Place programme. The MTPS is also at the centre of numerous inter-dependencies which will also shape future requirements including:
- The One Public Estate programme which seeks to deliver ambitious property-focused programmes in collaboration with Central Government and other public sector partners;
 - Place-Based Working centred around providing services from five districts / hubs within the borough;
 - The rationalisation of the Council's corporate estate and its contribution to the delivery of an already approved £5.904m of revenue budget savings between over the period of the Capital strategy.

1.29 In addition to facilitating the delivery of revenue budget savings, another objective of the property strategy is to reduce the requirement for backlog maintenance and inform the development of an asset disposals programme to reduce Council holdings of surplus assets and generate additional capital receipts.

1.30 Alongside the MTPS, the Council is currently reviewing its disposal programme to focus on 'fast tracking' a smaller number of assets for sale focusing on those with high management intensity and longer term liabilities/risks, which forms a key element of the revenue savings expected to be generated from the Creating a Better Place Programme.

Housing Strategy

1.31 The Housing Strategy was approved in 2019 and was used to align priorities within the Creating a Better Place programme and the Oldham Plan, the GM Spatial Framework (replaced by 'Places for Everyone') and the GM Housing Strategy. It recognises the function that housing plays in supporting health and social care integration and wider public sector reform. A key objective of the housing strategy has been to reset the housing delivery framework that can start to tackle the challenges identified in the evidence based Local Housing Needs Assessment and help meet the housing priorities identified over the short, medium and long term. It is a strategic document to help shape the future service models and seeks to set housing and place shaping at the heart of the Oldham Partnerships collective vision for the borough.

1.32 Together with the Housing Strategy, a Strategic Housing Partnership has also been developed whereby the Council works collectively with key stakeholders to achieve the goals identified within the Housing Strategy Delivery plan.

1.33 The Housing Strategy:

- Enables the Council to determine priorities in each district or local housing market area as defined by the Local Housing Needs Assessment evidence base;
- Informs bids for both public and private funding to support the development of new homes in Oldham;
- Supports the Council and its partners to make more informed People and Place making decisions about the targeting and future integrated commissioning priorities and underpins external funding bids to support investment in existing housing services and stock in Oldham;
- Enables the Council to focus and develop new policies and ways of working that better fit the operating environment; and
- Informs the Council to progress its energy conservation work, and to satisfy the Council's obligations under the Home Energy Conservation Act.

1.34 Delivery of Housing Strategy objectives has undoubtedly been disrupted by the current economic position. However, in line with the Creating a Better Place programme, work is underway to develop and deliver a programme of town centre housing development currently focused on the identification and assembly of suitable residential development sites, with the Council's Delivery Partner, Muse.

1.35 The Council also has a strategic pipeline of development sites across the Borough and work is ongoing to determine the optimal method to develop these sites and deliver additional housing across the Borough.

Working with Partners

- 1.36 The Council is a key member of and a driving force in the activities of the Oldham Strategic Estates Group (SEG). The Department of Health initially required all Integrated Care Partnerships (ICP) to establish a SEG within their locality, and whilst the group initially had a 'Health' focus, this has been broadened to encompass a 'One Oldham Estate' approach, closely aligned to the Government's One Public Estate (OPE) principles which in essence seek to maximise the efficient use of the public sector estate by co-location/joint service delivery, releasing surplus land and property to support regeneration, residential development and inward investment. The Oldham SEG has a 'strategic' rather than 'operational' focus and has developed a Strategic Estates Plan (SEP), identifying development of integrated public sector hubs and mapping existing estate and utilisation as key priorities. The SEP is closely aligned to and supports delivery of Oldham's Locality Plan for Health and Social Care.
- 1.37 The Strategic Estates Group (SEG) in Oldham is attended by representatives from a wide range of public sector partners, including the Oldham Integrated Care Partnership, NHS Property Services Ltd (NHSPS), Greater Manchester Police (GMP), North West Ambulance Service (NWAS), North West Fire Service (NWFS), Community Health Partnerships (CHP), Action Oldham, and Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust. The SEG is supported by the Operational Working Group which functions as the 'delivery arm' to ensure that the SEG remains strategic and One Public Estate focused. It reports to the SEG on key work areas, such as the project pipeline and increasing building utilisation.

2 The Principles of the Capital Strategy

- 2.1 The Capital Strategy is guided by a series of overarching principles. These principles seek to ensure capital resources are focused on gaining maximum benefit from their use in the context of supporting the delivery of the Council's vision and outcomes as described in the Corporate Plan. The sixteen principles of the Capital Strategy are summarised in paragraphs below and detailed in the rest of the document.

Principle 1

The Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB) will lead the strategic direction of capital investment for the Council. The CIPB will operate on a commissioning basis. This will enable funding to be better aligned with other partners and funding sources and will link into the principles of the Co-operative Council. In accordance with the commissioning approach being championed within the Council, there continues to be a requirement for links to regional strategies and programmes. As such, the Council must ensure that, when it applies for funds on a regional basis (either individually or as part of a collective bid), it uses its best endeavours to reflect local and regional priorities. The Council must therefore ensure that its Capital Strategy complements the Greater Manchester (GM) Strategy.

Principle 2

All schemes already approved in the Capital Programme or contractually committed will be supported and sufficient resources will be provided to enable them to proceed or complete. These schemes are presented in Annex A, Priority Areas for Investment.

Principle 3

A capital project sponsor must be able to demonstrate that a rigorous process of options appraisal has been followed, requiring evidence of need, cost, risk, outcomes and methods of financing. Capital investment proposals which will result in a revenue cost saving or efficiency are encouraged. The Creating a Better Place Project Management

Office has a clear role in ensuring that all the key requirements have been addressed at the initiation stage of a project.

Principle 4

All capital investment decisions will be made with reference to Council objectives and regional strategies and, only after a positive contribution to one or more of the objectives has been demonstrated, is a project to be considered for resource allocation.

Principle 5

The CIPB will ensure that the Council can take full advantage of the freedom and flexibility afforded by the removal of ringfencing from most funding allocations to facilitate achievement of the Council's objectives. All un-ringfenced capital funding and other non-specific Council capital resources that are not required to support existing commitments will initially be pooled into one central fund. Regard will, however, be had to obligations around the:

- a) Delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan 2022 to 2027 and Our Future Oldham, the Oldham Plan agreed by the Oldham Partnership;
- b) Transport agenda and transport grant funding;
- c) Current pressure on primary and secondary school places in certain areas of Oldham and the lack of capacity in the current school stock and the Education Basic Need Government grant funding allocation to address such issues;
- d) Funding of adaptations to homes for the disabled and Disabled Facilities Grant funding;
- e) Social Care funding requirements arising from pooled funding arrangements
- f) Development of new policies for Social Care arising from the proposed (but currently delayed) reform of the Adult Social Care system;
- g) Development of new schemes from the opportunities arising from the levelling up agenda; and
- h) Implementation of the Housing Strategy.

Principle 6

Un-ringfenced grants received in support of the above initiatives will be passported in full to these eight areas.

Principle 7

There will be no ringfencing of capital receipts to specific projects, with the exception of those detailed in section 9.3.15

Principle 8

For the purposes of preparing the Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2024/25, an assumption has been made that all resources that remain unallocated within the 2023/24 programme will be treated as though they are fully committed and carried forward into 2024/25 as a central pool for reallocation to other projects.

Principle 9

The Capital expenditure/investment plans of the Authority will be prepared to ensure the Council is able to access PWLB resources having regard to their lending criteria.

Principle 10

As well as using traditional funding mechanisms to finance capital schemes, the Council will also consider the use of alternative financing arrangements and, after appropriate due diligence reviews, develop these options if it is considered financially advantageous in the context of the Council achieving its capital investment objectives, but ensuring compliance with the Prudential and Treasury Management Codes of Practice.

Principle 11

Any public/private partnerships and initiatives requiring the deployment of Council capital resources or impacting in any way on the overarching capital investment policies or plans of the Council should be presented for consideration to the CIPB. The resources deployed to support such projects will also be subject to on-going review by the CIPB.

Principle 12

There will be a range of grant funding opportunities for which bids must be submitted; possibly at short notice and some of which may have a matched funding requirement. The Council will respond as it considers appropriate to bidding opportunities, ensuring that bids are submitted which align with its objectives and capital investment priorities and that matched funding requirements are considered on a scheme by scheme basis with resource requirements prioritised accordingly.

Principle 13

The development of new or replacement schools will be led by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) and such schools will be created as academies. Mindful of its overarching responsibility for the provision of education, where necessary, the Council will support or enhance ESFA projects using its land assets and/or financial resources.

Principle 14

Given the devolution agenda and the collaborative way in which the Council is working with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and NHS partners, bids to the GMCA, the NHS or other organisations which may have a matched-funding requirement will be prioritised. Regard will be had during the appraisal process to ensure that the Council's objectives and capital investment priorities are achieved.

Principle 15

As Health and Social Care reform continues to develop and the integration agenda moves forward with the creation of the Greater Manchester Integrated Care Partnership and at a local level the Oldham Integrated Care Partnership, the Council will prioritise the allocation of capital resources to support cross sector projects including facilities for joint service provision and the co-location of teams, with any consequent asset rationalisation.

Principle 16

The Council will have a range of capital investment priorities. Whilst these are initially determined on an annual basis, it will reviewed and update the priorities in accordance with in-year developments, responding to local and national emerging issues. The priorities for 2024/25 to 2028/29 are set out in Section 3.

3 Priority Areas for Investment

- 3.1 The priority investment areas identified for the 2024/25 to 2028/29 period are covered below. This section highlights potential priority investment areas for 2024/25 onwards. These will be taken forward subject to the availability of resources and the approval of a full business case.

- 3.2 As part of the annual Capital Strategy, there is an ongoing requirement for continued funding of existing programmes of work on:
- a) Corporate Major Repairs /Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) Adaptations/ Legionella / Health and Safety Projects (Corporate Landlord Function);
 - b) School Condition Works;
 - c) ICT Strategy;
 - d) Social Care;
- 3.4 In addition to the projects specifically referred to above, the following is a list of further/new projects for which funding may be required grouped by key strategies underpinning the programme:
- 1) Creating a Better Place
 - a) Housing
 - b) Town Centre and Borough-Wide Regeneration (incorporating Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres, wider Town Centre Redevelopment, Future High Street Fund Schemes, Making Space for Live Performance, Northern Roots, Old Library Building, Royton Town Centre Development and Other Regeneration schemes)
 - c) Asset Management (including Medium Term Property Strategy, Surplus Sites and Working with NHS Partners)
 - d) Green Initiatives and Decarbonisation
 - 2) Highways and Transport
 - a) City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) annual Highways Maintenance allocation;
 - b) GM Mayor's Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund;
 - c) Department for Transport Highway Maintenance Challenge Fund;
 - d) Future High Street Fund
 - e) Active Travel Fund 2
 - f) CRSTS - 'Streets for All' highways schemes
 - 3) Other Programmes and Schemes
 - a) Housing Initiatives (funded by the Housing Revenue Account Resources) including working with the Councils Private Finance Initiative (PFI) partners to ensure the condition of the housing stock is maintained
 - b) Social Care (including the Better Care Fund (Disabled Facilities Grant) and responding to the Adult Social Care reform agenda and Children's Social Care provision
 - c) Fleet Replacement
 - d) Local Improvement Fund
 - e) GM Investment Fund Loans
 - f) GM Devolution and Related Initiatives
 - g) Opportunities arising from Levelling Up
 - h) Matched Funding for Grant Bids
 - i) Funding for Emerging Priorities
- 3.5 Included within the Capital Strategy is an unallocated resource to provide funding for emerging priorities. This resource can be deployed to support existing priority schemes or new initiatives. This is considered a prudent approach to allow flexibility, revision and reassessment of priorities. The Capital Strategy also includes an additional unallocated

resource to mitigate against the risk of scheme cost increases resulting from supply chain issues in the construction sector and associated inflationary pressures.

3.6 The Strategy does however include a longer-term vision, a forward look at those projects that are likely to run beyond the five year strategy and programme period or be initiated subsequently. This covers a timeframe for the 10 years from 2029/30 to 2038/39.

3.7 Further details of the capital priorities can be found in Annex A of this Capital Strategy.

4 Affordability, Delivery and Risk Associated with the Capital Strategy

4.1 The Prudential Code states that it is the responsibility of the Council's Chief Finance Officer (Director of Finance) to explicitly report on the affordability, deliverability and the risks associated with this Strategy. These key elements are set out in the following paragraphs.

Affordability

4.2 Affordability is a key criterion when considering whether a project should be approved for inclusion within the Capital Programme. Before any decisions are made, new schemes are underpinned by a business case identifying the expenditure and funding, appraisal of alternative options and the risks and rewards associated with the scheme. The Business Case preparation and consideration process is set out fully in Section 10 of this Strategy.

4.3 All projects must also have a clearly identified capital funding source with a definite commitment of financial support if external funding, such as an external grant, is to be used. Also, there must be an identified source of funding to support any on-going revenue costs associated with the use of a capital asset, and these must be built into future years financial projections.

4.4 Where borrowing is to be used, the affordability test is the ability to fund interest costs linked to the borrowing, together with the repayment of the borrowing (the MRP charge). This repayment is matched to a prudent asset life and any income streams estimated to fund this asset must be sustainable. The Prudential Code sets out the requirements for the appropriate governance of such borrowing and the Council's processes comply with the requirements of the Code.

Delivery

4.5 The delivery of the individual schemes within the Capital Programme is directly linked to the process of approving the capital scheme. Each scheme has a project sponsor and a project manager responsible for the delivery and the subsequent achievement of the scheme objectives.

4.6 Project updates are provided at the regular meetings of CIPB as well as an overarching update on the Capital Programme. This facilitates the review and challenge to the delivery of projects and any changes to both the timing and value of the programme. In addition, an Annual Review of the Capital Programme is completed each year in accordance with the terms of reference of CIPB. The Annual Review process ensures that all schemes are examined to determine whether they are still aligned to corporate priorities. The review also considers the deliverability and progress of schemes including any reasons for delayed starts or variations to approved budgetary

allocations. It also considers rephrasing of planned expenditure and identifies any unutilised or underutilised resources which can be reallocated to other projects.

