

**ASHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL
CAPITAL STRATEGY 2019/20 – 2023/24**

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Ashfield District Council's Corporate Capital Strategy is the policy framework document that sets out the principles to be used to guide the allocation of capital investment across all the Council's services and informs decisions on capital spending priorities contained within the Council's 5 year Capital Programme.
- 1.2 Capital investment is technically described as "Expenditure on the acquisition, creation, or enhancement of 'long term assets'". Capital investment seeks to provide long-term solutions to the Council's priorities and operational requirements. Expenditure for capital purposes therefore gives rise to new assets, increases the value and/or useful life of existing assets or, generates an income stream to the Council via non-treasury investments. Expenditure outside this definition will be, by definition, 'revenue' expenditure.
- 1.3 Most of the Council's long term assets are properties that are used in service delivery. The Council's land, buildings and infrastructure asset base of some 7,600 properties has a current use Balance Sheet value of £317m (2018/19 published accounts).
- 1.4 The Capital Strategy is presented to Council as a Policy Framework document, and links with the Treasury Management Strategy, Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) and the approved Capital Programme. Although this Strategy focuses on the Council's management of its own investment in assets, a wider view of capital investment throughout the area by both the public and private sectors will have a major influence on meeting Council aims and objectives.
- 1.5 The Capital Strategy (and specifically the Commercial Investment Strategy element of the Capital Strategy) are key drivers to secure the future financial sustainability of the Council.
- 1.6 The legal background to Capital Expenditure is contained in the Local Government Act 2003, particularly the following sections:
- S1 – power to borrow
 - S3 – affordable borrowing limit
 - S15 – regard to Guidance issued
- 1.7 Guidance is also issued by Government, the latest guidance issued by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government - MHCLG (formerly the Department of Local Government (DCLG)) being Investment Guidance (2018) and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Guidance (2018).

- 1.8 Council's should also comply with professional codes that are issued, the key ones being:
- CIPFA Prudential Property Investment (November 2018). This is new guidance issued after the previous Capital Strategy had been approved.
 - CIPFA Prudential Code (2017)
 - CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice (2017).
- 1.9 The Capital Strategy sets out a number of guiding principles. In considering the principles, the Council needs a balance between guidance and prescription to allow a flexible approach to be taken but reflective of times of uncertainty. This Strategy focuses on the key policies for the allocation of capital resources to schemes in line with Council priorities and statutory responsibilities. The management of the Council's operational Capital Programme which 'sits' under this Capital Strategy is also supported by the Council's approved Financial Regulations.
- 1.10 CIPFA Treasury Management Code 2017 states:
- 'Where a capital strategy is produced by a local authority this may include the setting of detailed treasury management policies, while being clear that overall responsibility remains with full Council.'
 - 'This organisation will ensure that all the organisation's investments are covered in the capital strategy, investment strategy or equivalent, (*that is this strategy for Ashfield District Council and contains both*) and will set out, where relevant, the organisation's risk appetite and specific policies and arrangements for non-treasury investments. It will be recognised that the risk appetite for these activities may differ from that for treasury management.'

2 Identifying Need

- 2.1 There are a number of internal and external influences that will affect the Council's Capital Strategy in the short, medium and long term.
- 2.2 External influences will include, but are not limited to potential partners such as central government, priorities of the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), County Council and the private sector.
- 2.3 Internal influences will be driven by the Council's Corporate Plan which sets out the Council's vision and priorities for the District and is available on the Council's website <https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/your-council/about-the-council/corporate-plan/>. A new Corporate Plan is developed every four years, the current corporate plan was approved by Council on the 26th September 2019.
- 2.4 The Council's Corporate Plan 2019-2023 sets out the following six priorities;
- Health & Happiness
 - Homes & Housing
 - Economic Growth & Place

- Cleaner & Greener
- Safer & Stronger
- Innovate & Improve

2.5 Aligned to the Corporate Plan are a number of subsidiary and complementary plans and strategies. Examples include;

- Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Treasury Management Strategy
- 30 Year HRA Business Plan
- Housing Strategy
- Digital Transformation Strategy
- Commercial Investment Strategy
- Service Plans

Capital investment will therefore be made in a range of areas to support the Council's core activities and priorities including asset investment to support its existing asset base and service plans, ICT and business improvement investment to support its Transformation programme. Investment in other delivery vehicles such as a Housing Company are being considered to deliver priorities regarding housing units.

3 Capital Scheme Prioritisation

3.1 Due to competing demands for limited resources, the Council prioritises capital investment based on a number of different factors such as:

- Its contribution to corporate priorities
- Whether it facilitates delivery of statutory or non-statutory and essential/non-essential services.
- The ability of the project to leverage additional funding, or secure a future income stream – therefore preference will be given to those projects with:
 - A payback of 10 years or less
 - A positive net present value over the life of the asset based on a discount rate reflecting use of capital resources (Treasury Green book figure 3.5 %)
- The affordability of the revenue implications of the project
- The risk of not undertaking the capital expenditure, eg Health and Safety implications or legislative requirements.

3.2 Non financial indicators can also be used, for example, there are many benefits to including sustainability or environmental criteria in the decision-making process when it comes to allocating capital resources. Outcomes (for example jobs created or safeguarded) and outputs (for example, number of new homes built) should also be considered.

4 Prudential Approach

4.1 The Prudential Code requires Councils to consider six things when it agrees its Capital Programme:

- Service objectives – are spending plans consistent with our aims and plans?
- Stewardship of assets – is capital investment being made on new assets at the cost of maintaining existing assets?
- Value for money – do benefits outweigh the cost?
- Prudence and sustainability – can the Council afford the borrowing now and in the future?
- Affordability – what are the implications for council tax? (revenue implications)
- Practicality – can the Council deliver the programme?

4.2 Prudence is a difficult concept to define. In deciding whether an investment decision is prudent there should, as a minimum, be an initial consideration of the relationship between:

- the capital cost and
- the business cost (being the revenue costs associated with the use of the asset).

4.3 The authority needs to consider whether this choice represents the best use of resources having looked at all available options. Above all, the authority should be confident that the preferred option is the best value for money, and the quality is sufficient to meet the Council's needs.

4.4 Investments in property are seen as medium to long term investments therefore the value for money is assessed on this basis to ensure that over a longer period of time the investment is value for money and provides a return to the Council which, as a minimum exceeds what could be earned through investing in Money Markets.

4.5 The question of affordability in relation to capital projects is easier to address as the list of cost components is easier to define. Whilst the list is not exhaustive, it will typically include:

- Capital Costs
 - Feasibility costs
 - Initial build/purchase
 - Disposal/demolitions/decommissioning costs
 - Project management costs - internal and external
 - Fees: Surveyors, Clerk of works
- Revenue costs
 - Ongoing rental charges
 - Ongoing facilities management charges
 - Utilities costs
 - Maintenance (planned and reactive)
 - Financing costs (where appropriate, Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and Interest costs)
 - staffing implications
 - Business Rates

- 4.6 Feasibility costs may be capitalised provided the scheme leads to the eventual construction of an asset, if not, any such costs incurred must be charged to revenue.
- 4.7 In assessing whether an investment is sustainable, the authority should consider:
- how it fits into any future policy or environmental framework
 - the future availability of resources to implement and continue to maintain any capital asset arising
 - the potential for changes in the need for the asset, e.g. demographic developments
 - the potential for changes in the nature of the driver, problem, or policy the capital expenditure is seeking to address.
 - The security on loans made
 - The liquidity of investments
- 4.8 In terms of Practicality, the Council must ensure it has the right skills and resources available at the right time to be able to fully resource and deliver its Capital Programme ambitions. Some of the projects may be specialist in nature and, as such, will require external expertise and support in order to deliver the schemes, including good project management skills.

