

THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN COUNCIL

RESOURCES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE: 21ST JANUARY, 2026

CABINET: 4TH DECEMBER, 2025

“C151 DRAFT CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2026/27 AND INITIAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME PROPOSALS 2026/27 TO 2030/31 (EL/PR) (SCRUTINY – RESOURCES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE) –

The Leader presented the report to gain approval for the Initial Capital Programme Proposals for 2026/27 to 2030/31 so that they may be submitted to Resources Scrutiny Committee for consultation and to set out the Draft Capital Investment Strategy for Cabinet Members to consider.

There was a slightly better forecast in the Provisional Settlement made in November 2025 and once confirmed, any differences to current modelling would be reflected in future budget reports.

Given the scarce capital financial resources available, the Council was using a similar approach to capital bids as last financial year, prioritising health and safety, legislative bids and preventative bids.

The Council's Vehicle Replacement Reserve projections had been updated to ensure the Council continued to have a serviceable and efficient fleet.

A draft Capital Programme 2026/27 to 2030/31 inclusive of proposed successful bids will be taken to Cabinet in January 2026 and would be submitted to Resources Scrutiny Committee for consultation. After considering the results of the public consultation and recommendations from Scrutiny Committees and the Final Settlement from Welsh Government, Cabinet would make its final proposals during February, which would then be presented to Full Council for final approval in March 2026.

Councillor Wilson referred to the net and gross totals for the Neighbourhood Services and Transport section of Appendix 2 to the report which were just over £15m and £16m respectively. The Vehicle Replacement Programme would mean more Council vehicles being electric or hybrid and would reduce costs significantly. The Council would also continue to work with partners such as Natural Resources Wales. A report regarding the Penarth Marina Landslip - Slope Stabilisation Works would be considered by Cabinet at its meeting on 18th December, 2025. Councillor Wilson also noted the ongoing commitment within the Tree Strategy for £100k a year for new tree planting projects in both urban and rural settings.

This was a matter for Executive decision.

Cabinet, having considered the report and all the issues and implications contained therein

RESOLVED –

- (1) T H A T the Draft Capital Strategy 2026/27 as set out in Appendix 1 to the report be approved.
- (2) T H A T the Initial Capital Programme for 2026/27 to 2030/31 be noted.
- (3) T H A T the report be referred to Resources Scrutiny Committee for consideration.
- (4) T H A T the request to increase the budget and reprofile the Vehicle Replacement Programme Scheme budget as set out in paragraph 2.26 of the report be approved.

Reasons for decisions

- (1) To approve the Draft Capital Strategy for 2026/27.
- (2) To consult Members on the Capital Programme for 2026/27 to 2030/31.
- (3) To advise Resources Scrutiny Committee of the proposed five year Capital Programme.
- (4) To reflect the available budget for the Vehicle Replacement Programme.”

Attached as Appendix: Report to Cabinet 4th December, 2025

Meeting of:	Cabinet
Date of Meeting:	Thursday, 04 December 2025
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Resources Scrutiny Committee
Report Title:	Draft Capital Investment Strategy 2026/27 and Initial Capital Programme Proposals 2026/27 to 2030/31.
Purpose of Report:	To gain approval for the Initial Capital Programme Proposals for 2026/27 to 2030/31 so that they may be submitted to Resources Scrutiny Committee for consultation and to set out the Draft Capital Investment Strategy for Cabinet Members to consider.
Report Owner:	Executive Leader and Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources
Responsible Officer:	Head of Finance/S151 Officer
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	This report is to be referred to Resources Scrutiny Committee. This report does not require Ward Member consultation.
Policy Framework:	This report follows the procedure laid down in the constitution for the making of the budget. The final 2026/27 budget proposals will require the approval of Full Council.
<p>Executive Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report provides the Council's Draft Capital Investment Strategy for 2026/27 at Appendix 1. The Capital Strategy provides a framework which outlines how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of corporate objectives, along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. This report also sets out for Members the current 5 year Capital Programme for the period 2026/27 to 2030/31 at Appendix 2, including proposed Capital Bids to be funded. The Council is facing significant pressures in relation to price inflation which has seen increases in the costs of materials and labour. This has had an impact on the current schemes and the funding available to fund new schemes within the Capital Programme. The total value of capital schemes over the next 5 years is £423.070M. This includes £77.559M for the Sustainable Communities for Learning schemes (including pipeline schemes), £254.104M for the Housing Improvement Programme and £11.994M of new Capital Bids over the five year programme subject to approval of schemes. 	

Table 1 – Summary of -year Capital Programme

Directorate	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000	2029/30 £000	2030/31 £000
Learning and Skills	30,264	18,608	11,871	2,915	2,000
Social Services	2,074	1,730	2,865	2,850	2,850
Environment	16,481	6,474	4,785	5,310	5,310
HRA	46,824	61,795	49,203	51,551	44,731
Place	20,969	546	0	0	0
Corporate Resources	709	423	603	98	50
City Deal	423	620	3,313	2,394	0
Pipeline Schemes	16,541	5,644	246	0	0
Total	134,285	95,840	72,886	65,118	54,941

Table 2 – Summary of funding of the schemes in the Capital Programme

Funding	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000	2029/30 £000	2030/31 £000
General Capital Funding	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606
Capital Receipts	4,248	2,129	1,750	500	500
Reserves	14,356	9,343	4,555	2,994	3,227
Unsupported Borrowing	40,645	53,178	44,577	48,448	38,038
Grant and Contributions (Including Section 106)	67,430	23,584	14,398	5,570	5,570
Total	134,285	95,840	72,886	65,118	54,941

- Since the Final Capital Programme proposals 2025/26 report in February, a number of changes have been made including the changes requested as part of the Q1 and Q2 Capital Monitoring reports, and also changes requested through Emergency Powers, Delegated Authorities, and other Cabinet reports. The changes include the reprofiling of schemes under Sustainable Communities for Learning, slippage for a number of schemes including Penarth Marina Landslip and Levelling up Fund and the inclusion of the Transforming Towns Placemaking grant. The detail of these changes is covered later in the report.
- The Provisional Settlement received on 24th November 2025 represents marginally more General Capital Funding than is shown in this report, the settlement will be worked through in the coming weeks and will feed into the figures represented in the January report for consultation.

Recommendations

1. That Cabinet approves the Draft Capital Strategy 2026/27 as set out in Appendix 1.
2. That the Initial Capital Programme for 2026/27 to 2030/31 is considered by Cabinet.
3. That this report is referred to Resources Scrutiny Committee for consideration.
4. It is requested to increase the budget and reprofile the Vehicle Replacement Programme Scheme budget as set out in paragraph 2.26 of this report.

Reasons for Recommendations

1. To approve the Draft Capital Strategy for 2026/27.
2. In order to consult Members on the Capital Programme for 2026/27 to 2030/31.
3. To advise Resources Scrutiny Committee of the proposed five year Capital Programme.
4. To reflect the available budget for the Vehicle Replacement Programme.

1. Background

- 1.1 Full Council on 10th March 2025 approved the Capital Programme for 2025/26 onwards.
- 1.2 The Local Government Act 2003 sets out a framework for the financing of capital investments in Local Authorities which came into operation from April 2004. Alongside this, the Prudential Code was developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) as a professional code of practice to support Local Authorities' decision making in the areas of capital investment and financing. Authorities are required by regulation to have regard to the Prudential Code.
- 1.3 CIPFA released an updated version of the Prudential Code in December 2017. The revised code includes a requirement for Authorities to produce a Capital Strategy. To comply with the requirements, the last Capital Strategy was produced for 2025/26 and was approved at Council on 10th March 2025. The first of the bi-annual review of the 2026/27 Capital Investment Strategy has been produced and can be found at Appendix 1 to this report.
- 1.4 CIPFA published revised codes of Practice on 20th December 2021, and formal adoption was required in financial year 2023/24. The Council has to have regard to these codes of practice when it prepares the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy, and any other related reports during the financial year, which are required to be taken to Full Council for approval. The implications of the revised code are detailed in the Treasury Management Strategy.
- 1.5 The Capital Strategy provides a framework which outlines how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of corporate objectives, along with an overview of how associated risk is

managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It therefore outlines the Council's need to acquire, dispose or enhance assets such as land, buildings, roads, vehicles, and plant to provide sustainable service provision to support its objectives. As resources available to meet the capital requirements of the Council are limited, the Strategy explains how priorities are set and outlines the sources of funding available, including the level of borrowing it will need and can afford to undertake and its investment strategy.

2. Key Issues for Consideration

Capital Strategy

2.1 A Summary of the 2026/27 to 2030/31 Capital Programme and how it is funded is included in the tables below.

Table 3 – Summary of 5-year Capital Programme and funding sources

Directorate	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000	2029/30 £000	2030/31 £000
Learning and Skills	30,264	18,608	11,871	2,915	2,000
Social Services	2,074	1,730	2,865	2,850	2,850
Environment	16,481	6,474	4,785	5,310	5,310
Housing	46,824	61,795	49,203	51,551	44,731
Place	20,969	546	0	0	0
Corporate Resources	709	423	603	98	50
City Deal	423	620	3,313	2,394	0
Pipeline Schemes	16,541	5,644	246	0	0
Total	134,285	95,840	72,886	65,118	54,941

Funding	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000	2029/30 £000	2030/31 £000
General Capital Grant	4,229	4,229	4,229	4,229	4,229
General Fund Reserves/Revenue	7,816	1,827	1,200	1,200	1,200
HRA Revenue/Reserves	6,540	7,516	3,355	1,794	2,027
Capital Receipts	4,248	2,129	1,750	500	500
Grants	61,673	21,149	14,398	5,570	5,570
S106	5,757	2,435	0	0	0
Total	90,263	39,285	24,932	13,293	13,526
Borrowing Requirement					
Supported Borrowing	3,377	3,377	3,377	3,377	3,377
Unsupported Borrowing GF	7,759	4,969	4,799	4,761	1,404
Unsupported Borrowing HRA	32,886	48,209	39,778	43,687	36,634
Total Borrowing Requirement	44,022	56,555	47,954	51,825	41,415
Total Capital Programme	134,285	95,840	72,886	65,118	54,941

Capital Investment Strategy

- 2.2** The Capital Investment Strategy looks at a longer term view of the Council's capital investment requirements. This is the seventh year that the Capital Strategy has been produced, the Strategy will continue to be updated biannually and will evolve over future years.
- 2.3** There are a number of factors that will influence the Council's priority areas of spend and its future capital investment. The Capital Investment Strategy outlines the various Council strategies which identify the priority areas for capital investment and the external factors that result in the need to incur capital expenditure.
- 2.4** It is difficult to predict capital resources over a long term period as the level of general capital funding provided by Welsh Government is usually advised on a year by year basis and their priority areas of spend, which it will influence by the provision of specific grants, will change over time. Capital receipts are difficult to predict albeit the Council will strive to maximise receipts where possible, there is uncertainty due to the current economic climate, and this could have an impact on developments.
- 2.5** Condition surveys were completed for the majority of schools in early 2022; based on these surveys and further deterioration in the condition of a number of buildings since, it is estimated that capital investment of circa £25M to £30M is required over the next 5 years to fund required improvement work.
- 2.6** In the near future, subject to revenue funding, condition surveys are planned to be carried out on the Council's other buildings (excluding HRA). An initial high-level assessment has been undertaken to identify the possible requirements for capital investment over the next 5 years, and this is estimated to require capital investment of between £30M to £40M.
- 2.7** Unsupported borrowing could be an option to bridge any funding gap however a full financial appraisal will need to be undertaken to ensure that the financial consequences are affordable and sustainable.
- 2.8** The Strategy confirms the importance of ensuring the efficient, effective, and sustainable use of land and buildings to deliver fit for purpose property to support the Council's service delivery.
- 2.9** The Council's appetite for risk needs to be discussed as part of the Strategy. The Council has always been prudent with regard to its borrowing and does not take risks when investing. The Treasury Management Strategy for 2025/26 sets out the Council's intentions to place investment with the UK Government or other Local Authorities or AAA rated money market funds.
- 2.10** As part of the Strategy, confirmation of any material commercial activities needs to be detailed. On 1st January 2020, the Council set up a Local Authority Trading Company to deliver catering services called the Big Fresh Catering Company. The Council owns 100% of the company shares. This Council does not have any other material commercial activities.

2.11 In considering this Strategy the Council will need to undertake several actions in order to make the most of potential funding and to meet the requirement to invest in assets. These are detailed in Section 11 of the Strategy.

Capital Resources Available and the 2026/27 to 2030/31 Capital Programme

2.12 Details of the different sources of funding available to finance capital expenditure are outlined in section 3 of the Capital Strategy.

2.13 On 10th February 2025, the Welsh Government announced the Final 2025/26 General Capital funding settlement which was £7.606M, being made up of £4.229M grant and £3.377M of supported borrowing. This was £620k greater than the general capital funding of £6.986M that was allocated for 2024/25.

2.14 As no further indication has been received from Welsh Government at this time, it has been assumed that from 2026/27 onwards, the level of capital funding will be flatlined at £7.606M and will then remain constant for the remainder of the period of this programme. The provisional General Capital funding settlement is expected from Welsh Government on 24th November 2025 whilst the sum included in the Provisional Settlement represents marginally more funding than has been assumed as part of these proposals this will be worked through alongside updated business cases etc to feed into budget for consultation when it is reported in January.

2.15 On this basis, the following table represents the capital funding from the Welsh Government assumed as part of the 5 year programme.

Table 4 – Projected General Capital Funding from Welsh Government

WG Funding	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Supported Borrowing	3,377	3,377	3,377	3,377	3,377
General Fund					
General Capital Grant	4,229	4,229	4,229	4,229	4,229
TOTAL	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606

2.16 Another means of financing capital expenditure is through capital receipts resulting from the sale of assets. Capital receipts are difficult to predict albeit the Council will strive to maximise receipts where possible. The uncertainty in the current economic climate could have an impact on projections and therefore the Council needs to be prudent when allocating capital receipts to be used a capital funding.

2.17 Receipts from the sale of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) assets can only be spent in the HRA and cannot be used to finance General Fund capital schemes.

2.18 The Council has taken the decision to ringfence vehicle capital receipts for the vehicle replacement programme. Capital receipts will be utilised in the year that they are received to reduce the requirement to use reserves or unsupported borrowing.

2.19 Projected use and income generated from the sale of assets for the next 5 years is shown in the following table:

Table 5 – Capital receipt projection

Capital Receipts	General	Ring-fenced Social Services	Ring-fenced Education
	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 31st March 2026	4,950	41	0
Anticipated Requirements – 2026/27	(4,207)	(41)	0
Anticipated Receipts – 2026/27	500	0	0
Balance as at 31st March 2027	1,243	0	0
Anticipated Requirements – 2027/28	(1,629)	0	0
Anticipated Receipts – 2027/28	1,136	0	0
Balance as at 31st March 2028	750	0	0
Anticipated Requirements – 2028/29	(1,250)	0	(1,000)
Anticipated Receipts – 2028/29	1,000	0	1,000
Balance as at 31st March 2029	500	0	0
Anticipated Requirements – 2029/30	0	0	0
Anticipated Receipts – 2029/30	0	0	0
Balance as at 31st March 2030	500	0	0
Anticipated Requirements – 2030/31	0	0	0
Anticipated Receipts – 2030/31	0	0	0
Balance as at 31st March 2031	500	0	0

2.20 Capital expenditure can also be funded by revenue contributions or the utilisation of existing reserves.

2.21 Due to the current financial situation, there is an increasing pressure upon all internal sources of funding which is resulting in a significant use of reserves within year and over the next five years. The Council needs to safeguard the remaining reserves to be able to mitigate risks should unforeseen expenditure occur. Projected reserve balances at the end of March 2026 can be found in the table below. A five year reserve projection will be provided as part of the Budget Proposals.

Table 6 – Projected reserve balances

As at	Estimated Balance 31/03/26
General Fund	12,224

Insurance	4,954
Service Reserves	8,951
Risk and Smoothing Reserves	13,366
Capital	5,306
Schools	- 9,778
Housing Revenue Account	4,325
Total	39,348

- 2.22** The Major Repairs Allowance (MRA), which is the grant that provides capital funding to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) has been set at £2.770M for 2025/26. As no further indication has been received for future years it has been assumed within the strategy and the initial proposals that the grant remains at £2.770M throughout the period.
- 2.23** Schemes are also included in the programme that have funding under S106 planning obligations.
- 2.24** Outside of the above, the Council is heavily dependent on specific grant funding to supplement its own resources if certain capital schemes are to be progressed. It is estimated that over the next 5 years, the level of specific grant funding for General Fund capital schemes is approximately £80.510M which is £42.480M more than the level of General Capital Funding for the same period (£38.030M). The grants include the Sustainable Communities for Learning programme (SCFL) grants (including pipeline SCFL schemes) of £59.867M.
- 2.25** The Council is also able to borrow to finance capital expenditure. This can be supported where funding is received from Welsh Government to fund the cost of borrowing or unsupported where the Council must finance the full cost of the debt. When considering options for capital financing, the ability of the Council to finance the repayment of any loan it raises for the funding of capital schemes must be evaluated. Section 3 of the Capital Strategy provided further detail regarding borrowing and Section 5 provides information and indicators regarding the Council's level of borrowing.
- 2.26** The Council's Vehicle Replacement Reserve projections have been updated to take account of the updated reimbursement calculations into the Vehicle Reserve; it is requested to increase the budget and reprofile the Vehicle Replacement Scheme budget as set out in the table below. 2026/27 includes slippage of £1.476M, approved as part of the Q2 Capital Monitoring report.

Table 7 – Projected reserve balances

Vehicle Replacement Programme	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Approved	2,276	800	800	800	0
Revised	3,584	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

- 2.27** Since the final proposals were approved at Council on 10th March 2025, several amendments have been made to the five year Capital Programme, either through the Q1 and Q2 Capital Monitoring reports, (approved at Cabinet on the 4th of September 2025 and 20th November 2025), Delegated Authority, Emergency Powers, or other Cabinet Reports. These changes have been reflected in Appendix 2. Approved Delegated Authority requests are detailed in the monitoring reports and approved Emergency Powers are noted in the Appendix to the monitoring reports. Emergency powers approved include the inclusion of the Transforming Towns and Wales Coast Path Grant.
- 2.28** The Council has been advised that it has been awarded grant from the Pride in Place Impact fund totalling £1.5M, £750k in 2025/26 and £750k in 2026/27. The Council has entered a Memorandum of Understanding with UK Government, and it has been approved by Emergency Powers in November 2025. The fund is intended to support capital investment projects that contribute to local regeneration, community resilience, and place-based improvement.
- 2.29** Barry Towns fund (now known as Pride in Place/Plans for Neighbourhoods) -The UK Government Ministry of Housing, Communities and local Government has announced a funding package to Barry under the Long Term Plan for Towns programme. In a letter dated 13th December 2024, each place will receive up to £20M of funding and support over the next decade, giving communities the space and resource to build their vision for renewal and target the root causes of deprivation. Capital Programme delivery will commence in 2026/27, and this will be added to the Capital Programme via a Cabinet Report on this scheme once funding, profiles and schemes are known. Revenue funding to undertake capacity building and development work will be released in 2025/2026 as expected.

Capital Bids 2026/27 to 2030/31

- 2.30** Given the continued scarce capital financial resources available and the fact that much of the predicted future General Capital funding from Welsh Government has already been allocated within the current five year programme, the Council is taking a similar approach to last financial year in relation to capital bids however as well as prioritising health and safety and legislative bids, preventative bids will also be prioritised. Prevention is defined as an action to reduce the likelihood and severity of demand for reactive services and build community resilience. Further information can be found in Appendix 1b Assessment of Capital Bids.
- 2.31** Each directorate was asked to submit a list of potential capital bids, indicating the scheme name, anticipated cost, brief scheme description, decarbonisation considerations, links to the Council's Wellbeing Objectives, Annual Delivery Plan, and any revenue implications as a result of the bid. Directorate have prioritised the list of bids and have indicated any risks with not progressing specific bids.
- 2.32** The long list of Capital bids is detailed in **Appendix 3**. In total 46 bids were received – 7 from Learning and Skills, 5 from Social Services, 26 from Environment and Housing, 1 from Place, and 7 from Resources. The value of the long list of bids submitted is summarised in the table below by directorate:

Table 8 – Directorate summary of long list of Capital Bids

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Learning and Skills	1,925	6,825	608	0	0
Social Services	665	100	1,477	1,477	1,476
Neighbourhood Services and Transport	10,307	11,123	14,732	12,847	6,929
Place	35	35	0	0	0
Corporate Resources	765	325	500	0	0
Total	13,697	18,408	17,317	14,324	8,405

- 2.33** The Bids have been shortlisted by Strategic Insight Board on 6th October 2025. For shortlisted bids, officers were asked to complete full capital bid forms which were taken back to Strategic Insight Board on 4th November 2025. The short listed Capital bids are also detailed at the bottom of Appendix 3 and summarised in the table below by directorate.

Table 9 – Directorate summary of short listed Capital Bids

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Learning and Skills	1,332	1,140	307	0	0
Social Services	689	100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Neighbourhood Services and Transport	1,085	3,050	750	250	250
Place	0	0	0	0	0
Corporate Resources	365	75	400	0	0
Total	3,471	4,365	2,957	1,750	1,750

- 2.34** A risk assessment is undertaken for each bid, in line with the Council's Corporate Risk Management Strategy. The bids are then reviewed to assess corporate priority, schemes that are required on a statutory or health and safety basis are prioritised alongside any invest to save or prevention schemes. All bids are also assessed for the contribution they make towards the 5 ways of working to demonstrate commitment to the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Sustainability of the scheme proposals are also self-assessed as part of the capital bid process
- 2.35** The recommendations of the Strategic Insight Board have been reviewed by the Leader, the Chief Executive and the Head of Finance. A draft Capital Programme 2026/27 to 2030/31 inclusive of proposed successful bids is detailed in Appendix 2.
- 2.36** The available funding approved in the Capital Programme that could potentially be used to fund the capital bids is set out in the table below:

Table 10 – Potential Available Funding for Capital Bids

Available Funding	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000	2029/30 £000	2030/31 £000
Schools Asset Renewal (Inc contingency)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Social Services Asset Renewal	200	200	200	200	200
Environment and Housing Asset Renewal	600	600	600	600	600
Resurfacing Asset Renewal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Flood Risk Management and Coast Protection and Land Drainage	210	210	210	210	210
Disabled Facility Grant/Discretionary Adaption Grant	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
Street Lighting LED Upgrades	100	100	100	100	100
Decarbonisation Schemes	239	239	239	0	0
Other Capital Schemes Previously Approved	1,107	1,107	932	963	0
All Services Asset Renewal	0	0	175	383	1,346
Total	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606	7,606

2.37 Other internal sources of funding that could be used towards funding the bids include capital receipts, reserves and borrowing. The projected capital receipts and capital reserve balances as at 31st March 2031 are detailed below:

Table 11 – Other internal sources of funding

Source of funding	Projected Balance as at 31/03/2031
	£'000
Capital Receipts - General	4,400
Capital Schemes Reserve	18
Total	4,418

2.38 Any funding gap would need to be funded through redirecting existing reserves or borrowing

2.39 Vehicles will be purchased throughout the five year Capital Programme using the Vehicle Reserve. This will be replenished yearly through vehicle capital receipts and revenue provision for the replacement of vehicles as part of the scheme.

2.40 The process for analysing capital bids is detailed in section 4 of the Draft Capital Strategy.

2.41 Various allocations for Asset Renewal have currently been included in Appendix 2 over the 5-year period of the programme. Asset Renewal budgets for each Directorate will be reviewed, and schemes will be identified prior to the approval

of the Final Capital proposals for 2026/27 to ensure that funding is allocated to priority schemes.

