WELWYN HATFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL COUNCIL – 2 FEBRUARY 2022 FOR DISCUSSION AS PART OF ITEM 8 – BUDGET PROPOSALS AND MEDIUM-TERM FORECASTS 2022/23

PROPOSED BUDGET AMENDMENT FROM LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

Proposed budget amendment: That a garage site disposals programme be established to transfer sites to the value of £4.5m per annum to the Housing Revenue Account for the next three years to:

- increase land supply for the provision of social housing (200 units);
- provide capital receipts to the General Fund; and,
- reduce borrowing costs associated with borrowing.

That the reduction to borrowing costs be utilised to:

- fund a new role of Climate Change Officer. Their responsibility would include training other council officers in energy saving options and climate change initiatives: and.
- generate additional efficiencies for the council in the longer term.

To utilise the strategic initiatives reserve to start the programme and repay most of the upfront investment by year four.

Section 151 Officer Comments regarding proposed amendment

Members will recall that this proposal was presented at the 1 February 2021 Council meeting. This proposal was also discussed at the Budget Task and Finish Panel in December 2021. The following comments provides an overview of the updates discussed at the Task and Finish Panel on the asset strategy and information on garage sites. Information has also been set out on climate change and the financial implications associated with the proposed amendment.

Asset Strategy Update

The council is in the process of establishing an asset strategy. This is scheduled to be presented to Cabinet in March 2022 for consideration, followed by presenting the recommended garage disposal criteria shortly afterwards.

This strategy will inform the basis of recommendations around a garage disposals programme. As this work has not yet been completed, the following financial implications are based on a series of high-level assumptions. As such, there is a level of risk built into the forecasts, and these are outlined in more information through this section.

During the later part of 2020/21 and through 2021/22, conditions surveys have been carried out on the majority of the councils operational and commercial assets. Unsurprisingly, due to the common age of many of the council's buildings, the conditions surveys have identified a substantial number of works required over the next 10 years, where key components such as plant are coming to the end of their useful lives. This is demonstrated with the need for replacement plant at campus west and campus east and the swim centre, which the council were fortunate to be able to obtain around £2m of funding for through the national decarbonisation scheme.

Included in the budget proposals for 2022/23 is a capital budget for the year one condition survey works, but future years have not yet been included to allow time to fully review the surveys and devise a long term planned works programme and funding strategy for these.

One of the key actions that will be in the asset strategy is to develop a 10 year programme of works, and more importantly a funding strategy for these.

Part of the strategy for funding will of course be external funding, with the recent example of the decarbonisation schemes, which were successful in part, due to the age and inefficiency of the heating at those sites.

However, the council will not attract funding for a large number of the required works, and a review of assets and release of capital value where appropriate to help fund works will be one of the key options available.

Until this programme has been developed, it is unclear how this proposal may impact on the funding strategy for the works required in the conditions surveys.

Garage Review Update

Since February 2021, work has commenced on pulling together data on our garage sites, including occupancy, size, location, site proximity, and conditions. Other factors are also being gathered such as parking issues in the area, fly tipping and anti-social behaviour. It is clear from the data gathered to date, that there are more opportunities in Hatfield for rationalisation, as occupancy is noticeably lower in Hatfield than it is in Welwyn Garden City.

Once the asset strategy is considered, a report would then be presented to set out a garage rationalisation programme with recommendations on the key criteria to be used to determine which sites would be most suited for disposal.

There may be opportunities to transfer some sites to the HRA for development of housing, but these sites are actually very resource intensive to deliver and it unlikely the council could deliver housing at pace with multiple small sites, so the council would need to be very selective in the sites that were chosen to retain and build on, with the others being considered for disposal on the open market.

In terms of the open market, it would be reasonable to test the market for the disposal of garage sites and understand the demand for such sites. Disposing of too many sites in one year may risk flooding the market, and depress site values. Consideration would be required on the level of the internal resource required to undertake disposals. Each site would require valuation and agreement on disposal strategy (such as whether the sale is conditional or unconditional on obtaining planning), marketing, assessment of bids, and then legal resources for the actual sale.

Climate Change Update

When considering these proposals, it is important for members to understand the Council's current approach to Climate Change, and some of the items delivered under this approach.

