

# Report

## Cabinet

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### Part 1

Date: 15 February 2023

### Subject **December Revenue Budget Monitor**

**Purpose** To highlight the current forecast position on the Council's revenue budget and the financial risks and opportunities that present themselves within the December position.

**Author** Head of Finance

**Ward** All

**Summary** The December 2022 revenue position forecasts an underspend of £1,086k; which excludes schools. This position is inclusive of the use of all revenue budget contingencies of £4,853k included in the 2022/23 revenue budget, as agreed by Cabinet in February 2022. Cabinet will remember that in addition to the base budget contingency, other revenue budgets were temporarily available to augment that for 2022/23 to the level shown above.

As well as the revenue budget contingency of £4,853k, further 'covid contingency' was earmarked from re-purposed reserves at £1,820k and this is one-off funding only. This is not included/ used in this forecast as clearly not required, and therefore would be available if the outturn confirmed the forecast underspend.

The forecast position has improved by £2,455k since October, which was the last update provided to December Cabinet:

October monitor	£1,369k overspend
December monitor	£1,086k underspend

The improved forecast has come about primarily from one off grant funding that has been received from Welsh Government. Since October, the Council has received confirmation of the following additional grant income totalling £1,888k:

Children's social care – Elimination of profit funding	£1,282k
Homelessness – No One Left Out Approach funding	£606k

The grant funding is welcome but has not changed the overall pattern of the Council's financial performance in 2022/23 where:

(1) Service areas are overspending - £5,047k

A small number of significant issues gives rise to an overspend against service area budgets (excluding schools) of £5,047k:

- Overspend on pay budgets. Impact of agreed pay award which represents a total increase to salary budgets of around 6%, against a budgeted increase provision of only 4%, excluding schools. £2,398k
- Overspend on Housing budgets. Homelessness provision £1,897k

- Overspend in Children’s social care. Placement costs £4,022k

A further net £541k of overspending is also included in this forecast, which includes non-delivery of savings both this current year and previous year’s savings. More detail is included in the report.

(ii) Mitigated by net underspending in non-service budgets - (£1,463k):

Significant variances are forecast against the following non-service budgets:

- Capital Financing underspend - interest payable and receivable (£2,281k)
- Council Tax Reduction scheme underspend (£973k)
- NDR and empty homes underspend (£130k)
- Net overspend against other headings, including HB £1,671k
- Council Tax deficit £250k

(iii) Further Mitigation from the revenue core/ temporary contingencies in place – (£4,671k)

Schools are separately projected to overspend by £5,284k, a proportion of which will have been planned, and this will reduce school reserves by that amount. As well as the impact of a higher pay award compared to the budget increase allowed for, schools are drawing down on reserves built up over the previous two years as they move to catch up / strengthen provision after the impacts of Covid and catch up on maintenance/ related improvements. Robust monitoring needs to be maintained in this area, as whilst no schools have set a deficit budget, there are a couple of schools that have entered an in year deficit position following the impact of the pay award being reflected in individual school forecasts.

Whilst the service area overspending has been mitigated by forecast underspends against non-service budgets, the level of overspending in a number of discreet areas within services is significant and the 2023/24 draft budget proposals included provision to deal with these on-going. It is important to note that the monitoring position earlier in the year was far worse and robust action was required to reduce overspending. This action, coupled with the recent Welsh Government grant awards, has been the reason for the improved position now being reported.

The appendices to the report are as follows:

- Appendix 1 Overall budget dashboard –December 2022
- Appendix 2 Revenue summary monitor – December 2022
- Appendix 3 Projected school balances
- Appendix 4 2022/23 projected reserve movements

**Proposal** That Cabinet:

- Note the overall budget forecast position resulting from the issues included in this report and the outstanding uncertainties and risks still present.
- Agrees that the Chief Executive and the Executive Board continue to review and challenge service area forecasts in an attempt to manage the overall forecasts within the core revenue budget, including revenue budget contingencies.
- Note the key risks identified throughout the report, particularly in relation to homelessness and social care placements.
- Note the overall position in relation to schools, when compared to previous years, but also note the risk that deficit positions could emerge in the future if good financial planning and management is not undertaken.
- Note the forecast movements in reserves.
- Approve allocation of the 2021/22 underspend that remained unallocated at outturn as set out in section 4 of the report, noting the resulting level of the Council’s general and earmarked reserves.

**Action by** Cabinet Members / Head of Finance / Executive Board:

- Chief Executive and Executive Board continue to review the issues resulting in the current service area position and, with HoS, continue to take robust action to manage overall forecasts in line with available core revenues budgets.
- Cabinet Members discuss financial forecasts and issues in their portfolio areas and agree recommended action to bring those back in line with available budgets, as much as is possible.
- HoS deliver agreed 2022/23 and previous year budget savings as soon as practically possible, but by the end of the financial year at the latest.
- Cabinet Members and HoS promote and ensure robust forecasting throughout all service areas.

**Timetable** Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Leader of the Council
- Chief Executive
- Strategic Directors
- Head of Finance
- Head of Law and Standards
- Head of People, Policy and Transformation

**Signed**

## 1 Background

1.1 Cabinet will remember the external factors that continue to impact on the Council. The following key issues are not only a key consideration for in year budget management but also for financial planning. In addition to building on the unprecedented circumstances of the last few years and following the drastic economic changes over the last 12 months, the key emerging challenges that face councils, including Newport, include:

- **Increasing inflationary costs** – Whilst the annual inflation rate fell to 10.5% in December, the impact of rapidly increasing inflation since the budgets were set for 2022/23 is having a significant impact on the costs that the Council incur;
- **Pay awards** – additional costs incurred in respect of NJC pay award (which encompasses most Council staff), following approval of an average pay award of 6.4% compared to budget provision of 4%. The additional cost of the NJC award compared to the 4% budgeted in 2022/23 is in the region of £3.5m;
- **Increasing demand** – the increasing demand for services and therefore costs stemming from legacy issues coming from the Covid pandemic period as well as population and demographic/ societal changes. These are most acute in the usual budget areas of social services and education; but also, now housing services.

1.2 When setting the budget for 2022/23, although the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic were potentially set to ease, it was known that the Welsh Government (WG) Hardship Fund would end and, therefore, any costs associated with recovery from the pandemic would fall upon the Council. Therefore, on that basis, Cabinet agreed a package of mitigation in terms of a mix of temporary and permanent base budget provision and reclassification of one-off specific earmarked reserves, as follows.

### Revenue budget provision - £4,853k

- existing permanent base budget contingency budget for normal financial risks - £1,373k
- temporary headroom in Capital Financing budget - £2,000k
- temporary headroom in city centre investment budget - £980k
- new permanent budget provision for 2022/23 for in-year mitigation as well as any more permanent budget adjustments required for future years - £500k

### Reserves - £1,820k

In addition to the above revenue budget provision, uncommitted reserves were repurposed for 2022/23. These total £1,820k, are one-off and could be reprioritised if not required.

1.3 Having established these budget contingencies for the current year, we have seen legacy impacts relating to Covid within these forecasts. As expected, the continuation of a change in societal behaviour has seen the shortfall against car parking income continue as referenced later within the report. In addition, and crucially, two new issues have emerged during the current year since the budget was agreed:

- NJC and Teacher's pay award for 2022/23 being higher than provision allowed for (+2.4% higher for NJC and +1% higher for Teacher's). Whilst the Independent Welsh Pay Review Body's recommendations were agreed in principle by the education minister in November 2022 there is a risk that planned strike action could lead to further change.
- Inflationary increases over the last 6 months have impacted on the Council's own direct budget e.g., fuel, and major external contracts such as school transport. Officers continue to manage these, as best as possible, in negotiations / discussions with suppliers. Recent conversations have turned to contract negotiations for the forthcoming year and the financial impact this will have on the challenging medium term position.