5 Capital Funding

5.1 Capital Funding Sources:

- 5.1.1 The Council's Capital Programme is currently funded from the following sources;
- Capital Receipts
 - Prudential Borrowing
 - Developers Contributions e.g. s106 receipts
 - Partner contributions
 - Revenue Contributions/Reserves
 - Capital Grants e.g. Disabled Facilities Grant
 - Proportion of Housing Right to Buy receipts
 - Major Repairs Reserve (for Council Housing investments)
- 5.1.2 The Council can recycle capital receipts generated from the disposal of assets back to fund both General Fund and HRA capital projects. The Council also has in place a Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy (Originally approved October 2018) which may be used to support delivery of the Council's Transformation Programme.
- 5.1.3 However with limited property available for sale, capital receipts are gradually being eroded. And with continuing budgetary pressures being placed on the Council's General Fund the ability to use Direct Revenue Financing (use of

reserves) is reducing and consequently the Council may need to either find alternative sources or curtail its ambitions for capital spend in future years.

5.1.4 The Council owns a number of assets including investment properties and through on going monitoring of assets and stock condition information, the continuation of holding such assets is reviewed in the light of suitability and sufficiency and decisions are taken on whether to:

- Hold and continue to maintain and refurbish them, or
- Dispose of and generate a capital receipt for funding the Capital Programme.

5.1.5 The Council has entered into an agreement with the MHCLG in which the authority will recycle within a rolling 3 year period Right to Buy (RTB) receipts arising from retaining “additional” receipts from RTB disposals into new social housing dwellings within the District. The RTB receipts retained, must be applied to fund up to 30% of the capital costs of new build and acquisitions of affordable housing. The Council currently anticipates all receipts will be utilised on eligible schemes as and when they arise.

5.2 Prudential Borrowing

5.2.1 Under the Prudential Framework local authorities are free to make their own judgements as to whether new borrowing is affordable and prudent, subject to a duty to follow agreed professional principles, which are contained within the Prudential Code.

5.2.2 Prudential borrowing to fund capital projects may, depending on the nature of the capital investment, bring with it the need to make a charge to revenue to reflect the cost of borrowing. This includes Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) and interest. The MRP policy that applies to capital decisions funded by prudential borrowing is set out within the Council’s Treasury Management Strategy.

5.3 S106 Developer Contributions

5.3.1 Developer contributions are sought, as part of the planning application process to mitigate the impact of development and overcome what would otherwise be a potential reason to potentially refuse a planning application. These S106 Developer Contributions are a means of supporting infrastructure costs such as play areas, transport networks, schools, etc.

5.4 Housing Revenue Account

5.4.1 Capital commitments are funded via surpluses from within the Council’s Housing Revenue Account (HRA). The production of a 30 year HRA Business Plan, which is regularly reviewed, enables the funding needs of the Council’s housing stock to be planned for and accommodated.

5.4.2 The HRA originally had a debt cap which was set at £80.081m in 2012. However, the Government recently announced the removal of this cap

allowing Councils to once again borrow against the value of its housing stock for improving the existing stock as well as delivering new stock.

5.4.3 The HRA Capital Programme is to a large extent driven by the amount of surplus generated which in turn is influenced by:

- The amount of income raised from rents which for four years from 1/4/2016 has been limited by Government to a year on year decrease of 1%. Increases of CPI plus 1% will again be permissible from 2020/21.
- The number of Right to Buy sales that take place and impact on the HRA stock and therefore future rent income receivable.

5.4.4 The resulting HRA Capital Programme provides for renovation and improvement of existing housing stock, refurbishment and limited estate regeneration.

6 New Delivery Models

6.1 In response to reducing capital resources the Council has looked to new delivery models to continue its capital investment in the District, which levers in other partners and innovative financing. These include a Housing Company, which the Council may establish to deliver new affordable rented properties in the District.

6.2 In the context of the Capital Strategy, the Council is investing in property to produce an on-going revenue stream to contribute to the funding of the Council's revenue budget to sustain the delivery of key services to the District's residents. This capital expenditure will be funded where available, in the form of capital receipts and/or prudential borrowing.

6.3 At the time of writing the Council currently has a portfolio of 'investment properties' of around £36.243m generating gross investment income of £2.85m per annum. The purchase of the investment properties is funded by prudential borrowing and results in revenue costs of MRP and potentially interest. Prudential borrowing can be internal borrowing, against cash-backed reserves and working capital or external borrowing, loans from a third party. Interest costs are incurred where external borrowing is undertaken. The Council's strategy in respect of 'investment properties' is detailed in the Commercial Investment Strategy (Non- Treasury Management Investment Strategy) included at Annex 1.

6.4 In September 2019 both Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield were named in the list of 100 towns invited to develop proposals to receive funding through a Town Deal, with up to £25m available for each town. Sutton has also been included on the list of 100 towns which can apply for funding through the Future High Streets Fund (FHSF) of up to £25m which is a competitive process. Proposals and bids are currently being progressed.

7 The Current Capital Programme 2019/20 – 2023/24

7.1 A copy of the current 5 year Capital Programme can be found on the Council's website and the latest update to the Capital Programme was reported to Cabinet at November 2019. The current programme covers the following key areas and major schemes:

- Area schemes & General Fund Schemes
 - Investment Properties
 - Kirkby Leisure Centre
 - Purchase of Vehicles
- Housing Revenue Schemes
 - Decent Homes schemes
 - New Build and acquisitions of affordable housing
 - Davies Avenue Scheme – affordable housing

7.2 In assessing what schemes are included in the Capital Programme, the Council will ensure all schemes are properly appraised and prioritised through a scoring matrix as agreed by Council. This appraisal process will take account of the key criteria set out in this Strategy.

8 Service Enhancements & Building Asset Maintenance

8.1 The Council has a property land and buildings portfolio utilised for service delivery (eg leisure centres) and for operational delivery (offices and depots). It is important that these are maintained on a regular basis and receive upgrades and replacement if required when resources allow. This programme will be informed by the stock condition surveys alongside any service developments that may be proposed. It may also be required that some surplus assets are either disposed of (including demolition) if no longer fit for purpose or required.

8.2 As part of the agile working initiative opportunities for rationalisation of operational land and buildings may be identified. Equally, the retained operational land and buildings may require enhancement.

8.3 Included in the land and buildings portfolio are a number of Commercial Properties, which are providing an income stream to the Council. They are not deemed to be investments properties as they are held to support the economic development of Ashfield and are not held solely for returns or capital appreciation. The Council's risk exposure to be managed, in relation to these Commercial Properties include loss of income stream due to voids periods and maintenance costs.

9. Grants & Contributions

9.1 The Council will make contributions to 3rd party schemes (including Disabled Facility Grants) as partner funding contributions to schemes not being directly delivered by the Council, to meet statutory grant requirements or to support particular initiatives.

9.2 The Council will also, where appropriate, seek grant funding and contributions to support the delivery of capital schemes.

10 Vehicles and Fleet

10.1 The Council has a significant fleet in order to deliver its operational services. The Council has traditionally purchased outright all of its fleet including refuse collection vehicles, which require a significant up-front investment. Whilst the current capital programme continues with this approach, other funding methods will be evaluated and may also be utilised (e.g. lease, Contract Hire with Maintenance, etc) in order to achieve the most cost effective approach to vehicle provision.