- 4.7 The Council's senior officers also have the opportunity to review and challenge project and programme delivery via monthly updates on the changes/re-profiling of expenditure.

Risks

- 4.8 The Council is exposed to a range of risks with regard to the continued affordability and delivery of the Capital Programme as follows:

- Financial risks related to the investment of the Council's assets, cash flow and market volatility;
- Macroeconomic risks related to the growth or decline of the local economy, interest rates, inflation and the wider national and global economy. Of particular relevance in this regard is the legacy of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current Cost of Living crisis. There is also the long term effect of the Brexit which some economic commentators believe has contributed to significant increases in material prices and supply chain disruption across the construction industry;
- Inflationary pressures currently being experienced may have adverse financial implications for other approved capital projects that are currently under development. The proposed capital programme includes specific provision to mitigate against the delivery impact of these inflationary pressures;
- Insurance risks whereby some contractors are either unable or unwilling to put policies and cover levels in place which meet the Council's requirements. Equally, some insurers are broadening the scope of policy exclusions which may mean some construction risks are uninsurable;
- Credit and counterparty risks related to investments, loans to public and private institutions;
- Operational risks related to operational exposures within its organisation, its counterparties, partners and commercial interests;
- Strategic risks related to key initiatives undertaken by the Council such as areas of organisational change deemed necessary to enable the Council to meet its goals and objectives, significant capital schemes, major acquisitions and new ventures;
- Reputational risks related to the Council's dealings and interests, and the impact of adverse outcomes on the Council's reputation and public perception;
- Environmental and social risks related to the environmental and social impact of the Council's strategy and interests. This is a risk that is becoming more high profile given the recent national and international publicity in relation to climate change;
- Governance risks related to ensuring that prudence and careful consideration are prominent in the Council's decision-making, augmented by quality independent advice and appropriate checks to ensure that the Council has the correct level of oversight, scrutiny and efficiency; and
- Risks arising from a financial commitment by the Council in line with Government policy when that policy is then changed mid-stream leaving the Council to manage the position.

- 4.9 Managing risk within the Council is an area of significant focus for senior management and Members. The Council adopts an integrated view to the management and qualitative assessment of risk. The Risk Management Strategy and Framework was approved by Cabinet at its meeting on 16 December 2019 and is subject to an annual review. The Strategy and Framework were reviewed in July 2023 and will be reviewed

again in July 2024 unless there are any significant changes in legislation which need to be addressed within the Strategy. The Council aims to minimise its exposure to unwanted risks through a range of mitigation strategies that are considered with each service, business case or capital project.

- 4.10 However, it is important to recognise that there are significant risks associated with a large Capital Programme and associated borrowing, but these are mitigated as part of the Council's Treasury Management Practices and project management arrangements. As advised above, there is a robust capital business plan process, project management arrangements and/or project boards in place and all projects are delivered by suitably skilled staff. Appropriate consideration is given to tax planning, cash flow and the operational planning for the use of any asset. Governance is addressed by the establishment of officer/Member working groups with regular and transparent reporting. Due diligence is undertaken on loans and purchases and external advice is sought where necessary.
- 4.11 There are clear links from the Capital Strategy to the Treasury Management Strategy, prudential indicators, authorised borrowing limits and the revenue budget. These are also subject to review and oversight by Members at CIPB, Audit Committee, Cabinet and Council.
- 4.12 Members recognise that risk increases with any new borrowing and are mindful of this when considering funding arrangements. New borrowing will increase the Council's annual level of fixed interest and repayment costs which are already currently forecast to increase in the coming years and could have a borrowing liability of £512.418m by 2028/29.

Concept of Proportionality

- 4.13 In line with the Prudential and Treasury Management Codes and guidance from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) the Codes require that regard is had to the "concept of proportionality" and the resulting "level of debt and aggregate risk being proportionate to the size of the authority". The Council has identified the following indicator (% of non-financial investment income as a contribution to the net revenue budget) to demonstrate the concept of proportionality as shown in the table below. This income relates to commercial activity which is generating additional income to support the financing of core services.

	2024/25 Estimate £'000	2025/26 Estimate £'000	2026/27 Estimate £'000	2027/28 Estimate £'000	2028/29 Estimate £'000
Total Net Non-Financial Investment Return	142	142	142	142	142
Net Revenue Budget	296,185	310,942	315,701	321,620	333,634
% of Net Non- Financial Investment Income as a contribution to Net Revenue Budget	0.048%	0.046%	0.045%	0.044%	0.042%

- 4.14 As can be seen in the table above, the net non-financial investment income as a contribution to the Net Revenue Budget is less than 1% over the life of the Capital Strategy. Within the Capital Strategy 2024/25 to 2028/29 there are no plans to invest in commercial activities solely to generate additional income in line with PWLB lending criteria.

5 Knowledge and Skills

- 5.1 The Capital and Treasury Finance Team has responsibility for both the preparation of and on-going management of the capital and treasury management strategies and Capital Programme. The team is staffed by professionally qualified accountants with extensive Local Government finance experience. Team members attend all relevant training courses, workshops and events to ensure that their knowledge and skills are up to date and the Council is in a position to address all new technical developments. They all follow a Continuous Professional Development Plan (CPD) as part their individual accountancy accreditation. The overall responsibility for capital and treasury activities lies with the Council's Section 151 Officer who, in accordance with statute, is professionally qualified and is suitably experienced to hold the post.
- 5.2 The Council aims to provide training to Members on an annual basis, which is delivered by Council officers and external advisors. This ensures Members have a full understanding of key issues and have the appropriate knowledge and skills to make capital and treasury decisions. Members are updated on developments and any issues of significance throughout the year with information presented to the Audit Committee (responsible for Treasury Management), CIPB (responsible for the Capital Programme) and at Cabinet Member briefings.
- 5.3 The Council uses Arlingclose, as its external Treasury Management advisors. The Council recognises that it is essential to engage with external providers of Treasury Management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council also arranges for Treasury Management training to be provided to Members; particularly Audit Committee and Governance, Strategy and Resources Scouting Board Members to facilitate robust scrutiny and decision making. The Council provided a training session for Members of these Committees on 17 October 2023.
- 5.4 When looking at a commercial element within a particular capital scheme, where the primary focus is on public service, housing, regeneration, preventative objectives or treasury management investments, officers from relevant professional disciplines from across the Council are involved in conducting due diligence exercises. Alongside the internal teams, the Council also uses external advisors to complete the due diligence process.

6 Treasury Management

- 6.1 The Council produces a Treasury Management Strategy which is approved by full Council annually as part of the Budget Setting process.
- 6.2 The Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy are closely linked as the Capital Programme determines the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the long term cash flow planning and ensures that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. The Capital Strategy is integral to treasury management activities throughout the year in the management of long term cash that may involve arranging long or short term loans or investing longer term cash flow surpluses. A treasury action is to look for opportunities to restructure any existing borrowing in support of the Councils budget process.
- 6.3 At the end of the five year Capital Strategy period the Council's debt is forecast to be £447.232m. Included within the Council's CFR under long term liabilities are items such as Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and leasing arrangements. The Council is currently expected to have £182.387m of such liabilities at the start of 2024/25 which is expected to reduce to £121.326m by 2029/30. The Council's Operational Boundary for 2024/25

is forecast to be £518.750m. The Council's Authorised Borrowing limit will be £536.250m for 2024/25.

- 6.4 The Council is required to set aside 'prudent' provision for debt repayment where borrowing or credit arrangements have been used to finance capital expenditure. This is known as Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Over the Capital Strategy period the Council has an MRP provision of £140.7m.
- 6.5 The Audit Committee is responsible for the scrutiny and governance of Treasury Management activity within the Council. It reviews the Treasury Management policy and procedures and all Treasury Management reports. However, the Governance, Strategy and Resources Scrutiny Board also scrutinises the Treasury Management Strategy alongside the full suite of budget reports prior to their presentation to Cabinet and Council for final approval. As both the Treasury and Capital Strategies are reviewed together, it allows for a combined scrutiny process.
- 6.6 Throughout the year the Audit Committee receives regular updates on Treasury Management performance and emerging issues including the Mid-Year Review report which is also reported to full Council. It is also important to note that the Treasury Management function is subject to regular Internal and External Audit reviews. All recent reviews have highlighted the high standard by which the Treasury Management function is delivered.
- 6.7 Further detail can be found in the Treasury Management Strategy 2024/25.

7 Long Term Loans

- 7.1 The Council has the ability, should it choose to exercise its powers, to enter into loan arrangements to support the delivery of strategic corporate priorities.
- 7.2 The Council has chosen to make limited use of its ability to enter into loan arrangements, but in such instances, all loans have been and will be approved in line with the Council's Constitution under the Financial Procedure Rules which ensures that they are prudent and secured by:
- A full independent due diligence process;
 - Ensuring adequate security for the loan is in place;
 - Continuous monitoring of the loans and undertaking review meetings;
 - Ensuring the financial exposure of the Council is proportionate to its size.
- 7.3 The Council may choose to provide assistance to organisations where they have experienced difficulty in securing funds from other sources at affordable interest rates. In order to deliver corporate priorities, loans to third parties may be offered at an interest rate below the market rate. Where the loan is advanced at less than a market interest rate there is an associated loss of investment return which would otherwise have been earned on these funds. The cost to the Council in this respect would be reflected in the Council's Annual Accounts.
- 7.4 Loans are treated as capital expenditure and will therefore be approved as part of the Capital Programme.

8 Other Non-Treasury Investments

- 8.1 For many years, the Council has been working in an environment of historically low interest rates (although recently the position has changed) and these low investment returns have contributed to pressure on the Council's revenue budget. Combined with the revenue budget shortfall the Council faces and the returns available on cash investments, plus Central Government financial support for local public services having been reduced significantly during the previous decade, the Council has investigated various options for generating enhanced returns.
- 8.2 The Council holds commercial property assets that were acquired prior to the introduction of the revised PWLB lending criteria. These assets are located throughout the borough but were purchased primarily to support local policy objectives including the acquisition of strategic sites to support long term redevelopment and regeneration. The fair value of these assets will be reviewed as part of the Council's Treasury Management activities. Should the valuation be lower than the purchase cost, the Council will report this in the Treasury Management Strategy, along with the consequences of the loss on security of investments and any revenue budget implications. To date, these investment property acquisitions have not resulted in any requirements to be disclosed in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.
- 8.3 The Council has also invested in the Churches, Charities and Local Authorities (CCLA) property fund. As advised within the Treasury Management Strategy, due to the anticipated fluctuations in price this is an investment with a minimum time horizon of 5 years. The Council currently holds £13.595m in the property fund and the investment currently generates a return of approximately 4.5% per annum.
- 8.4 Any further investment in the CCLA or any such longer term investment funds/bonds will only be undertaken after detailed and thorough due diligence process has been completed and having regard to the Treasury Management principles of security of capital, liquidity, yield and ethical investments.

9 Capital Resources to Support Capital Expenditure

9.1 The Utilisation of Capital Resources

- 9.1.1 The Council's strategy is to ensure that all resources are deployed to support the achievement of the Council's objectives. The Council's Capital Strategy and capital planning arrangements are consistent with, and linked to, the Greater Manchester Strategy but also enhance the Council's own co-operative ethos and other corporate initiatives such as Get Oldham Working, with the devolution of some resources and decision-making to Districts and Neighbourhoods. As such, the aspirations of District Partnerships need to be considered and they will be consulted, as appropriate, over potential bids for any available funding.
- 9.1.2 As most capital financing can be used for projects at the Council's discretion, the Council is able to address its own priorities and shape the Capital Programme to align with local, regional and national priorities.

9.2 Creation of a Central Pool of Capital Resources

- 9.2.1 The Council will ensure that it facilitates the achievement of Council objectives by taking full advantage of freedoms and flexibilities arising from the fact that some resources are un-ringfenced. All un-ringfenced capital funding and other non-specific Council capital resources, that are not required to finance existing commitments, will be pooled into one central fund. This corporate resource will then be managed so that only

schemes which can demonstrate alignment with Council priorities will be allocated funds. The Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB) will review all bids for resources, evaluate them and then make recommendations to:

- a) Cabinet/Council on the prioritisation of resources for the initial 2024/25 to 2028/29 Capital Programme.
- b) The appropriate decision-maker for any subsequent revisions to the Capital Programme.

9.2.2 The Budget Council will make the final decision on the overarching Capital Programme for 2024/25 to 2028/29 and will subsequently delegate (subject to the provisions in the Council's Constitution) the updating of the programme and revisions to projects following review and recommendations by the CIPB.

9.2.3 The CIPB will review the usage of any ringfenced resources to ensure alignment with other spending plans and the maximisation of benefits to the Council.

9.2.4 In determining the size of the central fund, the CIPB will have regard to the following:

- a) Delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan 2022 to 2027 and Our Future Oldham, the Oldham Plan agreed by the Oldham Partnership.
- b) The statutory fourth Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan (GMLTP4). This is part of the long-term transport strategy for Greater Manchester to 2040 with a five-year delivery plan.
- c) The current pressure on primary and secondary places in certain areas of Oldham and the lack of capacity in the current school stock.
- d) The Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) is provided to meet the Council's obligation to finance adaptations to the homes of disabled residents and its commitments to wider social care. The Council receives the DFG funding via the Better Care Fund (BCF) and this is included within the pooled funding arrangements with Oldham ICP
- e) Social Care funding requirements arising from pooled funding arrangements
- f) Development of new policies arising from the proposed (but currently delayed) reform of Adult Social Care.
- g) The development of opportunities for new schemes arising from the levelling up agenda.
- h) The Council's ambition to deliver its Housing Strategy.
- i) Any resources allocated by Central Government after approval of the Council's 2024/25 to 2028/29 Capital Strategy/Capital Programme.

9.2.5 The Council will therefore passport all of the un-ringfenced resources for schools (via the Education Basic Need grant), transport, Disabled Facilities Grant and housing related funding to support spending in each of these respective areas.