The Council has a legacy of involvement in climate change. Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council signed the Nottingham Declaration in September 2006 and in doing so acknowledged the overwhelming evidence of climate change and that this change will bring increasingly adverse effects on our community, economy and our environment. The Council also pledged to pro-actively tackle climate change in the borough and work with others to reduce carbon emissions, which is attributed to be one of the main causes of climate change.

Climate change is a cross-cutting topic, meaning that every councillor, Director, Head of Service and senior officer will be expected to understand the key issues and embed them into policies, day-to-day activities and recommendations to committees.

The Council's response to the climate change agenda includes having an Executive Member champion (Cllr Fiona Thomson), a cross-party Member Group, a Head of Service lead in the Head of Planning. The Head of Planning job incorporates climate change as one of the key tasks of the role. There is also a wider officer group established, which includes representatives from all service areas, to carry out the actions in the council's Climate Change Strategy.

The Head of Planning works collectively and collaboratively with officers drawn from across the council to deliver the strategy and action plan to deliver the strategy objectives, notably to achieve zero net carbon by 2030. Those officers will also work within the Herts Climate Change and Sustainability Group to share best practice and achieve economies of scale wherever possible. This is because it is recognised that no one agency can own the entire climate change agenda.

Both the Economic Development Officer and the Climate Change and Energy Efficiency Officer work closely to deliver many of the strategy's actions and those which are likely to result in the greatest reduction of carbon emissions.

The Council rolled out a programme of carbon literacy training to provide councillors and officers with a base understanding of this issues and challenges ahead.

Some of the actions that have been delivered since February 2021 include (a full list is presented to the Member Climate Change Group):

- Approved a climate change strategy
- Created a climate change action plan
- Successfully applied for funding to decarbonise three council buildings, one of which works are complete, and the other two due for completion in the coming months.
- Applied for tranche three of the decarbonisation scheme and included a sum in the budget proposals to deliver these projects should the grant applications be successful.
- Provided energy efficiency audits and advice to businesses on energy efficiency measures.
- Provided grant funding to local businesses to support with carbon reduction measures.
- Signed up to the Hertfordshire Climate Change & Sustainability Partnership's action plans on Transport, Carbon Reduction and Water.
- Joined the Hertfordshire Solar Panel Bulk Buy Scheme, enabling residents to access solar panel installations at lower prices due to economies of scale.
- Commenced procurement of replacement electric pool vehicles
- Subscribed to the Energy Saving Trust (EST), Energy Saving App aimed at helping householders identify how to reduce energy use around the home, saving residents money and reducing their carbon emissions.
- Installed 16 electric vehicle charging points after a successful grant application, with a larger project included in the draft budget proposals for installation of additional charging points.
- Provided Carbon literacy training to members and officers.
- Built additional charging points into the councils own development schemes (such as the Hatfield Multi Story Car Park), along with passive infrastructure to enable quicker installation of additional points as demand increases over time.
- Identified a potential site to deliver up to 30 new net carbon homes as part of the Affordable Homes Programme. If this proceeds it would be in partnership with Eastern New Energy, who will part fund it via the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) grant funding.
- Ensured proposals for new ANPR vehicles included in the budget proposals will be fully electric.
- Amended the Estate Management Scheme (EMS) guide to allow solar panels to reduce restrictions on installations on solar panels for properties in the Estate Management Area. The budget proposals include the proposed charges for the EMS scheme, and environmental projects will not be charged a fee.
- Planting over 2,000 plus trees to create pocket woodlands in the Black Fan, as part of the Local Authority Tree Fund for which the council was successful in receiving funding.

Financial Implications of Budget Amendment Proposal

The following financial implications are based on a series of high-level assumptions. As such, there is a level of risk built into the forecasts, and these are outlined in more information through this section.

Based on an average garage value of £18k per unit, the £4.5m disposals target would equate to around 250 garages, the equivalent of at least 10 sites per annum.

The council appropriated five garage sites in 2020 to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). Each disposal requires an assessment, a valuation, the termination of tenancies, the set-up of new tenancies for any agreed transfers, legal processes and site management until transfer. Since appropriation, two of these schemes are now being delivered on site, the other three sites have not yet received planning approvals as designs have been challenging due to access constraints on the sites.

Based on the work undertaken in 2020 to appropriate 5 sites, it is anticipated that 10 sites would not require any additional resources within the General Fund, although this would need to be closely monitored.

