

Report Title:	2022/23 Month 8 Budget Monitoring Report
Contains Confidential or Exempt Information	No - Part I
Cabinet Member:	Councillor Hilton, Cabinet Member for Asset Management & Commercialisation, Finance, & Ascot
Meeting and Date:	Cabinet – 26 January 2022
Responsible Officer(s):	Andrew Vallance, Head of Finance and Deputy S151 Officer Adele Taylor, Executive Director of Resources and S151 Officer
Wards affected:	All



REPORT SUMMARY

This report details the forecast outturn against budget for the 2022/23 financial year as at the end of November 2022 (Month 8). It includes the revenue and capital budgets along with the forecast financial reserve position at year end.

1. DETAILS OF RECOMMENDATION(S)

RECOMMENDATION: That Cabinet:

- i) notes the forecast revenue outturn for the year is an overspend on services of £0.934m which reduces to an underspend of £1.329m when considering unallocated contingency budgets and changes to funding budgets (para 4.1);**
- ii) approves two budget virements (para 12); and**
- iii) notes the forecast capital outturn is expenditure of £60.945m against a budget of £76.121m (para 14).**

2. REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S) AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Options

Table 1: Options arising from this report

Option	Comments
To note the Council's outturn.	This is the recommended option.
To not note the Council's outturn.	This is not the recommended option.

3. KEY IMPLICATIONS

3.0 The Council faces considerable financial risks that could have a significant and immediate impact on its finances. However, whilst reserves are currently above the minimum level that the S151 Officer has deemed are required to protect against financial and service risks, they remain low compared to the optimum level that should be held. The Medium-Term Financial Plan assumes that the Council will identify sustainable savings over the medium term and therefore remain above the minimum level of reserves identified by the S151 Officer (£6.700m).

Table 2: Key Implications

Outcome	Unmet	Met	Exceeded	Significantly Exceeded	Date of delivery
General Fund Reserves	<£6.7m	£6.7m to £6.9m	£6,9m to £16.9m	> £16.9m	31 March 2023

4. 2022/23 MONTH 8 REVENUE FORECAST OUTTURN

- 4.1 The current forecast is an overspend on service budgets of £0.934m, a favourable movement of £0.363m from month 6. Including corporate & contingency budget, and changes to funding, this reduces to an underspend of £1.329m.
- 4.2 This month, whilst Place has shown a significant improvement, this is partially offset by continuing pressures in Adult Social Care. Commentary on service budgets, along with the actions being taken to address any overspends, are set out in the following sections.
- 4.3 There remains significant volatility in the forecast, particularly in the demand led services. As such the measures outlined in the previous report to manage costs remain in place.

Table 3: 2022/23 Revenue Budget Forecast Outturn

	Current Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change since month 6
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adults and Housing	40,273	41,221	948	452
Children's Services	26,841	27,096	255	0
Place	13,645	14,267	622	(774)
Resources	5,546	5,078	(468)	73
Governance, Law, Strategy & Public Health	3,544	3,107	(437)	(118)
Chief Executive Department	279	293	14	0
TOTAL SERVICE EXPENDITURE	90,128	91,062	934	(367)
Contingency	2,556	636	(1,920)	0
Other funding and non-service expenditure	(92,684)	(93,027)	(343)	4
INCREASE IN GENERAL FUND	0	(1,329)	(1,329)	(363)

GENERAL FUND		
Opening balance	(8,753)	(8,753)
Transfer in	0	(1,329)
CLOSING BALANCE	(8,753)	(10,082)

5. ADULTS & HOUSING

5.1 The Adults & Housing directorate is forecasting an overspend of £0.948m, an adverse variance from month 6 of £0.452m largely due to Adult Social Care. It should be noted that the forecast outturn is assuming significant use of one-off funds. This forecast overspend is mainly due to pressures from support for an increased number of older people placed into residential care in the winter and spring of 2021/22 because of the pandemic. Measures have been put in place to try and manage this as outlined below, but this is a demand led budget and preventative measures take time to have an impact.