9.2.6 Grant funding allocations notified to the Council also include information regarding capital maintenance funding for Voluntary Aided (VA) schools. This grant is paid directly to the Church of England and Roman Catholic Diocesan authorities and is not therefore included within the Council's Capital Programme. Expenditure undertaken by the Council on VA schools is planned with regard to the availability of contributions from the VA grant and diocesan resources.

9.3 Methods of funding capital expenditure

9.3.1 There are a range of methods for funding capital expenditure. The methods that will be used by the Council are set out as follows:

a) Government Grants and Non-Government Contributions

9.3.2 Capital resources from Central Government can be split into two categories:

- i) Un-ringfenced – resources which are delivered through grant that can be utilised on any project (albeit that there may be an expectation of use for a specific purpose). This now encompasses the vast majority of Government funding.
- ii) Ring-fenced – resources which are ringfenced to particular areas and therefore have restricted uses.

9.3.3 Where there is a requirement to make an application to an external agency for external funding and, when appropriate, to commit Council resources as matched funding to any bid for external resources, a business case (following the three-stage process described at Section 11) must be presented to the CIPB for approval. This must justify the bid for external resources and any Council matched funding prior to submission of the bid.

b) Prudential Borrowing

9.3.4 The Council will consider financing capital projects using prudential borrowing where plans are sustainable, affordable and prudent. Full appraisal will take place to ensure that, where appropriate, sufficient revenue returns are generated to cover the cost of borrowing.

9.3.5 Where it is considered that Prudential Borrowing is the appropriate method of funding, but it requires additional revenue financing, the cost will be reflected in the revenue budget planning process.

9.3.6 The Council applied for and received the PWLB Certainty Rate reduction. This entitles the Council to receive a 20 basis points rate reduction on the prevailing rate of PWLB on any borrowing undertaken from 1 November 2023 to 31 October 2024. The obvious benefit to the Council of the certainty rate is reflected in reduced Treasury Management borrowing costs in relation to any PWLB borrowing undertaken. The Council will look at and assess all sources of external financing with a view to externally borrowing at an appropriate time when the borrowing need is identified. This will include, as appropriate, accessing funding through the UK Infrastructure Bank.

c) Capital Receipts

9.3.7 Section 9 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003 defines a capital receipt as “a sum received by the authority in respect of the disposal by it of an interest in a capital asset”.

9.3.8 Section 9 (2) of the Act states “an asset is a capital asset if, at the time of the disposal, expenditure on the acquisition of the asset would be capital expenditure”.

9.3.9 Capital receipts are usually restricted to use for:

- i) Financing new capital investment.
- ii) Reducing borrowing under the Prudential Framework.

- iii) Paying a premium charged in relation to any amounts borrowed.
- iv) Meeting any liability in respect of credit arrangements.
- v) Meeting disposal costs (not exceeding 4% of the receipt).

9.3.10 In general, capital receipts arising from the disposal of housing assets and for which account is made within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), are governed by the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003. In summary the regulations require that receipts arising from:

- i) Right to Buy (and similar) sales may be retained to cover the cost of transacting the sales and to cover the debt on the properties sold, but a proportion of the remainder must be surrendered to Central Government; and
- ii) All other disposals may be retained in full provided they are spent on affordable housing, regeneration or the paying of housing debt.

9.3.11 Such receipts have reduced substantially since the transfer of the housing stock to First Choice Homes Oldham (FCHO).

Value Added Tax (VAT) Shelter

9.3.12 As part of the Housing Stock transfer that took place in February 2011 a Value Added Tax (VAT) shelter agreement was entered into with FCHO. This allows FCHO to obtain the same VAT exemption on its capital works as the Council. The shelter only applies for first-time improvements and is expected to cease in 2025/26 (the scheme will end in January 2026). FCHO retained all the benefits in the first four years and the savings thereafter have been split 50:50 with the Council, although the first £6.000m was top sliced to deal with outstanding FCHO asbestos liabilities.

9.3.13 FCHO has provided an indicative notification of the release of resources from the VAT shelter until the end of the scheme. These estimates are included in this current strategy and are being used to support the capital receipts requirement underpinning the overall Capital Programme.

Ringfencing of Capital Receipts

9.3.14 Where the sale of an asset leads to the requirement to repay grant, the capital receipt will be utilised for this purpose. Once this liability has been established and provided for, capital receipts will be available to support the Capital Programme as a corporate resource.

9.3.15 The only area where the Council ringfences capital receipts is in respect of:

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts

9.3.16 As part of the Local Government Finance Settlement (LGFS) in March 2016, the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government provided Local Authorities with the opportunity to use capital receipts to fund the revenue costs of transformation. This flexibility was extended to 31 March 2025 as part of the 2024/25 Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement (PLGFS). As previously stated, the Council intends to utilise £2.600m of capital receipts to fund elements of Oldham's transformational agenda in line with the Directive guidance. Therefore in 2024/25 the first £2.600m of qualifying disposals/ receipts will be used to support the revenue budget via the financing of transformational projects.

- 9.3.17 The Flexible Use of Capital Receipts is designed to offset the revenue cost of transformational projects which are expected to deliver future ongoing revenue savings for either the Council or other public sector delivery partners.
- 9.3.18 In order to take advantage of this freedom and flexibility, the Council must act in accordance with the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State. This guidance requires the Council to prepare, publish and maintain a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy. The Council's Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy is included in Annex D.

Availability of Capital Receipts

- 9.3.19 In considering the 2024/25 Capital Programme, and given the position with regard to capital receipts, a prudent approach has been taken with capital receipts assumed in accordance with an anticipated timeline for asset disposal.
- 9.3.20 The level of receipts upon which the programme relies to fund existing and new commitments has in the past been affected by the property market and more recently the COVID-19 pandemic (although the position is now moving to pre-pandemic conditions) which has impacted on the:
- i) Ability of the Council to sell assets within the timescale anticipated.
 - ii) Level of receipt actually generated, which has sometimes been less than originally forecast.
- 9.3.21 The Council's objective to rationalise the corporate estate (as highlighted in the Medium Term Property Strategy and the Creating a Better Place programme), will lead to the marketing of increasing numbers of surplus assets. This has the potential to affect both (i) and (ii) above. This is being carefully managed to ensure that the Council receives the best disposal price possible. The Council has specific staffing resources to manage the phased disposal of former schools' sites, residual Housing Market Renewal sites and other strategic regeneration sites. External expertise has been engaged to supplement in-house teams if required when rationalisation activity increases.
- 9.3.22 The availability of sites for sale could potentially be reduced if there is earmarking of key plots for inclusion in any future Joint Venture opportunities or any regeneration projects throughout the Borough. Again, this position will be carefully managed in the context of the overall financial position of the Council and if required the Capital Programme will be amended accordingly.
- 9.3.23 Monitoring of capital receipts is undertaken through an officer sub-group that reports to the CIPB and the Corporate Property Board (CPB); follow-up actions are initiated to address any comments raised. The capital monitoring report is usually presented to Cabinet at months 3, 6, 8 and 9 and advises Members of receipts compared to target.

d) Revenue Contributions

- 9.3.24 A service or school may wish to offer some of its revenue budget or reserves to support the financing of a capital project. This is acceptable if it can be demonstrated that this funding is unfettered.

e) Use of Leasing

- 9.3.25 Some of the assets used by the Council have previously been financed by leasing arrangements. Leasing is considered as a viable option for consideration when

financing options are being appraised. Leasing may occasionally offer better value for money than financing through prudential borrowing, however, at the time a decision is required, a full financial appraisal will be undertaken.

f) Section 106 Agreements

9.3.26 In considering an application for planning permission, the Council may seek to secure benefits to an area or restrict uses or activities related to a proposed development through the negotiation of a 'planning obligation' with the developer. Such obligations, authorised by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, generally either improve the quality of the development, or overcome difficulties which would otherwise result in planning permission being refused. A planning obligation must be:

- i) Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- ii) Directly related to the development; and
- iii) Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

9.3.27 As such, therefore, the Council may in some instances receive funds to enable it to undertake works arising from these planning obligations. Examples of the use of planning obligations are the:

- i) Provision of affordable housing.
- ii) Improvement to community facilities - Public open space/play areas, educational facilities.
- iii) Improved transport facilities - contributions have previously been used towards Oldham bus station, park and ride and the provision of cycle lanes.
- iv) Public art.
- v) Renewable energy measures.
- vi) Specific measures to mitigate the impact on a local area, for example parking restrictions, landscaping or noise insulation.

9.3.28 The use of any Capital Section 106 funding will be presented to the CIPB for review.

g) Community Infrastructure Levy

9.3.29 The Council has the option to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), a planning charge on new development based on legislation that came into force on 6 April 2010. The Council has considered this but at this time there are no plans to progress with CIL in Oldham as the viability of development in Oldham is low, meaning that the CIL charge might deter new development and, in any event, the charge collected would be relatively small because of the low viability. The position will be kept under review as work is taken forward in relation to the Greater Manchester initiatives and the Council's own Local Plan, and it should be noted that the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill proposes a new Infrastructure Levy that is similar to CIL but would become mandatory once the relevant legislation and regulations are rolled out. More details on the proposed new Infrastructure Levy, and how it would be calculated, is awaited.

h) Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Initiatives

9.3.30 PFI was a means by which the Council facilitated major new infrastructure projects. Typically, the schemes involve partnerships between the public and private sector to

fund public sector infrastructure projects with private capital. Oldham has considerable experience of PFI with two school projects, two housing projects, the Library and Lifelong Learning Centre, Chadderton Health and Wellbeing Centre and the Street Lighting Initiative.

i) UK Municipal Bonds Agency Plc

- 9.3.31 The UK Municipal Bonds Agency (UKMBA) is owned by the Local Government Association (LGA) and managed by PFM; the largest independent financial advisory firm in the United States that works solely for public sector clients. It has extensive experience in the US bonds market and has a wealth of experience of bringing bonds to market for public sector clients. The aim of the agency is to provide Councils with a cost-effective source of long term borrowing (as an alternative to the PWLB) and to introduce sector owned diversity into the Local Government lending market.
- 9.3.32 To date the UKMBA has made one a standalone loan outside of the proportional guarantee. The loan was for £350 million for 5-years and was a floating rate and linked to the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA).
- 9.3.33 The Council has invested a total sum of £0.100m in the equity of the UKMBA. The Council will continue to monitor issuances by the UKMBA and cost of funds from the UKMBA as an alternative source of finance with a view to borrowing at an appropriate time if terms are preferential.

10. Capital Investment and Disposal Appraisal

10.1 Capital Investment

- 10.1.1 All capital investment will be commissioned on the recommendation of the Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB) which will enable any expenditure and its funding to be better aligned with corporate priorities, partners and funding sources. Partners, from both the public and private sector will be at regional and local levels as well as at a district level.
- 10.1.2 Within the Council, a concept for a potential capital project should originate from, or at least be 'owned' by Senior Responsible Officer (SRO) or Directorate Management Teams (DMTs). The SRO or DMT that 'owns' the concept should prepare or direct the preparation of a Strategic Business Case (SBC) for the proposed project. The Strategic Business Case should be submitted to CIPB for consideration, with the exception of Strategic Regeneration projects where the Corporate Property Board (CPB) first reviews the SBC.
- 10.1.3 If the CIPB (or the CPB in the case of Strategic Regeneration Projects) is satisfied that the proposal meets investment criteria, it will be given approval to progress to Stage 2 of the process – the completion of an Outline Business Case (OBC). The OBC builds on the SBC providing more detailed information including the benefits that could be realised and may include a number of options to deliver the proposed benefits. The OBC will be submitted to the CIPB for consideration, and if it is satisfied with the proposal will give guidance for the development of a preferred option.
- 10.1.4 Stage 3 of the process entails the completion of a Final Business Case (FBC) which will then be submitted to the CIPB for final consideration. Again, building on the OBC, the FBC will contain evidence of a:

- a) Detailed financial analysis of all costs/income including how the project is financially sustainable and that any adverse revenue implications can be dealt with within existing budgets.
- b) Robust delivery plan including how the chosen option delivers the highest impact in achieving the required outcomes with identified key project milestones enabling progress review.
- c) Risk assessment and that appropriate actions to negate these risks have been identified.
- d) Full exit strategy where the project involves a disposal.
- e) Method of procurement that represents value for money.

10.1.5 By adopting the process outlined above, CIPB exercises control over capital projects through the recommendation of approval of:

- a) Strategic Business Cases (SBC) outlining the initial idea or 'concept' for a project.
- b) Outline Business Cases (OBC) which will focus on links to the Corporate Plan and outcomes.
- c) Full Business Cases (FBC) – the final investment decision. This will focus on how the priorities set out in the OBC will be delivered, including:
 - i) Project description
 - ii) Consultation
 - iii) Expenditure and funding including whole life costs and revenue implications
 - iv) Outputs
 - v) Option Appraisal
 - vi) Value for Money
 - vii) Delivery
 - viii) Risk Management
 - ix) Sustainability, forward strategy and evaluation
 - x) Asset Management
 - xi) Procurement
 - xii) Social Value Impacts
 - xiii) Equality Impact Assessment
 - xiv) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - xv) Contribution to the achievement of corporate initiatives and priorities

10.1.6 Depending on the circumstances of the bid for resources, the CIPB has the discretion to vary the three stage review process and omit one or more of the stages.

Gateway Review System

10.1.7 The Council has adopted a gateway review system for all projects within the Capital Programme to promote the following principles:

- a) Carrying out structured reviews at decision checkpoints, defined by boundaries between management stages, to test the project's management and its readiness to progress to the next stage.
- b) Promoting project assurance through the application of a structured project management system.
- c) Informing the governance process.