However, based on the speed of delivery and resourcing requirements of the sites previously appropriated, to deliver at a pace of 10 sites per year in the HRA, there would be a requirement for additional resources within the HRA. These additional resources would need careful consideration as part of the viability assessments of each site.

A high-level summary of the financial impacts to the General Fund is as follows. The full financial impact of these implications would not be seen until 2026/27.

Although the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) only runs until 2025/26, five years are shown to show the full ongoing impact to the general fund:

Item	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Climate Change Officer*1	£50k	£52k	£54k	£56k	£58k
Income losses on disposals *2	£65k	£120k	£190k	£190k	£190k
Reduced borrowing costs *3	(£45k)	(£135k)	(£225k)	(£270k)	(£270k)
Management and maintenance	(£8k)	(£16k)	(£31.5k)	(£39k)	(£39k)
*4					
Total cost / (cost reduction)	£62k	£21k	(£12.5k)	(£63k)	(£61k)
Strategic Initiative Reserve *5	(£62k)	(£21k)	£12.5k	£63k	0
Reduction to efficiency targets	0	0	0	0	(£61k)
*6					

^{*1 –} An assumed starting cost of £50k per annum has been assumed including oncosts. Actual salary will dependent on job design and evaluation, and may lead to the costs being higher or lower than the assumptions made.

- *2 Income losses have been modelled on the basis of a starting position of 80% occupancy, rising to 83% occupancy by 2023/24 in line with current MTFS. Inflationary increases of 2% per annum have also been included in the calculations. Importantly, losses have been modelled on an assumption of 50% of tenants being able to be relocated to alternative garage sites. This could vary widely by site and will in reality be dependent on proximity of alternative sites, occupancy rates and tenant desire to relocate.
- *3 Reduced borrowing costs have been calculated using an average rate of 2%, and an even profile of disposals throughout each year. This means the full year impact of reductions to borrowing costs are not realised until the following financial year.
- *4 A reduction to management and maintenance has been assumed based on a direct apportionment of costs. There may be some small additional costs associated with the implementation of the larger changes in 2024/25, but this would need to be considered during that financial year.
- *5 The proposals make use of the Strategic Initiatives earmarked Reserve to provide the initial investment that would be required to fund the proposal. The proposal then seeks to reinvest savings in years three and four to replenish the reserve. The net impact on Earmarked Reserves over the four year period is a use of £7.5k.
- *6 Although the MTFS does not run to this year, the full year impact for year five has been included to show the ongoing efficiency that would be built into the base budget once there are no further movements to/from the Strategic Initiatives Earmarked Reserve in relation to the proposals.

In addition to the above assumptions, it is important to note that the disposals programme and climate change officer are not intrinsically linked. Therefore if it transpired it was not possible to achieve £4.5m in disposals per annum, that there may be an element of the role which would need to be funded through increases to the savings requirement.

In relation to the HRA, as outlined, sites would first need to be identified and assessed as viable schemes before transfer.

As part of the assessment, consideration would need to be given to the overall cost of development. Due to the uncertainties around which sites might be selected and the site criteria that will be used to select sites, it is not possible to determine what may be able to be developed and therefore it is not possible to determine budget requirements.

If this proposal is approved, once sites have been selected and assessed as viable, a report will need to be returned to Council to request a supplementary budget. However, dependant on the timing of this, it may be possible to fund initial works from the general affordable homes programme budget and incorporate longer term development costs into the 2023/24 budget.

These sites are generally more resource intensive to manage, and consideration would also need to be given to the resources within the team delivering the affordable homes programme. However, on the assumption that schemes selected and recommended are considered viable, these costs will be factored into the budgets presented for approval for the schemes.

Once determined, these costs and associated income would also need to be incorporated into the councils 30-year HRA business plan.

Should a site not be viable for disposal for development of affordable housing, it may still be viable for a market disposal. The value obtained would be the same for the sites but would require disposal on the open market and a competitive process. This process would be more resource intensive.

There is also a budget for garage forecourt and roofing works within the capital programme. These works are for a rolling programme of safety and improvement works, and it is not anticipated the proposals would have a material impact on this programme in the medium term.

These budget proposals would change a number of items within the budget report, including minor adjustments to text within the covering report and MTFS (including reference to the disposal programme in our revenue strategies, financing strategies and reserve summaries). These details would be recommended to be delegated to the Section 151 Officer to update, but the key tables members would need to note and consider as part of these proposals are included in the following pages.