- 2.42** Funding of £293K for the bids in relation to the Barry Island Lighting (£100K), the Central Promenade Cafe (£128K) and the Ty Dyfan Lift (£65K) has been found and approved within the Quarter 2 Capital Monitoring report on 20th November 2025, due to not only the urgency of the schemes but also the health and safety nature of the bids.
- 2.43** A capital bid was submitted in relation to the redevelopment of Sully Primary school. Delegated Authority has been approved to include the match funding for this scheme in the 2025/26 Capital Programme with a budget of £600K and £2.179M in the 2026/27 Capital Programme, to be funded by Section 106 money. A full business case will be submitted to Welsh Government under the Sustainable Communities for Learning Grant scheme to request grant for the remainder of the project costs.
- 2.44** It is proposed that the new schemes detailed in the table below are included in the Capital Programme 2026/27 to 2030/31. The bids that have been put forward for funding are included in Appendix 2 and detailed in **Appendix 4**. Some schemes have been profiled differently from the bid requests due to further due diligence around timeframes for deliverability and available funding:

Table 12 – Capital bids that are proposed to be funded

Directorate	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Social Services					
Children's Services Emergency Fostering Property	339	0	0	0	0
Rondel House - Roof Repairs	0	105	100	0	0
Residential Homes Roof and PV Panel Installation	175	0	0	0	0
Specialist Accommodation for Older People	0	100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Environment and Housing					
Windsor Road Retaining Wall, Penarth	300	700	0	0	0
Penarth Pier Refurbishment	300	0	0	0	0

LED Lantern Upgrade - Ornate, Heritage and Amenity	150	100	50	50	50
Concrete and Ornate Street Lighting Column Upgrades	150	150	150	150	150
Dingle Road Station Footbridge, Penarth	85	1,000	0	0	0
Victoria Bridge, Grove Place, Penarth	0	0	300	1,000	1,000
Resources					
Corporate Wireless Access Point Refresh	80	0	0	0	0
Civic offices - energy efficiency and low carbon heat	75	75	400	0	0
Photo Voltaic Panels at Stanwell School	80	0	0	0	0
LED lighting - rural schools	70	0	0	0	0
Photo Voltaic Panels at Barry Library & Town Hall	60	0	0	0	0
Total Capital Bids	1,864	2,230	2,500	2,700	2,700

2.45 Victoria Bridge and Dingle Road bids – Included in the bids are two very complex bridge schemes and further detail is included in Appendix 3. Both bridges sit over the Penarth railway line, which is a key transport route into and out of Penarth. The works will require extensive consultation and negotiation with Network Rail, regarding the management of the construction phase to ensure the safety and convenience of the rail network. The construction phase will likely require suitable agreements with Network Rail and railway line possessions to adequately complete the works. The Victoria Road bridge also carries several utility services which will need to be carefully managed and protected through the design process and construction phase. The above costs are an estimate of works and may require amending as further feasibility works progresses.

Victoria Bridge, Grove Place, Penarth



Dingle Road Station Footbridge, Penarth



- 2.46** The bids are being reviewed to determine if any grant funding could be utilised instead of Council funding. Two grants that have been identified that could potentially fund some of the bids are the Transforming Town Grant and Pride in Place Impact fund. If funding is approved from these grants, internal council funding will be released.
- 2.47** Due to the urgent nature of bids requiring funding and the shortage of internal funds, some of the bids will need to be funded from borrowing in the first instance. The borrowing required to fund the bids is set out in the table below. When considering options for capital financing, the ability of the Council to finance the repayment of any loan it raises for the funding of capital schemes must be evaluated. The cost of borrowing for structures and accommodation for older people is £224k per annum over 50 years and the cost per annum for decarbonisation is £18k over 20 years. This has been submitted as a cost pressure and will need to be taken into consideration as part of the Medium Term Financial Plan.

Table 13 – Borrowing requirement for bids

Scheme	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Specialist Accommodation for Older People	0	0	261	1,367	404
Neighbourhood Structures	79	402	386	1,000	1,000
Decarbonisation schemes	0	0	244	0	0
Total	79	402	891	2,367	1,404

2.48 After considering the results of the public consultation and the Final Settlement from Welsh Government, Cabinet will make its final proposals during February, which will then be presented to full Council for final approval in March 2026.

Schools Investment Programme

2.49 The Sustainable Communities for Learning programme is a unique collaboration between the Welsh Government and Local Authorities, for long term strategic capital investment with the aim of creating a generation of Sustainable Communities for Learning in Wales.

2.50 The first tranche of schemes under Band A was delivered between 2013/14 and 2018/19. Band B schemes commenced in 2018/19 and there is now a move towards a rolling programme for investment in schools.

2.51 Great progress has been made in the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme, nine schools within the Band B Programme are now operational, this includes St David's CiW Primary, South Point Primary, Whitmore High School, Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Morgannwg, Pencoedtre High School, Ysgol St Baruc, St Nicholas Primary, Y Bont Faen (Cowbridge Primary Provision) and Derw Newydd (Centre for Learning and Wellbeing). The Ysgol Y Deri scheme, known as Llyn Derw is on site and is expected to be operational in May 2026.

2.52 The total of the Band B programme is currently £151.544M.

2.53 The Rolling Programme was submitted and approved by Cabinet on 7th March 2024. Welsh Government approved the Vale of Glamorgan's Rolling Programme 8th August 2024. The next wave of investment will see new schemes developed over the next 9 years, subject to funding and business case approval.

2.54 There are currently two schemes within the Capital Programme that are part of the Sustainable Communities for Learning rolling programme, St Richard Gwyn redevelopment and Cowbridge Primary Phase 2 (Ysgol Iolo Morgannwg). St Richard Gwyn has received full business case approval. Cowbridge Primary Phase 2 (Ysgol Iolo Morgannwg) is subject to approval of full business case and further

Cabinet reports. It is anticipated a Cabinet report will be presented on 18th December 2025, followed by the submission of the Full Business case in January 2026.

- 2.55** The budget profiles and further information can be found in section 2 of the Capital Strategy, the budget for the rolling programme totals £92.267M over 2018/19 to 2027/28.
- 2.56** Sully Primary School – Redevelopment – A capital bid was submitted in relation to the redevelopment of Sully Primary school. Delegated Authority has been approved to include the match funding of the scheme in the 2025/26 Capital Programme with a budget of £600k and £2.179M in the 2026/27 Capital Programme, to be funded by Section 106 money. A full business case will be submitted to Welsh Government under the Sustainable Communities for Learning Grant scheme to request grant for the remainder of the project costs and to include the scheme in the Sustainable Communities for Learning rolling programme.

Housing Improvement Programme

- 2.57** The Council achieved Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS) at the end of March 2018. The five-year Capital Programme therefore reflects the level of works required to maintain WHQS and the Council's aspirations as part of the Housing Asset Management Plan, which includes the building of new houses. This is further detailed in the 30 year Housing Improvement Plan, the most recent version of which was approved at Council in January 2025. The Housing Improvement Programme is reviewed annually. The next Housing Improvement Plan will be taken to Cabinet in January 2026 and approved at Council January 2026. Further details are contained in section 2 of the Capital Strategy.
- 2.58** The sources of funding to be used to finance HRA expenditure in 2026/27 to 2030/31 are detailed in the table below.

Table 14 – Sources of funding for the Housing Improvement Programme

Funding	2026/27 £000	2027/28 £000	2028/29 £000	2029/30 £000	2030/31 £000
Revenue/Reserves	6,540	7,516	3,355	1,794	2,027
HRA Capital Receipt	0	500	500	500	500
MRA Grant	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770	2,770
Unsupported Borrowing	32,886	48,209	39,778	43,687	36,634
Other Grant/S106	4,628	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Total Budget	46,824	61,795	49,203	51,551	44,731

Next Steps

- 2.59** A draft Capital Programme 2026/27 to 2030/31 inclusive of proposed successful bids will be taken to Cabinet in January 2026 and will be submitted to Resources Scrutiny Committees for consultation. Scrutiny Committee will be asked to first consider the Initial Capital Programme proposals as shown in Appendix 2 and to make any recommendations for changes and to consider the capital bids which

will be detailed in the report. If changes are requested or specific bids are supported, then the reasons need to be recorded in order to assist the Cabinet in drawing up the final proposals. Resources Scrutiny Committee will consider both the Initial Capital Budget Proposals and any recommendations that other Scrutiny Committees have made. The responses of Scrutiny Committees must be referred to Resources Scrutiny Committee in February 2026.

- 2.60** Senior officers have been reviewing and prioritising the bids as part of the programme of work to balance the budget. This work will also be part of the internal challenge process.
- 2.61** After considering the results of the public consultation and the Final Settlement from Welsh Government, Cabinet will make its final proposals during February, which will then be presented to full Council for final approval in March 2026.
- 2.62** The Council is currently working to balance the revenue budget for 2026/27; it is a very challenging year due the current economic climate and the cost of living crisis. Significant cost pressures have been submitted and are currently being reviewed. The level of acceptable borrowing will be dependent on the resources that are available within the revenue budget and cost pressures have been submitted for the cost of borrowing for new capital bids. The revenue costs including the borrowing costs will need to be taken into consideration as part of the Medium Term Financial Plan.
- 2.63** The Treasury Management mid-year report was taken to Cabinet 20th November 2025. The Treasury Management Strategy will be updated to reflect the budget proposals and reported to Governance and Audit Committee, Cabinet and Full Council before 11th March 2026 statutory deadline.

3. How do proposals evidence the Five Ways of Working and contribute to our Well-being Objectives?

- 3.1** The Capital Strategy and Capital Programme focuses capital investment to deliver the outcomes identified as part of the new Corporate Plan, Vale 2030. Some examples are:
 - **Creating Great Places to Live, Work and Visit** - Contributing as a partner in the Cardiff Capital Region, City Deal will bring economic prosperity to the area. There will be continued investment in environment and regeneration programmes to support economic growth. Funding has been secured through the UK Government Levelling Fund. Discussions are ongoing with Partners and UK Government. The Marina element of the project is no longer progressing, but discussions are ongoing with Government and partners to ensure that the other elements of the project can proceed as planned. Investment in housing through the Housing Improvement Programme will maintain the Welsh Housing Quality Standard, consideration of alternative heating measures and new developments.

- **Respecting and Celebrating the Environment** - The Council supports decarbonisation as part of the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme, which has seen the first Net Zero Carbon Primary School in Wales. Several decarbonisation schemes were delivered in the 2024/25 Capital Programme including the installation of air source heat pump at Bro Morgannwg, PV panels at 7 Council sites including residential homes, schools, and Leisure Centres. There are decarbonisation schemes on the Capital Programme totalling £2.428M from 2025/26 to 2030/31 and this budget has been allocated across 16 schemes for installation of LED lighting, PV Panels, interface upgrades, and air source heat pumps.
- **Giving Everyone a Good start in Life** - We show our commitment to the youngest people in our community by further investment in schools through the School Investment Programme. We are committed to working together to provide the support children and families need with schemes such as our Early Years and Childcare programme. We will continue our work around our community focused schools, recognising the value schools bring to the local community and ensure that we continue our investment in leisure centre and playgrounds.
- **Supporting and Protecting Those who Need Us** – We will ensure that our residents who need more support are able to access schemes such as the Disabled Facility Grant, Discretionary Adaptions Grant and Enable. Under the Social Services Invest to Save scheme in the 2024/25 Capital Programme, 2 properties have been appropriated from Housing to Social Services to provide accommodation for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. Works are currently ongoing to ensure these properties are fit for purpose. We work collaboratively with a range of partners to deliver schemes to prevent and tackle poverty such as Tackling Food Poverty and take forward our work to ensure the Vale of Glamorgan is a Country of Sanctuary through schemes within our Housing Improvement Programme.
- **Being the best Council We can Be** - Consultations are carried out as part of the budget setting process, with the community on capital projects. Participate Vale allows the community to have their say and get involved with Council decisions and local issues in the Vale of Glamorgan.

3.2 The Capital Strategy considers the Five Ways of Working.

- **Looking to the long term** - The development of the Capital Programme is a means of planning for the future and takes a strategic approach to ensure services are sustainable and that investments are affordable over the longer term and that future need and demand for services is understood.
- **Taking an integrated approach** – The Capital Strategy recognises that in setting the Capital Programme, working with partners is encouraged, as it allows the utilisation of funding from various sources, such as Welsh and UK Government and S106 contributions, to deliver schemes.
- **Involving the population in decisions** – As part of the annual budget setting process there is engagement with residents, customers, and partners. Prior to

the implementation of certain capital schemes, consultation may also take place with the public which may in some cases be statutory.

- **Working in a collaborative way** – The Capital Strategy recognises that more can be achieved, and better services can be provided by collaboration, and it encourages this as a way of working in the future which includes providing funding to work with local communities.
- **Understanding the root cause of issues and preventing them** – The Capital Strategy and the process for setting and monitoring the Capital Programme is proactive and allows an understanding of the financial and operational issues to be considered together so that issues can be tackled at the source.

4. Climate Change and Nature Implications

- 4.1** The Council understands the importance of decarbonisation to help protect and sustain the environment over the long term and in line with its Climate emergency declaration is working and investing in measures to reduce its CO2 emissions. The Draft Capital Strategy details the work the Council is undertaking as part of Project Zero and commitments in the Council's Climate Challenge Plan and this can be found in the Section 6 of the Capital Strategy. All schemes progressed as part of the Capital Programme proposals set out the decarbonisation considerations that will be considered as part of progressing the bids.

5. Resources and Legal Considerations

Financial

- 5.1** The total net capital expenditure of the proposed programme in Appendix 2, over the 5 years, is £306.518M. The total gross capital expenditure is £423.070M.
- 5.2** In line with the overall Financial Strategy, in order to resource the Capital Programme, £13.243M of general fund reserves will be utilised over the period of the Capital Programme 2026/27 to 2030/31, however this should be balanced with the need to utilise reserves to support the revenue budget in the context of the current cost of living and revenue pressures.
- 5.3** Capital receipts are also utilised to fund the Capital Programme. The Education Capital Programme utilises general capital receipts in addition to capital receipts ring fenced for Education. The capital receipt balance for Social Services that is ring fenced for Social Services capital expenditure for Older Persons Accommodation has been included within the five year Capital Programme to part fund the capital bid in relation to this scheme.

Employment

- 5.4** Some of the work included in the Capital Programme will be undertaken by Council staff and the relevant costs will be recharged to the capital scheme.

Legal (Including Equalities)

5.5 There are no legal implications.

6. Background Papers

Local Government Final Revenue Settlement letter dates 10th February 2025.



VALE of GLAMORGAN COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

DRAFT CAPITAL STRATEGY

2026/27



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1. INTRODUCTION AND AIMS OF THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Introduction

- 1.1 The Council's Capital Investment Strategy sets out how the Council aligns its capital spending with its Corporate Plan objectives, the Annual Delivery Plan and provides assurance that the spending proposals are affordable and align with the asset management strategies. As part of this the document sets out how new proposals are added to the Capital Investment Programme in the context of the limited resources available.
- 1.2 The Council's Capital Investment Programme totals £423.070m over the five year period and draws funding from a variety of sources including Welsh Government grant, contributions from developers and borrowing.

Looking Back

- 1.3 It is important to look back and recognise the work undertaken in Capital Programme, detailed below are paragraphs highlighting some of the schemes that have been delivered over recent years.
- 1.4 Early Years and Childcare – Small Grants Scheme – the Council was awarded a grant for 2024/25 from Welsh Government in the sum of £470k. The purpose of the funding was to support the delivery of the early years and childcare provision. Twenty-six applications were approved to deliver several schemes which have provided grants to help childcare providers to improve settings to overcome health and safety concerns or provide better facilities for the children. Amongst these schemes, one setting requested funding to support the refurbishment and replacement of their outdoor area to ensure it was child friendly.

Renovated outdoor area at one childcare setting



- 1.5 Western Vale Wellbeing Hub for older adults and people living with dementia - £27k of Housing with Care Objective 3 funding was used to complete adaptations at Illtud House in Llantwit Major. This comprised of renovations to the space and creating a kitchen area for use by the day service. Works were completed in January 2025. The Western Vale Older Mini-Wellbeing Hub now uses the space to host a range of supported activities to support residents and their unpaid carers from across the Western Vale.

Western Vale Hub – Renovated room and the kitchen area



- 1.6 Heol Croeso – Llantwit Major – The scheme has been delivered during 2024/25. This was a challenging development, which required the delivery of 90-units of temporary accommodation in response to the current Housing Crisis, using the Council’s Permitted Development Rights. The scheme consisted of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedroom homes, including wheelchair accessible units, all of which were fully factory built modular homes with a high energy efficiency rating. The scheme commenced on site in June 2023 and was scheduled for completion in April 2024. However, due to the modular home supplier going into administration, completion was delayed until October 2024.

Heol Croeso, Llantwit Major



- 1.7 Sustainable Communities for Learning – A joint funded scheme between Welsh Government and the Council aimed at ensuring the standard of learning environments are fit for purpose, that there are sufficient places available for learners when considering the rapid development and regeneration within the Vale, and that our priorities enable key outcomes within both the Welsh Government’s national strategies and the Council’s own local strategies. To date, considerable progress has been made and by May 2026, ten schools within the Band B Programme will be operational. Flood alleviation works have now commenced on site at St Richard Gwyn. A separate cabinet report is being submitted

for Ysgol Iolo Morgannwg to progress to stage 2, and if this is approved, works will begin in Spring 2026. These projects will be the first projects under the rolling programme.

Ysgol Llyn Derw (previously known as Ysgol y Deri)



Aims

- 1.8 The Capital Investment Strategy provides a framework which outlines how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of corporate objectives, along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future financial sustainability. It therefore outlines the Council's need to acquire, dispose of, or enhance assets such as land, buildings, roads, vehicles & plant to provide sustainable service provision to support its objectives. As resources available to meet the capital requirements of the Council are limited, the Strategy explains how priorities are set and outlines the sources of funding available, including the level of borrowing it will need and can afford to undertake and its investment strategy.
- 1.9 The Strategy should look to the longer term and is supported by a detailed Capital Programme for five years covering the period 2026/27 to 2030/31. This is the seventh year that the Capital Strategy has been produced. The strategy will be updated bi-annually and evolve over future years.
- 1.10 The Council's capital expenditure is reflected in the Balance Sheet of its Statement of Accounts ensuring stewardship of assets is demonstrated. The Statement of Accounts is externally audited at the end of each financial year to certify that it presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council. The Council's assets at the 31 March 2025 have a net book value of £835m (excluding Infrastructure) which includes £238m relating to housing stock.

Definition of Capital and Capitalisation Policy

- 1.11 Capital expenditure is defined by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom - A Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) as "Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of an asset". The Local Authorities Capital Finance and Accounting (Wales) Regulations also provides for other items to be defined as capital expenditure. These are:
 - Expenditure on computer programs.

- The making of a grant or other financial assistance to any person towards expenditure that would be capital expenditure if incurred by the authority.
- The acquisition of share and loan capital.
- The repayment of grant given for capital purposes; and
- Expenditure on works on land and buildings and on assets not owned by the authority.

1.12 The Council also uses a de minimus level of £10k to classify expenditure as capital or proceeds from the sale of an asset as a capital receipt, with expenditure or income below this level being classed as revenue.

Prudential Code

1.13 The Local Government Act 2003 set out a framework for the financing of capital investments in local authorities which came into operation from April 2004. Alongside this, the Prudential Code was developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) as a professional code of practice to support local authorities' decision making in the areas of capital investment and financing. Authorities are required by regulation to have regard to the Prudential Code. CIPFA released an updated version of the Prudential Code in December 2017 and published revised codes of Practice on 20th December 2021. Further information on the Prudential Code can be found in Appendix 1a.

2. LINKS TO STRATEGIC PLANS AND FUTURE CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 There are a number of factors that will influence the Council's priority areas of spend and its future capital investment. This section outlines the various Council strategies which identify the priority areas for capital investment and the external factors that result in the need to incur capital expenditure.

Corporate Plan

2.2 The Council's launched the Corporate plan, Vale 2030 for 2025- 2030 on 1st April 2025.

2.3 Vale 2030 effectively sets out the objectives and actions for the next five years, our key challenges and priorities. It provides a framework for annual plans, setting the focus and direction for the delivery of all Council services. In this way, future requirements can be predicted and future areas of significant expenditure can be identified and prioritised, not only in the light of service developments and the competing demands between different services, but also in pursuit of agreed corporate priorities.

2.4 It sets out a vision and values and details 5 new well-being objectives and the activities that will be undertaken in 2025-30 to deliver these objectives. The Capital Programme should be set having regard to the Council's corporate priorities, which are included in Vale 2030 through the 5 objectives. These are as follows:

- Creating great places to live, work and visit.
- Respecting and celebrating the environment.
- Giving everyone a good start in life/great start.
- Supporting and protecting those who need us.
- Being the best Council, we can be.

- 2.5 Vale 2030 must set out the Council's Well-being Objectives and reflect how the Council will contribute to the seven national well-being goals. Vale 2030 must also show how the five ways of working as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (involvement, long-term, prevention, integration and collaboration) are embedded in the work of the Council. Vale 2030 has also been developed with due regard to PSB priorities.
- 2.6 Five annual Directorate Plans have replaced the fifteen annual service plans and were reported to Scrutiny committees and Cabinet in April/May. An [Annual Statement](#) has also been produced which was shaped by Vale 2030, annual budget and Directorate Plans. This new approach has been informed by the views of residents, partners, staff, elected members and other stakeholders, how we can make better use of technology, the approach undertaken by other Councils, the views of Audit Wales and the recommendations of the Panel Performance Assessment. Vale 2030 provides the opportunity to review the current systems and how we work.
- 2.7 [Vale 2030 – Corporate Plan](#) is linked here.

Budget Strategy and Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)

- 2.8 The Council produces a rolling Budget Strategy and Medium Term Financial Plan as a mechanism which allows the Council to forecast the level of funding available in future years and to match this against the likely expenditure. It links both the planning process with the budget process and ensures consistency between them. The MTFP is therefore of crucial importance for the development of a plan for capital investment. The revenue consequences of any capital investment have to be determined and built into the planning process and needs to ensure that they are affordable going forward. The latest MTFP is being brought the Cabinet on the same agenda as this strategy.

Corporate Asset Management Plan (CAMP)

- 2.9 The way the Council manages its properties and other assets has a direct impact on the services it provides and the CAMP seeks to ensure that the Council achieves the optimum use of its assets whilst supporting service delivery across the Council and achieving the aims of its Corporate Plan. Asset management is not merely about how to make financial savings, it is about ensuring that the Council achieves the maximum efficiency from its assets. Realising the CAMP's objectives requires a long term strategy and the CAMP is therefore updated regularly. The latest CAMP covers the period 2023 to 2028 and the annual update was taken to [Cabinet on the 6th November 2025](#).
- 2.10 The objectives of the CAMP are:
- To ensure an efficient, effective, and sustainable use of land and buildings to deliver fit for purpose property to support the council's service delivery.
 - To identify and pursue opportunities to generate capital receipts and revenue generating opportunities from surplus property.
 - To ensure that Premises Managers / Duty Holders manage Council assets so that they comply with appropriate statutory, regulatory and corporate standards, and are maintained to an appropriate level.

- To ensure that all asset information held is in a user-friendly form which is accessible to service providers; and
- To work in partnership and collaborate with other public sector bodies within the Vale of Glamorgan to achieve efficiencies in the use of property assets.

Highways Asset Management Plan

2.11 The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Highway Asset Management Plan (HAMP) is currently in the process of being finalised. When complete it will provide an integrated framework through which the Council delivers highways maintenance across the Council's Road network in a manner that optimises resources for the management of the highway infrastructure.

Housing Improvement Programme

2.12 As of 31st March 2025, the Council's housing stock stood at 4,159 dwellings.

2.13 The Housing Investment Programme continues to navigate the dual priorities of delivering new homes while ensuring sustained investment in existing tenants' homes and communities. This approach remains central to maintaining compliance with the Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS). In response to the enhanced requirements of WHQS 2023, the Council is continuing with a comprehensive review of its Housing Asset Management Strategy. This updated strategy will articulate a renewed vision for investment across the housing stock and estates, ensuring alignment with both regulatory standards and the evolving needs of tenants. As part of this process, tenants will be actively engaged and consulted to shape the future direction of the strategy.

2.14 The Council's key investment priorities are shaped by the need to meet the updated Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS 2023), respond to rising demand for affordable housing, and prepare the existing housing stock for the transition to net zero carbon emissions by 2035. In addition, the Council must ensure readiness for the phased implementation of the Building Safety Act in Wales, which introduces enhanced regulatory responsibilities for local authorities, particularly in relation to higher-risk buildings. This includes tighter oversight of building control functions, new duty holder roles, and compliance with emerging safety frameworks such as the "golden thread" of building information and mandatory reporting requirements. These evolving obligations will require strategic planning and investment to ensure the Council's housing services remain compliant, resilient, and responsive to tenant needs.

2.15 To support this Strategy and to comply with Welsh Government's requirements, a 30-year Housing Business Plan is produced each year. The current Housing Business Plan was approved at Council on 13th of January 2025. This Plan forms the basis of the Compensation Award (formerly Major Repairs Allowance), Optimised Retrofit Programme (ORP) and Social Housing Grant (SHG) grant applications, which are pivotal financing components for the Housing Improvement Programme. The total capital spend in the HRA between 2026/27 to 2030/31, is anticipated to be £254.104m.