- 10.1.8 The Gateway Review structure is designed to be efficient by only requiring detail when it is needed to get to the next stage. It also tries to minimise additional work for team members by using templates that build on each other, reducing the need for reworking.
- 10.1.9 Gateway Reviews are undertaken by the Creating a Better Place Project Management Office which has been specifically set up to ensure there is a robust review process in place to support the delivery of capital schemes and therefore to support the work of the CIPB.
- 10.1.10 There are four Gateway Reviews which are initiated at key milestones in the delivery of a programme. Gateways 1 to 3 are undertaken in the approval process for the Strategic, Outline and Final business cases respectively. Gateway 4 is undertaken in support of the delivery and handover phase. It is important to note that the Gateway report is used to advise and inform those responsible for making the investment decision, the decision will not be made by the Gateway Review team.

10.2 **Service Challenge & Review, Efficient Use of Assets**

- 10.2.1 As part of the Creating a Better Place programme, the Council has started an ambitious programme of transformation which includes rationalising the corporate estate as a key driver for change which includes the delivery of revenue budget reductions.
- 10.2.2 A review of the Council's operational land and property portfolio has been initiated to consider:
- a) The core office estate;
 - b) The operational asset base used for district-based service delivery; and
 - c) Land.
- 10.2.3 Through the Creating a Better Place programme, an Assets Accommodation and Investment Group is leading work to further streamline the Council's core office accommodation, working collaboratively with other public sector partners, to exploit collective town centre property ownerships (including the Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres) to maximise benefits from regeneration, inward investment and improve efficiency in operating costs. This will align with the Government's One Public Estate (OPE) Programme and the work undertaken by the Strategic Estates Group (SEG).
- 10.2.4 With regard to the review of operational district assets and Place-Based operating arrangements, the Property Team and services continue to work closely alongside wider public and third sector partners to ensure that portfolios are the best fit for purpose and efficient usage is maximised. Work with NHS partners has been accelerated to support the health and social care integrated working agenda.
- 10.2.5 In taking forward the Creating a Better Place programme, the disposal of land and property assets will be progressed with alignment to corporate objectives and incorporated into the asset rationalisation programme. The review of the Council's existing investment portfolio will be included as part of proposals to further streamline the Council's Asset Estate, in line with required capital receipts targets and approved revenue budget savings.
- 10.2.6 Governance of the Council's land and property portfolio is provided via the Land and Property Protocols which form part of the Council's Constitution, providing a strategic governance framework within which land and property transactions are undertaken and the corporate portfolio is managed in a consistent, transparent and appropriate manner. The Protocols are regularly updated to reflect Statutory, Administrative and

Organisational changes and have recently been revised in line with the recommendations of the Creating a Better Place programme.

- 10.2.7 The Corporate Property Board oversees the acquisition and disposal of land and property assets and monitors the progress of the asset rationalisation programme and performance of the investment portfolio.

11 The Prioritisation of Capital Requirements

- 11.1 Once a bid for capital expenditure has passed through the Gateway process and has demonstrated that it aligns with Council priorities and links to the Greater Manchester Strategy (if appropriate) and it has been agreed that it is suitable for capital investment, the strategic requirements will be prioritised using the following criteria (it should be noted that these are not mutually exclusive or in ranking order):

- 11.2 The criteria examine whether the proposal is:

- a) Related to mandatory, contractual or legislative service delivery requirements.
- b) Required to achieve the delivery of a specific revenue budget saving within the revenue budget setting process.
- c) Required to support Corporate Plan, Oldham Plan and Service Plan priorities.
- d) Enhancing the Co-operative Council agenda and demonstrating the delivery of wider Social Value.
- e) Supporting the Get Oldham Working priority initiative and demonstrating how it delivers the aim of local jobs for local people.
- f) Supporting integrated working with NHS partners or in support of other GM strategic objectives
- g) Linked into other regional objectives.
- h) Enhancing the asset management/estate management agenda.
- i) Providing general revenue budget reductions or offering the delivery of a more efficient service including promoting the digital transformation of Council services.
- j) Fully-funded from external resources.
- k) Securing substantial external resources for which Council matched funding is required.
- l) Likely to have the highest impact on achieving improved performance against the Council's key objectives.
- m) Making a contribution to carbon reduction targets and renewable energy initiatives as part of the Council's Green New Deal.
- n) Supporting regeneration and economic growth, particularly in the town centre and district centres.
- o) Supporting recovery from the long term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

- 11.3 The results of this process will be presented to Members each year as part of the capital budget setting process, or during the year if projects come forward outside of the normal timeframe.

12 The Procurement of Capital Projects

- 12.1 The structure of the Council's procurement and strategic relationship management function includes designated Commercial Procurement Managers whose focus is to support all capital projects.

- 12.2 Integration of revenue and capital financial planning provides opportunities for greater efficiency by selection of the most effective procurement processes to ensure the best commercial solution.
- 12.3 The Council is keen to ensure that Social Value, is demonstrated during the procurement process, linked to the principles of the co-operative agenda. Therefore, this is of key importance in the procurement of all capital schemes. The social value deliverables are actively monitored by the procurement team throughout the life of the contract.
- 12.4 Efficiency gains via procurement will be achieved by:
- a) Efficient procurement processes which are constantly being enhanced with opportunities being developed to ensure the best commercial solution is selected and delivered.
 - b) Expanding the range of providers included within the Council's early payment discount scheme.
 - c) Strategic contract management of the wider supply chain to ensure continuous savings through the life of the project.
 - d) Procuring fixed price contracts with risk/reward terms to incentivise further efficiencies.
 - e) Joining in GM wide procurement initiatives which will provide savings through economies of scale.
 - f) Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreements and other innovative financing arrangements where practicable.
 - g) Leasing/borrowing strategies which will consider the most effective means of acquiring assets.
 - h) The establishment in April 2022 of the Northwest Contactor Framework to facilitate the engagement of construction contractors to deliver Council planned projects. An additional benefit of the framework is, the option to generate additional income from other public bodies who wish to use the framework.

13 The Measurement of the Performance of the Capital Programme

- 13.1 The capital commissioning approach that has been adopted by the Council is supported by a strong programme management process in order to ensure a co-ordinated corporate approach to the strategic alignment of investments. The process has been modelled on the PRINCE 2 project management methodology, incorporating risk assessment, risk management, option appraisal, cost v benefit analysis, etc. This ensures that investments are planned, managed and delivered prudently.
- 13.2 The Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB) has a remit to review the financial performance of the Capital Programme and from month 3, it receives a monthly monitoring report. In addition, financial monitoring reports will be considered by Cabinet at months 3, 6, 8 and 9 together with a capital outturn report. Issues that have been considered and agreed at the CIPB can be reported to Cabinet as necessary via the regular financial monitoring reports.
- 13.3 The undertaking of the detailed annual review of the Capital Programme provides the opportunity to review all schemes or focus on specific areas of concern.
- 13.4 Where a potential cost overrun has been identified, the CIPB will explore possible solutions in detail. It will also consider any under spending or identified surplus resources which can be added to the central pool of resources. The CIPB may also suggest a reallocation of resources to other projects.

- 13.5 Where there is a delay in the commitment of programme/project resources, the CIPB will require project managers to report the reasons for the delay and consider whether it would be appropriate to recommend the decommissioning of the project and the reallocation of un-ringfenced resources to other projects.
- 13.6 The performance of the Capital Programme is also measured by the prudential indicators which are reported to Cabinet/Council as part of the Treasury Management Strategy, the Treasury Management quarterly review, and the Annual Review. Some grant regimes, such as the Towns Fund, have separate monitoring arrangements with reports required to be submitted to Government. Where appropriate CIPB will consider such external reports.

14 The Capital Investment Programme Board

- 14.1 The Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB) is an Advisory Board and is chaired by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Resources. The lead Chief Officer for CIPB is the Deputy Chief Executive – Place. The Leader of the Council and the Statutory Deputy Leader have a standing invitation to all meetings. The Board is supported by the Director of Finance, the Director of Education, Skills and Early Years and the External Funding Manager. The Board has a Terms of Reference and detailed reporting performance processes which are included at Annex B.
- 14.2 All Directorates are represented at Director level by invitation to attend CIPB as and when projects for which they are responsible are being considered. The Chair may also invite the relevant Cabinet Member to attend when a project within their portfolio is being discussed.

Priority Areas for Investment

The priority investment areas identified for the 2024/25 to 2028/29 period covered by this Capital Strategy document are set out below, along with information about longer term projects which form part of the vision for the borough.

The Capital Strategy is split between two distinctive elements, the short to medium term and a longer-term vision. In the short to medium term (years 0 to 5), the primary focus is geared towards the delivery and implementation of a wide range of priority capital schemes. At this stage, the management of potential risks in relation to delivery is significant for the Council. It must be noted that within the short to medium term timeframes the Capital Programme may be amended with the introduction of urgent, high priority capital schemes. This Capital Strategy allows for flexibility to ensure that new schemes can be included in the programme or existing schemes re-scoped to deal with changing circumstances or to secure new funding opportunities that may arise. This stage also allows the Council to develop plans that contribute to the Council's immediate priority objectives such as the town centre vision, housing and borough wide regeneration as encompassed in the Creating a Better Place programme.

The Council incorporates Capital Programme expenditure and funding projections into its medium term cashflow forecasting which in turn drives the debt management strategy for the Council. Decisions on debt financing will be influenced by capital projections as well as forecast capital receipts. The Capital Programme and the implications of the programme for MRP and debt financing costs are incorporated into the revenue budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

The breakdown of funding by project area is shown across the current programme to 2028/29 at Annex C. The narrative supporting the programme is set out below together with information about projects which the Council plans to take forward in the following 10 years from 2029/30 to 2038/39.

A) Schemes to be Delivered in Years 0-5 (2024/25 to 2028/29)

Capital schemes for which funding may be required and for which funds could be allocated are set out in the following paragraphs. Each of these schemes would need to be progressed by the submission of detailed and fully costed business cases demonstrating how they achieve corporate priorities. Schemes have been categorised based on current information over a delivery timeframe focused on;

- those that will be initiated and delivered in the five years of this strategy period (2024/25 to 2028/29); and
- those which will progress from 2029/30 to 2038/39 (a further 10 year timeline).

It is probable that due to rephasing, some projects will move from the first to the second delivery period.

1 On-going Requirements

There are requirements for the continued annual funding of existing programmes of work across the current five year programme and beyond. However, as mentioned in paragraph 3.3 in the Strategy, following the outcome of the review of the Capital Strategy 2024/25 to 2028/29, in the financial year 2028/29 no additional funding has been allocated to the programme in the following areas as cumulatively there is deemed to be sufficient unallocated resource to meet existing needs. The principle of continued funding

remains and will be revisited as part of the 2024/25 Capital Strategy. The continuation of funding schemes are summarised as follows:

a) Corporate Major Repairs /Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) Adaptations/ Legionella / Health and Safety Projects (Corporate Landlord Function)

Spending in this area aims to enable the Council to secure the integrity of the corporate estate and ensures that the Council is compliant with its statutory obligations under DDA and Health and Safety legislation including any emerging risks identified with Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC). Provision for such expenditure is included within the Place and Economic Growth – Asset Management (Backlog maintenance and Other) service budget which has an allocation of £9.805m in 2024/25.

b) School Condition Works

The Council has provided resources to address the most immediate needs (priority 1) for condition works within the school estate. There is however, increasing demand on the school condition works budget to address priority 1 condition issues as well as other preventative works prior to arrival at priority 1 status. Provision is included within the Place and Economic Growth – Asset Management (Education Premises) budget.

c) Childcare Expansion Grant

The Council to prioritise this funding to address local provision priorities to meet the capital costs associated with projects that help ensure sufficient places for:

- Children taking up an early years place through the expanded 30-hours entitlement for qualifying working parents (from the term following the child reaching 9-months to the term in which they turn 3-years-old);
- Increasing the supply of wraparound childcare for primary-school aged children.

d) ICT Strategy

The core elements of the ICT strategy are still relevant and supported by the Delivering a Sustainable Future (DaSF), Creating a Better Place (CaBP) and Digital Transformation Programmes.

Digital Transformation is a key enabler for Service and Organisational change that can deliver improvements and savings. DaSF recognised that investment in this area will enable savings to be delivered but that such savings will materialise from Service areas that benefit from the digital change activity (i.e. demand reduction should enable cost reduction and / or productivity gain in the Customer environment, Business Support and Operational service areas). The target for savings therefore is within these core base budgets. Therefore, these investments should be business case backed and considered as 'invest to save' opportunities.

The investment in ICT is further categorised into the two main focus areas, namely Technology and Digital Transformation. Technology is essentially delivering the technical components to maintain a secure IT Service and builds on the Technology Roadmap from previous years whilst providing a significant focus on cyber security protection.

The six key areas for ICT investment including those linked to invest to save opportunities have been identified as:

- **Digital & Technology Foundations** – the main focus of this area is to further implement the technology necessary to safely and securely exit the Council's on-premise data centre and move legacy Council systems into the MsAzure cloud environment with suitable Disaster Recovery provision and segregated backup facilities. Change will include further development of the Council's client estate deploying a zero-trust connection architecture and regarding the network, data connections will no longer traverse the datacentre. In 2024 there will also be the start of the council end-user device refresh, where eventually, up to 3,000 laptops will be replaced to ensure compliance. The network will also be developed with the Great Manchester One Network across the Borough. Key initiatives will reduce the current technical deficit existing in the infrastructure by replacement of systems for sustainability reasons and to enhance cyber resilience. External drivers such as the move to a fully digital network will be catered for in preparation for the national switch off, of the existing PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) at the end of 2025. 2024 will also see the workforce transfer to the new Spindles work space and alongside this the work will commence to demise the central network and data connectivity hub in the Civic, transferring it to a new central operational hub (with two primary comms rooms) in Spindles.
- **Line of Business Systems** – the line of business systems investment is necessary for the upgrade and re-platforming of key business systems, moving to cloud provision where appropriate. An allowance is also provisioned to implement Application Platform / Portfolio Management, rationalisation of functionality and decommissioning of systems as appropriate.
- **Business Support, HR/OD foundations** – the implementation of Workforce management automation by further exploiting the facilities offered by the MS Office365 platform and improvements to employee self-service within Council's HR and payroll system (iTrent), whilst also improving the end-to-end Starter and Leaver processes of the Council to gain improved control of licencing.
- **Workforce Collaboration and Productivity** – enabling staff to work from anywhere via leading edge and fully secure remote connection methods where they can access their stored documentation through cloud storage. This will include migrating the on-premise shared files from the datacentre into SharePoint Online. The new cloud-based telephony system will support hybrid working principles and will integrate telephony with a CRM system for improved customer service. Implementing more of the collaborative tools included within MsOffice365 will increase the productivity of the workforce and replacement of the current intranet will improve access to information for staff.
- **Customer Experience** – utilisation of the Customer Digital Platform to promote end to end digital services, redesigning / increasing services accessed through the customer portal will continue to be developed and will promote / utilise customer insights. Implementation of a new website will improve the customer journey and improvements to contact centre capabilities will be explored in conjunction with the customer digital platform.
- **Business Insight Performance, Strategy & Policy Foundations** – Leveraging existing investments to deploy a data analytics platform. This platform builds upon the above themes and principles to create the conditions where Oldham Council can understand the borough better and use this insight to improve services. To be achieved through the deployment of suitable data analysis tools and Business Intelligence (BI) accelerators for the customer, finance and social

care business units thereby supporting the challenges around Troubled families etc.

