

Bath and North East Somerset Capital and Investment Strategy 2022/23

Introduction

The Government introduced a new requirement in 2019/20 for local authorities to approve a Capital and Investment Strategy. The strategy is the overarching document which sets the policy framework for the development, management and monitoring of capital investments as well as lending to other organisations and commercial investments. The strategy focuses on core principles that underpin, and also outlines the governance framework required for, decision making and delivery.

The capital and investment strategy aligns with the principles set out in the Council's Corporate Strategy of:-

- Preparing for the future;
- Delivering for local residents;
- Focussing on prevention

The strategy is integrated with the Medium Term Financial Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure occurs when the Council spends money on assets, such as property or vehicles that have a life of more than one year. In local government this includes spending on assets owned by other bodies, and loans and grants to other bodies to enable them to buy assets. The Council has limited discretion on what can be accounted for as capital expenditure, and this is outlined through its Accounting Policies which are updated and published annually as part of the Statement of Accounts.

The Council's planned capital expenditure over the 5-year period covering 2022/23 to 2026/27 is as follows:

	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Total	196.077	55.003	53.814	18.231	16.502

Full details of new Capital Schemes over the 5 year period are outlined in Annex 5 of the budget report.

As part of the approval process Directors submit Needs Assessments for consideration to the Capital Strategy Group. These are then prioritised within the available capital financing available. Given the current constraints on local authority finances the following principles are used for the current programme as well as new schemes:-

- Minimise new schemes except those that meet corporate priorities;
- Agree an affordable limit for new schemes requiring corporate borrowing;
- Ensure adequate investment in assets supporting key service provision (including meeting health and safety requirements or replace obsolete or inefficient assets/equipment);
- Deliver or work with partners to deliver high priority government funded programmes and WoE programmes where they meet corporate priorities.

Bids are reviewed by the Finance team and funding streams such as Service Supported Borrowing, Corporate Supported Borrowing, S106, CIL, WECA, capital receipts, or external grant are assessed. Portfolio Holders review the overall bids to agree priorities and overall affordability. As part of the budget process the bids are linked to the Corporate Strategy Principles and reviewed by the Capital Strategy Group before putting forward for consideration in the budget. The final capital programme is then presented to Council in February each year. The Council's Capital Programme can be found at Annex 5.

Schemes can either be classified as **Fully Approved or Provisionally Approved**. Items gaining **Full Approval** are clear to proceed to full scheme implementation and delivery, subject to appropriate project management and governance.

Items for **Provisional Approval** will require either a further Officer decision and in some cases a formal Executive decision for Full Approval. The budget estimates for schemes shown for Provisional Approval are therefore included on an indicative basis, and as an aid to planning.

The Capital Programme will retain narrative only reference to pipeline projects and grant funding in an early stage of progression. These items will require further decision to incorporate them into the programme once finalised.

Financing the Capital programme

Capital expenditure for the council is financed through a variety of sources, typically:-

- Receipts from the sale of capital assets
- Capital grants
- External contributions such as S106 or Community Infrastructure Levy
- The use of reserves or from revenue budget contributions

Any capital expenditure not financed by the above will need to be funded by borrowing. Existing council debt is therefore the consequence of historical capital expenditure. The council can temporarily utilise other resources in lieu of external borrowing to fund capital expenditure. This is referred to as internal borrowing.

In approving the inclusion of schemes and projects within the capital programme, the council ensures all of the capital and investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. In doing so the council will take into account the arrangements for the repayment of debt, through a prudent MRP policy in line with MRP guidance produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

The capital financing charges and any additional running costs arising from capital investment decisions are incorporated within the annual budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy. This enables members to consider the consequences of capital investment alongside other competing priorities for revenue funding.

Borrowing costs are allocated as either Service Supported Borrowing where the service can demonstrate that it can fund the costs of borrowing from their individual budgets or Corporate Supported Borrowing where the costs are financed centrally.