5.2 The directorate is implementing a series of actions to address this overspend including:

- deployment of £0.397m of additional Winter Care funding to provide additional discharge capacity which should feed through to a lower demand for residential beds in the final months of the year;
- acceleration of plans to automate internal management systems within Optalis provider services;
- additional checks and controls on the use of agency staff; and

- reviewing the use of accommodation by some residents with learning difficulties and seeking to relaunch a Shared Lives scheme locally.

Table 4: Adults and Housing Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change since month 6
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Director & Support	1,841	1,822	(19)	57
Housing	2,729	2,609	(120)	(139)
Adult Social Care	35,704	36,791	1,087	534
Total	40,273	41,221	948	452

5.3 Of the £0.956m budgeted savings, £0.656m (69%) are currently forecast to be achieved. Savings in relation to staff costs remain challenging due to difficulties recruiting and the Shared Lives scheme is unlikely to significantly impact this financial year. Appendix B summarises the position on savings.

Director & Support

5.4 There has been an adverse £0.057m movement within Director & Support, mainly due to increased charges for the Emergency Duty Service (provides out of hours support for Adults and Children's Social Care as well as Housing services). This is due to increased usage with statistics provided by the service suggesting there has been a 22% increase in hours of support provided compared to the previous year.

5.5 Expenditure on the Homes for Ukraine scheme is managed as part of the Director and Support budget. The Council is currently providing support to 217 individuals. The Council currently receives "tariff" funding of £10,500 per refugee to cover costs, such as administration and housing. There is an additional grant to cover the £350 monthly payments to the host. From January 2023 the scheme is to be amended as follows:

- Tariff funding to be reduced to £5,900 per person.
- Payments to hosts, where the family have been resident for 12 months, to be increased to £500 per month.

5.6 Excluding the funding of host payments, Homes for Ukraine tariff funding for the first two quarters of this financial year was £2,961m, with a smaller amount expected for the final two quarters. Part of this funding will be utilised to implement the increase of monthly host payments to £500 from November irrespective of how long the family have been resident. As the tariff payment is for the whole period the refugee is resident, there remains significant uncertainty over the extent that this grant will be sufficient to cover costs. In particular, temporary accommodation costs may increase as the initial six-month period to which hosts committed comes to an end. However, at this point a significant amount of the grant remains unallocated.

Adult Social Care

- 5.7 Adult Social Care services are forecasting an outturn overspend of £1.087m, an adverse variance of £0.534m from month 6. This is primarily due to the costs and numbers of care packages for older people. The forecast outturn includes the use of £2.150m of one-off funds as well as £0.750m of contingency.

Table 5: Adults Social Care Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change since month 6
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Older people & physical dis.	21,830	23,322	1,492	144
Learning disability	15,708	15,209	(499)	290
Mental health	2,949	3,452	503	115
Other Adult Social Care	3,358	3,641	283	(35)
Better Care Fund income	(8,141)	(8,083)	58	20
Less: use of contingency	0	(750)	(750)	0
Total	35,704	36,791	1,087	534

- 5.8 The main reason for the adverse variance this month is an increase in Learning Disability costs of £0.290m. This is due to increased costs of Optalis provider services driven by difficulties in recruiting and the need to rely on more expensive agency staff.
- 5.9 As outlined at paragraph 5.2 above, the Council has deployed additional Winter Pressure funding of £0.397m on additional capacity. Beds have been procured to assist with hospital discharge, and homecare to facilitate reablement interventions to be timed for the period that they will have the greatest impact. Any financial benefit of this investment should become apparent in the final months of the year.
- 5.10 Appendix G provides details of the numbers currently being supported which shows a marginal decrease since the start of the financial year. However, it should be noted that these are still significantly more than budgeted for.

Housing

- 5.11 Housing services are forecasting an outturn underspend of £0.120m, a favourable movement of £0.139m from month 6. This is made up of various favourable and unfavourable variances across the service and utilising of earmarked reserves. There are currently 233 households being supported in temporary accommodation.
- 5.12 Hackney carriage license renewals are reporting a pressure of £0.122m. Street performing licenses renewals are also forecast to overspend by £0.010m, this has improved by £0.068m since month 6 due to other mitigations.