1.4 Cabinet will note that there has been a significant improvement of £2,455k in the overall forecast position since the last update was provided in December and this is predominantly because of

one off grant funding that has been received from Welsh Government. Since the last update, the Council has received confirmation of £1,282k 'Elimination of Profit' funding for social care and £606k 'No One Left Out Approach' (NOLOA) funding to support homelessness. This has been treated as one off funding, as although we are aware there will be an increase in NOLOA funding next year it will not be at current levels.

A summary of the key areas contributing to the overall position, excluding schools, is set out below:

Children's Services overspend. Emergency & other placements.	£4,022k
Housing & Communities overspend. Homelessness provision	£1,897k
Other Service Area Variances	(£3,269k)
Impact of 2022/23 proposed pay award (non-schools)	£2,398k
Non-Service - Council Tax, CTRS, capital financing & other non-Service budgets	(£1,463k)

**Sub-total – overspend before contingencies** **£3,585k**

Core budget - general revenue budget contingency	(£1,373k)
Temporary / new revenue budget contingency	(£3,298k)

**Total** **(£1,086k)**

- 1.5 As shown, the combination of the factors outlined above is a total projected underspend of £1,086k, excluding schools. This underspend includes the use of all the revenue budget contingencies of £4,671k. The revenue budget provision previously quoted has reduced from £4,853k to £4,671k following the temporary reallocation of budget to deal with service specific covid legacy issues.

## 2 Key Areas Contributing to Position

- 2.1 Appendices 1 and 2 provide detail regarding the composition of the overall position above and the issues that have led to that.
- 2.2 The following section details some of the key areas that feature within the position. As any under or overspend within schools is dealt with through a transfer to or from school reserves, the overall impact is neutralised within the overall position, and does not affect the bottom line:

- (i) Risk-based areas net overspending
- (ii) Other budget areas
- (iii) Non-service variances
- (iv) Undelivered budget savings

### (i) Risk-based areas net overspending

- 2.3 Collectively, areas that have been agreed as requiring a risk-based approach to monitoring are projecting an overspend of £5,937k. This is shown in Appendix 1. Notable individual areas include:
- Children's Out of Area placements - £985k overspend where 20 placements are forecast based on current known and trend-based placements with the budget affording only 15.
  - Children's Emergency placements - £3,037k overspend reflecting a substantial increase in demand for these high-cost placements and challenges in identifying suitable accommodation. Forecast based on current known placements (£2,958k) and a modest allowance for further placements between now and the year end.
  - Education special and SEN transport £496k overspend reflecting higher operator's costs due to inflation and car parking income shortfall of £343k.

A number of risk-based areas are underspending and contribute to some mitigation of areas overspending of which the most significant is:

- Education primary free school meals (£840k) underspend largely due to the uptake in free school meals being lower than anticipated and additional grant funding from WG in the form of an administrative payment for the universal provision of free school meals. The uptake on meals will continue to be closely monitored throughout the term.

Full details of each 'risk-based budget area' and their forecasts and variance are shown in Appendix 1.

**(ii) Other budget areas**

2.4 The main emerging issue this year is the significant pressure evident within Housing & Communities, in relation to homelessness. Although an overspend of £1,897k is being forecast here, this is net of very recently announced funding of £606k, in additional to £723k previously announced, from WG in relation to the 'No One Left Out Approach' grant regime. The gross overspend, therefore, is £3,226k.

The main issues are:

- The continuing large number of individuals/ households accommodated in temporary accommodation following the period of the pandemic.
- The lack of suitable accommodation options resulting in significant use of hotel and B&B options at much higher cost than more traditional options.
- The inability of Housing Benefit payments to cover these costs as the level of subsidy is capped for short term accommodation - the differential per week can exceed £500 and is not afforded / being paid by those accommodated.

2.5 The WG Hardship Fund has covered these heightened costs over the last two years and was not available in 2022/23 – further base budget funding was put into this service of £389k plus a new WG grant of £723k, which has recently been increased by a further £606k, and continuation of Housing Benefit (HB) contributions. The continuing higher numbers accommodated in high-cost options, however, exceed the HB contributions and the additional base budgets added in 2022/23.

2.6 Whilst a sustainable option to resolve this issue may be longer term in nature, this pressure will impact on the Council's medium term plan. A financial investment has been identified within the Council's draft budget and forms part of the overall budget gap for 2023/24. The pressure is unlikely to ease in the short term and could potentially worsen with the cost-of-living crisis and this risk will be closely monitored on an ongoing basis.

2.7 Other issues, across service areas, include:

- £132k pressure within Education to cover building inspections
- £528k overspend in relation to spend on tree surveys & inspections
- £1,012k overspend within infrastructure in relation to fleet maintenance. This is the product of rising fuel prices, as well as increasing costs associated with maintenance
- £520k overspend on car parking due to underachieved income budgets of £343k, as a result of changes in behaviour following the pandemic, and the balance linked to increased repair costs.
- £330k within People, Policy & Transformation connected with Estate Management. This is mainly due to the costs associated with temporary boiler hire.
- £227k under achieved rental income and in increase in maintenance costs within the commercial and industrial estate portfolio

**(iii) Non-service variances**

2.8 The key variances in relation to non-service include:

- Underspends against capital financing, specifically non PFI interest (£2,281k)
- HB technical errors and other unrecoverable overpayments from DWP £302k
- Bad debt provision increase for 2022/23 £680k

- NDR and empty homes underspend (£130k)
- Contribution to capital to fund landfill engineering £1,012k
- Council Tax income shortfall based on current collection rates £250k
- Council Tax Reduction scheme underspend (£973k)
- Other non-service variances (£323k)

Both the core revenue contingency budget and the other temporary contingencies are within non-service.

#### (iv) Undelivered budget savings

- 2.9 Although the much better than anticipated settlement from WG meant that the budget for 2022/23 could be balanced without the requirement to find new savings for this financial year, other than those already agreed, close monitoring of this area continues to be required, given the impact that the pandemic has had on the delivery of savings. Continued management of these savings is also important in the context of the financial challenges that the Council faces in 2023/24 and beyond as it is likely that significant savings will be required in order to balance the budget.
- 2.10 The position on delivery of savings is shown within Appendix 1, with an overview provided in the table that follows. The performance on forecast delivery of 2022/23 savings suggests being achieved by year-end are 95% of target. This represents a shortfall of £44k. More significantly than the savings shortfall for 2022/23 are the unachieved savings from previous years. This shortfall amounts to £497k. All undelivered savings are expected to be delivered in full in 2023/24 or have been dealt with as part of the draft budget..

Summary by Portfolio	Social Services	Environment & Sustainability	Transformation & Corporate	Non Service	Total
2022/23 MTRP Target (£) Total	380	100	52	280	812
Total Savings Realised by Year End 2022/23	380	70	38	280	768
Variation to MTRP Target	0	-30	-14	0	-44
Variation % to MTRP Target	0%	-30%	-27%	0%	-5%
Undelivered Savings from Previous Years	-166	-41	-90	-200	-497
Total Undelivered Savings	-166	-71	-104	-200	-541

- 2.11 In terms of the specific savings unachieved to date, these relate to a range of services, including non-service. The largest unachieved saving relates to interest income generation, intended to be achieved via investment in longer-term stock market funds. This hasn't been pursued to date because of the risk with tying up funds during a period of significant economic uncertainty, especially in the months immediately following the pandemic. Although some of that uncertainty remains, it has been possible to fully mitigate via increased interest returns on existing investments, partly facilitated by recent interest rate rises, meaning that this unachieved target does not impact upon the overall position.