Financing of the revised capital programme is shown below:-

Source of Finance	2022/23 Budget	2023/24 Budget	2024/25 Budget	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Grant	53.405	16.973	17.151	8.595	8.439
Capital Receipts /RTB	7.013	5.500	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revenue	0.632	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Borrowing	126.224	31.713	36.663	9.636	8.063
3rd Party (inc S106 & CIL)	8.803	0.816	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	196.077	55.003	53.814	18.231	16.502

Links to Treasury Management

One of the key aims of Treasury management is to retain sufficient but not excessive cash to meet the Council's spending needs, while managing the risks involved.

The Council is continuing with an agreed strategy of utilising its cash balances rather than incurring the higher cost of long-term borrowing at present. The strategy can be demonstrated through the CFR at the end of 2020/21 which was £326.9m which outlines the Council's underlying need to borrow compared to the current actual long-term borrowing of £220.8m as at 31st December 2021.

Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Chief Financial Officer and his/her team, who must act in line with the Treasury Management Strategy approved by Council. Quarterly reports on treasury management activity are presented to the Cabinet. The Corporate Audit Committee is responsible for scrutinising treasury management decisions.

Loans

The council has discretion to make loans for a number of reasons, primarily for housing, economic development, and renewable energy. Current loans include:-

Table 1: Loans for service purposes in £ millions

Loan Detail	Amount Outstanding at 31st March 2019	Amount Outstanding at 31st March 2020	Amount Outstanding at 31st March 2021
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Council's Housing Company	11.013	15.181	11.167
Council's Tourism Company	0.050	0.050	0.000
Bath & West Community Energy - Renewable Energy Scheme	0.115	0.108	0.101
Total	11.178	15.339	11.269

These loans are treated as capital expenditure. In making loans the council is exposing itself to the risk that the borrower defaults on repayments. The council, in making these loans, must therefore ensure they are prudent and has fully considered the risk implications, with regard to both the individual loan and that the cumulative exposure of the council is proportionate and prudent.

The council will continue to ensure that a full due diligence exercise is undertaken and adequate security is in place. The business case will balance the benefits and

risks. All loans are either agreed by Cabinet or specific delegated authority. All loans will be subject to close, regular monitoring.

Shares

The Council holds nominal shares in its own wholly owned company Aequus Developments Ltd.

Asset Management

The overriding objective of asset management within the council is to achieve a corporate portfolio of property assets that is appropriate, fit for purpose and affordable. The council's property portfolio consists of operational property, investment property and property held for specific community or regeneration purposes. The council has specific reasons for owning and retaining property:-

- Operational purposes e.g. assets that support core business and service delivery e.g. schools, office buildings.
- Non-operational purposes including Investment properties held to provide a financial return to the council that support service provision.
- Parks, playgrounds and open spaces.
- Regeneration, enabling strategic place shaping and economic growth.

Asset management is an important part of the council's internal business management arrangements and is crucial to the delivery of efficient and effective services. The ongoing management and maintenance of capital assets will be considered as part of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy. The Capital Programme also includes the following for capital works on Council owned properties:

- Corporate Estate – planned capital maintenance £4.5m in 2022/23 and £3m per annum in future years.
- Commercial Estate – investment & refurbishment programme £2.0m in 2022/23 and £0.5m per annum in future years.

The property portfolio is continually reviewed for disposal or where appropriate development by the Council's wholly owned companies Aequus Developments Ltd and Aequus Construction Ltd.

Commercial Activities

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) defines investment property as property held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. 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 previous strategy has considered investment through new commercial asset acquisition. Under changes published by the Treasury's Public Works and Loan Board (PWLB) in November 2020, borrowing will no longer be made available to Council's undertaking debt for yield acquisitions.

In the context of the Capital and Investment Strategy, the Council will need to consider how it makes best use of its current asset base to sustain the existing budget income levels and support the Councils financial recovery from the Covid pandemic. This may require commercial investment to support the repurposing and regeneration of our economy and to diversify and sustain pre-Covid commercial income levels through the asset we hold.