- 5.13 There is further work to be done in Housing concerning the financial impact of various grants being received. Rough Sleeping Initiative grant of £1.492m for the next three years was agreed in September and a plan has been developed to allocate £0.516m of this grant to be spent before the end of the financial year.
- 5.14 Other Housing grants from last year have been rolled forward in earmarked reserves. The forecast assumes allow these will now be released in the current financial year, which contributes a further £0.071m to the underspend.

6. CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Non-Dedicated Schools Grant

- 6.1 Non-school Children's Services show an overspend of £0.255m; no change from month 6. The overspend mainly relates to the increased demand on Home to School Transport, Legal Services, and the impact of the National Transfer Scheme for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and high legal costs, due to complex cases.
- 6.2 An AfC Leadership Management Recovery Plan has been implemented to reduce the overspend. The indicative in-year mitigations total £0.481m and are reflected in the reported overspend position. The key mitigations include:
- expanding the existing vacancy management process;
 - matching grants to existing resources; and
 - release of non-essential expenditure budgets.

Table 6: Children's (non-Dedicated Schools Grant) Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change since month 6
	£000	£000	£000	£000
AfC: Social Care and Early Help	19,326	19,887	561	(17)
AfC: Mgt & Business Services	3,489	3,423	(66)	76
AfC: Education	3,067	3,440	373	77
AfC: Public Health	(37)	(58)	(21)	(40)
AfC: Special Educational Needs	1,528	1,366	(162)	(76)
Retained Children's Services	(532)	(962)	(430)	(20)
Total	26,841	27,096	255	0

- 6.3 The primary reason for the net overspend relates to Home to School Transport which since the start of the academic year has evidenced an increased volume and complexity of the current and planned cohort of pupils including refugees, totalling £0.420m. Continued pressure on the Legal Services contract due to high volumes, increased complexity, and duration of the legal process results in a pressure of £0.241m. There is also a forecast overspend of £0.213m due to the net impact of the National Transfer Scheme for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.
- 6.4 These pressures have been partly offset by underspends relating to the review of direct payment support packages of £0.193m.
- 6.5 The underspend on Retained Children's Services of £0.430m is primarily due to additional grants of £0.383m being utilised to match against increased costs within the AfC Contract and reduced central education support costs £0.047m.
- 6.6 The academisation of All Saints Church of England Junior School is planned to happen within the financial year 2022/23. As this is a Secretary of State directed School Academy Order conversion routinely any related school deficit at the point of transfer becomes the financial responsibility of the local authority. However, in relation to this school's unique circumstances and the improvements that have been led by the Council the expectation is for the financial responsibility to be met by the Secretary of State. The financial risk has not been reflected in the current reported position.

Dedicated Schools Grant

- 6.7 The Dedicated Schools budget forecast underspend is £0.197m a favourable variance of £0.600m from month 6. This underspend is transferred to a dedicated reserve, so does not impact on the general fund. However, it should be noted that the accumulated projected deficit as at 31 March 2023 now stands at £1.850m which is a small reduction on last year.

Table 7: Dedicated Schools Grant Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change
	£000	£000	£000	£000
AfC – DSG	12,987	13,441	454	(290)
Retained – DSG	59,456	58,414	(651)	(310)
Transfer to / (from) DSG reserve	(72,443)	(71,855)	197	600
Total	0	0	0	0

Dedicated Schools Reserve	£000
Opening Deficit	2,047
Forecast 2022/23 surplus	(0.197)
Closing Deficit	1.850

