

Bath and North East Somerset Capital and Investment Strategy 2026/27

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 land, 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 2026/27 to 2030/31 is as follows:

	2026/27 Budget	2027/28 Budget	2028/29 Budget	2029/30 Budget	2030/31 Budget
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Total	210.599	142.188	96.846	35.068	20.167

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 process and principles are used for the current programme as well as new schemes.

For the 2026/27 budget a gateway has been applied for all new capital programme items that set out the following:

1. Scheme name and purpose
2. Scheme funding
3. Why is the scheme required
4. Corporate strategy outcomes achieved

Prioritisation is applied to the programme where borrowing is required to fund the scheme:

Priority 1: The scheme is addressing a structural maintenance issues / legal compliance and health and safety risk to the Council and its residents.

Priority 2: The scheme will improve the affordability and delivery of Council services to its residents.

Priority 3: The scheme will create a new asset that will add to the community and Council aspirations, however not essential to the delivery of its statutory responsibilities.

Bids are reviewed by the Finance team and funding streams such as Service Supported Borrowing, Corporate Supported Borrowing, S106, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), West of England Combined Authority (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 for approval. 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 Cabinet member 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 Section 106 planning obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy
- The use of reserves or from revenue budget contributions

Any capital expenditure not financed by the above means 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 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy in line with MRP guidance produced by the 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:

Table 1. Financing of the Capital Programme

Source of Finance	2025/26 Budget	2026/27 Budget	2027/28 Budget	2028/29 Budget	2029/30 Budget
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Grant	98.653	38.414	15.856	8.786	8.786
Capital Receipts/RTB	6.025	1.762	0.635	0.202	0.635
Revenue	6.121	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Borrowing	83.632	100.911	80.300	26.030	10.696
3rd Party (inc S106 & CIL)	16.168	1.050	0.005	0	0
Total	210.599	142.188	96.846	35.068	20.167

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.

Annex 6

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 Loans CFR at the end of 2024/25 which was £372.627m which outlines the Council's underlying need to borrow compared to the current actual long-term borrowing of £285.250m as at 31st December 2025.

Decisions on treasury management investment and borrowing are made daily and are therefore delegated to the Section 151 Officer and his 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 2: Loans for Service Purposes

Loan Detail	Amount Outstanding at 31st March 2025	Forecasted Amount Outstanding at 31st March 2026	2026/27 Approved Limit	2027/28 Approved Limit	2028/29 Approved Limit
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m
Council's Housing Company	6.933	7.870	23.125	61.845	84.124
Bath & West Community Energy - Renewable Energy Scheme	0.069	0.060	0.051	0.040	0.030
Total	7.002	7.931	23.175	61.886	84.153

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 by 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 Group Holdings Ltd.

Asset Management

The overriding objective of asset management within the council is to achieve a corporate portfolio of property assets that support the Corporate Plan, meet the needs of the Council, are fit for purpose and affordable. The council's property portfolio comprises 900 assets, consisting of historical assets, operational property, investment property and property held for specific community or regeneration purposes. The council continually reviews the purpose of holding assets for:

- Operational purposes e.g. assets that support core business and service delivery e.g. schools, office buildings, depots and car parks.
- Investment properties held to provide a financial return to the council that support service provision (the Commercial Estate).
- Parks, playgrounds and open spaces.
- Regeneration, enabling strategic place shaping and economic growth.
- Historical and legacy assets comprising mines, scheduled monuments, vaults and retaining structures.

The Council has established a Corporate Landlord Model for the management of the Council's Corporate Estate alongside a dedicated Commercial Estates function for the running of the investment assets. Both Estates will continually review the performance of the assets to ensure we manage the deployment liabilities. Where assets do not meet specific criteria for retention the Council will repurpose or dispose of assets to manage the liability appropriately.

The vision statements for the functions are below:

Corporate Landlord Mission	
<p><i>"To excel in the management of a significant portfolio and to be an exemplar landlord by proactively challenging our assets to deliver the best for B&NES and its residents whilst delivering a resilient net income that supports the wider objectives of the Council"</i></p>	
Corporate Estate Team Vision	Commercial Estate Team Vision
<p><i>"To deliver all Council objectives in a transparent, safe, and compliant manner through the management of an efficient, sustainable, and valuable asset portfolio with centralised governance."</i></p>	<p><i>"To support the Council's corporate, and budgetary objectives, through the generation of resilient net income"</i></p>

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 £3.6m in 2026/27 and £3.1m per annum in future years.
- Commercial Estate refurbishment programme £5.1m in 2026/27 and £1.5m per annum in future years.
- Commercial Estate Planned Maintenance Programme £0.5m in 2026/27 and £0.5m per annum in future years.
- Commercial Estate Fire Safety Works £2.8m in 2026/27.
- Commercial Asset Re-investment £5.9m in 2026/27, £3m 2027/28, £3m in 2028/29.