The reasons for taking out borrowing / providing capital for property investments are primarily:-

- To sustain existing financial return to fund services to residents
- Market and economic opportunity to repurpose and diversify the Commercial and Corporate Estate.
- Economic development and regeneration within B&NES

Historically, property has provided strong investment returns in terms of capital growth and the generation of stable income, however this is now under significant risk due to Covid and market uncertainty. The retail sector and trends towards internet shopping is a factor but also the office sector with remote working practices firmly embedded in business culture. As with all investments, property as an investment medium, is not without risk: property values can fall as well as rise. Changing economic conditions could cause tenants to leave with properties remaining vacant which not only reduces revenue income but in itself incurs additional holding costs such as maintenance and business rates.

The Council currently has 264 properties held for investment purposes as shown in the table below. The revenue income supports Council frontline services including Adult and Children's Social Care Services.

Table 2: Property held for investment purposes in £ millions

Property Type	No of Properties as at 31/3/20	Value in Accounts as at 31/3/20	No of Properties as at 31/3/21	Value in Accounts as at 31/3/21
	No.	£'m	No.	£'m
Retail	199	224.104	187	182.369
Offices	17	29.930	13	27.808
Licenced	18	21.585	17	17.797
Industrial	20	15.990	18	16.722
Other	68	11.808	26	9.432
Leisure	3	7.345	3	6.787
Total	325	310.762	264*	260.915*

(*) In 2020/21, 64 properties were transferred from Investment Properties to Other Land and Buildings, reflecting re-classification due to the primary purpose of holding these properties being for reasons other than for rental income or capital gain. The Statement of Accounts identified the value of these transfers as £1.895m. Other movements from 2020/21 include net losses from fair value adjustments of £48.332m, expenditure of £0.632m and disposal of £0.252m.

It should be noted that of the total net loss in capital value of £48.3m only £4.6m of that loss was attributable to the recent commercial acquisitions, with the remaining 90% falling within the historic estate.

A fair value assessment of the Authority's investment property portfolio is made every twelve months, this is reported in the year end accounts. An investment strategy and asset management plan is prepared that details at an operational level the Council's approach to holding and acquiring assets, however, by necessity such documents have to be reviewed on a frequent basis to take account of such government guidance, prevailing market conditions and other risks and uncertainty. This is particularly relevant in view of the impact of Covid-19 and variants.

For any organisation the underlying value of its assets can provide security against its borrowings. The Authority assesses the risk of loss when considering its property investments through appropriate due diligence and works closely with external commercial property advisors where appropriate.

Advice has previously been sought on the appropriate level of gearing for the portfolio and how this should be benchmarked. It is believed that staying within an agreed gearing ratio should ensure the Council's portfolio is protected from the risk of fluctuations in the rates of borrowing.

New investment, which is influenced by Government guidance, will continue to be supported by a Business Case detailing how the proposal fits the Council's investment criteria, any associated risks and how these can be mitigated.

The Council will continue to invest prudently within the B&NES area to take advantage of opportunities as they present themselves, supported by a robust governance process.

The Council will consider new investment on the grounds of regeneration of the wider portfolio and the actions required to diversify and sustain existing budget income levels. Any new investment will review the structural and risk implications of developing the existing portfolio.

Proportionality

The Authority dependency on profit generating investment activity to deliver services is shown below:-

Table 3: Proportionality of Investments

	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Gross Council Expenditure	369.532	353.306	367.496
Gross Income from Investment Properties	18.957	19.580	11.165
Gross Income from Treasury Investments	0.329	0.607	0.332
Proportion of Investment Income to Overall Expenditure	5.22%	5.71%	3.13%

The proportion is all investment income divided by the gross service expenditure

If budgeted income is lower or overall budgeted expenditure is higher than expected the Authority holds a Revenue Budget Contingency and Un-Earmarked Reserves to meet any in-year shortfalls. If a shortfall were to continue into the medium to longer term a pressure would be added to the Medium Term Financial Plan that would have to be found from other sources either additional income elsewhere or cuts to services.

Borrowing in Advance of Need

New Government guidance in 2018 outlined that local authorities must not borrow more than or in advance of their needs purely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. The Authority has previously borrowed for this purpose because the acquisitions have enabled the council to vary its portfolio mix to increase diversification from retail.