11 Service Transformation & Invest to Save

11.1 The Council still faces significant shortfalls in its revenue budget in the Medium term. Therefore, it will continue to invest in technologies and programmes which deliver ongoing savings to the Council's finances. These schemes will require initial Capital investment but must demonstrate a payback and ongoing savings as part of the evaluation process. A business case will need to be made for all proposals, which must include a financial appraisal.

11.2 These schemes can range from enhancements to buildings to make them more energy efficient, to ICT investment, to service transformation programmes. Where available, capital receipts will be used to fund one-off revenue costs associated with the Transformation Programme, in accordance with the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Strategy.

12 Capital Project Delivery and Investment Risk Management

12.1 The Council, like all Council's is exposed to a broad range of risks:

- **Financial risks** related to the investment of the Council's assets and cash flow, market volatility, currency etc.
- **Macroeconomic risks** related to the growth or decline of the local economy, interest rates, inflation and to a lesser degree, the wider national and global economy amongst others.
- **Credit and counterparty risks** related to investments, loans to institutions and individuals and counterparties in business transactions.
- **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 significant purchases, new ventures, commercial interests and other areas of organisational change deemed necessary to help the Council meet its goals.
- **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.
- **Governance risks** related to ensuring that prudence and careful consideration sit at the heart of the Council's decision-making, augmented by quality independent advice and appropriate checks and balances that balance oversight and efficiency.

12.2 The Council must manage and mitigate these risks where possible but there is inherent risk in undertaking major Capital Projects (particularly acquisition of Investment Properties) and this needs to be recognised. Therefore, for each scheme, risk assessments and risk registers need to be prepared and monitored to ensure, as far as possible, risks are managed.

13 Governance & Monitoring

13.1 The Prudential Code sets out a clear governance procedure for the setting and revising of a Capital Strategy and Prudential Indicators i.e. this should be done by the same body that takes the decisions for the local authority's budget – i.e. Full Council.

13.2 The Prudential Code also states that decisions around capital expenditure, investment and borrowing should align with the processes established for the setting and revising of the budget. The Financial Procedure Rules (FPR) set out clear procedures for the approval of capital expenditure, including:

- approval of the capital programme – Full Council (FPRs para B.1)
- additions/changes to the capital programme – Cabinet/Council (FPRs para B.8)

13.3 The Audit Committee has delegated powers responsible for Governance and Treasury Management within the Council. They scrutinise and recommend an annual Treasury Management Strategy (incorporating an Investment Strategy and Borrowing Strategy) to Council for approval as part of the annual approval of budget. They also receive monitoring reports on Treasury activity and a year-end Annual Report.

13.4 The S151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that all matters required to be taken into account are reported to the decision-making body for consideration. They also have to declare that they consider the strategy to be prudent and affordable, are integrated into the Treasury Management Strategy and other Strategic Plans, and that all the revenue implications are included in the MTFS.

14 Knowledge and Skills

14.1 In order to deliver this Capital Strategy it is important that the Council employs and /or has access to competently skilled people in order to manage the delivery of the Capital Programme. The Council's S151 Officer has the overall responsibility for the Capital and Treasury Management activities so

needs to be professionally qualified and undertake ongoing CPD in these areas. This should be underpinned by experienced staff who can support the S151 Officer in meeting these requirements. Additionally, professional advice can be bought in from external providers. The Council currently retains Link Asset Services as its Treasury Management Advisors.

- 14.2 Training should also be provided to those Members and Officers that are involved in the monitoring and delivery of the Capital Strategy and Programme and this should be regularly updated. Appropriate project management training should also be provided to project leads, Officers and Members responsible for each of the Capital schemes.

**ASHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

1. Key Principles

- 1.1 The core function of the Council is to deliver statutory and other services to local residents. Reductions in government funding has required local authorities to look at the options for balancing the budget. Investing in property helps the Council to generate an additional on-going revenue income stream that it can then use to reduce its net costs of providing services.
- 1.2 This is achieved by buying property that has a tenant who pays rent to the owner of the property – the landlord. The tenant needs to be of good financial standing and the property and lease must meet certain standards such as being in a commercially popular location and have a number of years left on the lease providing a certain and contractually secure rental income stream into the future.
- 1.3 The Council funds the purchase of the property by prudential borrowing and/or use of Capital Receipts where these are available. The rental income paid by the tenant must exceed the cost of capital (MRP and interest). The annual surplus then supports the Council's budget position, and enables the Council to continue to provide services for local people.
- 1.4 Historically, property has proved to be one of, if not the best, investment in terms of capital growth over the last 50 years. If the Council owns the property for 20 years plus, and the property is managed and maintained appropriately, the Council can expect to see an increase in the value of the property as well as a net annual surplus of revenue.
- 1.5 The increase in value is realised when the property are sold. The sales proceeds from the sale of property result in a capital receipt for the Council. The capital receipt will be used to extinguish the debt outstanding in the Capital Financing Requirement in relation to the property sold, and the remaining capital receipt can be used to fund further capital investments or applied to revenue transformation costs under the Flexible Use of Capital Receipts Policy. In both cases, the additional capital receipt will support the delivery of services for local people.

Purpose

- 2.1 The Commercial Property Investment Strategy:
 - Clarifies the legal powers used to operate the Strategy and ensure continued compliance.
 - Sets out what the Council wants to achieve when acquiring property assets for investment purposes – primarily to provide an income stream with a margin over the cost of capital.

- Identifies criteria for acquiring and owning property assets for investment purposes to ensure risks are minimised.
- Includes an outline of the process involved in acquiring property assets for investment purposes.
- Is part of a wider policy framework supporting what the Council does and why.

2.2 Each acquisition will be evaluated on its merits to consider the relevant purpose(s), legal powers, financial powers and any other implications. The evaluation will address the potential within the market place for future uplift or loss in value of the asset being considered for acquisition, as well as the security of income from the tenant in occupation.

3. Legal Powers

3.1 Local authorities have very wide powers to acquire, sell, appropriate and develop land, such that it is rare to need to use the powers in the Localism Act 2011. Specific property related powers are very wide and include the following:

- Sections 120 to 123 of the Local Government Act 1972
- Section 227, Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Section 233, Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Local Authorities (Land) Act 1963 (development)
- Housing Act 1985
- Sections 24-26 Local Government Act 1988

3.2 There are various powers that would usually be sufficient for the Council to undertake any property acquisition, sale or related project in its area where at least part of the motivation is connected with the broad benefit or improvement of its area, as it is in the case of this strategy.

3.3 Section 120 of the Local Government Act 1972 to acquire land (inside or outside of their area) for the purposes of any of their functions, and then this gives us the power to borrow as contained in Section 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 - A local authority is empowered to borrow money for any purpose relevant to its functions under any enactment.