The property portfolio is continually reviewed for repurposing or disposal. Where appropriate, development by the Council's wholly owned companies Aequus Developments Ltd and Aequus Construction Ltd will be deployed.

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 Council's financial recovery from the Covid pandemic. This may require commercial investment to support the maintenance, refurbishment, repurposing and regeneration of our economy and to diversify and sustain pre-Covid 19 pandemic 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 Bath and North East Somerset

Historically, property has provided strong investment returns in terms of capital growth and the generation of stable income. 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 fail leaving properties remaining vacant which not only reduces revenue income but in itself incurs additional holding costs such as maintenance and business rates.

The Council had 256 properties classified as held for investment purposes as at 31st March 2025, as shown in the table below. The revenue income supports Council frontline services including Adult and Children's Social Care Services.

Table 3. Property Held for Investment Purposes

Property Type	No of Properties as at 31/03/24	Value in Accounts as at 31/03/24	No of Properties as at 31/03/25	Value in Accounts as at 31/03/25
	No.	£'m	No.	£'m
Retail	187	154.207	183	148.419
Offices	13	32.325	13	29.134
Licenced	20	17.000	20	16.764
Industrial	16	17.618	16	18.268
Other	27	13.222	22	12.689
Leisure	3	7.644	2	7.731
Total	266	242.016	256	233.005

A fair value assessment of the Council'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 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.

For any organisation the underlying value of its assets can provide security against its borrowings. The Council 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.

Annex 6

The Council will continue to invest prudently within the Bath and North East Somerset 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 Council's dependency on investment activity to deliver services is shown below:

Table 4: Proportionality of Investments

Net Income from Investment Properties & Service Loans to Net Service cost	2024/25 Actual £m	2025/26 Forecast £m	2026/27 Forecast £m	2027/28 Forecast £m	2028/29 Forecast £m
Net Investment Properties Income	12.271	11.592	12.060	12.151	11.912
Net Service Loans Income	0.326	0.367	0.825	2.428	4.243
Net Budget/Outturn	149.560	155.481	193.168	197.581	202.021
Total (%)	8.42%	7.69%	6.67%	7.38%	8.00%

The proportion is net income from investment properties and service loans divided by net budget.

If budgeted income is lower or budgeted expenditure is higher than expected, the Council 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 service reductions.

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

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

Table 5: Total Investment Exposure

Total Investment Exposure	31/03/25 Actual	31/03/2026 Forecast	31/03/2027 Forecast
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Treasury Management Investments	31.002	20.000	20.000
Service Investment Loans	7.002	7.931	23.175
Commercial Investment Properties	233.005	231.855	231.855
Total Investments	271.009	259.786	275.030
Contractual Commitments to Lend	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guarantees Issued on Loans	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Exposure	271.009	259.786	275.030

Current Government guidance is that these indicators should include how investments are funded. Since the Council does not normally associate particular assets with particular liabilities, this guidance is difficult to comply with. However, commercial investment properties acquisitions shown in Table 5 can be linked to the borrowing shown in the following Table 6. The remainder of the Council's investments are funded by usable reserves and income received in advance of expenditure through Treasury Management:

Table 6: Investments Funded by Borrowing

Investments Funded by Borrowing	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Forecast	2026/27 Forecast
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Commercial Investments – Property	91.229	90.128	88.995

- Includes Bath Quays South Offices which became operational in 2022/23.

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 7: Investment Rate of Return (Net of all Costs)

Investments net rate of return	2024/25 Actual or Average Value/ Investment	2024/25 Actual Return	Rate of Return	2025/26 Forecast Average Value/ Investment	2025/26 Forecast Return	Forecast Rate of Return
	£'m	£'m	%	£'m	£'m	%
Treasury Management Investments (weighted average balance)	31.888	1.537	4.82	39.293	1.611	4.10
Service Investments: Loans (weighted average balance)	7.002	0.326	4.65	7.931	0.367	4.63
Commercial Investments: Returns on Property Compared to Income	233.005	12.271	5.27	231.855	11.592	5.00

Table 8. Other Investment Indicators

	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Forecast	2026/27 Forecast	2027/28 Forecast	2028/29 Forecast
	%	%	%	%	%
Debt Interest payments to net revenue expenditure	6.80%	7.57%	6.64%	8.12%	9.81%
Debt Financing costs (interest & MRP) to net revenue expenditure	14.53%	14.91%	12.74%	14.91%	17.41%
Commercial Investments debt compared to asset value	39.15%	38.87%	38.38%	37.88%	37.36%