

REPORT TO EXECUTIVE

Date of Meeting: 3 October 2023

REPORT TO COUNCIL

Date of Meeting: 17 October 2023

Report of: Director Finance

Title: 2023/24 HRA Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 1

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Council

1. What is the report about?

To advise Members of the financial position of the HRA Revenue and Capital Budgets for the 2023/24 financial year after three months.

In addition to the budgetary over/under-spends reported to this committee, Appendix 1 also highlights areas of risk, so that Members are aware that certain budgets have been identified as being vulnerable to factors beyond the control of the Council, which may result in potential deviations from budget, and are therefore subject to close monitoring by officers.

2. Recommendations:

It is recommended the Executive note the report and Council notes and approves (where applicable):

- (1) the HRA forecast financial position for 2023/24 financial year; and
- (2) the revision of the HRA Capital Programme to reflect the reported variations detailed in Appendix 4

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 To formally note the HRA's projected financial position and to approve the reported variations to the HRA Capital Programme.

The Housing Revenue Account is a statutory account and local housing authorities have a duty to keep a HRA in accordance with proper accounting practices and to review the account throughout the year. Members are presented with a quarterly financial update in respect of the HRA and this is the first update for 2023/24.

4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources

4.1 The financial resources required to deliver both housing services to Council tenants and to invest in new and existing housing stock during 2023/24 are set out in the body of this report.

The impact on the HRA's available financial resources are set out in Appendix 3.

5. Section 151 Officer comments:

5.1. There is nothing significant to draw members' attention to in the report at the end of the first quarter.

6. What are the legal aspects?

6.1 The statutory requirement for a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is set out in Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Section 74 of the Act sets out the duty to keep a Housing Revenue Account as a ring-fenced fund and sets out the structure within which the HRA operates. Part VI of the Act sets out the detailed statutory provisions on the operation of the HRA, including credits to the account (income) and debits to the account (expenditure). Section 76 sets out the duty to prevent a debit balance on the HRA. The authority must implement proposals that will secure that the account for each financial year will not show a debit balance. Members will also note the provisions of Schedule 4 of the Act which sets out the requirements concerning 'The Keeping of the Housing Revenue Account'.

7. Monitoring Officer's comments:

This is a financial update report for members' information. As such, the monitoring officer would like to remind members that they are under an obligation to exercise their fiduciary duties carefully. The meaning of fiduciary duty can be summarised as a duty to conduct administration in a business-like manner with reasonable care, skill and caution and with due regards to the council's rate payers. When discharging their fiduciary duties councillors will need to consider the following:

- a) Prudent use of the council's resources, including the raising of income and the control of expenditure;
- b) Financial prudence both long and short term; and
- c) Striking a fair balance between the interest of the council tax payers on the one hand and the community interest and adequate and efficient services on the other hand.

8. Report details:

HRA BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 1

8.1 Background to the HRA

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) records expenditure and income relating to council dwellings and the provision of services to tenants. Housing authorities have a statutory duty to maintain a HRA account, which is primarily a landlord account, in order to account to their tenants for income and expenditure on council housing separately from other functions and services of the Council. This includes tenancy management, repairs and maintenance, council house building and council house retrofits.

8.2 Projected transfer from the working balance

	£
Approved Budgeted transfer from the working balance	2,541,730*
Supplementary budgets – Council approved 18th July 2023	300,000
Revised Budgeted transfer from the working balance	2,841,730

*2023/24 Approved Budget Represented By	£
85A1 MANAGEMENT	1,718,700
85A11 EDWARDS COURT	(110,210)
85A2 TENANCY SERVICES	1,764,880
85A3 SUNDRY LANDS MAINTENANCE	631,920
85A4 REPAIR & MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME	7,025,370
85A5 REVENUE CONTRIB TO CAPITAL	4,000,000
85A6 CAPITAL CHARGES	4,073,090
85A7 HOUSING ASSETS	2,551,980
85A8 RENTS	(21,012,110)
85B2 INTEREST	1,898,110
85B4 MOVEMENT TO/(FROM) WORKING BALANCE	(2,541,730)

The HRA has built up a working balance of £7.243 million as at 31 March 2023. This is higher than the £4 million contingency resolved to be retained. The HRA approved Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) plans to reduce the working balance, largely through significant revenue contributions to capital. This enables the built-up working balance to be used to fund the HRA capital programme towards planned works, retrofits and Council House building developments.