2.16 By the end of March 2026, it is anticipated that the Housing Development Team will have completed and handed over 61 much needed new Council homes at Clos Holm View Phase 2, Cwrt y Chwarel and Olive Lodge, all in Barry. During 2025/26, the Housing Development Team will continue to acquire empty homes to add to the housing stock and explore the acquisition and repurposing of local hotels, HMO's and vacant public buildings

for temporary accommodation, including the conversion of Cadoxton House into a 13-unit temporary accommodation facility.

- 2.17 During September 2025, the Cardiff and Vale Housing Partnership will be in operation, which will see the Council increase the scale and pace of its house building programme, with a minimum of 770 new homes planned over following seven years. Design and planning are well underway on three ambitious new housing and regeneration schemes, at Hayeswood Road Phase 2 and the Mole, Barry as well as Myrtle Close in Penarth. These schemes will provide an additional 188 new homes with some for market sale.
- 2.18 The current Housing Business Plan also commits £132m of capital investment over the next 5 years to ensure the continued expansion and acceleration of the Council's housebuilding ambitions. Not only will this work towards meeting the ever-growing needs of those on our waiting list but also looks to provide much needed temporary and permanent accommodation to address the current housing need, affecting many of our residents and those who are homeless.
- 2.19 Further detail can be found at [Housing Asset Management Strategy](#). This strategy continues to be reviewed to reflect the Welsh Government's launch of the revised WHQS 2023. In addition to aligning with the updated quality standards, the strategy will also need to consider the implications of the Building Safety Act, particularly its impact on building management, safety compliance, and governance across the Council's housing portfolio. This includes ensuring that future investment and operational planning address the emerging regulatory requirements and responsibilities introduced under the Act.

Digital Strategy

- 2.20 The Council's Digital Strategy 2023-2028 was approved by Cabinet on 16th November 2023. It has the overall aim to enable opportunities for improvement through the innovative use of Digital, now and in the future. To deliver this aim, four themes have been identified as follows:

THEME 1 - COMMUNITY AND INVOLVEMENT

- Commitment 1 - Listen to the community to understand their needs in order to transform digital services.
- Commitment 2 - Create accessible, inclusive and sustainable digital services for residents to support innovation using ICT.

THEME 2 – ORGANISATION AND PROCESSES To provide a quality ICT

- Commitment 1 - Create & embed reliable processes, so that digital projects are delivered successfully.
- Commitment 2 - Develop a digital culture, where digital is seen as a key enabler of all services in the organisation.

THEME 3 – PEOPLE AND SKILL

- Commitment 1 - Equip colleagues with the tools to deliver services effectively for residents
- Commitment 2 - Support and empower colleagues to develop and use their digital skills

THEME 4 – DATA AND INSIGHT

- Commitment 1 - Invest in & harness data insights to inform and improve decision-making.
- Commitment 2 - Use clear standards to ensure effective data sharing.

2.21 Capital expenditure continues to reduce as we consider the organisation's commitment to both Project Zero, the Digital Strategy and a commitment to move to the cloud.

Historically, capital has been utilised for the delivery of infrastructure within corporate buildings and some of this will remain, i.e. physical networking infrastructure to deliver WiFi and internal connectivity. However, in 2025, the migration of all servers to cloud has been approved moving from a capital expenditure to subscription models and it is expected that a significant portion of networking capability outside providing connectivity will move to a similar model.

2.22 Further detail can be found within the [Digital Strategy 2023-2028](#).

Waste Management Strategy

2.23 The draft 10-year Recycling and Waste Management Strategy and Business Plan was initially presented to Cabinet, 28th March 2022 and agreed in principle subject to consultation over the summer of 2022. The results were presented to Cabinet 19th January 2023 and they were reviewed by the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee on 14th February 2023. There were no further recommendations, and the Strategy was agreed. As part of this strategy is an ongoing commitment and investment into new infrastructure necessary to ensure the delivery of the new strategy and to accommodate the ongoing services changes namely the introduction of the 'collections blueprint' a collection service that collects sustainable, high quality, recycling material separately at source.

2.24 A capital bid to construct a fleet parking site is included in the 2025/26 and 2026/27 Capital Programme. Following the purchase of land opposite the new Resource Recovery Facility (RRF) at Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, this scheme will enable the relocation of the majority of the Recycling and Waste fleet from the Alps Depot to Atlantic Trading Estate to capture savings on fuel, CO2 and additional financial benefits through collection efficiencies and reducing the amount of travelling and downtime. It all allows for the future consideration of more flexible working, facilitating longer working days and aids split shift working.

2.25 A soft plastics recycling trial began in April 2025 funded by Welsh Government, working in partnership with WRAP, and targeting approximately 16,000 households across Penarth, Dinas Powys, Llandough, Sully, and nearby communities. This nine-month initiative is part of the council's broader Project Zero strategy, which aims to achieve carbon neutrality for the council by 2030 and for the county by 2050. The trial focuses on diverting soft plastics, such as plastic bags, wrappers, and films from black bag waste. The trial has significantly outperformed expectations, with daily collections reaching one bale (approximately 600kg) and weekly totals nearing 2.5 tonnes.

2.26 Good progress has been made in the designing and procurement in preparation to installing a 150 kw PV array on a single elevation of our Resource Recovery Facility at Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry as part of our Project Zero strategy to become a carbon-neutral organisation by 2030. This project will allow the asset to become less dependent on the Grid and during daylight hours provide a large proportion of the electricity required to operate the facility. The project will be completed in 2025/26.

2.27 [Waste and Recycling - What are we Doing](#)

School Investment Programme

- 2.28 The Sustainable Communities for Learning programme is a unique collaboration between the Welsh Government and local authorities, for long term strategic capital investment with the aim of creating a generation of Sustainable Communities for Learning in Wales.
- 2.29 The Programme is aimed at ensuring the standard of learning environments are fit for purpose, that there are sufficient places available for our learners when considering the rapid development and regeneration within the Vale, and that our priorities enable key outcomes within both the Welsh Government's national strategies and our own local strategies.
- 2.30 Delivery under Band B programme began in 2018/19. Nine schools are now operational, this includes St David's CiW Primary, South Point Primary, Whitmore High School, Ysgol Gymraeg Bro Morgannwg, Pencoedtre High School, Ysgol St Baruc, St Nicholas Primary, Y Bont Faen (Cowbridge Primary Provision) and Derw Newydd (Centre for Learning and Wellbeing). Ysgol Llyn Derw (formerly known as Ysgol Y Deri scheme) is anticipated to complete by May 2026.
- 2.31 Overall, the Band B programme will see over £151m investment.
- 2.32 The Rolling Programme will continue to build on school investment. The outline of the programme and the pipeline of projects within it was submitted and approved by Cabinet on the 7th March 2024. Welsh Government also approved the Vale of Glamorgan's Rolling Programme on 8th August 2024.
- 2.33 The next wave of investment will see new schemes developed over the next 9 years, subject to funding and business case approval. Intervention rates range between 65-85% dependant on the nature of the scheme.
- 2.34 The approved Capital Programme for the Sustainable Communities for Learning rolling programme, include St Richard Gwyn redevelopment and Cowbridge Primary Phase 2 (Ysgol Gymraeg Iolo Morgannwg). St Richard Gwyn has received full business case approval. Cowbridge Primary Phase 2 (Ysgol Iolo Morgannwg) is subject to approval of full business case and further Cabinet reports. It is anticipated a Cabinet report will be presented on the 18th December 2025, followed by the submission of the Full Business case in January, 2026. The rolling programme will see spend of over £92m between 2018/19 to 2027/28 and could increase as and when pipeline projects get approved.
- 2.35 A capital bid was submitted in relation to the redevelopment of Sully Primary School, which includes a refurbishment of the school and an extension. The match funding (£2.779m) for the scheme has been approved in the Capital Programme via Delegated Authority as a pipeline scheme. The total scheme cost is anticipated to be £8.5m funded from £2.779m Section 106 and £5.721m Welsh Government grant. This scheme is subject to Cabinet approval and then a full business case would be required to be approved through Welsh Government for Sustainable Communities for Learning Grant Funding.
- 2.36 The [Learning and Skills Investment Strategy 2022-2027](#) was presented to Cabinet on Thursday, 17th November 2022 and is linked here
- 2.37 The latest budget profiles can be found in Appendix 2.

City Deal (CJC)

- 2.38 The Vale of Glamorgan Council is a participant in the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCR) which has been established between the UK Government, the Welsh Government and 10 local authorities in South East Wales. The agreement with the UK and Welsh Governments provides £1.2 billion of which £734m is ringfenced for Metro development.
- 2.39 CCRD has four key objectives - 5% Gross Value Added growth, 25,000 high-order jobs, £4 billion leverage of public and private sector investment and demonstration of economic inclusion. It is designed to build on the region's sectoral strengths, its high skill base and three successful universities and accelerate economic growth and productivity through a series of considered targeted investments in skills, infrastructure, innovation-led scalable projects and priority industry sectors and businesses.
- 2.40 Key highlights showing investment to date include:
- £45m investment in Ogi to boost digital connectivity for South East Wales.
 - £6.6m programme to drive business and economic development across South East Wales
 - Co-sponsorship of the National Eisteddfod's Science and Technology Village with the University of Wales
 - Renewable energy scheme to power more households across South East Wales.

For more detail on 2025/26 news and events please see the following link:

[Latest News - Cardiff Capital Region](#)

- 2.41 Following the approval of the SEW Corporate Joint Committee 2025/26 Business Plan on 27th January 2025, the Vale of Glamorgan have reprofiled the City Deal Scheme in the Capital Programme. The Vale of Glamorgan's share of the estimated total costs (8.5%) is projected to be in the order of £10.171m and will be funded by unsupported borrowing with a 25 year repayment period.
- 2.42 Total expenditure to date for CCR by Local Authorities is £38.518m. The Vale of Glamorgan's contribution to date has been £3.264m, with our next expected contribution of £157k in 2025/26.
- 2.43 Further detail can be found at [Cardiff Capital Region City Deal](#)

External Influences – Welsh and UK Government

- 2.44 Capital priorities can be established by the Welsh Government which are subsequently backed by additional resources via specific grants. Some recent examples of these are the Sustainable Communities for Learning programme, flood prevention schemes, Transport schemes and Shared Prosperity Fund schemes.

External Influences – Legislation

- 2.45 Legislative changes can also impact future capital development as the Council may need to change the way in which it provides services and this may require the purchase of additional assets or the reconfiguration of existing assets.

- 2.46 The Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Sector) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015 made it unlawful from April 2018 to let residential or commercial properties with an energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of 'F' or 'G' (the lowest grades of energy efficiency) unless exemption(s) for that property have been registered. The regulations are enforced by trading standards. The scheme was extended on 1st April 2023 to cover all leases, including where a lease is already in place. There are certain exemptions however the majority of the Council's leased out portfolio will be within scope.
- 2.47 The Council has a duty to ensure that buildings under its control comply with appropriate statutory, regulatory and corporate standards. The Council has a dedicated Corporate Compliance Service whose role is to monitor building compliance across the corporate estate and to highlight any non-compliance issues to the relevant Premise Managers To protect both workers and the public the Council regularly inspects its premises and monitors compliance with Health & Safety legislation.

External Influences – Collaboration

- 2.48 Of growing importance both nationally and locally is collaborative and joint working as a driver to improving service delivery and reducing costs. There are several ways in which the Council is driving the collaborative agenda. The Community Asset Transfer (CAT) Protocol identifies when the Council can consider the transfer of an asset and how local communities could register an interest in taking over a Council owned property. The Council's CAT protocol was revised and approved by Cabinet on 16th December 2019. An updated protocol will be issued once the guidance review being undertaken by Welsh Government has been finalised.
- 2.49 Further details can be found at [Community Asset Transfer Guidance 2019-23](#).

External Influences – Consultation

- 2.50 The Council ran its second Let's Talk about Life in the Vale survey in the Autumn of 2024 and is currently waiting for the results of the survey and analysis from Data Cymru. This survey built on the work undertaken in 2023 when the Council undertook the first Let's Talk about Life in the Vale Survey. The surveys are different to other Vale wide surveys that the Council had run in the past as they don't simply ask how satisfied people are with Council services. Instead, there is a genuine attempt to understand what life is like for people living in the Vale of Glamorgan and how public services affect this. This approach has been developed to enable (wherever possible, within funding constraints) services to be developed in a way that means they will improve people's quality of life, and wherever possible address the issues that matter to those who live in the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 2.51 The survey provided a wealth of data and much of this fed into deliberations on setting the budget for 2024/25 and the finances across the medium term.
- 2.52 In 2023 residents were asked about their priorities and to rank their importance. The top priority for 42% of the population was 'Easily accessible care and health care services when I or my family need them' and 78.1% ranked this in their top three priorities. Second at 26.6% was 'buy or rent a good quality home' and 47.6% ranked this in their top three. These are areas that the Council is focussing resources on through its Capital Programme.

2.53 In 2023 68% of respondents stated they were either very or fairly concerned with the climate emergency and 65% were either very or fairly concerned with the nature emergency. 73% of respondents were also very or fairly concerned about services and support for older people and 61% about services and support for young people. All of these are areas of priority for the Council as reflected in the Council's Capital Programme and Vale 2030, the Council's Corporate Plan. It is also anticipated that an interim update from the Life in the Vale work will be available to inform on current views of the Vale's residents and can be utilised when compiling future Capital Investment Strategies.

3 RESOURCES TO FINANCE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

3.1 There is a variety of funding available to finance capital expenditure. This section outlines the different types of funding available, potential providers and any financial implications of that method of financing.

General Capital Funding – Welsh Government

3.2 This consists of two elements. Welsh Government provides the Council with a General Capital Grant. In addition, the Council is advised of a level of borrowing that the Welsh Government is prepared to fund via the Revenue Support Grant settlement, this allowance is known as supported borrowing.

3.3 On 20th February 2025, the Welsh Government (WG) announced the provisional 2025/26 General Capital Funding (GCF) settlement which was £7.606m, being made up of £4.229m grant and £3.377m of supported borrowing. This is a £620k increase than the general capital funding of £6.986m that was allocated for 2024/25.

3.4 No further information has been made available from Welsh Government at this time; therefore it has been assumed that from 2026/27 onwards, the level of capital funding will be flatlined at £7.606m and will then remain constant for the remainder of the period of this programme.

Compensation Award – Welsh Government

3.5 The Welsh Government issues a Compensation Award (formally Major Repairs Allowance) to the Council as a grant which is to be used for any capital expenditure on Housing Revenue Account (HRA) assets. The Compensation Award for 2024/25 is £2.770m. As no further indication has been received for future years it has been assumed within the strategy that the grant remains at £2.770m per annum as awarded in 2024/25.

Specific Grants – Welsh Government

3.6 The Welsh Government provides the Council with specific grants for priority areas. These grants are allocated to the Council either as a result of submission of specific bids or via a formula allocation.

3.7 It is estimated that over the next five years the Council will receive grant funding from Welsh Government, UK Government, Heritage Lottery and other bodies. Some of these schemes may require a match funding contribution to be made by the Council which is built into the capital programme. It is not possible to predict and plan for any other grants beyond this period.

Unsupported/Prudential Borrowing

3.8 If the Council decides to borrow in excess of the amount specified by the Welsh Government, then it may do so and this type of borrowing is known as unsupported or “Prudential Borrowing”. The cost of this borrowing must be funded through the Council’s revenue budget and therefore will need to be identified prior to the approval and inclusion of a scheme into the capital programme. The Council currently uses unsupported borrowing to fund the Schools Investment Programme, Housing Improvement Programme, the purchase of specialist vehicles, Salix Street Lighting Energy Reduction Strategy, City Deal, Structures, Older Person’s Accommodation, decarbonisation scheme and the schemes financed under the Local Government Borrowing Initiative. The table below sets out the anticipated new Prudential Borrowing the Council will undertake over the next 5 years.

Scheme	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund						
Education	3,412	3,431	595	0	0	7,438
Specialist Accommodation for Older People (including nursing care)	0	0	261	1,367	404	2,032
City Deal	423	620	3,313	2,394	0	6,750
Levelling Up Fund	535	516	0	0	0	1,051
Structures	79	402	386	1,000	1,000	2,867
Local Government Borrowing Initiative	1,810	0	0	0	0	1,810
Highways Resurfacing						
Fleet Parking	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
Civic offices - energy efficiency and low carbon heat	0	0	244	0	0	244
Total General Fund	7,759	4,969	4,799	4,761	1,404	23,692
Housing Revenue Account	32,886	48,209	39,778	43,687	36,634	201,194
Total New Borrowing	40,645	53,178	44,577	48,448	38,038	224,886

3.9 After allowing for repayments, the balance of Prudential Borrowing as at 31st March 2025 was £40.317m of which £30.664m is HRA. At the end of the Capital Programme period (31st March 2031) the outstanding prudential borrowing taking into account repayments is expected to be £31.953m for the General Fund and £229.856m for the Housing Revenue Account.

Contributions from Revenue and Reserves

3.10 Capital expenditure can also be funded by revenue contributions or the utilisation of existing reserves. Reserves are sums of money that have been set aside by the Council for a specific purpose. The Council has recently undertaken a review of its reserves, this has resulted in fewer reserves but a greater alignment to key risks of the Council.

3.11 A number of reserves are used to fund the Capital Programme, it is anticipated that over the next five years (2026/27 to 2030/31) reserves of circa £13.243m (excluding HRA reserves) will be used to fund capital expenditure.

Capital Receipts

- 3.12 Capital expenditure is also financed through receipts resulting from the sale of Council assets.
- 3.13 Receipts from the sale of HRA assets can only be spent within the HRA and cannot be used to finance General Fund capital schemes. HRA receipts have been assumed in the Housing Business Plan in relation to open market sales and the share of the sale of new build schemes. However, any HRA capital receipts received in year are used to fund capital expenditure in that year and therefore as at 31st March 2025 the Council did not hold a balance of HRA receipts. The reason for this is to reduce the level of borrowing within the HRA.
- 3.14 Currently, the Council only uses receipts from the sale of vehicles to fund the purchase of other vehicles. Any capital receipts from the sale of vehicles received in year will be used to part fund the purchase of vehicles within that financial year. The reason for this is to reduce the level of borrowing used to fund the purchase of vehicles. Therefore as at 31st March 2025 the balance of vehicle capital receipts was zero.
- 3.15 Council Fund receipts are normally held for use across all non HRA service areas however they may be approved by Cabinet to be ringfenced for specific purposes. Receipts have been specifically ring fenced for Social Services and the School Improvement Programme.
- 3.16 In order to support the generation of capital receipts, the Council has a Disposal Protocol which sets out the key determinants for identifying an asset as surplus which are:
- Evidence that a higher value for an alternative use can be achieved.
 - The asset no longer contributes to service delivery; and
 - The asset has no potential for a regeneration use.
- 3.21 It is a challenging time to dispose of surplus assets and predicting future capital receipts remains a difficult and uncertain process, especially with the current economic uncertainty. This is particularly the case with higher value development sites which require property expertise to exploit the potential a site may offer and ensure we achieve best consideration in line with our statutory and fiduciary duties. Work will be undertaken to dispose of surplus assets when they become available.

Other External Contributions

- 3.22 The current Capital Programme includes various sources of external funding which are not from UK Government or Welsh Government, the main being contributions received via S106 agreements. Funding and contributions to capital schemes can also be made available from other bodies including Natural Resources Wales, Sports Wales, Community Councils and Lottery.

4 PRIORITISATION OF CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The requirement for capital investment will always be greater than the funding available to the Council, particularly in times of reducing funding. This section outlines the process

the Council has adopted to prioritise funding so that it is directed to support the key priorities of the Council.

Capital Programme Approval Process

- 4.2 Given the scarce capital financial resources available and the fact that much of the predicted future General Capital funding from Welsh Government has already been allocated within the current five year programme, the Council is using a similar approach to capital bids as last financial year, however as well as prioritising health and safety and legislative bids, preventative bids will also be prioritised. Prevention is defined as an action to reduce the likelihood and severity of demand for reactive services and build community resilience. There are three categories of prevention:
- Primary – Prevention that seeks to build resilience and reduce exposure to known risks,
 - Secondary – Prevention that targets actions towards areas where there is high risk or signs of early problems,
 - Tertiary – Prevention that provides intervention once there is a problem, or if there are on-going problems which seeks to prevent further problems occurring.
- 4.3 Each directorate was asked to submit a list of potential capital bids indicating the scheme name, anticipated cost, brief scheme description, decarbonisation considerations, links to the Council's Wellbeing Objectives, Annual Delivery Plan and any revenue savings as a result of the bid. Each directorate are required to prioritise the list of bids and indicate the risk of not progressing the bids prior to submission late September.
- 4.4 The long list of Capital bids were reviewed and prioritised by the Strategic Insight Board during October and are detailed in Appendix 3 to the report (Cabinet 4th December 2025). The bids were shortlisted from discussions held at Insight Board and the shortlisted bids were reviewed by the Senior Leadership Team and also the Budget Working Group which comprises the Leader and Deputy Leader, the Chief Executive and the Head of Finance. For shortlisted bids, officers were asked to complete full capital bid forms which were taken to Strategic Insight Board early November. A risk assessment was undertaken for each bid, in line with the Council's Corporate Risk Management Strategy. The bids have been reviewed to assess corporate priority, schemes that are required on a statutory or health and safety basis are prioritised alongside any invest to save schemes. All bids were also assessed for prevention and the contribution they make towards the 5 ways of working to demonstrate commitment to the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Sustainability of the scheme proposals are also self assessed as part of the capital bid process and reviewed by Strategic Insight board in November.
- 4.5 The Strategic Insight Board is a group of senior officers covering all service areas who oversee the delivery of the Council's range of integrated planning activity. The Strategic Insight Board uses a number of criteria to prioritise the capital bids detailed in Appendix 1b.
- 4.6 The recommendations of the Strategic Insight Board have been reviewed by the Leader, Chief Executive and Head of Finance. A draft Capital Programme 2026/27 to 2030/31 inclusive of proposed successful bids will be taken to Cabinet in January 2026 and will be

submitted to Resources Scrutiny Committees for consultation. Scrutiny Committee will be asked to first consider the Initial Capital Programme proposals as shown in Appendix 2 and to make any recommendations for changes and to consider the capital bids which will be detailed in the report. If changes are requested or specific bids are supported, then the reasons need to be recorded in order to assist the Cabinet in drawing up the final proposals. Resources Scrutiny Committee is the lead Scrutiny Committee and will consider both the Initial Capital Budget Proposals and any recommendations that other Scrutiny Committees have made. The responses of Scrutiny Committees must be referred to Resources Scrutiny Committee in February 2026.

4.7 Consultation regarding budget issues is also undertaken with the Vale's residents and other partners e.g., Town and Community Councils.

4.8 After considering the results of the public consultation and the Final Settlement from Welsh Government, Cabinet will make its final proposals during February, which will then be presented to full Council for final approval in March 2026

4.9 The Assessment process of capital bids is detailed in Appendix 1b.

5 TREASURY MANAGEMENT

5.1 Treasury Management is the management of an organisation's borrowing, investments and cashflows, its banking, money and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks. This section outlines the governance process followed by the Council, a long term projection of the required level of borrowing, both internal and external and the assessment of its affordability.

5.2 The Treasury Management Strategy will be updated to reflect the budget proposals and reported to Audit Committee, Cabinet and Council before the 11th March 2026 statutory deadline.

5.3 CIPFA published revised codes of Practice on 20th December 2021 and formal adoption was required in 2023/24 financial year. This Council has to have regard to these codes of practice when it prepares the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy, and any other related reports during the financial year, which are required to be taken to Full Council for approval. The implications of the revised code are set out in the Treasury Management Strategy.

Treasury Management Governance

5.4 Before 31st March each year the Section 151 Officer presents to Audit Committee, Cabinet and full Council, the Treasury Management Strategy, which includes the Treasury Management Prudential Indicators for the forthcoming three years, the Annual Investment Strategy for the following year and monitoring as at 31st December. A mid year review report is also presented to Cabinet during November. As soon as possible after the end of the financial year a report outlining the out-turn for the previous year is presented to Audit Committee, Cabinet and Full Council.

5.5 Quarterly Reporting to Members is now also required. The Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer is required to establish procedures to monitor and report performance against all forward-looking prudential indicators at least quarterly. The Head of Finance is expected

to establish a measurement and reporting process that highlights significant actual or forecast deviations from the approved indicators. However, monitoring of prudential indicators, including forecast debt and investments, is not required to be taken to Full Council and should be reported as part of the authority's integrated revenue, capital, and balance sheet monitoring.