4. Objectives of the investment activity

4.1 Acquisition to generate an income stream is a natural progression from acquisition for regeneration purposes. The two can also be combined – an example of this is if an acquisition is made which offers a secure income stream and the option for future regeneration of a site. Therefore, the reasons for buying and owning property investments are primarily in this order:

1. Financial gain to fund our services to local people
2. Market and economic opportunity – the time is right

3. Economic development and regeneration activity in Ashfield
- 4.2 The UK commercial property investment market is very well established, attracts global investors and is defined as a 'mature asset class'. It has a wide range of new and established investors including institutions, pension funds, specialist property companies, charities, family trusts and individuals.
- 4.3 The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) defines investment property as "...used solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both...".
- 4.4 Returns from property ownership can be both income driven (through the receipt of rent) and by way of appreciation of the underlying asset value (capital growth). The combination of these is a consideration in assessing the attractiveness of a property for acquisition.
- 4.5 Property prices and returns are a function of the property type, condition, use and location, together with the lease structure and covenant strength of the tenant (in the case of a let property). Lease contracts will reflect all liability and outgoings being the responsibility of the tenant.
- 4.6 What should be sought by the Council are property investments which produce the best returns possible, whilst carrying an acceptable level of risk. The main mitigation measure in managing risk is to target investments which are let to 'blue chip' tenants, on relatively long leases with little or no landlord management involvement – typically the tenant is responsible for all property costs such as repair, maintenance and outgoings. In this way, the Council will be primarily buying a secure income stream and the buildings themselves become almost secondary considerations.
- 4.7 Any property asset coming onto the market could be for a number of reasons. Investors seek to buy and sell in many different circumstances - rebalancing their portfolio, seeking cash to influence balance sheet or share price, requirement for a more "liquid" asset, short-term investment taking advantage of small capital growth, moving into different property classes, etc.

5. Priorities & Risk in Property Investment

- 5.1 The Priorities for the Council when acquiring property interests for investment purposes are (in order of importance):
- **Covenant Strength** - in the case of a let property, the quality of the tenant and, more importantly, their ability to pay the rent on time and in full. The Council's primary reason and objective for this strategy is financial gain to sustain delivery of key services to residents. The underlying principles of a Property Investment Strategy imply, assume and default to nothing taking higher priority than financial gain. It is however worth noting that the Council, as a public body, may not wish to invest in properties where the occupiers are generally seen to be undertaking a business which is contrary to its corporate values.
 - **Lease length** - in the case of a let property, the unexpired length of the term of the lease or a tenant's break clause is of key importance in ensuring that the landlord's revenue stream is uninterrupted. The Council will take into

consideration the risks associated with a tenant vacating and the potential to attract good quality replacement tenants at acceptable rental levels. Generally, occupiers are moving away from 25 year leases which were more common back in the late twentieth century with 10 to 15 years now becoming more acceptable unless some form of lease break provisions are included in favour of the tenant.

- **Rate of return** - the rate of return from the property (for example through annual rental incomes) will need to be equivalent or better to the returns that could be earned from alternate investments, such as placing monies on deposit, following adjustment for risks and potential growth. The property will also need to produce an annual return in excess of the cost of capital (Interest and MRP).
- **Risk** – rate of return is one side of the coin; risk is the other. In general, the higher the sought level of return from an investment, the higher level of risk that it carries. For example, if a property is let at an attractive rent which would create a good return, it could still be risky if the tenant does not possess good covenant strength and could default at any time.
- **Lease Terms** – The terms of leases vary and even those held on an “Institutionally acceptable basis” can be very different in nature particularly as such leases have developed over time. The Council is seeking to invest in modern leases with full repairing and insuring obligations on the Tenant and a full Service Charge recovery to include any management fees where applicable. This will ensure a certain income/return to the Council.
- **Growth** - property has the potential for both revenue and capital growth. The Council will take into account that potential when assessing the strength of the investment opportunity. Property values can fall as well as rise and mechanisms to minimise revenue reductions should be identified. Generally, the nature of standard, institutional leases is that rent review clauses are upward only which protects landlords from any downward pressure on rental income giving some security as to the level of income.
- **Location** - should a tenant default or vacate, the location of the property is the key factor in influencing the ability to re-let and find another tenant. Location is also important when considering future redevelopment or regeneration opportunities. Ideally the Council will be able to undertake inspections and to deal with any management issues without the need to employ specialists or agents. When appropriate opportunities surface in Ashfield, they will be evaluated against the same criteria as those opportunities located outside of the District. In this way, this investment activity does not discriminate against location. Any investment decision is subject to the appropriate justification, business case and governance.
- **Sector** - information as to the sector of use of the property (e.g. office, retail, industrial, leisure) will assist in deciding on the risks associated with specific properties and the mix of sectors within the portfolio.
- **Building Age and Specification** - in the case of a let property, whilst the Council, as an investor, may be principally concerned with the characteristics of the tenant and lease, the age and specification of the property will also

affect the ability of the Council to let or sell the property in the future. It must also be taken into consideration in respect of the cost of protecting the investment. An example of this would be the undertaking of repairs and refurbishment if the cost cannot be fully recovered from the tenant.

5.2 In summary, the strategy for acquiring investment property assets is therefore to:

- Seek property let to tenants who are of strong covenant strength and sound financial standing with at least more than five years remaining on an FRI lease.
- Minimise risk.
- Maximise rental income and minimise management costs to ensure the best return is generated.
- Identify opportunities for future growth, redevelopment or regeneration via property in commercially popular or development areas.
- Prioritise the Ashfield area.
- Pursue opportunities to increase returns and improve the investment value of commercial assets

6. Reporting Requirements and Governance

6.1 Commercial Property Investment Strategy

6.1.1 In accordance with the MHCLG revised Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments (2018), each financial year, a local authority should prepare an Investment Strategy, which should be approved by full Council. The investment strategy must include non-treasury management investments.

6.1.2 This Commercial Property Investment Strategy, which is incorporated into the Capital Strategy is this Council's non-treasury management investment strategy.

6.1.3 The MHCLG revised Statutory Guidance on Local Government Investments (2018) requires the Commercial Property Investment Strategy to include quantitative indicators to allow risk exposure as a result of its non-treasury management investments to be assessed. The indicators are included as Annex 2.

6.2 Acquisition Decision Making and Reporting

6.2.1 The acquisition process has been defined, and implemented to ensure roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, outcomes are understood, and unnecessary risk has been avoided. This process is included in Annex 3 of this Strategy.

6.2.2 Where time constraints allow, which is more often not the case, a collective Cabinet decision will be sought; however a faster, robust decision-making process must be available to ensure Ashfield's competitiveness is maintained.

In most, if not all, circumstances where the Council is negotiating an acquisition by Private Treaty, the Vendor is likely to want to proceed swiftly with the transaction for financial reasons. Furthermore, where the Council may purchase at auction, the contract is signed at the end of the auction; therefore, authorisations/delegations must be in place in advance. As such, the Officers will look to use existing provisions within the Scheme of Delegation and Access to Information Procedure Rules to ensure a decision can be taken expediently. In all cases, a full written report and decision record will be prepared and required notices will be published in accordance with Governance requirements. Specifically:

1. Where timeframes do not allow a collective Cabinet decision, the Leader of the Council will take a delegated Executive Decision.
2. Where a potential purchase is a key decision and/or will contain exempt information but the full 28 days' notice cannot be given due to the urgency of the matter it is anticipated that a General Exception will be applied (Rule 15). This will give five clear days' notice of the decision which is about to be made. The Monitoring Officer will inform the Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and publish the required notices.
3. Where there is a greater urgency and 5 clear days' notice cannot be given, the Special Urgency provisions will be used (Rule 16). In this case, the permission of the Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (or if they are unable to act, the Chairman of the Council or, in their absence, the Vice Chairman of the Council) will be obtained before making the decision. The Rule 16 notice will be published.
4. In such cases it is expected that the decision will need to be implemented without delay and therefore it is anticipated that the decision will not be subject to call in.
5. The report will explain the reasons in each case as to why a decision is not to be called in.
6. The Leader must report to the next available Council meeting any decisions, which are made pursuant to Rule 16.