The revised budget deficit position of £2.842 million is due to a large anticipated revenue contribution of £4 million to capital.

8.3 The budget variances anticipated at Quarter 1, indicate that £2,654,730 will be taken from the working balance in 2023/24 – See appendix 2. This represents a movement of £187k compared to the revised budget £2,841,730 for 2023/24. The key budget deviations are explained below.

Budget Heading	Forecast Outturn Budget Variance at Quarter 1 (Under)/Overspend
Management	£100,000
<p>Officers Responsible: Assistant Director of Housing (AP) Assistant Director of Housing (LB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant decant costs – The continuing decants from Rennes House requires tenants to be compensated with home loss payments and other general financial support relating to their relocation costs. Decants are dependent upon the properties requested by the tenants becoming available and, in the year to date, we have managed to support additional tenants in readiness for the full vacation of Rennes House. 	
Tenancy Services	£13,000
<p>Officer Responsible: Assistant Director of Housing (LB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget anticipated 40 Right- to-Buy property sales in 2023/24. It is now anticipated that there will likely be closer to 30 Right-to-Buy sales during the year. This will result in a reduction of £13,000 of admin fee income. 	
Sundry Land Maintenance	(£300,000)
<p>Officers Responsible: Assistant Director of Housing (AP) Assistant Director of Housing (LB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget relating to expected action required due to Ash Die Back in trees on HRA land has been re-profiled to reflect new expectations around when the disease is likely to impact in Exeter. <p>Ash die back hasn't spread as pervasively since 2020 as originally expected, nonetheless industry expectations still put total disease impact rates at 90% and we know that the disease is now endemic in Devon and Exeter so remedial works will increase until the population has been impacted to its maximum extent.</p> <p>The £300k underspend brought forward from 2022/23 is unlikely to be needed until 2027/28 to 2029/30, beyond the period of the existing MTFP. Officers will continue to monitor the situation to ensure that there is appropriate budget provision for works needed.</p>	

Total budget (underspend)/overspend	(£187,000)
2023/24 HRA Deficit/ (Surplus)	£2,654,730

8.4 Impact on HRA Working Balance

The HRA Working Balance represents amounts set aside to help facilitate service improvements, repay debt or to provide investment in the stock in future financial years.

The forecast balance, as at 31 March 2024, is set out below:

Movement	2023/24
Opening HRA Working Balance, as at 1 April 2023	£7,243,104
Forecast transfer (from)/to the working balance for 2023/24	(£2,654,730)
Balance resolved to be retained (HRA contingency)	(£4,000,000)
Forecast Balance Available, as at 31 March 2024	£588,374

The significant transfer from the working balance anticipated for 2023/24 brings the working balance as at 31 March 2024 down closer to the HRA balance resolved to be retained of £4m.

8.5 HRA Available Resources over the Medium Term

The forecast HRA available resources for delivering both housing services and capital investment are set out in Appendix 3 for the period to 2026/27.

The total available resources is made up of several reserve balances; the HRA working balance, the Useable Capital Receipts reserve and the Major Repairs Reserve.

The HRA working balance is the movement on revenue budgets, contributions can be made from this reserve towards financing capital budgets in the form of 'Revenue Contributions to Capital'. The useable capital receipts reserve is made up of both the Right-to-Buy (RTB) receipts reserve and the Non-RTB receipts reserve; these reserves are available to finance capital spend, some restrictions apply. The Major Repairs Reserve is increased each year by the HRA depreciation charge to revenue, this reserve is then available to spend on the HRA capital programme.

The total forecast HRA available resources is impacted by variances in both revenue budgets detailed in section 8.3 above and variances in capital budgets detailed in section 8.9 below.

The forecast total available resources over the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) has improved by £200k since last reported at 2022/23 Outturn stage. This is largely as a result of the in-year savings as a result of the slow spread of ash die back.

Total available reserves over the MTFP are now expected to be £1.075 Million after deducting the £4 million balance resolved to be retained (HRA contingency).