### 3 Schools

- 3.1 At the end of last year, there was a significant improvement in school balances due to over £4.8m of unexpected grants being received late in the year. This resulted in the overall school reserves increasing from £9.6m to £15.7m. Schools are drawing down from these balances in the current year and therefore significantly contributes to the net overspend of £5.3m that is forecast. This overspend is inclusive of the requirement for schools to meet the cost of the higher than anticipated pay awards for both teaching and non-teaching staff. This is adding an in-year pressure of £2.2m.
- 3.2 This projection is based on expenditure forecasts against governor approved budgets. The impact of the pay award has been allocated against individual schools and is reflected within the summary included within Appendix 3. The overall position incorporates an assumption that £700k of additional grant funding will be received from WG during the year. Should this not materialise, the position will worsen, and school balances reduce further than anticipated.

- 3.3 Appendix 3 highlights the impact that the projected overspend will have upon aggregate school balances, with balances projected to total £10.5m by the end of the year. For 2022/23, there are two schools that are reporting a deficit position. It, therefore, remains necessary to closely scrutinise each position and ensure that recovery plans are in place and being delivered as intended.
- 3.4 Officers continue to closely monitor school balances over the medium term as part of the Council's deficit avoidance and prevention strategy. An analysis on the use of reserves was undertaken at budget setting to identify the proportion of one-off and recurring overspending and whilst the majority of the in-year overspending is one-off, the number of schools with low surplus balances have increased and will need to be monitored closely over the medium term to avoid reporting a deficit position in future years as well as additional support to the schools reporting an in-year deficit.
- 3.5 A summary table of the position for each sector is shown below:

	Reserves balance 31/03/22	In year Under/(overspend)	Reserves Balance 31/03/23
	£	£	£
Nursery	127,060	(66,698)	60,362
Primary	10,523,965	(4,345,379)	6,178,586
Secondary	4,561,437	(1,299,722)	3,261,716
Special	524,514	(272,633)	251,881
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,736,976</b>	<b>(5,984,431)</b>	<b>9,752,544</b>
Assumed grant and other compensation		700,000	700,000
		-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,736,976</b>	<b>(5,284,431)</b>	<b>10,452,544</b>

## 4 Use of Reserves

- 4.1 Appendix 4 illustrates the planned movement in reserves throughout the year. Cabinet should note the opening balance as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, forecast planned transfers in/(out) of reserves in 2022/23 and the forecast balance as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Current projections suggest that 26% of the Council's reserves will be utilised by the end of the financial year.
- 4.2 Cabinet are asked to approve the allocation of prior year revenue underspend as set out below and note the reserve forecasts included within Appendix 4.

### Allocation of prior year revenue underspend

- 4.3 The following reserve transfer is recommended to utilise the prior year residual underspend yet to be allocated. It is recommended that the 2021/22 residual balance is allocated to capital expenditure reserve to create additional headroom and manage on-going risks in the programme.

(i) 2021/22 residual balance to be allocated £7,895k

## 5 Outlook for the remainder of the year and way forward

- 5.1 As we are nearing the end of the financial year, many of the significant areas of overspending are known with reasonable certainty and the values attributed are realistic. As always, however, there is potential for the position to change, for the reasons/ issues listed below and these continue to be monitored as we enter the final months of the financial year
- 5.2 The on-going pay dispute with Teaching Unions is a key issue. Whilst the recommendation from the Independent Welsh Pay Review Body was agreed in principle in November 2022, planned strike action in the coming months could lead to further change. There is no additional budget provision available to fund teachers' pay above the 5% level, therefore any further increases agreed from September 2022 will worsen the overall position. In addition, and as always, the

finance team will be reviewing the Council's financial provisions and individual reserves which deal with specific risks such as outstanding insurance claims and other litigation / regulatory risks, and these could change the position.

- 5.3 Potential upside opportunities are the possibility of further WG funding. Despite being informed by WG that no additional funding was available, the Council has received confirmation of £1.9m since October in relation to elimination of profit funding and homelessness support and explains the improved position. We are yet to receive confirmation on the continuation of this funding so for now assume that it is one off.
- 5.4 The downsides (further deterioration) risks are now linked to further deterioration and issues in our demand led budgets and activities. Whilst forecasts include the impact of this and where necessary, additional provision has been made for anticipated changes in the last quarter of the financial year, there is always an inherent risk that these could change; in particular in the key areas of social care, homelessness, and SEN.
- 5.5 Given the challenges that are likely to manifest themselves in the 2023/24 budget, there is a need to reduce service area overspending further, especially in the key areas that have been set out above. In addition, any new pressures will need to be managed within existing resources as much as is practically possible.

### Timetable

Ongoing

### Risks

Detailed financial risks are included in the report and appendices where applicable

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)</b>	<b>What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect</b>	<b>Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?</b>
Risk of overspending, due to increased demand, cost increases or unforeseen costs.	H	M	Regular forecasting and strong financial management. Services to identify ways to absorb pressures within existing budgets.  Existence of contingency budgets to provide mitigation.	CMT / SFBCPs and budget holders  HoF
Poor forecasting	M	M	A revised approach to forecasting in non-service areas to avoid significant cost being reported late in the financial year, as has occurred in previous years.  Review and refinement in service areas of risk-based modelling.  Chief Executive and Cabinet setting out clear expectations of budget manager and HoS responsibilities for robust forecasting and financial management	Asst. HoF  SFBCPs and budget managers  CX / Leader

\* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

## **Links to Council Policies and Priorities**

Managing the in-year financial position within available resources is a key requirement for the Council and a key component of sound financial management. The medium-term challenges being faced by all councils heightens the need for the Council to avoid an overspend within this financial year.

## **Options Available and considered**

In terms of the overall forecast position and financial management there are no options – the Council needs to operate within its overall budget.

## **Preferred Option and Why**

To note the challenging financial position being reported for service areas and the mitigation that has helped to reduce the overspend position within the overall budget.

## **Comments of Chief Financial Officer**

The report includes all the detailed financial issues and implications.

The Council's financial performance for 2022/23 has moved to a relatively modest underspend due to some welcome one-off grants predominantly. This means that the one-off reserve established to manage the risk of overspending in 2022/23 may not be needed if the position is confirmed after closing the accounts.

In the context of the challenging 2023/24 final budget decisions, it is very important to manage the 2022/23 spend within budget and whilst significant budget investment for those key areas of overspending was factored into the draft 2023/24 budget; services will need to exercise diligent and robust financial management in that year as the on-going issues and pressures affecting services will continue more than likely.

## **Comments of Monitoring Officer**

There are no specific legal issues arising from the Report at this stage.

## **Comments of Head of People, Policy and Transformation**

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires public bodies to apply the five ways of working to financial planning, which balances short-term priorities with the need to safeguard the ability to meet long-term needs. This report gives an indication of the revenue forecast position and the issues affecting financial management during 2022/23 and notes that any future reductions in funding will need to reflect and be consistent with the five ways of working. The analysis and review of reserves, as set out in this report, is vital for ensuring financial resilience over the long-term, and is regularly undertaken by the Head of Finance.

There are no HR implications arising directly from this report.