General Revenue Fund Amendments

• The proposals would amend appendix A as follows:

WELWYN HATFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL			App	pendix A1
GENERAL FUND SUMMARY 2022/23				
	Original	Forecast	Original	Year On
	Budget	Outturn	Budget	Year
Description	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23	Change
	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000	£ '000
Head of Resources	1,323	5,353	1,791	468
Head of Environment	6,953	7,768	7,411	458
Head of Policy and Culture	1,352	2,581	1,262	(89)
Resources, Environment and Cultural Services	9,628	15,702	10,464	836
Head of Law and Administration	2,281	2,246	2,314	33
Head of Planning	1,096	1,116	1,040	(56)
Head of Public Health and Protection	1,336	1,413	1,251	(85)
Public Protection, Planning and Governance	4,712	4,775	4,604	(108)
Head of Community and Housing Strategy	2,217	2,152	2,230	14
Housing and Communities	2,217	2,152	2,230	14
Budgets of the Corporate Management Team	1,598	1,513	1,642	45
Net Controllable Income and Expenditure	18,155	24,142	18,942	787
Net Recharge to the Housing Revenue Account	(5,066)	(5,176)	(5,485)	(418)
Net General Fund Expenditure	13,089	18,966	13,457	368
Income from Council Tax	(11,312)	(11,312)	(11,641)	(329)
Plus/Less Council Tax collection fund deficit/(surplus)	148	148	213	65
Business Rates Income	(3,812)	(4,612)	(3,930)	(118)
Plus/Less Rates collection fund deficit/(surplus)	522	9,476	(1,153)	(1,675)
New Homes Bonus and other grants	(609)	(609)	(712)	(103)
Lower Tier Services Grant	(124)	(124)	(131)	(7)
Services Grant	0	0	(201)	(201)
Covid Support Grant	(610)	(910)	0	610
Other Operating Income and Expenditure				
Less Interest and Investment Income	(30)	(30)	(30)	0
Net interest income from Now Housing	(40)	(40)	(100)	(60)
Plus capital financing	949	949	1,049	100
Borrowing Interest	420	420	490	70
Parish Precepts	1,787	1,787	1,894	107
Net Total before movements in reserves	378	14,109	(796)	(1,174)
Contribution (from) / to Covid Earmarked Reserves	0	(425)	250	250
Contribution (from) / to Earmarked Reserves	520	(3,969)	(321)	(841)
Contribution (from) / to Earmarked Reserves - Collection				
Fund	0	(8,624)	940	940
Contribution (from) / to GF balances	(898)	(1,091)	(73)	825
Key of variance column = (Decrease in expenditure/in	crease in ir	come), incr	ease in exp	penditure/
reduction in income				
Opening Ceneral Fund Ralances	6,902	6,902	5,811	
Opening General Fund Balances Use of General Fund Balances	(898)	(1,091)	(73)	
Closing General Fund Balances	6,004	5,811	5,738	
closing conterail and balances	0,004	3,011	3,730	

• Appendix B1 would be amended as follows:

Director and Head of Service Summaries - Budo Corporate Director (Resources, Environment a	Appendix B1 es)		
Head of Resources			
	Original	Original	Vaar On
	Original	Original	Year On
D	Budget	Budget	Year
Description	2021/22	2022/23	Change
-	£'000	£ '000	£ '000
Employees	3,284	3,665	380
Premises Related	1,793	1,993	200
Transport Related	38	31	(6
Supplies and Services	1,148	1,171	23
Third Party Payments	4,947	4,950	(4.204
Transfer Payments	28,323	23,929	(4,394
Income	(38,210)	(33,949)	4,262
Controllable Costs	1,323	1,791	468
Analysis of Controllable Costs			£ '000
Original Budget 2021/22			1,323
Growth:			
Increase in National Insurance			19
Corporate provision for NI increases for third party	y payments.		172
Efficiencies:			
Resources Processes Review			(10
Business Centres Restructure			(8
Cleaning baseline reset			(3
Decarbonisation Projects - Campus East			(14
Estates baseline reset			(54
Insurance Savings			(15
Bank and Giro Charges baseline reset			(10
Further Priniting Reductions			(5
Inflation and Other Changes:			
Salaries Inflation and Turnover			70
Net losses associated with garage disposals prog	ramme		57
Contractual and Premises Inflation			132
Utlities Inflation			45
Inlationary income increases			(143
Modernisation Team centralisation			90
Virements between service areas			145
Original Budget 2022/23			1,791