In line with the Council's financial planning the income continues to be utilised to protect frontline services, including the provision of adult social care; children and

environmental services pursuant to the Council's general power of competence under s.1 Localism Act 2011.

The previous acquisitions of the properties were in pursuance of the benefits (and in particular those of an economic nature) that it conferred upon the Council and its area, in accordance with s120 of the Local Government Act 1972. The acquisitions aligned themselves with the Council's Investment Strategy for the Commercial Estate that was in place at that time.

Business cases are assessed using the prevailing long-term PWLB borrowing rate. Changes in interest rates are carefully monitored and managed through Treasury Management. A Capital Financing Reserve is held to manage any in year additional borrowing costs. Income from the commercial estate is monitored monthly and the Council holds a Revenue Budget Contingency and Un-earmarked balances to meet with in-year shortfalls. Ongoing shortfalls would be reflected in the MTFS as well as a review of whether individual properties should be held or sold.

Provision for Risks Capital Bids

Each capital bid is risk assessed and a reasonable contingency sum is allocated within the project budget. In addition to this the Council sets aside a sum each year as a Capital Contingency as part of setting the budget to meet risks that require additional capital financing within the financial year. It also retains a revenue reserve to meet any unforeseen or additional revenue requirements such as additional interest or revenue reversion risks that require additional financing.

Knowledge and Skills

The council has professionally qualified staff across a range of disciplines including finance, legal and property that follow continuous professional development (CPD) and attend courses on an ongoing basis to keep abreast of new developments and skills.

The council establishes project teams from all the professional disciplines from across the council as and when required. External professional advice is taken where required and will always be sought in consideration of any major commercial property investment decision.

Investment Indicators

The Authority has set the following quantitative indicators to allow elected members and the public to assess the Authority's total risk exposure as a result of its investment decisions.

The following indicator shows the Authority's total exposure to potential investment losses. This includes amounts the Authority is contractually committed to lend but have yet to be drawn down and guarantees the Authority has issued over third party loans.

Table 4: Total investment exposure in £millions

Total Investment Exposure	31/3/19 Actual	31/3/20 Actual	31/3/21 Actual
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Treasury Management Investments	39.720	52.300	67.500
Service Investments Loans	11.178	15.339	11.269
Commercial Investments - property	319.322	310.762	260.915
Total Investments	370.220	378.401	339.684
Contractual Commitments to Lend	0	0	0
Guarantees Issued on Loans	0	0	0
Total Exposure	370.220	378.401	339.684

Current Government guidance is that these indicators should include how investments are funded. Since the Authority does not normally associate particular assets with particular liabilities, this guidance is difficult to comply with. However, commercial investment properties shown in table 4 can be linked to the borrowing shown in the following table 5. The remainder of the Authority's investments are funded by usable reserves and income received in advance of expenditure through Treasury Management:

Table 5: Investments funded by borrowing in £millions

Investments Funded by Borrowing	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Commercial Investments - Property	78.576	77.808	77.019

The following indicator shows the investment income received less the associated costs, including the cost of borrowing where appropriate, as a proportion of the sum initially invested. Note that due to the complex local government accounting framework, not all recorded gains and losses affect the revenue account in the year they are incurred:

Table 6: Investment rate of return (net of all costs)

Investments net rate of return	2019/20 Actual or Average Value/ Investment	2019/20 Actual Return	Rate of Return	2020/21 Actual or Average Value/ Investment	2020/21 Actual Return	Rate of Return
	£'m	£'m	%	£'m	£'m	%
Treasury Management Investments (weighted average balance)	59.473	0.607	1.02	81.671	0.332	0.41
Service Investments: Loans (weighted average balance)	14.108	0.622	4.41	13.526	0.509	3.76
Commercial Investments: Returns on Property Compared to Income	310.762	18.615	5.99	260.915	10.214	3.91

Other investment indicators

	2018/19 Actual	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual
	%	%	%
<i>Debt Payments to net service expenditure</i>	6.06	7.21	7.43
Commercial Investments debt compared to asset value	24.61	25.04	29.52
Net commercial income compared to net Council expenditure	15.74	17.32	9.69