- 6.8 The projected net in-year underspend of £0.197m is a favourable movement on the dedicated schools grant general reserve which as at 31 March 2022 was a deficit of £2.047m. Therefore, the cumulative projected deficit as at 31 March 2023 is £1.850m, representing 1.3% of the total budget allocation for 2022/23.
- 6.9 The Schools Block underspend of £0.496m relates to the release of an uncommitted pupil growth fund as no additional school places have been required this year.
- 6.10 The Central School Services Block underspend of £0.125m relates to reduced management overheads and non-independent special school places.
- 6.11 The Early Years Block underspend of £0.135m reflects historic funding levels compared to planned levels of provision.
- 6.12 The High Needs Block overspend of £0.559m is primarily due to provision of Independent Special or Non-Maintained Schools and other associated direct support. However, there has been a favourable movement of £0.474m since month 6, primarily due to the implementation of several of the Deficit Management Plan themes, including the robust challenge process for agreeing inflationary rate increases and stronger commissioning arrangements.
- 6.13 Further examples of Deficit Management Plan themes being implemented which have contributed towards the improved forecast include.
- The impact of the Social, Emotional & Mental Health programme reducing the volume of pupils at risk of exclusion. Additionally, interventions by coach monitors supporting pupils have in many cases resulted in no further Education and Health Care Plan support being required.
 - A reduction in the Special School placement costs through adding new resource bases / units within RBWM schools resulting in increased cost avoidance of more costly placements.
 - Education and Health Care Plan funding panels now have headteachers on the board which has resulted in a greater understanding of Special Educational Needs & Disabilities financial matrix.
 - More schools have been awarded the Quality Inclusion Mark resulting in more pupils with an Education and Health Care Plan being educated within Borough Schools that are attached to these units reducing out of borough costs.
- 6.14 Within the High Needs Block forecast variance of £0.559m is an estimated provision of £0.400m for future demand of new placements for the period from November 2022 to March 2023. Future Demand will be monitored monthly Any underspend or additional pressures would be released into the forecast position.

- 6.15 Whilst the overall DSG in-year position has significantly improved the Dedicated Schools Grant conditions require that any authority with an overall deficit on its Dedicated Schools Grant account at the end of the financial year prepare a Deficit Management Plan, including a recovery period of three to five years. It will be challenging to clear the cumulative deficit with increased costs and rising demand for complex service provision, and the SEND reforms (2014) that increased support to include individuals up to 25 years of age. The Deficit Management Plan was reported to the Schools Forum in May 2022.
- 6.16 In conjunction with the Deficit Management Plan, AfC is participating with the DfE Delivering Better Value in SEND support programme. The programme will provide dedicated support and funding to help local authorities with substantial deficit issues to reform their high needs systems. In addition, the aim of the programme is to establish a more sustainable structure, so authorities are better placed to respond to the forthcoming SEND Review reforms. The Delivering Better Value programme commenced in the summer of 2022 and will operate for 30/36 months with a significant involvement of key officers from both Finance & SEND.

7. PLACE

- 7.1 The Place directorate forecast outturn is an overspend of £0.622m a favourable variance of £0.774m from month 6. The directorate has started and continues to implement a series of actions which have contributed to this favourable movement. These actions include:
- financial performance is reviewed on a weekly basis as part of Directorate Leadership Team meetings, which focuses on key pressures and mitigations required to close the adverse variance;
 - development of targeted actions to improve parking revenue and in particular season ticket sales, which continues to be a challenge;
 - engagement with significant contractors (including Serco and Tivoli) so that opportunities for efficiencies can be identified;
 - vacant staff positions reviewed and given careful consideration before being recruited to;
 - review of consultancy spend to ensure it is achieving value for money; and
 - review of s106 funds to ensure they have been properly applied and reflected in the forecast outturn.
- 7.2 It should be noted that there is a significant risk in leisure services from the increasing cost of utility bills, though further work is to be done on potential mitigations before that is included in the forecast and the leisure contract re-procurement is in progress. Our best estimate at this stage is that the Council's exposure could be an additional £0.350m.