5.6 Decisions on Treasury Management are made daily and therefore delegation is given to the Section 151 Officer. Under the Council Constitution delegated authority has been granted to the Section 151 Officer to:

- Take all Executive decisions on borrowing, investment, or financing in accordance with the Council's Treasury Management policy.
- To borrow and lend money to maintain the Council's bank balance within the overdraft limit agreed with the Council's bankers.
- The use of supported and unsupported borrowing; and
- The amount of money to be charged to revenue, above the minimum required, relating to the repayment of debt, and to finance capital expenditure.

Borrowing Strategy

5.7 Capital expenditure will be funded from a mixture of internal and external borrowing. The Council had a balance of internal borrowing of £29.384m as of 31st March 2025, with external borrowing at that point in time being £169.851m.

5.8 The Council is currently maintaining an under borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is considered prudent as medium and longer dated borrowing rates are expected to fall from their current levels once prevailing inflation concerns are addressed by tighter near-term monetary policy.

5.9 The balance of the Authority's usable reserves and working capital can be utilised for internal borrowing or investment. The Council's reserves are now depleting and the position will need to be monitored carefully, the level of external borrowing required to finance the capital expenditure will increase. During 2025/26 the Council has borrowed externally from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). Due to current high borrowing costs all borrowing has been kept shorter term, up to 12 years, in a hope that interest rates will fall during this period and to reduce the Council's exposure to interest rates fluctuations. The PWLB is the UK's largest lender to Local Authorities.

5.10 The Bank of England cut interest rates to 4% in August 2025 and the rate is expected to fall over the short term.

Prudential Indicators

5.11 In setting the Capital Programme, the Council must ensure that the Prudential Code is complied with, which has been developed by CIPFA as a professional code of practice.

To comply capital investment plans should be:

- Affordable.

- All external borrowing and long-term liabilities are within a prudent and sustainable level; and
- Treasury management decisions are taken in accordance with good professional practice.

5.12 To demonstrate the Council has fulfilled these objectives, the Code sets out prudential indicators that should be used and the factors that must be considered. The Prudential Indicators are detailed in Appendix 1c.

Investment Strategy

5.13 The Council's Investment Strategy is low risk, the priorities being security first, portfolio liquidity second and then yield (return). The Investment Strategy sets criteria to determine suitable organisations with which cash may be invested and limits on the amount of cash that may be invested with any one organisation. In 2026/27 the Council will/can place investments with the Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF) of the Bank of England and UK Treasury Bills which are guaranteed by the UK Government, with UK Local Authorities (including Police and Fire Authorities), in Money Market Funds and in Instant Access Accounts. The Council may consider the use of other deposit arrangements in accordance with the investment limits and counterparties set out within this strategy will continually review the financial stability of all parties with whom it places investments.

5.14 The Council will seek to maintain a minimum £20m investment balance in addition to any working capital surplus during the period. Should this not be possible it is intended that any shortfall would be rectified in the following financial year. Investments across the portfolio as at 31st March 2025 totalled £17.19m.

IFRS 16 Leasing

5.15 The CIPFA LAASAC Local Authority Accounting Code Board set the implementation of IFRS16 which deals with the way the Council accounts for its lease arrangements for the 1st April 2024, the 2024/25 financial year.

5.16 The revised accounting code has required significant changes to how the Authority accounts for contracts that convey the right of use of an asset for a period. Whereas previously the Authority accounted for all its lessee lease arrangements through revenue income and expenditure, under the new arrangement the Authority is required to calculate a right of use asset and a corresponding liability which will be included on its balance sheet. The liability increases the Authority's CFR and the Authority charges MRP which in practice is equivalent to the principal of the lease. Despite the extensive accounting requirements and disclosures, this change of accounting policy does not impact the bottom line of the accounts. It does however have an impact on the Prudential indicators and MRP estimates. Projected figures to include borrowing for capital bids have been included in Appendix 1c.

6 DECARBONISATION

6.1 The Council understands the importance of decarbonisation to help protect and sustain the Environment over the long term and in line with its Climate Emergency declaration is working and investing in measures to reduce its CO₂ emissions. The projects detailed

below reflect the work the Council is undertaking as part of Project Zero and commitments in the Council's Climate Challenge Plan. The Plan details eighteen challenges and eighty underlying steps framed around the need to demonstrate strong leadership, fulfil our responsibility to current and future generations and to make a difference now, including transport, planning and regeneration, our land and buildings, housing and schools.

- 6.2 In addition, the Council's Carbon Management Plan, 2024-2030, breaks down our emissions by area, explains the steps that we have already taken to decarbonise, and sets out a series of actions that will continue our journey towards net zero. The areas of focus align with the Welsh Government's Net Zero Carbon reporting and include decarbonising our buildings, street lighting, fleet and mobile equipment, business travel, waste and supply chain.
- 6.3 The Council is carrying out the following measures to take steps towards decarbonisation:
- 6.4 The Council continues to improve the energy efficiency of its housing stock to meet the requirements of Welsh Government legislation in relation to decarbonisation. The Welsh Government has launched the revised Welsh Housing Quality Standard (WHQS) 2023, which supports the government climate change goals laid out in the Net Zero Wales strategic plan published in 2021 (and updated in 2022). The council continues working towards the following decarbonisation targets set out in the revised standard i.e. Carrying out a whole stock assessment and producing Target Energy Pathways for our homes by 31 March 2027. We are working towards all our homes meeting a minimum of SAP 75 (EPC - C) by 31 March 2030. This investment is further outlined in the Housing Business Plan as reported to Cabinet on the 9th of January 2025.
- 6.5 Welsh Government announced in November 2021 that all new school projects within the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme will be required to meet net zero carbon (in operation) from January 2022 onwards. This excluded projects which had already received Outline Business Case approval at the time of the announcement. Following this announcement Welsh Government committed to fund 100% of all net zero carbon costs on projects within Band B of the programme. To achieve net zero school designs have been amended to maximise solar gain, improve insulation, increase use of renewables (including battery storage), and install air source heat pumps. This commitment is expected to continue in the rolling programme and has been announced on the Welsh Government Sustainable Communities for Learning webpage as seen in the link: [Sustainable Communities for Learning rolling programme](#).
- 6.6 The Council has organised a decarbonisation sub-group to drive the reduction of carbon emissions as part of the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme and wider Education investments. This group has created a Sustainable Building Project - Materials Elements to monitor costs for carbon reduction measures, undertaking a school energy review to identify where carbon reduction measures would be of most benefit and the costs required to implement the measures, and a Schools Sustainability Forward Plan has been created to help direct progress on carbon reduction measures.
- 6.7 Decarbonisation Programme - A variety of energy reduction measures and renewable energy installations have been identified across several assets within the council's portfolio. A delivery programme which complements the Welsh Government zero carbon by 2030 target, the Council's Carbon Management Plan, and the council's own Climate Change Challenge Plan is being prepared which will lever in as much funding as possible

from various external sources including Salix funding. £1.063m has been included in the 2025/26 Capital Programme, £535k for 2026/27 and £325k for 2027/28 and £505k for 2028/29. Schemes have been presented to and approved by the Project Zero Board. Some of the schemes being delivered in 2025/26 are highlighted below:

- Penarth Learning Community LED Lighting (sport pitches).
- iQ3 to iQ4 system conversion.
- Oakfield Gas Boilers to air source heat pumps.
- Ty Jenner Air Source Heat Pump.

- 6.8 Schemes identified to be delivered in the future year's Capital Programme include the installation of air source heat pumps at Ysgol Y Ddraig, Civic Offices – Energy efficiency and Low carbon heat and LED lighting at Rural Schools.
- 6.9 The UK Government Shared Prosperity Fund has specific allocations to address decarbonisation schemes in the local community and the programme will develop schemes to deliver against this commitment over the three-year period of the funding envelope. One scheme at Murchfield Village Hall has seen the roof renewal works incorporating PV panels on the new roof.
- 6.10 [Restore the Thaw Landscape Project](#) is now in its third year of delivery. This is a three-year programme of work to make biodiversity improvements along the River Thaw, its tributaries, and surrounding landscapes. Alongside monies from the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Project Zero reserves, the project received funding from the Waterloo Foundation, Shared Prosperity Fund and Nature Networks, it is a fund delivered through the National Lottery Heritage Fund.
- 6.11 A cyclical program of tree maintenance has been introduced to our mature highway street trees within the urban environment to reduce the decline in canopy cover within our towns and to optimise the life expectancy of these mature trees. This scheme works alongside a program of tree planting. Through appropriate management of existing trees and targeted tree planting programmes, the Council will seek to reverse the trend of the continuing loss of tree canopy cover. The tree stock will be managed in such a way that continuity of tree cover will be safe-guarded, and improved, for future generations. It is recognised that the continued maintenance and tree planting of trees is an essential aspect of sustainable development and will assist in reduction in carbon emission. The Tree Strategy has been ratified and adopted by the Cabinet in November 2024 and is now operational, including a commitment to plant a minimum of 1,500 trees annually and to work towards a net increase in canopy cover in urban areas on Council owned land by 7.5% by 2039.
- 6.12 The Council continues to work with the Welsh Government Energy Services to increase the number of electric vehicles into its fleet, specifically applying for grants to pay for a percentage of the difference between diesel and electric. Although the difference in cost between petrol/diesel vehicles and electric vehicles is reducing the cost is still much higher. The current replacement budget has been set up to fund 'like for like' replacements, to purchase electric vehicles additional financial contributions is required.
- 6.13 The Council has a number of earmarked reserves that can be utilised to support the delivery of Project Zero as set out below.
- Energy Management Reserve – includes the Salix recyclable fund.

- Project Zero Reserve.

6.14 All schemes progressed as part of the Capital Programme proposals set out the decarbonisation considerations that will be taken into account as part of progressing the bids. The Council now includes explicit consideration of the impact on climate and nature emergencies as part of all Cabinet reports.

6.15 More detail on Decarbonisation Schemes funded through the Council can be found within the [Project Zero Update Report](#).

7 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

7.1 The Prudential Code has expressed concern that an authority's approach to commercial activities should be proportional to its overall resources.

7.2 On 1st January 2020, the Council set up a Local Authority Trading Company to deliver Catering services called the Big Fresh Catering Company. The Council owns 100% of the company shares.

7.3 The Non- Treasury Investment Strategy was requested and approved to be removed from the Capital Programme in the Q2 Monitoring report at Cabinet on 20th November 2025. The programme was initially to set out an investment fund over four years focused on developing property and infrastructure. Since there have been no schemes brought forward since the request for match funding under the Levelling Up Fund, it was requested to remove this scheme from the capital programme. If schemes are put forward in the future, officers will be requested to submit relevant business cases which will be assessed on a scheme-by-scheme basis.

8 OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITES

8.1 The Council has discretion to make loans for several reasons, primarily for economic development. These loans should be treated as capital expenditure. In making loans the Council would be exposing itself to the risk that the borrower defaults on repayments. The Council, in making 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 ensure that a full due diligence exercise is undertaken and adequate security is in place. All such loans would require the approval of Cabinet.

8.2 The Council currently has no soft loans. A soft loan is made interest free or at a rate less than the market rate, usually for policy reasons. Such loans are often made to individuals or organisations that the Council considers benefits the local population.

9 MAKING THE BEST USE OF RESOURCES

9.1 Given the financial constraints currently facing the Council, it is of fundamental importance that the best use is made of its resources. This section outlines the ways in which the Council is achieving value for money, monitoring performance and ensuring that it has access to appropriate knowledge and skills for decision making.

Procurement Strategy

- 9.2 The Council recognises the need to have efficient and effective methods of procurement. The Council has updated its Procurement Policy & Strategy which seeks to ensure its objectives for the delivery of social value, equality, supporting the local economy and climate action are all met as well having effective and efficient practices. It is intended to encourage everyone to think about their actions in support of the corporate vision of being a greener Council. The [Council's Procurement Policy and Strategy 2022/23 to 2026/27](#) has been revised in September 2025. These documents support effective and sustainable procurement throughout the Council.

Project Management Methodology

- 9.3 The Council recognises that all major projects must be led by an officer with appropriate project management and technical skills. As such a Project Management Methodology is in place to ensure that all projects are correctly managed. The methodology follows the principles of PRINCE2 (Projects in Controlled Environments) and considers the capital bidding process and sustainability considerations.

Programme Monitoring

- 9.4 Once the Capital Programme is approved, managers are advised of their successful bids and each project is allocated to a named responsible Project Manager and Project Sponsor. On a monthly basis monitoring statements showing expenditure to date are sent to managers and meetings are held with Heads of Service, Operational Managers and other relevant officers to discuss progress on schemes.
- 9.5 Monitoring reports are presented to Cabinet and Scrutiny Committee on a quarterly basis to advise members of progress on each approved scheme. The reports also identify any changes to the programme to reflect additions, virements and rescheduling of schemes.

Performance Indicators

- 9.6 The Council subscribes to a number of benchmarking schemes and produces annual returns, which are evaluated by the Welsh Government.

Performance Management Framework

- 9.7 The Council utilises its Performance Management Framework to help realise the aspirations that it identifies in the Corporate Plan and Services Plans. This includes the management of the Capital programme. The Council achieves this by monitoring performance against targets, comparing performance against others, identifying actions for improvement and delivering change. This approach helps to measure how the Council is meeting its vision and objectives and demonstrates accountability to the Council's stakeholders.

Knowledge and Skills

- 9.8 In order for the Council to make the best use of its resources, it must ensure that it has in place robust decision making and effective management of its assets and capital investment. This can only be achieved by employing suitably qualified and experienced staff with up to date knowledge and by engaging with members who have the necessary skills and understanding.

- 9.9 The Council employs professionally qualified and experienced staff across the Council to make capital expenditure, borrowing and investment decisions. However, where the Council requires specialist advice it procures external support and in October 2025 the Council appointed Arlingclose as its Treasury Management advisor for three years to the 30th September 2028.
- 9.10 The Accountancy Section has a range of professionally qualified staff in key positions who are involved in Capital and Treasury Management roles. They have had many years local government experience including the Head of Finance (CIPFA over 30 years), Operational Manager Accountancy (CIPFA 16 years), Finance Support Manager (CIPFA over 10 years), Capital Accountant (ACCA 5 years) and Two Senior Accountancy Technician, one AAT qualified with over 30 years and one part qualified ACCA with over 28 years in Accountancy.
- 9.11 It is a requirement of the CIPFA Code of Practice that the Council recognises the importance of ensuring that all staff involved in the treasury management function are fully equipped to undertake the duties and responsibilities allocated to them. It will therefore seek to appoint individuals who are both capable and experienced and will provide training for staff to enable them to acquire and maintain an appropriate level of expertise, knowledge and skills. The Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer will recommend and implement the necessary arrangements, including the specification of the expertise, knowledge and skills required by each role or member of staff. The Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer will ensure that members tasked with treasury management responsibilities, including those responsible for scrutiny, have access to training relevant to their needs and those responsibilities. Those charged with governance must recognise their individual responsibility to ensure that they have the necessary skills to complete their role effectively. The Council's treasury advisor, Arlingclose provides training for members where appropriate but at least annually. The training needs of treasury management officers are periodically reviewed and are assessed as part of the staff appraisal process and from the frequent in house meetings between the Treasury Management Team and the Section 151 Officer. Arlingclose and CIPFA also provide regular online training seminars to ensure that changes to the Codes of Practice are implemented and adhered to and will deliver the Treasury Management training for Members in February 2026.
- 9.12 The Strategic Property Section is responsible for providing strategic property advice and the preparation and implementation of the Corporate Asset Management Plan. Staff have again had many years local government experience including the Operational Manager Property (over 20 years) and the Commercial and Consultancy Manager (over 30 years) and they are both members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. The Operational Manager is also a registered valuer. When required, external support would be sourced e.g., external valuers.
- 9.13 As part of the Council's contract with the external Treasury Management Advisor, the provision of training for members of Audit Committee is included to ensure they have the required knowledge and skills and that these are kept up to date. This training is also attended by Accountancy staff.
- 9.14 The Council establishes project teams from all the professional disciplines as and when required to deliver specific projects.

9.15 Members also gain knowledge of the strategic decision making process for asset management as members of various project boards, which would cover the use and disposal of surplus property and other key asset management issues.

10 Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG)

- 10.1 Project Zero is the Vale of Glamorgan Council's response to the climate change emergency. Project Zero brings together the wide range of work and opportunities available to tackle the climate emergency, reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero by 2030 and encourage others to make positive changes. In July 2019, The Council joined Welsh Government and other Local Authorities across the UK in declaring a Climate Emergency in response to the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report into the impact of global warming. Since then, the Council has continued to make changes across the organisation embarking on ambitious projects to reduce the Council's carbon emissions and to send a clear message that we must all work together to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.
- 10.2 Further information on the Council's decarbonisation schemes within the capital strategy can be found in section 6.
- 10.3 Ethical investing is a topic of increasing interest to members, and one that is also being raised through officers. However, investment guidance, both statutory and from CIPFA, makes clear that all investment activities must adopt the principles of security, liquidity and yield and therefore ethical issues must play a subordinate role to those priorities. Most of the Council's investments are placed with the UK Government or Local Authorities. As the majority have declared a climate and nature emergency, the Council are accepting that they are following ESG principles and therefore will continue to place investments with them. Should the Council become aware of any Local Authority that goes against these principles the Council will no longer consider the organisation for investment purposes.
- 10.4 The remainder of the Council's investments are placed with the CCLA & Federated Hermes money market funds domiciled in the UK. Both are AAA rated by the three main credit rating agencies. Credit rating agencies now incorporate ESG risks alongside more traditional financial risk metrics when assessing counterparty ratings both money market funds recognise their responsibilities concerning ESG and their approach to and policies for ESG are summarised in the Treasury Management Policy Statement in Appendix 2 to the Treasury Management Strategy.
- 10.5 The Council's appointed banker is Lloyds Bank PLC and has two interest yielding deposit accounts. Lloyds Bank's Business ESG Strategy confirms that Lloyds Bank Business is committed to embedding an ESG strategy within its business operations. The bank's strategy confirms "as the UK's largest financial services provider, they have an important role to lay in creating a more sustainable and inclusive future for people and businesses, by shaping finance as a force for good." [Their sustainability report](#) covers the Group's sustainability progress from a broader environmental, social and governance perspective.
- 10.6 The Procurement and Policy Strategy 2022/23 to 2026/27 seeks to ensure the Council's procurement decisions are consistent with its Project Zero commitments and take account of the climate and nature emergencies and to make procurement spend more accessible to local small businesses and the third sector by stimulating the local economy and

promote the attainment of social and environmental benefits through the procurement process.

- 10.7 Procurement has an important role to play in strengthening and growing the local economy and supporting local employment. As a major procurer in the county, the Vale of Glamorgan Council recognises the need to leverage its purchasing power to support residents to secure good employment and to help local businesses and voluntary and community organisations to thrive.
- 10.8 Contractors, suppliers and service providers engaged to work for the Council must show a commitment to the county, its residents and businesses. Suppliers are encouraged to support the local economy through the use of local businesses in their supply chains and by building social value into their contracts, including using local labour wherever possible to fulfil contract obligations.

11 RISKS TO THE STRATEGY

- 11.1 An important part of any strategy is the assessment of risk. This section outlines the Council's attitude to risk, identifies potential risks when producing the Capital Strategy and possible means of mitigation.

Risk Strategy

- 11.2 As part of the Council's integrated planning framework, the Council has a Risk Strategy. Effective Risk Management allows the Council to make the most of its opportunities, make the right decisions and achieve its objectives once those decisions are made. The Council embeds risk management in every aspect of the organisation. A knowledge and awareness of risks creates an environment in which continuous improvement can be achieved and where the Council takes informed decisions. Corporate risks need to be considered in judgements about the medium to long term goals and objectives of the Council.

Resource Risks

- 11.3 As part of this Strategy future capital resources have been projected. However, Welsh Government has not provided an indication of the future General Capital Funding they will provide and therefore this does not provide certainty for planning for the future. This is particularly problematic as capital projects may need substantial planning prior to work commencing on site and schemes can take several years to complete.
- 11.4 Capital schemes which are reliant on capital receipts for funding need to be carefully profiled as the timing and value of receipts could vary significantly, particularly with the effect that the uncertainty created by current economic climate instability and conflicts ongoing globally are having on the development sector.

Treasury Management Risks

- 11.5 The Council has borrowed and invested significant sums of money and is therefore exposed to financial risks such as the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of risk are therefore central to the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

Expenditure Risks

- 11.6 Due to the nature of capital works it is sometimes difficult to project the final costs of the scheme and they can outturn at a higher cost than planned. Adverse weather conditions

are increasing the cost of maintaining the Council's infrastructure and increasing the risk of natural disasters such as flooding. The Council is also at this time carrying out large scale capital investment in the Sustainable Communities for Learning projects and also through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the Council's Housing Improvement Programme. These capital schemes will require significant investment and the Council needs to ensure that it has allocated and has access to sufficient funding to see these schemes through to completion.

- 11.7 The uncertainty created by current economic climate instability and conflicts ongoing globally also bring risk to the cost of future capital schemes as there may be changes to the value of contracts due to staffing issues and supply and pricing of materials. Also, any legislative changes could affect the procurement of goods and services and also may affect the service provision regulations e.g., waste, environmental issues, which may have an impact on assets.
- 11.8 In the current economic climate capital schemes are encountering significant inflationary pressures on construction costs which can necessitate scheme re-engineering or re-tendering. Project officers are also reporting long lead time on the delivery of materials and a shortage of skills in some areas. This impact will be monitored closely as part of the regular monitoring arrangements with project managers and sponsors.

Mitigating Risk

- 11.9 With scarce capital resources, funding will only be allocated to priority capital schemes that meet corporate priorities or meet legal obligations, with schemes being fully evaluated prior to approval. If capital projects overspend, the capital programme will be reviewed to identify other schemes that could be postponed or cancelled until further funding is identified. It is therefore important that capital projects are adequately planned and are effectively project managed and the Council needs to prudently reflect the future capital funding that will be available. The use and level of reserves will be critical to ensure that committed capital projects can be delivered. When costing major or complex capital projects risk analysis should be undertaken to inform the adjustments for optimism bias and identification of risk management. A Risk Register, which identifies each relevant risk and compares how it impacts should be completed.
- 11.10 Commissioning and procuring for capital schemes must comply with the requirements set out in the Council's Constitution, Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders.
- 11.11 In the past, the Council has taken a prudent view with regard to unsupported borrowing. It is therefore considered that the Council will be able to maintain the currently approved levels of borrowing.
- 11.12 The Council minimises its investments beyond 364 days to minimise the investment risk and invests with Debt Management Office (DMO), in Treasury Bills and other local authorities. The DMO is an Executive Agency of Her Majesty's Treasury. The Council introduced the use of AAA rated Money Market Funds during 2020/21 as the risk has been assessed as the same as investing in the DMO. The Council also introduced the use of deposit accounts with Lloyds Bank (the Council's bankers) up to a maximum value of

£10m. These arrangements will be kept under review in consultation with Arlingclose the Council's Treasury Management Advisers.

11.13 The Council has not undertaken any material commercial activities.

12 CAPITAL STRATEGY KEY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 This section summarises the key issues arising from the Capital Strategy and also provides recommendations to be taken forward.

Priority Areas for Capital Spend

12.2 The Council's ability to deliver its priorities has been impacted by increasing demographic and funding changes which have placed increasing pressure on budgets. This underlying theme of resource constraints has had a major influence on the Council's strategies and delivery plans and is reflected in its financial planning activities. The Council's financial framework therefore aims to balance expenditure with current levels of funding and has a robust method of prioritisation and allocation of capital resources to key schemes.