## **Scrutiny Committees**

N/A

## **Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:**

- **Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act**
- **Equality Act 2010**
- **Socio-economic Duty**
- **Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011**

For this report, a full Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment has not been undertaken. This is because this report is not seeking any strategic decisions or policy changes, with its purpose being to

update Cabinet on the current year financial performance against the budget agreed for the year. However, fairness and equality are considered as part of service delivery and will feature in annual finance reports, such as the Budget Report and Capital Strategy.

In terms of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act, and the five ways of working contained within it, this report highlights examples of these being supported. For example, whilst this report is focussed on the current year, there are references to the longer-term impact, via medium term financial planning, and on taking preventative action, to ensure that financial problems existing now are addressed as quickly as possible, to ensure they do not have a detrimental impact in future years. Analysis and review of reserves, which are critical for financial resilience over the long term, is regularly undertaken by the Head of Finance and detailed in this report.

In the case of the Welsh Language, the service will continue to ensure that, wherever possible, services or information is available in the medium of Welsh.

## **Consultation**

N/A

## **Background Papers**

**Dated: 9 February 2023**

Appendix 1

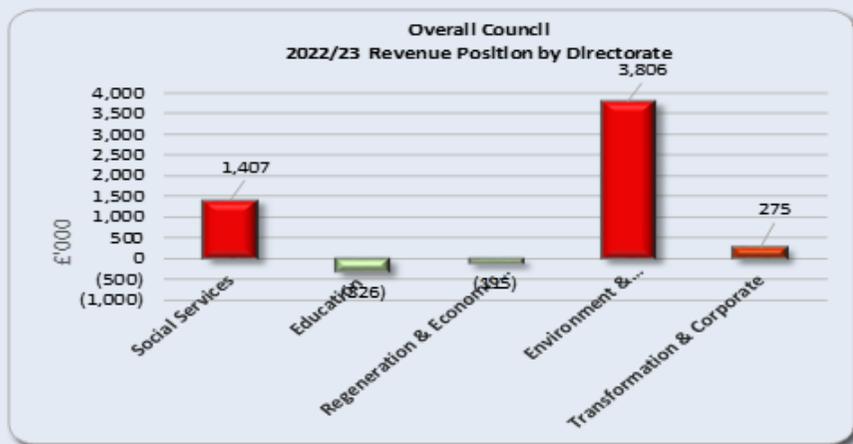
Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

Position by Directorate	Current Budget £'000	Forecast £'000	Variance £'000
Social Services	88,374	89,781	1,407
Education	16,871	16,545	(326)
Regeneration & Economic Development	5,813	5,698	(115)
Environment & Sustainability	31,852	35,657	3,806
Transformation & Corporate	24,041	24,316	275
<b>Service Area Budget</b>	<b>166,950</b>	<b>171,997</b>	<b>5,047</b>
Schools	122,267	127,552	5,284
<b>Service Area Budget (inc Schools)</b>	<b>289,217</b>	<b>299,549</b>	<b>10,332</b>
Schools - transfer to reserve	0	(5,284)	(5,284)
Non Service	52,422	47,661	(4,761)
<b>Total Budget (excluding contingency)</b>	<b>341,639</b>	<b>341,926</b>	<b>287</b>
General Contingency	1,373	0	(1,373)
<b>Total Budget (including contingency)</b>	<b>343,012</b>	<b>341,926</b>	<b>(1,086)</b>

Position Summary

- The revenue forecast reflects an underspend of £1.1m. Overspending in service areas (£5m) is largely due to the impact of the pay awards, increased demand in services such as Children’s Services and Housing & Communities (in relation to out of area and emergency placements - £4m, homelessness provision - £2.1m and the impact of inflation in Infrastructure.
- The impact of service area overspending and the pay awards is being partly offset by underspending in non service areas:
  - Underspend against general contingency (£1,373k)
  - Underspend against COVID contingency (£3,298k)
- Schools forecast position shows an overspend against available budget, which will be offset against surplus balances carried forward.
- Due to the continued challenging economic context, there is a requirement for services to continue to review their respective positions and take action to reduce overspending to avoid further financial challenges in 2023/24 as much as possible. These actions may include:
  - Delivery of in year and prior year savings
  - Identification of in-year savings and early delivery of 2023/24 savings
  - Utilisation of additional grant funding to offset expenditure already incurred
  - Absorbing emerging pressures within existing budget
- It is important to note that the current national inflationary challenges have the potential to worsen during the remainder of the year, which could increase overspends in some services. Therefore, it is critical that services continually review emerging issues and take action to mitigate them as soon as possible.

Detailed explanations can be found within service area dashboards



Undelivered Savings:

- 2022/23 - £44k
- Previous years - £497k
- Overall, projected undelivered savings are resulting in forecast overspend against budget of £541k.

## Budget Monitoring Position –December 2022

### Key Assumptions and Risks

- There are some key factors that are leading to the overspend position that is being forecast and those have the potential to change during the remainder of the year, especially as the economic situation is so volatile and subject to change:
  - Demand for services – in most cases, the financial projections are based on current numbers, with some allowance for increased demand during the remainder of the year. Should demand exceed expectations, overspending may increase beyond current forecasts.
  - Pay award – The NJC pay award for 2022/23 has been confirmed and the impact included within the service area position. For teachers, whilst the Independent Welsh Pay Review Body's recommendations were agreed in principle by the Education Minister in November 2022, there is a risk that planned strike action in February and March could lead to further change. For now, the 5% principle agree pay award has been reflected within the overall schools position.
  - Inflation – overspends being driven by the current inflationary challenges (e.g. fuel prices within Fleet Maintenance), are based on current known information. Should inflation, and therefore prices, continue to rise, this will add to the level of overspend being reported.
  - Cost of living crisis – a deficit is currently being projected in relation to Council Tax, on the assumption that debt recovery may be more challenging than in previous years. In terms of CTRS, a significant underspend is being reported. Should the cost of living crisis worsen further, it could result in more take up for CTRS, which will reduce the underspend currently being forecast.
  - Grant funding – other than within Schools, there is no assumption of additional grant funding, over and above what is currently forecast, from WG during the year. Should this be received, wherever possible, this will be used to offset existing expenditure and should reduce overspends in certain services.
  - Use of reserves – no use of corporate reserves (e.g. COVID reserve or Pay Reserve) is currently being assumed within the position. This is because there remain further risks, which could necessitate the use of these reserves in order to balance the overall position at outturn.

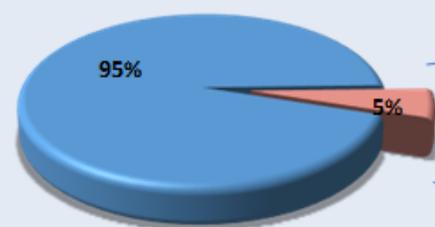
## Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

### Staff Forecasts

Overall Staffing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Budget (£'000)	74,306	74,306	74,306	74,685	76,723	74,510	75,637	75,372	73,892	73,832	73,832	73,832
Forecast (£'000)	74,306	74,306	77,388	77,904	79,607	77,728	78,670	77,685	76,345	76,345	76,345	76,345
Variance (£'000)	0	0	3,082	3,219	2,894	3,218	3,033	2,313	2,513	2,513	2,513	2,513

- The main reason for the overspend shown is the impact of the 2022/23 pay awards. In addition, there are a number of vacancies across the Council and the challenges with recruiting to certain posts has resulted in in-year savings arising. In some cases, these savings are being offset by an increased requirement for additional staff time and agency staff.