Table 8: Place Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change since month 6
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Executive Director of Place	236	236	0	0
Neighbourhood Services	8,635	9,309	674	(197)
Planning	1,341	1,575	234	(78)
Communities	(956)	(1,052)	(96)	(257)
Health Partnerships	325	221	(104)	(104)
Infrastructure, Sust. & Transport	4,064	3,978	(86)	(138)
Total	13,645	14,267	622	(774)

- 7.3 Neighbourhood Services is forecasting an overspend of £0.674m, a favourable variance of £0.197m compared to month 6. This movement is primarily due to the updated parking forecast. Income from pay and display car parks is averaging at 96% (compared to 92% as reported in month 6) of the profiled budget. A similar level has been assumed for the remainder of the year, but this will be kept under review as it is a volatile budget. Appendix G gives further information on parking income performance.
- 7.4 Planning is reporting an overspend of £0.234m, a favourable variance of £0.078m mainly due to delays in recruitment of vacant positions, allocation of s106 funding as well as allocating staff time to Capital projects. The main pressure is still in the Arboricultural team. This has had to respond to above average numbers of emergency tree works this year during major storm events and because of the dry summer months. The forecast assumes that works commissioned are delivered; if they are not this overspend may reduce. Further mitigations are also being considered to reduce the pressure.
- 7.5 Health Partnerships & Community Development, responsible for leading and managing the Council's community resilience and voluntary sector partnerships is showing a favourable movement of £0.104m, mainly due to staff vacancies.
- 7.6 Communities is reporting an underspend of £0.257m, mainly due to a one-off Contain Outbreak Management Fund allocation of £0.225m.
- 7.7 Of the £0.772m budgeted savings, £0.652m (84%) are currently forecast to be achieved. However, there are several savings highlighted as amber risk including sponsorship to cover costs of Christmas lights, review of the operating model for allotments and generating additional parking fines income through recruitment of two additional parking enforcement officers through the NSL contract. Appendix B summarises the position on budgeted savings.

8. RESOURCES

- 8.1 The Resources directorate forecast outturn is an underspend of £0.468m, an adverse movement of £0.073m from the prior month. This is due to several smaller variances, the most significant of which are detailed below.

Table 9: Resources Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Executive Director of Resources	218	234	16	0
Libraries & Residents Services	2,418	2,270	(148)	16
Revenues and Benefits	1,544	1,125	(419)	(105)
Housing Benefit	(320)	(60)	260	100
HR, Corporate Projects, and IT	3,061	2,881	(180)	0
Corporate Management	(42)	(22)	20	10
Finance	1,529	1,483	(46)	37
Property	(2,862)	(2,833)	29	15
Total Resources	5,546	5,078	(468)	73

- 8.2 Housing Benefits is showing an adverse variance of £0.100m due to the rate of Housing Benefit overpayments being lower than budgeted. However, this is offset by a favourable movement of £0.105m in the Revenues and Benefits team largely due to the income from recovery of court costs on Council Tax and Business Rates arrears.
- 8.3 Of the £0.435m budgeted savings, £0.415m (95%) are currently forecast to be achieved. The saving unlikely to be achieved relates to utility costs at the Town Hall. Appendix B summarises the position on budgeted savings.

9. GOVERNANCE, LAW, STRATEGY & PUBLIC HEALTH

- 9.1 The Governance, Law, Strategy and Public Health directorate forecast outturn is an underspend of £0.437m, a favourable movement of £0.118m from month 6. This is primarily due to £0.077m of accruals from the prior year being released as the costs will be met from the remaining Contain Outbreak Management Fund.
- 9.2 Of the £0.288m budgeted savings, £0.213m (74%) are currently forecast to be achieved. The savings unlikely to be achieved relate to delays recruiting to the commercialisation post and sale of sponsorship on the website. Appendix B summarises the position on budgeted savings.

Table 10: Governance, Law, Strategy & Public Health Forecast Outturn

	Budget	Forecast outturn	Forecast over / (under) spend	Change since month 6
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Deputy Director	111	160	49	0
Communications & Marketing	341	284	(57)	(29)
Governance	2,091	2,002	(89)	(16)
Law	635	555	(80)	(24)
Performance Team	378	352	(26)	28
Policy Comms & Engagement	144	202	58	0
Public Health Grant Income	(4,166)	(4,166)	0	0
Public Health Spend	4,010	3,933	(77)	(77)
Grant funding (inc. PH)	0	(215)	(215)	(0)
Total	3,544	3,107	(437)	(118)

10. SUNDRY DEBT

10.1 The current level of overdue sundry debt is £11.628m. There are significant increases in the bad debt provision for Adult Social Care and Housing. To an extent large amounts of debt in these areas is in line with national trends as well as reflective of the levels of income we are raising. However, further actions are in progress to raise the profile of debt within directorates and tackle the level of arrears including:

- charging the cost of the bad debt provision to directorates rather than funding centrally;
- developing more focused reports to directorates to highlight areas of concern; and
- establishing a debt panel to ensure overdue debt is discussed.