12.3 Key priority areas currently identified where funding is available over the life of this Plan are shown in the following table and also how they contribute to the Council's wellbeing objectives:

Creating great places to live, work and visit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiff Capital Region City Deal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns Fund
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of WHQS in Council houses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Stronger Communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Government Shared Prosperity Fund
Respecting and celebrating the environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting decarbonisation as part of the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in PV panels on Council buildings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in Electric vehicles and charging points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in the introduction of LED street lighting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Management reduction using SALIX
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Waste collection service and new Transfer Station
Giving everyone a good start in life/great start
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Years and Childcare programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in Leisure Centres and playgrounds
Supporting and protecting those who need us
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled Facilities Grants and Discretionary Adaptions Grant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Servies Invest to Save
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling Food Poverty

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County of Sanctuary through Housing Improvement Programme
<p>Being the best Council we can be</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of ICT and Digital Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring properties are fit for purpose for delivering services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements of external factors such as legislation changes

Closing the Funding Gap

- 12.4 Condition surveys for the majority of schools were completed in early 2022 have previously indicated that capital investment of circa £30m to £35m is required over the next 5 years to Schools in order to finance improvement work. In the near future, subject to funding, a programme of condition surveys are planned to be carried out on the Council's other buildings (excluding HRA). An initial assessment has been undertaken to identify the possible requirements for capital investment over the next 5 years across the remainder of the Council's non HRA assets and it is estimated to require capital investment of between £30m to £40m may be required. Any reduction in resources in the future will restrict the number and size of capital schemes that the Council is able to fund. It can be seen that there is significant requirement for capital investment which will not be possible to fund. This includes the backlog of school, highway and buildings repairs which in time could expand beyond issues associated with repairs and maintenance to those of 'fit for purpose' considerations. This risk will have to be managed and funding identified as a priority for service critical works.
- 12.5 A significant sum in the Capital Programme relates to Asset Renewal items which may be viewed as essential areas of spend if the existing portfolio of Council assets, including its infrastructure, is to be maintained to even a basic level to prevent further deterioration.
- 12.6 The Council will continue to assess its assets to identify whether any are surplus and can achieve a capital receipt. Certain properties have already been identified where the receipt will be used to fund the Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme.
- 12.7 Where possible the Council will try to identify grant funding and will strive to provide match funding if the grant can be used to finance Council priorities.
- 12.8 The Council has previously undertaken unsupported borrowing for investment in Schools, vehicles, Housing stock and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. This decision has been taken after a full assessment of the affordability of taking on such debt and as part of a full business plan. The Council could consider using unsupported borrowing to close the future funding gap, however, given the expected reduction in revenue budgets the potential for servicing debt not funded by Welsh Government from existing revenue budget going forward is extremely limited. The Council will therefore need to ensure that capital spending plans are affordable and decisions do not place additional pressure on the level of Council Tax or the Medium Term Financial Plan.

Longer Term Planning

- 12.9 The Council's new Corporate Plan – Vale 2030, covers the period 2025 to 2029 and was launched on 1st April 2025.

12.10 For major projects and investment that cover a longer-term period the funding and financial implications need to be planned well in advance. Long term planning has been undertaken for projects such as the Housing Business Plan, the Sustainable Communities for Learning programme and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal which all cover a longer term need for investment.

12.11 Long term forecasts are not easily predicted and the accuracy of all financial estimates will be limited however it is an invaluable tool in consideration future issues and anticipating the necessary requirements. It will also allow time for funding to be identified for key priorities and projects.

Actions

12.12 In considering this Strategy the Council will need to undertake a number of actions in order to make the most of potential funding and the requirement to invest. Some of these actions will be taken forward as part of other approved strategies and will need to be continually monitored and assessed.

CAPITAL STRATEGY ACTION POINTS
Setting the Capital Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only capital bids that are deemed to meet the criteria of highest corporate priority and/or risk or are of a preventative nature should be progressed. • Robust project appraisal and understanding of full life costs and risk are required for large capital investment.
Review Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain comprehensive and robust procedures for managing and monitoring the Capital Programme. • Continue to review the Corporate and Service Asset Management Plans. • Update Condition Survey data to ensure the Council is fully aware of future commitments. • The Council will strive to reduce carbon emissions and improve energy efficiency and positively encourage waste reduction initiatives. • In line with the Reshaping Services Programme, the Council’s assets and Capital Programme will be reviewed to ensure they support the implementation of the programme objectives and are suitable for alternative delivery models if required, including exploring options for Community Asset Transfer. • Ensure staff involved in the capital and Treasury Management process and the delivery of capital projects have the relevant experience and training. • Ensure members involved in the capital and Treasury Management process receive relevant training.
Maximising Capital Funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising grant-funding opportunities for capital schemes, where such schemes are compatible with Council objectives.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The identification of underperforming / inefficient assets and prioritising the sale of surplus land and properties as a means of generating capital receipts to fund capital schemes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reviewing the options for unsupported borrowing under the Prudential Code in the light of future financial projections for capital funding and expenditure in line with the Medium-Term Financial Plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of reserves where appropriate to finance capital investment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop partnerships with the public and private sectors as a means of unlocking additional resources.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide support for invest to save initiatives where it is appropriate.

Prudential Code

- The Local Government Act 2003 set out a framework for the financing of capital investments in local authorities which came into operation from April 2004. Alongside this, the Prudential Code was developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) as a professional code of practice to support local authorities' decision making in the areas of capital investment and financing. Authorities are required by regulation to have regard to the Prudential Code.
- CIPFA released an updated version of the Prudential Code in December 2017. The revised code includes a new requirement for authorities to produce a Capital Strategy. To comply with the requirements, a Draft Capital Strategy has been produced for 2026/27 and will be updated on a biannual basis. The final Strategy will also need to be submitted to full Council for approval in March 2026.
- CIPFA published revised codes of Practice on 20th December 2021 which stated that formal adoption was required for the 2023/24 financial year. This Council has to have regard to these codes of practice when it prepares the Capital Strategy, Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy, and any other related reports during the financial year, which are required to be taken to Full Council for approval. The revised codes have the following implications:
 - a requirement for the Council to adopt a new debt liability benchmark treasury indicator to support the financing risk management of the capital financing requirement;
 - clarify what CIPFA expects a local authority to borrow for and what they do not view as appropriate. This will include the requirement to set a proportionate approach to commercial and service capital investment;
 - address Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) issues within the Capital Strategy;
 - require implementation of a policy to review commercial property, with a view to divest where appropriate;
 - create new Investment Practices to manage risks associated with non treasury investment (similar to the current Treasury Management Practices);
 - ensure that any long term treasury investment is supported by a business model;
 - a requirement to effectively manage liquidity and longer term cash flow requirements;
 - amendment to Treasury Management Practice (TMP)1 (to address ESG policy within the treasury management risk framework);
 - amendment to the knowledge and skills register for individuals involved in the treasury management function - to be proportionate to the size and complexity of the treasury management conducted by each council;

- a new requirement to clarify reporting requirements for service and commercial investment, (especially where supported by borrowing/leverage).
- In addition, all investments and investment income must be attributed to one of the following three purposes, Treasury Management, Service Delivery, Commercial Return.

Assessment of Capital Bids

- When setting the capital programme, the following principles are applied.
 - Only capital bids that are deemed to meet the criteria of higher corporate priority and/or risk should be progressed.
 - All bids need to reflect full costs including purchase costs and a level of fees as appropriate.
 - Bids need to include all lifetime revenue implications e.g., maintenance, management costs and potential income.
 - The Capital Programme is set with regard to the key themes as outlined in the Corporate Plan.
 - The Capital Programme proposals should maximise the availability of resources to address the Council's priorities; and
 - Only bids that are for specific schemes will be included into the Capital Programme, general bids will not be included. This will help to reduce the slippage within the programme.

Risk

- A risk assessment is undertaken for each bid, in line with the Council's Corporate Risk Management Strategy using the following matrix.

		Likelihood/Probability of Risk Arising			
		Very Unlikely	Possible	Probable	Almost Certain
Possible Impact or magnitude of risk	Catastrophic	Medium	Medium/High	High	Very High
	High	Medium/Low	Medium	Medium/High	High
	Medium	Low	Medium/Low	Medium	Medium/High
	Low	Very Low	Low	Medium/Low	Medium

Corporate Priority

- The bids are then reviewed against the following criteria to assess corporate priority. Where bids are rated an A or B on the criteria listed below there would clearly be a legal obligation to ensure that works are progressed in a timely manner within the confines of the funding available. Schemes that represent an invest to save opportunity or support the achievement of corporate priorities are also prioritised using the criteria.

Priority Level	Criteria
A	Health and Safety legislation
B	Other Legislation/Statutory Requirement
Ci	Economic Sense/Invest to Save/Decarbonisation response to climate/nature emergency
Cii	Corporate Plan
Ciii	Sufficiency
D	Condition/Suitability
E	Welsh Government Requirements
F	Low Priority

Future Generations Act

- Bids are also reviewed for the contribution they make towards the 5 ways of working to demonstrate commitment to the Well-being of Future Generations Act. Each scheme is awarded one point for every one of the outcomes that it meets to a maximum of 5.

Sustainability

- Sustainability is one of the main strands of the financial strategy for capital and bids are also evaluated by the Insight Board for Sustainable Development, with a view to ensuring that wherever possible the sustainable targets are addressed. The four areas of Sustainable Development considered are:
 - Living within environmental limits.
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
 - Achieving a sustainable economy; and
 - Promoting good governance.
- The Council will ensure that all large Council Capital Projects are BREEAM (the design and assessment method for sustainable buildings) excellent rated.

Prevention

- Preventative bids will also be prioritised. Evidence will be required to support the strategy for prevention. Prevention is defined as an action to reduce the likelihood and severity of demand for reactive services and build community resilience. There are three categories of prevention:
 - Primary – Prevention that seeks to build resilience and reduce exposure to know risks,
 - Secondary – Prevention that targets actions towards areas where there is high risk or signs of early problems,
 - Tertiary – Prevention that provides intervention once there is a problem, or if there are on-going problems which seeks to prevent further problems occurring.

Prudential Indicators

Capital Expenditure

1. A five year capital programme has been proposed covering 2026/27 to 2030/31 as shown in the following table.

Table 1 – Five Year Capital Programme

Capital Expenditure	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Learning & Skills	30.264	18.608	11.871	2.915	2.000
Social Services	2.074	1.730	2.865	2.850	2.850
Place	20.969	0.546	0	0	0
Environment	16.481	6.474	4.785	5.310	5.310
HRA	46.824	61.795	49.203	51.551	44.731
Resources	0.709	0.423	0.603	0.098	0.050
City Deal	0.423	0.620	3.313	2.394	0
Pipeline Schemes	16.541	5.644	0.246	0	0
Total	134.285	95.840	72.886	65.118	54.941

Capital Financing Requirement

2. The Capital Finance Requirement (CFR) is the total historical outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's indebtedness and so its underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure, which has not immediately been paid for through a revenue or capital resource, will increase the CFR. The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the indebtedness in line with each asset's life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used. The table below shows that the Council's CFR is expected to increase over the next five years.

Table 2 – Capital Financing Requirement

CFR at 31st March	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Non HRA CFR	128.138	132.029	135.696	139.058	138.857
HRA CFR	122.988	168.368	204.349	243.444	274.613
Non HRA OLTL CFR	2.263	1.861	1.497	1.312	1.200
Total CFR	253.389	302.258	341.543	383.814	414.670

3. The Council should ensure that gross external debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and next two financial years. The table below shows the projected Gross External Debt.

Table 3 - Gross External Debt

Gross External Debt	2026/27	2027/278	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
CFR	253.389	302.258	341.543	383.814	414.670
Gross Borrowing	233.326	285.579	326.343	372.103	408.453
Under/ (Over) Borrowing	20.063	16.679	15.200	11.711	6.217

4. The Council expects to maintain some internal borrowing during the period of this strategy when affordable and the Council will take advice from the independent Treasury Management advisors as required.

Affordable Borrowing Limits

5. The Council will set an affordable borrowing limit each year in compliance with the Local Government Act 2003 and will have regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities when setting that limit. It will also set limits on its exposure to changes in interest rates and limits on the maturity structure of its borrowing in the Treasury Management strategy report each year. The Council must set its authorised limit for external debt each year and also a lower Operational Boundary.
6. The proposed Operational Boundary for external debt is based upon estimates of the most likely, prudent, but not worst case scenario. The Operational Boundary links to the authority's plans for capital expenditure, estimates of capital financing requirement and the estimate of cashflow requirements for the year. This is the expected maximum limit for external debt. It acts as a warning level should debt start approaching this limit. The Operational Boundary for external debt is shown in the following table:

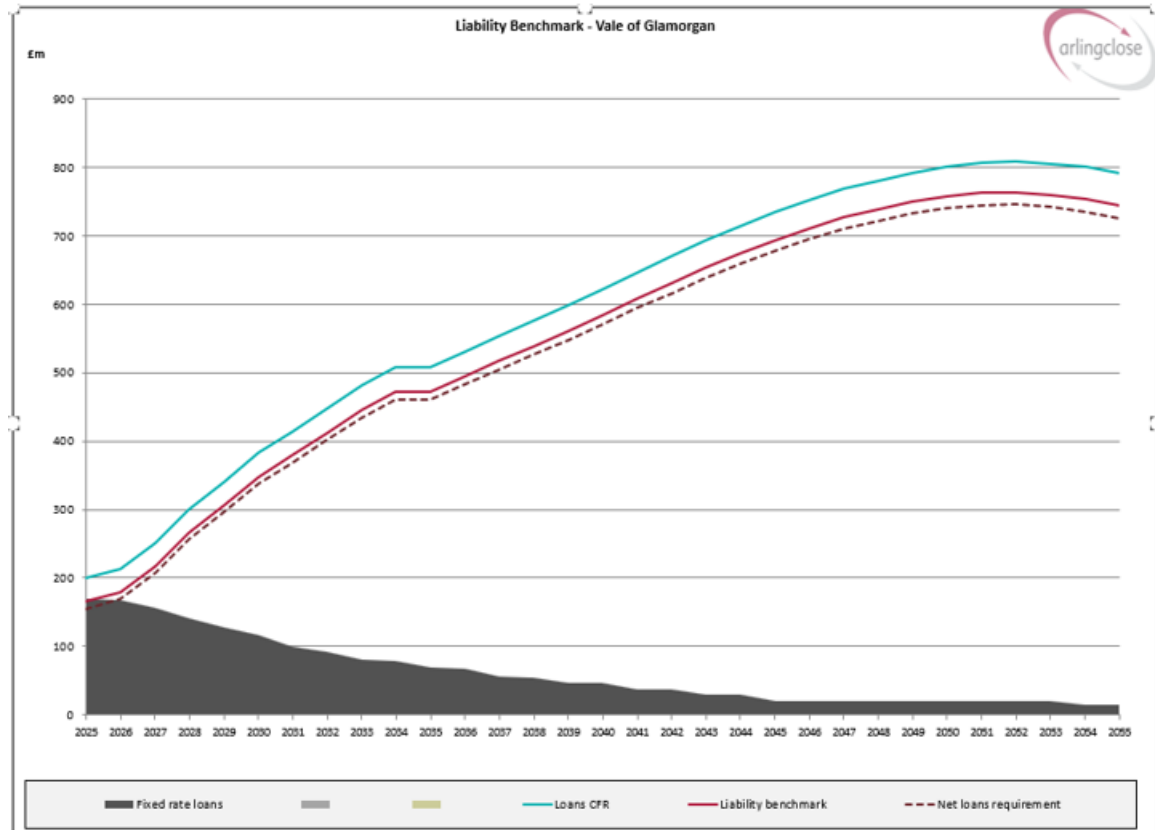
Table 4 – Operational Boundary

(Years 2026/27 to 2028/29 are the approved figures from the Treasury Management Strategy approved at Council)

Operational Boundary	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Borrowing	295.167	345.425	377.585	427.076	463.724
Other long term liabilities	2.510	1.982	2.000	1.312	1.200
Total	297.677	347.407	379.585	428.387	464.924

7. As part of the new Prudential Code there is a requirement for the Council to adopt a new debt liability benchmark treasury indicator to support the financing risk management of the capital financing requirement. The Council is required to provide a comparison of the existing loan portfolio against the committed borrowing needs. This is to provide evidence that it has a strong grasp of both its existing debt maturity profile and how MRP and other cash flows affect the future debt requirement. The Liability Benchmark is effectively the Net Borrowing Requirement of a local authority plus a liquidity allowance. In its simplest form, it is calculated by deducting the amount of resources available for investment on the balance sheet (reserves, cash flow balances) from the amount of outstanding external debt and then adding the minimum level of investments required to manage day to day cash flow.
8. The chart below shows the long term borrowing impact of the current 30 year capital programme. For illustration, the assumption here is that no new external borrowing is undertaken during this period under review which would not be the case.

9. Table 5 – Liability Benchmark



10. Over the 30 year period the chart shows that external borrowing falls below the liability benchmark. For as long as usable reserve balances are available the Council will maintain this under borrowed position.
11. This means that the capital borrowing need of the Council will not be being fully financed with external loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow will be used as an interim measure to finance the Council's borrowing requirement. This is considered prudent as interest rates are predicted to fall over the short term. Council reserve balances are projected to reduce over the period under review and the Council will need to borrow externally up to and above the LB (as not all reserve balances can be used to finance capital expenditure) in order to finance the capital programme, it has committed to throughout the 30 year period.
12. The Council's current investments balances are detailed later in this report. These investments are expected to reduce further as reserves are utilised.
13. The Council have forecast that in the worst-case scenario a buffer of £20M will be required to manage the day-to-day cash flow and therefore this amount is included as part of the treasury management liquidity benchmark. The value of this buffer will need to be kept under review in the context of the current inflationary factors.

14. The Authorised Limit is the affordable borrowing limit determined in compliance with section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. It is not a limit that the Council will expect to borrow up to on a regular basis and provides headroom over and above the Operational Boundary. These authorised limits set out below are consistent with the Council's current commitments and proposals for capital expenditure and financing and with its Treasury Management Policy. The estimates are based on most likely prudent but not the worst-case scenario for external debt with sufficient headroom over and above this to allow for operational management (e.g. unusual cash movement).

Table 6 – Authorised Limit

(Years 2026/27 to 2028/29 are the approved figures from the Treasury Management Strategy approved at Council)

Authorised Limit	2026/27 £M	2027/28 £M	2028/29 £M	2029/30 £M	2030/31 £M
Borrowing	321.078	371.753	404.198	453.983	490.929
Other long term liabilities	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
Total	331.078	381.753	414.198	463.983	500.929

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

15. The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated General Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge which is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Additional voluntary payments can also be made above this level. The MRP can be calculated in a variety of ways. Welsh Government regulations have been issued which require the full Council to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each year and this is achieved as part of the Treasury Management Strategy.
16. The MRP policy is set out below:
17. The Council's method for calculating MRP differs depending on whether the borrowing is supported or unsupported. For supported capital expenditure the Council will implement the "Asset Life" Method when calculating MRP. MRP on outstanding supported borrowing incurred up to 31 March 2025 using a straight-line calculation over 50 years. The Council will apply the Asset Life Method to calculate MRP on supported borrowing incurred on or after 1 April 2025 using a straight-line calculation over an appropriate number of years (using the average asset life as at February in the current financial year), dependent on the period of time that the capital expenditure is likely to generate benefits which is equivalent to the asset's life.
18. For unsupported capital expenditure incurred after 31st March 2008, the Council will also implement the "Asset Life" method. MRP will be determined by charging the expenditure over the expected useful life (maximum 50 years) of the relevant asset in equal instalments, starting in the year after the asset becomes operational.
19. MRP will be charged at 2% of the outstanding Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Capital Financing Requirement in respect of housing assets. For debt incurred from 2021/22

onwards the HRA will move to an Asset Life method (50 years) for calculating the Minimum Revenue Provision.

20. Loans advanced for Affordable Housing, Band B Schools and the Highway Net Resurfacing Programme under LGFI schemes are the exception where MRP is calculated on an annuity basis.
21. For the Pipeline schemes it has been assumed that MRP will not be charged until the schemes have completed.
22. Further detail is contained in the Council's Treasury Management and Investment Strategy for 2026/27.

Schemes	2026/27		2027/28		2028/29		2029/30		2030/31	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Learning and Skills	6,024	30,264	3,293	18,608	3,043	11,871	2,915	2,915	2,000	2,000
Social Services	2,074	2,074	1,730	1,730	2,865	2,865	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850
Environment	15,268	16,481	6,474	6,474	4,785	4,785	5,310	5,310	5,310	5,310
HRA	39,426	46,824	56,225	61,795	43,633	49,203	45,981	51,551	39,161	44,731
Place	1,562	20,969	523	546	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resources	709	709	423	423	603	603	98	98	50	50
City Deal	423	423	620	620	3,313	3,313	2,394	2,394	0	0
Pipeline Schemes	1,369	16,541	2,968	5,644	246	246	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME	66,855	134,285	72,256	95,840	58,488	72,886	59,548	65,118	49,371	54,941

RESOURCES USED TO FINANCE PROGRAMME

GENERAL FUND CAPITAL RECEIPTS POSITION

	Net	Gross		General	SS	Ed
	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
Resources from Welsh Government			Balance as at 31st March 2025	6,986	1,327	0
Supported Borrowing - General Fund	3,377	3,377	Anticipated Required in 2025/26	-2,536	-1286	-156
General Capital Grant	4,229	4,229	Anticipated Receipt in 2025/26	500	0	156
Total Resources from Welsh Government	7,606	7,606	Balance as at 31st March 2026	4,950	41	0
			Anticipated Required in 2026/27	-4,207	-41	0
Other Available Resources			Anticipated Receipt in 2026/27	500	0	0
General Fund Revenue/Reserves	7,816	7,816	Balance as at 31st March 2027	1,243	0	0
Housing Reserves/Revenue	6,540	6,540	Anticipated Required in 2027/28	-1,629	0	0
Housing Capital Receipts	0	0	Anticipated Receipt in 2027/28	1,136	0	0
Education Capital Receipts	0	727	Balance as at 31st March 2028	750	0	0
Social Services Capital Receipts	41	0				

Schemes	2026/27		2027/28		2028/29		2029/30		2030/31	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
General Fund Capital Receipts	4,207	3,521								
S106	0	5,757			Anticipated Required in 2028/29		-1,250	0	-1,000	
Other External Grants	0	58,903			Anticipated Receipt in 2028/29		1,000	0	1,000	
Major Repairs Allowance	0	2,770			Balance as at 31st March 2029		500	0	0	
Unsupported (Prudential) Borrowing	40,222	40,222								
City Deal Borrowing	423	423			Anticipated Required in 2029/30		0	0	0	
TOTAL RESOURCES	66,855	134,285			Anticipated Receipt in 2029/30		0	0	0	
					Balance as at 31st March 2030		500	0	0	
					Anticipated Required in 2030/31		0	0	0	
					Anticipated Receipt in 2030/31		0	0	0	
					Balance as at 31st March 2031		500	0	0	

Schemes	2026/27		2027/28		2028/29		2029/30		2030/31	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<u>Learning and Skills</u>										
<u>Education and Schools</u>										
<u>Schools Investment Programme</u>										
<u>Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme</u>										
Ysgol Y Deri	482	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St Richard Gwyn Redevelopment	3,222	26,942	1,083	16,398	1,043	9,871	915	915	0	0
Ysgol Y Deri Temporary Accommodation	320	320	210	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Asset Renewal</u>										
Schools Asset Renewal/Other	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
Education Asset Renewal - contingency	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Total Education and Schools	6,024	30,264	3,293	18,608	3,043	11,871	2,915	2,915	2,000	2,000
Total Learning and Skills	6,024	30,264	3,293	18,608	3,043	11,871	2,915	2,915	2,000	2,000
<u>Social Services</u>										
<u>Asset Renewal</u>										
Social Services Asset Renewal	200	200	195	195	100	100	200	200	200	200

Schemes	2026/27		2027/28		2028/29		2029/30		2030/31	
	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Decarbonisation Schemes										
Oakfield Gas boilers to air source heat pumps	209	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ysgol y Ddraig Gas boilers to air source heat pumps	41	41	250	250	105	105	0	0	0	0
Capital Bids 2026/27										
Civic offices - energy efficiency and low carbon heat	75	75	75	75	400	400	0	0	0	0
PV at Stanwell School	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LED lighting - Rural Schools	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PV at Barry Library & Town Hall	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICT Schemes										
Capital Bids 2026/27										
Corporate Wireless Access Point Refresh	80	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Resources	709	709	423	423	603	603	98	98	50	50
City Deal										
City Deal	423	423	620	620	3,313	3,313	2,394	2,394	0	0
Total City Deal	423	423	620	620	3,313	3,313	2,394	2,394	0	0
Pipeline Schemes										
Extension to Cowbridge Primary Phase 2 (lolo)	1,369	12,612	2,968	3,209	246	246	0	0	0	0
Sully Primary School Redevelopment	0	2,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band B Penarth Cluster - Review Primary Provision to Include Cosmeston	0	1,750	0	2,435	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Treasury Investment Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Pipeline Schemes	1,369	16,541	2,968	5,644	246	246	0	0	0	0
Total Value of Capital Programme	66,855	134,285	72,256	95,840	58,488	72,886	59,548	65,118	49,371	54,941