### 2022/23 Delivery of Savings (Forecast)



### Analysis of Unachieved Savings



- The first chart shows that 95% of the total savings are forecast for full delivery in 2022/23;
- The second chart illustrates the areas where savings are forecast not to be delivered (5% of overall target);
- The delivery of savings in 2022/23 has been significantly affected by the ongoing pandemic and the resulting overspends against budget have been reflected within the forecast;
- In addition to the £44k undelivered savings in 22/23 there remains £497k of undelivered savings from previous years. £166k within social care, £41k within Infrastructure, £26k within Finance, £64k within People Policy & Transformation and £200k in Non Service

Overall Summary by Directorate	Social Services	Environment & Sustainability	Transformation & Corporate	Education	Regeneration & Economic Development	Non Service	Total
2022/23 MTRP Target (£) Total	380	100	52	0	0	280	812
Total Savings Realised by Year End 2022/23	380	56	52	0	0	280	768
Variation to MTRP Target	0	-44	0	0	0	0	-44
Variation % to MTRP Target	0%	-44%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-5%
Undelivered Savings from Previous Years	-166	-41	-90	0	0	-200	-497
Variation to MTRP Target - previous and current year	-166	-85	-90	0	0	-200	-541

## Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

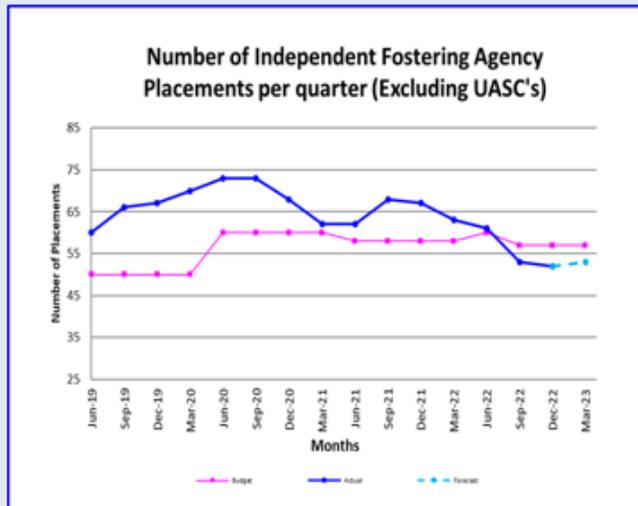
	Annual Budget £'000	Fore cast £'000	Variance £'000
<b>Risk Based Areas</b>			
<b>Children Services</b>			
Independent Fostering Agencies	2,415	2,265	(150)
Out of Area Residential	2,889	3,874	985
In House Fostering	3,708	3,536	(172)
When I'm Ready	268	140	(128)
Special Guardianship Orders	1,304	1,389	85
Legal fees	780	780	0
In House Residential	2,084	2,315	231
Emergency Placements	200	3,237	3,037
Inter-Agency Adoption Fees	375	401	26
Direct Payments - Children Services	280	282	2
<b>Adult Services</b>			
Community Care - Residential Service	26,373	29,116	2,743
Community Care - Supported Living	13,650	12,729	(921)
Community Care - Non Residential Service	14,294	14,102	(192)
Community Care Income - Residential & Non Residential	(9,111)	(10,760)	(1,649)
<b>Education</b>			
SEN Out of County Placements	3,850	3,616	(234)
SEN Local Provision Development	931	1,298	367
Special Home to School Transport	881	1,282	401
SEN Transport	1,806	1,901	96
Catering FSM (Primary)	923	82	(840)
Catering FSM (Secondary)	101	140	39
Catering FSM (Special)	5	10	5
SEN Recoupment Income	(320)	(615)	(295)
<b>Regeneration &amp; Economic Development</b>			
Development Control Fee Income	(742)	(800)	(58)
<b>Housing &amp; Communities</b>			
Homelessness B&B Net Cost	530	2,427	1,897
<b>Environment &amp; Public Protection</b>			
Commercial/ Asbestos Income	(1,306)	(1,235)	71
<b>Infrastructure</b>			
Home to School Transport - Primary	1,080	1,160	80
Home to School Transport - Secondary	1,279	1,325	46
Home to School Transport - College	128	59	(69)
CPE - Fines income	(715)	(691)	24
Car parking income	(1,564)	(1,221)	343
<b>People, Policy &amp; Transformation</b>			
Commercial & Industrial Properties Income	(1,411)	(1,243)	168
<b>Total Net Budget</b>	<b>64,964</b>	<b>70,900</b>	<b>5,937</b>

- In 2022/23, there are over 25 budget areas identified as having the potential to be high risk or highly volatile. This list is reviewed on an on-going basis
- Although some of these areas are currently forecast underspent against budget, they will be continually monitored given the potential to have a significant impact should the forecast worsen.

## Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

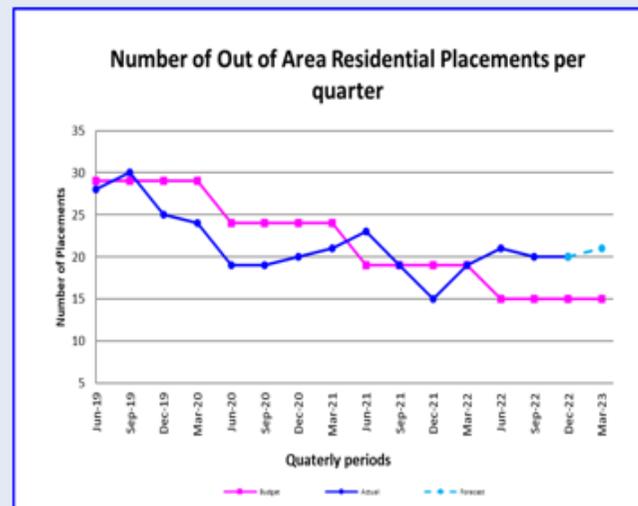
### Risk Based Monitoring graphs –

#### Independent Fostering Agencies



- The 2022-23 budget was set to be able to afford 60 placements per month at an average monthly cost of £2,809 (£648 per week). A £130,000 virement has been done to Special Guardianship Orders and the budget is now able to afford 57 placements per month.
- The Service ended the 2021-22 financial year with 63 placements in Independent Fostering Agencies. The total number of placements remains at 52 at the end of December 2022.
- No trend placements are included to bring the number of placements forecast at 52 by the end of March 2023.
- The individual placement cost can vary significantly per child reflecting individual care needs.
- 61.54% of current placements fall within the £727 to £900 per week price range. Over 78.85% of placements are costing more than the average weekly cost the budget can afford. Any potential overspend from this is offset by the lower placement numbers.

#### Out of Area (OOA) Residential Placements

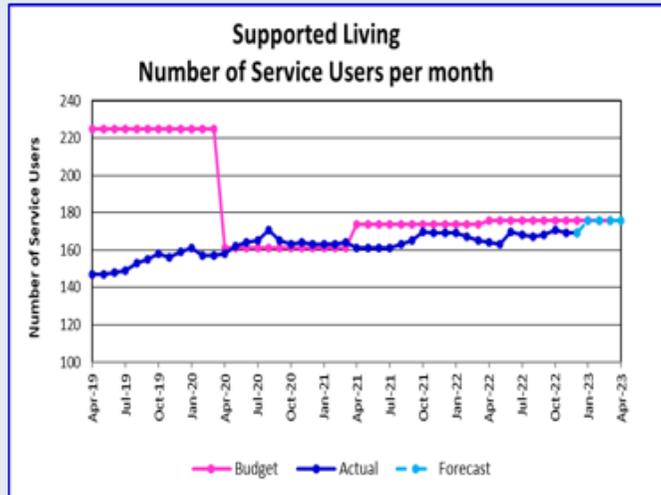


- The 2022-23 gross budget for out of area placements is £4,185,985 with a grant contribution of £1,297,000. This is sufficient to fund 15 placements per month at an average monthly cost of £22,533 (£5,200 per week).
- The Service ended the 2021-22 financial year with 19 placements. The total number of placements increased to 20 at the end of December 2022 compared to 19 at the end of November 2022.
- 1 trend placement is included to bring the number of placements forecast to 21 by the end of March 2023. Costs have increased due to 3 placements requiring additional support and new placements added.
- The individual placement cost can vary significantly per child reflecting individual care needs.
- 35% of placements fall within £5,801 to £12,700 per week price range.
- There is a £135.5k expected contribution from Health and £131.2k internal recharge to Education included in the forecast that was not budgeted for.