Table 11: Aged Debt and bad debt provision

	> 1 month	> 2 month	> 6 month	> 1 year	Debt Sep 2022	Inc (dec) in debt prov.
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Services						
Adult Social Care	709	884	868	2,244	4,705	487
Children's	17	18	0	7	41	10
Housing	29	15	446	1,142	1,632	458
Deferred Payments	6	25	34	388	453	0
GLS&PH	31	21	3	2	56	3
Place	213	97	64	163	537	45
Resources						
Commercial property	203	85	127	358	774	78
Other	10	115	2	74	202	28
Total Agresso Debt	1,219	1,260	1,545	4,376	8,401	1,126

Debt on other systems:

HB Overpayments	3,220	(36)
Housing Rents	7	2
Total debt	11,628	1,092

- 10.2 The adult social care debt represents the contribution to care costs which the Council considers to be the responsibility of individuals in receipt of care above the current financial thresholds, and which has not yet been received despite the providers having been paid. There is a monthly review process underway to resolve the largest outstanding situations with families. There is further work to do with residents to improve early care planning so that we reduce the number of times there is a funding dispute.
- 10.3 The increase in Housing debt is largely the result of how rent debt was raised on the system. For 2021/22 a single invoice was raised for a year's worth of rent at the start of the financial year. Arrears in respect of this rent went over 12 months old on 1 April 2022 resulting in a large increase in the bad debt provision. From June 2022, housing rents have moved to a specialised rent accounting system (ARA) which should resolve this issue going forward. Despite this there remains a significant amount of Housing debt to be addressed.
- 10.4 The increase in the bad debt provision for Commercial Property is mainly due to the regulations that were in place during the pandemic meaning that rent arrears could not be chased. Unsurprisingly, arrears have therefore increased.

This debt is being actively managed by the Propco to maximise returns from this debt.

11. EARMARKED RESERVES

11.1 Appendix H details the movements in earmarked reserves based on current forecasts.

12. BUDGET VIREMENTS

12.1 Budget virements more than £0.100m should be approved by Cabinet. They should also be approved by Cabinet when over £0.025m and move budgets between portfolios. The following virements are proposed and have been reflected in this report. Neither impact on total service expenditure and are housekeeping virements as opposed to changing service budgets.

Table 12: Budget virements for Cabinet approval

Reference	Budget Line	Debit £000	Credit £000
1	Achieving for Children Contract		(2,168)
1	Children's services - retained	2,168	
2	Public Health - spend		(162)
2	Adults and Housing: Director		(97)
2	Human Resources, Corporate Projects & IT	121	
2	Place: Health Partnerships	138	
	Total	2,427	(2,427)

12.2 Virement 1 represents a change in practice which will require Achieving for Children to invoice public health for contributions. This is to enable the Director of Public Health to have greater oversight of how Public Health grant allocated to Children's services is being deployed.

12.3 Virement 2 is the remaining budget virement in respect of the restructure of the transformation team, which has been split across departments. Staff budgets were covered in month 6, this virement relates to the non-staff budgets which took longer to disaggregate.

13. BORROWING

13.1 Borrowing is only undertaken to finance capital projects that have been approved by the Council and lead to clear future benefits. It is not used to support day to day operational expenditure. Throughout the year the Council's borrowing levels are updated based on cash-flow and spending on the capital programme. Currently, the Council is borrowing temporarily pending anticipated capital receipts in future years.

- 13.2 A further £10m of long-term PWLB borrowing was taken out in November to reduce the Council's exposure to interest rate increases in future years.
- 13.3 Table 13 details current borrowing offset against investment balances.