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Councils Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000	2030/31 £'000						
Learning and Skills												
1	Llantwit Library Roof	150	0	0	0	0	The roof coverings and associated rainwater goods at Llantwit Major Library need replacement as they have reached the end of their economic life. There are also some associated works required to make good water damaged areas of the building. The building has had to close on several occasions as a result of Health & Safety concerns caused by significant water ingress.	A significant reduction in the cost of on-going repairs to the building as well as a reduction in the energy related running costs of the building.	Proposed upgrade provides new roof coverings and insulation to current Building Regulation standards which will improve building efficiency leading to reduced energy consumption. The new roof will allow for the installation of PV panels (subject to a separate bid to Project Zero Board).	Well Being Objective 1 (Creating great places to live, work and visit), 3 (Giving everyone a good start in life), 4 (Supporting and protecting those who need us) and 5 (Being the Best Council we can be)	Investing in our assets to ensure the Council has the right infrastructure to support social and cultural well-being	High Risk - A number of accidents have happened over the past few months. The roof could potentially collapse if not sorted.
2	Holm View	200	925	0	0	0	This would increase capacity, to meet the demand of ALN places. This scheme not part of the Sustainable Communities for learning rolling programme. There is potential to include this facility into the rolling programme to gain grants from SCFL. The intervention rate would be 75/25 due to the ALN status. The costs to develop this project have come back at £4.5M. The split of funding would be £1.125M Council funding and £3.375M grant.	Extending the ALN facilities already within the Vale catchment would mean that out of county transfers would be discounted. Revenue funding would be saved short and long term.	If this bid were successful, this scheme could be added to the rolling programme. Given it's current costs of £4.5m, there would be potential to seek NZC funding to contribute towards scheme under the SCFL programme.	Links to Service/Corporate Plan: Giving everyone a good start - this development would help support children and families from early childhood, helping children grow confidently and to live healthy lives. Working in partnership will help with provision for those with complex Additional Learning Needs and support better Social, Emotional and Mental Health.	WO2 Work with our schools and partners and explore new service delivery models to address budgetary challenges and the increasing demand and complexity of children and young people's social, emotional and mental wellbeing at primary and secondary levels. WO2.1 - Work with schools and other partners to ensure schools are effectively supported to maximise outcomes for all learners.	Medium Risk - The Vale as seeing increased demand in ALN pupils over the past few years. This additional facility would help alleviate pressures across the board.
3a	Sully Primary School (option 1 - include section 106, phase 1 for Sully into Capital Programme)	500	2,000	279	0	0	This refurb and extension scheme is planned for the Sustainable Communities for learning rolling programme. The site consists of a main traditional built structure that include classroom, small hall and kitchen, plus reception and admin offices. The proposal is to undertake a heavy refurbishment of the existing main building, removal of the demountable units and a small extension to expand the main building to accommodate the required number of teaching spaces to allow the school to grow to a 2FE. This bid would support the work that would be required to develop this scheme in line with Council strategies and programme objectives.	A significant reduction in the cost of on-going repairs to the building as well as a reduction in the energy related running costs of the building.	The proposal will help to meet these areas by improving the sustainability of school buildings and facilities. This project will aim to achieve low carbon in operation. Positive outcomes include increased renewable energy generation, creation or restoration of ecologically resilient habitat areas.	To work with and for our communities •Ensuring our communities are involved in the development of the school Projects and our schools are built for our communities. We respect and value diversity within our communities and recognise the importance of promoting equality of opportunity. To support learning, employment and sustainable economic growth. - Ensuring the projects are developed to support learning, employment and economic growth with the Vale area. To support people at home and in their community - Ensure our unique heritage and culture and the importance for people of all ages to enjoy a range of activities and to have the opportunities to be creative. We have therefore identified valuing culture and diversity as one of our eight well-being objectives. To respect, enhance and enjoy our environment. Ensuring our education facilities are used with respect but developed to enhance enjoyment to pupils, staff, communities and all other stakeholders.	WO2 Respecting and celebrating the environment We are committed to raising awareness about protecting the environment and supporting others to do the same. Working towards out goal to achieve NZC by 2030 and help the country reach net zero by 2050. • This scheme focuses on low carbon measures to the buildings, will have EV charging point and cycle rack to change behaviours of traveling into work/ school. WO3 - Giving everyone a good start in life. We will focus on supporting children and families in our communities. We will work together to offer the help they need and expand community-focused schools, recognising the positive impact schools have on the community.	Medium Risk - If project does not progress, the building condition will continue to deteriorate and places will not align the increase of pupils within catchment area making admissions challenging. Section 106 funding to develop on site will also expire if we do not move on this scheme.
3b	Sully Primary School (option 2 include section 106 and additional funding)	500	3,000	329	0	0	This refurb and extension scheme is planned for the Sustainable Communities for learning rolling programme. This option brings forward all section 106 funding as there could be further s106 funding but Phase 2 might not come to fruition. The proposal is to undertake a heavy refurbishment of the existing main building, removal of the demountable units and an extension to expand the main building to accommodate the required number of teaching spaces to allow the school to grow to a 2FE. This total requests additional funding over and above s106 of £1.045m, towards the current received amount.	A significant reduction in the cost of on-going repairs to the building as well as a reduction in the energy related running costs of the building.	The proposal will help to meet these areas by improving the sustainability of school buildings and facilities. This project will aim to achieve low carbon in operation. Positive outcomes include increased renewable energy generation, creation or restoration of ecologically resilient habitat areas.	To work with and for our communities •Ensuring our communities are involved in the development of the school Projects and our schools are built for our communities. We respect and value diversity within our communities and recognise the importance of promoting equality of opportunity. To support learning, employment and sustainable economic growth. - Ensuring the projects are developed to support learning, employment and economic growth with the Vale area. To support people at home and in their community - Ensure our unique heritage and culture and the importance for people of all ages to enjoy a range of activities and to have the opportunities to be creative. We have therefore identified valuing culture and diversity as one of our eight well-being objectives. To respect, enhance and enjoy our environment. Ensuring our education facilities are used with respect but developed to enhance enjoyment to pupils, staff, communities and all other stakeholders.	WO2 Respecting and celebrating the environment We are committed to raising awareness about protecting the environment and supporting others to do the same. Working towards out goal to achieve NZC by 2030 and help the country reach net zero by 2050. • This scheme focuses on low carbon measures to the buildings, will have EV charging point and cycle rack to change behaviours of traveling into work/ school. WO3 - Giving everyone a good start in life. We will focus on supporting children and families in our communities. We will work together to offer the help they need and expand community-focused schools, recognising the positive impact schools have on the community.	Medium Risk - if project does not progress, the building condition will continue to deteriorate and places will not align the increase of pupils within catchment area making admissions challenging.
4	Albert Road extension to Dining / Kitchen facility	300	900	0	0	0	The school has the capacity to deliver hot and cold meals within the current kitchen facilities, albeit with some H&S issues over work space for the number of staff, and the small size of the dining space. As such, an expansion or reconfiguration of the spaces is required to provide sufficient spaces for kitchen staff to make meals and having enough space to accommodate all of the pupils during lunch. A bid will be submitted to WG for grant funding under Free School Meals grant however Welsh Government has indicated this is not likely.	n/a	An extension to the current building will be built to current Building Regulation standards which will improve the building efficiency leading to reduced energy consumption.	Links to Service/Corporate Plan: - Improve pupil education attendance, social skills and behaviour - Department of Education research has shown that missing even one day of school; has a noticeable impact on the academic performance of a child. The idea of UPFSM was to make the school attractive for reception and KS1 children to attend school. Children wanting to eat their free meal with their friends develop their social skills. Attainment - when children aren't eating a nutritious meal at lunch or at all, their behaviour can be affected. Research has shown that when children eat properly at lunchtime, they are more focused on their learning and their overall progress increases. - Helping families with the cost of living - Healthy eating - All schools aim to cater for special diets - Keeping Learners Safe guidance is maintained when all pupils are dining in the same area in order that monitoring can take place.	Project Zero - The proposed new facility will be built to current Building Regulation standards which will improve the building efficiency leading to reduced energy consumption. Organisational Resilience - delivering this project will help the VOGC continue to deliver vital services in response to rising costs and pressures for all families in the VOGC. Health and Safety Legislation: The current kitchen facilities to deliver hot and cold meals is not suitable to deliver UPFSM, space not large enough to accommodate additional equipment to provide the menu to the number of requests.	Medium Risk - if project does not progress, Health and safety of staff and pupils may be impacted as delivery is taking place in small spaces. Risk around not being able to reconfigure or extend due to listed building status.
5	Former St Baruc Roof	150	0	0	0	0	The roof on the former St Baruc has deteriorated and there have been some leaks in the roof.	A reduction in the cost of on-going repairs to the building as well as a reduction in the energy related running costs of the building.	Proposed upgrade provides new roof coverings and insulation to current Building Regulation standards which will improve building efficiency leading to reduced energy consumption.	n/a	Investing in our assets to ensure the Council has the right infrastructure to support social and cultural well-being	Medium Risk - if project does not progress, Health and safety of staff and pupils may be impacted with the roof faults.
6	Flooring in Sports hall in Bro Morganwg	125	0	0	0	0	Defective flooring in sports hall at Bro Morganwg, there is a dead spot in flooring where it does not bounce.	YGBM do lease their sports hall for netball and taekwondo only. The school could lose revenue from rentals due to the condition of the floor.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Low Risk - The school are still able to use the sports facility, however, this does impact on specific games played. More recent, basketball teams have not wanted to hire the hall due to the current issue. If the floor is redone, there is potential for the school to increase their revenue.
Total Learning and Skills		1,925	6,825	608	0	0						

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Councils Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000	2030/31 £'000						
Social Services												
1	Ty Dyfan lift	65	0	0	0	0	Ty Dyfan is a Council-owned residential home for older people. It was built during the middle of the last century and is a two storey building. The first floor is accessible via stairs and a lift. Many of the home's residents have impaired mobility so the lift is vital to support travel between floors. The lift is experiencing a lot of issues and defect reports at present. Maintenance is made more difficult by the fact that the parts for this lift are no longer produced and have to be specially manufactured to rectify any issues. A stair lift is employed when the main lift is undergoing maintenance but this is a time consuming way of moving residents between floors.	Failure to maintain the lift at Ty Dyfan could have negative revenue implications if the home is not able to deliver services to residents, who pay for their accommodation.	It is likely that the impact is minimal but a newer lift may be more energy efficient to run. There will be decarbonisation impact associated with not needing to fabricate new parts for the lift's maintenance.	Vale 2030- Creating Great places to live, work and visit. and supporting and protecting those who need us. Long term Social Services are reviewing delivery capacity for specialist and nursing care for older people. Data in a Housing Lin Report and the Population Needs Assessment 2022-27 indicates significant population growth by 2035, especially in the over 65 and over 85 demographic groups. Work to maintain assets now ensures sustainability of these services for people in the future. Prevention This asset requires frequent maintenance and repair. To date it has been possible to manufacture parts (although they are no longer available off the shelf). If this were to no longer be an option then lift would become unrepairable and may require emergency replacement to avoid disruption to residents living at the property. Involvement Ty Dyfan is home to the residents who live there. If parts of the building are not adequately accessible to residents it can impact their ability to be fully involved in the life of the home.	Cost of living crisis The residential beds currently available within the Vale are provided by a for-profit provider and are high cost, so are not an option for a number of self funding residents of the Vale who may have needs of this type. Organisation resilience As noted in column K, the population of older people in the Vale is expected to increase by 2035. Work to maintain existing assets delivering services for this group of people ensures a sustainable offer while options are considered for any additional capacity or alternate models of delivery in future.	Medium
2	Children's Services Emergency Fostering Property	250	0	0	0	0	Children's Services have a programme of works to develop local capacity to place children and young people. This will reduce the need for high cost placements that may be out of area and with for-profit providers. It is essential we develop plans for this to comply with Welsh Government's goal to eliminate profit from the care of looked after children. A Housing property has been identified and negotiations are in progress between Housing and Social Services. The property is in need of significant amounts of renovation, Welsh Government grant funding would be requested to reimburse the costs of this but the initial works would need to be undertaken at risk by the Council pending grant applications.	At present, Children's Services spend a significant amount of money on placements including emergency placements. Capital development in this area would affect some savings that could be reinvested in service delivery.	Renovations will be carried out to achieve a high standard of energy efficiency and achieve the best possible EPC rating for this building.	Vale 2030- Creating great places to live, work and visit. Giving everyone a good start in life. Supporting and protecting those who need us. Long term Social Services are developing properties to be able to deliver high quality in-area placements, including emergency placements Integration Therapeutic services for children and young people who are looked after are delivered in conjunction with the Enfys team from the UHB. Prevention This property will reduce the need to place children out of area. Emergency placements also have the potential to provide respite to families or carers that prevents a child's long-term placement from breaking down. Involvement The property will enable children and young people to maintain links to a community in the Vale of Glamorgan.	Project Zero Proposed works at this property will support delivery of Project Zero goals Organisation resilience Capital investment in Children's Services maintains sustainability of the service through reduction in payments to for-profit providers and compliance with Welsh Government's "Eliminate" agenda	Medium
3	Rondel House - Roof Repairs	175	0	0	0	0	The Council operates day opportunities for older people and people with dementia from Rondel House. This property was built during the middle of the last century and requires maintenance where elements of the building are reaching the end of their lifespans. A condition survey indicated that the roof is in need of replacement. PV panels will be taken into consideration.	Failure to maintain the roofs of residential properties operated by the Council could have negative revenue implications if Rondel House is not able to deliver services to residents, who pay contributions towards their care, and there are requests for alternatives to be put in place	PV panels will support the building to generate green electricity.	Vale 2030- Creating great places to live, visit and work. Supporting and protecting those who need us. Respecting and celebrating the environment. Long term Without maintenance the roof may fail within the next 3-5 years and it would not be possible for residents to continue accessing services from this property. The population of the Vale is projected to increase by 2035, especially in the over 65 and over 85 age groups. These facilities support the Council to meet the needs of some residents in these age groups. Adding PV panels to the roof supports delivery of Project Zero and Wellbeing of Future Generations goals in respect of reduction of our carbon footprint as a Council. Prevention Maintenance works now will prevent further deterioration of the building	Project Zero Maintaining the roof and replacing the PV panels supports Project Zero aims Organisation resilience As noted in column K, the number of older people in the Vale is expected to increase by 2035, Without planning and development now, services may not be sustainable in the future	Medium
4	Residential Roof and PV Panel Installation	175	0	0	0	0	The Council operates residential properties for older people at Cartref Porthceri, Southway, Ty Dewi Sant and Ty Dyfan. A recent condition survey at Ty Dewi Sant indicated that the roof felt and battens are in need of replacement. It is assumed that the other residential properties will have a similar roof condition. Surveys are being carried out in the next few months which will confirm the condition of the roofs.	Failure to maintain the roofs of residential properties operated by the Council could have negative revenue implications if the home is not able to deliver services to residents, who pay for their accommodation.	PV panels support the building to generate green electricity but will not function correctly if the roof fails.	Vale 2030- Creating great places to live, work and visit. Supporting and protecting those who need us. Respecting and celebrating the environment. Long term Without maintenance the roofs may fail within the next 3-5 years. The population of the Vale is projected to increase by 2035, especially in the over 65 and over 85 age groups. These facilities support the Council to meet the needs of some residents in these age groups. Adding PV panels to the roof supports delivery of Project Zero and Wellbeing of Future Generations goals in respect of reduction of our carbon footprint as a Council. Prevention Maintenance works now will prevent further deterioration of the condition of the roof.	Cost of living crisis The beds provided by the Council offer older people in the Vale a quality option for residential care that is affordable for those who cannot afford high cost private provision. Project Zero Maintaining the roof and replacing the PV panels supports Project Zero aims Organisation resilience As noted in column K, the number of older people in the Vale is expected to increase by 2035. Without planning and development now, services may not be sustainable in the future	Medium
5	Specialist Accommodation for Older People (including nursing care)	0	100	1,477	1,477	1,476	Details of scheme dependent on the outcome of the feasibility study being undertaken by summer 2026. If the decision is taken to develop a property, IRCF funding will be sought from Welsh Government. Welsh Government will potentially fund 70% of this scheme, the Council would be expected to contribute 30% of the total cost of the scheme. Full cost of the scheme is anticipated to be £15.1m, VOG contribution required is anticipated to be £4.53m.	£50k revenue awarded by RPB for a feasibility study. The long term costs of being reliant on commissioning placements with a small number of provider providers will be considered as part of the care home review strategy.	Any new build options progressed via IRCF grant need to achieve BREEAM excellent. Potential to replace beds in properties that have poor energy efficiency via this scheme.	Vale 2023- Creating great places to live, work and visit. Supporting and protecting those who need us. Long term Social Services are reviewing delivery capacity for specialist and nursing care for older people. Data in a Housing Lin Report and the Population Needs Assessment 2022-27 indicates significant population growth by 2035, especially in the over 65 and over 85 demographic groups. Work to expand capacity now ensures sustainability of services for people in the future. Integration This piece of work is being carried out in partnership with Cardiff and Vale UHB. Collaboration Any property developed through this scheme will be done in collaboration with representatives from citizen's and carer's organisations, as well as representatives from across health and social care. Prevention This type of development meets needs that are more progressed, specialist or severe, so does not prevent a person's journey through services. However, developing high quality, local accommodation for specialist and nursing needs will prevent citizens remaining in hospital or needing a placement in another local authority away from their networks. Involvement The Vale is a signatory to the all-Wales Placemaking Charter. One of the principles of this is redevelopment of town centres and connecting people to their communities. These principles will be included in the feasibility study's recommendations regarding potential locations for development to maximise opportunities for community involvement.	Cost of living crisis The specialist and nursing beds currently available within the Vale are provided by a for-profit provider and are high cost, so are not an option for a number of self funding residents of the Vale who may have needs of this type. Project Zero Developing a new scheme enables the Council to integrate key Project Zero into the design and construction of the property. Organisation resilience As noted in column K, the number of older people in the Vale is expected to increase by 2035. Without planning and development now, services may not be sustainable in the future	High (pending the outcome of the feasibility study)
Total Social Services		665	100	1,477	1,477	1,476						

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Councils Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000	2030/31 £'000						
Environment and Housing												
1	Windsor Road Retaining Wall, Penarth	500	1,000	0	0	0	Following the completion of a Ground Investigation and an Options Feasibility Report, a preferred option has been arrived at involving a ground anchored facing wall. Considerable temporary works will be required to ensure the stability of the hillside during the course of the works and consideration of suitable construction methods and programming to safely maintain traffic flows along the Windsor Road corridor providing key access to Penarth town centre adding to the cost.	Avoidance of unfeasible and economically unjustifiable repairs.	The works are necessary to maintain the existing direct route from Penarth to Cardiff as well as other towns, villages and services within the Vale avoiding lengthy alternative routes and detours. The use of alternate routes resulting from traffic diversions will cause disruption and nuisance involving greater distances travelled and resulting in greater fuel consumption and emissions from vehicles, including carbon which is a major contributor to climate change. Implementation of a suitable scheme will ensure that safe public passage along the Windsor Road corridor is adequately maintained longer term and will minimise ongoing maintenance.	Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. It links to Vale 2030 Well-Being Objective 1-5 to ensure our streets, roads and neighbourhood are well managed and maintained; and Objective 2-1 to deliver Project Zero and reduce carbon emissions.	Infrastructure – Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. The scheme will ensure the most efficient transport and access links within the community are maintained without impacting vehicle emissions which will support and assist in delivering Project Zero objectives and principles by maintaining most efficient traffic flow. It will also ensure the long-term viability of the retaining wall structure to reduce future maintenance costs.	High - risk of further movement and failure of the wall resulting in potential road closure or partial closure impacting main throughfare to Penarth town centre and risking potential reputational damage to the council.
2	Penarth Pier Refurbishment	300	0	0	0	0	Penarth Pier initially opened in 1895, and is one of the last remaining Victorian Piers in Wales and a popular attraction within the Vale of Glamorgan. Substantial repairs are required to the ensure that the pier remains open and safe for visitors and residents of the Vale of Glamorgan to visit. After inspection it has highlighted that several Pier joists need urgent replacement. Additionally a full structural survey will need to be undertaken by a specialist structural engineer to evaluate the condition of the steel structure.	If a full refurbishment is not undertaken, this will result in high repair costs or ultimately closure.	The effective refurbishment and maintenance of Penarth Pier will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by ensuring residents have local access to this attraction thus reducing the need for travel. Additionally we can focus on improving the energy efficiency of the infrastructure such as installing energy efficiency lighting, and materials used in the refurbishment ensuring that sustainable and durable materials used during the works require less frequent repair or replacement - This will reduce the emissions and energy associated with the entire lifecycle of the pier, including the manufacturing, transport and installation of new materials.	Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.	Aligns with the Council's Annual Delivery Plan: By working with the community, developers and others to ensure that new and existing developments are sustainable and that developers mitigate their impacts, integrate with local communities and provide necessary infrastructure.	High
3	LED Lantern Upgrades/replacement of failing assets	200	100	100	100	100	The project involves upgrading 651 existing street lighting and 1,041 illuminated road furniture to LED technology. This initiative focuses on improving energy efficiency, reducing operational costs, and lowering carbon emissions by replacing older, less efficient lighting technologies.	LED lighting is known for its energy efficiency, consuming significantly less electricity than traditional lighting systems. This will lead to substantial reductions in energy costs across the Council's operations. LED's have a longer lifespan compared to conventional lamps, which reduces the frequency of replacements and consequently, maintenance costs.	This project directly contributes to the Council's decarbonisation goals under Project Zero by reducing the carbon footprint of street lighting. LED's emit less heat and require less power, contributing to lower overall greenhouse gas emissions.	Objective 2: Respecting and Celebrating the environment - by minimising the environmental impact of public lighting and enhancing public spaces with modern, efficient lighting.	Aligns with the Council's climate emergency response initiatives, particularly in reducing energy consumption and promoting sustainability.	Moderate
4	Replacement of heritage style columns	515	515	515	515	515	This project aims to replace 549 aging heritage-style street lighting columns with modern, durable alternatives that maintain the aesthetic integrity of historic areas such as town centres and conservation areas ensuring safety and compliance with current standards. The project focuses solely on the columns; existing LED lanterns will be retained and reinstalled on the new structures where applicable otherwise, refer to LED lantern upgrades.	Replacing old, potentially dangerous columns reduces the risk of accidents or failures, thereby minimising the costs associated with emergency repairs and liabilities.	This project ensures that the infrastructure can support future advancements in energy efficiency, including potential integration with central management systems.	Objective 2: Respecting and Celebrating the environment - by preserving the historic character of the area while upgrading to safer, more resilient infrastructure.	Supports the preservation and enhancement of the Vale's historic environments, aligning with placemaking initiatives and community engagement efforts outlined in the plan.	High
5	Replacement of Concrete Columns	250	554	554	554	554	This project involves the replacement of approx. 1980 aging concrete street lighting columns (outside their design life), which have deteriorated over time and pose safety risks. The existing LED lanterns will be retained and transferred to the new columns, ensuring continuity in energy-efficient lighting while improving the overall safety and reliability of the infrastructure.	By replacing deteriorating concrete columns, the Council can avoid costly emergency repairs and mitigate the risks associated with structural failures. The new columns are designed for longevity, reducing the frequency and cost of maintenance activities.	The project enhances the infrastructure's resilience, ensuring that energy-efficient LEDs continue to operate effectively, contributing to the Council's decarbonisation goals. The new columns may also provide opportunities for future upgrades to more advanced energy-saving technologies.	Objective 1 - Creating great places to live, work and visit, Objective 4 - Supporting and protecting those who need us: Support people at home and in their community - by ensuring that public spaces are safe and well-maintained, contributing to the overall well-being of residents.	Aligns with the Council's priority of maintaining resilient and safe infrastructure, which is critical to the community's well-being and environmental sustainability.	High
6	Infrastructure to support Moving Traffic Offences	150	0	0	0	0	The council was awarded £243k SRIC funding for FY25/26 to implement School Street Closures (SSCs). To manage SSCs effectively requires the council to apply to WG for general powers to enforce Moving Traffic Offences (MTOs). This would mean the council is responsible for enforcement of all such offences on highway, including bus lanes, one-way streets, weight limits and no right turn restrictions etc. and would require additional specialist deployable cameras and mounting posts to do so effectively which is outside the scope of SRIC grant. Internal capital monies is therefore required to fund the additional equipment to ensure adequate compliance with traffic orders for MTO's throughout the Vale.	The PCN's issued in respect of MTOs would likely recover the capital investment required to fund the specialist equipment over a 5 year period and thereafter any enforcement charges would be able to be reinvested in highways and transport spending generally.	The scheme would improve compliance with existing and future traffic regulation orders governing the movement of vehicles in specified circumstances. The enforcement of moving traffic offences can potentially reduce road congestion, improve journey times for public transport and emergency service vehicles and improve air quality, through a reduction in transport related emissions contributing to carbon net zero targets at enforcement locations. The school street closures will encourage active travel to and from school reducing the reliance on the private car and associated carbon emissions.	Better compliance with MTOs will improve safety on highway and reduce the potential for injury collisions. This will have a positive impact on encouraging compliance and achieving a more reliable public transport system helps accessibility for all communities. Improvement in lifestyles and well being by improving road safety including potential pedestrian and cyclist safety, thereby supporting modal shift to sustainable transport options. It would also contribute to working in collaboration with communities and parent / school groups to enhance better road safety generally and specifically for child pedestrians near school sites. It links to Vale 2030 Well-Being Objective 1-5 to ensure our streets, roads and neighbourhood environments are clean and well managed; Objective 2-4 to increase opportunities for active travel; and Objective 3-6 to support our schools and communities to work together.	Assists with the councils statutory function in potentially reducing collisions and promoting the policy of modal shift and active travel. MTO powers and appropriate enforcement infrastructure can improve the efficient and safe use of the local highway network and encouraging safer, more sustainable travel, which can reduce congestion and improve air quality which aligns with delivery of Project Zero objectives to create more sustainable and efficient transport systems.	High - without this investment the council will not be able to effectively enforce MTO across its local highway network after obtaining necessary powers from Welsh Government resulting in reduced safety and potential for increased collisions and casualties. Furthermore, it will enable the council to improve MTO compliance and highway safety in key areas due to current lack of police enforcement which should in turn have a positive impact on modal shift and contribute to Project zero aspirations.
7	Dingle Road Station Footbridge, Penarth	581	500	0	0	0	Replacement of the corroded Dingle Road Railway Station footbridge to address the poor condition of the steelwork structure identified through a recent Principal Inspection which comprises a detailed examination of the structure typically carried out every six years. The replacement structure would provide a design life of 120 years and incorporate essential enhancements to achieve appropriate DDA standards into the structures elements to assist those individuals with sight impairments to safely negotiate and use the footbridge.	Avoidance of unfeasible and economically unjustifiable repairs and maintenance.	Ensuring the continuation of existing active travel footway links thereby providing an alternative to vehicular transport. The scheme will maintain the existing and vital direct pedestrian routes to railway station infrastructure and various facilities on either side of the rail corridor to Penarth. It will avoid lengthy detours to services and transport hubs and encourage active travel (AT) and use of public transport services. Any reduction in AT and public transport use will inevitably increase journeys by private car resulting in higher carbon emissions with a consequential negative impact on the climate emergency actions and principles of the council's Project Zero agenda.	Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being as well as promoting sustainable and alternate modes of transport including active travel and public transport. It links to Vale 2030 Well-Being Objective 1-1 to implement placemaking plans and apply the principles of placemaking; Objective 1-5 to ensure our streets, roads and neighbourhood are well managed and maintained; Objective 2-1 to deliver Project Zero and reduce carbon emissions; and Objective 2-4 to increase opportunities for active travel and promote public transport.	Infrastructure – Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. By carrying out appropriate replacement works it will ensure the long-term viability of a key pedestrian link providing and maintaining efficient active travel access to local services and public transport within the community which would otherwise increase private car usage and vehicle emissions which would be detrimental to delivering Project Zero objectives and principles.	High - the structure presents a potential safety risk to trains using the railway beneath and whilst netting has previously been installed to arrest any corrosion products falling onto the track further deterioration could impact train services to Penarth. If the structure is allowed to deteriorate further without any planned remediation of the situation it could necessitate closure and / or immediate removal for public safety with no replacement ready to implement, leading to the loss of an important footway link for the residents of this part of Penarth and convenient access to public transport in this area of Penarth.