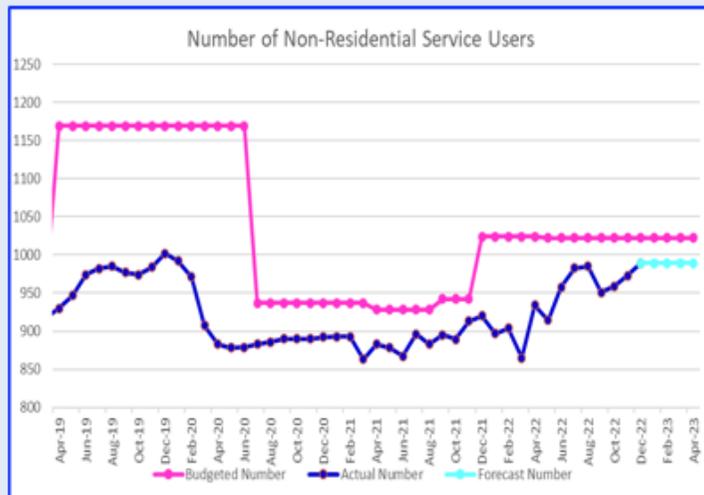
## Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

### Risk Based Monitoring graphs

#### Community Care – Supported Living



#### Community Care – Non Residential



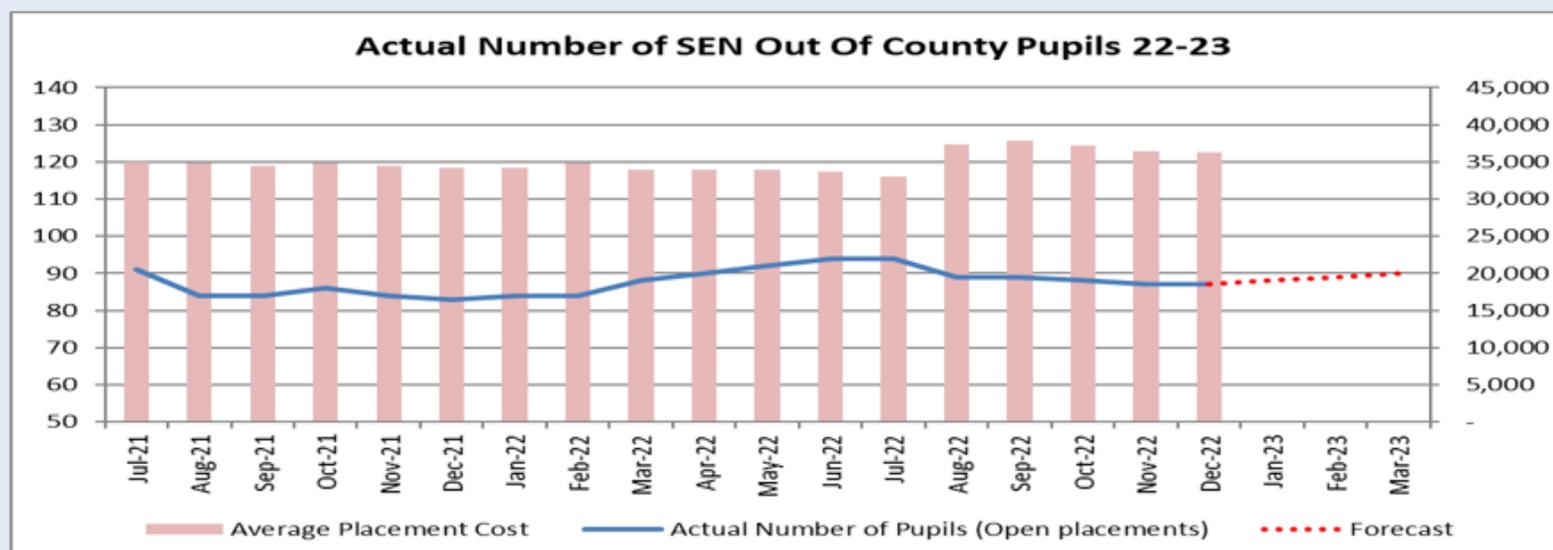
- The 22/23 budget can support 176 service users at an average weekly cost of £1,487.
- The average weekly cost is calculated based on 22/23 actual average package cost plus an assumption of 11% for fee increase due to the need to pay the real living wage.
- Due to individual needs, package costs for supported living currently vary from £565 per week to £5653 per week.
- Full year forecasts at the end of December 2022 show that just under 60% of weekly package costs are below the average package costs level.
- Some of this will be as a result of fee negotiations achieving lower percentage increases in this sector than was allowed for in the budget. This will offset other areas where fee negotiations were higher and once negotiations are concluded across all providers/sectors the budgets will be realigned by Heads of Service for 23/24.
- It is expected that numbers of care packages will remain below budget until December and then gradually rise to 176 by the end of March 2023.
- The lower placement numbers and package costs are resulting in the £921k underspend forecast this month.

- The budget for 22/23 can afford 1022 service users at an average cost of £269 per week.
- As at December 2022, the forecast includes 989 services user who were in receipt of, or expected to start a service.
- There are currently 598 service users with a care package cost of under the current average weekly amount. This calculates to 60% of the current level of users which is contributing to an overspend on the non-residential budget.
- A remaining balance of a prior year MTRP saving for community opportunities of £100k will not be achieved in 22/23 as a result of non-residential services for Learning Disability service users being due for re-tender.
- Fee increases for the sector are anticipated to be up to 30% compared to the budgeted increase of 11%. The costs have been factored into the forecasts.

## Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

### Risk Based Monitoring graphs

SEN Out of County Placements – Local Authority and Independent



- At month 9 (December 2022) there were 87 open placements.
- Overall demand for SEN support/placements has increased over the past few years and the trend is expected to continue, in particular for pupils with Social and Emotional Behaviour Disorder (SEBD) needs, Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Profound Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD). A new ASD base at Rogerstone was opened in 21/22. The base will retain pupils in County and avoid the higher Out of County costs. The team are also sourcing additional places within schools.
- The 2022-23 SEN OOC budget can accommodate 106 placements at an average cost of £37k. There are currently 87 open placements and Inclusion previously anticipated 90 placements by the end of the financial year.
- Placements ranging between £10k and £20k account for 21% of the total number of placements.
- There are 3 placements in excess of £100k per year due to the complex needs of the individuals.

## Budget Monitoring Position – December 2022

### Schools

The projected in-year overspend decreased from £5.556m to £5.284m in December. This revised position includes the pay award pressure for NJC staff and teaching staff, an adjustment for Trigger funding and an adjustment for assumed late grants and other compensation.