To finance the investment in the areas highlighted above, provision is included within the Information Technology service budget which has funding available of £2.919m in 2024/25.

e) Social Care

This resource will provide additional support for transformational schemes to further health and social care integration, and wider social care initiatives within both Adult's and Children's services including the provision of in-house residential accommodation. The current budget within the strategy is £2.350m and is available for such investment.

2 Creating a Better Place

The Creating a Better Place programme sets out a vision for the borough, which is focused on building more homes for the borough's residents, creating new jobs through town centre regeneration and ensuring Oldham is a great place to visit with lots of family friendly and accessible places to go. The strategy aims to deliver these ambitions in ways that contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions in support of the Council's Green New Deal strategy.

Creating a Better Place also encompasses the Housing Strategy and Medium Term Property Strategy. Efficient utilisation and rationalisation of the Council's corporate estate (land and property) is crucial to the delivery of £5.904m of revenue budget savings over the life of the Capital Strategy. The Creating a Better Place programme incorporates a wide range of schemes which are either in train or will be started over the period 2024/25 to 2028/29.

The ambition set out within the Creating a Better Place programme will be supported with significant grant funding initially identified in the Levelling Up the UK White Paper in the form of £24.400m from the Towns Fund (£11.808m over this Capital Strategy period) and £10.750m from the Future High Streets Fund (£7.656m over this Capital Strategy period), from the Levelling Up Fund of £20m, (£18.273m over this Capital Strategy Period) and funding from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme. The Council will seek to secure further funding to support decarbonisation and the Green New Deal strategy from funds such as the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme as well as the £2.6bn UK Shared Prosperity Fund.

Key programme areas and schemes included within the Creating a Better Place programme are set out below.

a) Housing

The aim of the Housing Strategy is to provide a diverse housing offer that is attractive and meets the needs of different sections of the population at different points in their lives and focusses on the dynamics between people, homes and the wider economy. A key strand of this approach remains the provision of a Flexible Housing Fund This is a fund to support external partners to develop housing schemes in less viable areas. It will ensure developments are brought forward and support the delivery of the required number of new homes within the borough. Investment in building new homes is a priority at key town centre sites and sites around the borough. The Council will seek to bid for and secure as much external funding as possible to

achieve the aims of the Housing Strategy, including the potential opportunities from the recently announced Local Authority Housing Fund which provides a new funding stream with the opportunity to construct/acquire a sustainable stock of affordable housing. The Flexible Housing Fund will also support the provision of housing stock to reduce pressures the Council is facing in respect of nightly paid temporary accommodation.

b) Town Centre and Borough-Wide Regeneration

The Council has plans for considerable investment in schemes which will support economic regeneration across the borough as well as in the town centre. These schemes are aligned with wider objectives to rationalise the Council's corporate estate and asset management commitments as well as deliver against its Green New Deal Strategy to achieve carbon neutrality for Council Buildings and Street Lighting (by 2025) and for the borough (by 2030).

Details of key regeneration schemes are set out below.

Spindles and Town Square Shopping Centres

The Council acquired the shopping centres in October 2020 as a critical strand of wider plans for the redevelopment of the town centre. The centre's acquisition and redevelopment will facilitate the release other town centre sites for repurposing including the provision of housing and additional green space. These proposals will also help reduce corporate landlord costs and backlog maintenance liabilities which will contribute to the delivery of an already approved £5.904m of revenue budget savings over the Capital Strategy period.

Plans for the redevelopment of the centre include the relocation of Tommyfield Market and the provision of flexible office accommodation which will enable the Council to eventually vacate its existing Civic Centre site. The current retail offer will remain a key element of the centre albeit with better overall use of the space available. The first phase of the development of office space in the Spindles was completed in October 2022 and the Council is currently expecting to move into the office space over the last quarter of the 2022/23 financial year. Redevelopment of the centre is partially financed from over £12.000m of Towns Fund grant out of an allocation totalling £24.400m along with PSDS Grant funding of circa £2.000m having already been received.

Wider Town Centre Redevelopment

The Council is has procured Muse Developments as a Private Sector Partner (PSP) to enter into a Joint Venture with the Council to facilitate the regeneration of several key Town Centre Assets including the former Magistrates Court, Civic Centre and Queen Elizabeth Hall, Tommyfield Market and the former Leisure Centre with the option to include further sites with the agreement of the PSP and Council. The proposals are for a residential-led regeneration of the Town Centre to meet the Council's requirements for housing, however, it is expected that the proposals will also include other mixed uses.

Future High Streets Fund (FHSF) Schemes

Grant of £7.656m from the FHSF is supporting the delivery of three regeneration schemes over the period 2023/24 to 2027/28. Firstly, the Egyptian Room in the Old Town Hall Complex is being converted to a food hall which will see a coffee shop,

pizzeria and a bar centred around a communal dining area. The fund will also support the development of flexible office space.

Making Space for Live Performance

Funding of £6.133m of Towns Fund Grant will help provide a new flexible performance space in the town centre for use by local arts and culture providers including Oldham Coliseum. This will be based within a redeveloped Old Post Office and former Quaker Meeting House at 84 Union Street.

Northern Roots

This scheme is part of a long term vision to create the UK's largest urban farm and eco-park on 160 acres of land at Snipe Clough in the east of the borough. The scheme incorporates a wide range of initiatives including growing hubs, recreation areas and educational facilities. The scheme will also contribute to social prescribing and boost tourism. Towns Fund Grant will support the cost of enabling works and access routes as well as the construction of key infrastructure. Levelling Up Fund Grant will support the provision of an Education Centre.

Old Library Building

The Old Library building is currently in the process of being refurbished and redeveloped to house the Council's Member services including the Council chamber, provide for an extension of Gallery Oldham and the provision of publicly accessible spaces to bring the historic building back into use and support plans to vacate the existing Civic Centre.

Royton Town Centre Development

In line with the Co-operative Council ethos, a capital priority is investment in neighbourhoods, in particular the creation of hubs around neighbourhood town halls. The allocation within the Capital Strategy for the Royton Town Centre

Other Regeneration Schemes

Other schemes which are progressing through to the construction phase include investigations into a potential Minewater Heat Network. The Council is also developing housing and employment sites at Broadway Green, Hollinwood and Salmon Fields. Housing developments at Southlink and Derker are also being progressed via land sales to developers. All these sites are expected to advance further within the next five years. The Council will take advantage of suitable development opportunities throughout Oldham in order to advance its regeneration objectives.

c) Asset Management

Medium Term Property Strategy (MTPS)

The MTPS review is a key element of Creating a Better Place encompassing exciting plans for property led change.

The MTPS and its implementation is key to the Council achieving both cost savings and a more efficient use of the corporate estate, contributing to the delivery of an already approved £5.904m of annual revenue budget savings and a reduced

requirement for backlog maintenance as well as informing the development of an asset disposals programme to reduce Council holdings of surplus assets and generate additional capital receipts.

Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on current and future demand for property, the MTPS is currently under review. The MTPS is also at the centre of numerous inter-dependencies which will also shape future requirements including:

- The revised Creating a Better Place programme (see above);
- Housing delivery targets set out in the Council's Housing Strategy;
- The One Public Estate programme which seeks to deliver ambitious property-focused programmes in collaboration with central Government and other public sector partners;
- Place-Based Working centred around providing services from five districts / hubs within the borough.

The MTPS seeks to take a holistic review of land and property assets whether Council owned or within the ownership of One Public Estate partners to ensure the Council:

- delivers against ambitions for energy efficiency;
- delivers against ambitions for public buildings to be carbon neutral by 2025;
- ensures scrutiny of its own accommodation to ensure value for money and best utilisation for staff and services; and
- has regard to the views of Ward Members / Portfolio holders.

The legacy of COVID-19 pandemic and new current issues such as the war in Ukraine and the Cost of Living Crisis has undoubtedly had a major adverse impact on the economy, and this has inevitably disrupted the Council's asset disposal programme. Alongside the MTPS, the Council is currently reviewing its disposal programme to focus on 'fast tracking' a smaller number of assets for sale focusing on those with high management intensity and longer term liabilities/risks.

Surplus Sites

The Council has an extended portfolio of surplus sites scheduled for disposal, for which up front capital funding may be required for enabling and other works to ensure that the land is suitable for redevelopment. The Medium Term Property Strategy and Creating a Better Place programme encompass the disposal of surplus sites to create capital receipts and create a revenue saving. The Capital Strategy 2024/25 to 2028/29 includes an allocation within the Place & Economic growth – Other Regeneration Priorities service budget to support this enabling work. It must be noted that the Capital Programme's financing is reliant on the income generated from these disposals in the form of capital receipts.

Working with NHS Partners

The Council is a key member of and a driving force in the activities of the Oldham Strategic Estates Group (SEG). The Department of Health initially required all Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) to establish a SEG within their locality, and whilst the group initially had a 'Health' focus, this has been broadened to encompass a 'One Oldham Estate' approach. This is closely aligned to the Government's One Public Estate (OPE) principles which in essence seek to maximise the efficient use of the public sector estate through co-location and joint service delivery, releasing surplus land and property to support regeneration, residential development and

inward investment. The Oldham SEG has a 'strategic' rather than 'operational' focus and has developed an SEG Implementation Plan (SEP), identifying development of integrated public sector hubs and mapping existing estate and utilisation as key priorities.

d) Green Initiatives and Decarbonisation

In March 2020 the Council adopted the Oldham Green New Deal Strategy, which set carbon neutrality targets for Council Buildings and Street Lighting (by 2025) and for the borough (by 2030). The approach set out by the strategy envisages a mix of Council, private sector and national / third sector grant funding to finance the achievement of these targets, with a focus on stimulating economic activity in the key low carbon and environmental sector to create jobs and training opportunities for Oldham residents and businesses.

Achieving these targets will necessitate the alignment of the Council's Capital Programme with the decarbonisation agenda. This will mean addressing new building projects, the retrofit of existing assets and routine maintenance through the lens of whole-life business cases taking into account the future costs and carbon implications of energy use. Grant funding is available for the decarbonisation of Council buildings Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) grant funding has already been obtained for projects at Oldham Leisure Centre, Alexandra Park Depot and the Spindles subject. but requires match funding from the Council. The Council will continue to identify key assets to be prioritised for decarbonisation works, based on the level of energy use and political priority. Additionally, the Council is still exploring the potential to develop a solar farm opportunity in the Borough now that rises in the wholesale price of electricity have improved the financial model for the scheme.

As well as Council investment in its own assets, there is potential to establish a strategic partnership which could help to unlock private sector investment for low carbon energy infrastructure in the borough. An initial assessment of need has identified a potential opportunity for £5.6bn of low carbon energy infrastructure in Oldham borough helping to deliver our 2030 net zero aspirations.

As much social value arising from Council capital projects will be captured for Oldham's Green Technology and Services Sector supply chain businesses via the Social Value Portal which contains a range of Themes, Outcomes and Measures (TOMs) supporting the creation of local jobs and training opportunities as well as Green New Deal outcomes such as carbon emissions reduction and improvement of greenspace in the borough.

3 Highways and Transport

The Council secures capital funding for investment in maintaining and improving the local transport network from several different sources, including Central Government, which allocates funding largely through the statutory Local Transport Plan (LTP) - the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 - and its supporting 5-year Delivery Plan. Most of this funding is brought into the Transport Capital Programme and comprises a mixture of grants.

Updated GM2040 Transport Strategy documents were approved by GMCA in January 2021 including: a refreshed version of the long-term, statutory local transport plan (LTP) - the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040; a final version of Our Five-Year Transport Delivery Plan (2021-2026) based on committed resources and intended to be updated annually; and ten new Local Implementation

Plans (one for each Greater Manchester Council), providing more detail on the how the GM2040 Transport Strategy will be delivered locally.

The Local Transport Plan is in the process of being updated again, as per government direction, with an updated GM Delivery Plan (2027-32) and Local Implementation Plans to fit in with funding periods now in place.

Government changed the funding arrangements for Mayoral Combined Authorities from 2022/23 and introduced a single City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) covering the 5-year period 2022/23 to 2026/27.

CRSTS includes new funding for transport as well as existing funding streams that have been consolidated into the 5-year settlement, such as the Highway Maintenance Block which previously formed the basis of Oldham's Transport Capital Programme, and the Integrated Transport Block.

Government announced in April 2022 that Greater Manchester would receive £1.070bn of funding from the City Region Sustainable Transport Fund for the five-year period 2022/23 to 2026/27. Greater Manchester's bid for this funding included several transport projects put forward by Oldham Council, as well as Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) led schemes and Greater Manchester wide programmes which could result in further investment in the borough.