• Appendix B5 would be amended as follows:

Director and Head of Service Summaries - Bu Corporate Director (Public Protection, Plannir	Appendix E		
corporate birector (Fublic Frotection, Flamin	icej		
Head of Planning			
Description	Original Budget 2021/22 £ '000	Original Budget 2022/23 £ '000	Year On Year Change £ '000
Employage		1,853	
Employees Premises Related	1,656		198 0
	8	1 8	0
Transport Related Supplies and Services	275	250	(25)
Third Party Payments	14	13	(0)
Transfer Payments	0	0	0
Income	(858)	(1,085)	(228)
Controllable Costs	1,096	1,040	(56)
Analysis of Controllable Costs Original Budget 2021/22			£ '000 1,096
Fixed Term Growth:			1,000
One off planning appeal			50
Growth:			
Increase in National Insurance			13
Climate Change Officer			50
Efficiencies:			
Introduction of Estate Management Fees			(57)
Planning fees			(100)
Insourcing of Planning Support			(15)
Planning Application Fees (PPA)			(10)
Planning monitoring Fees (CIL)			(30)
Inflation and Other Changes:			
Salaries Inflation and Turnover			88
Contractual Inflation			3
Inlationary income increases			(3)
Virements between service areas			(46)
Original Budget 2022/23			1,040

- Appendix A2 would be amended to increase the Strategic Initiatives Earmarked Reserve drawdown by £62k.
- Appendix D would be amended to reflect fixed term growth of £62k in relation to these proposals.

Housing Revenue Account Amendments

 The proposals would not immediately impact on the HRA budget. Any amendments required would be based upon selected viable schemes and would need to be returned for decision at a later date.

Capital Programme Amendments

- The proposals would not immediately impact on the capital programme budget. It has been assumed the proposals would not slow down existing programmes on garage improvements. Any amendments required to the affordable homes programme would be based upon selected viable schemes and would need to be returned for decision at a later date.
- The capital financing would need to be amended to reflect lower borrowing, therefore appendix J would be amended to:

Capital Financing Summary					,	ppendiz J
	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000
GEN	IERAL FUN	D			Т	
General Expenditure	34,843	10,978	1,381	1,471	1,385	1,415
Capital Receipts and Reserves	(3,511)	(4,285)	(789)	(879)	(793)	(823)
Capital Grants and Contributions	(15,264)	(2,998)	(592)	(592)	(592)	(592)
Revenue Contribution to Capital	(196)	(2,000)	002)	0	002)	(002)
Borrowing Requirement for Before MRP	15.872	3,695	0	0	0	0
Minimum Revenue Provision	(817)	(940)	(1,213)	(1,213)	(1,213)	(1,213)
Appropriations to the HRA for Garages	(4.1)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(4,500)	(,,=)	(4,2.10)
Net Change in Borrowing Requirement for Year excludin	15,055	(1,745)	(5,713)	(5,713)	(1,213)	(1,213)
Now Housing Loans	11.548	60,570	12,033	11.056	370	2,430
Net Change in Borrowing Requirement for General Fund	26,603	58,825	6,320	5,343	(843)	1,217
Cumulative Borrowing Requirement at year end - General	49,672	47,909	42,178	36,447	35,217	33,986
Cumulative Borrowing Requirement at year end - Now Housing	13,985	74,555	86,588	97,644	98,014	100,444
Cumulative Borrowing Requirement at year end - Total	63,657	122,464	128,766	134,091	133,231	134,430
Capital Reserves Balance at year end	4,891	5,201	4,522	3,738	3,040	2,312
Capital Grants Balance at year end	3,158	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880	1,880
HOUSING R	EVENUE A	CCOUNT				
	I				Т	
Total Expenditure	52,514	57,415	38,154	30,399	33,006	32,406
Loan Repayment	21,400	22,700	24,200	25,800	27,500	29,300
Capital Receipts and Reserves	(17,640)	(18,490)	(19,004)	(19,328)	(19,558)	(20,143)
Restricted 141 Capital Receipts	(11,406)	(7,150)	(2,800)	(2,110)	(2,960)	(2,960)
Capital Grants and Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue Contribution to Capital	(5,582)	(6,257)	(7,346)	(7,990)	(9,540)	(9,123)
Appropriaitons from the General Fund for Garages		4,500	4,500	4,500		
Borrowing Requirement for Year	39,286	52,718	37,704	31,271	28,448	29,480
	050.000	000.050	000.055	000.000	000 771	222.27
Cumulative Borrowing Requirement at year end	259,833	289,850	303,355	308,826	309,774	309,954
Capital Reserves and Grants Balance at year end	3,059	1	1,184	2,946	3,292	3,522