50 out of 56 schools have an in year overspend in this financial with year with 2 schools forecasting a closing deficit balance at 31 March 2023. Projected total school reserves are forecast to be £10,453k as at 31 March 2023, up £272k from the previous month.

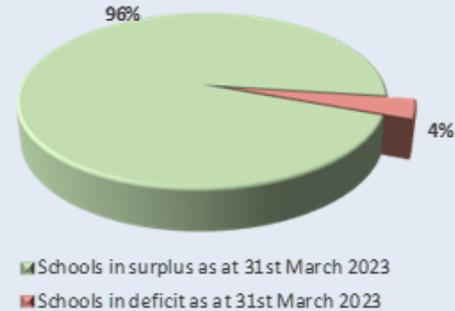
The local authority continues to closely monitor school balances over the medium term as part of our deficit avoidance and prevention strategy. An analysis on the use of reserves was undertaken at budget setting to identify the proportion of one-off and recurring overspending and whilst the majority of the in year overspending is one-off, however following recent changes, the number of schools with low surplus balances have increased and will need to be monitored closely over the medium term to avoid reporting a deficit position in future years as well as additional support to the 1 school who is reporting an in-year deficit.

Schools forecasting deficit reserves at YE	December
Llanwern High School	0
Maindee Primary School	0
Pillgwenlly Primary School	(114)
St Andrews Primary School	0
St Woolos Primary School	(6)
<b>Total Net Budget</b>	<b>(120)</b>

Balances held by Schools as at 31st March



Proportion of Schools Forecasting Deficit as at 31st March 2023



**APPENDIX 2 Revenue Summary Monitor – December 2022**

	Current Budget	Projection Revised	(Under) / Over
	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Summary Revenue Budget 2022/23</b>			
<b>Social Services</b>			
Children Services	28,186	30,486	2,300
Adult Services	59,264	58,537	(727)
Prevention & Inclusion	925	758	(167)
	<b>88,374</b>	<b>89,781</b>	<b>1,407</b>
<b>Transformation &amp; Corporate</b>			
Finance	5,155	5,044	(110)
People, Policy & Transformation	14,274	14,563	289
Law & Standards	4,612	4,709	96
	<b>24,041</b>	<b>24,316</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Environment &amp; Sustainability</b>			
Housing & Communities	4,688	6,582	1,895
Environment & Public Protection	15,060	15,460	400
Infrastructure	12,104	13,615	1,511
	<b>31,852</b>	<b>35,657</b>	<b>3,806</b>
<b>Chief Executive</b>			
Regeneration & Economic Development	5,813	5,698	(115)
Education	16,871	16,545	(326)
Schools	122,267	127,552	5,284
	<b>144,950</b>	<b>149,795</b>	<b>4,844</b>
<b>Capital Financing Costs and Interest</b>			
Capital Financing Costs and Interest (Non-PFI)	14,564	12,283	(2,281)
Public Finance Initiative (PFI)	9,007	9,007	-
	<b>23,571</b>	<b>21,290</b>	<b>(2,281)</b>
<b>Sub Total - Service/Capital Financing</b>	<b>312,788</b>	<b>320,839</b>	<b>8,050</b>
<b>Contingency Provisions</b>			
General Contingency	1,373	-	(1,373)
Covid Contingency	3,298	-	(3,298)
Centralised Insurance Fund	604	604	-
Non Departmental Costs	40	40	-
Other Income and Expenditure	1,395	3,175	1,780
	<b>6,710</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>(2,891)</b>
<b>Levies / Other</b>			
Discontinued Operations - pensions	1,651	1,376	(275)
Discontinued Operations - Ex Gratia Payments	3	3	(0)
Levies - Drainage Board, Fire service etc	9,416	9,453	37
CTAX Benefit Rebates	13,458	12,485	(973)
	<b>24,528</b>	<b>23,316</b>	<b>(1,212)</b>
<b>Transfers To/From Reserves</b>			
Base budget - Planned Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(1,015)	(1,015)	-
Earmarked reserves: Transfer to/(from) Capital	-	-	-
Earmarked reserves: Transfer to/(from) Schools	-	(5,284)	(5,284)
Earmarked reserves: Transfer to/(from) Schools Redundancy	-	-	-
Invest to Save Reserve	-	880	880
Invest to Save Reserve (from)	-	(880)	(880)
	<b>(1,015)</b>	<b>(6,299)</b>	<b>(5,284)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>343,012</b>	<b>341,676</b>	<b>(1,336)</b>
<b>Funded By</b>			
WG funding (RSG and NNDR)	(265,612)	(265,612)	-
Council Tax	(77,400)	(77,400)	-
Council Tax Deficit	-	250	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,086)</b>	<b>(1,086)</b>

## APPENDIX 3 Schools Funding and Balances

School Name	Opening Reserve 22/	Final ISB Allocation (inc Post 16	In Year U/(O) Spend March 23	Closing Reserve 31/03/23
	£	£	£	£
10287 Bassaleg School	932,981	8,721,530	(543,576)	389,405
10280 Newport High	567,967	5,985,395	(276,782)	291,185
10281 Caerleon Comprehensive	279,815	7,568,143	25,010	304,825
10282 The John Frost School	550,230	7,588,795	(347,665)	202,565
10283 Llanwern High	296,723	5,492,473	(209,694)	87,028
10284 Lliswerry High	(56,833)	5,804,206	272,841	216,008
10285 St Josephs R.C. High	597,736	6,904,888	(192,888)	404,848
10286 St Julians School	1,091,911	8,119,303	(30,197)	1,061,714
10288 Ysgol Gyfun Gwent Is Coed	300,908	2,916,961	3,229	304,137
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,561,437</b>	<b>59,101,695</b>	<b>(1,299,722)</b>	<b>3,261,716</b>
10228 Alway Primary	257,659	1,710,267	(97,939)	159,720
10237 Caerleon Lodge Hill	255,388	1,414,107	(101,781)	153,606
10238 Charles Williams CIW	620,879	1,971,662	(15,456)	605,423
10203 Clytha Primary	102,111	917,065	(84,348)	17,762
10204 Crindau Primary	253,609	1,523,258	(88,165)	165,445
10205 Eveswell Primary	571,440	1,700,669	(106,082)	465,358
10201 Gaer Primary	275,986	1,925,332	(222,366)	53,620
10231 Glan Usk Primary	336,535	2,424,598	(31,429)	305,107
10270 Glan Llyn Primary	231,043	1,861,869	77,431	308,474
10206 Glasllwch Primary	116,351	928,330	(97,093)	19,258
10207 High Cross Primary	78,684	1,016,474	(48,081)	30,603
10250 Jubilee Park	281,615	1,523,490	(62,461)	219,155
10208 Langstone Primary	242,091	1,283,953	(96,814)	145,277
10209 Llanmartin Primary	167,842	812,472	(46,856)	120,986
10233 Lliswerry Primary	226,510	2,233,851	(112,554)	113,957
10210 Maesglas Primary	97,174	1,169,546	(73,187)	23,988
10211 Maindee Primary	225,681	2,028,859	(201,907)	23,774
10248 Malpas CIW Primary	158,433	1,157,004	(97,115)	61,318
10212 Malpas Court Primary	138,272	1,286,774	(107,228)	31,045
10213 Malpas Park Primary	226,501	966,191	(4,541)	221,960
10214 Marshfield Primary	188,750	1,673,038	(74,245)	114,505
10230 Millbrook Primary	187,728	1,280,993	(107,725)	80,003
10249 Milton Primary	250,483	1,860,676	(157,257)	93,226
10232 Monnow Primary	230,381	1,636,905	(160,521)	69,860
10215 Mount Pleasant	105,385	966,074	(40,927)	64,458
10216 Pentrepoeth Primary	173,703	1,785,712	(106,687)	67,016
10217 Pillgwenlly Primary	69,023	2,401,078	(183,308)	(114,285)
10229 Ringland Primary	149,982	1,121,140	(63,289)	86,692
10202 Rogerstone Primary	97,972	2,448,433	30,313	128,284
10218 Somerton Primary	136,211	674,487	(52,251)	83,960
10239 St Andrews Primary	294,235	2,796,707	(254,001)	40,234
10220 St Davids RC Primary	216,769	906,187	(87,556)	129,213
10221 St Gabriels RC Primary	205,523	769,448	(64,667)	140,856
10222 St Josephs RC Primary	117,732	828,794	(15,527)	102,205
10235 St Julians Primary	697,925	2,399,562	(462,953)	234,972
10223 St Marys Rc Primary	302,078	1,522,583	(121,168)	180,910
10224 St Michaels RC Primary	192,218	884,308	(133,195)	59,023
10225 St Patricks RC Primary	128,100	833,355	(47,041)	81,059
10226 St Woolos Primary	93,178	1,311,359	(98,948)	(5,770)
10243 Tredegar Park Primary	722,700	1,718,332	(344,081)	378,618
10236 Ysgol Gym Bro Teyrnnon	392,833	849,065	(160,636)	232,197
10227 Ysgol Gym Casnewydd	369,166	1,470,917	(71,763)	297,403
10234 Ysgol Gym Ifor Hael	214,689	782,220	(105,349)	109,340
10271 Ysgol Gym Nant Gwenlli	123,397	425,329	155,372	278,769
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10,523,965</b>	<b>63,202,475</b>	<b>(4,345,379)</b>	<b>6,178,586</b>
10061 Newport Nursery	127,060	280,689	(66,698)	60,362
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>127,060</b>	<b>280,689</b>	<b>(66,698)</b>	<b>60,362</b>
10405 Maes Ebbw	231,844	4,047,671	(92,076)	139,768
10410 Bryn Derw	292,670	2,498,555	(180,557)	112,112
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>524,514</b>	<b>6,546,226</b>	<b>(272,633)</b>	<b>251,881</b>
Assumed additional grant and other compensation			700,000	700,000
Pay Award Pressure				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,736,976</b>	<b>129,131,084</b>	<b>(5,284,431)</b>	<b>10,452,544</b>