8.6 HRA Debt

In October 2018 the Government formally removed the HRA debt cap, which restricted the amount of borrowing stock-holding local authorities could have for the purposes of the HRA. The lifting of the 'debt cap' means that local authorities are now able to borrow for housebuilding in accordance with the Prudential Code.

Executive on 8 October 2019 approved the first Council House Building Programme, which will deliver 100 new homes into the HRA at a cost of £18 million. On 5 April 2020, the Council took out a loan of £15.36 million from the PWLB to support this programme. The remaining £2.64 million will be funded by capital receipts.

As at 31 March 2023, the HRA's borrowing stood at £73.242 million. The total of the £15.360 million new loan and the former 'debt cap' level of £57.882 million.

The HRA currently has approval to borrow a further £3.9 million, this will likely be required in the next 12 to 24 months.

8.7 HRA Capital Programme

The 2023/24 HRA Capital Programme was approved by Council on 21 February 2023. Since that meeting the following changes have been made that have increased the 2023/24 programme.

Description	2023/24	Approval / Funding
HRA Capital Programme	£19,320,865	
Budgets carried forward from 2022/23 HRA Capital Programme	£3,068,800 £2,149,331	Executive – 4 April 2023 (Q3) Executive – 27 June 2023 (Q4)
Local Authority Housing Fund round 1	£2,890,024	Council - 13 th March 2023
Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (year 1)	£661,300	Executive – 27 June 2023
Local Authority Housing Fund round 2	£1,447,500	Council – 8 th August 2023

Revised HRA Capital Programme	£29,567,820	
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8.8 Performance

The current HRA Capital Programme is detailed in Appendix 4. The appendix shows a total forecast spend of £29,567,820 compared to the £19,320,865 approved programme; an increase of £10,247k. This is made up of re-profiling of capital spend in 22/23, and grants from the Local Authority Housing Fund and Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund.

8.9 Capital Budget Variances

The details of key (greater than +/- £50k) variances from budget are set out below. The Assistant Director of Housing (AP) will be able to provide further details in respect of these areas, if required. There are no projected variances as at Quarter 1.

8.10 Schemes to be deferred to 2024/25 and beyond

There are no schemes which have been identified as being wholly or partly deferred to 2024/25 as at Quarter 1.

9. Historic Council own build Final Accounts to 31 March 2024

9.1 The Council's own build properties at Rowan House and Knights Place form part of the overall Housing Revenue Account, but separate income and expenditure budgets are maintained in order to ensure that they are self-financing.

As the 21 units were built using HCA funding in conjunction with borrowing (£998k), they are accounted for separately in order to ensure that they self-financing. A separate COB working balance and Major Repairs Reserve are maintained until such time as a sufficient balance has been accumulated to repay the debt attributable to these properties, at which point the units can be accounted for with the wider HRA stock.

9.2 Key Variances from Budget

There are no projected variances to report at the end of Quarter 1. The budgeted transfer from the COB working balance of £32,070 is still projected to be achieved during 2023/24.

10. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

The Housing Revenue Account contributes to a key purposes, as set out in the Corporate Plan; Building great neighbourhoods.

11. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

For clarity, these are specific financial risks, alongside the risks captured in the corporate risk register.

It is not permissible for the HRA to go into an overall financial deficit position, it is therefore important to ensure that an adequate level of HRA balances is maintained as a

contingency against risks. The HRA resolve to retain a working balance at no less than £4 million to mitigate against financial risks.

Areas of budgetary risk are highlighted to committee as part of the quarterly budget monitoring updates.

12. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

12.1 Under the Act's Public Sector Equalities Duty, decision makers are required to consider the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other prohibited conduct;
- advance equality by encouraging participation, removing disadvantage, taking account of disabilities and meeting people's needs; and
- foster good relations between people by tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

12.2 In order to comply with the general duty authorities must assess the impact on equality of decisions, policies and practices. These duties do not prevent the authority from reducing services where necessary, but they offer a way of developing proposals that consider the impacts on all members of the community.

12.3 In making decisions the authority must take into account the potential impact of that decision in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

12.4 In recommending this proposal no potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act because there are no significant equality and diversity impacts associated with this decision.

13. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

We are working towards the Council's commitment to carbon neutral by 2030. The impact of each scheme is considered prior to approval.

14. Are there any other options?

None.

Director Finance, David Hodgson

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Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:

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