6.3 Post Acquisition Monitoring Arrangements

6.3.1 A Commercial Investment Working Group operates within the Council and is attended by:

- Chief Executive/Deputy Chief Executive
- Director of Resources and Business Transformation
- Monitoring Officer/Deputy Monitoring Officer
- Section 151 Officer/Deputy Section 151 Officer
- Commercial Development Service Manager

6.3.2 The Group meets bi-monthly and discusses:

- Progress of commercial investments being pursued
- New opportunities for commercial investments
- Factors impacting or influencing opportunities for commercial investments
- Performance of and factors impacting or influencing existing commercial investments

6.3.3 A quarterly Commercial Property Performance Report is presented to the group which details:

- the rentals payment performance of the Commercial Property Investment tenants;
- financial performance of Commercial Property (as defined in 8.3 of the Capital Strategy) and Commercial Property Investments;
- the state of the market which covers how each sector e.g. industrial, office, retail, leisure is performing;
- Tenant Covenant, which covers default risk (payments not being made), failure risk (business failure) and delinquency risk (payments being late).

6.3.4 A mid-year report and outturn report on Commercial Property Investment Performance detailing the information in 6.3.3 is reported to Audit Committee.

6.3.5 The Commercial Development Service Manager will periodically visit and inspect Commercial Property Investments. A visit to all existing the Commercial Property Investments has been undertaken in January 2020.

7. Risk Management

7.1 Risk Mitigation on acquisition

7.1.1 In order to mitigate the risks of investing in commercial property, the considerations outlined 5.1 are always evaluated and the processes in 6.2. are undertaken. An acquisition process has been defined, and implemented to ensure roles and responsibilities are clearly defined, outcomes are understood, and unnecessary risk has been avoided. This process is included in Annex 3 of this Strategy.

7.1.2 A fair value assessment is conducted on purchase and provides sufficient security for the underlying capital invested.

External Advice

7.1.3 The Council's Commercial Property team has the relevant investment and management knowledge/experience to manage the investment property portfolios. Nevertheless, officers take external advice on a number of occasions such as:

- Appointing a representing agent in line with Contract Procedure Rules to represent and advise Ashfield on potential acquisitions.

- Seeking external legal advice, via the Legal Shared Service, on various matters during conveyancing and indeed, to represent Ashfield directly, in complex transactions or in jurisdictions where English Law does not apply.
- Commissioning external Chartered Surveyors to carry out surveys on properties prior to purchase, with their reports forming a key part of the decision-making process and to carry out valuations of investment properties.

7.2 Risk Mitigation post acquisition

Annual Review of Fair Value

- 7.2.1 An annual review will be undertaken of the Commercial Property Investment portfolio fair value as per the Council's revaluation programme as outlined in the accounting policies and agreed with the external auditors. The fair value will be compared to the debt outstanding and appropriate provision will be made if there is a fall in the value of the assets.

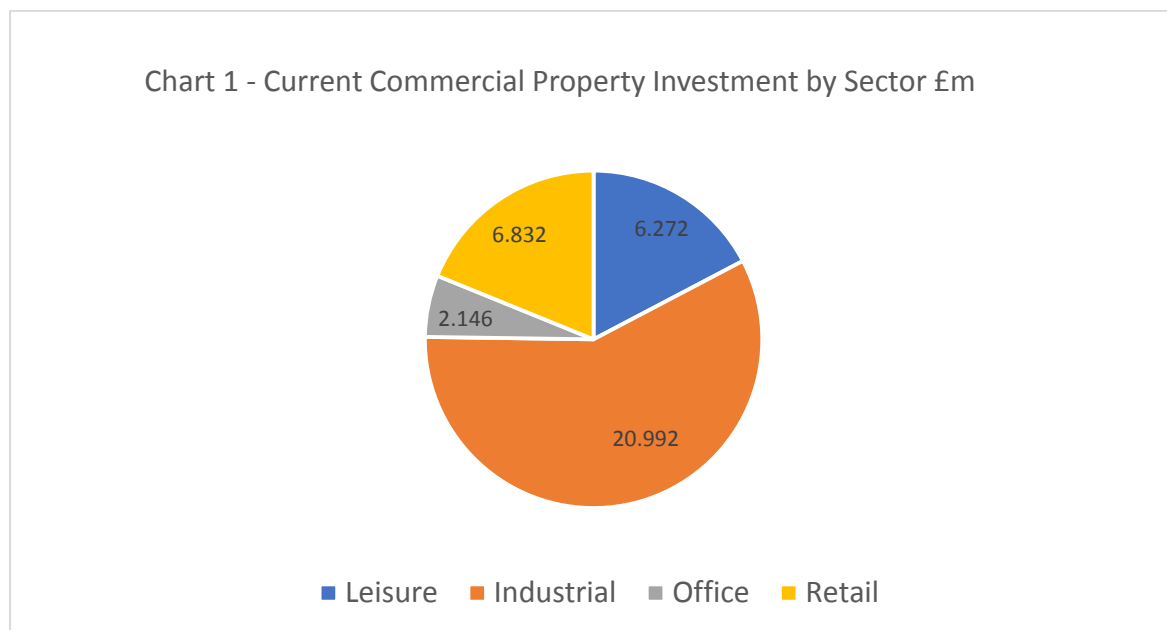
Commercial Property Investment Earmarked Reserve

- 7.2.2 The Council has established a Commercial Property Investment Earmarked Reserve, which is to mitigate against the risk of business failure and lease events.
- 7.2.3 The reserve will be used to cover:
- Loss of investment return
 - Capital financing costs (mrp and interest costs are still incurred, if the income stream is lost)
 - Business Rates (the Council will be liable to pay the Business Rates, if the property is vacant)
 - Capital Expenditure (may be necessary to fund dilapidation works to get the property to a standard to enable relet.
- 7.2.4 It will also be used to fund any debt outstanding following the sale of a Commercial Property Investment where the capital receipt does not extinguish the debt outstanding for the property.
- 7.2.5 An annual review of the Commercial Property Investment Earmarked Reserve will be carried out as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy to assess whether there are sufficient resources held in the Reserve. Where it is deemed there are insufficient resources, provision will be made to top up the reserve over a period of time as part of the budget setting process (through the Medium Term Financial Strategy).

Commercial Property Investment Portfolio and Indicators

Commercial Property Investments Portfolio

The Council currently hold 11 Commercial Property Investments at a cost of £36.242m. The costs of the existing Commercial Property Investments portfolio is shown by sector in Chart 1.



The current capital programme includes approval for further Commercial Property Investments as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Approved Future Commercial Property Investments

	2019/20 Actual as at 24/01/2020 £m	2019/20 (Forecast) £m	2020/21 £m	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m
Cumulative spend on Commercial Investment Property	36.242	58.560	85.000	105.000	105.000

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) recommend the following indicators for non-treasury investments e.g. Commercial Property Investments.

- a) Debt to Net Service Expenditure

Table 2 shows the gross external debt on Commercial Property Investments at the end of each financial year divided by the Net Service Expenditure for each financial

year. It assumes all future planned Commercial Property Investments are funded from external borrowing and therefore increases the debt in the indicator.

Table 2 demonstrates how many times greater the Commercial Property Investments debt is to the estimated Net Service Expenditure.