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Council's Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000	2030/31 £'000						
8	Carriageway Resurfacing	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	Carriageway renewal / resurfacing/surface treatment works in accordance with the Council's 3-year plan.	The adopted highway network is one of the Council's most valuable assets and the more invested in best practice carriageway resurfacing, the less will be spent fixing smaller scale carriageway defects, and as such, less spent revenue budget spent.	The effective maintenance of the Council's adopted highway network contributes towards the prevention agenda by assisting in improving accessibility and opportunities to reduce our carbon provides a wider beneficial impact to the environment as the Council are less likely to be continually maintaining a poor condition asset. The contract works require the external contractor to consider recycling of materials generally as part of the contract and any milled material as a result of carriageway resurfacing is all recycled by many asphalt plants in the South Wales region.	Links to Service/Corporate Plan: Collaboration with others: It is necessary to review the status of contracts in the Vale of Glamorgan on a regular basis to ensure best value for the Council. This review is undertaken in the context of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act which requires the Council to consider five ways of working when making decisions. Involving People: We listen to our stakeholders and customers when they've reported poor condition carriageways and officers within the Highway Maintenance team will assess to ensure our assets are sustainable for future generations. The team will also consider the impacts of contributing and delivering on the involvement agenda by addressing community and other stakeholder priorities to ensure that the Council can successfully continue to work towards the delivery of its identified wellbeing objectives. Looking to the long term: The Council will continue to work towards the Well-being Outcome, An Environmentally Responsible and Prosperous Wales and in particular contribute towards the Council's objective of promoting regeneration, economic growth and employment by identifying the effective use of resources to providing and maintain good transport links for commuters and business. Taking an integrated approach: The effective maintenance of the Council's local highway network contributes towards the prevention agenda by assisting in improving accessibility, road safety and opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint by providing a wider beneficial impact to the environment.	Project Zero : Failure to invest significantly and upgrade the adopted highway network highway asset will result in more reactive maintenance budget being invested into what is already a deteriorating and aging asset. The revenue budget for maintaining of highways is continually overspent which shows that investment is needed now more than ever.	High
9	Footway Renewals	250	250	250	250	250	Footway renewal to maintain and improve the highway network so that it is in a safe and useable condition and protect the authority against less third-party claims and encourage active travel.	As above	As above	As above	As above	High
10	Victoria Bridge, Grove Place, Penarth	100	1,000	500	0	0	Replacement of the existing steel bridge deck with new concrete deck to address the poor condition of the steelwork which has been identified as extensively corroded through a recent Principal Inspection which comprises a detailed examination of the structure typically carried out every six years and subsequent structural inspection. The replacement deck structure would provide a design life of 120 years and would require extensive engagement with Network Rail on the management and phasing of the works as well as various Statutory Undertakers, WWU, Virgin Media , BT and National Grid who have critical services supported by the bridge deck structure.	Avoidance of unfeasible and economically unjustifiable repairs and maintenance.	The scheme will maintain the existing traffic routes thereby avoiding disruption and nuisance associated with any traffic diversions involving greater distances travelled and resulting in greater fuel consumption and emissions from vehicles, including carbon which is a major contributor to climate change. Implementation of a suitable scheme will ensure the continuation of existing travel links for residential and business purposes thereby avoiding lengthy detours and minimise ongoing maintenance therefore supporting the principles and actions of the council's Project Zero agenda.	Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. It links to Vale 2030 Well-Being Objective 1-5 to ensure our streets, roads and neighbourhood are well managed and maintained; and Objective 2-1 to deliver Project Zero and reduce carbon emissions.	Infrastructure – Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Undertaking the replacement deck works will ensure the long-term viability of the bridge infrastructure within Penarth to reduce future maintenance costs and ensure most effective and efficient transport links are maintained for the benefit of the community and local business.	High - in the short-term it will be necessary to impose 3T weight limit over the bridge structure which will have significant access implications for the efficient movement of vehicles other than the private car to destinations in the locality, such as vans and LGV's for household deliveries and public services and will require a lengthy detour through neighbouring residential areas. Not carrying out the deck replacement works in a timely manner will also risk the future closure of the bridge to all vehicular traffic and possibly pedestrian movements subject to the ongoing rate of deterioration the structural elements.
11	Replacement of End of Life Columns	980	980	980	980	980	This project involves the replacement of approx. 3900 aging street lighting columns (outside their design life), which have deteriorated over time and pose safety risks. The existing LED lanterns will be retained and transferred to the new columns, ensuring continuity in energy-efficient lighting while improving the overall safety and reliability of the infrastructure.	By replacing deteriorating columns, the Council can avoid costly emergency repairs and mitigate the risks associated with structural failures. The new columns are designed for longevity, reducing the frequency and cost of maintenance activities.	The project enhances the infrastructure's resilience, ensuring that energy-efficient LEDs continue to operate effectively, contributing to the Council's decarbonisation goals. The new columns may also provide opportunities for future upgrades to more advanced energy-saving technologies.	Objective 1: Creating great places to live, work and visit, Well being Objective 4 - supporting and protecting those who need us and 5 - Being the best Council we can be - by ensuring that public spaces are safe and well-maintained, contributing to the overall well-being of residents.	Aligns with the Council's priority of maintaining resilient and safe infrastructure, which is critical to the community's well-being and environmental sustainability.	High
12	Additional funding required to transition diesel powered fleet vehicles to electric as part of the vehicle replacement programme.	2,064	2,900	6,260	5,494	902	In order to meet the Council's Project Zero target of having carbon emissions of net zero by 2030 it is necessary to transition fleet vehicles to ultra low emission. The costs in the five columns give the additional amount required on top of the annual budget of £1.2m. By 2030/31 with the additional funding approx. 80% of the fleet would be ULEV's.	Lower running costs.	Operating ULEV vehicles will contribute to the Council's decarbonisation goals.	Objective 1 -Creating great place to live, work and visit, Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment and Objective 5 Being the Best Council We Can be	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan - aligns with our environmental responsibilities	High
13	Additional funding required to purchase like for like diesel powered vehicles as part of the vehicle replacement programme.	1,113	1,057	3,306	2,686	1,360	This bid is more for information purposes. It informs of the difference in cost of transitioning to ULEV's and highlights that diesel vehicles are also more expensive than they have been previously.	Revenue costs will remain the same.	N/A	N/A	N/A	High
14	Traffic Signal Upgrades	150	150	150	150	150	This project focuses on upgrading existing traffic signals to energy-efficient LED technology. The new signals will be more reliable, consume less energy, and contribute to smoother traffic flow, reducing emissions from idling vehicles.	LED traffic signals use significantly less energy than traditional signals, leading to lower electricity costs. The longevity of LED signals reduces maintenance costs and the need for frequent replacements.	The use of energy-efficient LEDs reduces the overall carbon footprint associated with traffic signal operations. Improved traffic signal performance can reduce vehicle idling time, further lowering emissions.	Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment - by reducing energy consumption and promoting smoother traffic flows that contribute to a cleaner environment.	Directly supports the Council's goals related to sustainable transport and reducing the environmental impact of infrastructure, as outlined in the Project Zero initiative.	High
15	Refurbishment of playground equipment	150	150	150	150	150	A number of key Playgrounds are in urgent need of replacement. The sites prioritised would be based upon the annual independent play area inspection report, the sites priority could change due to unknown issues that may arise at other play area sites over the coming years.	Limited budget will always be a factor, however replacement of these play areas and the regular inspections regime will identify regular maintenance works which will ensure the play areas have an appropriate life-span prior to future replacement.	The effective maintenance and provision of quality play areas (LAPS, LEAPS and NEAPS) throughout the Vale of Glamorgan will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by ensuring residents have local access to these provisions thus reducing the need for travel. The project and each play area tender require the external contractor to consider recycling of materials and materials used generally as part of the contract. Each project / play area tender will consider the incorporation of local initiatives to benefit the community.	The provision of quality play facilities is heavily linked to the Council's Health and well-being objectives. Objective 4 - Supporting and protecting those who need us -Supporting People at home and in their community – Objective 1 - Creating great places to live, work and visit By providing quality play areas we encourage & support people of all ages to have active and healthy lifestyles to improve and maintain their physical and mental well-being Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment – When progressing play area refurbishments / play area provision we work with the community and partners to ensure the local environment is clean, attractive and well managed.	Aligns with the Council's Annual Delivery Plan: By working with local organisations and communities to sustain local facilities such as sports grounds, community halls, parks, allotments, and public conveniences. By Work in partnership to promote leisure, play and sports opportunities and support young people's well-being. By working with children and their families to improve well-being	High
16	Refurbishment of Cowbridge Leisure Centre Changing rooms	407	0	0	0	0	Complete refurbishment of Cowbridge Leisure Centre Changing rooms - The Council are experiencing a high level of complaints about the condition of these facilities.	Risk of loss of income claims from management contractor given the poor condition. Contract allows for loss of income where the Council is not fulfilling its responsibilities.	Refurbished changing rooms would deliver both energy and water savings.	Prevention considerations include loss of income, significant difference in quality of service provided compared to other sites, concern that the same health and well-being opportunities are not taken up by residents due to poor ancillary facilities etc.	Increasing use of our Leisure Centres is a key objective in terms of improving the health and wellbeing opportunities for our residents. Leisure Centres have seen an increase in excess of 25% since 2012 but further investment is required to continue this growth.	High - The provision of affordable Leisure opportunities is strongly linked to the cost of living issues, health and wellbeing opportunities and equalities.

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Council's Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing	
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000	2030/31 £'000							
17	Parks & Open Spaces Assets Refurbishment	100	100	100	100	100	To ensure the Vale of Glamorgan's Parks & Open Spaces remain compliant with relevant regulations and to ensure that the spaces are fit for purpose. There are many asset elements within our primary parks and open spaces that require investment, e.g. pathways becoming non-compliant and infrastructure issues due to lack of investment (e.g. walls / boundaries / benches / access points etc)	Limited budget will always be a factor, however investment in the infrastructure of our parks and open spaces will future proof these sites for years to come and reduce potential ad-hoc repair costs and possible H&S issues / accidents due to failing assets.	The effective maintenance and provision of quality Parks & Open Spaces throughout the Vale of Glamorgan will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by ensuring residents have local access to these provisions thus reducing the need for travel.	Objective 4: Supporting and protecting those who need us -Support people at home and in their community - by ensuring that public spaces are safe and well-maintained, contributing to the overall well-being of residents. Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment – When progressing with refurbishments we work with the community and partners to ensure the local environment is clean, attractive and well managed.	Aligns with the Council's Annual Delivery Plan: By working with local organisations and communities to sustain local facilities such as sports grounds, community halls, parks, allotments, and public conveniences. By Work in partnership to promote leisure, play and sports opportunities and support young people's well-being. By working with children and their families to improve well-being	High	
18	Alley Gates	75	0	0	0	0	Replacement and repair of alley gates located throughout the Vale of Glamorgan to allow the alley gates to continue to serve their purpose of reducing crime, antisocial behaviour fly tipping and litter. The remedial works will prolong the life of the existing gates; repairs and paintwork will improve the appearance of the gates which will add to the uplift of the affected areas. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 allows local authorities the power through a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to restrict public right of way over a highway to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB).	If the alley gates are not refurbished / replaced within the coming years they will either fail / get to end of life or incur extremely high maintenance costs year on year.	The effective maintenance and provision of the alley gates will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by limiting access to the back lanes where there has been previous litter, and fly tipping issues.	The provision of this alley gates are linked to the Council's Health and well-being objectives. Objective 4: Supporting and protecting those who need us – By undertaking our safeguarding duties to protect people from harm, and work in partnership to develop cohesive communities and promote community safety. Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment – When progressing with refurbishments we work with the community and partners to ensure the local environment is clean, attractive and well managed.	Aligns with the Council's Annual Delivery Plan: By working with the community, developers and others to ensure that new and existing developments are sustainable and that developers mitigate their impacts, integrate with local communities and provide necessary infrastructure.	Low	
19	Structural and Electrical Testing	98	98	98	98	98	This project involves the comprehensive testing of 10,700 structural and 18,372 electrical systems within the Vale of Glamorgan's public infrastructure, including lighting columns, illuminated road furniture and traffic signals. The objective is to ensure the safety, reliability, and efficiency of these systems, extending their lifespan and preventing potential failures. Regular testing is aimed at identifying and addressing issues early, thus ensuring continuous compliance with safety regulations and optimising energy use. The current budget is insufficient to maintain the testing regime	Early detection of structural and electrical issues prevents catastrophic failures that could result in expensive emergency repairs, legal liabilities, and service disruptions. Regular testing and maintenance extend the service life of infrastructure, delaying the need for costly replacements. Electrical testing identifies inefficiencies and faults that, when corrected, reduce energy consumption, leading to lower utility bills.	Electrical testing identifies inefficiencies such as outdated or malfunctioning components that may consume more energy than necessary. By rectifying these issues, the project ensures that electrical systems operate at peak efficiency, reducing overall energy consumption and associated carbon emissions. Structural testing can identify areas where infrastructure can be reinforced or optimised, reducing the need for energy-intensive emergency repairs or replacements. By maintaining and extending the life of existing infrastructure rather than replacing it entirely, the project reduces the embodied carbon associated with new construction. This contributes to the Council's broader strategy of minimising carbon footprints.	Objective 4: Supporting and protecting those who need us - By ensuring that public infrastructure is safe, reliable, and efficient, the project directly supports the well-being of residents, providing peace of mind and continuity of services. Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment - The project contributes to the preservation and sustainable use of infrastructure, ensuring that public assets are maintained in an environmentally responsible manner.	This project aligns with the Council's commitment to maintaining resilient infrastructure that supports the community's well-being, as outlined in the Annual Delivery Plan. Regular testing and maintenance are crucial for preventing failures that could disrupt services and harm the environment. The project's focus on optimising energy use through electrical testing supports the Council's broader decarbonisation efforts under Project Zero, helping to achieve the goal of net zero carbon emissions by 2030.	High	
20	Upgrade Aging Feeder Pillars	88	88	88	88	88	This project involves upgrading 125 feeder pillars that provide power to streetlights, traffic signals, and other electrical assets. The upgrades will enhance reliability and improve safety of street lighting and other electrical systems.	Upgrading to modern feeder pillars reduces the risk of electrical failures, which can result in costly repairs and service disruptions.	The materials used in the construction of upgraded feeder pillars can be selected for their low-carbon footprint. This might include using recycled materials or materials that have lower embodied carbon compared to traditional options.	Objective 5: Being the best council we can be - by ensuring reliable and efficient public services; Objective 2: respecting and celebrating the environment - by ensuring that public lighting and other powered infrastructure operate efficiently and sustainably.	Aligns with infrastructure improvement goals in the Annual Delivery Plan, particularly in enhancing the resilience and efficiency of public services.	High	
21	Replacement of deteriorating underground and overhead private cable networks	166	166	166	166	166	This project addresses the replacement of aging and deteriorating underground and overhead cable networks that are critical for powering streetlights and other public services. Replacing these cables will ensure continued reliability, safety, and efficiency of the electrical infrastructure.	Preventing failures in underground cables reduces the risk of costly emergency repairs and service disruptions. New, more efficient cables can reduce energy losses during transmission, leading to lower energy costs.	Replacing old cables with modern alternatives reduces energy losses, contributing to a more efficient and environmentally friendly power distribution system.	Objective 4: Supporting and protecting those who need us - by ensuring reliable power for public lighting and other services; Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment - by upgrading to more efficient infrastructure that minimises environmental impact.	Supports the Council's priorities for maintaining resilient infrastructure and reducing environmental impact, as outlined in the Annual Delivery Plan.	High	
22	Nell's Point Car Park - Retaining Wall	60	0	0	0	0	The retaining wall along the entry access adjacent the pedestrian footway has failed and requiring the footway to be closed to protect public safety. The failure also causes an aesthetic issue within the car park detracting from the Barry Island resort area. Works are urgently required to remove and replace the existing wall to address safety issues and car park aesthetics.	Parking is a valuable asset and when managed properly can benefit the economic activity of areas that it serves. It provides good access to the Barry Island resort and an important revenue income supporting other highways and transport services.	Scheme provides a safe parking area for the public which they can drive straight into and park rather than driving in search of on-street parking spaces, the facility also allows coach parking which helps reduce the number of journeys being carried out to access the Council's Barry Island Resort area.	Working with communities to provide good access to facilities through safe and attractive parking facilities. Enabling people to access and enjoy the local the environment and in doing so be more active and encourage more healthy lifestyles. It also supports economic growth of the Barry area by facilitating access to business and leisure activities.	The car park facility allows public access the Council's Barry Island Resort which provides economic continuity, social communication and a sense of well-being. The facility provides direct access to parking avoiding driving in search of on-street spaces and accommodates coach parking to reduce private car journeys assisting in the goals and aims of Project Zero. The proposed works will ensure longevity of the asset and reduce long-term maintenance costs.	The attractiveness and use of car park declines, reducing income and environmental pollution. The asset declines further with increasing maintenance cost to manage public safety. The reputation of the council diminishes given the visibility and impact of the failure and failure to resolve.	High
23	Replacement / Refurbishment of Pencoedre Park Splash Pad	500	0	0	0	0	The Pencoedre Park Splash Pad is 13 years old and is now in need of replacement / refurbishment. The life span / life cycle of a Splash Pad is approximately 10 years with elements beginning to fail, needing replacing / ongoing / enhanced costly maintenance after that point.	If the Splash Pad is not refurbished / replaced within the coming years it will either fail / get to end of life or incur extremely high maintenance costs year on year.	The effective maintenance and provision of this Splash Pad will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by ensuring residents have local access to these provisions thus reducing the need for travel.	The provision of this Splash Pad is heavily linked to the Council's Health and well-being objectives. Objective 1 - Creating great places to live, work and visit and Objective 5 - Being the best council – By providing quality, free to use play provision we encourage & support people of all ages to have active and healthy lifestyles to improve and maintain their physical and mental well-being Objective 2: Respecting and celebrating the environment – When progressing with refurbishments we work with the community and partners to ensure the local environment is clean, attractive and well managed.	Aligns with the Council's Annual Delivery Plan: By working with local organisations and communities to sustain local facilities such as sports grounds, community halls, parks, allotments, and public conveniences. By Work in partnership to promote leisure, play and sports opportunities and support young people's well-being. By working with children and their families to improve well-being	High	