Highways Maintenance funding for Oldham is a guaranteed figure of £3.067m per year between 2022/23 and 2026/27. Whilst Integrated Transport Block grant was distributed to districts on a formula basis for 2022/23 and 2023/24, there is uncertainty as to whether this allocation will continue for the rest of the funding period. This is due to the possibility of Integrated Transport Block being used as part of the funding strategy for Bus Franchising going forwards. This need will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Key elements of Oldham's current Transport Capital Programme include:

- £3.067m Highways Maintenance per year between 2022/23 and 2026/27.
- £4.5m Strategic Maintenance scheme for major maintenance / refurbishment of the Manchester Street Viaduct between 2023/24 – 2026/27 with £2m of maintenance block funding to match fund the scheme in 2025/26 and 2026/27.
- A GM Mayor's Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund grant of £11.600m for Tranche 6 Bee Network schemes (including the TfGM-led scheme 'Bee Network Crossings) - £1.765m spent between 2020/21 & 2022/23, forecasted spend of £3.495m in 2023/24 & £6.340m in 2024/25.
- CRSTS funding of £2.43m for Oldham to develop three 'Streets for All' highways schemes to full business case stage for TfGM assurance by mid-2024/25. The schemes focus on bus priority and active travel at St Marys Way (£0.9m), the Mumps Corridor (£0.675m) and Beal Valley, Shaw (£0.855m) and will seek assurance for capital funding to deliver schemes between 2024/25 – 2026/27.

Securing additional grant funding for investment in transport infrastructure is an Oldham Council priority and an ongoing activity. We are developing further schemes for which we will seek capital funding to deliver when the opportunity arises.

One of such opportunities currently being considered is the Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Fund. The LEVI Fund supports local authorities in England to plan and deliver electric vehicle charging infrastructure for residents without off-street parking. The fund comprises capital funding to support chargepoint delivery.

Oldham is included in a Greater Manchester submission to LEVI for a capital allocation totalling £16.158m, with £1.370m for Oldham.

Alongside this LEVI funding GM has included an allocation in the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS) 2022-2027 to support the delivery of EV charging infrastructure for residents with no off-street parking. This capital allocation equates to £0.690m for Oldham and would need to be spent by 31st March 2027.

Other External funding for Sustainable Urban Drainage schemes are currently being explored although there is no further detail released at this time.

There is a need to utilise some of the CRSTS capital allocation on staff resource to increase our capacity and capability to plan and deliver EV infrastructure, utilising the available grant funding.

External revenue grant funding secured is being used towards this scheme development, as well as the production of a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for Oldham. This will highlight 'gaps' in active travel infrastructure that we will seek to secure funding to deliver through external funding sources, such as grant funding and developer contributions.

There is also the potential to secure additional funding for Oldham through TfGM led programmes including:

- CRSTS Bus Pinchpoint Programme;
- CRSTS Bus priority signing and lining;
- CRSTS Bus Stop Enhancement Programme.

Transport for Greater Manchester is working in partnership with the ten GM Local Authorities to ensure that the city-region is able to maximise its share of any transport funding that becomes available. As part of this process, Oldham Council will continue to make the case for transport investment in Oldham, which could require the Council to provide local funding contributions.

As part of the 'Network North' announcements on 4 October 2023, government announced £8.3bn of additional highways maintenance funding over the period 2023/24 to 2033/34 for local road resurfacing and wider maintenance on the local highway network.

In Greater Manchester this equates to £2.964bn between 2023/24 and 2033/34. For Greater Manchester allocations for 2023/24 and 2024/25 have been set at £4.438m across GM in both years. Individual district allocations have not yet been set but this will be based on previous years formula and the funding will be available before the end of 2023/24 and added to the capital programme.

As well as the additional highways maintenance funding, £8.55bn of funding will be made available for CRSTS2 for the nine Mayoral Combined Authorities (MCAs) across the country. Subsequently, Greater Manchester have been informed of their indicative CRSTS2 funding settlement £2.474bn (over £1bn more than CRSTS1).

This gives us a greater level of confidence regarding funding continuity and an ability to manage our infrastructure investment as a longer-term pipeline – effectively a 10-year as opposed to a 5-year pipeline.

4 Other Programmes and Schemes

a) Housing Initiatives (Funded by the Housing Revenue Account Resources)

Given the reducing HRA balances following the below inflation rent increases applied over the next few years, the Council will need to determine for all future HRA projects, the best source of funding. However, the forecasts in this Capital Strategy reflect a planned use of balances.

There are approved housing capital projects that the Council wishes to implement over the medium to long term to support the delivery of the overall Housing Strategy. Approved capital projects that will specifically rely on use of HRA balances include:

- **Developing the Purchase and Repair and Lease and Repair pilot schemes in the private rented sector** - The Council has launched a pilot empty homes intervention project to work with owners of empty homes to bring their properties back into use through one of the two options available from the Council. A combination of HRA funding and Homes England Grant funding has enabled the development of Purchase & Repair and Lease & Repair options; designed to financially support landlords in bringing their properties back into use. It is envisaged that this scheme will be widened post the pilot phase.
- **Future Housing Purchases** – The Council has made provision to purchase additional housing which will be added to the Council's HRA stock and will provide a new social housing option for families within Oldham.

b) Social Care

The Council has extensive responsibilities to deliver an adequate standard of social care and works closely with National Health Service partners. The Council will address identified needs or opportunities to facilitate enhanced service provision and support income generation in respect of community health and adult social care.

This resource will provide additional support for transformational schemes to further health and social care integration, and wider social care initiatives within both Adult's and Children's services.

Better Care Fund (Disabled Facilities Grants)

The demand for major property adaptations to premises continues to rise, particularly because of the increase in numbers of elderly clients and also of very disabled children where medical advances have seen improvements in life expectancy. There are also increased requests for adaptations to FCHO properties.

For 2023/24 the full Better Care Fund (BCF) capital allocation in the form of Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) was £2.548m; an initial allocation of £2.343m was supplemented by an additional allocation of £0.205m in September 2023. The grant was un-ringfenced but, given the Council's obligation to undertake adaptations, the strategy of the Council is to passport the full grant allocation for the intended purpose; to support housing adaptations (it is important to note that grant is included within the Pooled Fund in place between the Council and Oldham ICP). The 2023/24 funding is expected to be fully utilised together with a portion of the cumulative unspent grant brought forward from prior years. At present, there is no notification of future funding allocations, therefore an estimated allocation mirroring the current years initial grant of £2.343m has been included in 2024/25.

Within the proposed adult social care reforms, the Government has promised to facilitate a new practical support service to make minor repairs and changes in peoples' homes to help people remain independent and safe in their home. This will be accompanied by an increase in the upper limit of the Disabled Facilities Grant clients can access for home adaptations.

Oldham Total Care

The Council acquired Chadderton Total Care, a failing care home in the Borough in July 2023, wholly owned by the Council and renamed Oldham Total Care, the capital programme includes £0.350m in 2024/25 to deal with any capital expenditure that may be required as the Council continues to develop the facility.

Children's Change Programme including Social Care Demand Management

On 12 December 2022, the Council's Cabinet approved a report 'Children's Services Investment Proposals.' This outlined a £14.700m revenue investment in Children's Services in 2023/24.

The investment plan has been monitored throughout the year and adjusted accordingly for 2024/25 and future years. Within the investment plan is a proposal to increase the capacity for internally owned and managed residential care, the capital programme therefore includes £1.000m in each of 2024/25 and 2025/26 to fund the capital expenditure associated with the proposal.

Consideration is also being given to a Foster Carers Adaptation Schemes essentially capital funding to Oldham foster carers to enable them to adapt or extend their homes to care for foster children within the borough. Still very much at the feasibility stage it is envisaged that the scheme will make grants to eligible foster carers and will be contingent on them providing care for a period of ten years, any shortfall will require reimbursement of the funding on a sliding scale depending on the length of time care has been provided.

c) Fleet Replacement Programme

Additional resources have been included in the programme to support the Council's vehicle fleet replacement programme. Whilst the service already makes provision for vehicle replacement, it is anticipated that costs are likely to escalate in the medium term as the Council seeks to upgrade its fleet to cleaner, safer vehicles which are electrically powered where possible. This is in line with the city-region's Clean Air Plan and will support the Green New Deal Strategy to achieve carbon neutrality for the borough by 2030.

d) Local Improvement Fund

Within the life of the Capital Strategy there is an allocation of £0.273m (£0.100m in 2024/25 and £0.173m in 2025/26) for the Local Improvement Fund (LIF). The LIF encourages the active participation of residents and local organisations in improving the quality of life in the local area. The fund can be used to improve community buildings, equipment and other facilities and encourages residents to prioritise the schemes that matter to them.

e) GM Investment Fund Loans

In line with the approved scheme initiated and underwritten by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), the Council may manage loans to qualifying businesses to support the growth ambitions as set out in the GM strategy.

No specific provision has been allowed but will be managed from within available resources as schemes are identified.

f) Greater Manchester Devolution and Related Initiatives

Development under the devolution agenda is an evolving programme of activity at the wider GM level. Working in partnership with the GMCA and other Local Authorities, the Council will seek to support new initiatives related to transport, housing and economic regeneration.

No specific provision has been allowed for such investment but will be managed from within available resources as schemes are identified.

g) Opportunities arising from the Levelling Up Agenda

The levelling up agenda is focussed on a wide range of initiatives and funding streams and mentioned in section 4 of the strategy. The Council will ensure as more information becomes available about funding streams, the opportunities these provide will be maximised to the benefit of Oldham. Bids will be submitted and resources deployed to support the key objectives of the Council's capital strategy.

h) Matched Funding for Grant Bids

The Council is mindful that the Government or the GMCA may introduce a range of grant funding opportunities for which bids must be submitted at short notice, some of which may have a matched funding requirement. The Council's strategy will be to respond as it considers appropriate to bidding arrangements, ensuring that bids are submitted which align with its objectives and that matched funding requirements are considered on a scheme by scheme basis with resource requirements prioritised accordingly.

i) Funding for Emerging Priorities

The Capital Programme includes an unallocated resource that can be deployed to support existing priority schemes or new initiatives, including those highlighted above for which no specific allocation exists, for example Greater Manchester Devolution and Related Initiatives and Matched Funding for Grant Bids.

This is considered a prudent approach to allow flexibility, revision and reassessment of understanding priorities. Provision of £1.043m is available in 2024/25 with a further £8.203m available over the rest of the Capital Programme period. In addition, the Capital Strategy also includes an additional unallocated resource to mitigate against the risk of scheme cost increases resulting from the legacy of the pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the current Cost of Living crisis. The construction industry has been impacted by supply chain issues and material shortages which is causing inflationary pressures and extensions of delivery timescales. Corporate provision has been made within the strategy to help the Council manage the impact of these pressures so it can continue to deliver planned schemes.

B) Schemes to be delivered over a further 10 years (2029/30 to 2038/39)

As previously advised, The Council is implementing the Creating a Better Place programme which encompasses ambitious town centre and borough-wide regeneration plans, the MTPS and Housing Strategy. The Council has reviewed and developed these new strategies for meeting the investment need in the much longer term where there is considerable uncertainty and complexity. It has given consideration to:

- economic, social and technological factors that drive regeneration and redevelopment initiatives.
- long term planning issues to deliver new development e.g. the Council's ambition to deliver new homes.
- the HRA business plan which seeks to identify over a long term time horizon the likely financial and housing need provision for the HRA.
- the joint strategic needs assessment for Adult Social Care.
- pupil planning data for future provision of school places.
- asset management planning for long-term property need and investment.

The Council therefore has a longer-term vision for capital spending outside the initial five year timeframe.

There is a clear link between long term planning for capital and for treasury management purposes. The Council's current debt portfolio contains loans that mature over the period up to 2079/80. The debt repayment profile will be managed alongside the longer-term expectations for capital expenditure and funding forecasting.

It is challenging to make accurate long-term forecasts. Those forecasts that are made can only be classed as best estimates and will be subject to amendment over time. However, long-term forecasting is valuable in informing strategic plans taking account of the sustainability and affordability of existing and planned investment, which will need to be repaid over future years. It is important that the funding arrangements and financial implications of major capital projects and investments that have been included within the updated strategies mentioned earlier, are understood and planned well in advance.

Most schemes included within the longer-term programme are developments of projects already included within the initial 0 to 5-year timeline. However, each scheme will move through different phases with different objectives and expected outcomes. The schemes below have an implementation period of between 6 to 15 years covering the period 2028/29 to 2037/38 and reflect the next stage of the Creating a Better Place programme.

a) Town Centre

The extent of capital funding required by the Council is currently uncertain and will need to be kept under review. As the programme of work evolves, this may require complementary investment for additional strategic acquisitions, car parking, public realm works or other regeneration developments.

b) Borough-Wide Regeneration

The Council is currently investing in borough-wide regeneration initiatives through housing and employment sites at Broadway Green and Hollinwood. Through the development partnerships and the Creating a Better Place programme, further investment may be required by the Council for larger regeneration at these sites.

c) Partnership and Joint Working

The Council will aim to pursue joint partnership working with other public bodies, not for profit organisations and the private sector where it is advantageous to do so and to keep under review existing relationships.

d) Northern Roots

As outlined earlier in the report, this scheme is part of a long term vision to create the UK's largest urban farm and eco-park on 160 acres of land at Snipe Clough in the east of the borough. It will be delivered in phases over an expected 10 year programme.

e) Housing

The Housing Strategy was approved at the Council meeting of 10 July 2019. The Strategy's key objective has been to reset the housing delivery governance framework that can then begin to start to tackle the challenges identified in the evidence based Local Housing Needs Assessment. Clearly, addressing the housing requirements in the borough is a long term initiative. However, business cases will be developed during the current Capital Programme timeframe, to take forward specific initiatives that will then be delivered over an expected 5 year plus horizon.