Table 2 Debt to Net Service Expenditure

	2019/20 (Actual)	2019/20 (Forecast)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Debt to Net Service Expenditure	2.50	4.05	6.49	7.71	7.03

The Debt to Net Service is increasing as the purchase of investment properties funded by borrowing increases in line with the approved capital programme, There are no investment property purchases planned for 2022/23. The level of debt outstanding reduces as MRP is charged to the General Fund.

b) Commercial Income to Net Service Expenditure

Table 3 shows the expected income from Investment Properties divided by the Net Service Expenditure. The Commercial Income to Net Service Expenditure is increasing as the annual Commercial Income increases as more Investment Properties are purchased.

Table 3 Commercial Income to Net Service Expenditure

	2019/20 (Actual)	2019/20 (Forecast)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Commercial Income to Net Service Expenditure	17.4%	19.2%	39.9%	49.2%	50.4%

This is in line with the corporate strategy, to increase the acquisition of investment properties to deliver an income stream, which will be spent in Ashfield to sustain services for our residents and businesses. This also means the exposure to the risks associated with Commercial Property Investments are increasing. The strategy for risk mitigation is set out in Section 7 of the Commercial Property Investment Strategy.

c) Investment Cover Ratio

Table 4 shows the expected net income from Commercial Property Investments divided by the Interest Expense. The estimates for 2019/20 are substantially higher than future years as MRP is charged on investment properties in the year following purchase, reducing the net income in future years. In 2019/20 the purchase of investment properties is expected to be £45.6m.

The Council uses the Annuity Method to calculate its MRP for Investment Properties. The Annuity Method charges less MRP in the early years following purchase and more MRP in the later years. The total amount of MRP charged over the life of the asset will equal the amount of prudential borrowing. If after 2021/22 no further investment properties are purchased, then the Investment Cover ratio will reduce after 2022/23 as the net income reduces as MRP increases.

This indicator has been calculated on the basis that all the Commercial Property Investments have been funded by external borrowing, and interest is being incurred.

Table 4 Investment Cover Ratio

	2019/20 (Actual)	2019/20 (Forecast)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Investment Cover	2.03	1.93	1.05	0.99	0.94

d) Loan to Value Ratio

Table 5 shows the Capital Financing Requirement (debt to be funded) for the Investment Properties divided by their estimated valuations.

Table 5 Loan to Value Ratio

	2019/20 (Actual)	2019/20 (Forecast)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Loan to Value Ratio	102.05%	103.26%	102.70%	101.98%	100.53%

In the early years, the loan value is expected to exceed the asset value. The main reason for this is due to acquisition costs e.g. stamp duty, agent fees etc. being included in the cost of the Commercial Property Investments that have been funded by borrowing, these costs are not included in the property valuation.

The loan to value is expected to continue to reduce as the capital financing requirement (unfunded debt) reduces as MRP payments are made. The investment properties will be valued regularly. Any increase in Investment Property values will reduce the loan to value ratio and consequently any decrease in value is likely to increase the loan to value ratio.

e) Target Net Income Returns

Table 6 compares the Target Net Income Return with the Actual Net Income Return. The Actual Net Income Return is calculated by dividing the Estimated Investment Property Income less MRP and Interest Costs by the Investment Property Purchases. Similar to c) above the estimated net income return is expected to be greater in 2019/20 as MRP on the investment properties purchased in year is not charged until the following year or when the asset becomes operational.

Similar to see c) above if no further Investment Properties are purchased after 2021/22 then the Net Income Return is expected to reduce after 2022/23 as MRP increases.

Table 6 Target Net Income Returns

	2019/20 (Actual)	2019/20 (Forecast)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Target Net Income Return	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Estimated Net Income Return	4.10%	2.78%	2.53%	2.52%	2.67%

The Target net income return was previously set at 3.5% this has reduced to 2.5% in line with the increase of 1% in the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) borrowing rate in October 2019.

f) Gross and Net Income

Table 6 compares the estimated gross income with the estimated net income. The net income is the estimated gross income net of interest and MRP charges. As per e) above the net income assumes that interest on external borrowing will be paid.

Table 7 Gross and Net Income

	2019/20 Actual	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Gross Income	£2,506	£2,706	£5,146	£6,546	£7,246
Net Income	£1,484	£1,628	£2,151	£2,646	£2,808

Again, as per c) and d) above if no further Investment Properties are purchased after 2021/22 then the Net Income is expected to reduce after 2022/23 as MRP increases.

Note: In all of the above indicators where net income return are included, the estimate assumes that interest on external borrowing will be incurred. The Council depending on its cash reserve position may choose to use internal borrowing to finance part or all of its investment property purchases. If internal borrowing is used the net income will increase as interest payable costs are saved.

g) Break Clauses or Lease Expiries

All of the investment property leases have either i) a break clause which gives the lessee the option to either continue leasing the property or to end the property lease or ii) an expiry date where the tenant vacates the property unless a new lease contract is signed.

There is a risk for the Council with both break clauses and lease expiries, if the existing tenant choose to leave the property. The risks this exposures the Council to and risk mitigation are, detailed in the Commercial Investment Property Strategy.

Risk mitigation includes spreading the dates when break clauses and lease expiries occur across the Council's Commercial Property Investment portfolio.

Table 8 below shows the years when the Council has a break clause or expiry on its current Commercial Property Investment portfolio.

Table 8 Break Clauses or Expiries

Financial Year	Number of Breaks or Expiries
2019/20	0
2020/21	0
2021/22	1
2022/23	1
2023/24	1
2024/25	2
2025/26	1
2026/27	0
2027/28	0
2028/29	1
2029/30	0
2030/31	0
2031/32	0
2032/33	3
2033/34	0
2034/35	0
2035/36	1

The Commercial Development Service Manager actively manages this position, by negotiating with tenants by re-gearing leases at the appropriate time, which includes changing the options for break clauses and lease expiry.

**Investment Property Acquisition Process
2019-2023**

Process and Responsibilities for Commercial Property Investment

As a process, the investment portfolio will require work from various services within Ashfield District Council due to the complex nature of property selection, evaluation and acquisition. Adhering to this process will minimise risk and ensure adherence to Statute and the Prudential Code.

This document should be read alongside the Investment Property Acquisition process map found at the end of this document.

Stage 1 – Identification Stage

Stage 1 may be repeated several times in identifying suitable properties for purchase. The steps required help to ensure that only suitable properties are brought forward as potential investments. The due diligence undertaken here includes, and is not limited to, the tenant covenant, location, the overall market, assessment of risks and the details within the lease.