Table 13: Net borrowing

	Opening balance £000	Current balance £000	Year-end forecast £000
Long term	71,265	101,265	100,265
Short term – Local Authority	119,000	84,000	104,000
Short term – LEP / Trusts	15,598	16,525	13,000
Investments	(41,609)	(57,473)	(37,856)
Total	164,254	144,317	179,409

14. CAPITAL

- 14.1 Capital expenditure is currently projected at £60.945m. Appendix E details the capital budget movements and Appendix F provides more detail on variances.
- 14.2 Completed schemes include the new Vicus Way Car Park which is fully operational and within budget.

Table 14: Capital programme outturn

	Gross budget £000	Slippage £000	Current year variances £000	Gross outturn £000
Chief Executive department	0	0	0	0
GLS&PH	289	0	0	289
Children's Services	10,627	(2,355)	0	8,272
Adults and Housing	2,691	(1,941)	0	750
Resources	38,247	(3,148)	(3,551)	31,548
Place	24,267	(3,816)	(365)	20,086
Total	76,121	(11,260)	(3,916)	60,945

- 14.3 The £60.945m of 2022/23 projected capital expenditure will be funded by the income streams as set out below. At present the cost of borrowing at a short-term borrowing rate of 2.56% is estimated to cost £1.086m for current year projected expenditure; a significant increase compared to previously low interest rates. Further slippage is expected to be reported at year end which will reduce the projected cost of borrowing.

Table 15: Capital programme financing

Source of funding	£000
Government grants	(10,463)
Developers' contributions (s106 & CIL)	(7,755)
Other contributions	(275)
Corporate funding	(42,452)
Total	(60,945)

Table 16: Capital programme status

Number of schemes in programme	
Yet to start	2%
In progress	77%
Completed	12%
Ongoing programmes e.g., Disabled Facilities Grant	9%

15. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 15.1 In producing and reviewing this report the Council is meeting its legal obligations to monitor its financial position.

16. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 16.1 Projected variances require mitigation to reduce them during the financial year.

17. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 17.1 Equalities. There are no direct impacts.
- 17.2 Climate change/sustainability. There are no direct impacts.
- 17.3 Data Protection/GDPR. There are no direct impacts.

18. CONSULTATION

- 18.1 None.

19. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation date if not called in: 'Immediately'.

20. APPENDICES

20.1 This report is supported by nine appendices:

- Appendix A Revenue monitoring statement
- Appendix B Savings tracker
- Appendix C Growth tracker
- Appendix D Capital budget summary
- Appendix E Capital programme budget movements
- Appendix F Capital monitoring report
- Appendix G Key financial information
- Appendix H Usable reserves

21. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

21.1 This report is supported by one background document, the budget report to [Council February 2022](#).

22. CONSULTATION

Name of consultee	Post held	Date sent	Date returned
<i>Mandatory:</i>			
<i>Statutory Officers (or deputies)</i>			
Adele Taylor	Executive Director of Resources/S151 Officer	22/12/22	23/12/22
Emma Duncan	Director of Law, Strategy & Public Health/ Monitoring Officer	22/12/22	
<i>Deputies:</i>			
Andrew Vallance	Head of Finance (Deputy S151 Officer)	22/12/22	22/12/22
Elaine Browne	Head of Law (Deputy Monitoring Officer)	22/12/22	23/12/22
Karen Shepherd	Head of Governance (Deputy Monitoring Officer)	22/12/22	
<i>Mandatory:</i>			
Ellen McManus-Fry	Equalities & Engagement Officer	22/12/22	23/12/22
<i>Other consultees:</i>			
<i>Directors (where relevant)</i>			
Tony Reeves	Interim Chief Executive	22/12/22	22/12/22
Andrew Durrant	Executive Director of Place	22/12/22	22/12/22
Kevin McDaniel	Executive Director of People Services	22/12/22	22/12/22

Confirmation relevant Cabinet Member(s) consulted	Cabinet Member for Asset Management & Commercialisation, Finance, & Ascot	Yes
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REPORT HISTORY

Decision type:	Urgency item?	To follow item?
Non-key decision	No	No

Report Author: Julian McGowan, Senior Finance Business Partner
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