## APPENDIX 4 Planned Movement in Reserves

Reserve	Balance at 31-Mar-22	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Balance at 31-Mar-23 (Forecast)
x	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Council Fund	(6,500)													(6,500)
Balances held by schools for future use	(15,737)												5,284	(10,453)
<b>Earmarked Reserves:</b>														
Music Service	(127)													(127)
Pay Reserve	(1,418)													(1,418)
Insurance Reserve	(1,162)													(1,162)
MMI Insurance Reserve	(602)													(602)
Education Achievement Service	(92)													(92)
Schools Redundancies	(1,098)												185	(913)
General Investment Risk Reserve <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(2,631)												(128)	(2,759)
European Funding I2A & CFW	(1,398)												(76)	(1,474)
MTFP Reserve <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(9,401)												2,852	(6,549)
GEMS Redundancies	(78)													(78)
Landfill (fines reserve) - £11k transferred from another r	(332)												(11)	(343)
COVID Risk Reserve	(1,820)													(1,820)
<b>SUB TOTAL - RISK RESERVES</b>	<b>(20,159)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2,822</b>	<b>(17,337)</b>
Capital Expenditure <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(9,928)												3,299	(6,629)
Displacement Headroom	(10,279)												8,467	(1,812)
Capital Grants Unapplied	(3,210)													(3,210)
Transformation Fund	(7,567)												1,161	(6,406)
Super Connected Cities	(170)												128	(42)
School Works	(27)													(27)
School Reserve Other	(929)												472	(457)
Schools ICT Sustainability	(50)												(50)	(100)
Feasibility Reserve	(54)												3	(51)
Chartist Tower	(256)												256	-
Usable Capital Receipts <i>(see separate tab for detail)</i>	(9,390)												1,921	(7,469)
Streetscene Manager Support - £11k balance to be trans	(11)												11	-
<b>SUB TOTAL - ENABLING RESERVES</b>	<b>(41,871)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15,668</b>	<b>(26,203)</b>
Municipal Elections	(180)												180	-
Local Development Plan	(515)												20	(495)
Strategic Development Plan	(110)												(55)	(165)
Glan Usk PFI	(1,607)												-	(1,607)
Southern Distributor Road PFI	(39,940)												897	(39,043)
Building Control	(124)												(38)	(162)
Loan modification technical reserve (IFRS 9)	(513)												105	(408)
Soft Loan interest equalisation reserve	(1,648)												300	(1,348)
Kingsway	(64)												64	-
<b>SUB TOTAL - SMOOTHING RESERVES</b>	<b>(44,701)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,473</b>	<b>(43,228)</b>

Reserve	Balance at 31-Mar-22	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Balance at 31-Mar-23 (Forecast)
x	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Works of art	(21)												-	(21)
Theatre & Arts Centre	(232)												-	(232)
Environmental Health - Improve Air Quality	(49)													(49)
Apprenticeship Scheme	(7)													(7)
City Economic Development Reserve	(90)												-	(90)
Welsh Language Standards	(127)												39	(88)
Port Health	(20)													(20)
Financial System Upgrade	(600)												304	(296)
SS Covid recovery	(563)												563	-
Events	(275)												(35)	(310)
Voluntary Sector Grants	(27)												27	-
IT Development	(53)												53	-
Joint Committee City Deal Reserve	(662)													(662)
Civil Parking Enforcement	(193)												253	60
Community Covid Recovery Fund	(500)													(500)
City Services – refurbishment & deansing of open spaces	(19)												19	-
Green Recovery Task Force	(1,000)												43	(957)
Business Support	(81)												81	-
Business Development Grants	(250)												250	-
Community Occupational Therapy	(53)												50	(3)
Directly Managed Community Centres Maintenance	(50)												-	(50)
IT Infrastructure (see separate tab for detail)	(647)												527	(120)
PSB Contribution	(40)													(40)
COVID Reserve (see separate tab for detail)	(426)												75	(351)
Homelessness Prevention	(327)												327	-
Chief Education Grant	(568)												457	(111)
Home to School Transport - St Andrews	(499)												316	(183)
Housing Supply review	(25)												25	-
Anniversary tree planting / green canopy	(3)													(3)
Cariad Casnewydd	(170)												4	(166)
Community Gardening Schemes	(180)													(180)
Market Arcade owner contributions	(51)													(51)
Parks & Open Spaces	(2,500)												1,200	(1,300)
Discretionary Rate Relief	(900)												173	(727)
Domiciliary Care Service Capacity	(500)					87				77			34	(302)
Social Services PPE Reserve	(212)												212	-
St. Andrews Primary	(305)												148	(157)
Communications Corporate Requirement	(232)													(232)
Decarbonisation Projects	(90)												90	-
Prior Year Underspend - 21/22	(7,895)												7,895	-
<b>SUB TOTAL - OTHER RESERVES</b>	<b>(20,442)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>87</b>	-	-	-	<b>77</b>	-	-	<b>13,129</b>	<b>(7,149)</b>
<b>RESERVES TOTAL</b>	<b>(149,409)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>87</b>	-	-	-	<b>77</b>	-	-	<b>38,376</b>	<b>(110,869)</b>