Step	Element	Document(s) Involved	Responsibility
1	Opportunity identified - This can be either by way of direct research by ADC employees or by outside approach from agents. Once a property is identified, an initial financial investment model is produced to determine if the minimum income target can be met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Brochure 	Service Manager – Commercial Development
2	Min NIY possible? - The initial financial appraisal outlines the yield that would be obtained with the target of achieving at least 2.5% net initial yield (NIY). All evaluation is done on the basis of external borrowing from the PWLB at the rates current on the given day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial appraisal 	Service Manager – Commercial Development
3	Collate available documents and send to finance and legal – Title(s) and Lease(s) may not be available in the first instance for every opportunity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brochure Financial appraisal Dunn and Bradstreet reports Titles and Leases 	Service Manager – Commercial Development
4a	Preliminary Finance due diligence – Finance will examine the appraisal and credit reports to determine if there is any reason not to proceed; these reasons will be documented and circulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of issues (email or otherwise) 	Corporate Finance Manager
4b	Preliminary Legal due diligence – Legal will examine the available documents (and undertake their own research) to determine if there is any reason not to proceed; these reasons will be documented and circulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of issues (email or otherwise) 	Director of Legal and Governance
5	Inspect Property – Officers will undertake a visual inspection of the property and surrounding area. This inspection informs the	N/A	Service Manager –

	creation of the Briefing note and the Evaluation Matrix.		Commercial Development
6	<p>Appraise property against matrix and write briefing note – Taking feedback received from Legal and Finance in conjunction with other sources, the Briefing note and risk assessment are completed and the Evaluation matrix is completed. These documents encapsulate the meaningful aspects of the work thus far and are prepared in order to submit the property for consideration by the Leader / Deputy Leader.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing note • Evaluation Matrix 	Service Manager – Commercial Development
7	<p>Meet with leadership to present and obtain authority to make and offer – a meeting will held to table the property as an option and discuss the findings of work to date. Normal attendees (at a minimum) are The Chief Executive Officer, the Service Manager – Commercial Development, the Corporate Finance Manager, and Director of Legal and Governance. After the meeting, and if agreed, the Leader will formally cascade approval to offer on the property. A maximum offer is approved after discussion; although opening offers are always placed below.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority to bid 	Service Manager – Commercial Development
8	<p>Place offer – After receiving approval, offer letters are drafted, approved and submitted to the vendor’s agent. The offer letter contains ADC’s offer and terms , such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed time for signed Executive Decision Records, surveys, completion • Conditions to be included in the Heads of Terms (HoT), such as receipt of a full legal pack before the process starts. • Exclusivity from agreed HoT. <p>An accepted offer is notified normally by telephone and is followed by receipt of an email with Draft HoT attached.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer letter 	Service Manager – Commercial Development

Stage 2- Conveyancing Stage

This stage begins once a bid has been accepted for an investment property. The ongoing due diligence in the first stage would also be brought forward to mitigate risks. Further analysis of the tenant, the building, the lease etc, are evaluated to ensure risk is mitigated.

Step	Action	Document(s) Involved	Responsibility
9	Agree the Heads of Terms – After reviewing the received Draft Heads of Terms and making any required amendments, the revised Heads of Terms are returned to the vendor’s agent. This process will repeat until both parties are satisfied that the Heads of Terms reflect the agreed position, at which point they are formally approved by both sides. These will then be sent to the Service Manager – Commercial Development and the Director of Legal and Governance.		Service Manager – Commercial Development
10	Make contact with Vendor's solicitors; receive and verify Legal pack – Once received by Legal, the appointed solicitor will make contact with the Vendor’s solicitor via email or phone to indicate that they are representing ADC in the transaction. ADC Legal will provide the necessary details for receipt of the legal pack; upon receiving the Legal pack, the ADC’s solicitor will verify its contents and raise any queries with the other side’s solicitor whilst awaiting instructions from the Commercial Property team following a signed Executive Decision Record from the Leader.		Director of Legal and Governance
11a	Instruct surveys (external) – After agreeing Heads of Terms, quotes will be sought for conducting building surveys of the property in question. Generally, the property brochure provided at the beginning of the process is provided to at least three Survey firms, with the deadline by which inspections and reports must be completed and received by ADC (this element of the process has a 10 working day time limit from the date of Agreed Heads of Terms being received). Quotes are generally received within 24 hrs and the quote that represents best value for money (taking price, quality and time into account) is selected.		Service Manager – Commercial Development
11b	Write Urgency Notice/ Report for the Executive Decision Record – An urgency notice is required for these transactions which must be signed by the Chair of the Scrutiny Committee. The Leader, or delegated person, is obligated to contact the Chair to explain the details of the transaction prior to gaining a		Service Manager – Commercial Development

	<p>signature. An urgency notice is required due to the Decision being Key and the constrained timeframe for the process to be completed. The Report for the Executive Decision Record is the briefing note written earlier with the addition of Recommendations, Implications, Reasons for Urgency, and Exemptions, as per the standard ADC report format. Once a draft is produced by the Service Manager, it is circulated to Legal and Finance for review/amends until it is finally complete and approved by all parties.</p> <p>Then the Leader, Chief Exec and the Service Manager will meet to review the report and answer any remaining questions. Once the Leader is satisfied, the EDR is signed by the Leader and forwarded to Democratic Services, along with the report. A copy of both should also be supplied to Legal for the case file.</p>		
12a	<p>Notify other side of the EDR – Once the EDR is signed, an email should be sent to the other side’s solicitor noting that the EDR has been signed, meaning that the purchase is officially approved.</p>		Director of Legal and Governance
12b	<p>Instruct legal – The Estates Manager will complete the official instructions for Legal to undertake the conveyancing process.</p>		Service Manager – Commercial Development
13	<p>Conveyancing process – The conveyancing process is distinctly different for every property purchase, given the unique circumstances that each purchase presents, though each has common activities, i.e. examining titles, searches and queries, contract/Lease examination and amendment, etc.</p>		Director of Legal and Governance
14	<p>Determine level of borrowing and source / Option to tax (if applicable) – Finance will determine the level of borrowing need for the purchase as well as whether this should be internal or external borrowing. Finance work closely with their Treasury Management Advisers. They will seek advice to determine whether it is preferable to externally borrow now and risk the cost of carry i.e. interest payable being greater than the interest payable or whether it is best to borrow internally of temporarily if affordable.</p> <p>If the property is being sold as a Transfer of a Going Concern (TOGC), finance will complete a</p>		Corporate Finance Manager