Medium Term Financial Strategy

• Table 2.2a would be amended as follows:

	2022/23 Budget £'000	2023/24 Forecast £'000	2024/25 Forecast £'000	2025/26 Forecast £'000
Cont Of Consider				
Cost Of Services	44.070	44.040	40.000	45.704
Employees	14,279	14,612	16,228	15,781
Premises	3,832	3,901	3,948	4,020
Supplies and Services	4,643	4,549	4,576	4,655
Transport	96	97	98	98
Third Party Payments	14,572	14,863	15,160	14,464
Transfer Payments	23,929	23,929	23,929	23,929
Income	(42,367)	(42,983)	(43,571)	(44,017)
Net Recharge to HRA	(5,527)	(5,637)	(5,750)	(5,865)
Net Cost of Services	13,457	13,331	14,625	14,074
Impact of previous savings			(1,514)	(1,895)
Revised Net Cost of Services	13,457	13,331	13,111	12,179
Other Income and Expenditure				
Income from Council Tax	(11,535)	(11,823)	(12,119)	(12,422)
Business Rates Retention	(3,930)	(2,950)	(3,009)	(3,069)
Collection Fund (Surplus)/Deficit	(940)	1,935	0	0
New Homes Bonus Grant	(712)	0	0	0
Lower Tier Services Grant	(131)	0	0	0
New Services Grant	(201)	0	0	0
Funding – Transitional Protection Assumption	0	(500)	0	0
Interest Income (inc. Now Housing Interest)	(130)	(180)	(230)	(280)
Capital Financing (Leases, contributions to capital, interest, minimum revenue provision)	1,539	2,000	1,940	1,971
Parish Precepts	1,787	1,832	1,877	1,924
Contribution to Covid-19 Reserve	250	0	0	0
Contributions to/(from) Collection Fund Reserves	940	(1,935)	0	0
Contributions from other Earmarked Reserves	(197)	(195)	(1,191)	76
Total Other Income and Expenditure	(13,277)	(11,661)	(12,518)	(11,593)
Budget Gap (Single Year)	73	1,514	381	379
Budget Gap (Cumulative)		1,514	1,895	2,274

Table 3.2.7 showing the councils capital financing requirements, would be amended as follows:

	2022/23 £'m	2023/24 £'m	2024/25 £'m	2025/26 £'m	2026/27 £'m
General Fund	47.909	42.178	36.447	35.217	33.986
Loans to Now Housing	74.555	86.588	97.644	98.014	100.444
Housing Revenue Account	289.850	303.335	308.826	309.774	309.954
TOTAL CFR	412.314	432.121	442.917	443.005	444.384

Table F2.1 would be amended as follows:

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund CFR	36.495	52.109	50.346	44.615	38.884
Now Housing CFR	2.437	11.548	72.118	84.151	95.207
HRA CFR	245.587	259.833	289.850	303.335	308.826
Total CFR	284.519	323.490	412.314	432.121	442.917
Less: Other debt liabilities	(2.320)	(2.302)	(2.284)	(2.266)	(2.248)
Loans CFR	282.199	321.188	410.030	429.855	440.669
Less: Existing borrowing	(236.399)	(238.799)	(215.099)	(189.899)	(163.099)
Under/(Over) borrowing	45.800	82.389	194.931	239.956	277.570
Less: Usable reserves	(39.404)	(29.304)	(23.175)	(21.547)	(21.606)
Less: Working capital	(22.868)	(5.000)	(4.000)	(3.000)	(3.000)
New Borrowing (Cumulative)	0.000	(46.634)	(105.751)	(141.456)	(168.227)
New Borrowing (cumulative - Now Housing)	0.000	(11.548)	(72.118)	(84.151)	(95.207)
Investments	16.472	10.097	10.113	10.198	10.470

Both the operational and authorised borrowing boundaries would not require amendment, unless the sites were disposed of on the open market.