Capital Investment Programme Board

1 Terms of Reference

1.1 The Capital Investment Programme Board (CIPB)'s terms of reference are:

- a) To develop the overall Capital Strategy and annual programme in accordance with the priorities set out in the Council's corporate plan.
- b) The recommendation of the overall Capital Strategy and programme to Cabinet and Council.
- c) Once the overall Strategy and annual programme of expenditure have been approved at Council:
 - i) The consideration and recommendation of approval of the detail of the thematic programmes (e.g. Transport Capital Programme).
 - ii) The consideration and recommendation of approval of any amendments to the annual programme.
 - iii) The recommendation of approval of any new capital projects.
 - iv) The detailed appraisal of projects, taking into consideration the Council's Capital Strategy, priorities and annual aims and objectives.
 - v) The review of potential commercial risk and Value for Money issues on any proposal for the use of capital funding/expenditure.
 - vi) To provide a forum for establishing and providing robust challenge and debate around the Capital Programme.
 - vii) To undertake a detailed annual review of the Capital Programme.
 - viii) The review of the Council's Capital Programme on an on-going basis and to ensure it is achieving the agreed outcomes and consideration of the financial monitoring report.
 - ix) The monitoring of the performance of projects and programmes within the Council's Capital Programme.

1.2 The Board oversees capital projects from inception to completion to ensure they are delivered efficiently and effectively and in line with the Council's corporate objectives.

1.3 The Board assesses all submissions for capital expenditure prior to them entering into the normal reporting process for approval. The Board therefore makes recommendations to the appropriate decision maker/forum, whether this is a Member under delegated responsibility, Cabinet or Council.

2 Membership

- 2.1 The Chair of the CIPB is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Resources. The Leader of the Council and the Statutory Deputy Leader have a standing open invitation, other Cabinet Members may be invited to attend CIPB at the discretion of the Chair.

The lead Chief Officer for CIPB is the Deputy Chief Executive – Place.

Officers in attendance at CIPB are:

- a) Deputy Chief Executive – Place
 - b) The Director of Finance
 - c) Senior Members of the Finance Service
 - d) Director of Education, Skills and Early Years
 - e) External Funding Manager
 - f) Representatives from Legal Services, Human Resources, Procurement and Information Technology as required
- 2.2 All Directorates will be represented at Director level by invitation to attend CIPB as and when projects for which they are responsible are being considered. The Chair may also invite the relevant Cabinet Member to attend when a project within their portfolio is being discussed.
- 2.3 The CIPB is supported in its work by the Creating a Better Place Project Management Office which oversees the management and governance of strategic regeneration projects.

3 Reporting and Performance Process

- 3.1 CIPB will report to Cabinet, Council and the Governance, Strategy and Resources Scrutiny Board as appropriate.
- 3.2 CIPB has a remit to review the financial performance of the Capital Programme and it will receive a monthly monitoring (highlight) report from month 3 onwards.
- 3.3 The Board meets on a monthly basis to ensure there is a managed approach to:
- a) Discussing and recommending actions in relation to capital issues
 - b) Developing the Capital Strategy
 - c) Developing the Capital Programme for the year ahead
 - d) Considering and approving business cases
 - e) Monitoring performance of individual capital projects and the whole Capital Programme
 - f) Reviewing the availability of capital resources and reprioritisation of resources as required
- 3.4 The CIPB also undertakes an annual review of the Capital Programme which will examine all schemes in the programme to:
- a) Ensure that schemes still meet corporate priorities
 - b) Review their continued relevance in the context of a dynamic and constantly developing organisation
 - c) Consider the progress of schemes including any reasons for delayed starts or variations to approved budgetary allocations and rephasing of planned expenditure
 - d) Identify any unutilised or underutilised resources

e) Consider any reallocation of resources

- 3.5 It will also initiate periodic reviews of the whole or part of the programme as required in response to specific issues or concerns.
- 3.6 Issues that have been considered and agreed at the CIPB can be reported to Cabinet as necessary via the regular financial monitoring reports, presented at months 3, 6, 8 and 9 (at least).
- 3.7 Pooled and locally ring-fenced corporate capital resources will be managed by the CIPB; it will review all bids for resources, evaluate them and then agree on the prioritisation of resources accordingly. A proposal will be prioritised in accordance with criteria set out in Section 12 of the Strategy.
- 3.8 The CIPB will also review any bids for and use of any ringfenced capital resources to ensure alignment with other spending plans and the maximisation of benefits to the Council and achievement of Council objectives.
- 3.9 The CIPB will recommend the use of both un-ringfenced and ringfenced capital resources and also the general prioritisation of resources so that Council, Cabinet and Cabinet Members exercising delegated authority can make a final well-informed decision on the utilisation of resources, as appropriate.

4 Decision Making

- 4.1 In relation to the approved Capital Programme, CIPB will make recommendations regarding the approval of business cases and virements both within and between approved programme areas. In all such cases, the decision maker is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Corporate Resources, in consultation Deputy Chief Executive – Place and the Director of Finance.

5 Decision Recording

- 5.1 CIPB will make recommendations on receipt of a formal delegated decision report which will be presented to the appropriate Members/Officers for approval. Key decisions must be included in the published key decision document and all decisions taken (see above) will be recorded on Modern.gov.

6 Governance

- 6.1 CIPB is the only body within the Council (below Council level) that can recommend new investment in projects within the approved Capital Programme. Therefore, the key role of CIPB is to consider the following milestones which define key stage boundaries that require investment decisions. A project can only progress to the next stage on the recommendation of CIPB.
- a) Strategic business case – initial concept/scope of a project.
 - b) Outline business case - delivery strategy to design and procurement stage.
 - c) Full business case - design and procurement stage to delivery and handover stage.

7 CIPB Sub-groups

- 7.1 CIPB may at its discretion convene a sub-group for a specific purpose or purposes. Updates from these meetings are reported to CIPB.

Current sub-groups are:

- a) Corporate Property Board
- b) Schools Capital Programme Board
- c) IT Strategic Investment Board
- d) Transport Programme Board

7.2 In addition there is an External Funding Group, chaired by the Assistant Director of Finance. The terms of reference for this group include:

- a) Managing external funding at a strategic level.
- b) Identifying potential grants and additional sources of funding.
- c) Managing the process for applying the funding and approving bids for funding.
- d) Monitoring on-going compliance with grant terms and conditions and assessing any financial risk including grant claw back.
- e) Providing a Regeneration Plan/framework that can enable the Council to proactively react to funding opportunities as they arise whether locally or nationally.
- f) Ensuring there are sufficient personnel to enable the Council to proactively react to funding opportunities as they arise.

Annex C

Expenditure	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000
Community Health and Adult Social Care	4,443	1,000			
Social Care	2,100	1,000			
Disabled Facilities Grant	2,343				
Children's Services	4,724	5,058	3,188	2,000	
Schools - General	4,724	5,058	3,188	2,000	
Communities	100	173			
Local Investment Fund	100	173			
Place and Economic Growth	83,226	68,621	26,601	17,859	1,000
Asset Management - Backlog Maintenance	5,705	2,100	1,000	-	1,000
Asset Management - Education Premises	2,869	1,664			
Boroughwide Developments	18,885	22,458	10,942	13,705	
Environment Services	326	100	1,070	100	
Housing	150	125			
Strategic Acquisitions	4,670	5,000			
Town Centre Developments	34,244	30,340	6,522	2,000	
Transport Services	16,007	6,044	5,067	2,054	
Fleet Management	370	790	2,000		
Housing Revenue Account	628	95			
Housing Revenue Account	628	95			
Corporate / Information Technology (IT)	2,919	2,809	2,039	3,661	1,000
Information Technology	2,919	2,809	2,039	3,661	1,000
Capital, Treasury & Technical Accounting	2,600	0	125	10,120	0
Strategic Investments			125		
Flexible Use of Capital Receipts	2,600				
Provision for Inflationary Pressures				10,120	
Capital General	1,043	3,318	2,885	2,000	
Funding for Emerging Priorities	1,043	3,318	2,885	2,000	
Budget Expenditure Total	99,683	81,076	34,838	35,640	2,000

(subject to rounding – tolerance +/- £1k)

Resources Available	2024/25 £000	2025/26 £000	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000
Ringfenced Grants	(33,506)	(24,273)	(1,387)	-	
Towns Fund	(8,877)	(2,931)	-		
Levelling Up Green Technology	(7,773)	(10,500)	-		
Mayor's Cycling and Walking Challenge Fund	(6,775)	(72)	-		
City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS)	(3,753)	(2,770)	-		
Future High Streets Fund	(2,656)	(5,000)	-		
High Needs Provision Capital Allocation (HNPCA)	(1,645)	(3,000)	(1,387)		
Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)	(737)	-	-		
Quality Bus Transit (QBT) Corridor	(407)	-	-		
UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF)	(400)	-	-		
Special Provision Fund - Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) And Disabilities	(355)	-	-		
Local Growth and Reform 2 Grant	(121)	-	-		
Grant in Aid	(7)	-	-		
Un-ringfenced Grants	(10,145)	(4,360)	(5,107)	(4,054)	
Local Transport Programme - Highway Maintenance Grant	(4,475)	(2,696)	(5,067)	(2,054)	
School Condition Allocation (SCA)	(2,869)	(1,664)	-	-	
Better Care Fund (Disabled Facilities Grant)	(2,343)	-	-	-	
Basic Need Capital Grant	(458)	-	(40)	(2,000)	
Other resources – Capital Receipts	(5,581)	(702)	(493)	(92)	
Agreed Council Resources	(2,981)	(702)	(493)	(92)	
Flexible Use of Capital Receipts	(2,600)				
Other resources - Other	(183)	-	-	-	-
Contribution from 3rd Parties	(183)	-	-	-	-
Other resources - Prudential Borrowing	(49,638)	(51,646)	(27,851)	(31,494)	(2,000)
Prudential Borrowing	(49,638)	(51,646)	(27,851)	(31,494)	(2,000)
Revenue Contribution - Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(628)	(95)	-	-	-
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay - HRA	(628)	(95)			
Revenue Contribution – General Fund(GF)	(2)	-	-	-	-
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay - GF	(2)				
Resources Total	(99,683)	(81,076)	(34,838)	(35,640)	(2,000)

(subject to rounding – tolerance +/- £1k)

Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy

Introduction

In March 2016, the former Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) issued Statutory Guidance that permitted Local Authorities to use capital receipts to fund the revenue costs of transformation for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2019. This flexibility has been extended several times, most recently to 31 March 2025.

This Capital Strategy and the MTFs of the Council has been prepared on the basis on the continued use of the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts for 2024/25.

Statutory Guidance

The Statutory Guidance and supporting 'informal commentary' published in March 2016, and updated in August 2022, states that "Qualifying expenditure is expenditure on any project that is designed to generate ongoing revenue savings in the delivery of public services and/or transform service delivery to reduce costs and/or transform service delivery in a way that reduces costs or demand for services in future years for any of the public sector delivery partners. Within this definition, it is for individual Local Authorities to decide whether or not a project qualifies for the flexibility".

The Council's Strategy

The Council intends to make use of the flexibility in the use of capital receipts for the financial year 2024/25.

The Council can only use capital receipts to finance Qualifying Expenditure as defined in this strategy (see Table 1) from the disposal of property, plant and equipment assets received in the year in which this flexibility is offered. The Council will not utilise capital receipts generated on or before 31 March 2024 to finance Qualifying Expenditure.

The Government direction states that the Council cannot borrow to finance the revenue costs of service reform and the Council will comply with this requirement.

This Strategy outlines the projects which plan to make use of the capital receipt flexibility and provides details of the expected savings/service transformation on a scheme by scheme basis. The Strategy can be replaced at any point during the financial year with a revised Strategy outlining an up to date position.

Council approval for the use of this flexibility is required on at least an annual basis, with plans published on the Council's website and notification of planned use sent to the DLUHC.

Summary of planned receipts

The Council's Capital Strategy and Capital Programme 2024/25 to 2028/29 includes £2.600m in capital receipts specifically for this purpose. The first call on new capital receipts received in 2024/25 (£2.600m) will fund qualifying revenue expenditure as detailed within the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy.

Summary of planned use and savings

It is intended that in 2024/25 capital receipts of £2.600m will fund the following transformational projects/expenditure as set out in Table 1 (note there is an element of contingency to allow for variation).

Table 1 – Planned Qualifying Expenditure

Scheme Description	Qualifying Expenditure	£000 2023/24
Creating a Better Place - Asset Rationalisation	Expenditure in relation to developing and progressing the disposal strategy/asset rationalisation strategy to streamline the Council's (and partners' estates) in line with the principles of One Public Estate.	750
Creating a Better Place - Major Projects/Regeneration	Expenditure in relation to developing major Regeneration and Housing scheme proposals and bids for capital funding opportunities including funding for feasibility, options appraisals and the early development of business cases.	750
Transformation Programme and Project resources to support the delivery of the transformation agenda	A specialist team to wholly support and facilitate the delivery of the Council's Transformational Programme. This team will ensure that the efficiencies and savings that are anticipated within the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) are achieved and support the development of the on-going programme of Council wide change.	1,000
ICT	The use of transformational funds to support Research and Development within ICT that drives a more digital approach to deliver efficiencies and support budget reductions in services. The ICT Service will explore new technology and undertake Proof of Concepts before rolling out new developments within the organisation.	100
Total Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Relied upon to support the revenue budget in 2024/25		2,600

Oldham Council

Capital Strategy
2024/25 to 2028/29

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)
Policy Statement 2024/25

1.0 Capital Strategy 2024/25 Report Tables

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This capital strategy report 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 sometime technical areas.
- 1.1.2 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.

1.2 Capital Expenditure and Financing

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.