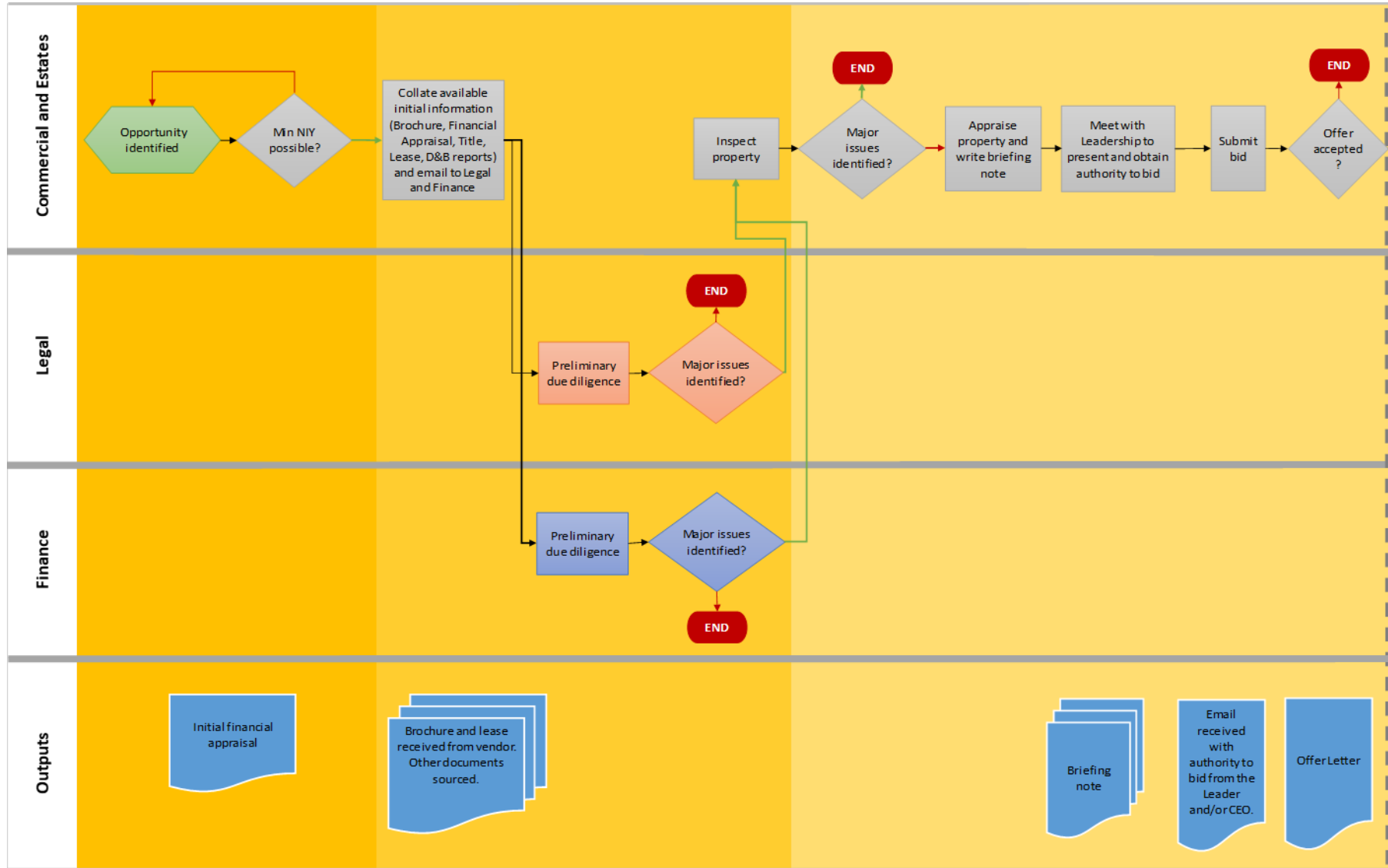
	form to Opt to Tax the property (VAT 1614A). When granted by HMRC, VAT must be paid and passed to HMRC on rents, but VAT will not apply on the purchase of the property. If for whatever reason the purchase does not complete then this can be rescinded by simply informing the HMRC.		
15	Arrange Insurance – Once the Surveys have been returned, the values provided therein by the Surveyor will be passed to Finance to arrange appropriate insurance cover for the property, with the date of commencement to be the completion date.		Corporate Finance Manager
16	Secure funds – Having previously determined the source of funding, Finance will take steps to secure the funds in anticipation of making payment.		Corporate Finance Manager
17	Transfer payment – Once Legal is satisfied that completion can occur, the solicitor will notify Finance that the money can be transferred. Funds will be transferred <u>no later than 1700hrs on the day prior to completion.</u> Failure to meet this deadline risks incurring additional costs in penalties as noted in the sale contract.		Corporate Finance Manager
18	Complete – At the agreed date/time, ADC's solicitor and the Vendor's Solicitor will carry out the completion process.		Director of Legal and Governance

Stage 3- Post-completion Stage

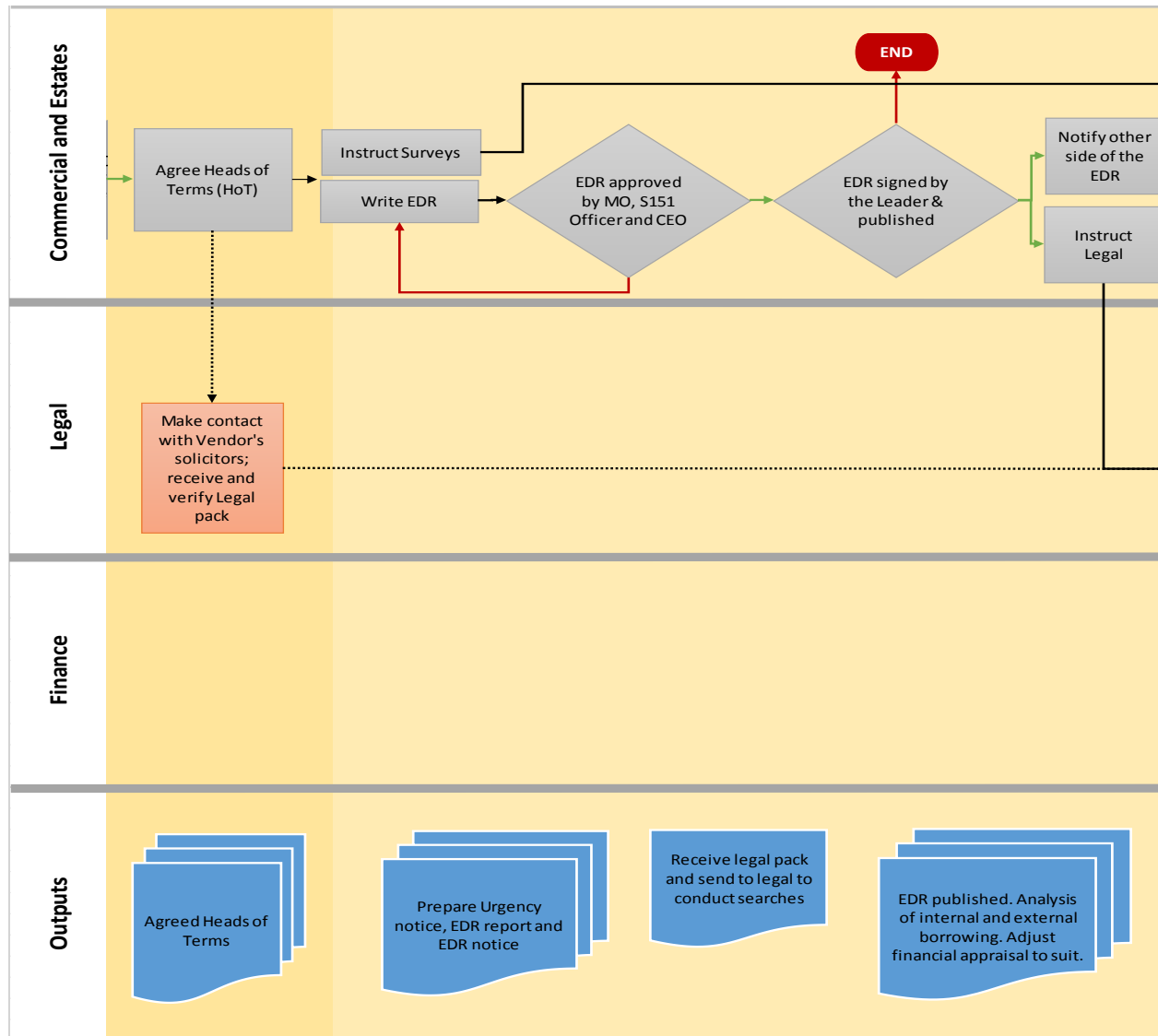
After completion, work remains to complete the entire process before day-to-day management begins.

Stage	Action	Document(s) Involved	Responsibility
19	Post completion		Director of Legal and Governance
20	Authorise Stamp Duty payment to HMRC		Service Manager – Commercial Development
21	Update Budget – The budget will be updated at the next available opportunity to include the expected Rental Income, Minimum Revenue Provision and Interest Payable, if applicable.		Corporate Finance Manager

Investment Property Acquisition Process Map - Stage 1: Identification & Bid



Investment Property Acquisition Process Map - Stage 2: EDR and Instructions (Time Limited – 5 working days)



Investment Property Acquisition Process Map - Stage 3: Due Diligence, Completion and Post-completion (Time limited – 15 working days)