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Council's Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000	2028/29 £'000	2029/30 £'000	2030/31 £'000						
24	Howe Mill Bridge Deck Strengthening / Replacement	1,125	0	0	0	0	Strengthening / Replacement of existing deck with a 3T weight limit with a deck capable of carrying normal traffic loading.	Continued violation of weight limit risks damage and deterioration to bridge elements resulting in increasing revenue costs. Completion of the scheme will reduce revenue costs related to ongoing maintenance.	Continued application of 3T weight limit and restriction of local traffic with effects on local businesses requiring longer journeys increasing carbon emissions and environmental pollution to the detriment of local communities and sustainability. Ensuring the continuation of existing travel links thereby avoiding lengthy detours.	Will improve wider and easier access to support employment, economic growth and community issues. Demonstrates support and collaboration with communities to enhance transport and traffic arrangements and convenience of access. Facilitates access to the rural environment encouraging more healthy lifestyles. Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.	Assists with the organisational resilience by improving transport linkage to enhance viability and sustainability of services / support in the local community. Potential to support easier access to learning and encourage economic growth as well as enhance opportunities for volunteering and create cohesive community. Invest in maintaining the transport infrastructure in the Vale to support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.	Potential further damage and deterioration of the structure increasing revenue burden and future remedial works costs. No improvement of transport access or convenience with ongoing detriment to services within the local and wider community.
25	Porthkerry Cemetery	200	0	0	0	0	To significantly increased the size of the Cemetery at Porthkerry by approximately 300 plots which is presently close to capacity. Currently there are no spaces available for full burials and only approx. 30 spaces remain for cremated burials.	There are no anticipated revenue savings expected from increasing the cemetery size, but without this it is anticipated that there will be no burials after 2026.	The extension and provision of additional plots at the cemetery will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by ensuring residents have local access to these provisions and not have to travel. We could maximise the potential of Council owned land and assets and exploring ways in which this could benefit the local community within the Vale of Glamorgan.	The provision of the cemetery extension is linked to the Council's Health and well-being objectives. Objective 4 - Supporting and protecting those who need us- by ensuring that public spaces are safe and well-maintained, contributing to the overall well-being of residents. Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment – When progressing with refurbishments we work with the community and partners to ensure the local environment is clean, attractive and well managed.	Aligns with the Council's Annual Delivery Plan: By working with local organisations and communities to sustain local facilities such as sports grounds, community halls, parks, allotments, and public conveniences.	Low
26	On Street Parking Charges	185	15	16	16	17	It is proposed to introduce on-street parking charges at Penarth Esplanade and Barry Island, with the introduction of 10 No. pay and display machines at Penarth and 13 No. machines at Barry Island. Provision and management of on-street parking continues to have an important role to play in delivering accessibility to various tourist destinations within the Vale of Glamorgan, to facilitate and improve accessibility, and ensure that the local economies of these areas thrive, as well as protecting and enhancing the quality of life for residents living in these areas. The key objectives of the proposed on-street parking charges are to: Reduce congestion and improve traffic flow by deterring prolonged on-street parking at prime visitor locations, thereby addressing 'gridlock' and enhancing the visitor experience; Encourage the use of nearby off-street, car parks and promote alternative travel modes, including active travel and public transport, in line with the Council's Updated Car Parking Guiding Principles (March 2025) and Well-being Objectives under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	Any net income gain from the implementation of car parking charges will be spent in accordance with the provision of Section 55 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and as amended by Section 95 of the Traffic Management Act 2004, which outlines how local authorities must manage the financial aspects of parking places, including dealing with deficits and surplus.	It is considered that the proposed on-street charging regime should assist to encourage and promote more environmentally and sustainable forms of transport and travel options, including the use of public transport and active travel, by encouraging modal shift. This has the potential to reduce the number of journeys by private car accessing coastal resorts and visitor areas and will provide an additional positive impact on climate change and nature implications as well as encouraging people to be more active improving their general health and wellbeing. All pay and display machines will be solar powered thereby in consonance with the Council's Project Zero initiative to tackle the climate emergency and contributing to reducing the Council's carbon emissions to net zero by 2030.	The implementation of the proposed car park charging regime will safeguard the Council's long-term strategy regarding on-street parking and ensure that parking at its resort and seaford areas are well managed and maintained for the benefit and convenience of the Vale of Glamorgan's residents and visitors. It will encourage the free movement of vehicles on public highway and assist in keeping roads free from congestion and, in so doing, assist in addressing climate change implications. In terms of the prevention and planning for longer term, the requirement for visitors to pay for parking at our coastal locations better promotes alternatives to the private motor car, including active travel and public transport, encouraging modal shift. The availability of increased revenue helps to ensure that the increased maintenance demands placed on front-line services by the additional visitors are better, and more appropriately funded. The introduction of the proposed on-street charging regime demonstrates an integrated and coordinated approach to manage the use of the Council's assets to facilitate and encourage the most advantageous parking arrangements as well as manage congestion and highway safety issues. It also balances the need to maintain good parking infrastructure whilst contributing to the longer-term policy of reducing future impact on local communities by ensuring appropriate use of the local highway network. The process of developing these proposals has involved consultation with the local community and other stakeholders. Furthermore, it ensures that all of the Vale of Glamorgan Council's residents and visitors are able to be involved regarding the management arrangements for coastal car park facilities. The proposal will contribute to preventing incidents of anti-social behaviour in respect of illegal and obstructive parking	Cost of Living Crisis: There would be benefits or support for local residents, traders and others, such as the availability of season tickets for on-street car parking at Penarth Esplanade and Barry Island. The on-street parking charges would not commence until 10am and would afford a two hour free period for parking at these locations. Project Zero: The improved management of the Council's highway network and parking arrangements will assist to reduce congestion on adopted highway and prevent idling resulting from queuing traffic thereby reducing Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from vehicles within resort and visitor attraction areas. Organisational Resilience: The income from the proposed on-street parking charges will be used strictly in accordance with section 55 of the Road Traffic Act 1984, as amended by Section 95 of the Traffic Management Act 2004 and will support the management and maintenance of parking facilities and related infrastructure, public passenger transport services and highway improvement, environmental improvements, or other lawful purposes as necessary.	High - unable to implement on-street charging and make identified income to address NS&T cost savings
Total Environment and Housing Place		10,307	11,123	14,732	12,847	6,929						
1	WW2 Searchlight Building	35	35	0	0	0	WW2 Searchlight building in Lavernock which is listed is showing sudden structural deterioration with large crack emerging.	Essential maintenance will avoid higher future repair liabilities Prevents potential insurance or compensation claims in the event of failure	Works will include low-carbon materials and methods where possible. Opportunity to improve thermal performance and reduce ongoing energy demand through sensitive restoration. Supports circular economy principles by conserving existing heritage assets rather than demolishing and rebuilding.	A resilient Vale – protects and conserves a nationally listed heritage asset An active and healthier Vale – prevents risk of injury to the public from structural failure An inclusive and safe Vale – strengthens sense of place and community identity An environmentally sustainable Vale – aligns with Project Zero by embedding sustainable construction practices	Helps meet statutory duties as custodian of listed structures	Immediate health and safety risk due to structural instability. Significant reputational risk to the Council if a listed heritage asset is lost or collapses. Potential enforcement action from Cadw for failure to maintain a listed building. Increased costs in future years if deterioration accelerates.
Total Place		35	35	0	0	0						
Corporate Resources												
1	Corporate Wireless Access Point Refresh	80	0	0	0	0	October 2026 sees 214 wireless access points (WAPs) reach end of life and support. This means that those devices will not have cyber security vulnerabilities patched or the product supported by the manufacture - Aruba. The Aruba WAP's are deployed across the Council and form a core part of the network infrastructure allowing wireless connectivity from end user devices to internal and external resources such as the internet. Sites which have WAP's which are becoming end of life include the Civic Offices, Alps, Crawshay Court, Maes-Y-Coed, Rondel House, Fair Oaks and Barry Hospital.		Reduced operational carbon emissions – newer WAPs are more energy efficient, lowering electricity consumption across Council sites. Optimised infrastructure – rationalising the number of WAPs deployed avoids unnecessary hardware, lowering both energy use and long-term carbon footprint. Alignment with Council's Net Zero goals – sustainable procurement and energy-efficient IT infrastructure contribute directly to organisational decarbonisation targets.	Vale 2030 Well-being Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment (page 26-28) 1 - Deliver our Project Zero programme to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero and to take action to achieve net zero across Wales by 2050 3 - Deliver the Local Area Energy Plan and encourage and support investment in renewable energy infrastructure as part of our work towards the 2050 target to reduce emissions. Well-being Objective 5 - Being the best Council we can be (page 35-37) 1 - Transform our services and how we work to better meet the needs of the community and to make the best use of our resources 4 - Use digital technology more innovatively to improve services whilst ensuring that services are accessible to everyone. 5 - Deliver a new Customer Strategy and improve services to ensure everyone can access services and information in the way that best Meets their needs 9 - Use the Council's buildings and sites to support service transformation, innovation and increased community use.	Vale 2030 The climate and nature emergencies (page 15) "Our commitment to address these emergencies is captured through Project Zero, which lays out the steps we will take to reduce our organisational carbon emissions to net-zero by 2030, to work towards a net-zero Vale of Glamorgan by 2050". Changing how we work (page 17) "The Council today is not the same as it was 5 or 10 years ago and the way we provide services and how we work has evolved and will continue to. This is vital because of the financial challenges we face but also in recognition of our changing environment, technological advances and the changing needs of our communities."	
2	Civic offices - energy efficiency and low carbon heat	75	75	400	0	0	Current single glazing windows are replaced with more energy efficient units - where practicable enabling secure overnight cooling, natural ventilation and solar control (via film or shading treatments on elevations). Gas boilers, heat emitters and pipework are coming to end of life and due for renewal. Propose replacement with ASHP, new pipework and heat emitters (co-ordinated with new windows). Project to be zoned and minimise staff decant.	Elec p/kWh likely to remain higher than gas p/kWh.	Civic offices will remain a VoGC asset and investment is required. It will improve the energy efficiency of the building.	Vale 2030 Well Being Objective 1 Creating Great Places to Live, Work and Visit. Well-being Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment Deliver our Project Zero programme to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero and to take action to achieve net zero across Wales by 2050 Deliver the Local Area Energy Plan and encourage and support investment in renewable energy infrastructure as part of our work towards the 2050 target to reduce emissions.	Project Zero.	High - existing windows are failing and end of life. Heating also aged and requires replacing.

Capital Bids (Long List)		Anticipated Cost £					Brief Scheme Description	Links to revenue	Decarbonisation Considerations	Links to the Councils Wellbeing Objectives	Links to the Council's Annual Delivery Plan	Risk Rating of not progressing
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31						
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000						
3	Central Café, Barry Island	150	0	0	0	0	To repair extensive roof defects identified by a structural survey carried out on Central Promenade Café. A temporary repair has been carried out in order to mitigate imminent failure but the roof covering needs to be stripped off and the roof structure made safe. The opportunity will be taken to improve the insulation in the roofing structure to comply with future energy efficiency requirements.	Lower maintenance costs. The condition of the roof means that any repairs to the fascia will be of a temporary nature.	It will improve the energy efficiency of the building.	Keeps a business in operation which employs local staff and pays a rent to the Council. Other than the roof issues the building is in sound condition and suitable for its purpose. It allows a viable family run business to continue which provides a service for visitors and local residents.	Lower energy costs for tenant due to improved insulation. Keeps a family business in operation which employs local staff and pays a commercial rent to the Council.	Medium
4	PV at Stanwell School	80	0	0	0	0	To install comparable PV provision with other secondary schools in estate.	Savings on schools electricity bill	Would reduce grid consumption	Vale 2030 Well-being Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment (page 26-28) 1. Deliver our Project Zero programme to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero and to take action to achieve net zero across Wales by 2050 3 - Deliver the Local Area Energy Plan and encourage and support investment in renewable energy infrastructure as part of our work towards the 2050 target to reduce emissions.	Project Zero.	Medium
5	LED lighting - rural schools	70	0	0	0	0	Llangan & Llansannor Primary schools both already benefit from PV arrays, but remain with poor DEC ratings. Llangan Victorian block has already benefited from new LED lighting, this capital would seek to improve lighting in the Reception / office block and main assembly hall and the two wernick blocks would assist in reducing electricity consumption at this site. . Llansannor benefits from excellent natural daylight new lighting controls or LED replacement with controls would assist in reducing electricity consumption further this site. It would be advantageous to run two sites as a single project to ensure best value.	Savings on two schools electricity bill	Would reduce grid consumption	Vale 2030 Well-being Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment (page 26-28) 1. Deliver our Project Zero programme to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero and to take action to achieve net zero across Wales by 2050 3 - Deliver the Local Area Energy Plan and encourage and support investment in renewable energy infrastructure as part of our work towards the 2050 target to reduce emissions.	Project Zero.	Medium
6	PV at Barry Library & Town Hall	60	0	0	0	0	WGES analysis demonstrates PV viability on flat roof and potential on pitched roof. Discussions have started with planning re: listed building consent and believe array can be viable.	Savings on Library & Town Hall electricity bill	Would reduce grid consumption	Vale 2030 Well-being Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment (page 26-28) 1. Deliver our Project Zero programme to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero and to take action to achieve net zero across Wales by 2050 3 - Deliver the Local Area Energy Plan and encourage and support investment in renewable energy infrastructure as part of our work towards the 2050 target to reduce emissions.	Project Zero.	Medium
7	PLC - low carbon heat	250	250	100	0	0	Review and replacement of gas fired CHP and boilers. Some capacity in current connection for ASHP to be installed. To cover: YYD, St Cyres and Ty Deri.	Elec p/kWh likely to remain higher than gas p/kWh.	Would reduce grid consumption	Vale 2030 Well-being Objective 2 - Respecting and celebrating the environment (page 26-28) 1. Deliver our Project Zero programme to reduce the Council's carbon emissions to net zero and to take action to achieve net zero across Wales by 2050 3 - Deliver the Local Area Energy Plan and encourage and support investment in renewable energy infrastructure as part of our work towards the 2050 target to reduce emissions.	Project Zero.	High - this site has the highest gas consumption of the Vale estate. The plant is 10 yrs and serves YYD, community hydrotherapy pool and is critical to both schools operations and ALN provision
Total Corporate Resources		765	325	500	0	0						
Grand Total		13,697	18,408	17,317	14,324	8,405						

Short Listed Capital Bids 2026/27 - 2030/31

Capital Bids (Short List)		Anticipated Cost £				
Bid Priority	Scheme Name	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Learning and Skills						
3a	Sully Primary School Redevelopment	1,332	1,140	307	0	0
Total Learning and Skills		1,332	1,140	307	0	0
Social Services						
1	Children's Services Emergency Fostering Property	339	0	0	0	0
2	Rondel House - Roof Repairs	175	0	0	0	0
3	Residential Roof and PV Panel Installation	175	0	0	0	0
4	Specialist Accommodation for Older People (including nursing care)	0	100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Social Services		689	100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Environment and Housing						
1	Windsor Road Retaining Wall, Penarth	300	700	-	-	-
2	Penarth Pier Refurbishment	300	-	-	-	-
3	LED Lantern Upgrade - Ornate, Heritage and Amenity	100	100	100	100	100
4	Concrete and Ornate Street Lighting Column Upgrades	150	150	150	150	150
5	Infrastructure to support Moving Traffic Offences	50	100	-	-	-
6	Dingle Road Station Footbridge, Penarth	85	1,000	-	-	-
7	Victoria Bridge, Grove Place, Penarth	100	1,000	500	-	-
Total Environment and Housing		1,085	3,050	750	250	250
Corporate Resources						
1	Corporate Wireless Access Point Refresh	80	0	0	0	0
2	Civic offices - energy efficiency and low carbon heat	75	75	400	0	0
3	PV at Stanwell School	80	0	0	0	0
4	LED lighting - rural schools	70	0	0	0	0
5	PV at Barry Library & Town Hall	60	0	0	0	0
Total Corporate Resources		365	75	400	0	0
Grand Total		3,471	4,365	2,957	1,750	1,750

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Need	Decarbonisation Considerations	What does this mean for the Community?
Capital Bid	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			
Children's Services Emergency Fostering Property	339	0	0	0	0	Scheme to develop local capacity to place children and young people. This will reduce the need for high cost placements that may be out of area and with for-profit providers. It is essential that the Council develop plans for this to comply with Welsh Government's goal to eliminate profit from the care of looked after children.	Renovations will be carried out to achieve a high standard of energy efficiency and achieve the best possible EPC rating for this building. There are also opportunities to utilise the garden of the property to enhance biodiversity, and to use the space as a place to support young people's education about the natural world.	The intention is to use the house for sessional respite and family support when it is not in use as emergency accommodation. The home will also being an accessible venue for children with disabilities.
Residential Homes Roof and PV Panel Installation	175	0	0	0	0	These residential homes were all built during the middle of the last century and require works to the roof's where surveys identify that they are reaching the end of their lifespans. Poor quality accommodation could impact on registration 7 ratings. Failure to complete the work could prevent parts of the homes from being used. PV panels are required to support the Council in achieving Project Zero Goals.	PV panels will support the building to generate green electricity, upgrading the roofs of the care homes is likely to include additional insulation of these properties which may reduce energy use and contribute to the Council's decarbonisation.	The beds provided by the Council offer older people in the Vale of Glamorgan a quality option for residential care that is affordable for those who cannot afford high cost private provision. Citizens trust the Council to provide care for their loved ones, it is important to properly maintain the properties.
Rondel House - Roof Repairs	0	105	100	0	0	Currently there are several areas of water ingress due to the poor condition of the roof. A condition survey has indicated that the roof is in need of replacement.	A new roof with efficient insulation could reduce the energy requirements for the building. Subject to feasibility, PV panels could also be implemented which will support the building to generate green electricity.	The Council operates day opportunities for older people and people with dementia from Rondel House. Citizens and their unpaid carers rely on this service for sessional respite. This roof works need to be completed in order to continue to provide this service to residents.
Specialist Accommodation for Older People (including nursing care)	0	100	1,500	1,500	1,500	The Vale of Glamorgan Council has received funding from the RPB to undertake a feasibility study for older people's residential and nursing care. This study forms part of a larger programme of project works, which is underway in Social Services to review availability and sufficiency of accommodation options for older people in the Vale of Glamorgan to continue to meet the needs of our citizens in the future. Data in a Housing Lin Report and the Population Needs Assessment 2022-27 indicates significant population growth by 2035, especially in the over 65 and over 85 demographic groups. The Council needs to ensure the accommodation needs of these residents in these age groups can be met.	Any new build options progressed via IRCF grant need to achieve BREEAM excellent standard, which includes extensive environmental, energy efficiency and biodiversity considerations. Should the scheme include the adaptation of an existing building, this will require BREEAM Very Good status which includes achieving the above considerations at a slightly lower level.	This scheme will ensure that the Vale of Glamorgan Council continue to meet the needs of our citizens in the future. The care review strategy and feasibility study will ensure that the Council understands demand for different kinds of older people's accommodation over the next 20 years, and the anticipated needs of these citizens.
Windsor Road Retaining Wall, Penarth	300	700	0	0	0	A portion of the existing retaining wall along Windsor Road, between Plassey Street and the Penarth Line railway bridge has indicated signs of failure requiring the provision of temporary support measures for public safety. A detailed ground investigation and remedial options report has been completed indicating a preferred permanent solution comprising the construction of a ground anchored facing wall to ensure the stability of the hillside which will assist in minimising disruption to traffic during the works and consideration of suitable construction methods and programming to safely flows along the key Windsor Road corridor during construction	Materials used in the design will be selected for durability and low maintenance as well as low carbon alternatives where available and practicable to be specified. It will be designed as a robust scheme to minimise ongoing maintenance and repair works and therefore in the long-term reduce the carbon emissions associated with future construction / maintenance activities.	Implementation of a suitable scheme to remediate the failed section of wall will ensure that safe public access is maintained along the Windsor Road corridor providing strategic access to Penarth town centre and wider areas as well as ensuring that business communities needs and operations are adequately and efficiently served to sustain the economy prosperity of the area. The removal of the temporary supports will also improve the visual impact and aesthetics of this important gateway road leading to Penarth town centre.

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Need	Decarbonisation Considerations	What does this mean for the Community?
Capital Bid	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			
Penarth Pier Refurbishment	300	0	0	0	0	Substantial repairs are required to the pier, an inspection has been carried out and it has highlighted that several Pier joists need urgent replacing.	The effective refurbishment and maintenance of Penarth Pier will assist a reduction in the carbon footprint by ensuring residents have local access to this attraction thus reducing the need for travel. Additionally we can focus on improving the energy efficiency of the infrastructure such as installing energy efficiency lighting, and using sustainable and durable materials for the refurbishment. These choices will reduce the frequency of repairs or replacements, cutting down emissions and energy use across the pier's entire lifecycle, from material production and transportation to installation and ongoing maintenance.	Penarth Pier initially opened in 1895, and is one of the last remaining Victorian Piers in Wales and a popular attraction within the Vale of Glamorgan. This scheme will ensure that the pier remains open and safe for visitors and residents of the Vale of Glamorgan to visit.
LED Lantern Upgrade - Ornate, Heritage and Amenity	150	100	50	50	50	Replacement LED Lanterns are required as many of the lanterns are now obsolete, energy inefficient, and beyond their design life, leading to increased failure rates, higher maintenance costs due to their ornate features and reduced lighting performance. This initiative focuses on improving energy efficiency, reducing operational costs, and lowering carbon emissions whilst maintaining the ornate and heritage is both our conservation areas and resort locations.	The replacement of ageing, energy-inefficient lanterns with high-efficiency LED units will deliver substantial reductions in electricity consumption across the Vale's heritage and conservation lighting stock. LED lighting technology typically consumes less energy than conventional sodium lamps, providing an immediate reduction in the Council's overall carbon footprint. The new lanterns will also have an operational lifespan exceeding 100,000 hours, significantly reducing the frequency of replacements and the carbon associated with manufacturing, transport, and disposal of components. This scheme makes a direct and measurable contribution to the Council's Project Zero commitment.	This scheme will improve the quality and uniformity of lighting for residents, visitors, and businesses in the Vale of Glamorgan. The scheme will make sure appropriate lighting standards within the Vale's conservation and heritage areas are maintained, ensuring that street lighting continues to support community safety, amenity, and local identity.
Concrete and Ornate Street Lighting Column Upgrades	150	150	150	150	150	Replacement street lighting assets/equipment which has now well exceeded its design life and require replacement to ensure public safety should the asset fail and maintain adequate level of lighting throughout the Vale's local highway network.	The project enhances the infrastructure's resilience, ensuring that energy-efficient LEDs continue to operate effectively, contributing to the Council's decarbonisation goals. The new columns may also provide opportunities for future upgrades to more advanced energy-saving technologies.	This scheme will illuminate highway assets in a strategic and coordinated manner to maintain adequate and safe control of illumination, road safety and reduce congestion in accordance with the Vale's statutory responsibilities to meet customer expectations.
Dingle Road Station Footbridge, Penarth	85	1,000	0	0	0	The footbridge near Dingle Road Railway Station in Penarth has recently been subjected to a Principal Inspection which has confirmed that the structure is in poor condition and in need of full replacement of the metal work bridge deck and auxiliary support while retaining the existing approach ramps.	This scheme will maintain an active travel footway link thereby providing an alternative to vehicular transport.	In carrying out this scheme the highway infrastructure will be maintained to a suitable and effective standard and condition to allow the safe and uninhibited movement of pedestrians for the convenience and prosperity of the community and business.
Victoria Bridge, Grove Place, Penarth	0	0	300	1,000	1,000	Victoria Bridge has recently been subjected to a principal inspection and a subsequent structural assessment. It has been found that the condition of the bridge deck steelwork is corroded and in need of either extensive in-situ refurbishment or total replacement with a new deck.	The scheme will maintain the existing traffic routes thereby avoiding disruption and nuisance associated with any traffic diversions involving greater distances travelled and resulting in greater fuel consumption and emissions from vehicles. Materials used in the design will be selected for durability and low maintenance as well as low carbon alternatives where available and practicable to be specified	The scheme would allow investment in bridge infrastructure to maintain suitable and effective transport links which would support economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being and prosperity.

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	Need	Decarbonisation Considerations	What does this mean for the Community?
Capital Bid	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			
Corporate Wireless Access Point Refresh	80	0	0	0	0	The current corporate wireless access points are reaching the end of life and need to be replaced across the Council to maintain reliable connectivity for staff, residents, and service operations.	Reduced operational carbon emissions – newer WAPs are more energy efficient, lowering electricity consumption across Council sites. Optimised infrastructure – rationalising the number of WAPs deployed avoids unnecessary hardware, lowering both energy use and long-term carbon footprint.	This scheme will ensure that there is reliable connectivity for residents to access Council services online.
Civic offices - energy efficiency and low carbon heat	75	75	400	0	0	The original single glazed windows, and heating system are reaching end of life. Replacing them will improve the buildings energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and operating costs.	Aligns to Project Zero challenges, Carbon Management Plan 2024-2030 and WG Public Sector NZC 2030 target.	Benefits the community through lower energy bills, improved public health and economic opportunities. By leading by example, councils can encourage and support similar efforts in businesses and residents creating a broader community wide impact.
PV at Stanwell School	80	0	0	0	0	The school continues without PV generation and relies 100% on grid electricity, impacting their operational costs and carbon emissions.	Renewable energy - aligns to Project Zero challenges, Carbon Management Plan 2024-2030 and WG Public Sector NZC 2030 target.	Decarbonisation measures in schools help the community by reducing energy costs, create educational opportunities and act as a model for local climate action. Schools can save money that can be reinvested into educational resources while students learn about sustainability and energy efficiency. These initiatives inspire and motivate the wider community to adopt similar low carbon practices.
LED lighting - rural schools	70	0	0	0	0	Reducing school's electricity consumption via LED lighting and better lighting controls will improve their DEC rating and carbon emissions.	Project aligns to Project Zero challenges, Carbon Management Plan 2024-2030 and WG Public Sector NZC 2030 target. Both schools are electrically heated, they have PV solar arrays to help reduce their operational costs, but LED lighting could assist further.	Decarbonisation measures in schools help the community by reducing energy costs, create educational opportunities and act as a model for local climate action. Schools can save money that can be reinvested into educational resources while students learn about sustainability and energy efficiency. These initiatives inspire and motivate the wider community to adopt similar low carbon practices.
PV at Barry Library & Town Hall	60	0	0	0	0	The building continues without PV generation and relies 100% on grid electricity, impacting their operational costs and carbon emissions.	Renewable energy - aligns to Project Zero challenges, Carbon Management Plan 2024-2030 and WG Public Sector NZC 2030 target.	Visually promotes the Council's decarbonisations ambition in the Town Centre and across the wider community.
Grand Total	1,864	2,230	2,500	2,700	2,700			