- 1.2.1 In 2024/25, the Authority is planning capital expenditure of £99.683m as summarised below:

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

Proposed Capital Spending	2022/23 Outturn £000	2023/24 Forecast £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 Budget £000	2028/29 Budget £000
Community Health and Adult Social Care	3,006	5,302	4,443	1,000			
Children's Services	8,392	4,281	4,724	5,058	3,188	2,000	
Communities	6	186	100	173			
Place and Economic Growth	42,133	61,607	83,226	68,621	26,601	17,859	1,000
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	210	764	628	95			
Corporate/ Information Technology (IT)	2,540	3,893	2,919	2,809	2,039	3,661	1,000
Capital, Treasury & Technical Accounting	2,500	2,600	2,600	-	125	10,120	
Funding for Emerging Priorities	-	-	1,043	3,318	2,885	2,000	
Total Expenditure	58,787	78,633	99,683	81,076	34,838	35,640	2,000

- 1.2.2 For full details of the Authority's capital programme, including the project appraisals undertaken are included within Appendix 1.
- 1.2.3 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, leasing and Private Finance Initiative). The planned financing of the above expenditure is as follows:

Table 2: Capital financing

Funding	2022/23 Outturn £000	2023/24 Forecast £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 Budget £000	2028/29 Budget £000
Ringfenced Grants	(21,238)	(16,240)	(33,506)	(24,273)	(1,387)		
Un-ringfenced Grants	(13,784)	(11,410)	(10,145)	(4,360)	(5,107)	(4,054)	
Other Contributions	(287)	(1,419)	(183)				
Capital Receipts	(5,047)	(7,841)	(5,581)	(702)	(493)	(92)	
Prudential Borrowing	(18,194)	(40,644)	(49,638)	(51,646)	(27,851)	(31,494)	(2,000)
Revenue (HRA & General Fund)	(237)	(1,079)	(630)	(95)			
Total Funding	(58,787)	(78,633)	(99,683)	(81,076)	(34,838)	(35,640)	(2,000)

1.2.4 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).

Table 3: Replacement of prior years' debt finance

	2022/23 Outturn £000	2023/24 Forecast £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 Budget £000	2028/29 Budget £000
Minimum revenue provision (MRP)	(20,286)	(16,674)	(23,288)	(27,216)	(29,535)	(27,965)	(32,736)

1.2.5 The Authority's full minimum revenue provision (MRP) statement forms part of this appendix at section 2.

1.2.6 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 to replace debt. The CFR is expected to increase by £26.351m during 2024/25. 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

	31.3.2023 Outturn £000	31.3.2024 Forecast £000	31.3.2025 Budget £000	31.3.2026 Budget £000	31.3.2027 Budget £000	31.3.2028 Budget £000	31.3.2029 Budget £000
CFR	465,723	490,527	516,878	541,308	539,625	543,154	512,418

1.2.7 Asset management: To ensure that capital assets continue to be of long-term use, the Authority has an asset management strategy in place.

1.2.8 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. The Authority is currently also permitted to spend capital receipts "flexibly" on service transformation projects until 2025/26. Repayments of capital grants, loans and investments also generate capital receipts. The Authority anticipates it will receive £14.709m of capital receipts between 2023/24 to 2027/28.

Table 5: Budgeted Capital receipts

	2022/23 Outturn £000	2023/24 Forecast £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 Budget £000	2028/29 Budget £000
Capital Receipts	(5,047)	(7,841)	(5,581)	(702)	(493)	(92)	-

The Authority's Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy is included within Appendix 1.

1.3 Treasury Management

1.3.1 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.

1.3.2 Due to decisions taken in the past, the Authority currently had £170.996m borrowing of borrowing, made up of £160.996m prior year borrowings, and an additional £10m temporary short-term borrowing has been undertaken for cashflow purposes over the year end period. No repayments have been made in this current financial year. The current average interest rate of borrowings is 3.69%. The current value of treasury investments is £52.785m at an average rate of 5.2%

1.3.3 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 cheaper short-term loans and long-term fixed rate loans where the future cost is known but higher.

1.3.4 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.

1.3.5 Projected levels of the Authority's total outstanding debt (which comprises borrowing, PFI liabilities, leases and transferred debt) are shown below, compared with the capital financing requirement (see above).

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

	2022/23 Outturn £000	2023/24 Forecast £000	2024/25 Budget £000	2025/26 Budget £000	2026/27 Budget £000	2027/28 Budget £000	2028/29 Budget £000
Debt (incl. PFI & leases)	336,335	354,748	411,692	446,122	454,439	467,968	447,232
Capital Financing Requirement	465,723	490,527	516,878	541,308	539,625	543,154	512,418

1.3.6 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.

1.3.7 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 £20m at each year-end. This benchmark is currently £100.216m and is forecast to rise to £331.515m over the next five years.

Table 7: Borrowing and the Liability Benchmark

	31.3.23 Outturn £000	31.3.24 Estimate £000	31.3.25 Estimate £000	31.3.26 Estimate £000	31.3.27 Estimate £000	31.3.28 Estimate £000	31.3.29 Estimate £000
Loans CFR	261,384	296,775	334,491	371,000	381,241	394,334	376,701
Less: Balance sheet resources	(171,168)	(165,898)	(105,186)	(95,186)	(85,186)	(75,186)	(65,186)
Net loans requirement	90,216	130,877	229,305	275,814	296,055	319,148	311,515
Plus: Liquidity allowance	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Liability benchmark	100,216	150,877	249,305	295,814	316,055	339,148	331,515

1.3.8 The table shows that the Authority expects to borrow in later years to finance the capital programme. This is because there is a significant proportion of the capital programme financed by Prudential Borrowing, and an expected reduction in overall balance sheet resources.

1.3.9 Affordable borrowing limit: The Authority is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. 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

	2023/24 Estimate £000	2024/25 Estimate £000	2025/26 Estimate £000	2026/27 Estimate £000	2027/28 Estimate £000	2028/29 Estimate £000
Operational Boundary						
Borrowing	297,500	335,250	372,000	382,000	395,000	377,500
Other Long Term Liabilities (inc PFI)	194,750	183,500	171,500	159,500	150,000	136,500
Total External Debt	492,250	518,750	543,500	541,500	545,000	514,000
Authorised Limit						
Borrowing	312,500	350,250	387,000	397,000	410,000	392,500
Other Long Term Liabilities inc PFI	197,250	186,000	174,000	162,000	152,500	139,000
Total Long Term Debt	509,750	536,250	561,000	559,000	562,500	531,500

- Further details on borrowing is within sections 2.7 and 2.8 of the Treasury Management Strategy

1.3.10 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.

1.3.11 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

	31.3.2023 Outturn £000	31.3.2024 Forecast £000	31.3.2025 Estimate £000	31.3.2026 Estimate £000	31.3.2027 Estimate £000	31.3.2028 Estimate £000	31.3.2029 Estimate £000
Near-term investments							
Local Authorities	10,000	18,000					
Secured Investments	10,000						
Money market funds	35,780	21,190	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,500	26,500
Longer-term investments							
Strategic pooled funds - CCLA Property	15,000	13,595	13,595	13,595	13,595	13,595	13,595
TOTAL	70,780	52,785	40,095	40,095	40,095	40,095	40,095

- Further details on treasury investments are within section 2.7 of the treasury management strategy statement 2024/25.

1.4. Risk management:

1.4.1 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 within section 2.8 of the treasury management strategy.

1.5 Governance:

1.5.1 Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Director of Finance and staff, who must act in line with the treasury management strategy approved by Audit Committee. Quarterly reports on treasury management activity are presented to Audit Committee. The audit committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

1.6 Other Liabilities

1.6.2 The Council has set aside £12.8m provisions for potential insurance claims and other potential liabilities.

1.6.2 Additionally, the Council has identified the following Contingent Liabilities as at 31 March 2023.

a) Stock Transfer Warranties

The Council agreed to a number of warranties under the stock transfer agreements with First Choice Homes Oldham (FCHO) and other housing providers. Such arrangements give rise to a possible obligation of the Council, which will be confirmed upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of the invocation of the warranties.

b) Historical Disputes

There is the potential that unforeseen legal claims based upon past actions that could give rise to a possible future financial obligation for the Council.

- Further details on liabilities and guarantees are within Note 28 and Note 21 of the 2022/23 statement of accounts.

1.7 Governance:

1.7.1 Decisions on incurring new provisions are taken by Senior Officers in consultation with the Director of Finance. The risk of liabilities crystallising and requiring payment is monitored by the Finance Directorate and reported as part of the Council's regular Budget Monitoring reports. Any liabilities or guarantees entered into which are anticipated to be over £250k will need to be reported to Cabinet.

1.8. Revenue Budget Implications

1.8.1 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. The net revenue budgets were approved by Council 1 March and will be updated before being presented to GS&R Scrutiny Board

Table 10: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 forecast	2024/25 budget *	2025/26 budget	2026/27 budget	2027/28 budget	2028/29 budget
Financing costs (£000)	24,124	21,038	29,943	35,831	39,916	39,315	43,299
General Fund (£000)	317,743	296,852	296,185	310,942	315,701	321,620	333,634
Proportion of net revenue stream	7.59%	7.09%	10.11%	11.52%	12.64%	12.22%	12.98%

2.0 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement

2.1 General Principles and Practices

2.1.1 Local Authorities are required to set aside 'prudent' provision for debt repayment where they have used borrowing or credit arrangements to repay that debt in future years. The amount charged to the revenue budget for the repayment of debt is known as 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 former Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's Guidance on Minimum Revenue Provision most recently issues 2018.

2.1.2 The broad aim of Government Guidance is to ensure that capital expenditure is financed over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or in the case of borrowing supported by Government Revenue Support Grant, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of that grant.

2.1.3 The Government 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 and reported to the Council Meeting. The following statement incorporates options recommended in the Guidance and the Council ensures that the chosen options are prudent.

2.2 Link to Asset Life/Economic Benefit

2.2.1 Where capital expenditure on an asset is financed wholly or partly by borrowing or credit arrangements, MRP will normally be determined by reference to asset life, economic benefit or Government Guidance.

2.2.2 For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008, MRP will be determined in accordance with the former regulations that applied on 31 March 2008.

2.2.3 To the extent that expenditure cannot be linked to the creation/enhancement of an asset and is of a type that is subject to estimated life periods that are referred to in Government guidance these periods will generally be adopted by the Council.

2.2.3 Where certain types of capital expenditure incurred by the Council are not capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure.

2.2.4 Whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the main component of expenditure and will only be divided up in cases where there are two or more major components with substantially different useful economic lives.

2.3 Methods for Calculating MRP

2.3.1 Any of the methods for calculating MRP that are set out below may be used. MRP will commence in the financial year after the completion of assets rather than when expenditure is incurred. All methods, with the exception of the approach taken to

Previously Supported General Fund Borrowing are based on Asset Life/Economic Benefit. These methods include but are not limited to:

The Annuity Method

- 2.3.2 This calculation seeks to ensure the revenue account bears an equal annual charge (for principal and interest) over the life of the asset by taking account of the time value of money. Since MRP relates only to 'principal', the amount of provision made annually gradually increases during the life of the asset. The interest rate used in annuity calculations will be referenced to either prevailing or average PWLB rates.

Equal Instalments of Principal

- 2.3.3 MRP is an equal annual charge calculated by dividing the original amount of borrowing by the useful life of the asset.

Previously Supported General Fund Borrowing

- 2.3.4 General Fund Borrowing that was previously supported through the Revenue Support Grant (RSG) system will be provided for in equal annual instalments over a 50-year period commencing 1 April 2016. As at 1 April 2016, the value of this borrowing equalled £137,119,251 and results in an equal annual minimum revenue provision of £2,742,385; the final instalment of which will be provided for by no later than 31 March 2066. In the event of:

- transfers of Capital Financing Requirement between the General Fund element and Housing element;
- additional voluntary revenue provision being made.

the annual MRP charge will be adjusted to ensure that full provision will continue to be made by no later than 31 March 2066.

Bespoke Repayment Profiles:

- 2.3.5 For assets acquired by leases or Private Finance Initiative (PFI), MRP will be determined as being equal to the element of the rent or charge that goes to write down the balance sheet liability (notional or otherwise).
- 2.3.6 When former operating leases have been brought onto balance sheet due to the adoption of FRS16 Leases Accounting Standard, and the asset values have been adjusted for accruals, prepayments, premiums and/or incentives, then the annual MRP charges will be adjusted so that the total charge to revenue remains unaffected by the new standard.

2.4 Voluntary Revenue Provision

- 2.4.1 The Council has the option of making additional Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP) in addition to MRP. The Council may treat VRP as 'up-front' provision (having a similar impact to the early repayment of debt) and thus recalculate future MRP charges accordingly. Where the Council has made additional VRP's for debt repayment in previous years, in year MRP charges may be adjusted to reflect this provided it does not result in a negative MRP charge. To the extent charges are adjusted, current and future year's charges will be recalculated to ensure the Council continues to make prudent provision for debt repayment in relation to historic capital expenditure. The Council may in some circumstances apply VRP to relatively short-

life assets/expenditure in order to facilitate a reduction in the future base revenue budget needed to fund capital financing costs.

2.5 Local Exceptions to the Guidance

2.5.1 The Council reserves the right to determine useful life periods and prudent MRP in certain circumstances or where the recommendations of Government Guidance are not appropriate to local circumstances. Examples include:

Assets Under Construction

2.5.2 No MRP charge will be made until the financial year after that in which an item of capital expenditure is fully incurred and, in the case of a new asset comes into service use.

Loans to Third Parties and cashback guarantees

2.5.4 The Council has considered the Statutory Guidance, which recommends a 25-year repayment charge for loans to third parties and /or cashback guarantee and concluded that provision is not necessary. The Council considers an MRP charge is not necessary in respect of any loans made to third parties as the debt liability is covered by the existence of a debtor and the associated obligation to make repayments. Any loans given are subject to substantial due diligence process by both internal officers and were appropriate external advisors.

2.6 HRA Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

2.6.1 MRP will equal the amount determined in accordance with Government Guidance on MRP.

2.6.2 The basic MRP charge relating to the HRA CFR is therefore nil.

2.7 Estimated Capital Financing Requirement (CFR 31 March 2023)

2.7.1 Capital expenditure incurred during 2024/25 will not be subject to MRP charge until 2025/26 or later.

2.7.2 Based on the Authority's latest estimate of its capital financing, (CFR) on 31 March 2023, the budget for MRP has been set as follows:

Table 11:

	31.3.2024 Estimated CFR £000	2024/25 Estimated MRP £000
Capital Expenditure before 01.04.2008	115,180	2,742
Capital Expenditure after 01.04.2008	181,590	9,176
Unsupported capital expenditure after 31.03.2008		
Leases and Private Finance Initiative	193,752	11,365
Transferred Debt	5	5
Loans to other bodies repaid in instalments		
Voluntary Overpayments (or use of voluntary overpayments)		
Total	490,527	23,288

